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Sawbone를 통한 척골 근위부 골절에서 금속판, Steinmann Pin, 금속 압박 나사 고정에 따른 굴절력 비교

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Comparison of Bending Strength among Plate, Steinmann Pin, and Headless Compression Screw Fixations for Proximal Ulnar Shaft Fracture in Sawbones

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Purpose: Although plate osteosynthesis is commonly used to treat proximal ulna fracture, its treatment method is controversial because of complications such as large incision, long operation time, and soft tissue injury. Therefore, intramedullary headless compression screw (HCS) and Steinmann pin are considered as alternative treatment options. In this study, we aim to compare bending strength of plate and cortical screws, HCS, and Steinmann pin for proximal ulnar shaft fracture with sawbone.

Methods: Transverse type fractures were made intentionally at the distal 7 cm from the proximal end of ulna sawbones and fixated with plate, HCS, and Steinmann pin after reduction. Three-point bending tests were performed with total of 21 sawbones, seven pieces for each group.

Results: Average ultimate bending strength for each group was as follows; 521.7 N for plate fixation group, 706.4 N for HCS fixation group, and 812.6 N for Steinmann pin fixation group. Statistically significant results were observed among the three groups ($p < 0.01$). When two groups were compared separately, Steinmann pin fixation and plate fixation ($p < 0.01$), Steinmann pin and HCS fixation ($p = 0.047$) showed statistical significance. There was a significant trend between HCS and plate fixation group ($p = 0.064$).

Conclusion: HCS and Steinmann pin fixation showed higher bending strength when compared to plate fixation for proximal ulnar shaft fracture in sawbone. Although further studies are needed, HCS and Steinmann pin fixation are promising fixation methods that may be used as an alternative to plate fixation.

Keywords: Ulna fractures, Sawbone, Bending strength

INTRODUCTION

Isolated ulna fracture is a type of fracture that commonly occurs in forearm injury [1]. Isolated ulnar shaft fracture looks benign, but its treatment method is

controversial because of complications such as nonunion, skin irritation, and loss of motion. Fundamentally, conservative treatment using splint or cast can be performed only for night-stick fractures with low displacement and low angulation [1]. In this case, the union rate is close to 96% or higher, but it takes a longer time to start rehabilitation [2]. Besides this nondisplaced fracture type, most proximal ulnar shaft fractures are unstable that most proximal ulna shaft fractures are recommended for surgery [3,4].

Among operative techniques, plate osteosynthesis is generally preferred because it has high union rate [5-9]. However, fixation with plate requires large incision and periosteal stripping so that it can interfere with blood supply, suppress revascularization, and cause soft tissue injury [10]. It can also bring about nerve palsy, irritation of skin, and it has a high possibility of refracture after implant removal [10]. An alternative treatment to overcome this problem is intramedullary nailing. Intramedullary nailing is a biological method in that it has less stripping of periosteal blood supply, preserves soft tissues including fracture hematoma, and avoids skin irritation [10]. Of course, intramedullary nails have disadvantages of additional incision for interlocking screw and standardized size to be cut for operation [10].

In this study, we are introducing techniques using intramedullary cannulated headless compression screw (HCS) and intramedullary Steinman pin. Among these various techniques, we applied plate, intramedullary HCS, and intramedullary Steinman pin fixation to the sawbones to conduct a comparative study on which method has the strongest bending strength.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We used ulna sawbones of same size and thickness. Total 21 sawbones (#1017; Sawbones Pacific Research Laboratories, Vashon Island, WA, USA) were used and were separated into three groups by fixation methods, seven pieces for each. Three groups were as follows; group with plate fixation, group with HCS fixation, and group with Steinmann pin fixation. Trans-

