

FRACTURA DE LA EXTREMIDAD DISTAL DEL RADIO EN PACIENTE OSTEOPOROTICO



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FEDRA

Fractura que afecta al tercio distal del radio, asociada o no a fx del cúbito que afecta a la articulación radio-cubito-carpiana y a la radio-cubital distal.

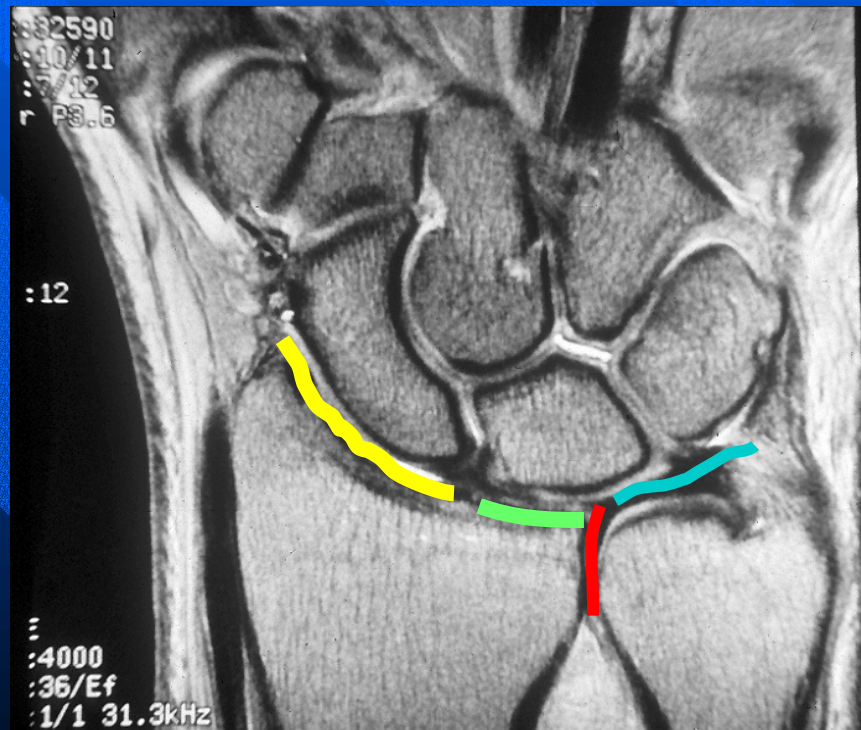
Compromete la movilidad de la muñeca y/o del antebrazo.

Puede asociarse a otras fx ó fx-luxación de los huesos del carpo y al tercio proximal del radio



Anatomía

- Fosas escafoidea y semilunar del EDRa
- Articulación sigmoidea Ra-cu distal
- Complejo triangular fibrocartilaginoso (TFCC)





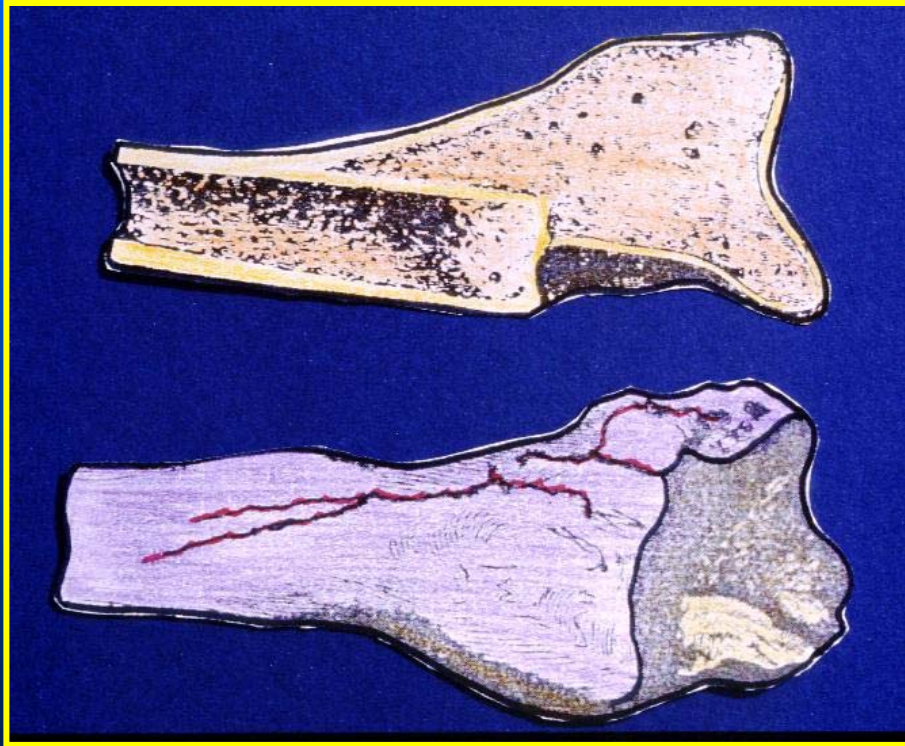
On the Fracture of the Carpal extremity of the Radius. By A. Colles, M. D. one of the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

THE injury to which I wish to direct the attention of surgeons, has not, as far as I know, been described by any author; indeed the form of the carpal extremity of the radius would rather incline us to question its being liable to fracture. The absence of crepitus, and of the other common symptoms of fracture, together with the swelling which instantly arises in this, as in other injuries of the wrist, render the difficulty of ascertaining the real nature of the case very considerable.

Abraham COLLES "On the fracture of the carpal extremity of the radius".
Med Surg J 1814; 10: 182-186

"...el consuelo descansa en que la extremidad disfrutará en algún remoto tiempo de libertad perfecta en todos sus movimientos y exenta de dolor, la deformidad como sea se mantendrá permanente a través de la vida".²

