

San Francisco Trauma Course 2025

Proximal 1/3 Tibia Fractures Nail vs. Plate Fixation

Christian Krettek, Hannover Germany

Problems

instability / malalignment

Proximal

- Tornetta, CORR 1996
- Henley, JOT 1993
- Ahlers, UCH 1992
- Freedman & Johnson, CORR 1995
up to 58% > 5°

Midshaft

Freedman CORR 1995
7% > 5°

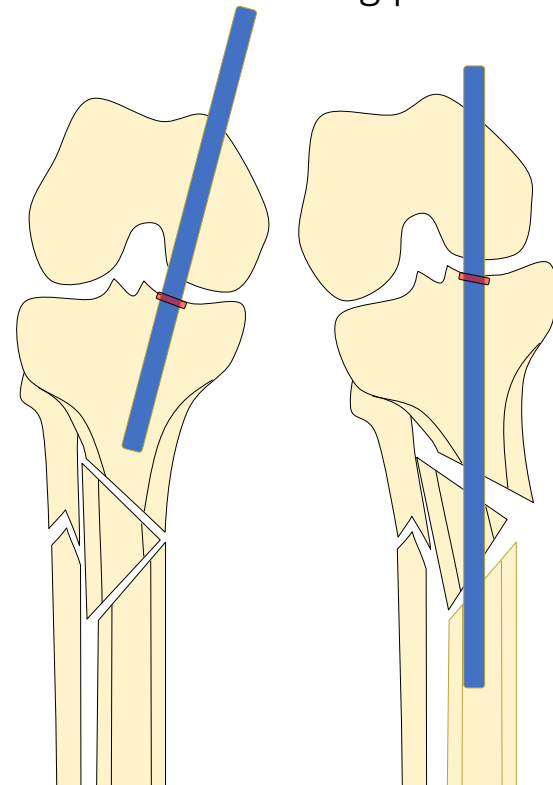
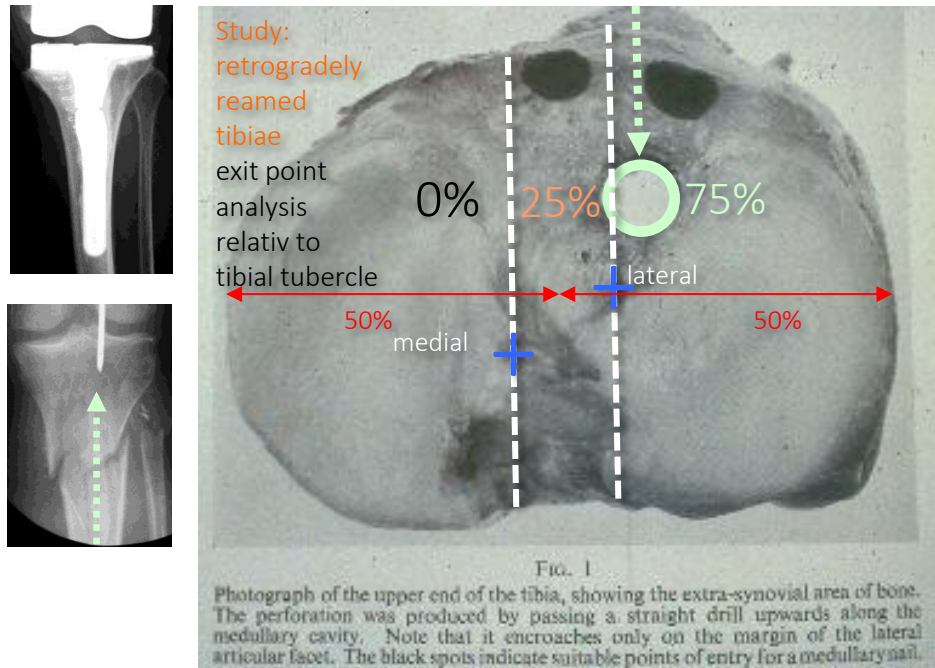
Distal

Freedman & Johnson CORR 1995
8% > 5°
Robinson JBJS-B 1995
6% malalignment



#3 Understand Tibia Excentricity and it's implication for Starting point

Tibia excentric bone



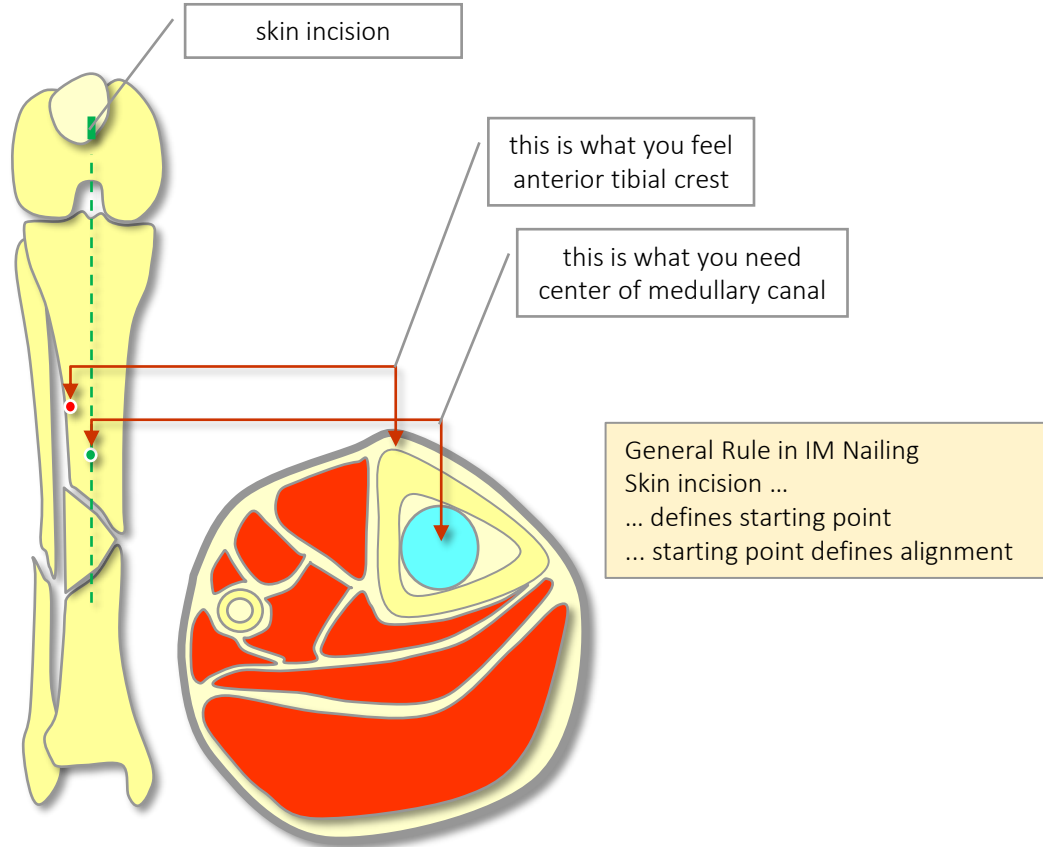
Too medial: higher risk for deformity compared to more lateral starting point

#5 Understand Excentricity of Shaft Cross Section

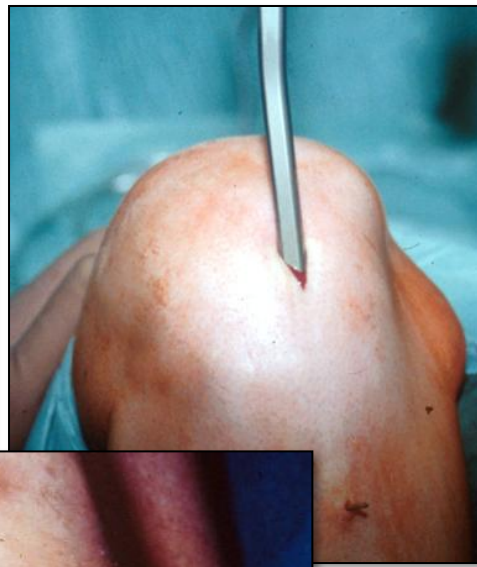
frame assisted
tibia nailing
no fracture table



skin incision
& starting point
in line with
medullary cavity



Approach



ability for painfree kneeling depends from

- **incision length** ($p=0.007$, $f=5.139$)
- **position of nailtip** ($p=0.013$, $f=4.463$)

$n=131$, FU 12-38 months / Anova (1), Kruskal Wallis, Schandelmaier 1999

Approach

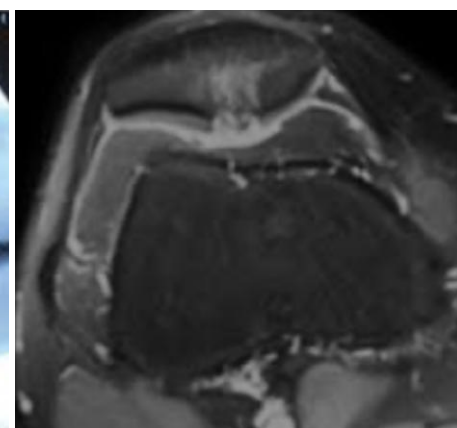
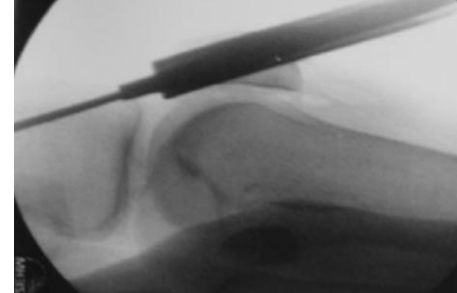
options ...

- suprapatellar
- parapatellar
- trans Ligamentous
-
- more data needed ...

?



- Tornetta P III, Collins E (1996) Semiextended position of intramedullary nailing of the proximal tibia. CiCORR
- Ryan SP, Steen B, Tornetta P III et al (2014) Semiextended nailing of metaphyseal tibia fractures: alignment and incidence of postoperative knee pain. JOT
- Jones M, et al (2014) Radiologic outcome and patient-reported function after intramedullary nailing: a comparison of the retropatellar and infrapatellar approach. JOT



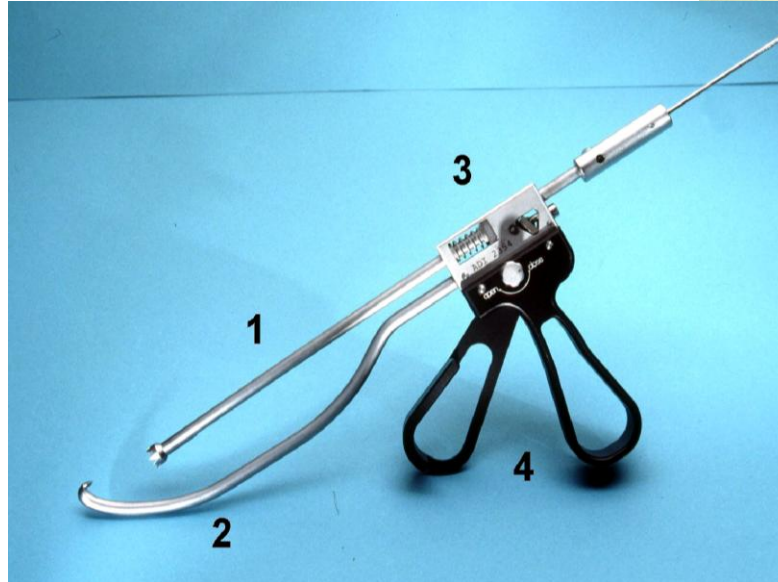
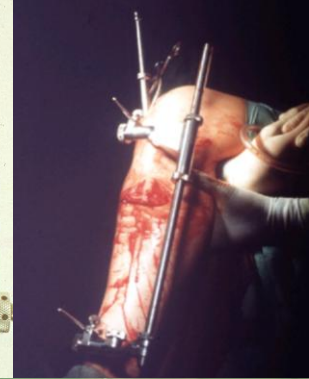
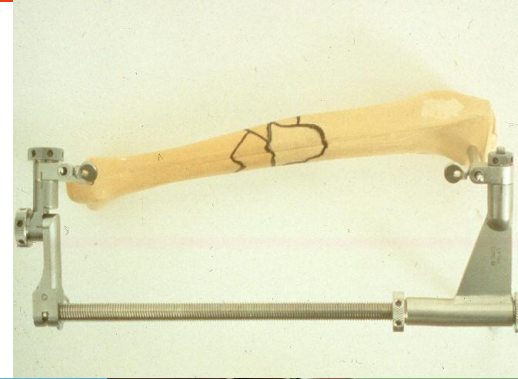
Instruments

Distractor / temp exfix

Co-linear bone clamp

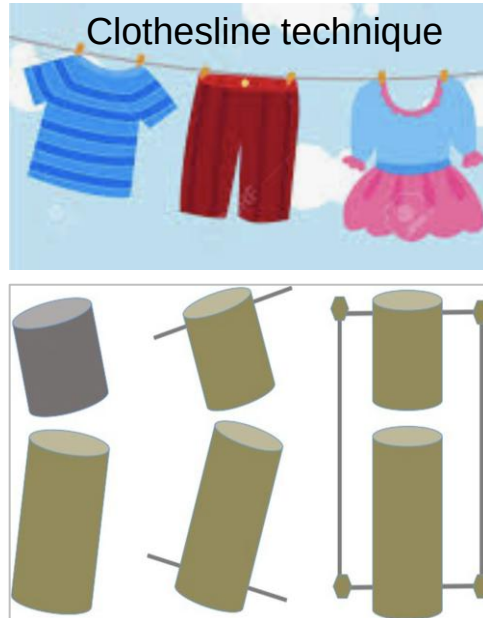
Schanz-Screws

T-handle



Instruments

Ex-Fix Frame



“Clothesline technique” for proximal tibial shaft fracture fixation using conventional intramedullary nail:
William Dias Belangero et. al.
European Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery & Traumatology (2018)



Additional assist/permanent implants

plate assisted nailing

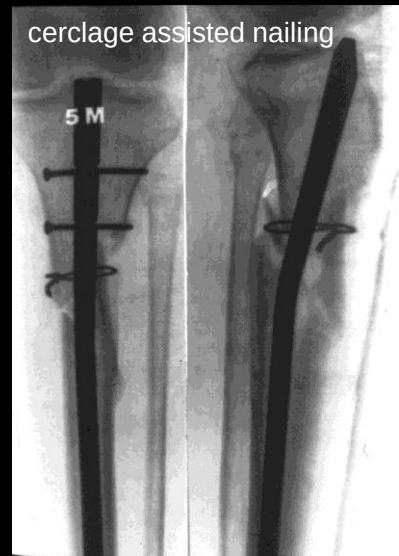
sharing of tasks



nail:
length
bending

plate:
translation
rotation

cerclage assisted nailing



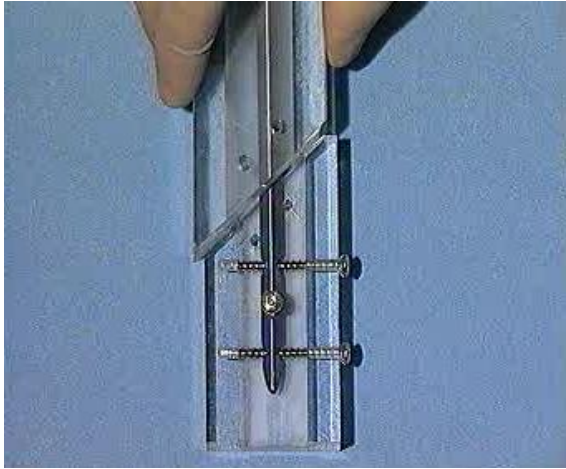
fixator assisted nailing



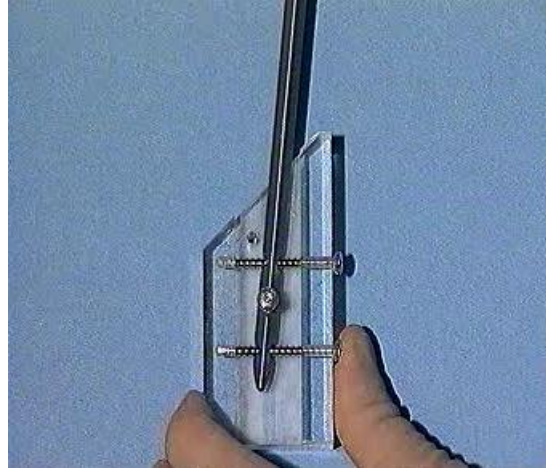
Nork SE, Barei DP, Schildhauer TA, Agel J, Holt SK, Schrick JL, Sangeorzan BJ (2006) Intramedullary nailing of proximal quarter tibial fractures. J Orthop Trauma 20(8):523–528