verse type fractures (AO/OTA classification, 2U2A3a) were made intentionally with saw at the distal 7 cm from the proximal end of ulna sawbones. Then fractured bones were firmly fixed by every three methods after reduction. We used ulna osteotomy plate (eight holes with 2.5 mm in thickness and 70 mm in length; Jeil Medical, Seoul, Korea), and self-tapping cortical screws (2.8 mm in diameter; Jeil Medical) for plate group (Fig. 1A). Arix headless cannulated compression screw (6.0 mm in diameter and 120 mm in length; Jeil Medical) was used for the HCS group (Fig. 1B), and two Steinmann pins (3.2 mm in diameter and 240 mm in length; Solco Biomedical, Pyeongtaek, Korea) were used for Steinmann pin fixation (Fig. 1C). The plate was placed medial to the bone and symmetric to the fracture line as the center. Two self-tapping cortical screws were fixed on each side. Intramedullary headless cannulated compression screw was inserted from the proximal ulna toward the head with thread crossing the fracture line. Two intramedullary Steinman pin fixations were inserted in the same direction as that of the intramedullary headless cannulated compression screw. The reason for using the pin cut in half is that it can be fit to the diameter only if two are used and also can match the length of HCS. All fractured bones with fixation through each method were tested with three-point bending test system (ElectroPuls E3000; Instron, Norwood, MA, USA) (Fig. 2). Ulnar bone was fixed tightly at 4-cm intervals from fracture line to prevent the rotation force from being generated. Stress was applied vertically from above to fracture site with fixation until displacement was observed (Fig. 3). Next, the amount of applied stress force and displacement values were graphed.

For statistical analysis of comparing average bending strength, Kruskal-Wallis test was applied with the averages and ranges due to lack of sample size. The *post-hoc* test using the Bonferroni method was used to evaluate significant differences between the groups. The level of p-value was set at 0.05 and SAS ver. 9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA) were used for statistical analysis.

Since it is not a research targeting human or human derivatives, the approval of Institutional Review Board was waived.

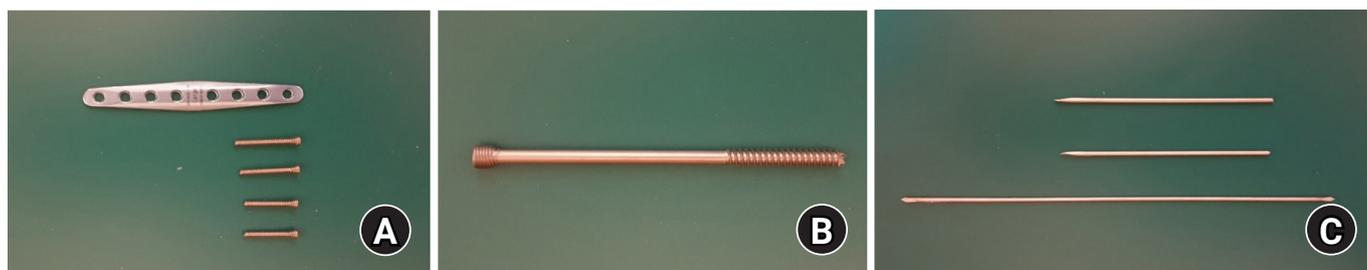


Fig. 1. (A) Plate and screws. (B) Headless compression screw. (C) Steinmann pins.



Fig. 2. (A) ElectroPuls E3000; Instron, Norwood, MA, USA. (B) Three-point bending test; span distance, 80 mm.



Fig. 3. Post experimental gross photos of sawbone fixed with each method. (A) Fixed with plate and screws. (B) Fixed with headless compression screw. (C) Fixed with Steinmann pins.

Table 1. Bending strength results of three fixation groups

Group	Ultimate bending strength (N)						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Plate and screws	587.3	512.7	675.8	437.8	339.5	586.4	489.3
Steinmann pins	796.9	831.0	829.5	795.5	812.6	832.7	794.0
HCS	725.2	683.8	707.3	716.9	683.2	706.4	662.9

HCS, headless compression screw.

Table 2. Comparison of bending strengths of three fixation groups

Group	Bending strength (N)	p-value
Plate and screws (a)	521.7 (339.5–675.8)	<0.001 (b>c>a)
Steinmann pins (b)	812.6 (794.0–832.7)	
HCS (c)	706.4 (662.9–725.2)	

Values are presented as median (range).

HCS, headless compression screw.