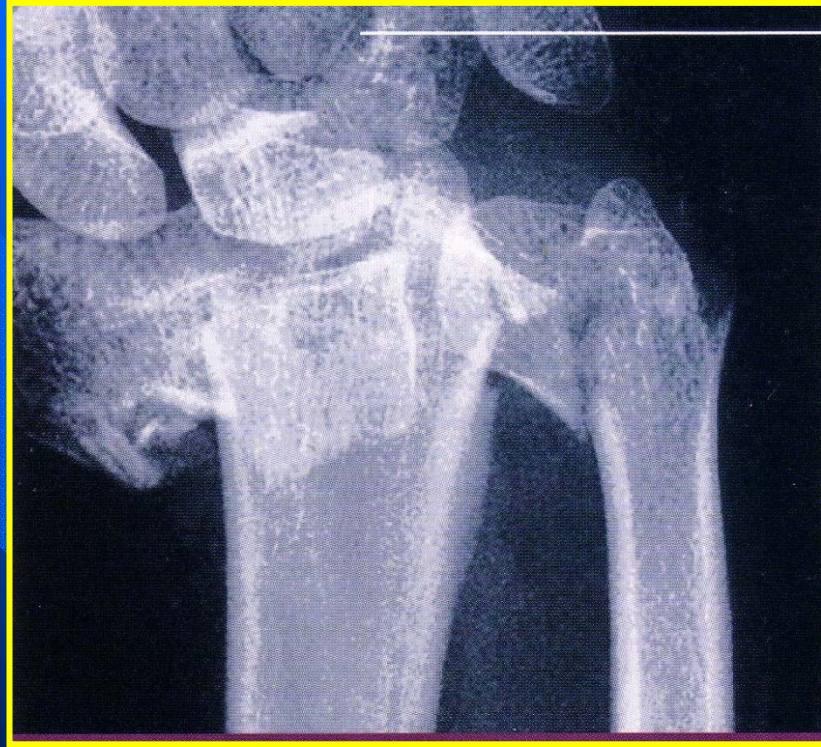
Descripciones previas sobre cadáver Paris (l'Hotel Dieu)



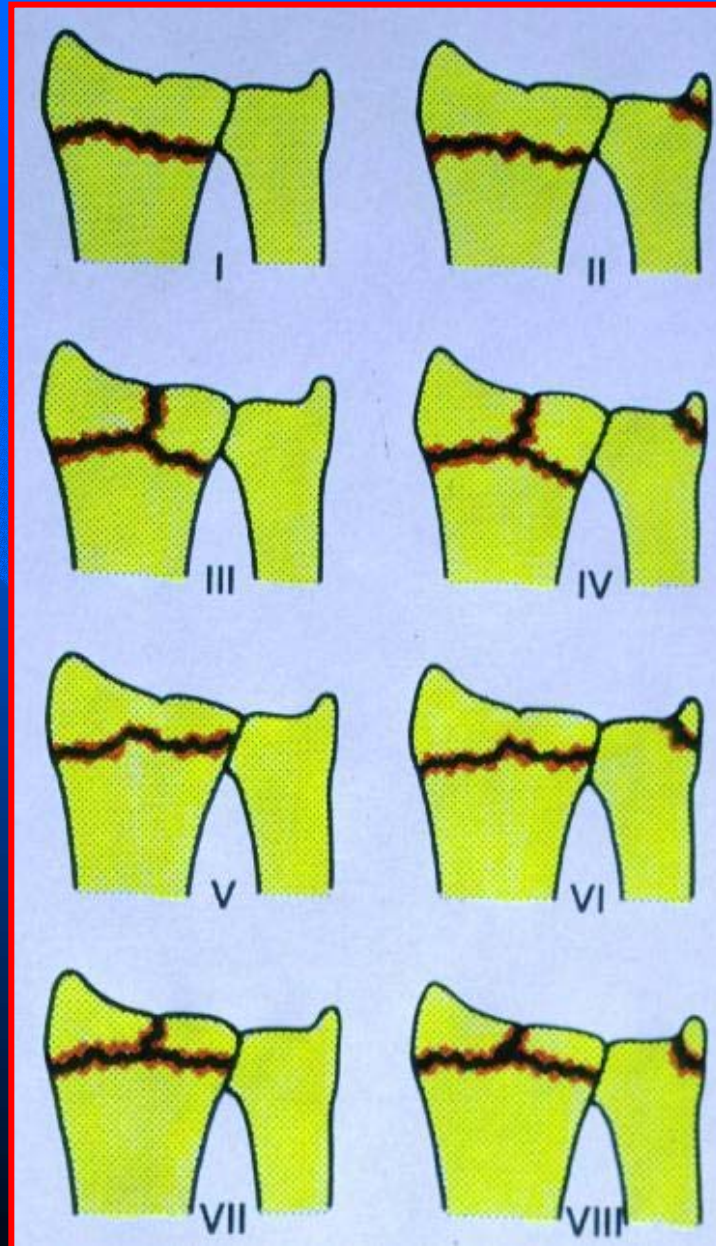
PETIT, POUTEAU , MALGAIGNE

DUPUYTREN

ROENTGEN



Clasificación de FRYKMAN (1967)

