Limb length discrepancy after limb salvage procedures in skeletally immature patients

Essay
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Abstract

This would obviate the need for surgery on the uninvolved extremity as well as revision surge to the affected limb. Modular expandable prostheses have been in use as early as 1976. Rece non invasive expandable prosthesis has been developed. Lengthening procedures are don outpatient procedures in the radiology department.

Segmental limb resection is becoming a practical alternative to limb ablation in tumor surg The addition of van Nes rotationplasty to provide a pseudo knee joint has been found to b practical, functional addition facilitating prosthesis use. The modified van Nes rotationplast tumor surgery is not a truly limb-saving procedure but rather a limb-sparing procedure: it does save the limb but spares some parts of it for functional benefit.

Key words

Limb length discrepancy after limb salvage procedures in

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Introduction

Limb length discrepancy is a recognized complication of tumors in skelet
immature patients.

Some tumors cause limb length discrepancy merely by it's presence as multi exsostosis and Ollier's disease which is characterized by severe deformity of extremities and retarded growth because of multiple enchondromas.

The most common malignant bone tumors, osteosarcoma and Ewing sarco cause limb length discrepancy as sequelae of their management. They commo occur in the skeletally immature patients. Sacrifice of major growth plates dur resection is usually done.

Fixed length reconstruction of the limb in a skeletally immature child will resul significant limb length inequality as growth progresses.

In the lower extremity, tumors about the knee, including the distal femur proximal tibia, usually present the dilemma of whether limb salvage by arthrode osteoaricular allograft, or endoprosthetic replacement would result in a signific limb length inequality and hence amputation of the extremity would be a prefera procedure.

However, children with lower limb inequality have been managed by b lengthening using callus distraction according to growth predicting curves.

The techniques of rotationplasty and an expandable endoprosthesis have b
successfully used for treating skeletally immature patients with osteosarcoma of
distal femur.

With regard to survival and function, the results obtained with these innovat
methods are favorable compared with those of a high above knee amputation.

The **aim of the work** is to analyze the different methods of prevention
overcoming lower limb discrepancies in skeletally immature patients after li
salvage surgery.

CHAPTER 1

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF BON
GROWTH.

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