

Subtrochanteric Fractures Current Concepts and Outcomes

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Learning Outcomes

- **Definitions**
- **Fracture anatomy**
- **Proximal femur biomechanics**
- **Plating or nailing ?**
 - Scientific basis
 - Decision making

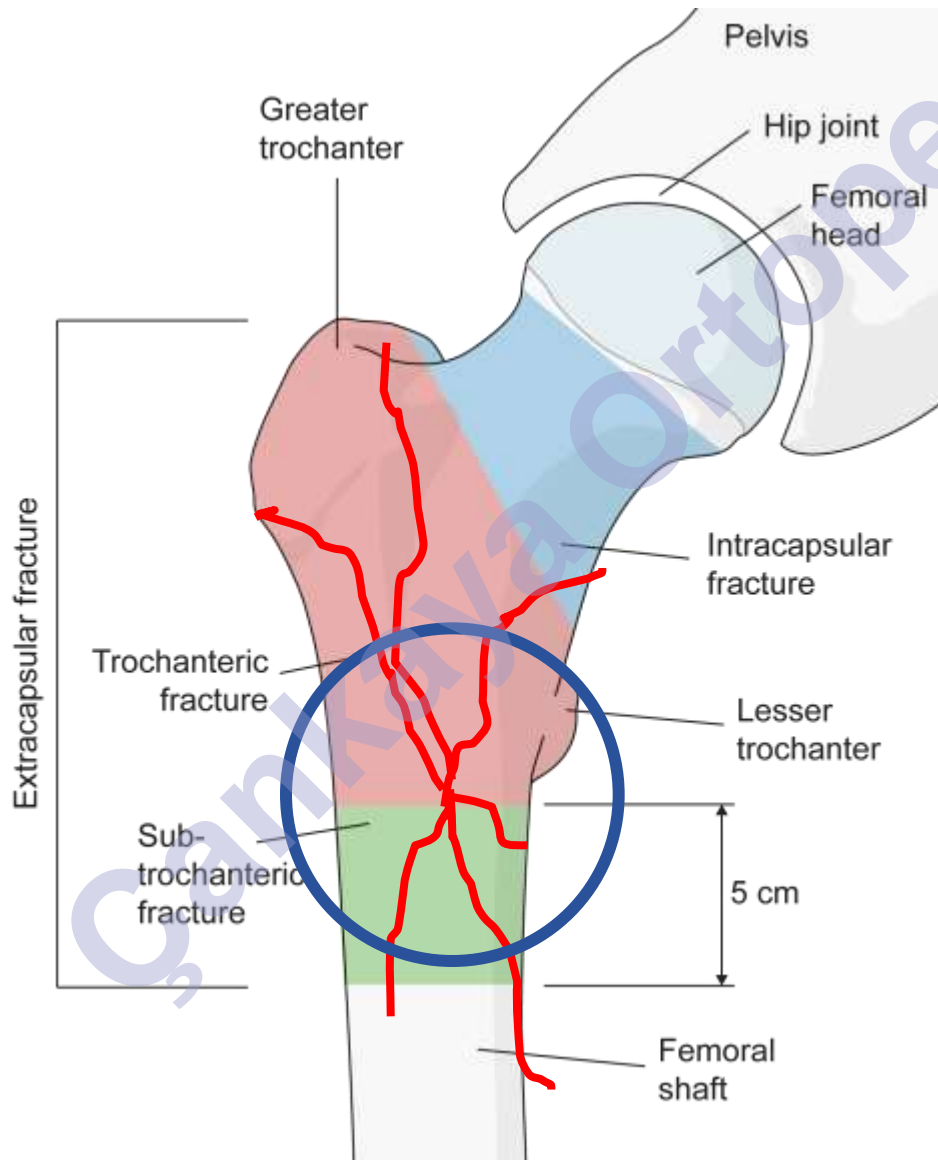
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Classification Systems

Study	Proximal border	Distal border	No. of subdivisions
Boyd and Griffin (1949)	NS	NS	2
Watson, et al (1964)	DBLT	10 cm	> 10
Fielding (1966)	PBLT	5 cm	4
Cech and Sosa (1974)	NS	NS	4
Zickel (1976)	PBLT	10 cm	6
Seinsheimer (1978)	DBLT	5 cm	7
Pankovich, et al (1979)	DBLT	5 cm	4
Waddell (1979)	NS	NS	3
Harris (1980)	BLT	5 cm	6
Malkawi (1982)	NS	NS	5
Russell and Taylor (1987)	NS	NS	3
AO Müller (1990)	DBLT	3 cm	9
Wiss and Brien (1992)	DBLT	7.5 cm	3
Parker and Pryor (1994)	DBLT	5 cm	

NS = Not stated; **PBLT** = proximal border of lesser trochanter; **DBLT** = distal border of lesser trochanter.

