Pablo Slullitel Luciano Rossi Gastón Camino-Willhuber Editors

# Orthopaedics and Trauma

Current Concepts and Best Practices





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Behind this book there are countless hours of work. Hours which mean a lot considering the endeavour achieved, but which are even more meaningful because they represent time away from my wife and kids who are what I value the most in life. I dedicate this book to them.

#### Luciano Andrés Rossi

To Norma, Melina, and Juan Martin, for all the support and love. 'Family comes first'.

#### Gastón Camino-Willhuber

It has been a privilege to be Editor of this book, especially to share this position with Drs. Rossi and Camino-Willhuber, which made this journey be obstacle-less by paving the daily rocky road. I would like to recognize my parents, 'Beby' and Jorge, for providing me with all the necessary tools to help me understand what 'dedication' means in a professional career. To Victoria and Catalina, all my heart to them for their love, loyalty, patience and understanding. To my mentors and teachers, not only in Orthopaedic Surgery but also to teachers of life that have moulded my character and personality from childhood (from Saint Bartholomew's School, football coaches at Jockey Club Rosario and also teachers from the University of Medicine). My tribute to Gastón Slullitel, for always pointing me the right direction; Martín Buttaro, for believing in me in my early career time; and George Grammatopoulos, for teaching me how to do things right, no matter what it takes. Finally, I would like to acknowledge all those who actively contributed to this book, from authors to the editorial publisher, since this would have been impossible without their collaboration and effort.

Pablo Ariel Isidoro Slullitel

## **Foreword**

There are several published textbooks aimed at orthopaedic surgery residents and fellows who are in their most malleable part of their learning curves in surgical training. However, most of these options include large textbooks which are difficult to follow on a daily basis. This textbook edited by Drs. Camino-Willhuber, Rossi and Slullitel, surgeons affiliated to 'Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires', Argentina, includes around 200 chapters divided into two different volumes, Orthopaedics and Trauma. For each orthopaedic and trauma pathology, this text offers a comprehensive coverage of all relevant topics, including both adult and paediatric conditions. Each chapter is structured in an easy-to-read fashion with pre-established subheadings, including one named 'Senior Author's Preference for Treatment', for which the editors had invited pioneer, well-known surgeons from all around the world to share an inspirational contribution. This book is a high-quality, straight-to-the-point, updated textbook with the purpose of guiding residents and fellows in their training, and also willing to support their preparation for their board certification.

Volume I corresponds to the Trauma section, whereas Volume II includes the most relevant orthopaedic pathologies. Each chapter is structured with the following subheadings: (1) Introduction and Epidemiology, (2) Pathophysiology, (3) Applied Anatomy, (4) Classification, (5) Clinical Assessment, (6) Radiologic Evaluation, (7) Treatment, (8) Author's Preference for Treatment, (9) Prognosis and Complications, (10) Summary, (11) Key Points, and (12) References. The 'Key Points' section provides the most important take-home messages. In general, all chapters are designed to be a comprehensive review including all the 'must-know' topics and queries that will not remain unnoticed in an exam for board certification.

I have been affiliated at the same institution as the editors of this textbook for around 35 years, and I am proud and pleased to see that this very well-designed piece of orthopaedic knowledge has been grounded at 'Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires'. I think this textbook is a landmark text that will become a resourceful tool for all orthopaedic surgeons in training around the world. So far, it only has an English version, but I hope that with time, will also be translated in multiple languages for proper distribution in different countries.

Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires Buenos Aires, Argentina Miguel A. Ayerza

## **Preface**

'The power of dreams'

This book is certainly a 'dream come true'. Two years ago, we got together to plan what would be—with no doubt—one of the greatest academic achievements of our careers. Initially, we sought to gather all the physicians from the Orthopedic Division of Hospital Italiano Buenos Aires, Argentina, to collaborate as authors of this book since this is the institution that enabled us to become orthopaedic surgeons. This undoubtedly had a huge emotional component because all of our teachers and mentors were about to participate in the creation of this book, many of whom are currently renowned professionals in the field not only in Argentina but internationally as well. But, since dreaming is free, we decided to go a step further. We agreed that, in order to make the project even more prestigious, we should include internationally renowned professionals from all over the world. So, with the collaboration of physicians from our Service, selected as Associated Editors, we got in contact with more than 100 top surgeons from over 60 countries around the world and invited them to participate as contributors of this project, which they did with great generosity and commitment.

