Unstable Elbow Fracture-Dislocations: An Algorithmic Approach



Dr. Niloofar Dehghan Assistant Professor - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Arizona College of Medicine Phoenix

Chief of Trauma - The CORE Institute





Elbow Stability dependent upon:

1. Bony congruity

2. Soft-tissues

Bony structures

Coronoid process

Radial head

Soft tissue structures

• MCL - Medial (ulnar) collateral ligament

 Medial epicondyle to tubercle on medial aspect of coronoid

 Anterior band most important



Soft tissue structures

- LCL Lateral (ulnar) collateral ligament
- Lateral epicondyle to tubercle of supinator crest on lateral side of ulna



Terrible Triad

1. Elbow dislocation

2. Coronoid fracture

3. Radial head fracture



"Terrible Triad of the Elbow" Results of conventional treatment: Terrible!

- Regan, Morrey type III coronoid # 20% good
- Adler, Shaftan 10% of cases, but 50% of bad results

- Heim AO group 8/11 poor
- Josefsson 4/4 poor results
- Ring JBJS 2002: 7 / 11 poor



Elbow Stability





This is an enhanced PDF from The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery The PDF of the article you requested follows this cover page.

Standard Surgical Protocol to Treat Elbow Dislocations with Radial Head and Coronoid Fractures

Michael D. McKee, David M.W. Pugh, Lisa M. Wild, Emil H. Schemitsch and Graham J.W. King J Bone Joint Surg Am. 2005;87:22-32. doi:10.2106/JBJS.D.02933

Improved results with routine repair of coronoid, repair or replacement of radial head, and LCL repair. MCL repair rarely necessary.

Terrible Triad – Surgical Tactics

- 1. Fix coronoid
- 2. Fix / replace radial head
- 3. Repair LCL
- 1. Repair MCL

2. External fixator (static / hinged)

Standard Surgical Protocol to Treat Elbow Dislocations with Radial Head and Coronoid Fractures

Surgical Technique

BY MICHAEL D. MCKEE, MD, FRCS(C), DAVID M.W. PUGH, MD, FRCS(C), LISA M. WILD, BSCN, EMIL H. SCHEMITSCH, MD, FRCS(C), AND GRAHAM J.W. KING, MD, MSC, FRCS(C)

Investigation performed at Upper Extremity Reconstructive Service, St. Michael's Hospital, and University of Western Ontario, Hand and Upper Limb Centre, London, Ontario, Canada

The original scientific article in which the surgical technique was presented was published in JBJS Vol. 86-A, pp. 1122-1130, June 2004

Approach

Start from deep to superficial

 Fix deep structure first – coronoid
 Then radial head
 Then LCL on way out

1. Coronoid







What if too small to fix with screws?



Anterior capsular repair, using a "Lasso" of non-absorbable suture



2. Radial head



Radial Head Excision

No!!!!!!

Immediate elbow instability

Important 2° stabilizer

- Valgus instability
- Proximal migration
- Posterior translation
- PLRI

Fix or replace the radial head



Simple fracture – fix

>3 fragments – replace (metal, modular implant)

ORIF radial head



Failure of ORIF



Poor results when comminuted, or associated with elbow instability

LCL avulsion from lateral condyle



Tear of common extensor origin





To fix MCL or not?

Forthman C., Henket M., Ring D. C. Elbow dislocation with intraarticular fracture: the results of operative treatment without repair of the medial collateral ligament. J Hand Surg [Am], 2007:(32):1200-9

If can repair/reconstruct the fractured structures to resemble a simple elbow dislocation, repair of the MCL will not be necessary.

Early motion post-operatively



Don't immobilize longer than 2 weeks

See! It's so easy!!!







Coronoid tip

Coronoid base





Conclusions

- Standard surgical protocol to repair structures injured – from deep to superficial:
 - 1) Coronoid
 - 2) Radial head
 - 3) LCL
- Rarely further stability required: 4) MCL 5) ex fix
- Achieve adequate stability to start early motion!

Thank you!

Niloofar.Dehghan@thecoreinstitute.com