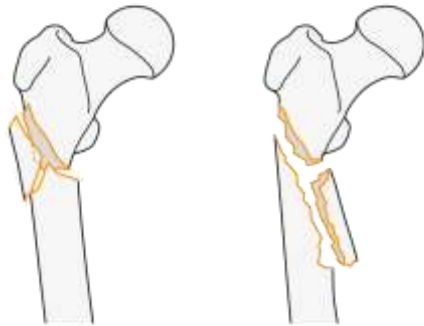
Definition



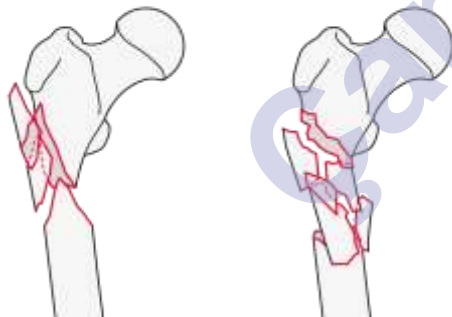
Comprehensive Classification



32 A



32 B



32 C



Difficult to restore medial support

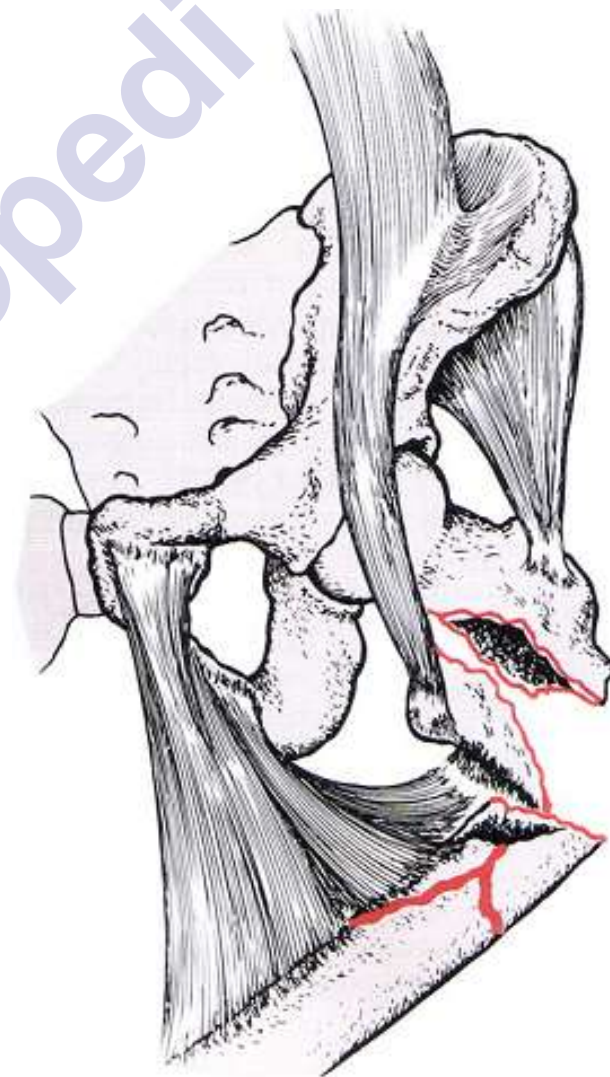
Fracture Anatomy

- **Proximal fragment**

- Iliopsoas → flexion
- Hip abductors → varus
- Ext. rotators → ext. rotation

- **Distal fragment**

- Adductors → adduction
shortening



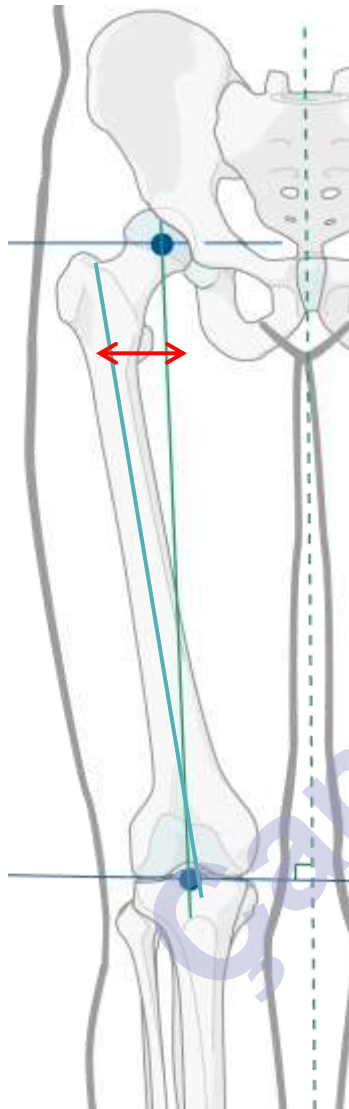
Fracture Anatomy

Understanding the fracture pattern and deformity

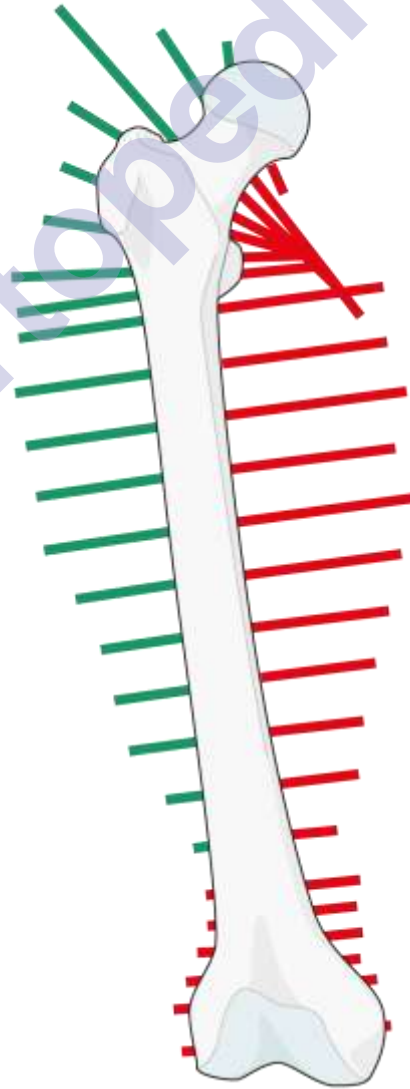


Counteract deforming forces during fracture reduction and fixation

Biomechanics

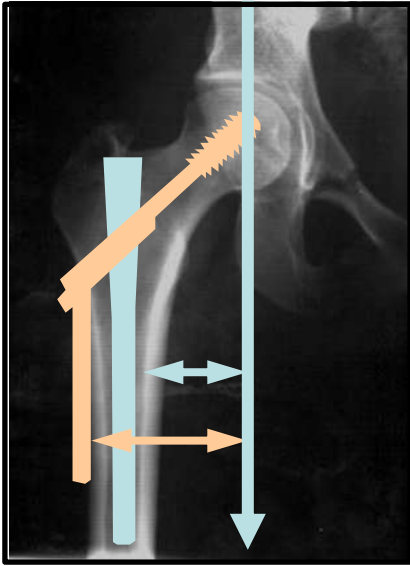