Two years of intense, uninterrupted work followed, involving over 200 authors from all around the world, resulting in this book we are able to read today, which we firmly believe is a great contribution not just to young residents and fellows in training, but also for attending surgeons willing to upgrade their current knowledge. The two volumes of this book, Orthopaedics and Trauma, provide a comprehensive and updated review of the main concepts related to the clinical findings, diagnosis and management of the main orthopaedic and trauma conditions. This book not only summarizes the best up-to-date evidence available on each condition, but also addresses the main controversies surrounding each topic as well as the experts' preferred treatments for the management of each musculoskeletal condition. We hope this book becomes a valuable tool for young doctors who must prepare for their board-certified specialty exams and a reference material for orthopaedic providers in practice. As Walt Disney said: 'All our dreams can come true, if we have the courage to pursue them'. To all those who have contributed to this dream becoming a reality, we are eternally grateful.

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# **Acknowledgements**

This book was conceived within the boundaries of Hospital Italiano Buenos Aires, Argentina. Hospital Italiano Buenos Aires is one of the oldest medical facilities in Argentina. Its Orthopaedic Institute was founded in 1926 by Prof. José Valls and later promoted by Prof. Vittorio Putti from Istituto Ortopedico Rizzoli in Bologna, Italy. The Orthopaedic Division was named 'Carlos E. Ottolenghi' in 1964 after Dr. Ottolenghi's death for his great academic contribution, becoming the mentor of several surgeons in training in Latin America and the father of modern orthopaedic surgery in Argentina. As Editors, we are honoured to have developed this project at this institution, involving several authors from the Orthopaedic Division. It was a means of giving something back to the orthopaedic community by revering Dr. Ottolenghi's foundation. We are truly in debt with this legacy because it was from these roots that we are able to get connected with plenty of worldwide top orthopaedic surgeons who have agreed to selflessly contribute to this book. To all contributors, we are truly grateful for their collaboration and generosity.

The Editors

# **Contents**

# Part I General Topics

1	Basic Principles in the Treatment of Fractures	3
2	Diaphyseal Fractures  Maria Liliana Soruco	11
3	Articular Fractures Francisco Lotti	19
4	Soft Tissue Injuries	27
5	The Polytrauma Patient	39
6	Open Fractures	49
Par	t II Upper Extremity Injuries	
7	Proximal Humeral Fractures.  Ignacio Tanoira and Diego Campelo	63
8	Sequelae of Proximal Humeral Fractures	71
9	Acromioclavicular Joint Injuries.  Bernardo Agustin Bertona Altieri	87
10	Scapular Fractures	99
11	Clavicular Fractures Luciano Andrés Rossi	113
12	Surgical Management of Humeral Shaft Fractures.  Carlos Miguel Zublin	121
13	<b>Distal Humerus Fractures</b> Javier Sanchez Saba and Ezequiel Ernesto Zaidenberg	131
14	Olecranon and Coronoid Process Fractures.  Pierre Laumonerie and Pierre Mansat	143
15	Radial Head Fractures	157