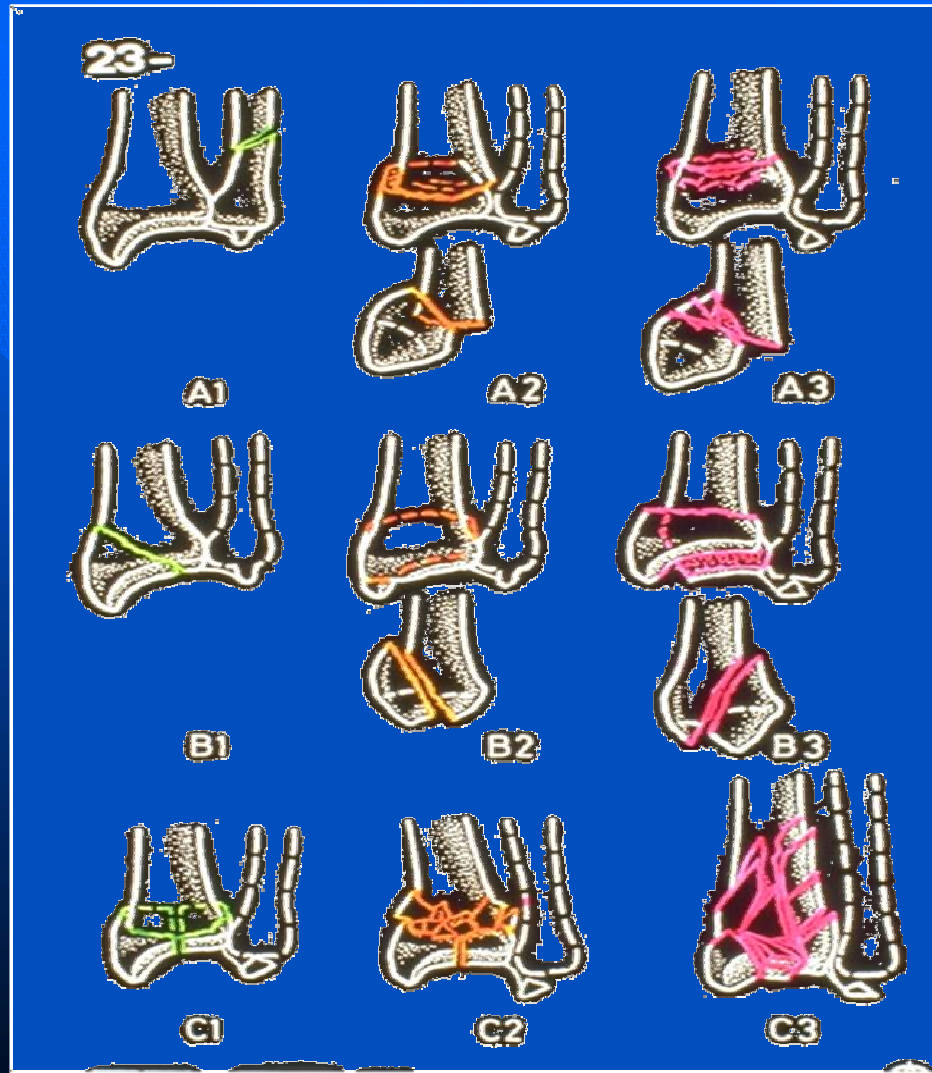


FEDRA

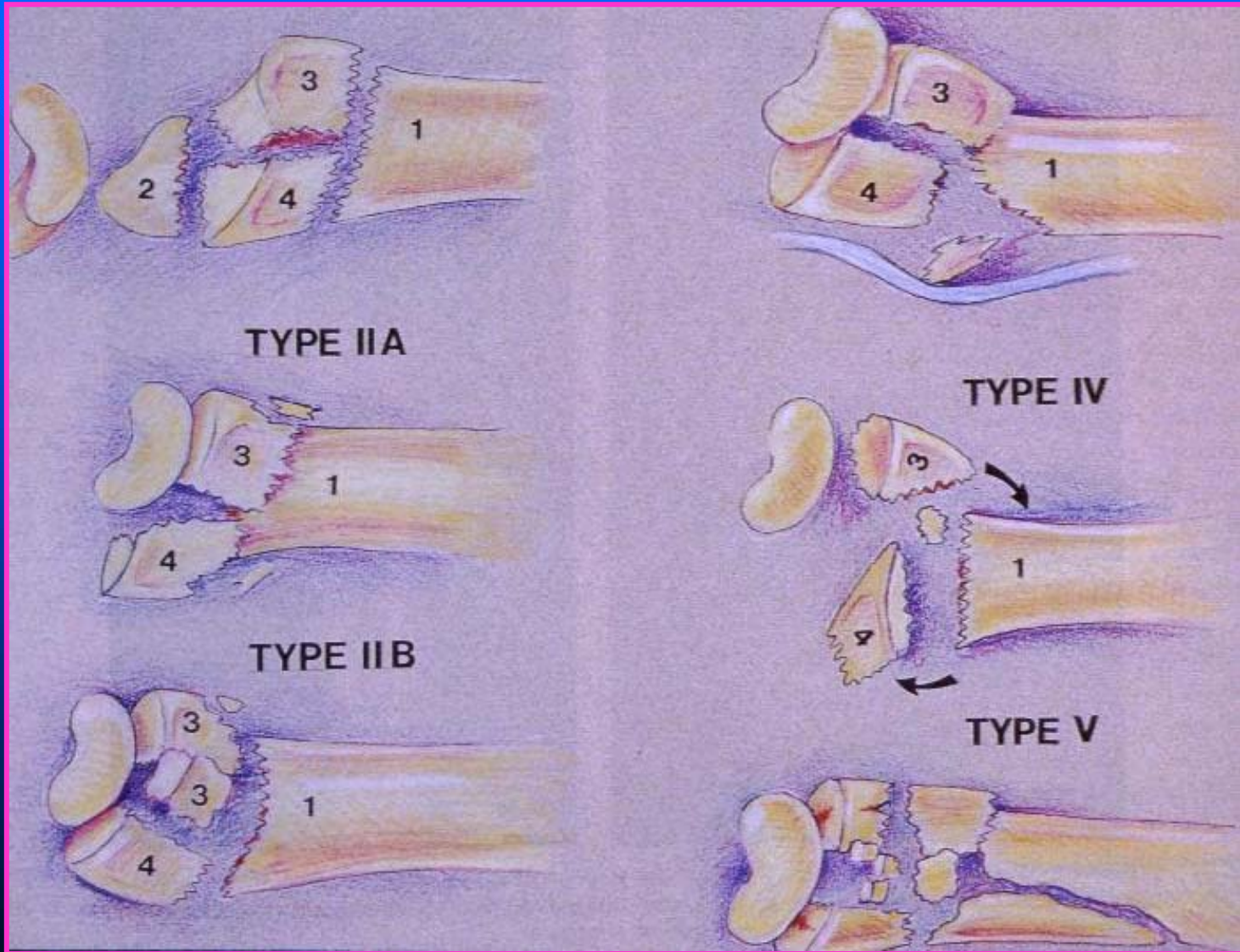
+ Fractura de la estiloides cubital en su base



Clasificación AO / ASIF (Dr. Diego Fernández)