3 Problems in metaphyseal tibia fx's with im nailing

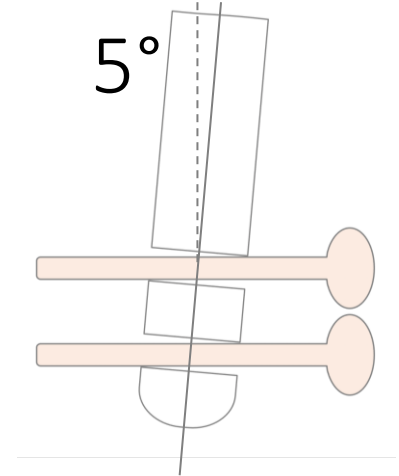
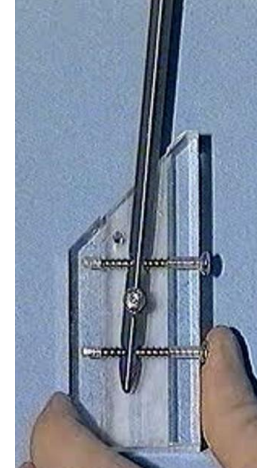
1. diameter discrepancy
nail - medullary cavity



2. nail translation
along interlocking screws



3. Toggeling
due to manufacturing tolerances

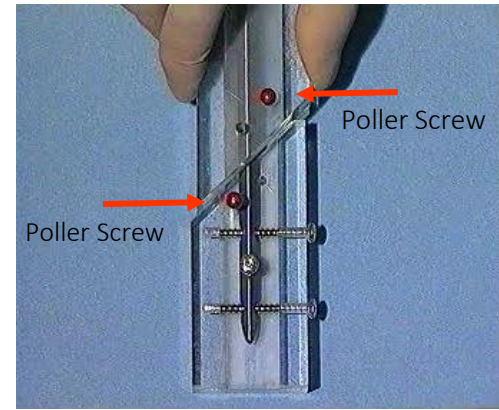
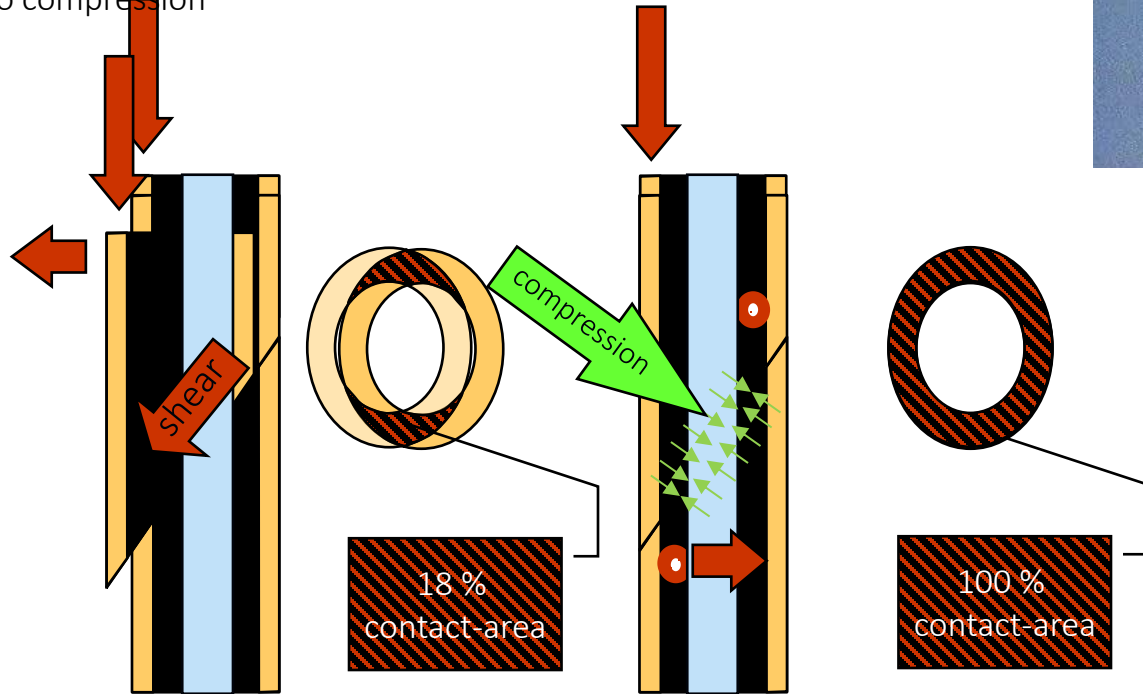


plexi-glass model, 8 mm UTN, 3 distal interlocking screws

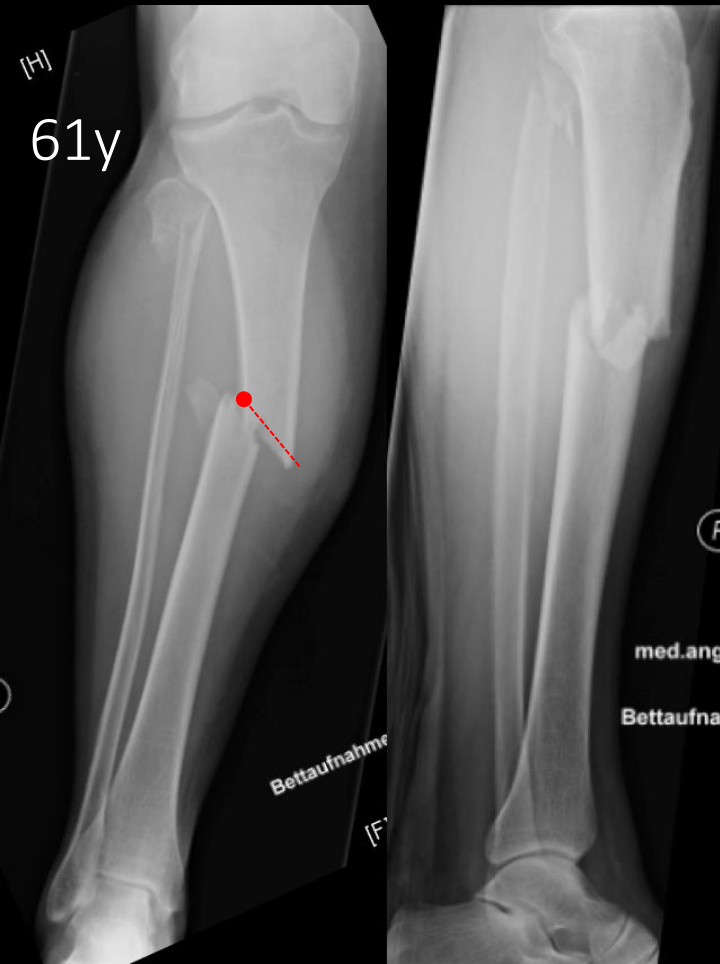
Krettek et al (1999) JBJS-B
Krettek et al (1999) J Orthop Trauma

Biomechanics: axial load

Poller screws ...
reduce diameter discrepancy
prevent translation along the screw
increase contact area
transform shear into compression



Krettek et al (1999) JBJS-B
Krettek et al (1999) J Orthop Trauma



postop
14.12.10



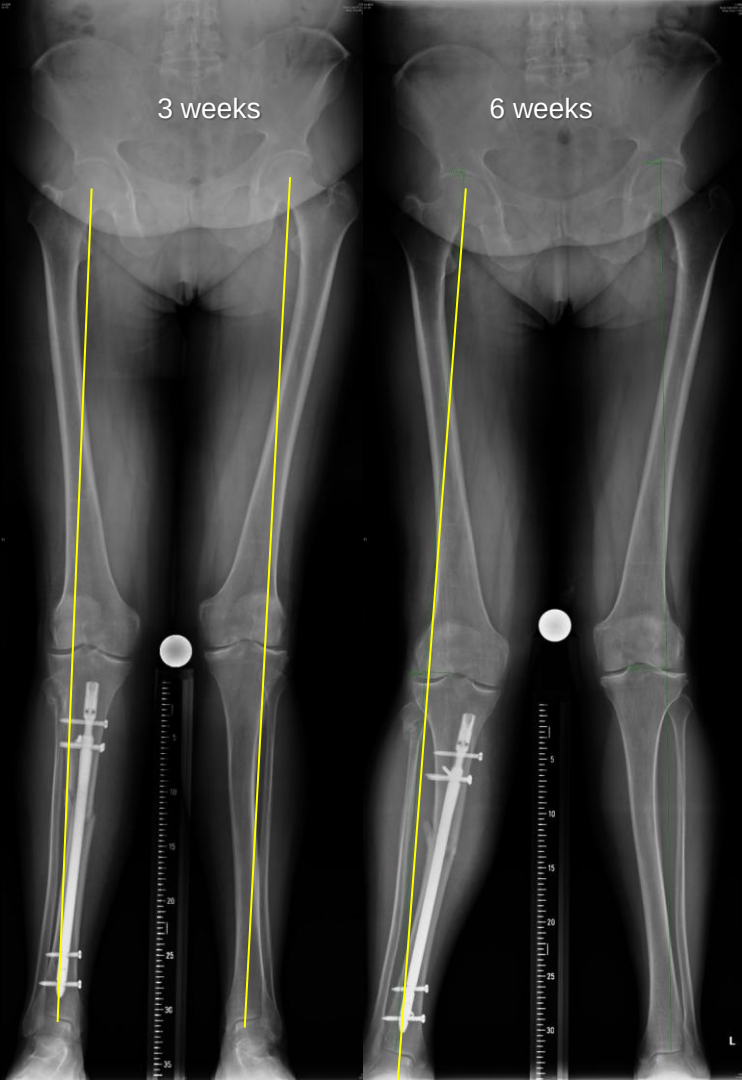
postop
14.12.10



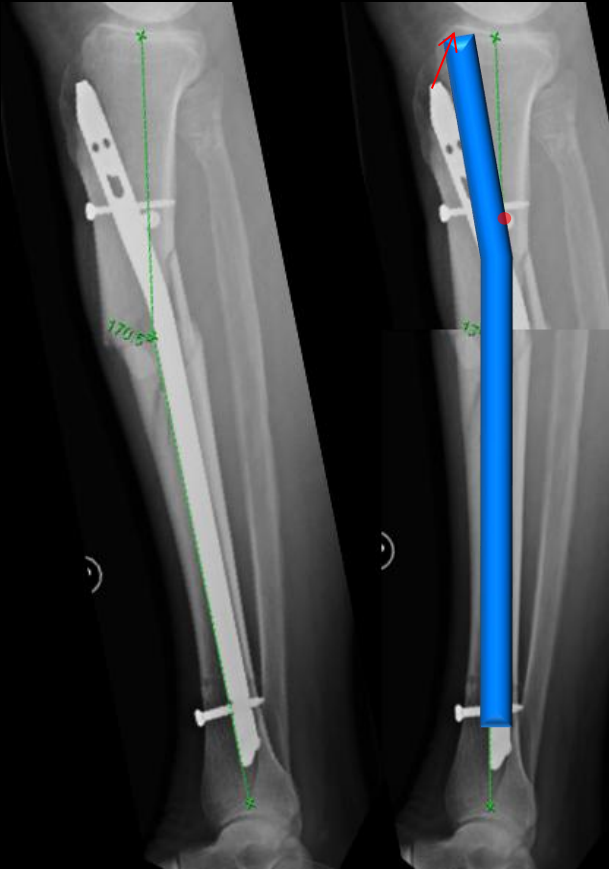
15 days
postop
29.12.10







preop plan



postop analysis



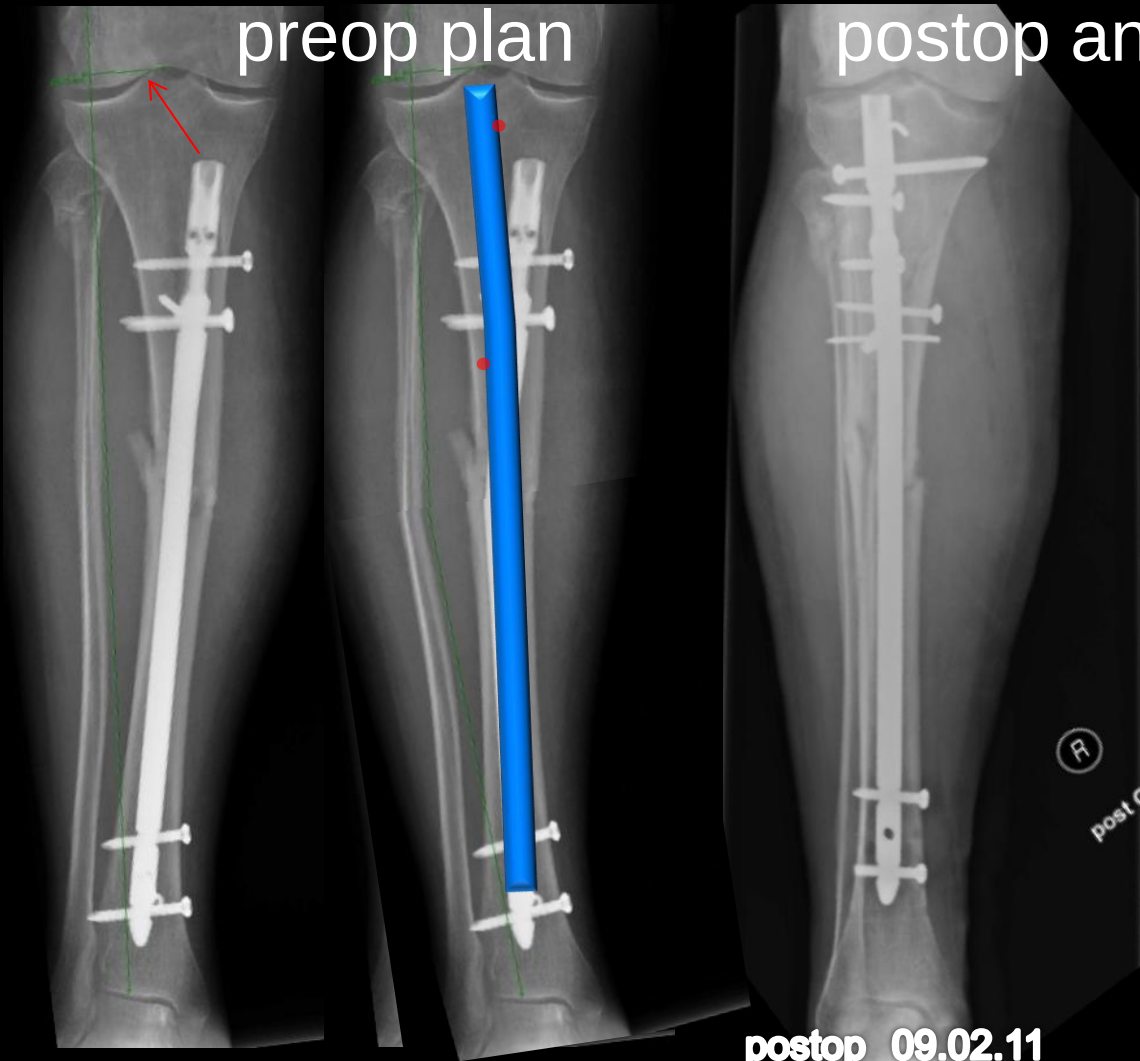
more proximal
starting point

preop plan

postop analysis

more lateral
starting point

postop 09.02.11



postop revision
11.2.2011



10 weeks
post revision







Intramedullary nail versus minimally invasive plate osteosynthesis for displaced extraarticular proximal tibia fractures: a prospective comparative cohort study

Teimouri et al, Eur J Orthop Surg Traumatol 2023

MIPO (n = 29) versus IMN (n = 30)

IMN more knee pain, shorter union time and better functional scores compared to MIPO

Extra-articular proximal tibia fracture fixation with locked plating (LP) versus intramedullary nailing (IMN) A meta-analysis

Monahan et al Injury 2024

7 studies, prox 1/3, n=319 LP and 300 IMN, 1y FU

IMN significantly shorter time to union (p = 0.049)
lower risk for superficial infection (p = 0.028)