16	Elbow Dislocation and Fracture Dislocation (Elbow Terrible Triad) Altube Gonzalo and Gerardo Luis Gallucci	165
17	Radius and Ulnar Shaft Fractures Ignacio Rellán and Luke T. Nicholson	183
18	Monteggia & Galeazzi Fracture-Dislocations and Essex-Lopresti Injuries Hannah C. Langdell and Marc J. Richard	189
19	<b>Distal Radius and Ulna Fractures</b> Pablo De Carli	199
20	<b>Injuries of the Distal Radioulnar Joint and Triangular Fibrocartilage</b> Agustin G. Donndorff	219
21	Carpal Bone Fractures  Janice J. He and Chaitanya Mudgal	235
22	Wrist and Carpal Dislocations.  Guillem Salvà Coll and Marc Garcia-Elias	247
23	<b>Metacarpal and Phalangeal Fractures and Fractures-Dislocations</b>	259
24	Base of Thumb Fractures.  Ignacio Pasqualini, Fernando Holc, and Jorge G. Boretto	289
25	Flexor and Extensor Tendon Injuries  Mauro Maniglio and Marco Guidi	297
<b>26</b>	Acute Peripheral Nerve Injuries	309
27	<b>Fingertip Injuries and Finger Flaps</b> Jefferson Braga Silva, Pierre-Emmanuel Chammas, and Michel Chammas	321
28	<b>Hand and Finger Replantation</b> Luis Landin Jarillo, Alessandro Thione, and Javier Ordoñez Maygua	335
<b>29</b>	Thumb Reconstruction	349
30	Traumatic Braquial Plexus Injuries  Hsin-I Chien, Mo-Han Lin, Lisa Wen-Yu Chen, Yenpo Lin, Yu-Ching Lin, Cheyenne Wei-Hsuan Sung, Johnny Chuieng-Yi Lu, David Chwei-Chin Chuang, and Tommy Nai-Jen Chang	361
Par	rt III Lower Extremity Injuries	
31	Pelvic Ring Injuries: Principles of Management in the Acute and Chronic Setting	379
32	Sacral Fractures  Jan Lindahl and Axel Gänsslen	397
33	Acetabular Fractures	411
34	<b>Femoral Head Fractures</b> .  Sujit Kumar Tripathy, Siddharth Sekhar Sethy, and Ramesh Kumar Sen	423

35	Intracapsular Hip Fractures  Tanis Worthy, Aaron Gazendam, Luc Rubinger, and Mohit Bhandari	443
36	<b>Periprosthetic Hip Fractures</b> Fernando Díaz-Dilernia, Vishal Rajput, and Fares Haddad	451
37	Intertrochanteric Fractures  Danilo Roger Eric Taype Zamboni	467
38	Subtrochanteric Fractures Guido S. Carabelli	477
39	<b>Diaphyseal Femur Fractures</b>	487
40	<b>Distal Femur Fractures</b>	505
41	<b>Tibial Plateau Fractures</b>	519
42	Periprosthetic Knee Fractures. Francisco Bengoa, Michael E. Neufeld, and Clive P. Duncan	533
43	<b>Diaphyseal Tibial Fractures</b> Ben Efrima and Amal Khoury	545
44	<b>Tibial Pilon Fractures</b> Christoph Sommer and Christian Michelitsch	557
45	Peri-implant Fractures Miquel Videla-Cés	575
46	Ankle Fractures.  Daniel S. Villena and Leonardo A. Conti	589
47	Talus Fractures  Nelly Marina Carrasco and Pablo Emanuel Valenti	601
48	Calcaneus Fractures	613
49	Chopart's Fracture-Dislocation.  Virginia María Cafruni and Ana Cecilia Parise	623
50	Lisfranc's Fracture Dislocation	633
51	Forefoot Fractures.  Jonathan Maximiliano Verbner and Pablo Sotelano	647
Par	t IV Spine Trauma	
52	Upper Cervical Fractures.  Tristan B. Fried, Brian A. Karamian, and Alexander R. Vaccaro	659
53	Subaxial Cervical Fractures.  Ki-Eun Chang, Brandon Yoshida, Mohamed Kamal Mesregah, Zorica Buser, and Jeffrey C. Wang	671

