

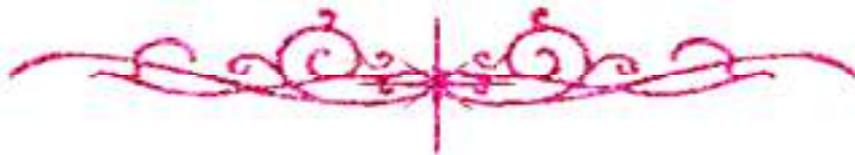
Safaa Mahmoud



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

مركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

قسم التوثيق الإلكتروني



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها

علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغييرات





Dynamic Locked Plating of Distal Femur Fractures

A Systematic Review and Meta- Analysis

*For Partial fulfillment of Master Degree in Orthopedic
Surgery*

By

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

لسببائك لا علم لنا
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت
العليم العظيم

صدقة الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية: ٣٢

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List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Tables	i
List of Figures	ii
List of Abbreviations	iv
Abstract	v
Introduction.....	1
Aim of the Work	4
Review of Literature	5
Materials and Methods	15
Results and Statistical Analysis.....	18
Discussion.....	39
Summary and Conclusion.....	48
References	49
Arabic Summary	—

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (1):	Summary of patients and study characteristics. ...	19
Table (2):	Showing type of studies & date of publication.	20
Table (3):	Shows the level of evidence in the included studies	20
Table (4):	Comparison between methods of dynamization of locked plate in distal femur fractures (classifications, union time, complication).....	21
Table (5):	Meta-analysis for the rate of non-union.....	24
Table (6):	Meta-analysis for the rate of delayed union.	27
Table (7):	Meta-analysis for the rate of complications.	30
Table (8):	Meta-analysis for the Time to union.....	33

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (1):	AO Classification.....	3
Figure (2):	A 12 months follow up of distal femur fracture using working length technique.....	7
Figure (3):	Illustration of the biomechanical concept of dynamic locked plating using near-cortical over-drilling technique.	8
Figure (4):	Shows radiographs of a case examples, A: post-operative radiograph, B: final follow up radiograph.....	9
Figure (5):	Testing for (a) axial stiffness and (b) 4-point bending stiffness of standard locking compression plate constructs and figure-of-8 constructs under progressive, cyclical loading until 10000 cycles.	9
Figure (6):	Schematic demonstrating the slotted hole	10
Figure (7):	FCL fixation with Zimmer MotionLoc screws.....	12
Figure (8):	Stiffness comparison between locked plating (LP) and far cortical locking (FCL) constructs	13
Figure (9):	Durability of FCL fixation in the presence of osteopenic bone, a 91-year-old woman	14
Figure (10):	PRISMA (preferred reporting items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses) flow diaphragm for study selection	18

List of Figures Cont...

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (11-A):	Forest plot for the rate of non-union	25
Figure (11-B):	Funnel plot for the rate of non-union	25
Figure (12-A):	Forest plot for the rate delayed union	28
Figure (12-B):	Funnel plot for the rate of delayed union	28
Figure (13-A):	Forest plot for the rate of complications	31
Figure (13-B):	Funnel plot for the rate of complications	31
Figure (14-A):	Forest plot for the time to union	34
Figure (14-B):	Funnel plot for the time to union	35
Figure (15):	A, Standard CP. B, Dimensionally identical active plate with elastically suspended screw holes. C, Sliding element with locking hole, embedded in silicone envelope, and (D) inserted in lateral plate pocket. E, Cross-section of active plate.....	47

List of Abbreviations

<i>Abb.</i>	<i>Full term</i>
<i>DLP.....</i>	<i>Dynamic locked plate</i>
<i>FCL.....</i>	<i>Far cortical locking</i>
<i>LCP.....</i>	<i>Locking compression plate</i>
<i>LP.....</i>	<i>Locked plating</i>
<i>MIPO</i>	<i>Minimally invasive plate osteosynthesis</i>
<i>OTA.....</i>	<i>Orthopaedic Trauma Association</i>

Abstract

Background: Distal femur fractures account for less than 1% of all fractures and 3%–6% of all femur fractures. Epidemiological studies indicate 2 primary distributions of patients: elderly individuals with low energy mechanisms such as a fall from standing, and younger patients with high-energy mechanisms such as motor vehicle accidents. Fixation of the distal femur fracture with lateral locked plate had a nonunion rate between 0 to 32%. The concept of “Dynamic” Locked Plates, has been proposed to decrease construct stiffness & improve callus formation.

Objective: A systematic review and meta-analysis of literature to assess the outcomes of dynamic locked plate of distal femora fractures.

Data Sources: Medline databases (PubMed, Medscape, ScienceDirect, EMF-Portal) and all materials available in the Internet till 2018.

Data Extraction: If the studies did not fulfill the inclusion criteria, they were excluded. Study quality assessment included whether ethical approval was gained, eligibility criteria specified, appropriate controls, and adequate information and defined assessment measures.

Conclusion: Our systematic review and meta-analysis showed different method of distal femur locked plate dynamization. DLP of distal femur increased interfragmentary micro motion, decrease construct stiffness and improve healing & union rate of distal femur fractures. Finally it should be noticed that the orthopedic surgeon should be qualified to utilize which of these techniques & the choice depends on the preoperative planning & method of fixation available which leads to fracture union on time without complications.

