

Tibia Fractures and Compartment Syndrome: When to Definitively Fix

Prism Schneider MD, PhD, FRCSC
Associate Professor
Department of Surgery
Department of Community Health Science

17th Annual International San Francisco
Orthopaedic Trauma Course

Disclosures

- **Scientific Advisory Board**
 - Amgen
 - Osteoporosis Canada
- **Institutional Research Funding**
 - Smith & Nephew
 - Johnson & Johnson
- **Associate Editor**
 - Canadian Journal of Surgery

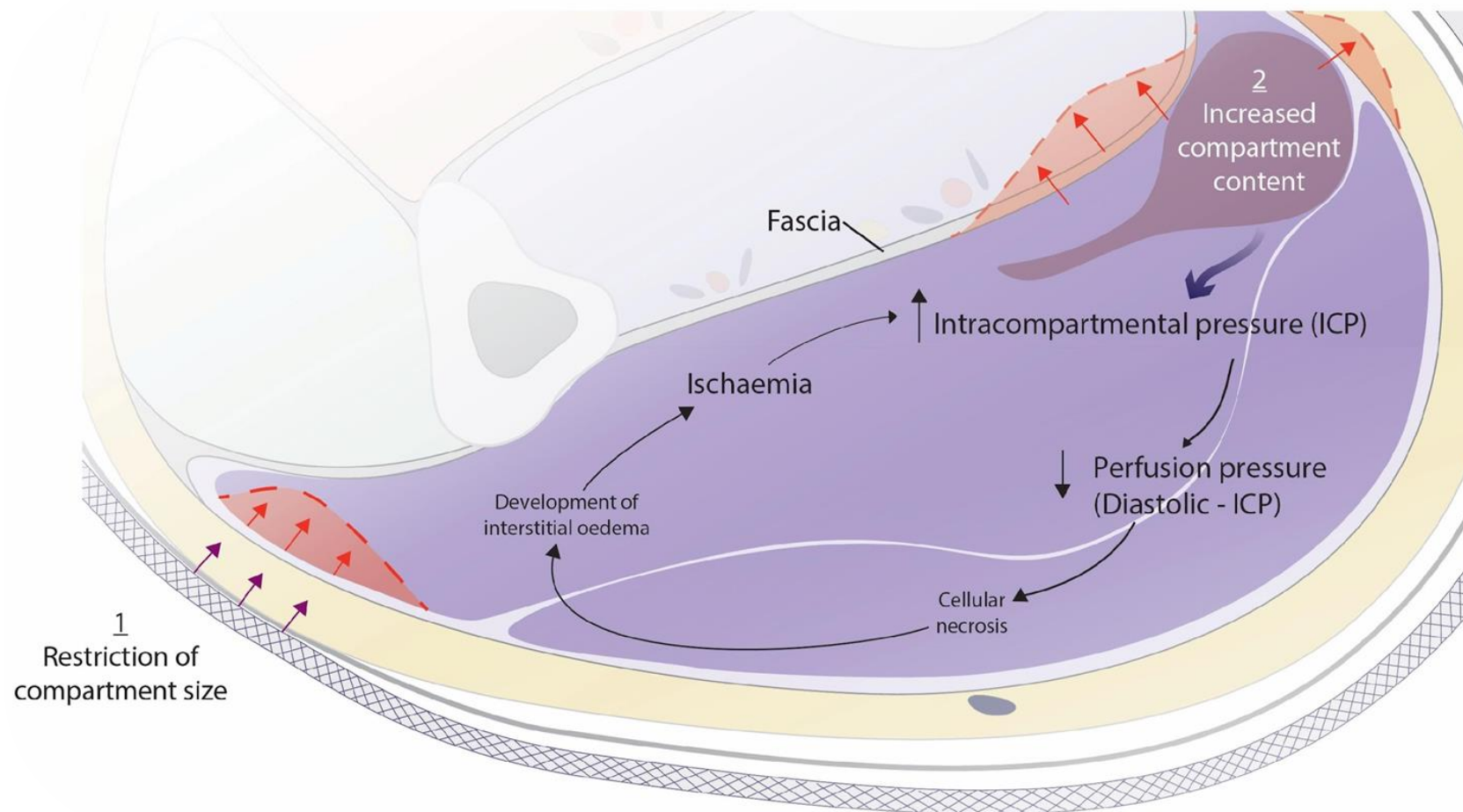


Objectives

1. Does the type of tibia fracture matter?
2. When is timing for definitive fixation best?
3. What surgical decisions matter the most?
4. Is there a role for continuous compartment pressure monitoring?

