



15, 2, 2002 4

The Journal of the Korean Society of Fractures
Vol.15, No.2, April, 2002

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: 1995 4 2000 12

162

14

24~61 39 , 11 , 3 2 ,
7 , (, ,) 5 .

:

14 , 7

7 4 , 1

1

6

1

가 가

4 9 (6) , 2 cm 3 ,
2 5 (3.57) 3 7 (5) , 2 cm 2
2cm 5 .

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가

가

가

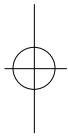
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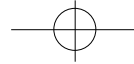
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가가 4~6 5 72 28.5 16)

가 10% 6,9)

14 14 22 14 162

7 5 72 28.5 14.6 1

4 7 4 17 (7.7) 6 4 , 1

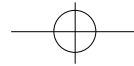
1995 4 2000 12 1

162 7 0.5cm 3cm (1.26cm) 2cm 7

6 22 2 3 0.5cm 2.9cm (1.23cm) 2cm 2

14 24~61 39 , 11 , 2 , 3 , (, ,) 5 , 2~6 (7 , (, ,) 5 , 4.14) 4~9 (6) , 9 Winquist- Hansen Type III 4 , IV 5 2~5 (3.57) 3~7 (가 9 , 3 , 5) , 2 Russell-Taylor nail 6 , 2cm 5

AO reamed nail 4 , AO undreamed nail 2 , ACE nail 2 가 .(Table 1)

**Table 1.**

Case	Age/ Sex	Type (W-H)	Interval	Union Time	Shortening	Pain/ Limping	Nail	Angulation AP/Lat.	Rotation
1	M/47	S(III)	8	28	2.1	+/+	AO U.	2/4	None
2	F/61	T	27	Nu	0.5	+/-	AO R.	5/4	None
3	M/20	T	21	13	0.5	+/-	AO R.	4/9	None
4	M/50	S(IV)	24	Nu	2.2	-/+	RT	4/5	None
5	M/34	S(IV)	20	15	0.5	-/-	AO U.	6/4	None
6	M/48	S(III)	72	Nu	1	+/-	ACE	3/4	None
7	M/43	T	26	Nu	1	-/-	RT	3/6	None
8	F/34	S(IV)	25	Nu	2.9	+/+	RT	5/7	None
9	F/35	T	12	Nu	0.5	+/-	RT	2/6	None
10	M/44	T	54	7	0	-/-	AO R.	3/7	None
11	M/39	S(III)	40	6	0.5	-/-	RT	2/5	None
12	M/49	C(IV)	5	Nu	0.5	-/-	ACE	3/3	None
13	M/20	S(III)	22	14	2.2	-/+	AO R.	6/5	None
14	M/41	C(IV)	43	19	3	-/+	RT	6/8	None

*Type ; T-transverse, C-comminuted, S-segmental, *W-H ; Winquist-Hansen *Nu ; nonunion

*Nail ; AO R.-AO reamed, AO U.-AO undreamed, RT-russel-taylor

1.

Kalstorm⁹⁾

34

AO unreamed nailing

11)

5

4

.(Fig. 1)

2.

43

Reamed Russel-Taylor nailing

6

12

.(Fig. 2)

가

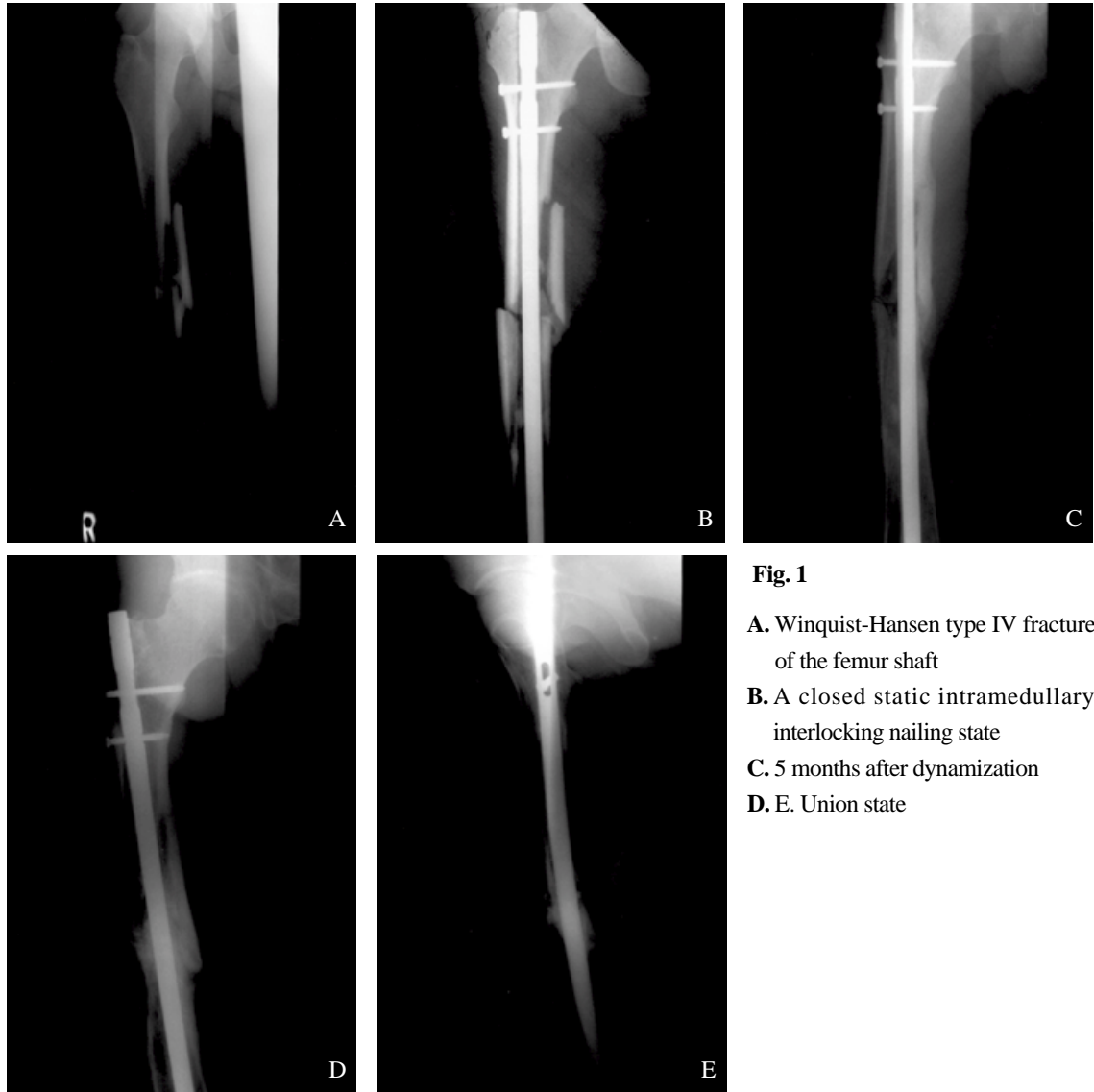
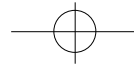
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**Fig. 1**