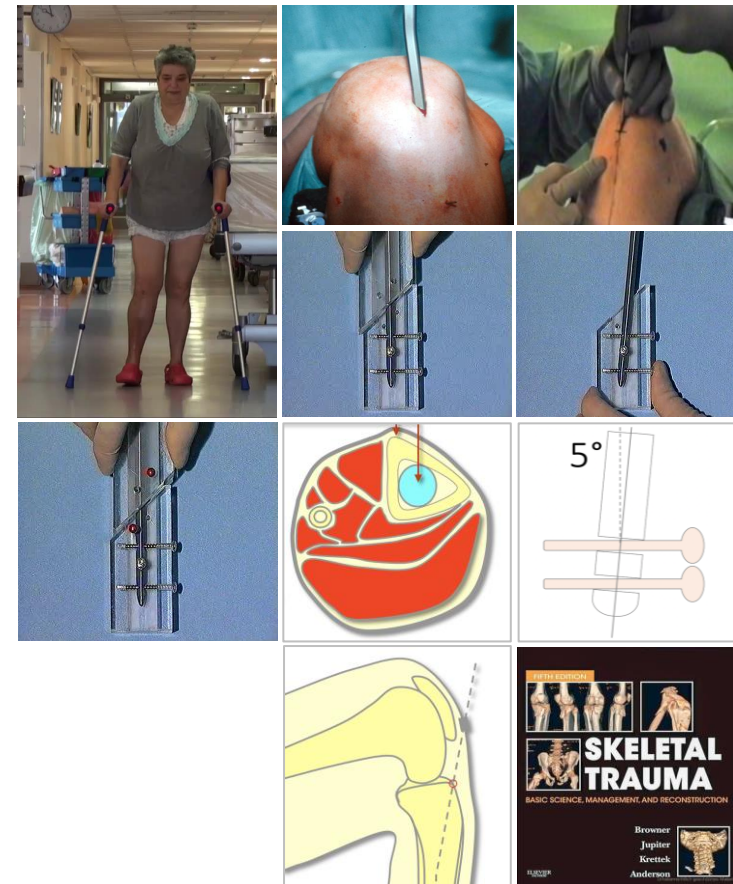
LP significantly lower risk for malunion (p = 0.017)
postoperative compartment syndrome (p = 0.018)

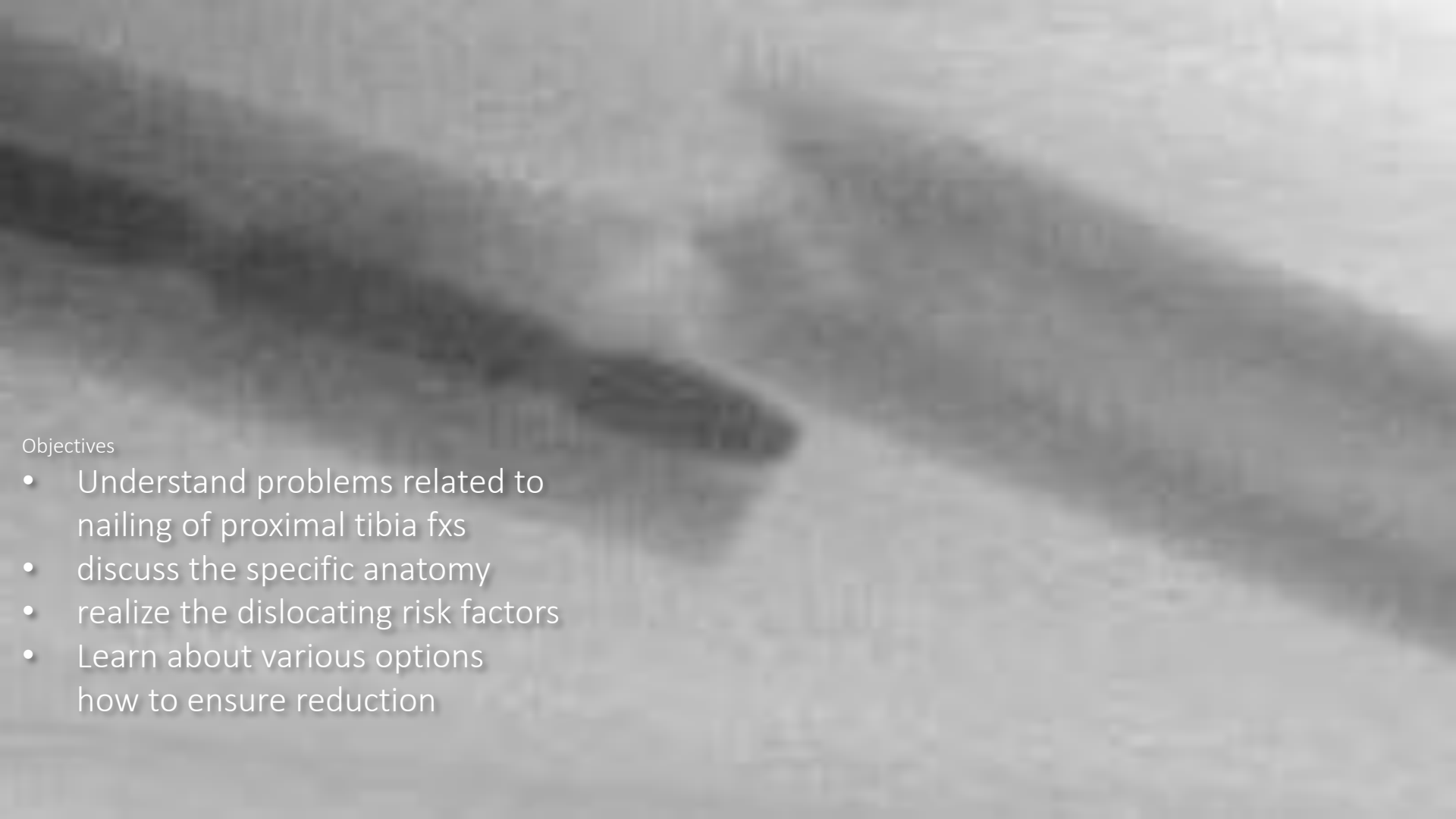
Summary Nail vs Plate in 1/3 Proximal Tibia Fx

- The more proximal, the more plating & vice versa
- Nail:
 - Starting point is crucial
 - Understand Patho-Mechanics & deformity rules: deforms to the higher fracture line
 - Additional assist tools/implants Plate, Exfix, Poller screws, other
- PLATE:
 - locked plate, MIPPO technique
- Results: comparable



- mostly valgus deformity
- excentric shape ... start lateral
- excentric muscle vector
- lateral/proximal fx obliquity
- excentricity of tibial shaft
- excentricity of tibial crest





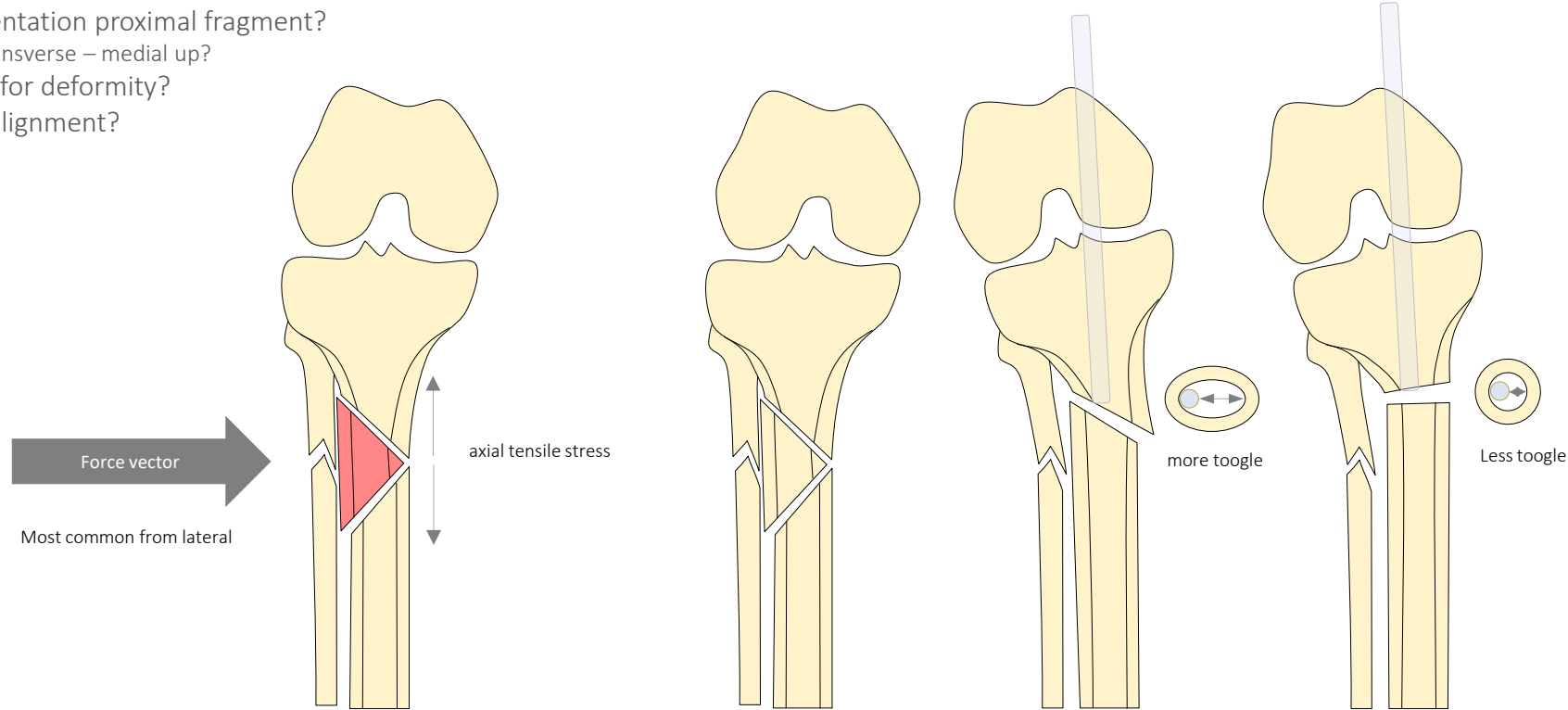
Objectives

- Understand problems related to nailing of proximal tibia fxs
- discuss the specific anatomy
- realize the dislocating risk factors
- Learn about various options how to ensure reduction

#1 Understand the Fracture Mechanics & fx Pattern

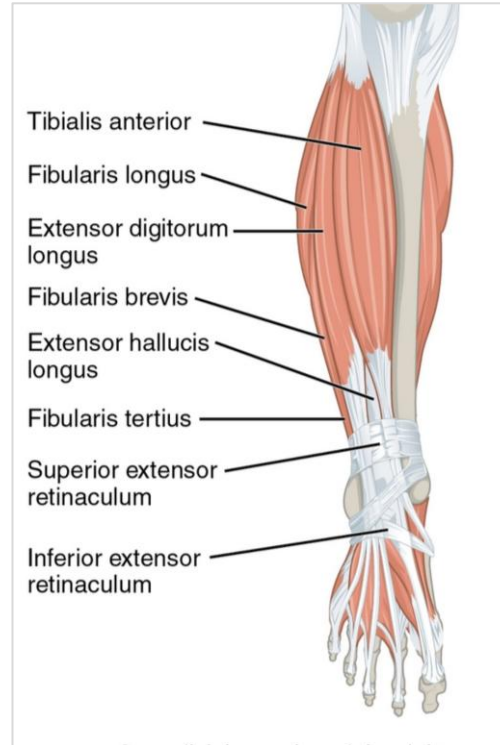
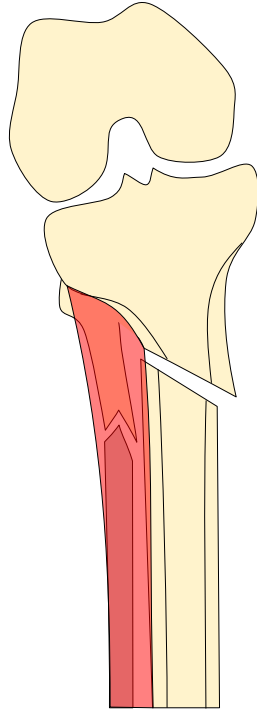
- Why is understanding of fracture mechanics important?
- Fracture orientation proximal fragment?
 - Lateral up – transverse – medial up?
- Implications for deformity?
- Risk for malalignment?

Oblique & wedge fx: higher risk for deformity compared to transverse fx



#2 Understand Excentric Muscle Distribution

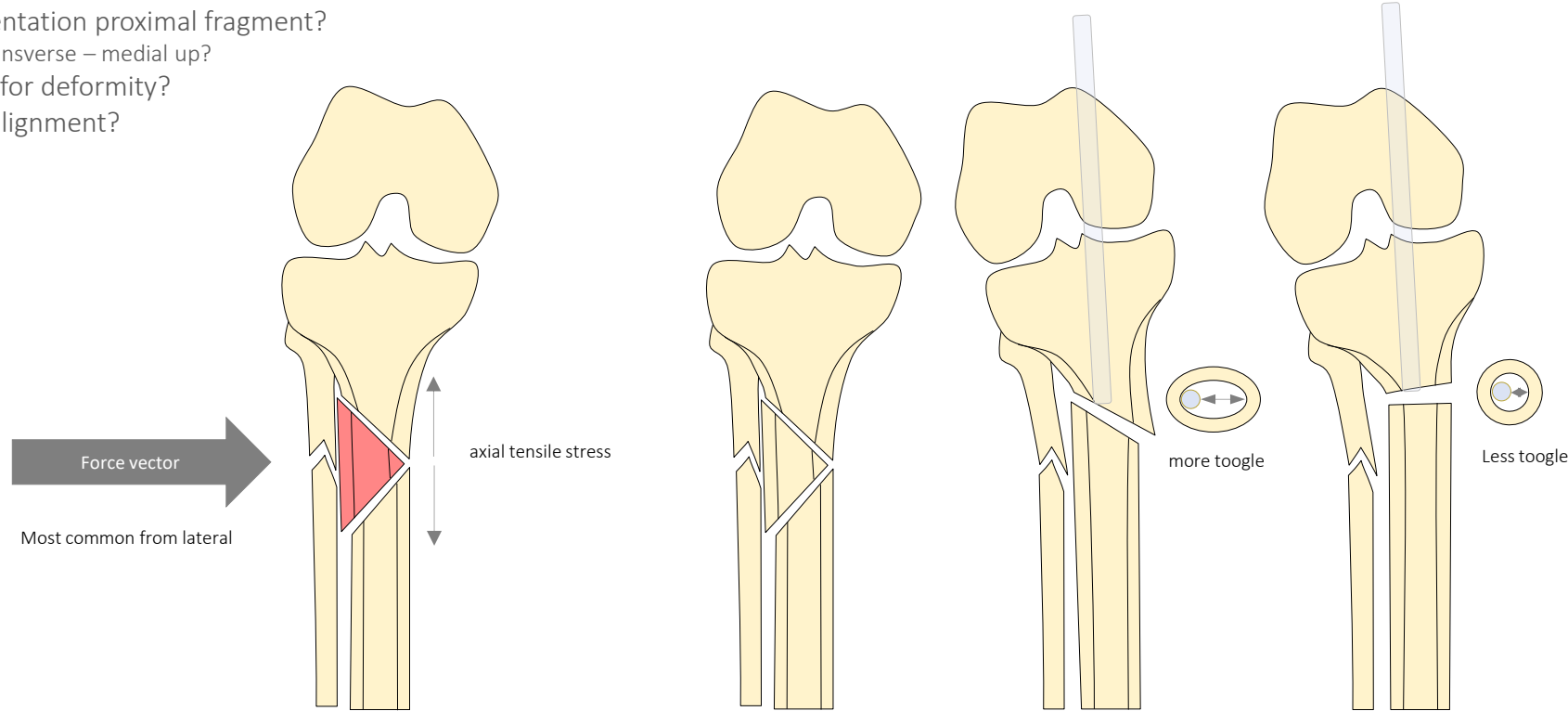
all muscle on the lateral side / posterior
valgus / antecurvation deformity