xviii Contents

54	Thoracolumbar Fractures	679	
55	Osteoporotic Vertebral Fractures	691	
56	Post-traumatic Spinal Deformities  Nicolas Martin Molho, Juan Cruz Vera, Belen Chiaramonte, and Gabriel Rositto	701	
57	Pathophysiology of Spinal Cord Injury	711	
Par	t V Pediatric Trauma		
58	Supracondylar Fractures of the Humerus	727	
59	Pediatric Injuries About the Knee	739	
60	Pediatric Spine Trauma	751	
61	Pediatric Fracture of the Forearm and Wrist  Surya V. Kohan Fortuna Figueira, Pilar Saralegui,  Gonzalo Miguel Magno, and Santiago Tomas Bosio	761	
Par	t VI Orthopaedic Trauma		
62	<b>Diaphyseal Bone Deformities and Leg Length Discrepancy</b>	785	
63	<b>Diaphyseal and Articular Bone Loss</b>	795	
64	Fracture-Related Infections	805	
65	Amputations	811	
Par	Part VII Pediatrics: Upper Extremity Disorders		
66	Obstetric Brachial Plexopathy	825	
<b>67</b>	Congenital Radial Head Dislocation	833	
68	Syndactyly	841	
69			

Par	t VIII Pediatrics: Lower Extremity Disorders
<b>70</b>	Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip
<b>71</b>	Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis
72	<b>Legg–Calvé–Perthes Disease</b>
73	<b>Lower Limb Discrepancies and Lower Limb Deformity</b>
74	Common Knee Disorders 905 Lucas Arbeloa, Alba Edo, and Julio de Pablos
75	Idiopathic Clubfoot937Carolina Halliburton and Dalia Sepúlveda
Par	t IX Pediatrics: Neuromuscular Disorders
<b>76</b>	Cerebral Palsy
<b>77</b>	Myelomeningocele. 957 Silvia Reciniello
Par	t X Pediatrics: Spine Disorders
<b>78</b>	<b>Evaluation of Back Pain in Children</b> . 971 Santiago T. Bosio and Ruben A. Maenza
<b>79</b>	<b>Early-Onset Scoliosis</b> 995 Matias Pereira Duarte and Stefan Parent
80	Scoliosis: Classification and Treatment
81	<b>Spondylolysis, Spondylolisthesis</b>
82	<b>Paediatric Kyphosis</b>
83	Neuromuscular Scoliosis. 1055 Alfredo Guiroy, Lauren Pabian, and Jahangir Asghar
84	Congenital Spinal Deformity       1063         Nuri Demirci, Caglar Yilgor, and Ahmet Alanay
Par	t XI Shoulder
85	Partial Rotator Cuff Tears
86	Complete Reparable Rotator Cuff Tears

87	Irreparable Rotator Cuff Tears       1093         Tiffany M. Huynh and Bassem T. Elhassan
88	Anterior Shoulder Instability
89	<b>Posterior Shoulder Instability</b>
90	Multidirectional Instability
91	<b>Proximal Biceps Pathology and SLAP Lesions</b>
92	<b>Primary Glenohumeral Osteoarthritis</b>
93	<b>Rotator Cuff Arthropathy</b>
94	Adhesive Capsulitis
95	<b>Rotator Cuff Calcifications</b>
96	Neurovascular Disorders About the Shoulder
Par	XII Elbow, Forearm and Hand
Part 97	XII Elbow, Forearm and Hand  Humeral Nonunion
	Humeral Nonunion
97	Humeral Nonunion
97 98 99	Humeral Nonunion
97 98 99 100	Humeral Nonunion
97 98 99 100	Humeral Nonunion
97 98 99 100 101 102	Humeral Nonunion
97 98 99 100 101 102 103	Humeral Nonunion

106	Compression Neuropathies
107	Scaphoid Nonunion
108	Wrist Arthritis. 1327 Agustin G. Donndorff
109	Avascular Necrosis of Carpal Bones
110	Carpal Instability
111	Wrist Synovial Cysts
112	Spastic Hand
113	<b>The Hand and Upper Limb in Tetraplegia</b>
114	<b>Tendon Transfers</b>
Par	t XIII Hip
115	<b>Hip Biomechanics</b>
116	Primary Total Hip Arthroplasty
117	Complex Primary Total Hip Arthroplasty
118	<b>Total Hip Arthroplasty: Aseptic Loosening</b>
119	<b>THA Instability</b>
120	Avascular Necrosis of the Hip
121	Labral Tears of the Hip
122	<b>Hip Dysplasia in the Young Adult</b>
123	<b>Cam-type Femoroacetabular Impingement (FAI)</b>
124	<b>Pincer-Type Femoroacetabular Impingement (FAI)</b>