Acute Compartment Syndrome

Pathophysiology



Case 1

- 27yo male
- 10ft fall from ladder
- Isolated, closed injury
- Paresthesia
- Increasing analgesia requirements



Case 2

- 36 years old male
- Pedestrian vs car
- 2 cm wound over the anterior tibia
- Pain with ankle/EHL passive ROM



Continuous Pressure Monitoring



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Injury

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/injury



Tibial shaft fractures - to monitor or not? a multi-centre 2 year comparative study assessing the diagnosis of compartment syndrome in patients with tibial diaphyseal fractures

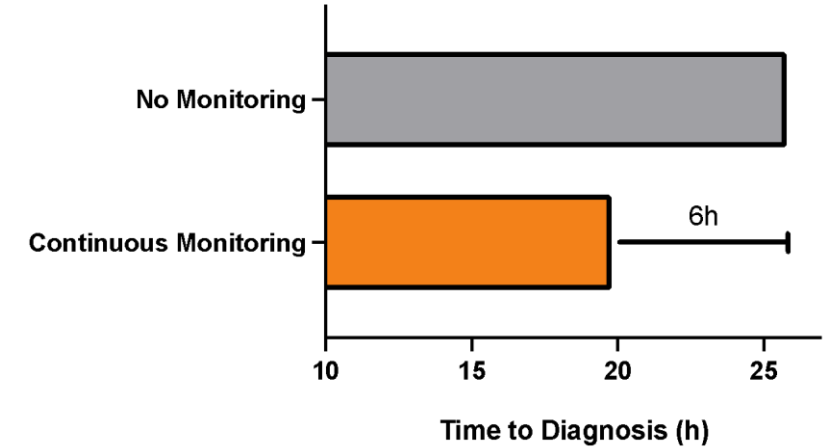
Matilda FR Powell-Bowns^a, Joseph E Littlechild^b, Liam Z Yapp^a, Alastair C Faulkner^c, Timothy O White^a, Margaret M McQueen^a, Andrew D Duckworth^{a,d,*}

^aEdinburgh Orthopaedics - Trauma, Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

^bRaigmore Hospital, Inverness, Scotland

^cNinewells Hospital, Dundee, Scotland

^dCentre for Population Health Sciences, Usher Institute, University of Edinburgh



Reduction of time to diagnosis by **6 hours**, without increasing the rate of false positives

ACS was diagnosed early before the start of the clinical signs

Case Information:

Age: 21 | Sex: Male | Injury: Tibial Midshaft Fracture (OTA: 42A3)