#1 Understand the Fracture Mechanics & fx Pattern

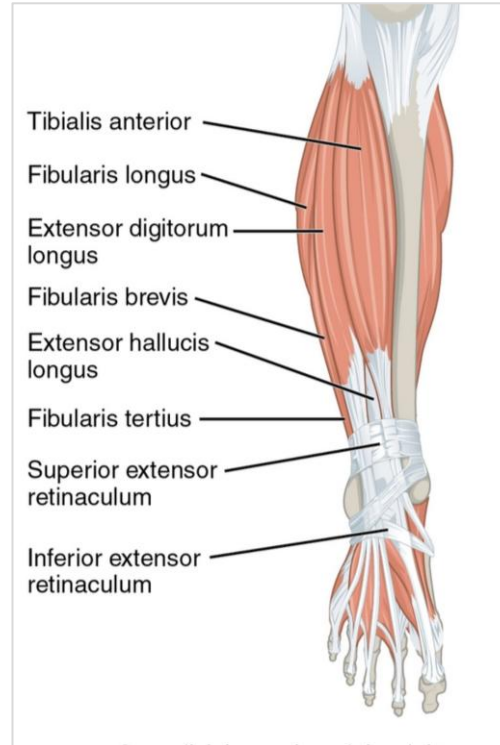
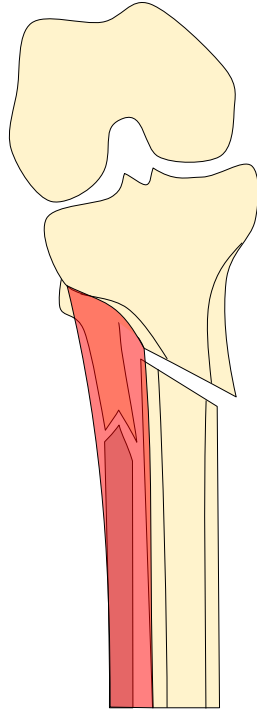
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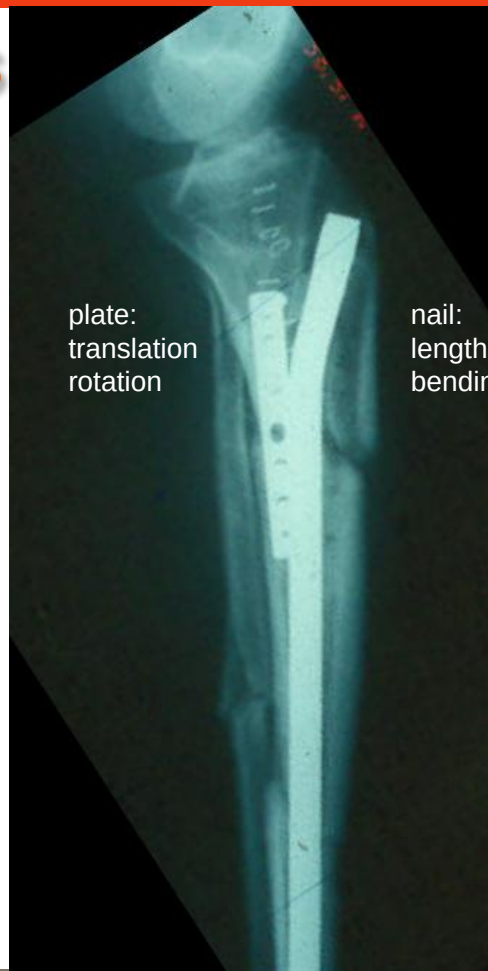
#2 Understand Excentric Muscle Distribution

all muscle on the lateral side / posterior
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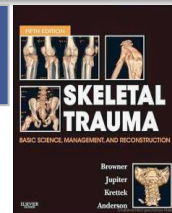
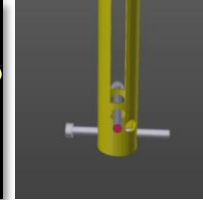
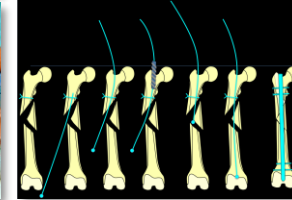
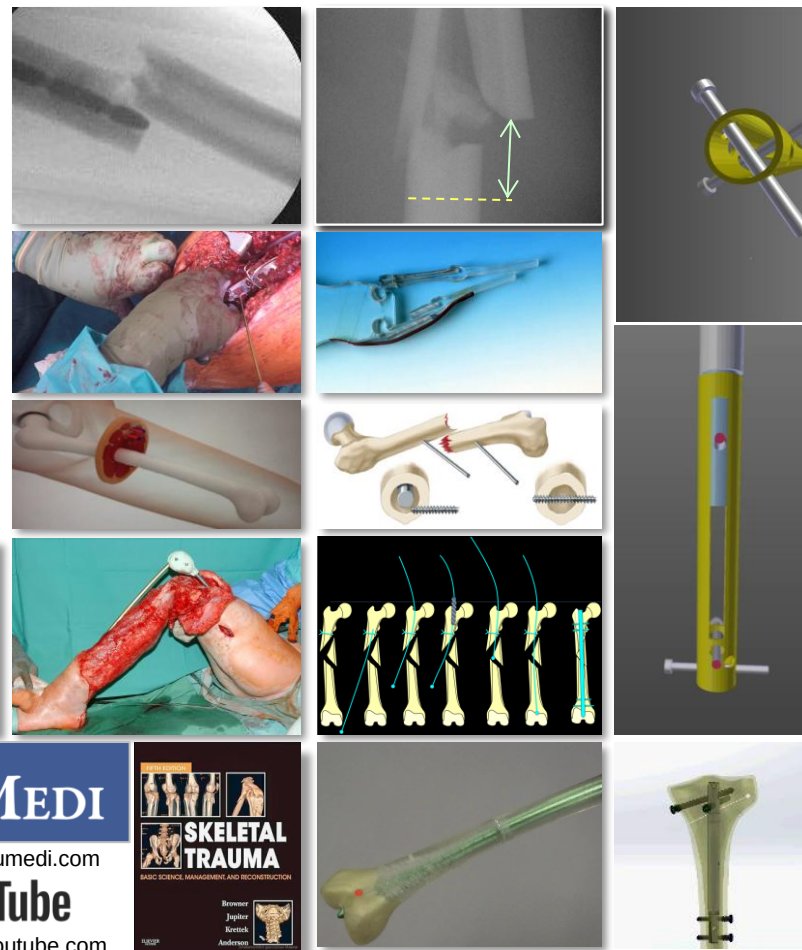
Additional implants

nail + Plate



Summary

1. Overdistraction eases intramedullary nailing
2. Patho-mechanics of IT band and it's role for reduction
3. Double joy stick + C-arm for ,3D'- navigation
4. Through fx retro-grade guide wire placement in obese subtroch fx
5. Implant rotation for small alignment corrections
6. Use of Poller screws for wrong starting point
7. Use of Poller screws for correction of malalignment
8. transosseous cerclage wires
9. role of iPhone in torsional correction
10. Motorized nails for defects /malalignment

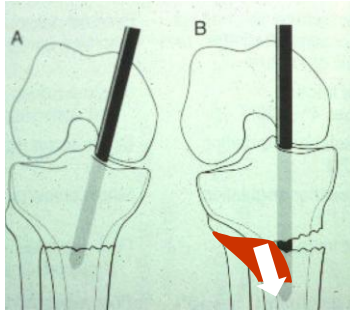


risk factors for valgus

1. excentric bone



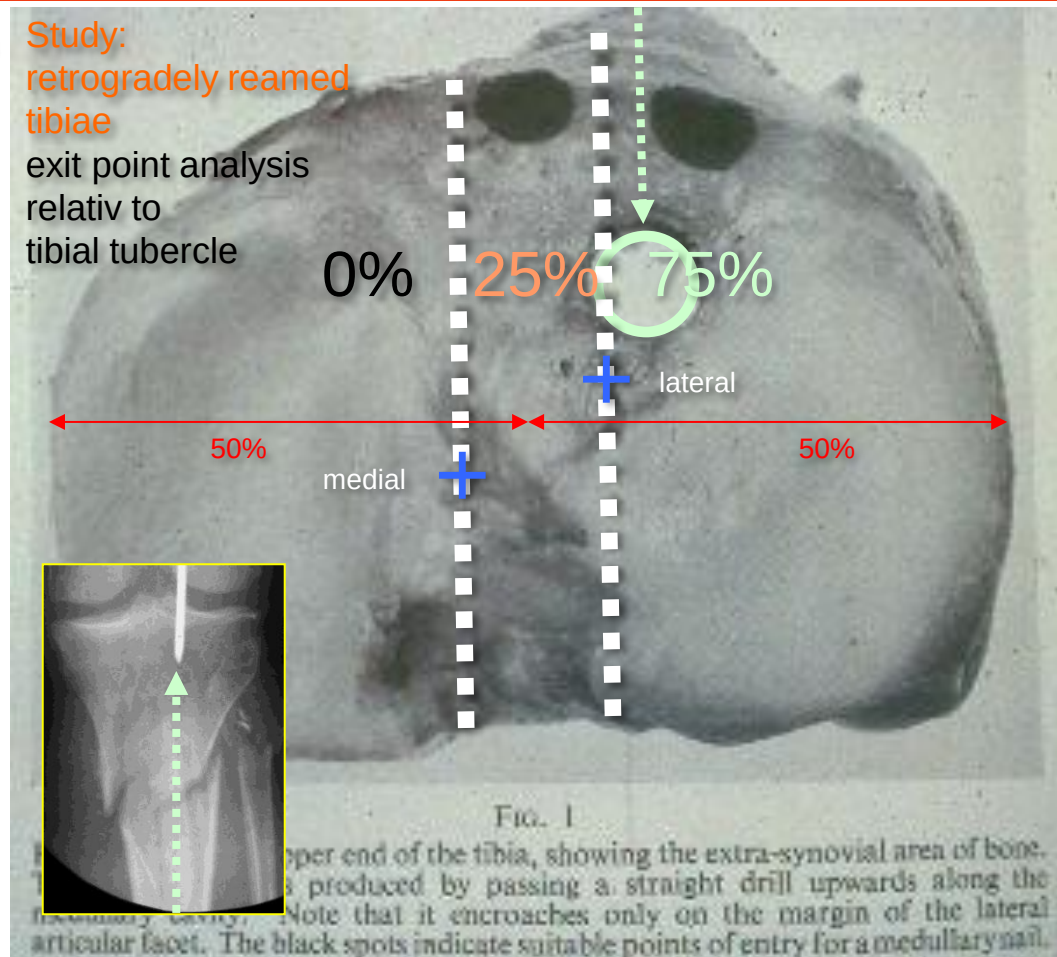
2. all muscles lateral

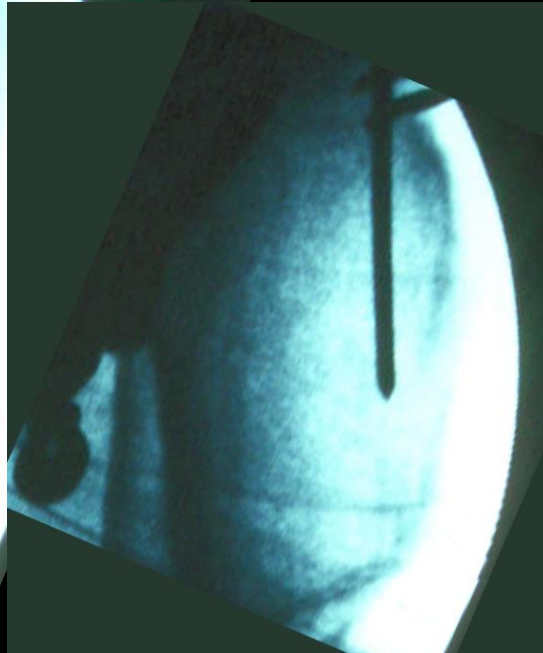
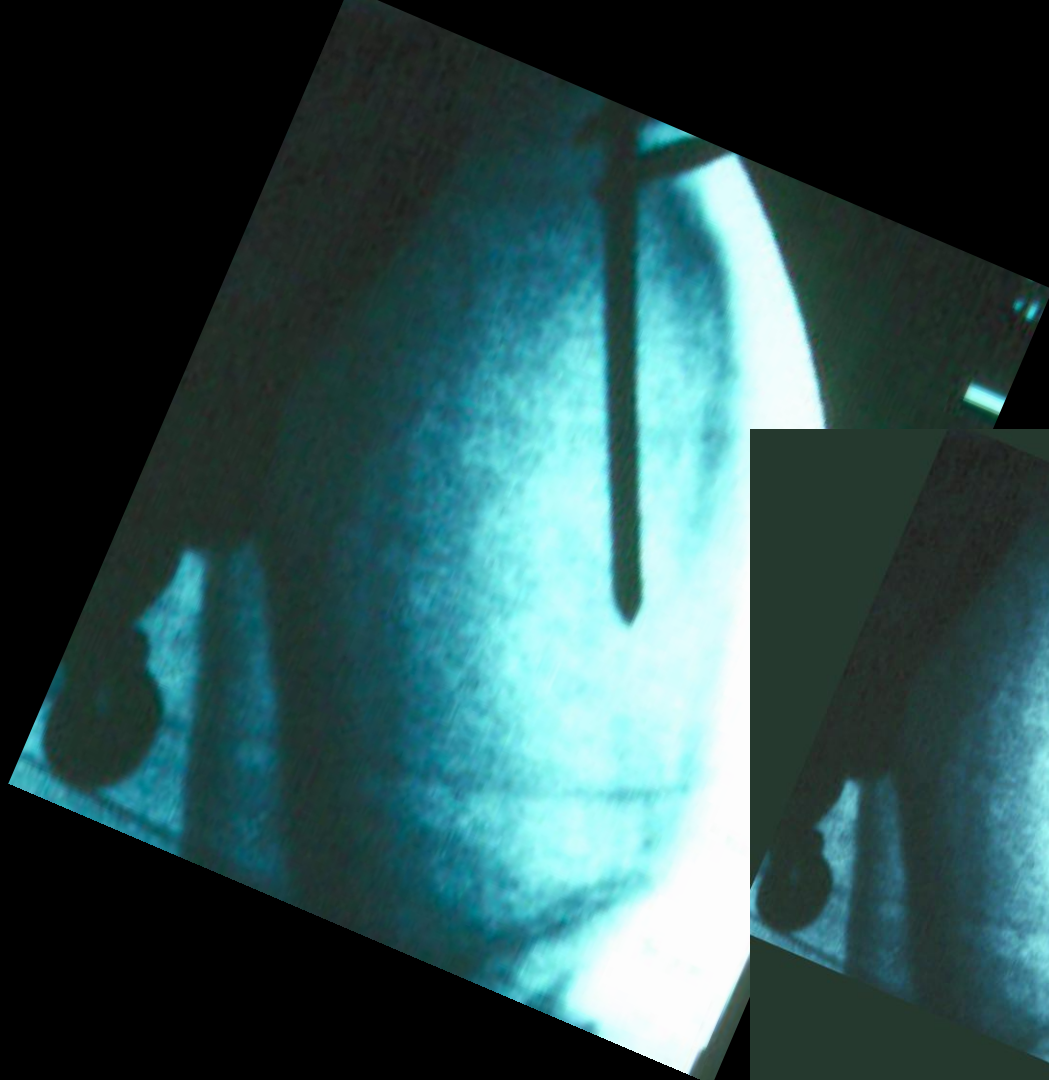


3. bending wedge
lack of (lateral)
support
(most common)

Study:
retrogradely reamed
tibiae

exit point analysis
relativ to
tibial tubercle





Proximal tibia fx
Which deformity can you expect?

Deformity rule:

deforms to side of higher fx line
or wedge

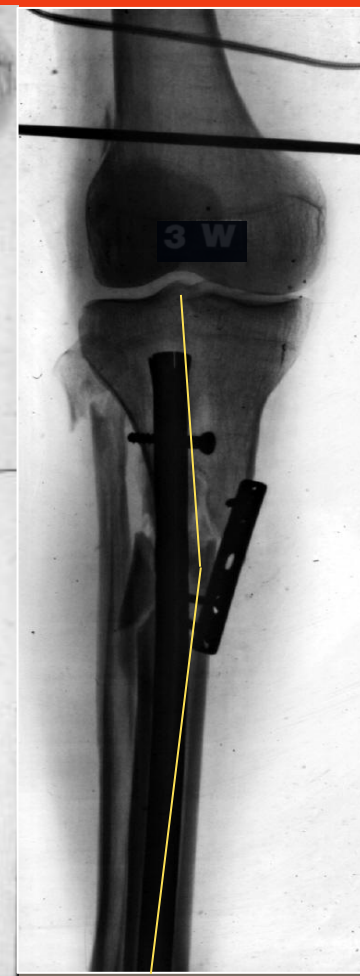
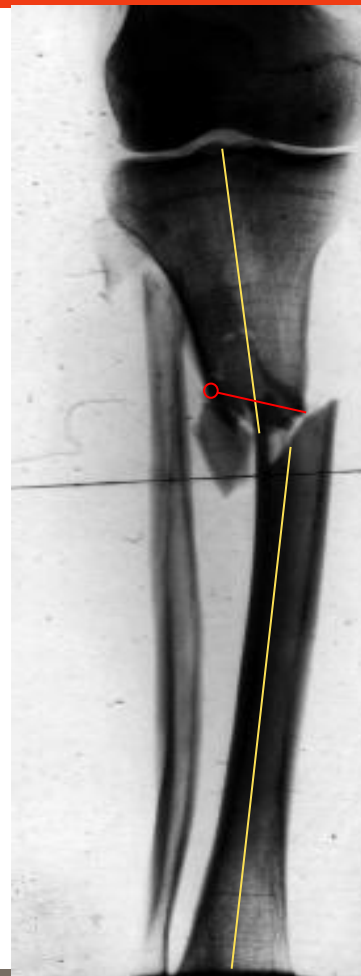
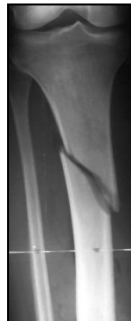
example 1:

bending wedge lateral

- valgus deformity
- most common
- mostly impact from lateral (car bumper)