xxii Contents

125	<b>Acute Periprosthetic Joint Infection</b>
126	<b>Chronic Periprosthetic Joint Infection: Two-Stage Exchange</b>
127	Chronic Periprosthetic Joint Infection: One-Stage Exchange
Part	XIV Knee
128	<b>Knee Biomechanics</b> . 1549 Tomás I. Nicolino, Tomás A. Esteves, and Ignacio Astore
129	Primary Total Knee Arthroplasty
130	Partial Knee Replacements
131	Complex Primary TKA
132	<b>TKA Aseptic Loosening</b>
133	<b>TKA Instability</b>
134	<b>TKA Extensor Mechanism Complications</b>
135	Meniscal Injuries
136	ACL Rupture
137	<b>PCL Injuries: Evaluation and Management</b>
138	Multiligament Knee Injuries
139	Patellofemoral Disorders
140	Articular Cartilage Defects of the Knee
141	Knee Malalignment
142	Osteonecrosis of the Knee

### Part XV Foot and Ankle

143	Foot and Ankle Biomechanics
144	Ankle Instability
145	Osteochondral Lesions of the Talus. 1723 Hui Zhang and J. Chris Coetzee
146	Ankle Arthritis: Tibiotalar Arthrodesis
147	Ankle Arthritis: Total Ankle Arthroplasty
148	Ankle Arthritis: Supra-malleolar Osteotomy
149	<b>Subtalar and Midfoot Arthritis</b>
150	Adult-Acquired Flatfoot Deformity
151	Adult Cavus Foot
152	Hallux Deformities
153	<b>Hallux Degenerative Joint Disease</b>
154	Metatarsalgia
155	Toe Injuries
156	<b>Miscellaneus Injuries to the Foot and Ankle (Tarsal Tunnel Syndrome)</b> 1849 Rodríguez-Aceves Carlos Alberto and Socolovsky Mariano
157	<b>Miscellaneous Injuries to the Foot and Ankle (Bunionette Deformity)</b> 1859 Pablo Emanuel Valenti and Facundo Bilbao
158	<b>Miscellaneous Injuries to the Foot and Ankle (Plantar Fasciitis</b> )
159	<b>Diabetic Foot</b>
160	Charcot Neuroarthropathy
161	Achilles Tendinopathy

xxiv Contents

Part XVI	Spine
----------	-------

162	General Principles of Spinal Alignment and Balance
163	Cervical Disc Herniation
164	Cervical Spondylotic Myelopathy
165	<b>Thoracic Disc Herniation and Stenosis</b>
166	<b>Lumbar Disc Herniation</b>
16 <b>7</b>	<b>Degenerative Disc Disease</b>
168	<b>Lumbar Facet Cyst</b>
169	<b>Degenerative Spondylolisthesis</b>
170	<b>Lumbar Stenosis</b>
171	<b>Degenerative Adult Scoliosis</b>
172	<b>Adult Idiopathic Scoliosis</b>
173	Isthmic Spondylolisthesis       2019         Matias Pereira Duarte and Jean-Marc Mac-Thiong
174	Ankylosing Spondylitis
175	<b>Haematogenous Spondylodiscitis</b>
<b>17</b> 6	<b>Postoperative Spinal Infections</b>
177	<b>Epidural Abscess</b> . 2059 Gonzalo Rodrigo Kido
178	<b>Spinal Metastatic Tumors</b>
Part	XVII Orthopaedic Oncology
<b>179</b>	Generalities of Orthopaedic Oncology
180	Introduction to Pathology

181	Benign Bone Tumors	103
182	Giant Cell Tumor	119
183	Benign Soft-Tissue Tumors	127
184	Soft-Tissue Sarcomas	133
185	Osteosarcoma	163
186	<b>Ewing's Sarcoma</b>	171
187	Chondrosarcoma	177
188	Metastatic Disease of the Extremities	189
189	Primary Spine Tumors	197
190	<b>Biological Reconstructions After Tumor Resection</b>	217
Inde	ev ?	225

