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| 언어구분 | KOR | 논문구분 | 원저/구연 | 논문분야 | 슬관절 |
| 논문제목 | 슬관절 전치환술 후 치환물 주위 골절의 치료 - 역행성 골수정 삽입술과 잠김 금속판을 이용한 치료의 비교 | | | | |
| 영문제목 | Comparison of Retrograde Nailing and Minimally Invasive Plating for Treatment of Periprosthetic Distal Femur Fractures after Total Knee Arthroplasty | | | | |
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서론 : Retrograde nailing and minimally invasive plating using locked plate are well-known treatment options for distal femoral periprosthetic fractures after total knee arthroplasty. The purpose of this study was to compare outcomes of retrograde nailing and minimally invasive plating for the treatment of distal femoral periprosthetic fractures after total knee arthroplasty (TKA).

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결과 : The average range of motion (flexion-extension arc) of group A and group B at one year follow-up was 94.3° (range, 60-120°) and 103.3°(range, 60-130°), respectively. The mean preoperative WOMAC score, 24.0 (range, 15-39) and 20.0 (range, 10-42), of A group and B group was increased into 30.6 (range, 21-50) and 25.8 (range, 11-52) at one year follow-up, respectively. All patients achieved bony union. The mean time to union of A group and B group without implant failure was 3.7 months (range, 3-5 months) and 3.3 months (range, 3-4 months), respectively. There were 2 cases of malalignment in A group, whereas malalignment was not found in B group. One case of nailing using short nail showed nail breakage obtaining delayed bony union without further intervention.

결론 : Though retrograde nailing frequently occurred malunion than minimally invasive plating, there was no difference of both treatment options in terms of bone healing time. Regardless of implants such as retrograde nail or locked plate, their proper application is essential in management of distal femoral fractures after TKA.

acknowledgment :

total knee arthroplasty, distal femur periprosthetic fracture, plating, nailing