example 2

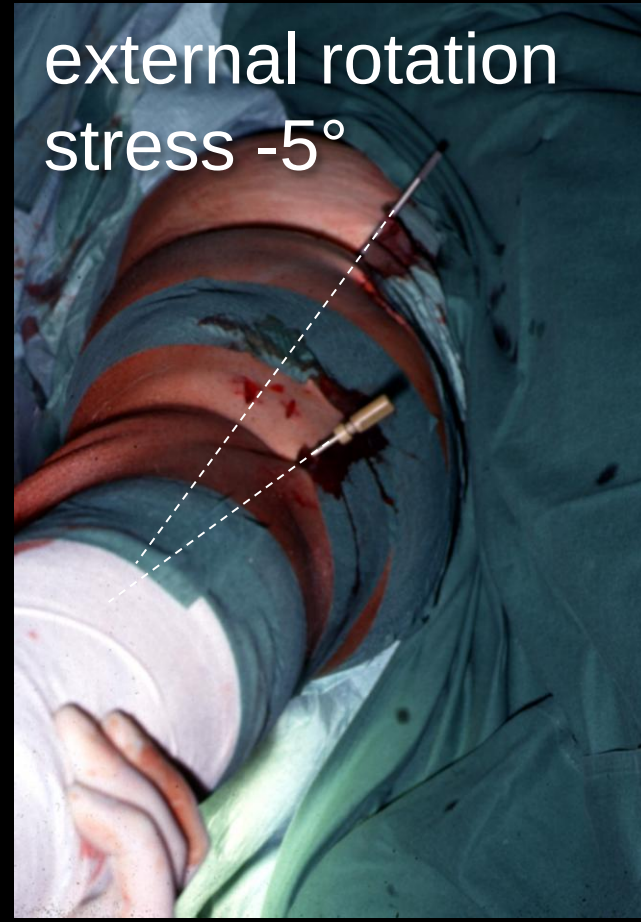
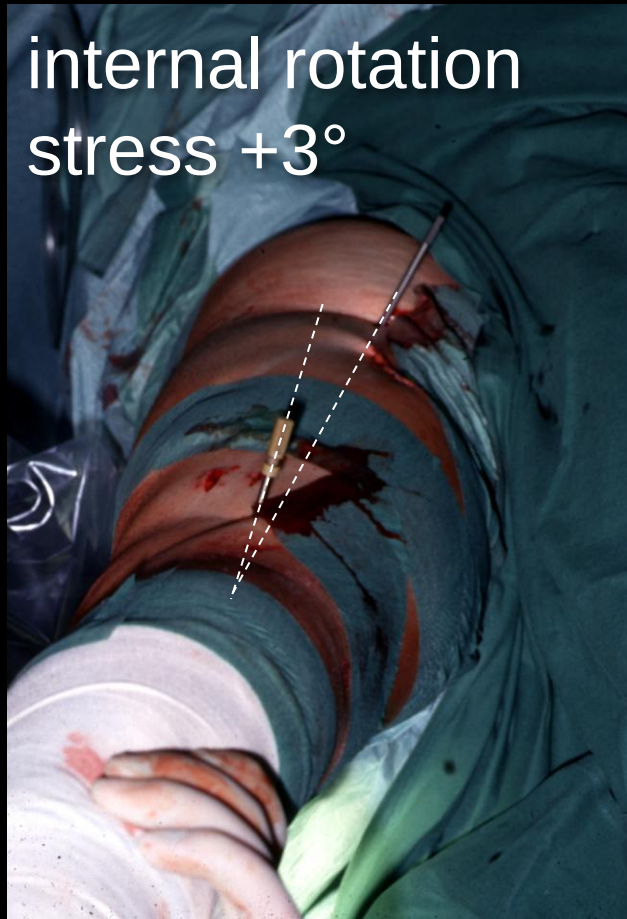
- no bending wedge
deforms to the side
higher fx line



Fibula is important
Sequence matters ...



