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mini C-arm ,
Baumman
65% 가 . Gartland II 45
90
가 , 100
45
K- ,
1,2,14,17) Gartland II 가
Gartland III
K-
가 . Gartland II , 6
1997 3 2001 6 Gartland
II 13 Gartland III 52 K-
1 가가 71 (Table 1).
K-
K-

Table 1. Method of Treatment

Gartland type	CR with cast	CR with PP	MOR with PP
II	6	12	1
III	0	33	19

CR - Closed reduction
PP - Percutaneous pinning
MOR - Minimal open reduction

1. 20 (II 1 , III
19) , mini C-arm
1 cm
가
1 cm
(small osteotome)
3
71 (71) Gartland II
19 , III 52 (Fig 1A-D). K-
23 , 48 가 50 , 가
21 5.8 K-
3
24
Gartland III , 3 K-
1 , 2 (Fig 2A-B). 가 가
K-
2. K- 0.054 inch
0.062 inch K-

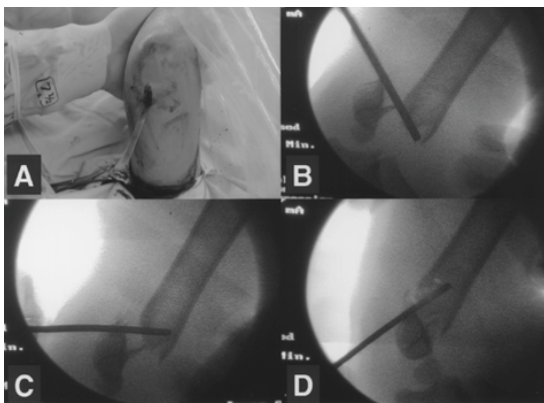


Fig. 1-A : The small osteotome was inserted into the fracture surface through the minimal skin incision. The osteotome was used as a lever arm for the fracture reduction.
B-D : Photographs of the sequential fluoroscopic image of the fracture reduction

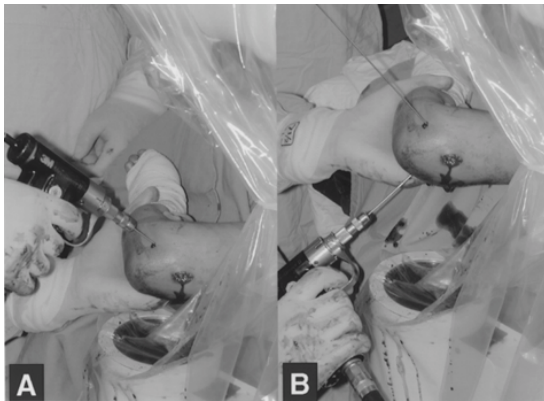


Fig. 2-A : At first, the medial percutaneous pinning was done and, **B :** the next lateral pin was inserted.

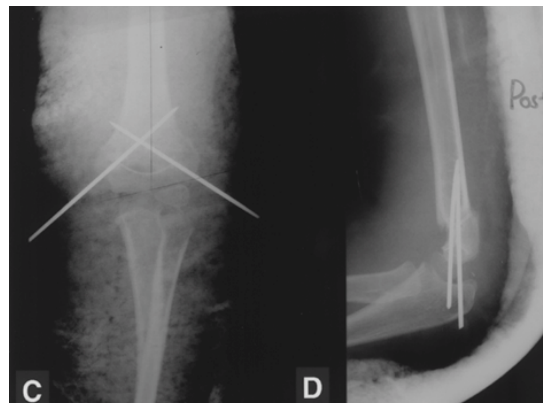


Fig. 3 : Gartland Type III fracture of 6-year-old girl.
A-B : Preoperative simple radiographs of the left elbow showed Gartland Type III supracondylar extension type fracture.
C-D : Open reduction with minimal incision and percutaneous cross K-wire fixation was performed.
E-F : One year after surgery, the functional and cosmetic result was excellent by Flynn's criteria.

