



تم رفع هذه الرسالة بواسطة / منى مغربى أحمد

بقسم التوثيق الإلكتروني بمركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات دون أدنى

مسئولية عن محتوى هذه الرسالة.

ملاحظات:

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Mono-focal Distraction Osteogenesis in Management of Traumatic Bone Loss (Systematic Review of Literature)

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of master Degree in
Orthopedic Surgery*

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2022

Acknowledgments

*At first. I would also like to extend my deepest gratitude to my dear Professor **Dr salah A. Abou seif** for fathering this work leniently forbearing the matriculation of this work.*

*Also, I want to give due thanks of gratitude to my mentors and supervisors **Dr.Mahmoud abd el wahab & Dr. Mohamed Qotb** for without their assistance and guidance crowned with decency this work wouldn't have come to exist*

Finally, I'm indebted to everyone who took part either by advice of any form of support during the arduous hours spent honing what I wish be useful through our respected audience.

 *Shady Ahmed Mafady*

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List of Abbreviations

ASAMI	: Association for the Study and Application of the Methods of Ilizarov.
CI	: Confidence interval
DO	: Distraction osteogenesis.
DVT	: Deep venous thrombosis.
DRL	: Distraction Regenerate Length.
DF	: Degree of freedom.
EFT	: External fixation time.
EFI	: External fixation index.
IM	: Induced membrane
ICC	: Intra-class correlation coefficient.
NV	: Neurovascular.
N/E	: Not estimable.
OR	: Odds ratio.
PTI	: Pin tract infection.
PRISMA	: Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses
RABG	: Radiologically apparent bone gap.
ROI	: Range of incidence.
SE	: Standard error.
VTE	: Venous thrombo-embolism.
V	: Variance.
W	: Normalizing weight.

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Introduction

Segmental bone defect can result from trauma, critical bone defects cannot be managed by usual surgical techniques, and a myriad of reliable reconstruction strategies exist, however reconstruction remains an elective procedure that requires a significant investment of time, assets, and effort by the patient and surgeon.⁽¹⁾

Open type fracture where bone loss is most common is Gustilo IIIB and IIIC type fracture this type of injury is relatively rare 11.4% of all open fractures.⁽²⁾

A critical segmental defect is a bone void that will not fill with conventional surgical techniques and require additional reconstruction or else it may cause functional limitation and progressive disability i.e. shortening of lower limb.⁽³⁾

While it is possible to have traumatic open fractures associated with remarkable bone loss in virtually any bone in the body, the most common injured bone is the Tibia due to limitation in soft tissue coverage especially at the Tibial shin⁽⁴⁾

The main target outcome is functional result as if faced with segmental bone loss in the upper extremity; limb shortening is a viable option as function is not dependent on

limb length symmetry while lower limb is not so forgiving in limb length discrepancy.

Although most bony defects can be reconstructed with modern surgical techniques, the surgeon and patient must have a thorough discussion of the expected outcome. ⁽⁵⁾

Significant functional limitations and pain are often the result of injury to skin, muscle, blood vessels, and nerves. In the setting of trauma to the soft tissues, treatment outcomes are far less predictable than those associated with the management of bony injuries. ⁽⁶⁾

Among the various techniques traditionally used to fill in bone gaps:

1. Bone grafting
 - a) Autografts
 - b) Allografts
 - c) Demineralized bone matrix (DBM)
 - d) Synthetics
 - e) Bone morphogenetic protein (BMP)
 - f) Stem cells
2. Induced membrane (Masquelet technique)