**Tensile
forces**



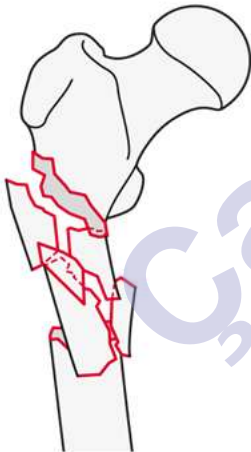
**Compressive
forces**

Biomechanics



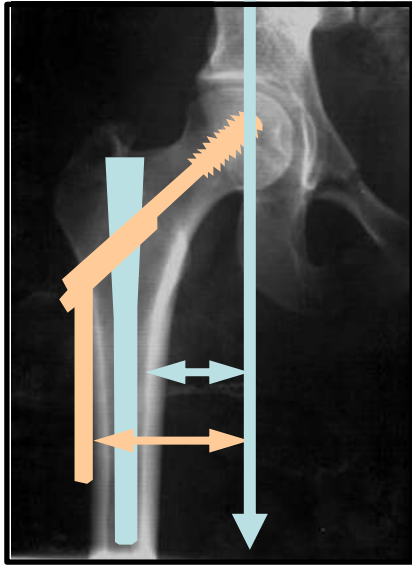
High bending loads

&

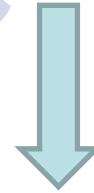


Lack of medial support

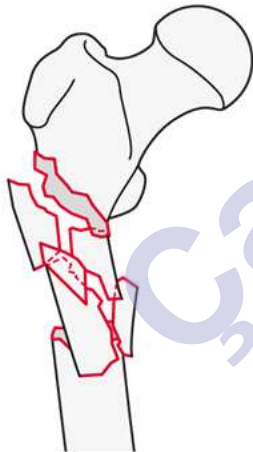
Biomechanics



Implications for upper femoral implants



**Mechanically strong
Tolerate bending forces**



Current Treatment Options

- Conservative / traction
- External fixation
- **Internal fixation**
 - Plates
 - IM nail



Plating

PII: S0020-1383(96)00171-4

Subtrochanteric fractures of the femur

M. J. Parker, B. K. Dutta, C. Sivaji and G. A. Pryor