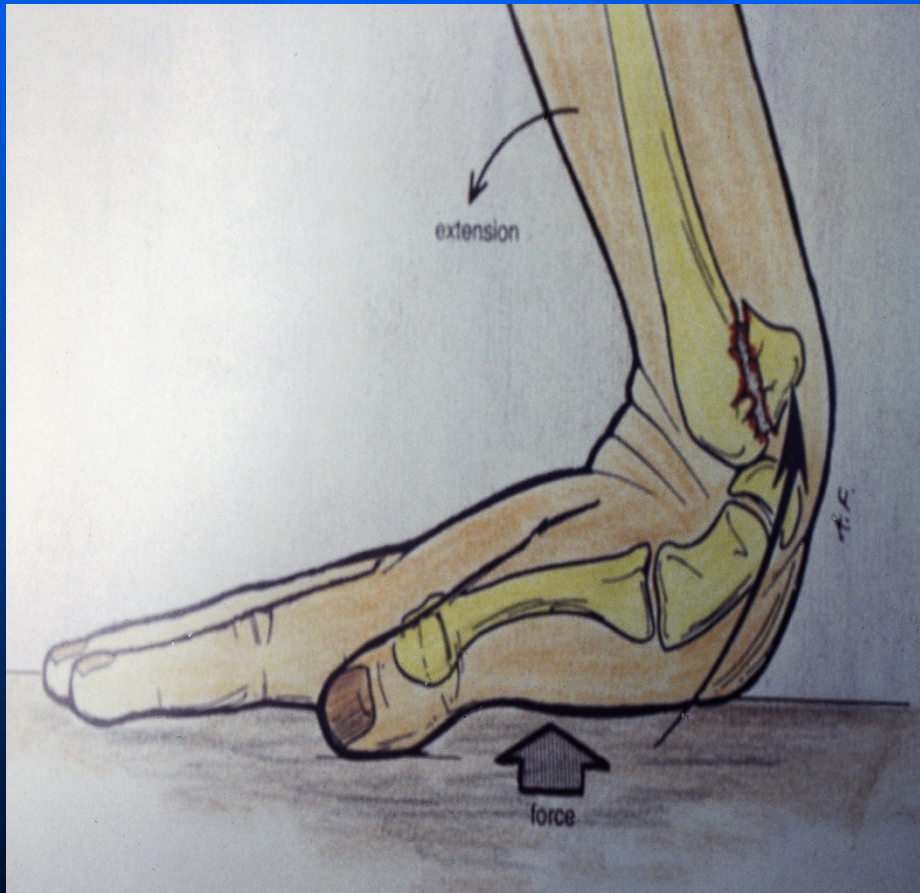


Clasificación de MELONE (1984)

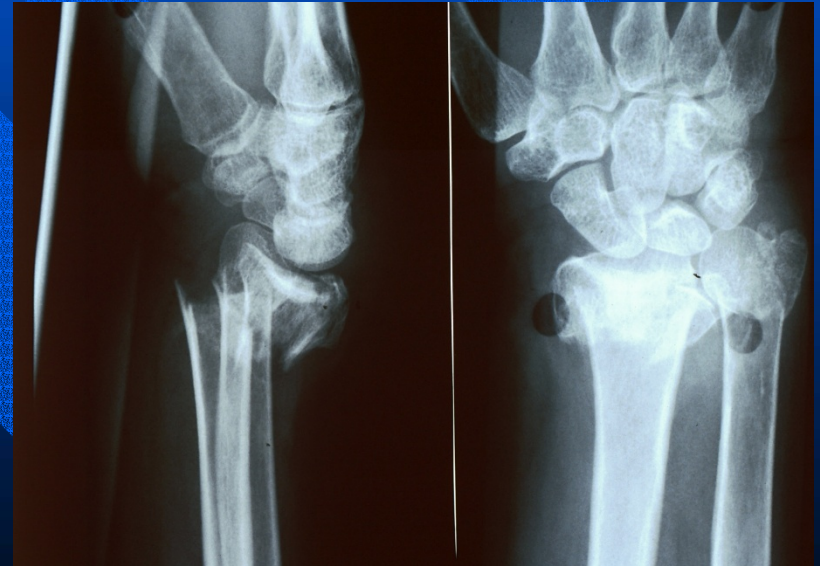


Fractura del E.D.R.

La Fx mas frecuente de la extremidad superior y en general de la ecomomía



Fx de baja energía
Fx de alta energía



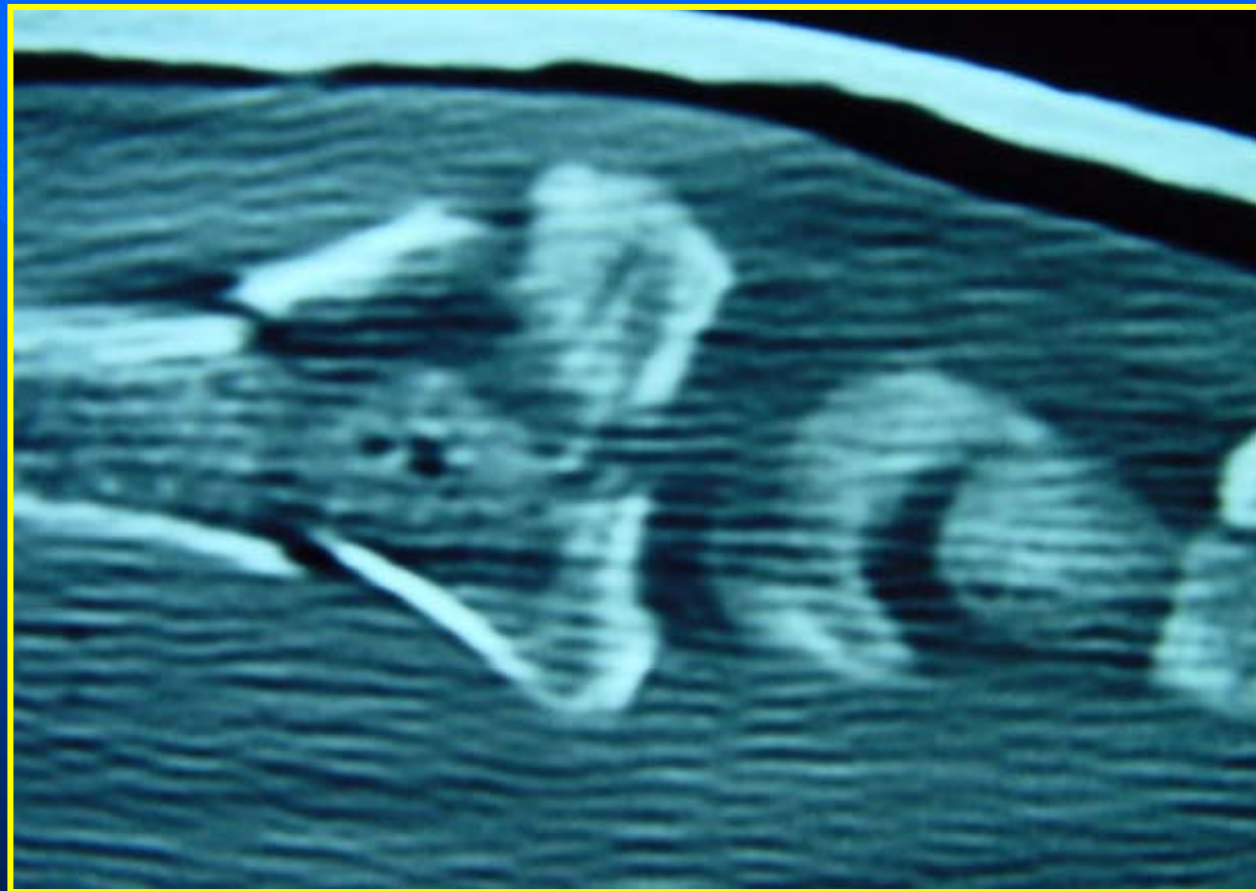
Deformidad “en dorso de tenedor”