Toggeling problems also in femoral nailing

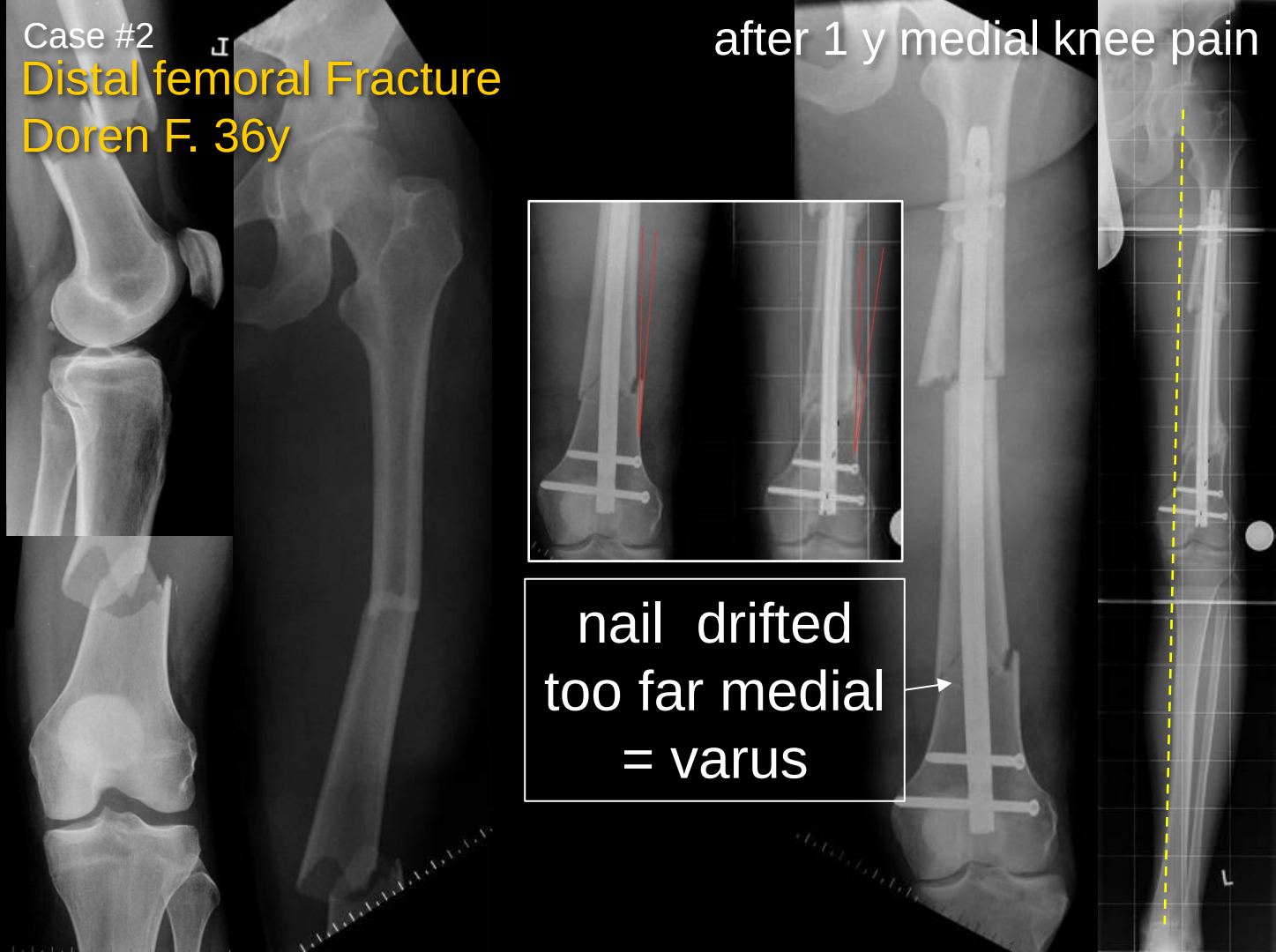


Case #2

Distal femoral Fracture

Doren F. 36y

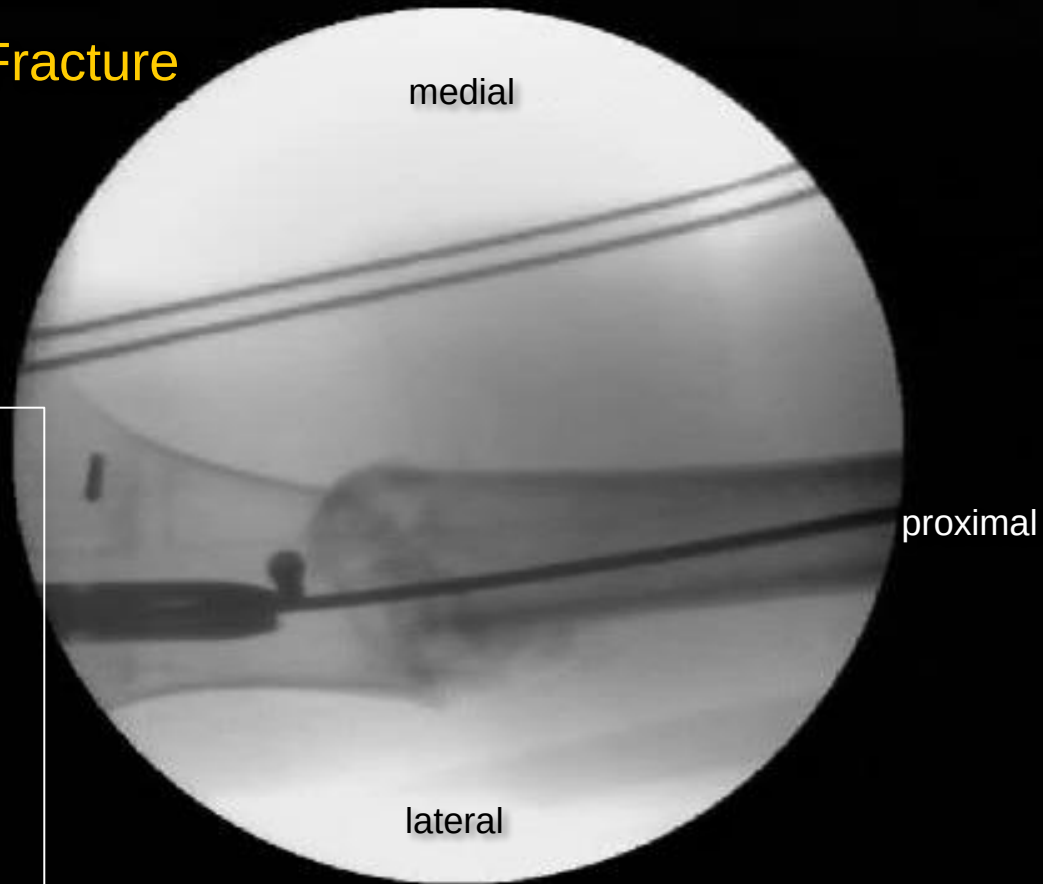
after 1 y medial knee pain



Case #2

Distal femoral Fracture

Doren F. 36y



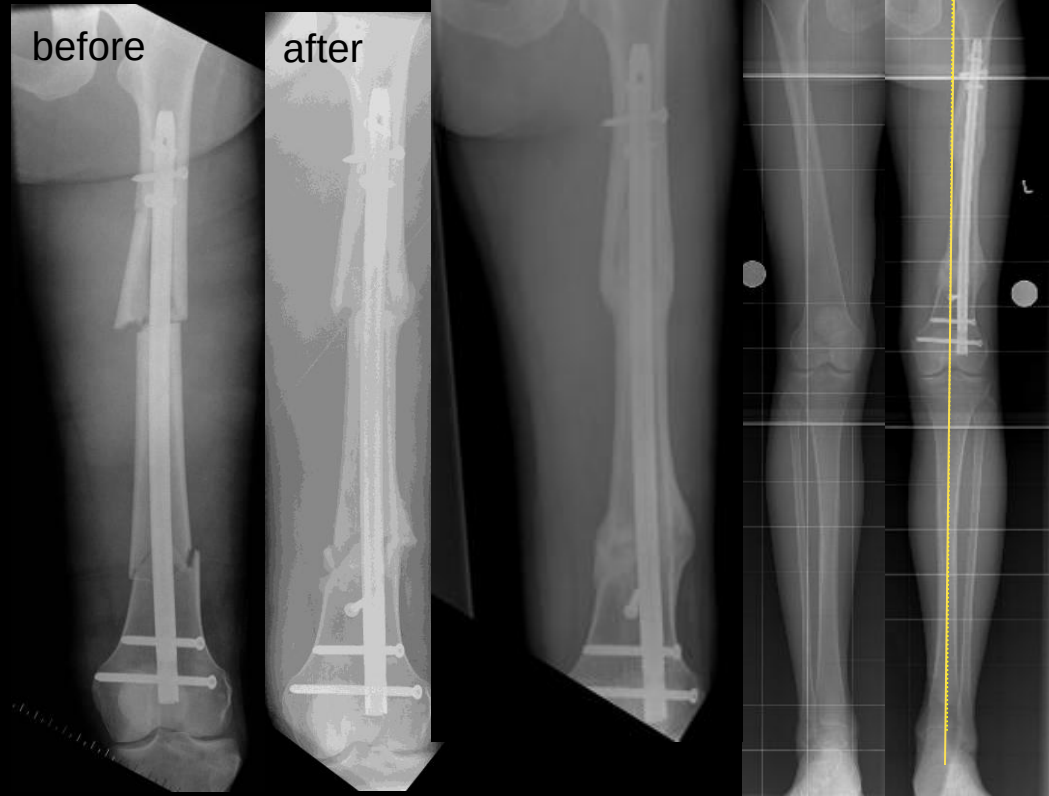
nail drifted
too far medial
= varus

prevent
medial
metaphysis
force nail to
be lateral

Case #2

Distal femoral Fracture

Doren F. 36y



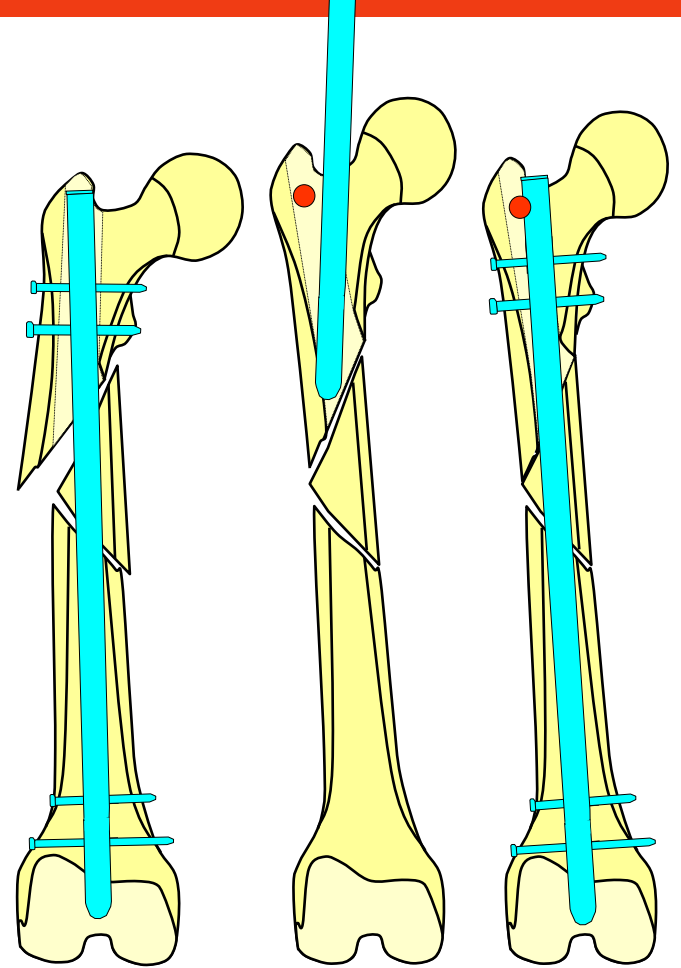
wrong starting point too lateral

reasons

- positioning
- draping
- approach
- obesity
- asymmetric bone quality

lateral soft

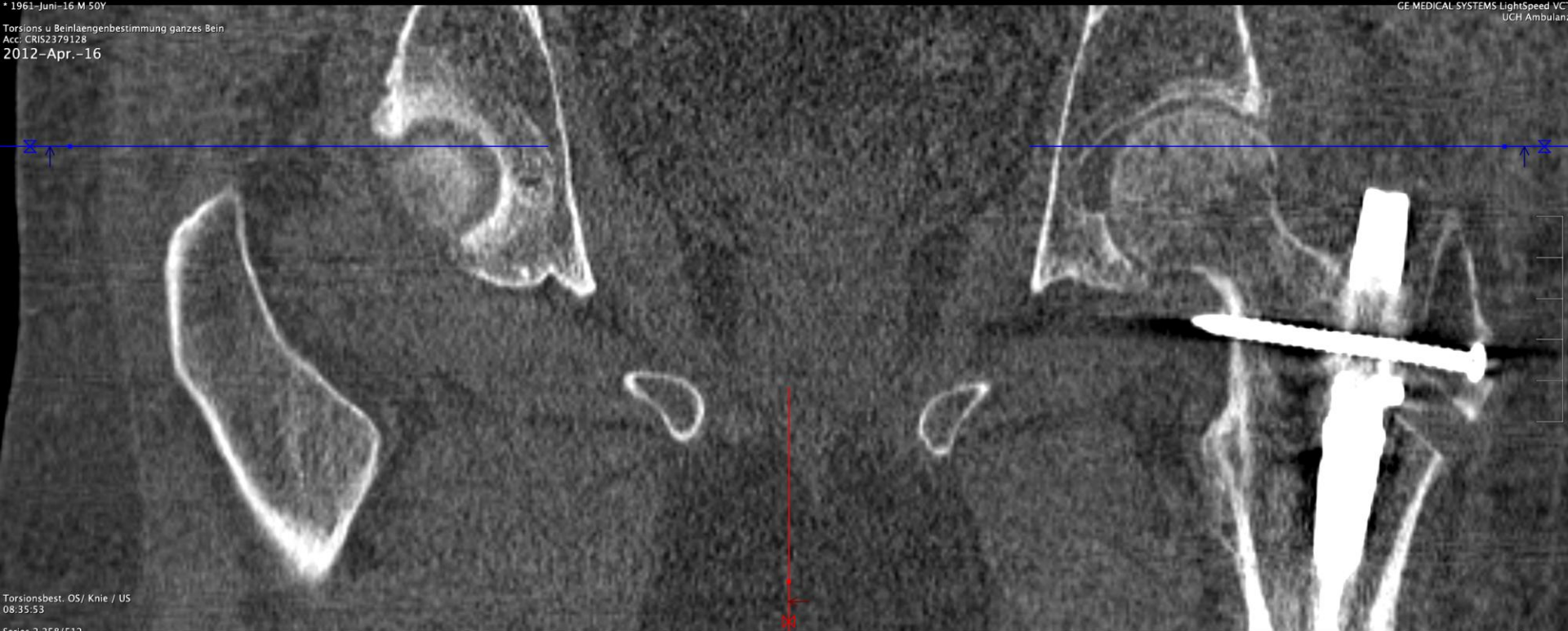
medial hard



MÜHLKE FRANK [4100336103]
* 1961-Juni-16 M.50Y

Torsions u Beinlaengenbestimmung ganzes Bein
Acc: CR152379128
2012-Apr.-16

MH Hannover RAD
GE MEDICAL-SYSTEMS LightSpeed VCT
UCH Ambulan



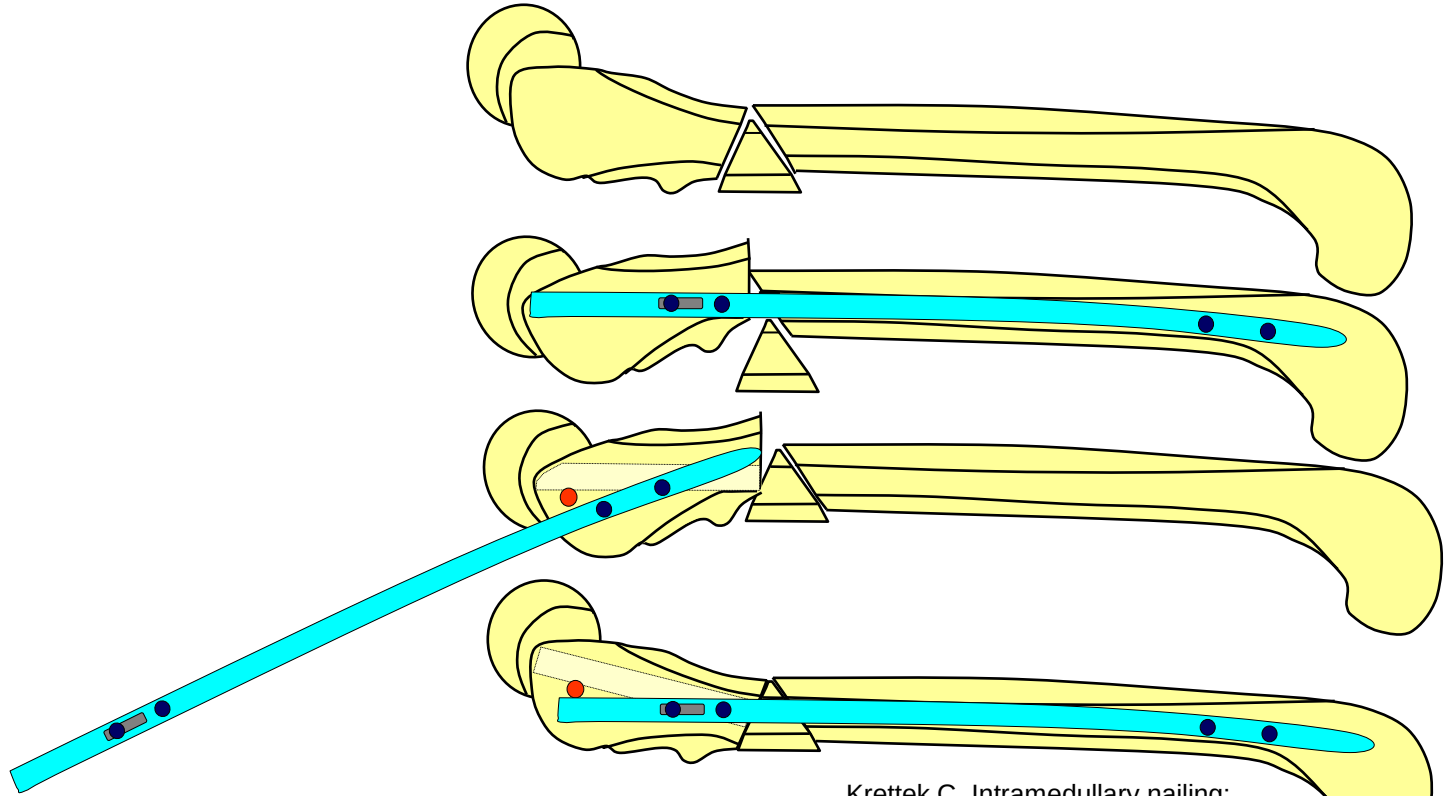
Torsionsbest. OS/ Knie / US
08:35:53

Series 2: 258/512

wrong starting point too anterior

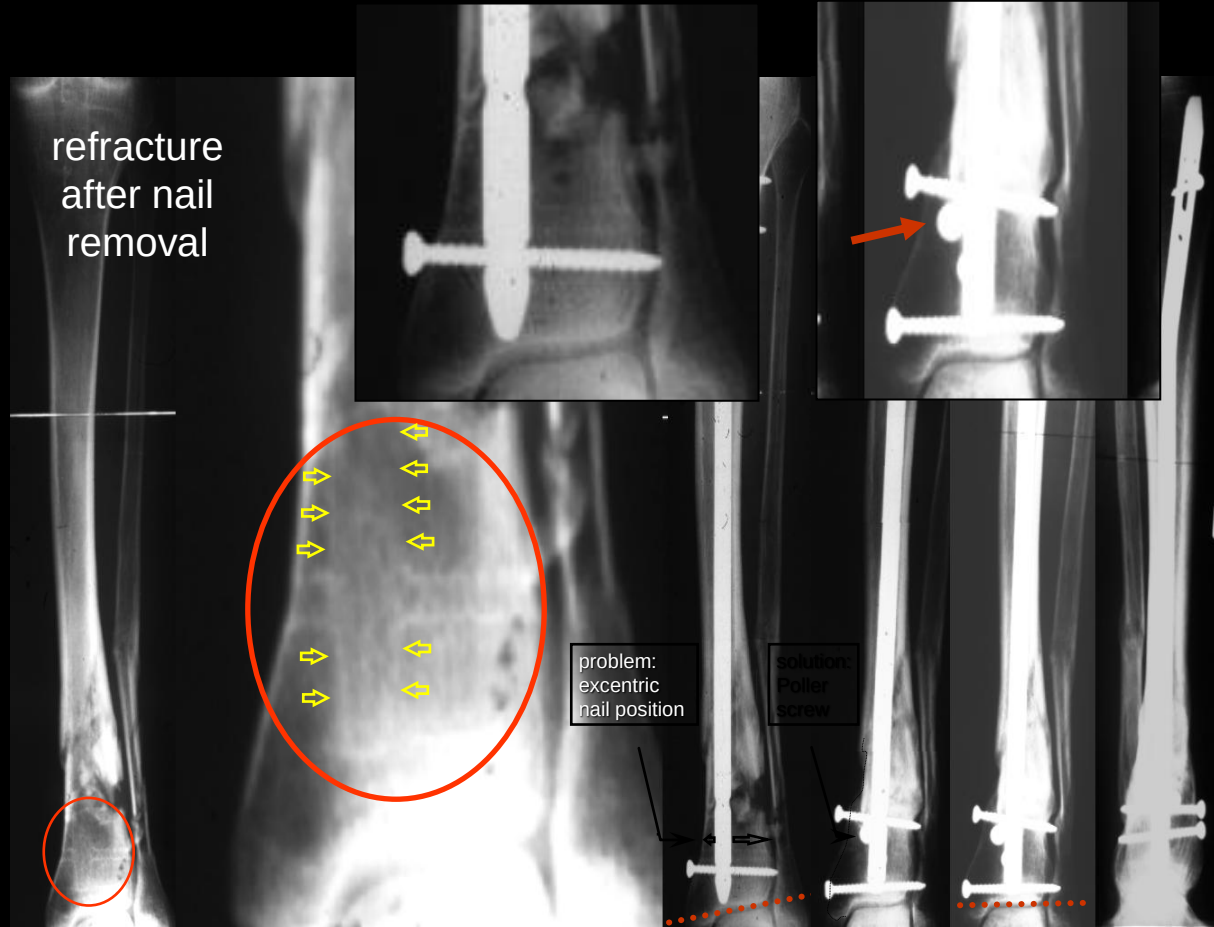
reasons

- positioning
- draping
- approach
- obesity
- asymmetric bone quality
- lateral soft
- medial hard



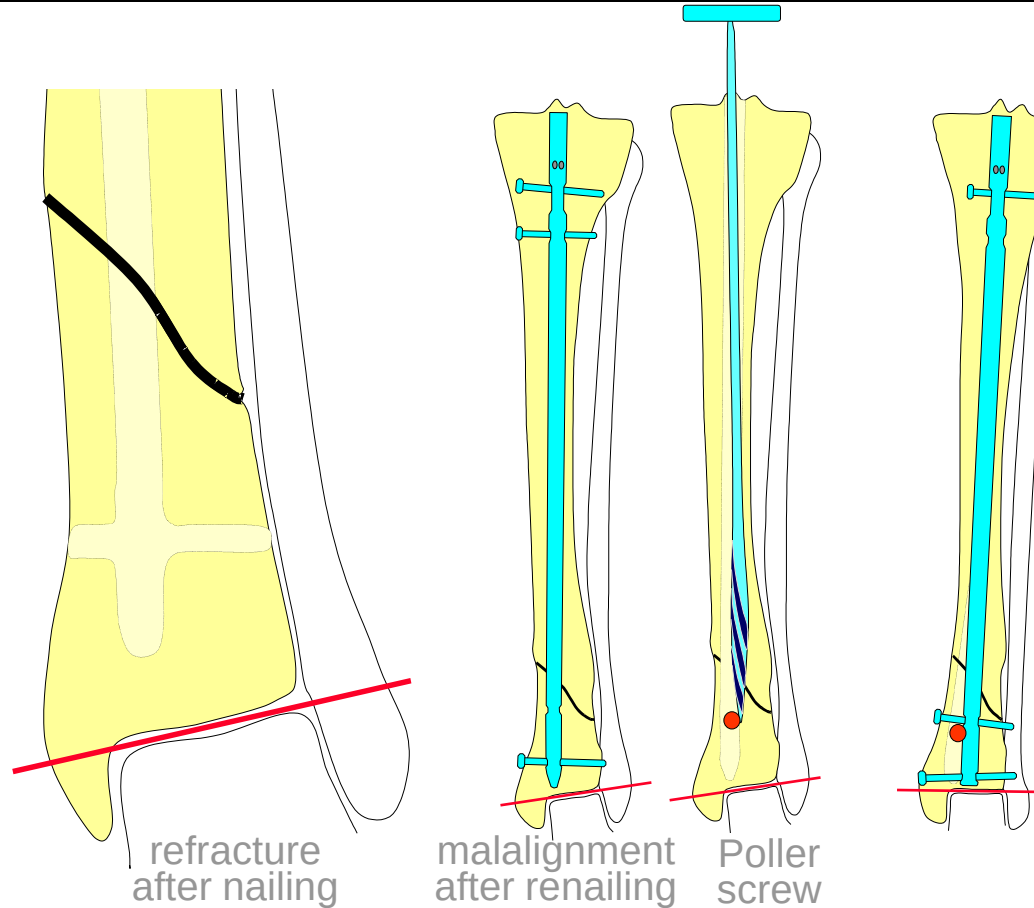
Krettek C. Intramedullary nailing:
Techniques of relative stability. In: AO
Principles of Fracture Management, ed by
TP Rüedi et al 2001.

Problem: refracture, sclerotic nail path



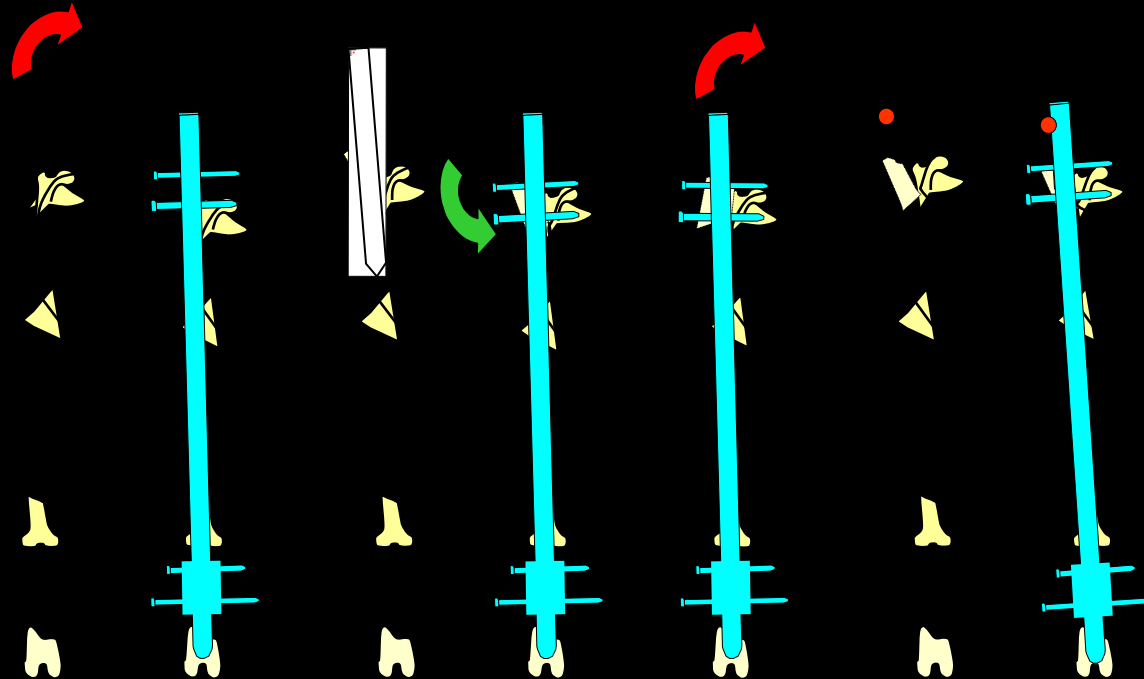
Poller screws as manipulation tool

Positioning
Freehand
Floating Knee
Bilateral Fx
Implant Selection
Magnification
Reduction
Distractor
Starting Point
Anatomy
Floating Knee



Poller screw blocks wrong entry point

Positioning
Freehand
Floating Knee
Bilateral Fx
Implant Selection
Magnification
Reduction
Distractor
Starting Point
Anatomy
Floating Knee