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Part I

**General Topics** 

# 1

# Basic Principles in the Treatment of Fractures

Rodrigo Pesántez and Jaime Quintero

#### Introduction

In the early 1960s, the Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteosynthesefragen—association of the study of osteosynthesis (AO) established the basic principles of fracture fixation and started a revolution in musculoskeletal trauma care. The principles at that time were: restoration of anatomy, stable fracture fixation, preservation of blood supply, and early mobilization of the limb and patient. These principles have evolved over time with the understanding of bony biology and the mechanics of the healing process. The pendulum has swung several times and this is where these principles are today.

The principles of fracture care according to the AO are the following:

- Fracture reduction and fixation to restore anatomic relationships.
- Fracture fixation providing absolute or relative stability as required by the personality of the fracture, the patient, and the injury.
- Preservation of the blood supply to the soft tissues and bone by gentle reduction techniques and careful handling.
- Early and safe mobilization of the injured limb and the patient as a whole.

According to McDonald and Graves [1], the surgeon should analyze the fracture, the patient, and the injury as a whole (including the soft tissues), and then plan the surgery.

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J. Quintero (⊠)

Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology, Hospital Universitario Clínica San Rafael, New Granada Military University, Bogotá, Colombia In order to do so, they suggest the following steps: analysis of the type of fracture and soft tissue damage pattern, determination of the bony area involved, desired stability, surgical approach, reduction technique, fixation and construct stability, as well as definition of potential causes of failure.

# Fracture Reduction and Fixation to Restore Anatomic Relationships

This principle has evolved from the original one which aimed to reduce anatomically every fracture fragment, in order to restore anatomic relationships. Following new guidelines, reduction of the fracture changes depending on the area of the bone involved: articular (joint), shaft, or metaphysis. The quality of fracture reduction can be anatomical or functional; the first one is the perfect restoration of every fracture fragment to its original position and it is recommended in articular fractures and some simple meta/diaphyseal fractures. On the other hand, functional fracture reduction is the restoration of the spatial relationships of the bone restoring limb length, alignment, and rotation and it is recommended in metaphyseal (extra-articular) and diaphyseal fractures.

The method of fracture reduction can be direct or indirect, and it can be achieved through an open approach, a minimally invasive approach, or a closed one. Direct reduction refers to a reduction technique where the fracture ends are exposed and fracture reduction is achieved through direct manipulation of fracture fragments, usually using an open approach, and even sometimes endoscopically-assisted, like in the tibial plateau or wrist fractures. It is indicated in articular injuries and simple metadiaphyseal fractures. Indirect reduction is usually done without direct visualization of the fracture line (i.e., without exposure). It is usually achieved through a minimally invasive approach or by closed reduction with fluoroscopy assistance and it aims to restore functional anatomy. It is most commonly used in complex metadiaphyseal fracture patterns.

Sometimes fracture reduction can be indirect through a more extensile approach but respecting muscle attachment to the bone, like in the original Kinast et al. [2] paper from 1989, where they treated subtrochanteric fractures using a condylar blade plate and compared two groups, one treated with anatomical fracture reduction of the fragments and the second using an standard approach but indirect reduction technique, but respecting medial soft tissues, and using submuscular plating, the results were better.

## Fracture Fixation Providing Absolute or Relative Stability as Required by the Personality of the Fracture, the Injury, and the Patient

To decide the type of stability needed by the fracture, the surgeon needs to assess the fracture pattern, the area involved, and soft tissue compromise. Fracture personality is the combination of fracture pattern, soft tissue injury, mechanism and energy of the injury, and type of patient (demography, ethnicity, functional status, etc.).

Stability is achieved after a construct structure is built between the fracture and the chosen fixation method. Absolute stability refers to the absence of motion between fracture fragments under physiological load. Instability, on the other hand, is an excessive amount of motion between fracture fragments under physiological load, which impedes healing. In between these two is relative stability which is defined as a controlled motion between fracture fragments under physiological load. Stability will help to determine fracture strain: in order to heal under absolute stability, strain should be below 2%, in relative stability it should be 2–10%, and above 10% is considered instability [3, 4].