ESTUDIO RADIOLÓGICO

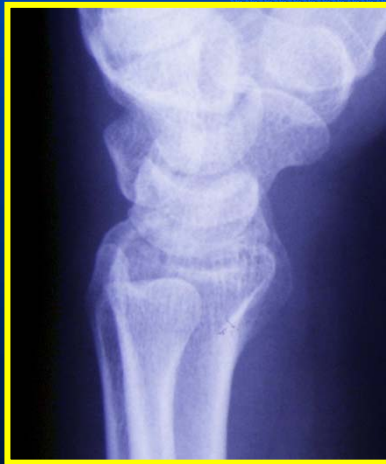
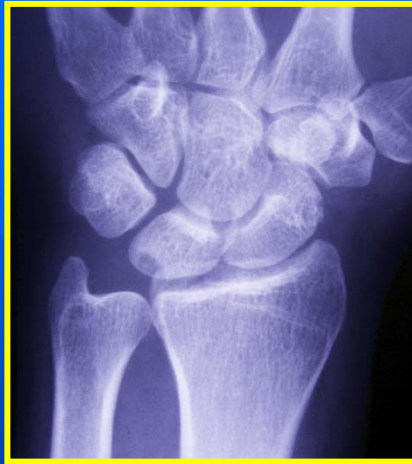