Keywords: Dynamic locked plate, distal femur fractures

INTRODUCTION

Distal femur fractures account for less than 1% of all fractures and 3%–6% of all femur fractures. Epidemiological studies indicate 2 primary distributions of patients: elderly individuals with low energy mechanisms such as a fall from standing, and younger patients with high-energy mechanisms such as motor vehicle accidents.⁽¹⁾

Simple metaphyseal fractures that are amenable to direct reduction with absolute stability do sometimes occur; however, due to the increasing number of elderly patients with osteoporosis and the higher energy injuries that younger patients are now surviving, distal femur fractures are often associated with highly comminuted metaphyseal segments that are more amenable to indirect reduction techniques and relative stability.⁽¹⁾

Fracture Healing is greatly influenced by the fixation method. Classic compression plate fixation requires the creation of a rigid plate/bone construct which involves soft-tissue stripping and devitalization of the underlying bone, this may lead to inhibited callus formation. Hence, the concept of plating with minimal soft tissue stripping using locking plates has been promoted.⁽¹⁾

Locking plates allows for stable bridge plating in cases with short end segments, thus their use is becoming more common for fixing distal femur fractures. ⁽²⁾

Non-locking plates have fallen out of favor due to the increased incidence of late varus displacement. Fixed-angle plates have proven to be more effective in resisting the high forces in multiple planes about the distal femur. Anatomically pre-contoured locking plates are popular due to improved fixation in osteoporotic bone and highly complex articular fractures compared to blade or dynamic condylar plate. ⁽¹⁾

Angle stable locked plating has become the standard treatment for most difficult comminuted fractures of the distal femur. ⁽³⁾

Fixation of the distal femur fracture with lateral locked plate had a nonunion rate between 0 to 32% ⁽¹³⁾.

The high stiffness associated with locked constructs may not provide the amount of motion needed to obtain adequate callus formation for physiologic healing. Delayed union, nonunion, implant failure, and deficient callus have all been linked to locked plating, likely due to the increased stiffness provided by the construct. ⁽⁵⁾

The concept of “Dynamic” Locked Plates, has been proposed to decrease construct stiffness & improve callus formation. ⁽²⁾

Classification of distal femur fracture:

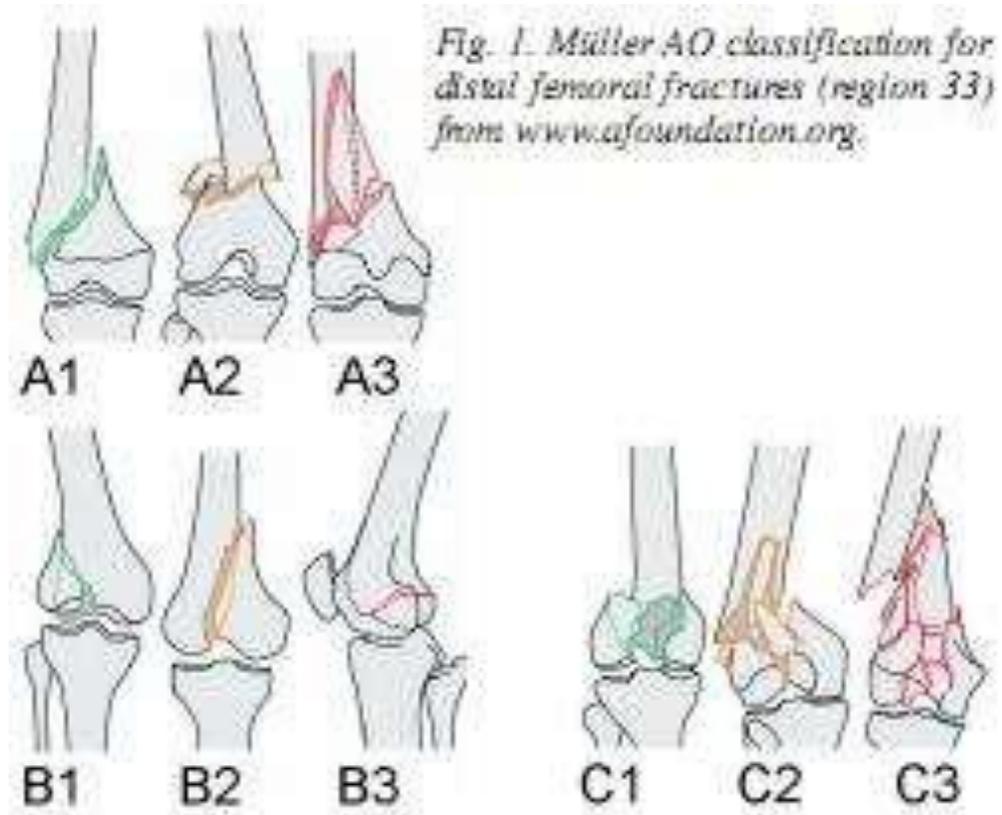


Figure (1): AO Classification. ⁽⁶⁾

AIM OF THE WORK

A systematic review and meta-analysis of literature to assess the outcomes of dynamic locked plate of distal femora fractures.