Peterborough District Hospital, Thorpe Road, Peterborough, UK



n = 337 sliding hip screws
(SHS)
Overall failures: 8%

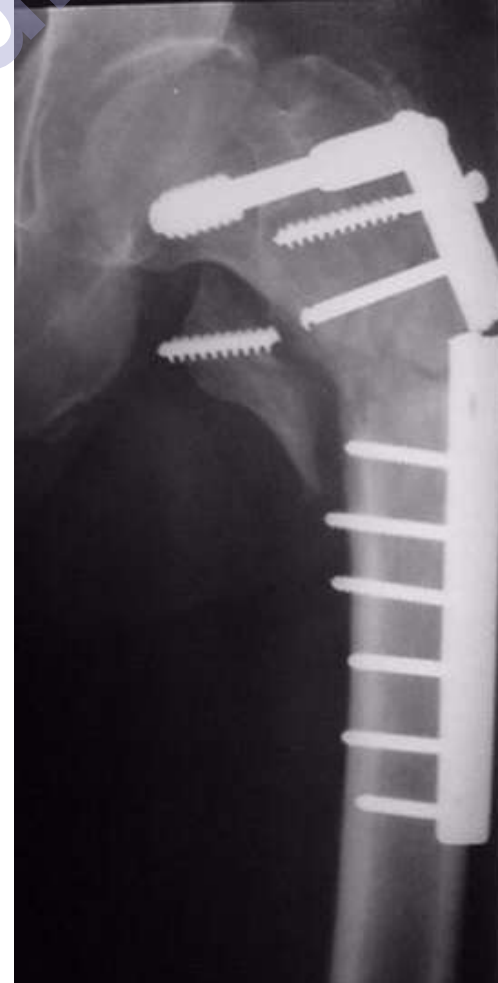


n = 111 dynamic condylar screws
(DCS)
Overall failures: 14%



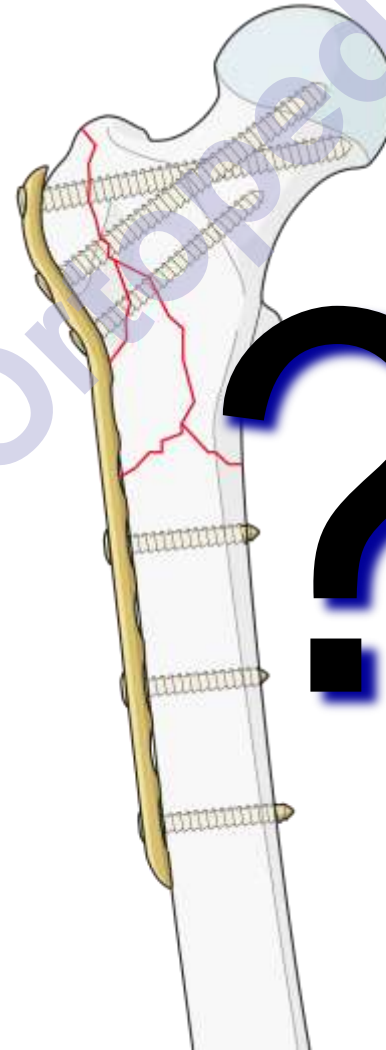
n = 130 angular blade plates
Overall failures: 20%

ORIF



Locking Plates

- No enough studies
- Plate and screw breakage



Subtrochanteric Fractures of the Femur

Results of Treatment With the 95° Condylar Blade-Plate

C. KINAST, M.D.,* B. R. BOLHOENER, M.D.,** J. W. MAST, M.D.,** AND R. GANZ, M.D.*

Clin Orthop, 238, 1989

n = 47

- **23 ORIF (pre 1981) → 17% nonunions**
- **24 indirect reduction → 0% nonunions**



