25. 비구골절의 임상적 고찰

The Clinical Analysis of Acetabular Fractures

대전을지병원 정형외과
Deparment of Orthopaedic Surgery,
Eul-Ji General Hosp. Taejon, Korea

최원석 - 백창현 - 이광원 - 고동우
Won Sik Choy, M.D., Chang Hyun Baek, M.D.,
Kwang Won Lee, M.D., Dong Hoo Koh, M.D.

Acetabular fractures are relatively uncommon, but they assume great clinical importance because acetabulum is weight bearing joint in the lower extremity. If fractures are not accurately evaluated, classified and reduced anatomically, major sequelae and complications were highly developed.

A clinical analysis was performed on the 53 patients with acetabular fractures. All were treated at the Eul-Ji Hospital from Feb. 1986 to Mar. 1990. The patients were primarily young adults with multiple injuries secondary to motor-vehicle associated trauma. The prevalent age range from 16 to 74 years, and the ratio between male and female was 3:1. Fractures were classified according to the classification of Letournel.

According to Letournel's classification, simple fracture was 28 cases, associated fracture was 25 cases and hip dislocation was associated in 24 cases and most common was posterior. Thirty five fractures were treated closed, and 18 were treated operatively. The complication were occured in 8 out of 35 cases of closed treatment group, and 2 out of 18 cases of open treatment group. Operative treatment can produce satisfactory fracture reduction and clinical results with an acceptably low complication rate.

26. 비구골절의 수술적 치료

연세대학교 원주의과대학 정형외과학과
박희선** - 임화섭

비구골절은 비교적 드물지만 치료가 만족치 못할 때에는 고통의 무형성 복사, 외상성 관절염 등으로 인한 고통에 심각한 후유증을 낳기게 되므로, 보존적 요법으로 만족할 만한 정복이 되지 않음 때는 정확한 해부학적 정복과 고정으로 숭후 조기운동을 함으로써 관절강화 및 외상성 관절염을 줄일 수 있다.

저자들은 1984년부터 1990년까지 단 6년간 연세대학교 원주의과대학 부속 원주기독병원에서 관절적 정복술 및 금속 내고정으로 치료하고 2년이 상(평균 3.6년) 추시관찰이 가능했던 28명의 비구골절 환자들의 치료성적을 연구접토하여 문헌고찰과 함께 고찰하는 바이다.

1. 골절형태는 비구 후복골절 13예(46.4%), 횡형골절과 후복골절 6예(21.4%), 횡형골절 3예 (10.7%) 순이었다.

2. 손상원인으로는 숨차고 15예, 보행고 6예, 추락고 4예 순이었다.

3. 치료결과는 임상적으로 우수 14예(50%), 양호 9예(32.1%)이었다.

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