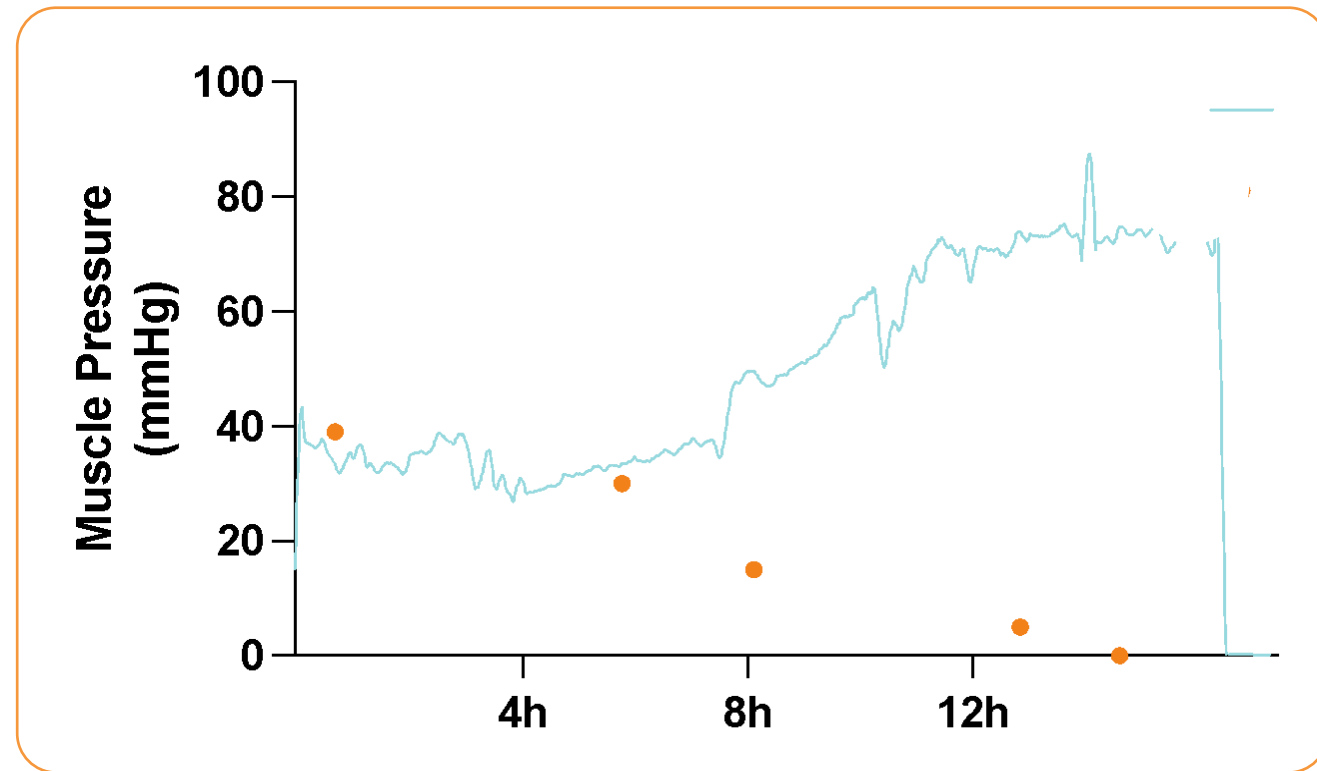
Case Study Report



ACS confirmed

Clinical Course

- Device was inserted pre-op
- Planned for fixation in the following morning, as no clinical signs initially
- Compartments were firm and he started to have progressive increasing pain as he was brought to the OR



Big data insights into predictors of acute compartment syndrome

Yasser Bouklouch^a, Andrew H Schmidt^b, William T Obrebsky^c, Mitchell Bernstein^{a,d},
Nicole Gamburg^a, Edward J Harvey^{a,d,*}

Injury 53 (2022) 2557–2561

- 203,500 tibia fractures
- **Proximal and midshaft tibial fractures:** Highest likelihood of ACS
- **Open fractures:** Twice as likely to have ACS
- **Increased likelihood of ACS:**
 - Complex fracture ($p < 0.0001$)
 - Substance abuse disorder ($p < 0.0002$)
 - Cirrhosis ($p = 0.002$)
 - Smoker ($p < 0.0051$)
 - Age **decreased** the likelihood by 1% per year after age 18

Big data insights into predictors of acute compartment syndrome

Yasser Bouklouch^a, Andrew H Schmidt^b, William T Obrebsky^c, Mitchell Bernstein^{a,d},
Nicole Gamburg^a, Edward J Harvey^{a,d,*}

Injury 53 (2022) 2557–2561

- Hypertension is protective
- Amputation resulted after 5.4% of fasciotomies
- 17% fasciotomies with ACS had some necrosis
- Fasciotomy-related infection 13% (30% in some previous studies)
- Fasciotomies done 6 fold vs. rate of diagnosed ACS

Clinical Dilemma

Fasciotomy and External Fixation

- Soft tissue access challenging
- Decreased initial resource required
- ?Decreased technical demand
- Coordinated care for coverage

Fasciotomy and Definitive Fixation

- Improved access for soft tissue coverage
- Increased time/resource at first stage
- Increased technical demand
- Coordinated care for coverage