***Plates perform well with
less invasive surgical technique***

MIPO



IM Nailing

- **Parmer MJ.** *Injury*. 28(2): 91-5, 1997
 - n = 180
 - Overall failures → **5 %**
- **Wiss DA.** *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 283:231-6, 1992
 - n = 95
 - Overall failures → **3 %**



IM Nails

Centromedullary



Cephalomedullary



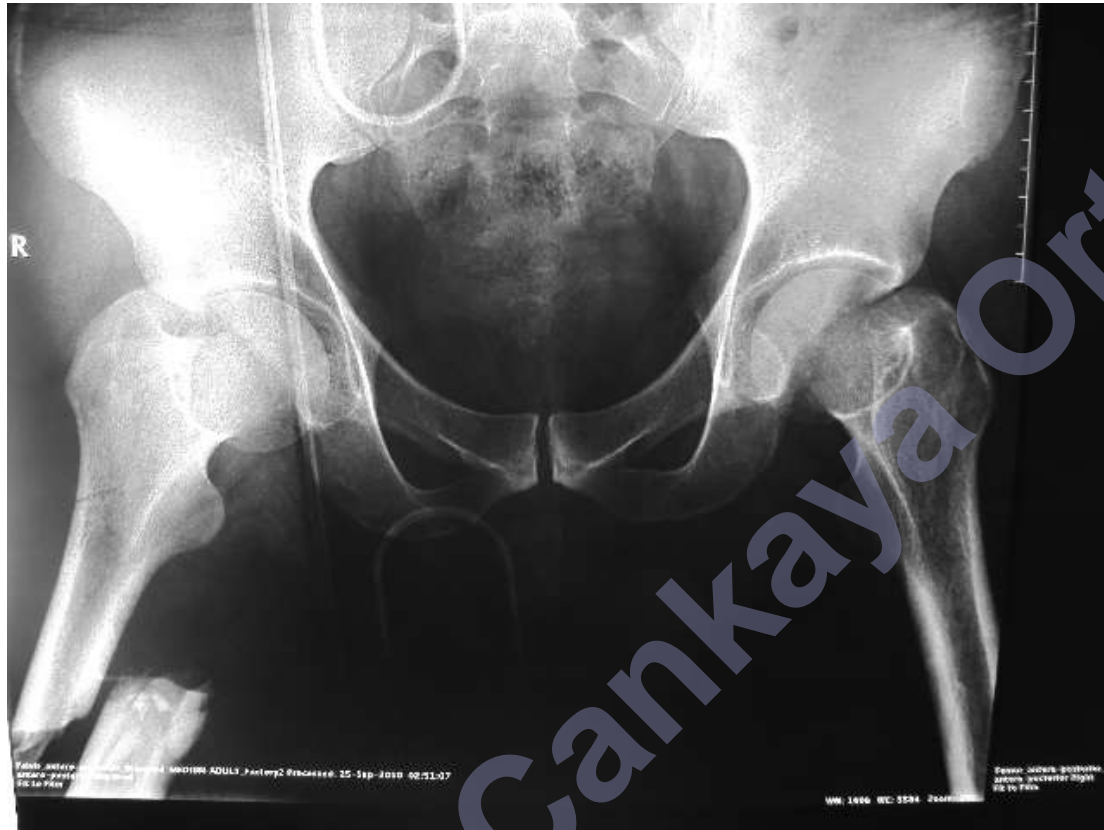


Outcome of traumatic subtrochanteric femoral fractures fixed using cephalo-medullary nails

Sourav Shukla^{a,*}, Phillip Johnston^b, M.A. Ahmad^c,
Henry Wynn-Jones^d, A.D. Patel^b, N.P. Walton^b

- n = 102 (1999-2005)
- FU 60/102 (%60)
- **19 fractures in varus > 10°**
- **Complications**
 - 3 nonunions
 - 2 nail breakage
 - All in varus group (20% failure)