Fracture pattern can help identify the intrinsic stability of the fracture before fixation. Fracture pattern can be simple or complex; the simpler the fracture, the more intrinsic stability will be achieved. This will help the surgeon to determine the type of fixation and the construct stability. Fracture pattern also predicts the severity of soft tissue injuries, as high energy trauma produces complex fracture patterns associated with severe injury to the soft tissue. The amount of soft tissue damage will help select the best surgical approach, the need for temporary fixation modalities, and the most appropriate reduction technique.

Last, but not the least, it is important to consider patient history, age and gender, physical and clinical status, comorbidities, associated injuries, as well as expectations. Once all previous aspects have been assessed, a sound preoperative planning is needed.

## Preservation of the Blood Supply to Soft Tissues and Bone by Gentle Reduction Techniques and Careful Handling

Preoperative planning should include patient positioning, surgical approach/es (considering preservation of the blood supply to the bone and soft tissues), reduction strategy with the different steps, and finally fixation with the desired stability. A variety of different surgical approaches have been described over the years [1, 2, 5]. On one hand, classic surgical approaches, fine knowledge of surgical anatomy, and direct reduction techniques have yielded good results in simple fracture patterns and low-energy soft tissue injuries. On the other hand, minimally invasive approaches allowed to treat more complex injuries with less soft tissue damage; the aim of current guidelines is to balance surgical damage to the blood supply to soft tissues and bone with adequate reduction of the fracture fragments in order to restore functional anatomy and biomechanics.

# Early and Safe Mobilization of the Injured Part and the Patient as a Whole

The final goal of fracture care is to provide the patient with return to his pre-fracture status, allowing the patient to restore his/her preoperative function as soon as possible. Postoperative weight-bearing will depend on many factors including level of the fracture (articular vs. nonarticular), effectiveness in the reduction technique, and the type of fixation used.

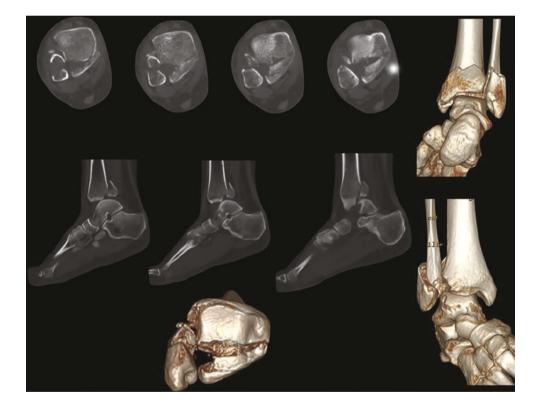
#### Case Example (Articular)

A 65-year-old woman fell off the stairs, sustaining an isolated right ankle injury (Fig. 1.1). She presented at the emergency department 10 h later. She was a retired lawyer and worked part-time, being at that time an avid tennis player, without relevant past medical history issues, otherwise healthy. She was initially treated with closed reduction and a splint (Figs. 1.2 and 1.3). Since the fracture was articular, displaced, and unstable, 10 days later she underwent open reduction and internal fixation through a combined posteromedial approach and mini-lateral approach (Figs. 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6).



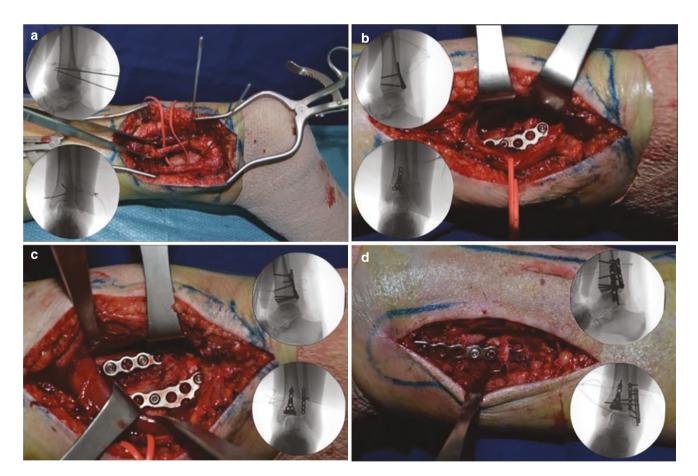
Fig. 1.1 Radiographic images of a right ankle fracture-dislocation, with associated posterior malleolus fracture. A clinical image of the associated soft tissue injury on the medial aspect of the foot and ankle, showing no open wound, is depicted in the right figure