- A.** Winkquist-Hansen type IV fracture of the femur shaft
B. A closed static intramedullary interlocking nailing state
C. 5 months after dynamization
D. E. Union state

가

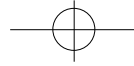
“nonunion machine”
 Thoresen¹⁸⁾

95%

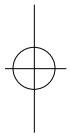
Brumback¹⁵⁾ 10%

가

(3,4,5,11)

**Fig. 2**

- A.** Transverse fracture of the femur shaft
B. A closed static intramedullary interlocking nailing state
C. 6 months after IM nailing
D. 6 months after dynamization
E. Union state (After bone graft & plating)



Klemn Börner¹²⁾ 8~10
 , Wiss¹⁹⁾

¹⁷⁾
 Riggins¹⁴⁾

가

(Wolf's law)

가

12 가 가
 , Johnson⁸⁾



, Alho¹⁾

가 가
가
가 4

가 가

Wu²⁰⁾ 46%
50%

2,10,21)

가

가 , 2cm
가

가 (,)가

가

가 가 ¹³⁾

(86.4%) 가

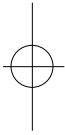
50%

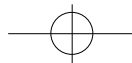
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Abstract

The Efficacy of Dynamization of Static Interlocking Intramedullary Nailing as A Trial Leading to Bony Union of Femur Shaft Fracture

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Purpose : To evaluate the efficacy of dynamization of static interlocking intramedullary nailing as a trial leading to bony union of femur shaft fracture, delayed union of femur shaft fracture underwent dynamization were investigated.

Materials & Methods : Between april 1995 and December 2000, 162 patients were treated static interlocking intramedullary nailing, 14 patients were selected who had underwent dynamization. The average age was 39 years old (range 24 to 61), they were 11 men and 3 women. The type of fractures were two communitied, seven segmental and five simple fractures. Dynamization were done by removal of proximal or distal interlocking screw.

We defined complete bony union as radiological and clinical bony union. Also we measured leg length discrepancy and angulation by radiologic parameters.

Results : Of the 14 patients who showed delayed union, 7 patients were noted successful bony union by dynamization, and of the 7 patients who failed union by dynamization, 6 patients were noted bony union by supportive operative treatments(bone graft : 4 patients, nail exchanging : 1 patient, both method 1 patient). One patient was seen nonunion state because of patient 's refusal of treatment. 7 patients who were noted successful bony union by dynamization had 2 \pm 6 $^{\circ}$ (average 4.14 $^{\circ}$) varus-valgus angulation and 4 \pm 9 $^{\circ}$ (average 6 $^{\circ}$) AP angulation, and 3 of the 7 patients showed leg length discrepancy(LLD) greater than 2 cm. The other 7 patients had 2 \pm 5 $^{\circ}$ (average 3.57 $^{\circ}$) varus-valgus angulation and 3 \pm 7 $^{\circ}$ (average 5 $^{\circ}$) AP angulation, and 2 of the 7 patients showed LLD greater than 2cm. Of the 14 patients, 5 patients showed limping.

Conclusion : Dynamization of intramedullary nailing is a simple and valuable method for improving bony union of femur shaft fracture in the case of delayed union. But if the delayed unions are seen due to large bone defect, supportive operative treatments (bone graft, nail exchanging etc.) to avoid significant complication(shortening and angulation) is needed.

Key Words : Femur, Femur shaft fracture, Interlocking intramedullary nail, Dynamization