Varus Malreduction

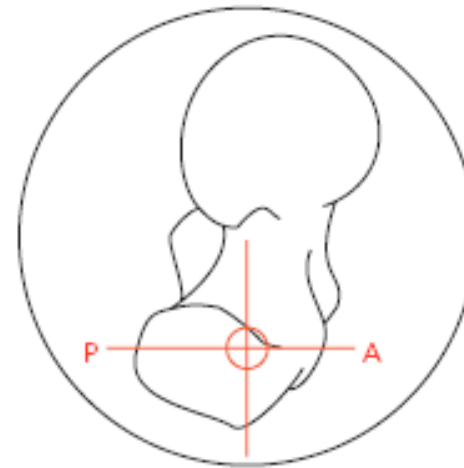
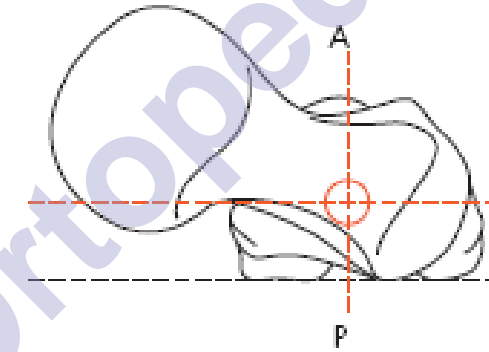


Flexion Deformity



Entry Point

- **Piriformis entry**
- **Trochanteric entry**
 - Just medial to tip
 - 1/3 ant – 2/3 post
- **Lateral entry → varus**
- **Nail does not help reduction**



Reduction Tools

- Mallet
- Bone hook
- Ball spike pusher
- Shanz screw

Till the end of reaming !!!



Blocking Screw

- **Flexion**

- Posterior
- Lateral → medial

- **Varus**

- Medial
- Anterior → posterior



Open Reduction

- **Percutaneous**
 - Colinear clamps
- **Mini-open**
 - Bone calmps
- **Cerclage cables**
 - Long oblique-spiral fractures
 - Percutaneous passer



Biologic Plating Versus Intramedullary Nailing for Comminuted Subtrochanteric Fractures in Young Adults: A Prospective, Randomized Study of 66 Cases

Po-Cheng Lee, MD, Pang-Hsin Hsieh, MD, Shang-Won Yu, MD, Chih-Wen Shiao, MD, Hsuan-Kai Kao, MD, and Chi-Chuan Wu, MD



Complications of 66 patients with comminuted subtrochanteric fractures

Variables	RTRN Group (n = 34)	DCS Group (n = 32)
Superficial wound infection	1	2
Delayed union	0	1
Implant failure	1	0
Femoral neck	1	0

Intramedullary Versus Extramedullary Fixation for Subtrochanteric Femur Fractures

Paul R. T. Kuzyk, MASC, MD, FRCS(C), Mohit Bhandari, MSc, MD, FRCS(C),†
Michael D. McKee, MD, FRCS(C),* Thomas A. Russell, MD,‡ and Emil H. Schemitsch, MD, FRCS(C)**