Poller screw blocks wrong entry point

Positioning

Freehand

Floating Knee

Bilateral Fx

Implant Selection

Magnification

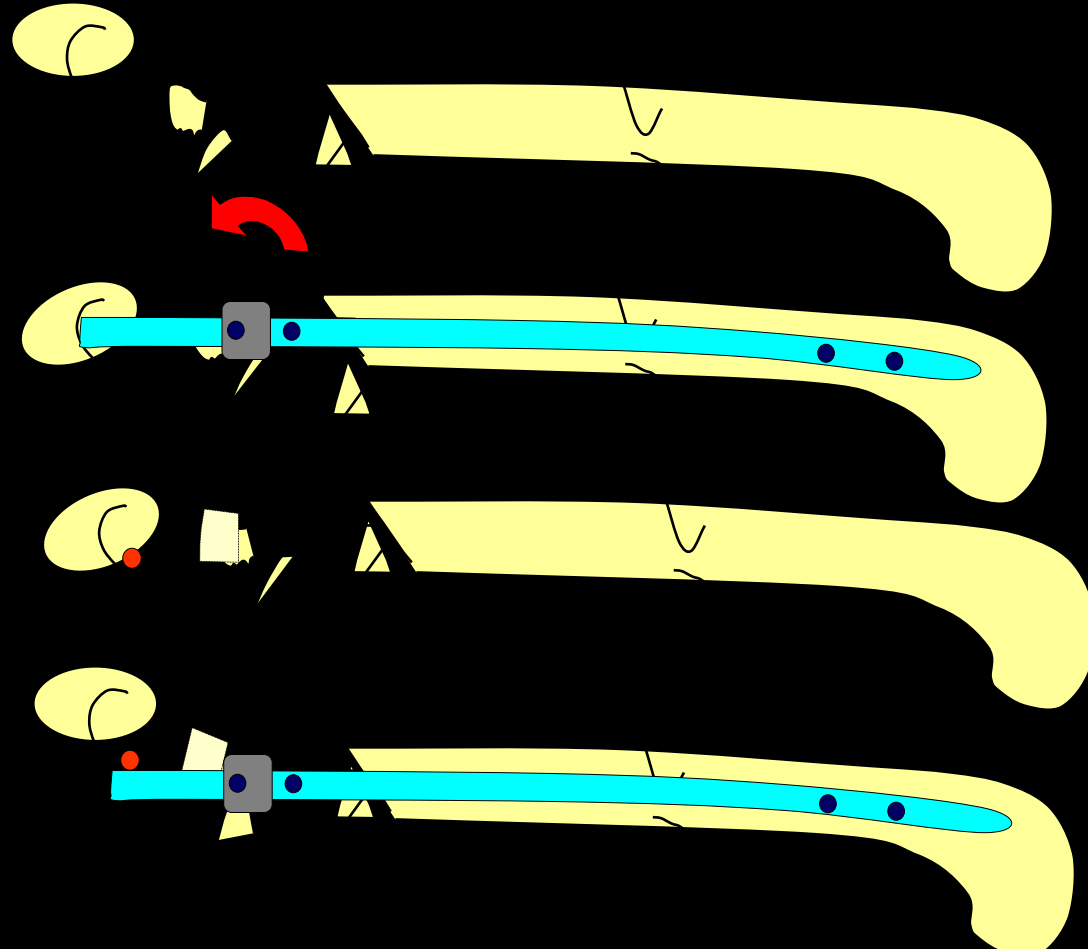
Reduction

Distractor

Starting Point

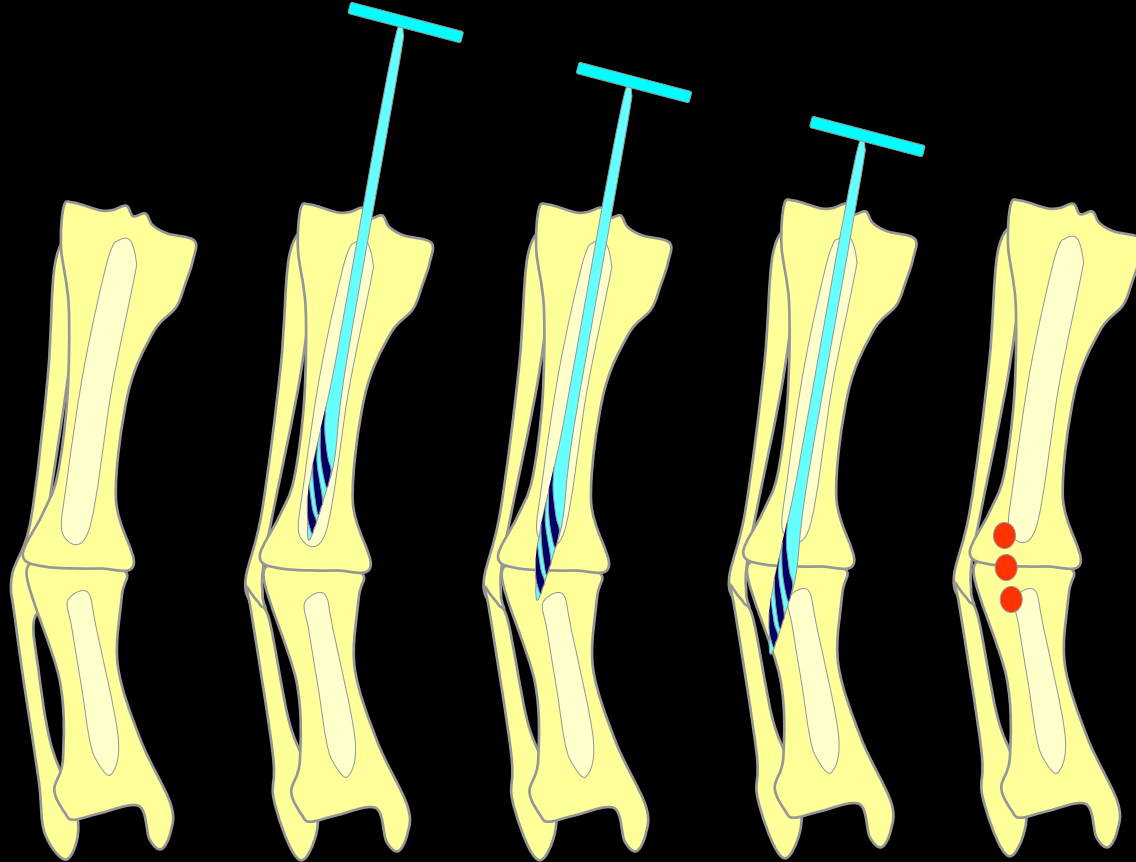
Anatomy

Floating Knee



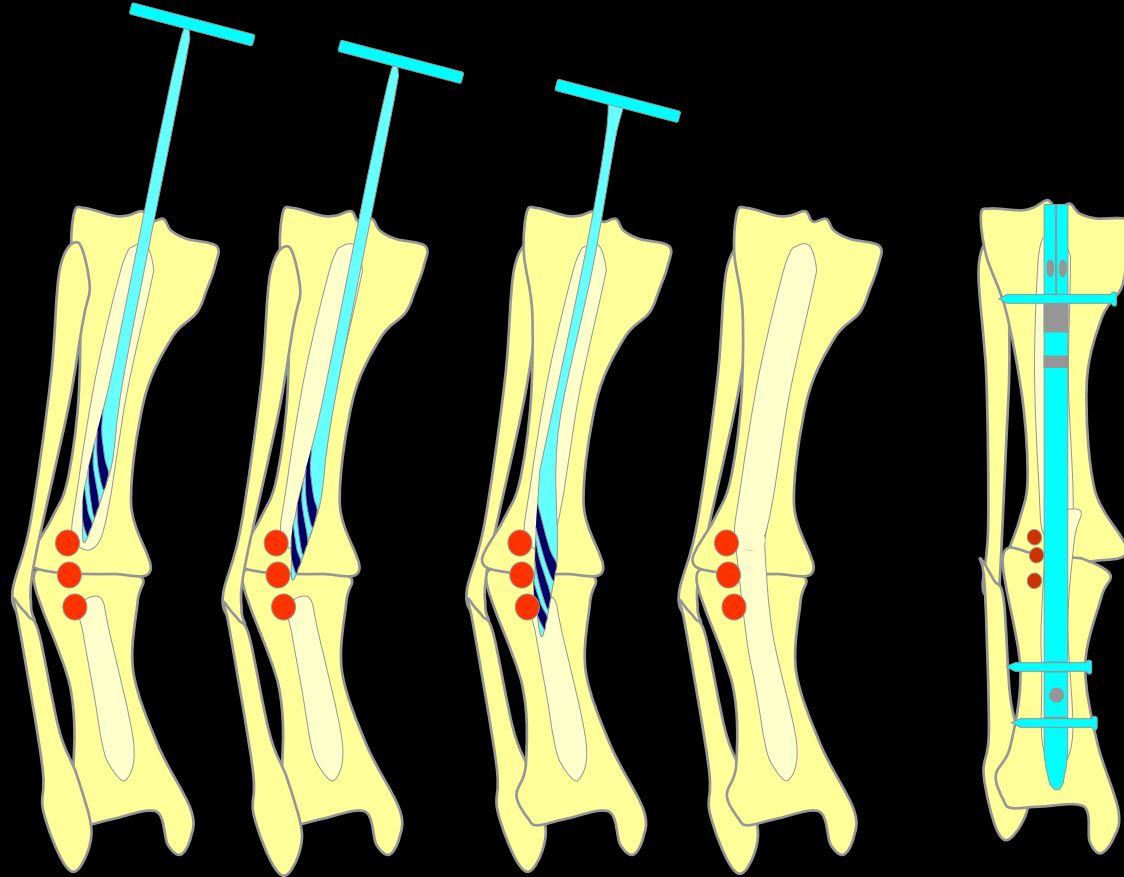
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Poller screws as manipulation tool

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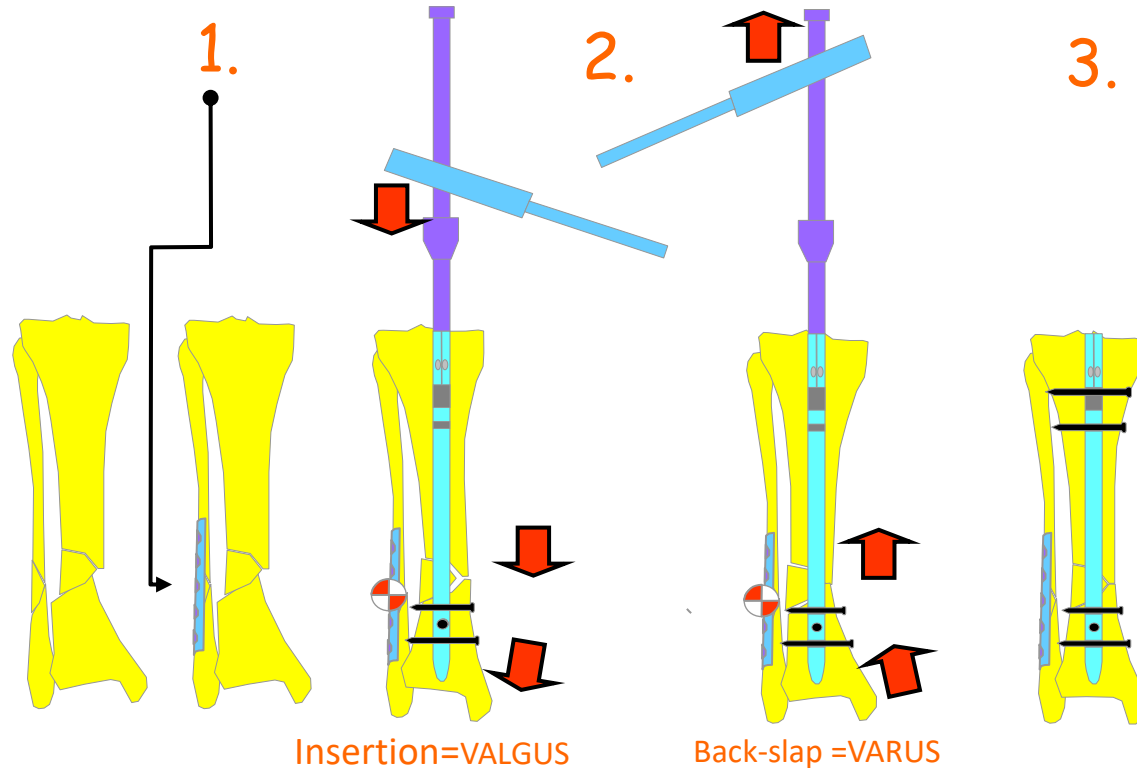


Fibula is important
Sequence matters ...



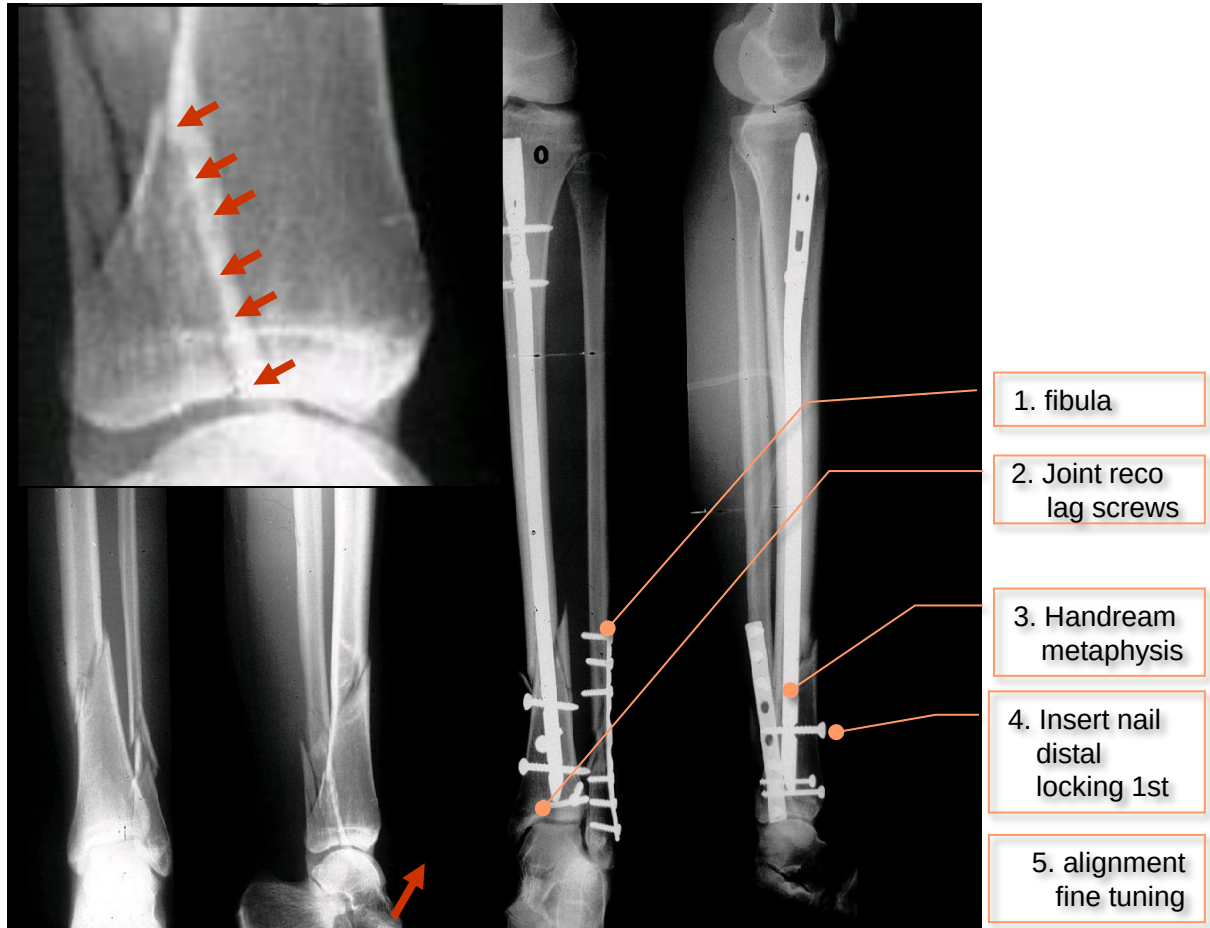
Sequence matters ...