ESTUDIO mediante TAC

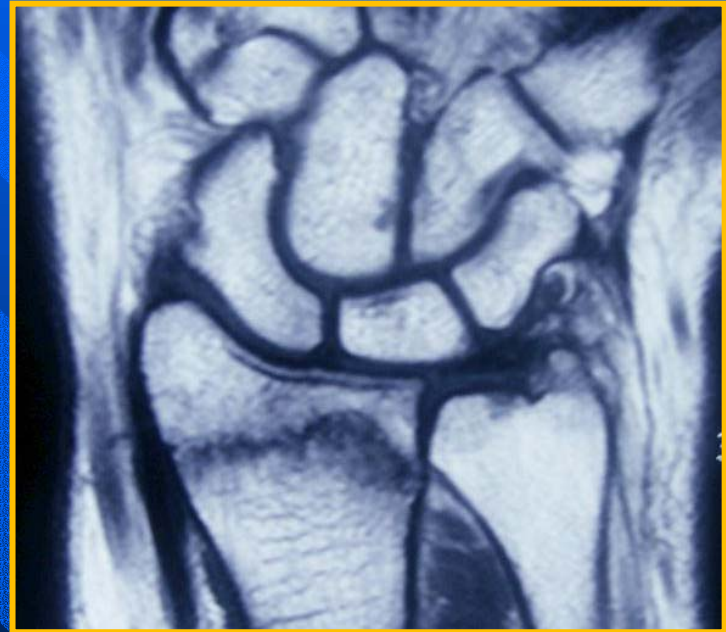


en las fracturas complejas

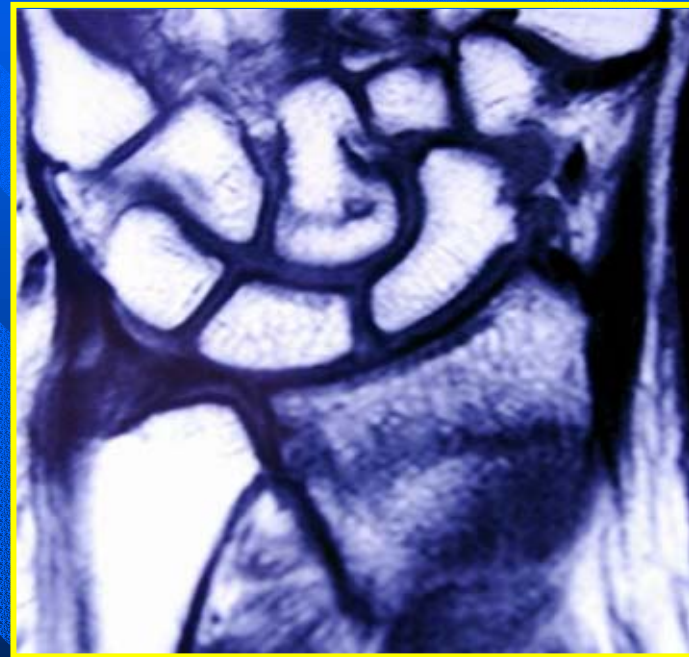
Estudio por Rxy TAC



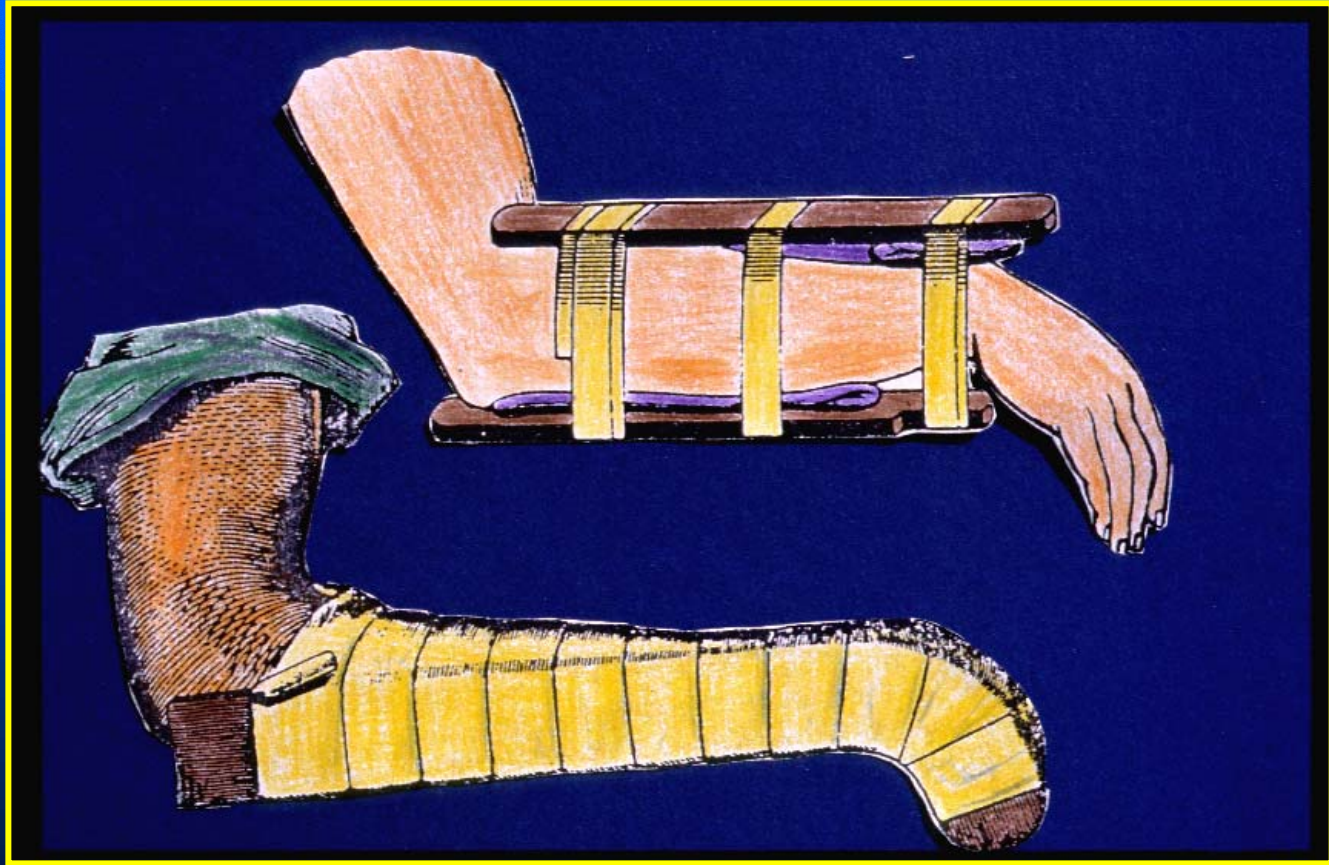
FEDRA “ocultas”



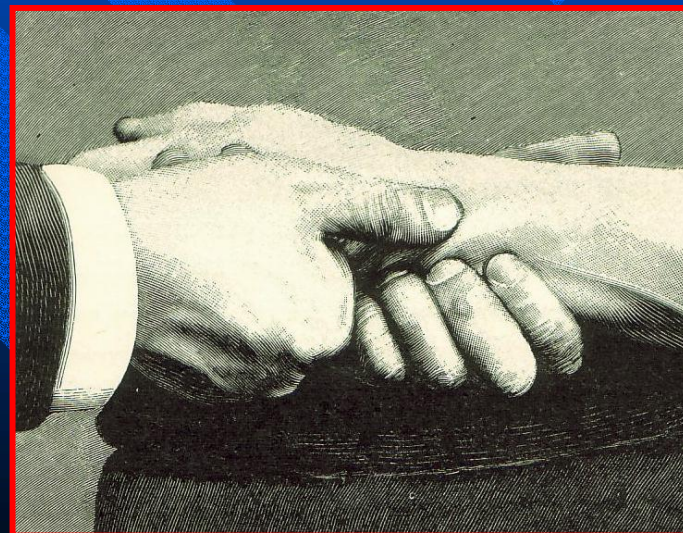
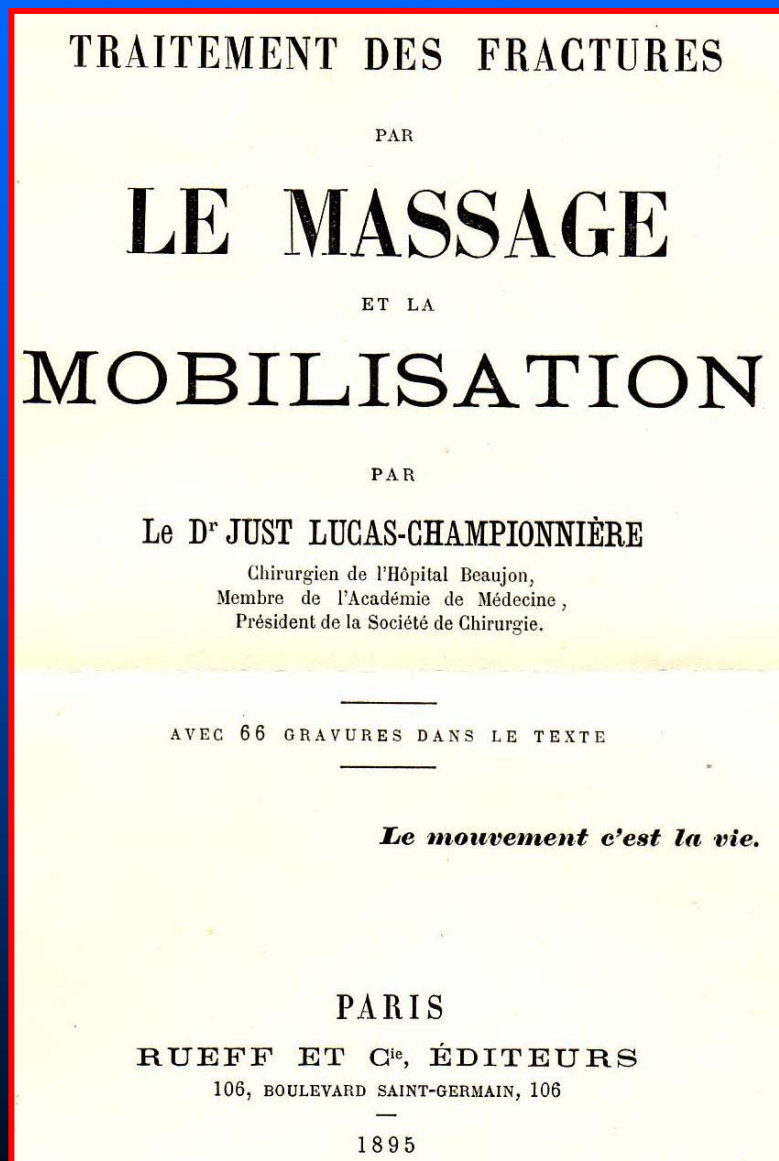
Fractura metafisaria aislada