**Fig. 1.2** CT scan of the same patient showing a posterior malleolus fracture that extended from lateral to medial and a small fragment of the distal fibula, as well as a posterior ankle dislocation



**Fig. 1.3** Patient is placed in prone position with a bump to elevate the fractured ankle, using gravity to help reduce the posterior ankle dislocation





**Fig. 1.4** Sequence of fracture reduction. An open reduction and internal fixation was done though an extended posteromedial approach. (a) Posteromedial approach (avoiding the soft tissue injury which was located more anteriorly) and fracture reduction using Kirschner wires under image control. (b) Posterior malleolus fixation providing abso-

lute stability with lag screws through a plate acting as buttress. (c) Fixation of the distal fibula through the same approach. (d) Lateral approach to fix the fibula using a second plate, an intramedullary screw, and two syndesmotic screws to reduce and stabilize the syndesmosis

**Fig. 1.5** Immediate postoperative x-rays showing an anatomical reduction of the joint, restoring ankle anatomy





Fig. 1.6 Radiographic and clinical images of the same patient at 1-year follow-up, with the fracture healed and with good function and range of motion of the ankle

## **Case Example (Diaphyseal)**

A 22 year-old male sustained an isolated trauma to his right leg. He presented to the emergency department 2 h later with

shortening and external rotation deformity and soft tissues with small blisters on the medial side of the ankle. He was immobilized in a backslab and taken 4 h later to surgery (Figs. 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, and 1.11).

Fig. 1.7 X-rays showing a spiral midshaft tibia fracture with a proximal spiral fibula fracture. Soft tissues status with clear blisters on the medial side. Marked on the skin is the planned incision and \*site for Schanz pins for the distractor device



Fig. 1.8 (a) The "femoral" distractor was used anteriorly to gain length. A formal open reduction through an anteromedial approach was done, using small retractors and respecting the periosteum. (b) Reduction using pointed reduction clamps and lag screw fixation. (c) Medial contoured DCP plate used as a neutralization plate

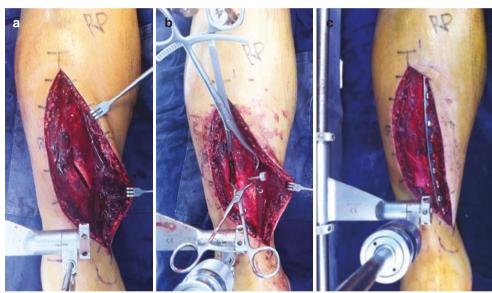


Fig. 1.9 Immediate postoperative x rays and wound after closure. Two small fragment lag screws outside the plate can be appreciated, as well as a 4.5 mm DCP plate used as a neutralization plate





**Fig. 1.10** X rays and clinical picture 2 weeks after surgery



Fig. 1.11 Radiographic and clinical images of the same patient at 1-year follow-up, with the fracture healed and with good function and range of motion of the ankle

#### **Summary**

The principles of fracture care have evolved over time, but in 2022 they have been summarized as:

- Fracture reduction and fixation in order to restore anatomic relationships.
- Fracture fixation providing absolute or relative stability as required by the personality of the fracture, the patient, and the injury.
- Preservation of the blood supply to the soft tissues and bone by gentle reduction manoeuvres and careful handling.
- Early and safe mobilization of the injured limb and the patient as a whole.

#### **Key Points**

- · Reduce the fracture fragments appropriately.
- Provide the necessary stability according to fracture pattern and location on the bone.
- Respect the soft tissues.
- · Restore function.

#### References

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