The Role of the Fibula in Distal Tib-Fib Fx

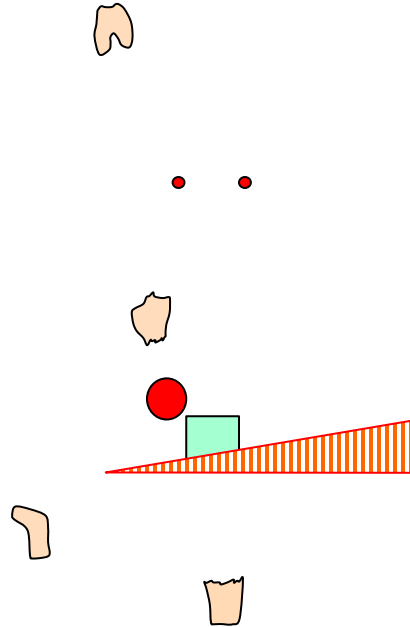


Role of the Fibula in Distal Tib-Fib Fx

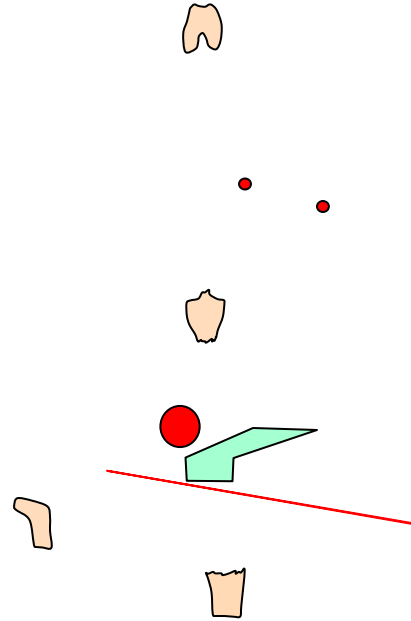
Sequence of Steps

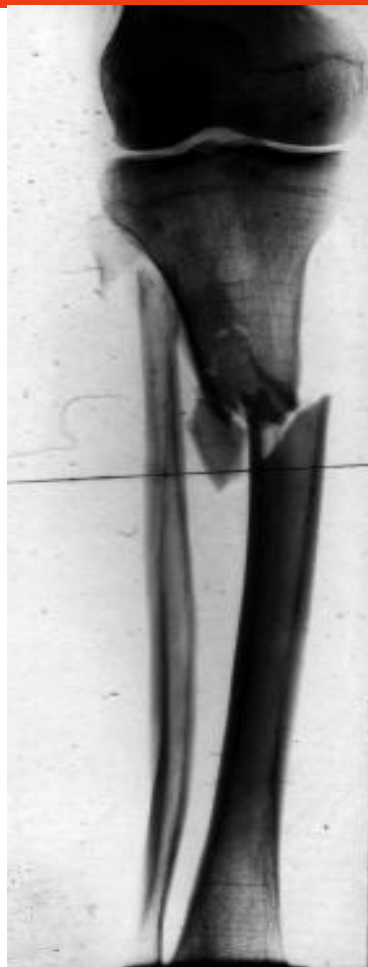


Technique #5 use nail bend to correct frontal plane malalignment



Technique #5 use nail bend to correct frontal plane malalignment

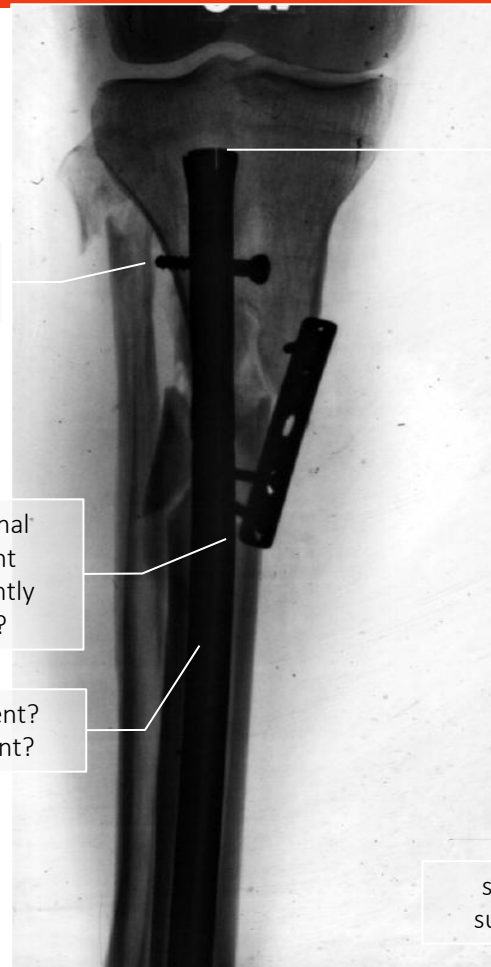




locking
sufficient?

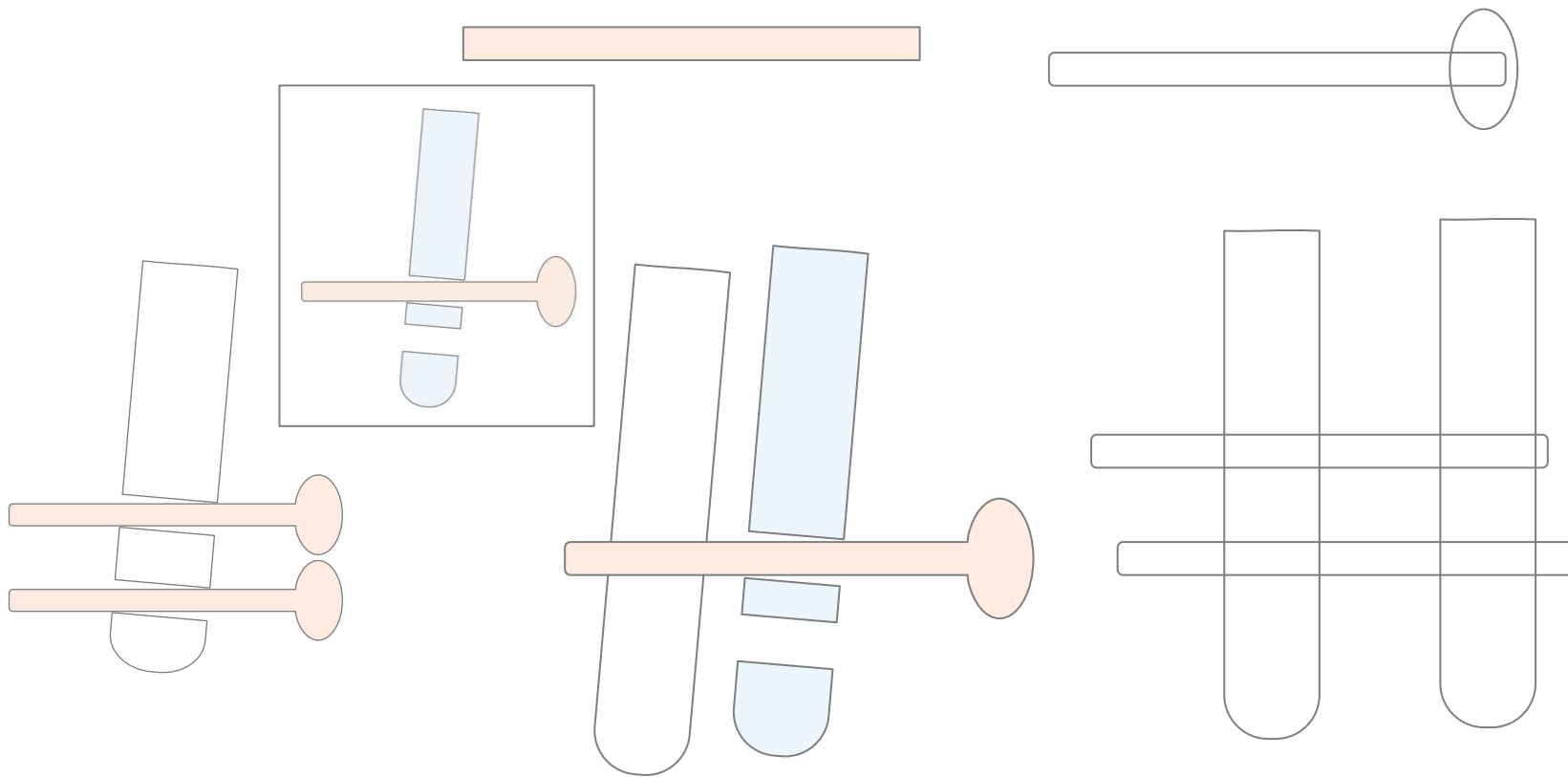
additional
implant
sufficiently
fixed?

alignment?
sufficient?

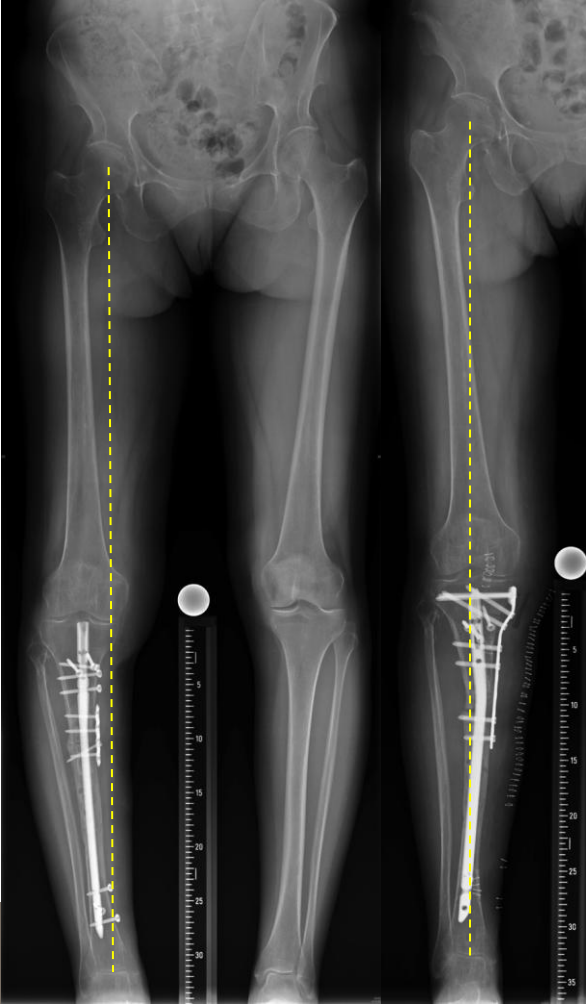


starting point level?
high enough ?

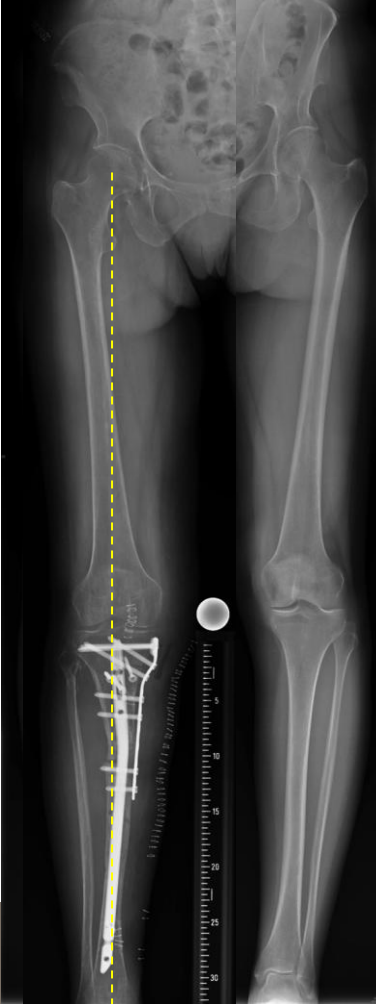
stability?
sufficient?



Technique #5 use nail bend to correct frontal plane malalignment



Technique #5 use nail bend to correct frontal plane malalignment

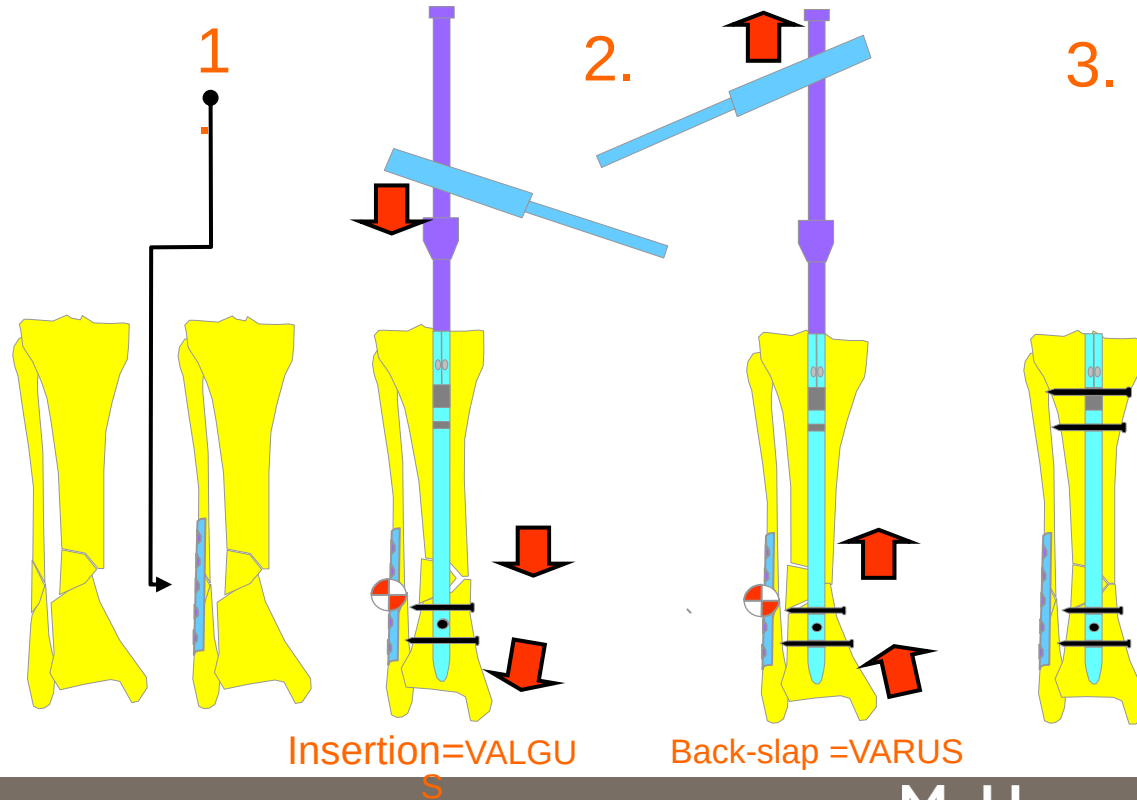


Fibula is important
Sequence matters ...



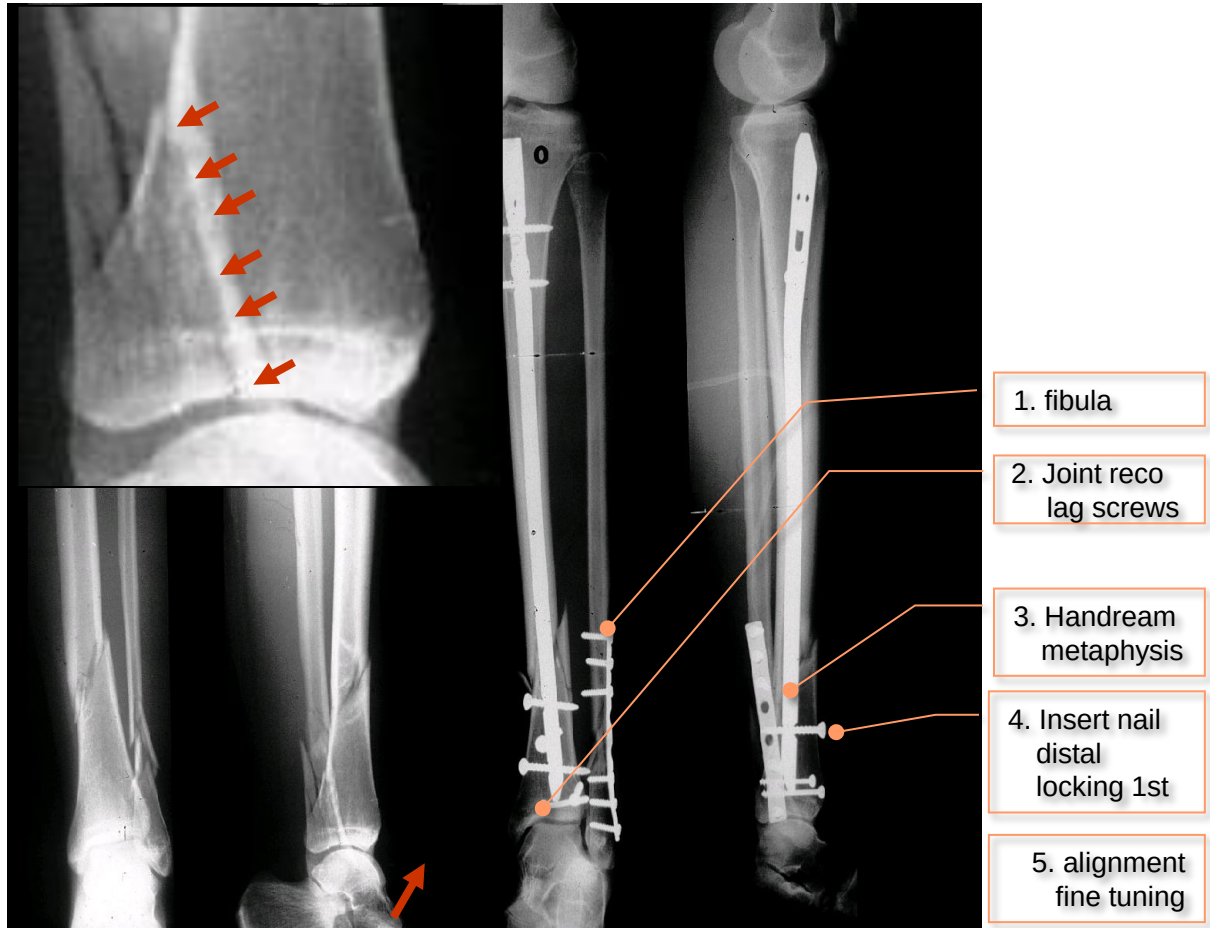
Sequence matters ...

The Role of the Fibula in Distal Tib-Fib Fx



Role of the Fibula in Distal Tib-Fib Fx

Sequence of Steps



#6 Understand General Rule in IM Nailing

Skin incision ...

... defines starting point

... starting point defines alignment