TRATAMIENTO



Tratamiento conservador con movilización precoz



INDICACIONES DEL TRATAMIENTO ORTOPEDICO

- Fracturas de baja energía
- Pacientes con baja demanda funcional
- Patologías asociadas concomitantes
- Alineamiento aceptable

*Adecuar el tratamiento a las condiciones generales
del paciente*

Reducción por manipulación , bajo anestesia plexo braquial



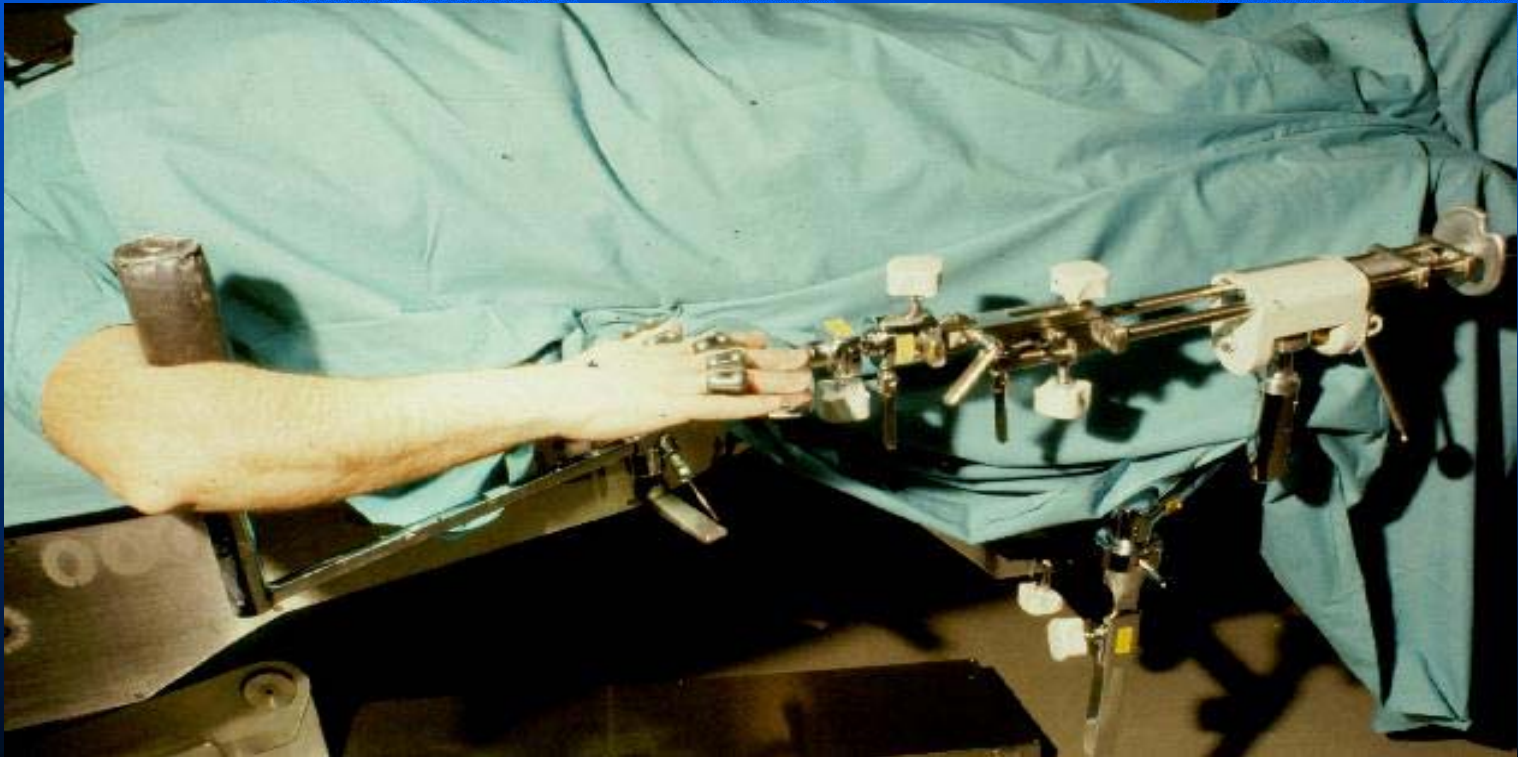
Tracción progresiva y mantenida, con remodelación digital y suave de los fragmentos del EDRadio

Fractura del E.D.R.

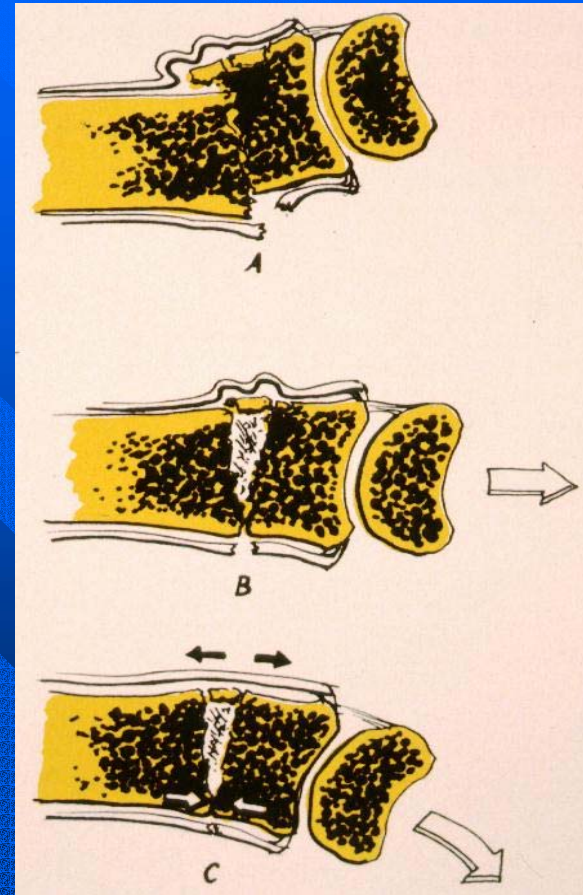
Tracción axial con entre 3 y 6 Kg.