Early Definitive Fixation for Tibial Plateaus

Is the timing of fixation associated with fracture-related infection among tibial plateau fracture patients with compartment syndrome?
A multicenter retrospective cohort study of 729 patients

Injury 53 (2022) 3814–3819

- Retrospective cohort study of tibial plateau fractures and an ipsilateral 4-compartment fasciotomy (n=729)
- ORIF timing relative to fasciotomy closure was categorized as:
 - ORIF before, at the same time as, or after fasciotomy
- 19.6% surgical site infection
- ORIF at the same time as fasciotomy closure demonstrated a 91% probability of being superior to before closure

Early Definitive Fixation for Tibial Diaphysis

Tibial Shaft Fractures Complicated by Compartment Syndrome: Treatment with Immediate Fasciotomy and Locked Unreamed Nailing

Georgiadis, G. (1995). *The Journal of Trauma: Injury, Infection, and Critical Care*, 38 (3), 448-452.

- 11 consecutive patients with tibial diaphyseal fractures and ACS
- Four compartment fasciotomies performed
- Open fractures were debrided as needed, and a locked unreamed intramedullary nail was inserted
- Report good union rates and functional recovery

What surgical decisions matter the most?

- **Assessment of Evolution of Soft Tissues**
- **Placement of Fasciotomy Incisions**
- **If Staged Approach, Plan Placement of External Fixator**
- **If Definitively Fixing, Obtain Anatomic Reduction and Stable Fixation**
- **Coordinated Care with Trauma and/or Plastic Surgery**

Evolution of Soft Tissues



Placement of Fasciotomy Incisions

15 to 18cm



Minimum
8cm skin
bridge



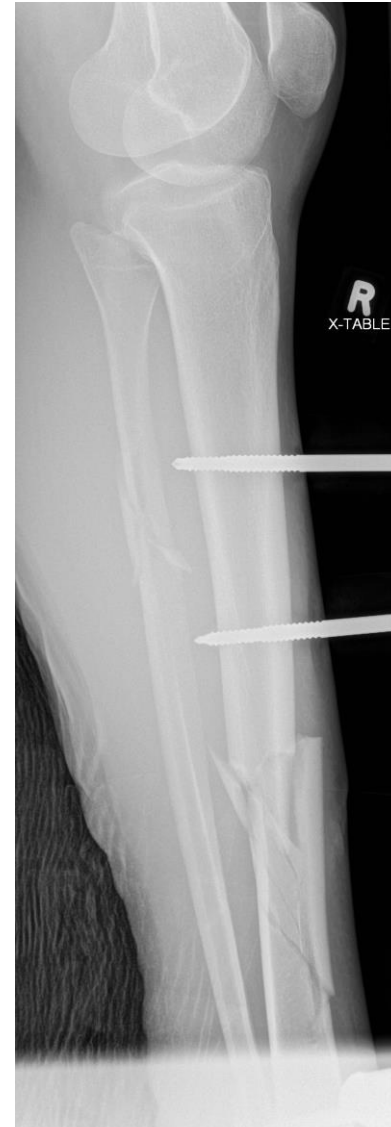
Placement of Fasciotomy Incisions



Benjamin, E., & Bardes, J. (2020). Lower Extremity Fasciotomies. In D. Demetriades, K. Inaba, & G. Velmahos (Eds.), *Atlas of Surgical Techniques in Trauma* (pp. 400-412). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Placement of External Fixator

