

عنوان مقاله:

Evaluation of outcomes in patients following arthroscopically assisted surgery of scaphoid nonunion

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

BackgroundsThe scaphoid is one of the most important bones of the human wrist, and the most common fracture of the wrist is related to it. Scaphoid surfaces are articulate. Due to the wide articular communications and high mobility of scaphoid, any disorder has a significant effect on the overall function of the wrist. On the other hand, delicate perfusion and less soft tissue attachments make it susceptible to nonunion and necrosis. Because this fracture is more common in young men, its morbidity affects the active population of the community. The prevalence of scaphoid nonunion is 12%. Symptoms include chronic pain, limited motion, swelling and weakness of the wrist, and may eventually lead to complications such as deformity, instability, and degenerative changes. The most commonly used treatment is open surgery, which has consequences such as damage to soft tissue and small blood vessels, ligaments, volar capsule, and delayed onset of remission. While with arthroscopic surgery in addition to less soft tissue and vessel damage, direct vision is possible to restore alignment of articular surfaces meticulously and detect accompanying damage. In this study, we recorded the radiographic and functional results and the complications of arthroscopic treatment of scaphoid nonunion in an organized manner.

MethodsThis study was carried out on patients with isolated and non-complicated nonunion and follow-up for one year in terms of unionization (based on imaging methods) and function with the parameters of the range of active motion based on the angle between the forearm and the third metacarp (by hand goniometer), grip strength (by dynamometer), and the standard disability questionnaires such as Hand, Arm and Shoulder (DASH) score and Patient-Related Wrist Assessment (PRWE) score and Modified Mayo Wrist Score. Complications associated with the surgical procedure were also carefully recorded.

ResultsIn this study, 15 patients were examined, of which 12 had fractures in the dominant hand, and 3 were in non-dominant hands. 10 patients had scaphoid wrist fracture while 5 patients in the proximal pole. According to simple radiographic findings, the fracture of all patients was satisfactorily united after 3 months. None of the patients had direct complications associated with surgical procedures such as erythema, site infection or sensory impairment. In terms of function, the mean range of motion and the strength of wrist were compared in two parameters including grip and pinch. According to the patients' answers to the DASH questionnaire, their satisfaction with treatment was evaluated and in 47% of patients, t

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