3-4
 1 K-
 . K- 3.6
 K-
 6 가
 가

excellent 52 (73.2 %), good 13 (18.3 %) 91.5 %
(Fig 3 A-F) excellent 49 (69.0 %), good 20 (28.2 %) 97.2 %
Flynn (Table 2) K-
chi-square test Student t- (Functional factor) excellent, K-
test ($p < 0.05$) (Cosmetic factor)
($p < 0.05$) (Table 3).

Table 2. Flynn 's Criteria

Resulting rate	Change in carrying angle (degree)	Motion loss (degree)
Excellent	0 - 5	0 - 5
Good	6 - 10	6 - 11
Fair	11 - 15	11 - 15
Poor	15	15

3. K- K- 12).
가 1 , K- 3.5 .
K- 3 4 2,15)
K- 가
K- 3 , K-
K- Gartland I
9 Gartland II 가
Baumann K- 90
4 , K-
K- 4
Flynn ,

Table 3. Summary of the results by Flynn 's criteria

	Change in carrying angle (Cosmetic factor)				Motion loss (Functional factor)			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
CR with cast	6	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
CR with PP	30	10			33	12		
	(66.7%)	(22.2%)	4	1	(73.3%)	(26.7%)	0	0
MOR with PP	16	3			11	7		
	(80.0%)	(15.0%)	1	0	(55.0%)	(35.0%)	2	0

($p < 0.05$)

가 21,26) K-
가 가
11,12,15,17,18,22,27,23).
K- 가 , 2
K- 가
5,8,17,18,22,27),
2 K-

12,27) 2 K- ,
1 K- 가
20) .
,
가
mini C-arm , K-
K- , ,
K- 가
2-10 % 가
13) 6,7,10,17) 가
3,19) 4-6 6,10) 3
9,16) 가
가
Humeral-Ulnar angle, Baumanns angle,
Metaphyseal-Diaphyseal angle Medial Epicondylar
Epiphyseal angle 4,25,24)
Baumman 가
mini C-arm 5 Baumman K-
2,26) .
71
1 cm , (6), K-
(45),
K- (20)
Gartland II (12) III (33
K-
II (1) III (19)
K-

. K- , 3.4
K- 3.6
Flynn ,
excellent 52 (73.2 %), good 13
(18.3 %), fair 5 (7.0 %), poor 1 (1.4 %)
91.5 % ,
excellent 49 (69.0 %), good 20 (28.2 %),
fair 2 (2.8 %) 97.2 %

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Abstract

Treatment of Displaced Supracondylar Fracture of the Humerus in Children

-Open Reduction with Minimal Incision of the Manually Irreducible Fracture-

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Purpose : We evaluated the results of the displaced supracondylar fractures in children treated by closed reduction and cast immobilization, closed reduction and crossed K-wires fixation or open reduction with minimal incision and crossed K-wires fixation.

Materials and Method : We retrospectively reviewed the results after 1 year of the treatment of 71 extension-type fractures (Gartland type II - 19 cases, type III - 52 cases) of supracondylar humeral fractures in children under age of 8 years. Closed reduction was impossible in 20 cases (1 type II, 19 type III) and we performed open reduction with minimal incision and cross percutaneous pinning. We measured Baumanns angle and range of motion of elbow and evaluated the results by Flynns criteria.

Result : By Flynns criteria, 91.5 % of satisfactory (excellent, good) results in cosmetic factor and 97.2 % in functional factor. The result of closed reduction and percutaneous pinning is more excellent in functional factor and that of the minimal open reduction and percutaneous pinning in cosmetic factor but over all satisfactory results were similar.

Conclusion : The treatment of the displaced supracondylar humeral fractures in children needs accurate and delicate reduction and firm fixation to prevent deformity and to preserve function of the elbow. Open reduction with minimal incision instead of general incision for the manually irreducible supracondylar humeral fractures would be a reliable

and convenient method for the treatment of supracondylar humeral fractures in children.

Key Words : humerus, supracondylar fracture, minimal incision, K-wire fixation

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