- Out of the zone of injury
- Stable construct
- Coordinated care with plastics



Obtain Anatomic Reduction, Stable Fixation



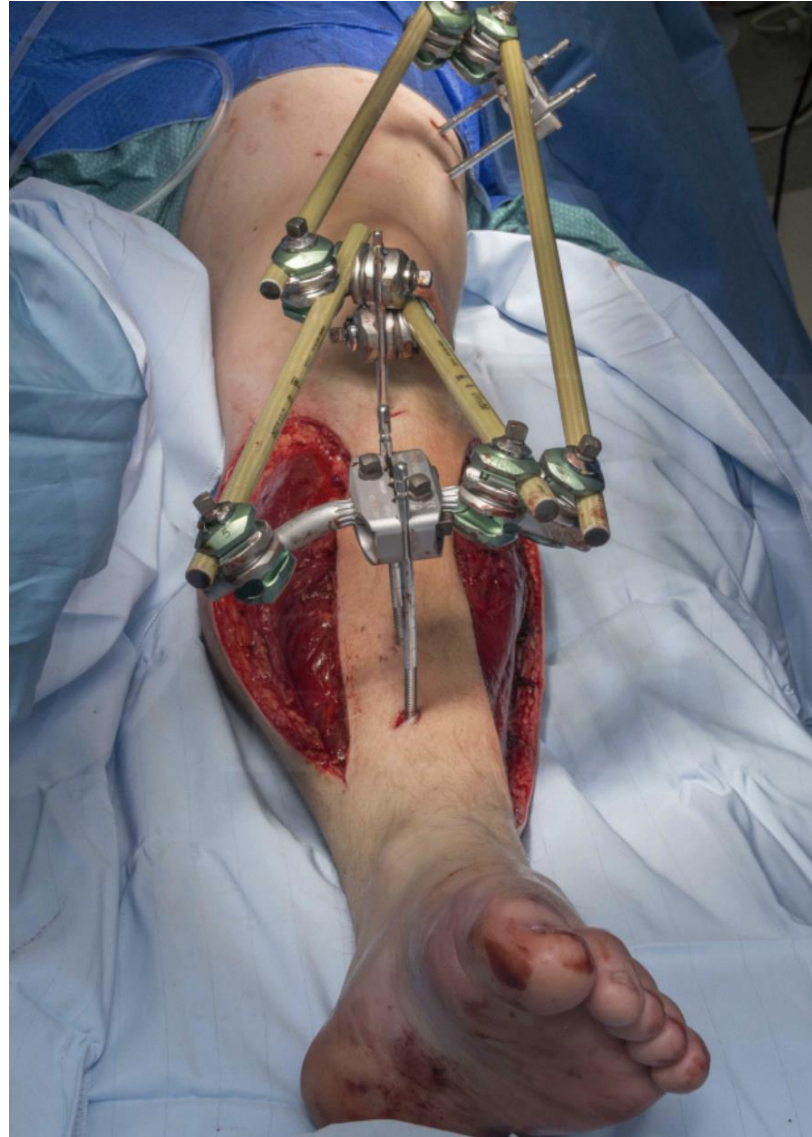
Patient referred
for subluxation
post-ORIF

Obtain Anatomic Reduction, Stable Fixation



Coordinated Care

Communicate early
and often with plastic
surgery



Case 1

- 27yo male
- 10ft fall from ladder
- Isolated, closed injury
- Paresthesia
- Increasing analgesia requirements



- OR emergently
- External-fixator
- Fasciotomies



Case 2

- 36 years old male
- Pedestrian vs car
- 2 cm wound over the anterior tibia
- Pain with ankle/EHL passive ROM



4 compartment fasciotomy

Definitive fixation



Pragmatic Approach

Last AAOS Practice Management Guidelines 2007

– A practical, pragmatic approach needs to also be considered

- Condition of patient
- Surgeon experience
- Surgeon preference
- Resources available

Objectives

1. Does the type of tibia fracture matter?

Proximal and midshaft tibial fractures are highest risk, open fractures are twice as likely to have ACS

2. When is timing for definitive fixation best?

Definitive fixation should match the nature of each fracture pattern with the goals of always respecting the soft tissues

3. What surgical decisions matter the most?

Assessment of Evolution of Soft Tissues, Obtaining Anatomic Reduction, Stable Fixation, Placement of Fasciotomy Incisions, Coordinated Care Plastic Surgery

4. Is there a role for continuous compartment pressure monitoring?

Growing evidence to support the utility of objective data to help diagnose ACS

Tibia Fractures and Compartment Syndrome: When to Definitively Fix

Prism Schneider MD, PhD, FRCSC
Associate Professor
Department of Surgery
Department of Community Health Science

17th Annual International San Francisco
Orthopaedic Trauma Course