JOT, 2009

Nails versus **Plates**

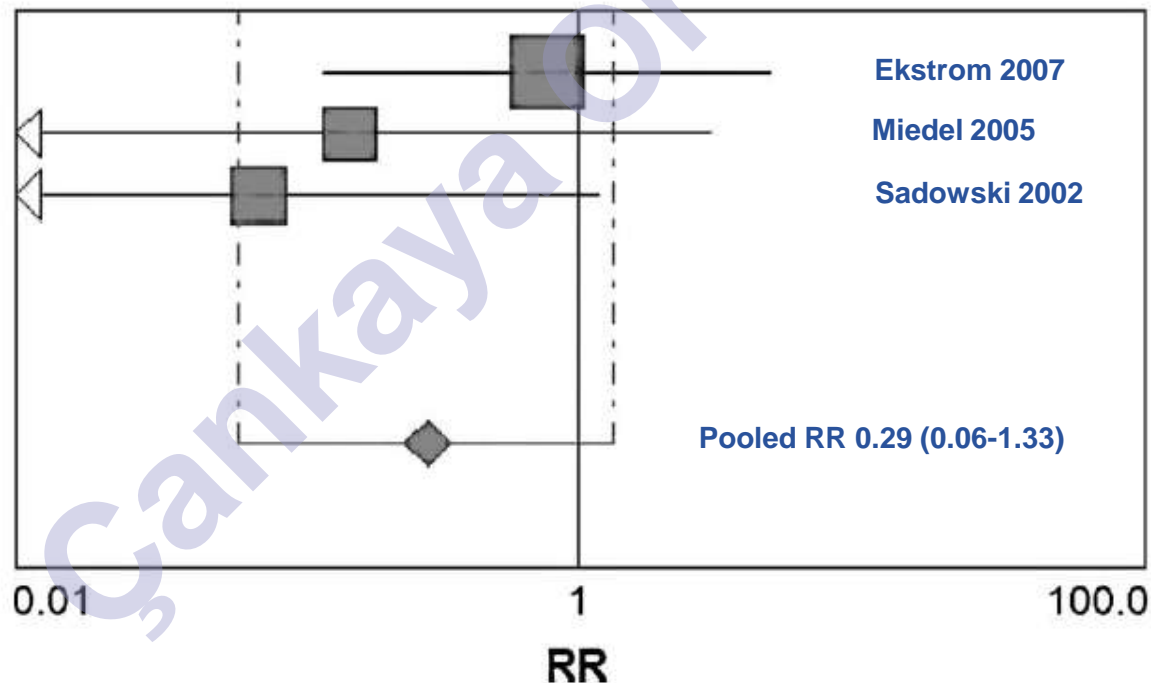
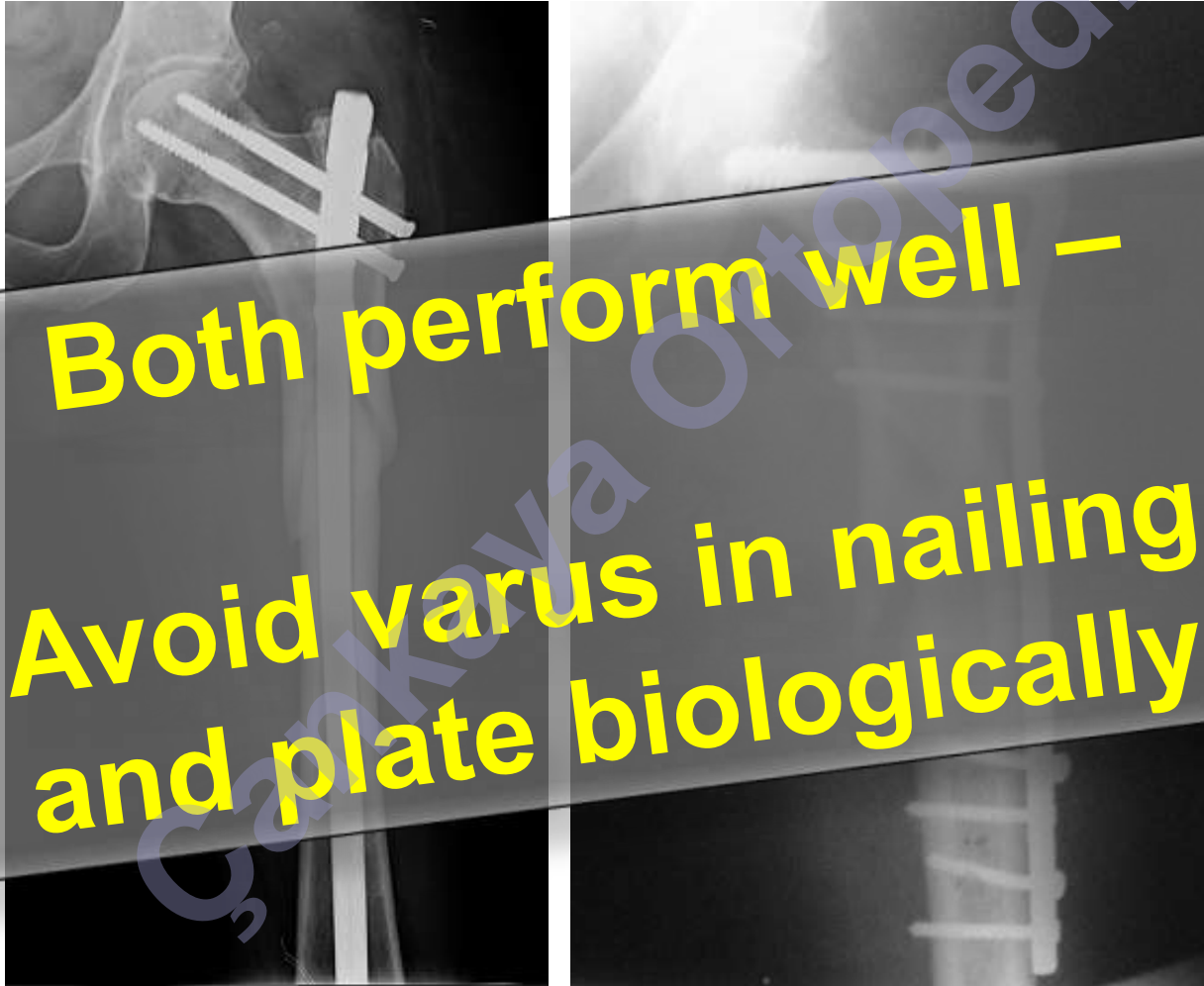


Plate or IM Nail ?