RESULTS

Average ultimate bending strengths of proximal ulna shaft fracture for each group were as followed: 521.7 N (range, 339.5 to 675.8 N) for plate and screws fixation group, 706.4 N (range,

662.9 to 725.2 N) for cannulated HCS fixation group, and 812.6 N (range, 794.0 to 832.7 N) for Steinmann pin fixation group (Table 1). With the Kruskal-Wallis test, average bending strength between three groups showed significant differences ($p < 0.001$) (Table 2). *Post-hoc* test was done to compare each

Table 3. Results of the *post-hoc* test for evaluating significant differences among the fixation groups

Group	p-value ^{a)}
Plate and screws vs. Steinmann pins	< 0.001
Plate and screws vs. HCS	0.064
Steinmann pins vs. HCS	0.047

HCS, headless compression screw.

^{a)}Adjusted by Bonferroni correction.

combination of two groups. Significant difference was seen in two combinations; Steinmann pin vs. plate fixation group ($p < 0.001$), and Steinmann pin vs. HCS fixation group ($p = 0.047$). There was a significant trend in one combination; HCS vs. plate fixation group ($p = 0.064$) (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

Although many surgical methods have been introduced in the ulna shaft fracture, open reduction and internal fixation with plate and screws is widely used for high union rate [5-9]. The axial and rotational alignment can be accurately restored only by correcting the fracture site visually. Direct healing is induced by compressing the fracture site using DCP and cortical screws while maintaining complete reduction [11-13].

However, this plate osteosynthesis also has some disadvantages. Because of the large incision on skin and soft tissue injury due to dissection, it can interfere with blood circulation as the fracture heals [10]. In addition, proximal ulna has almost no soft tissue structure, so when plating is performed, patients may complain of skin irritation after surgery [14]. Another problem is that due to the curved anatomical structure of the ulna, accurate plating may be difficult. Of course, there are anatomical plates manufactured considering such an anatomical structure, pyromellitic dianhydride and oxydianiline required for plating. However, it is not technically easy because it does not take into account the individual patient's anatomical variance, and can lead to malunion or Monteggia fracture dislocation if it goes wrong [15]. The last drawback is that the bone itself is weak due to the bone hole that is drilled during plating, and there is a high possibility of refracture when removing the internal fixation device [1,10].

Intramedullary nail is proposed as a method to replace the plate osteosynthesis. Intramedullary nailing is functional and shows union rate similar to plating, and has high patient satisfaction [16,17]. Unlike the plate osteosynthesis, intramedullary nail is easy for revascularization because it does not undergo periosteal stripping, has a small size of incision and minimal

range of soft tissue dissection. This has the advantage of making the callus better and becoming a stronger union [10].

However, intramedullary nail also has drawbacks. In the case of nailing for forearm fracture, the interlocking screw needs to be fixed during the procedure. Therefore, an additional incision must be made to insert the interlocking screw, and skin irritation may occur with the interlocking screw. Also, there is a possibility that nerve damage may occur while inserting the interlocking screw. For proximal ulna shaft fractures, the length and thickness of the intramedullary nails are standardized, so they do not fit or should be cut out for Asians, and sometimes require prebending into a serpentine shape [18,19]. Since the diameter is also standardized, if friction between the intramedullary nail and the cortical bone does not occur, it may cause the movement of the bone fragments deteriorating stability [20]. Moreover, there is more radiation exposure due to C-arm in the operation than plate osteosynthesis [16], and after surgery, it is necessary to use immobilization with a brace or splint until bridging callus occurs in X-ray [10].

Keeping these things in mind, we considered a surgical method that does not have large skin incision like plate osteosynthesis and may not use additional interlocking screws like intramedullary nail. The author has previously published a paper and a technical note on HCS and pinning techniques for metacarpal bone fracture and ulna head and neck fracture [21,22]. Wadsworth [23] reported a 100% union in six patients using a partially threaded intramedullary screw in an olecranon fracture or osteotomy, and a full ROM was observed at 1-year follow-up. Johnson et al. [24] also reported that full motion was possible in a group of 28 patients, and Hong et al. [25] published a case report showing good results with intramedullary screw fixation in a proximal ulna fracture with a dorsal wound. With this in mind, we have a question whether surgery is possible using HCS and Steinmann pins, so we have verified the experiment measuring bending strength by using sawbone.

