

EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF NON-SURGICAL TREATMENT OF FEMUR FRACTURES IN CHILDREN AT SHAHID BEHESHTI HOSPITAL IN YASUJ, BETWEEN 2011 TO 2016

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Femoral shaft fracture is fairly common in children and due to the potential risk of bleeding and shock, it is important to diagnose and treat appropriate and timely treatment of this fracture. The femur bone is the largest bone in the body and has complex anatomy and is usually followed by direct and indirect severe trauma such as car crashes or falling from the height of the fracture.

Materials and methods: All patients who were admitted to the orthopedic department of Yasuj Shahid Beheshti Hospital between 2011 and 2016 were identified. The total number of these patients was more than one hundred cases, of which there were some cases in the registration of the diagnosis in the case, and some were not referred to the hospital after the discharge from the hospital, which were excluded from the study. 76 patients were examined, of which 26 were female and 50 were boys. The lowest age of patients was 15 days and the highest age was 15 years.

Results: In terms of the mechanism of fracture, the most commonly reported car accident (34%) and after falling (falling) are 28%. Unusual mechanisms such as pathologic fracture (4%) or birth Fix (2%) or child abuse (2%) and fracture during physiotherapy (2%) make up a total of 10% of the mechanisms.

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The most common fracture age is in the age group of 2-10 years (66%), 10-15 years old (28%) and under 2 years old (6%). Defeat in boys (68%) is more than girls (32%) appear.

Discussion: In this study, 88% of patients were treated with cure and 12% with surgical procedures, patients treated with surgery, two groups: 1) those who have cured a remedy fail.2) Adolescent ages, usually with fractures associated with displacement.

Keyword: Femur, Fractures in Children, Shahid Beheshti Hospital

INTRODUCTION

Femoral shaft fracture is fairly common in children and due to the potential risk of bleeding and shock, it is important to diagnose and treat appropriate and timely treatment of this fracture. The femur bone is the largest bone in the body and has complex anatomy and is usually followed by direct and indirect severe trauma such as car crashes or falling from the height of the fracture.

Femoral shaft fractures usually include one-third proximal, mid, and distal shafts, which usually occur in 70% of cases in the middle third. Femoral bone fractures are fractures of the femoral shaft and have their own specific healing problems.

Despite the prevalence and importance of this fracture in children, the opinions and opinions regarding treatment and handling of this fracture are very variable in children.

The purpose of this article is to summarize the general principles of femoral fractures and special attention to non-surgical treatment of this fracture in children in the following three sections.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

All patients who were admitted to the orthopedic department of Yasuj Shahid Beheshti Hospital between 2011 and 2016 were identified. The total number of these patients was more than one hundred cases, of which there were some cases in the registration of the diagnosis in the case, and some were not referred to the hospital after the discharge from the hospital, which were excluded from the study.

First, by studying the reports and reports on the treatment of femoral shaft fractures in children, the necessary data for the analysis of the research were determined and tabulated.

Each file was examined and the required data was extracted and individually recorded. The required content that was not included in the dedicated table was separately recorded.

76 patients were examined, of which 26 were female and 50 were boys. The lowest age of patients was 15 days and the highest age was 15 years.

RESULTS

In terms of the mechanism of fracture, the most commonly reported car accident (34%) and after falling (falling) are 28%. Unusual mechanisms such as pathologic fracture (4%) or birth Fix (2%) or child abuse (2%) and fracture during physiotherapy (2%) make up a total of 10% of the mechanisms.

The most common fracture age is in the age group of 2-10 years (66%), 10-15 years old (28%) and under 2 years old (6%). Defeat in boys (68%) is more than girls (32%) appear.

The most common site of fracture is, respectively, one third of the middle (54%), proximal (26%) and distal (14%). In this study, the fracture of the Subtrochanteric type is rare, and supracondylar was absent at all.

In total, 88% of conservative treatments and 12% of surgical treatment are definitive fracture treatment.

Among the conservative treatments, the most commonly used methods are:

1- Traction & casting (56%)

2- Primary Spica cast (26%)

3- Traction & Early Spica cast (6%). And the most common method is the plating surgery. There were a lot of patients with head trauma, none of which required neurosurgery and had no problem with the last visit.

Fractures in other bones are present in 6 patients, 12% of cases. For Limb length discrepancy, 3 patients (6%) had a poor follow-up of 1.5-5 cm / min and had unacceptable results, of which 3 patients were treated with localized clause 11 and had a 28- Shahid Beheshti Hospital in Yasuj, and patient number 30 was affected by imperfecca osteogenesis and pathologic fractionation. Therefore, only patient number 18 had isolated and normal fractures of the femoral shaft, which was unacceptable in the last visit after conservative treatment.

Fractures have been found in all patients and the position and function of the union have been acceptable to all patients at the last visit. In terms of patient complaints in the last visit, 5 patients had limited knee ROM and 4 patients with lumbar disorder, and only 11, 18 and 30 patients suffering from deformity and lameness and an unacceptable shortness were mentioned.

Although a number of patients did not refer to the scheduled schedule, and many patients did not have a long follow-up, but according to the results of the last visit, functional and cosmetic outcomes, except for 3 patients, 11, 18 and 30, of which two have had special problems, in others it is acceptable.

DISCUSSION

In this study, 88% of patients were treated with cure and 12% with surgical procedures, patients treated with surgery, two groups:

- 1) Those who have cured a remedy fail.
- 2) Adolescent ages, usually with fractures associated with displacement.

In patients 4 and 15, Traction & castin treatment has been selected which has been continued in the process of treatment due to failure in obtaining adequate remission of surgical treatment and plating.

In patients 28 the primary treatment of CR + Prim. Spica Cast Selection was made and the continuation of treatment with traction and plating was made due to the unacceptable angulation.

In just one case (patient number 29), inserting a pin in the proximal t-wave, for skeletal traction, paralysis of the proneal nerve, is completely overcome in the last visit.

Only 34th patient with Pin Tract Infection has completely resolved in the last infection visit.

Patient No. 11 was initially treated by local breach and was followed by a 28-day delay in the hospital and was treated with unacceptable etiology by using osteochondrosis and traction and quill.

Patient number 21 was born with fractionation that was treated with Primaryspiki Plaster, but 9 days later due to an unacceptable angulation with osteochondrosis, an appropriate elimeghit was obtained and continued with the new Spica plaster.

Patient No. 43 was initially treated by local broken suture and visited the hospital after 3 weeks due to an unacceptable property with femoral plating.

Patient No. 23 was undergoing synovectomy because of pigmented vilonodular synovitis and suffered a femoral fracture during physiotherapy to improve knee limb.

Results in terms of limb length, functional and cosmetic discrepancy were unacceptable in only 3 (6%) patients, of which only one (2%) was isolated and normal femoral fractures, and the other two were as previously described Specific problems (pathological fractures, etc.).

And the satisfactory results, with a total of 95% of the two patients, were 98% without them.

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