**Both perform well –
Avoid varus in nailing,
and plate biologically!**

Type of Implant ?

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Choice of implant - general considerations

Plates

- **Strong and long enough**
 - No medial hinge integrity
- **Biologic plating technique**



Choice of implant - general considerations

Nails

- **Long nails**
- **Locking options**
 - Standart locking → intact lesser
 - Reconstruction options



Surgical Decision Making

Bone quality

Fracture pattern

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Bone Quality

- **Poor bone quality favors IM nails**



Fracture Pattern

“Simple” fractures

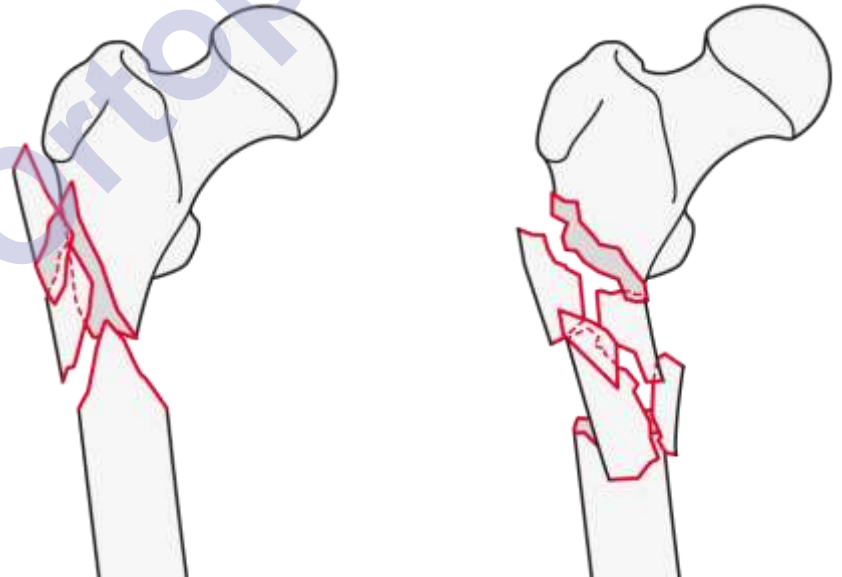
- Plates and nails are both good options
- Trochanteric extension may favor plating



Fracture Pattern

“Complex” fractures

- **Favor nailing**
- **Plating**
 - Strong plate
 - “Biological” techniques



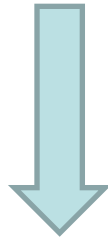
Take home messages

Understanding the fracture anatomy and inherent deformity is key to success in fracture reduction and fixation

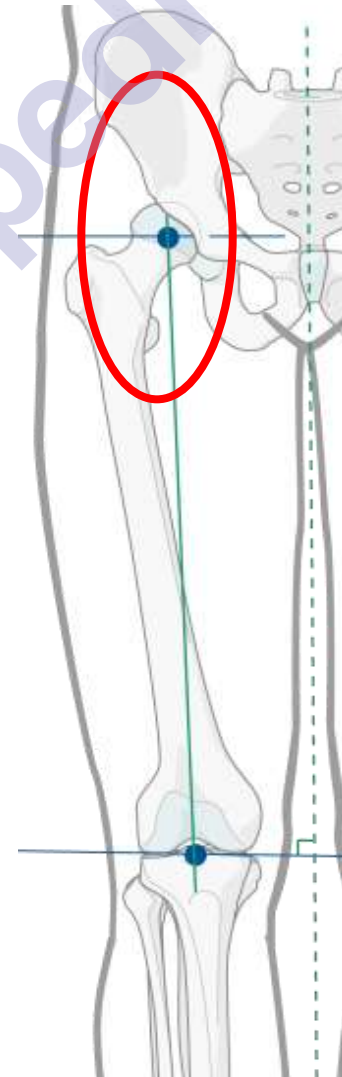


Take home messages

**Eccentric mechanical loading
of the upper femur**



Strong implants



Take home messages

- **IM nailing**
 - Long nail is a safe option
 - Avoid malreduction
- **Plating**
 - Perform less invasive techniques