In our results, Steinmann pin was the strongest and plate osteosynthesis was the weakest. Regarding the plate, breakage of the plate did not occur, and pull-out fracture of the sawbone was observed (Fig. 3A). This is thought to have occurred because the plate was short and the sawbone was weaker than the actual bone. The strongest measured force of the Steinmann pin is thought due to the fact that the diameter of the Steinmann pin is longer than the HCS. However, as the bending goes on, the movement of the pin was checked and as there is no thread, it is considered to be weak in terms of pulling strength and rotation strength. When the strength of the sawbone is considered to be that of the osteoporotic bone, it can be

applied by increasing the length of the plate, but in this case, the incision length increases. For these reasons, although HCS seems to have greater anatomical stability compared to Steinmann pin due to thread, both fixation methods can be sufficient alternative methods and also be better for patients with osteoporosis with minimized incision and less skin irritation [26,27].

As a limitation of this study, sawbone has the advantage of providing a uniform specimen, but does not reflect failure occurring at the fixative and bone interface because the physical properties are different from the actual cortical bone. Also, the number of experimental groups was small. As in the reference thesis using sawbone, 10 attempts were made [28], but due to the problem of research expenses, only seven groups were available. However, we tried to secure statistical significance with more numbers than six groups of reference papers using cadaver [29]. Of course, as expected, plate osteosynthesis would be excellent in rotation and axial force, but the study was conducted as the first trial for alternative method for plate. Also, unlike distal, the proximal ulna shaft is affected most by bending force rather than rotation and axial. Therefore, only bending force was performed as an initial study along with the reason for limiting the research cost. A study comparing rotation and axial force should also be conducted later. The cyclic load of proximal ulna identified in the reference was 30 to 300 N [28], which was much lower than the force performed in this study, so no studies on repetitive and cyclic loading were conducted. Moreover, it was not possible to compare the union rate later.

CONCLUSION

Although further studies may be needed, it is considered that HCS and Steinmann pin fixation methods that show high bending strength can be used as alternative methods to treat proximal ulnar fractures.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors have nothing to disclose.

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Sawbone을 통한 척골 근위부 골절에서 금속판, Steinmann Pin, 금속 압박 나사 고정에 따른 굴절력 비교

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목적: 척골 근위 간부 골절에서 금속판 골유합술이 흔히 사용되나 큰 절개선, 긴 수술 시간, 연부조직 손상 등 단점이 존재하므로, 골수강 내 금속 압박 나사(headless compression screw, HCS)과 Steinmann 핀을 이용한 고정이 대안적 치료라고 생각하였다. 본 연구에서는 sawbone 척골 근위 간부 골절에서 금속판 및 피질 나사, HCS와 Steinmann 핀을 고정한 이후에 굴곡 강도를 비교하였다.

방법: 총 21개 척골 sawbone을 이용하여 척골 근위 단의 7 cm 원위부에 임의의 횡골절을 만들었다. 골절 정복 후에 금속판 및 피질 나사, HCS, Steinmann 핀의 3가지 방법으로 각 7개씩 고정하였으며, 이후 3점 굴곡 실험을 시행하였다.

결과: 평균 굴곡 강도는 금속판 및 피질 나사 고정 그룹이 521.7 N, HCS 고정 그룹이 706.4 N, Steinmann 핀 고정 그룹이 812.6 N으로, 세 군 간에 통계적으로 유의한 차이가 있었다($p < 0.01$). 두 군씩 비교를 하였을 때, Steinmann 핀 고정 그룹과 금속판 및 피질 나사 고정 그룹 간($p < 0.01$), Steinmann 핀과 HCS 고정 그룹 간에 유의한 차이가 있었으며($p = 0.047$), HCS와 금속판 및 피질 나사 고정 그룹 간에 통계적으로 유의한 차이 경향이 있었다($p = 0.064$).

결론: Sawbone 척골 근위 간부 골절에서 HCS와 Steinmann 핀 고정이 금속판과 피질 나사로 고정하는 만큼의 강한 굴곡 강도가 있음을 확인하였다. 따라서 척골 근위 간부 골절에 있어 Steinmann 핀과 HCS를 이용한 고정술이 금속판과 피질 나사 고정술의 좋은 대안적 치료가 되리라 생각한다.

색인단어: 척골 골절, Sawbone, 굴곡력

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