Manipulación suave

Dispositivos de tracción en los dedos
(chinese finger)

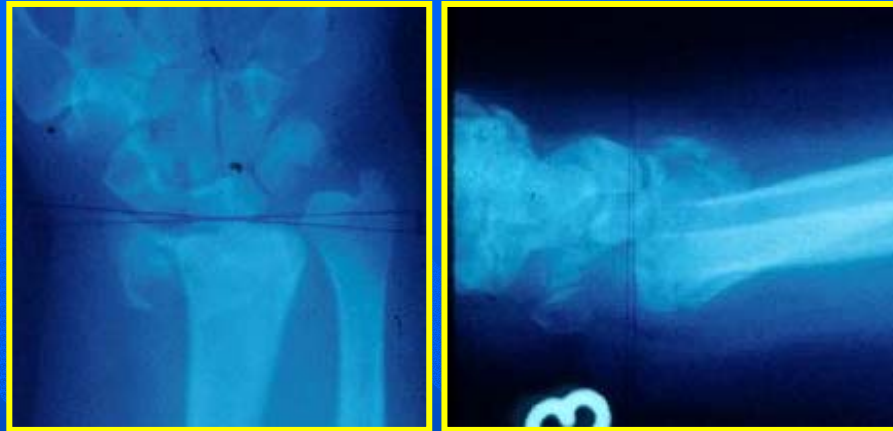


John CHARNLEY

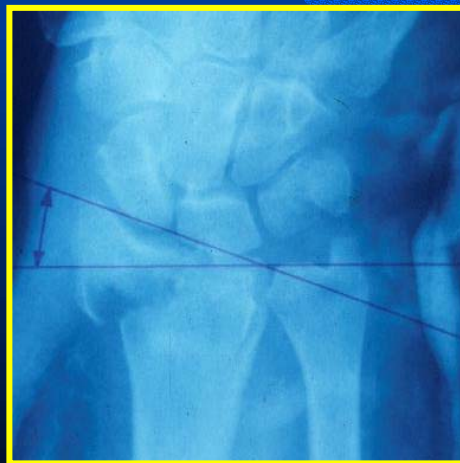


Concepto de fractura por “impactación” o “empotrada”, con pérdida de tejido óseo esponjoso, que provoca la pérdida de la reducción inicial

Pérdida ósea en FEDRA



Rx iniciales



Reducción

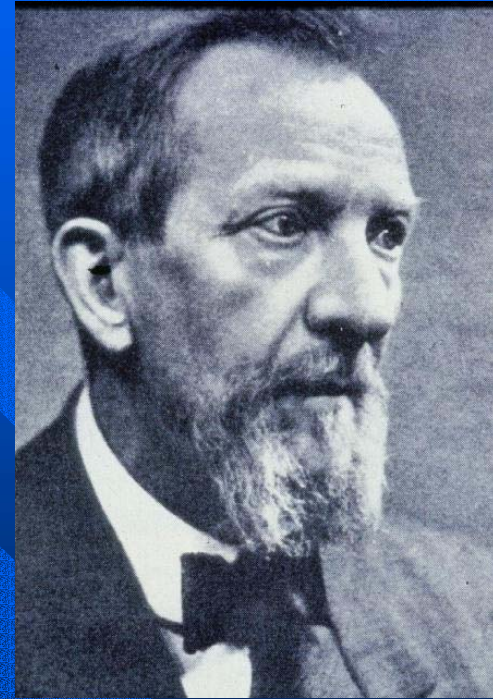
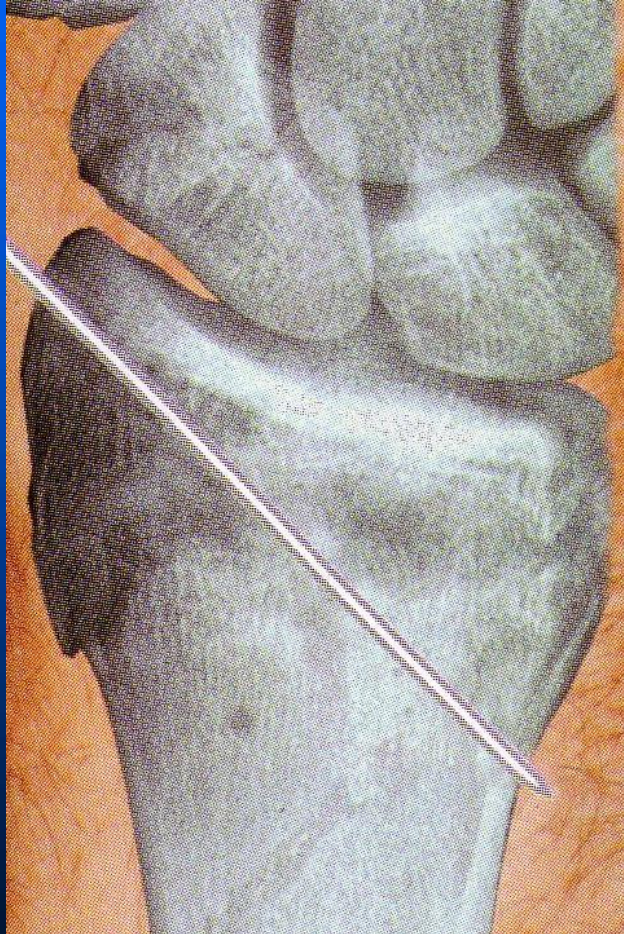


colapso final

INDICACIONES PARA EL TRATAMIENTO QUIRURGICO

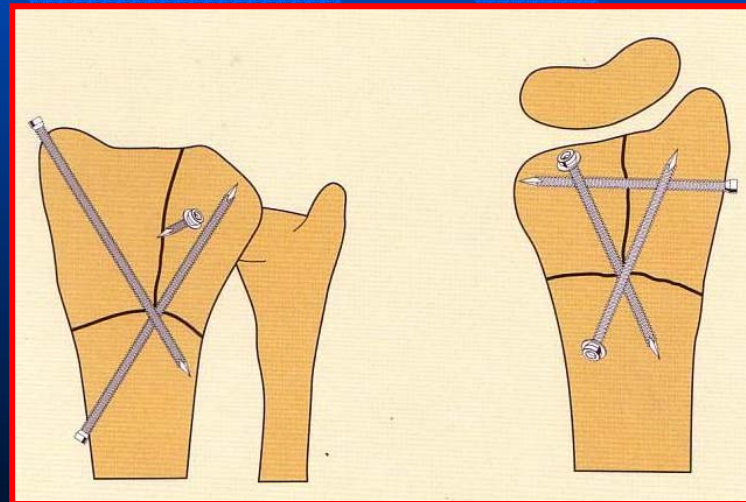
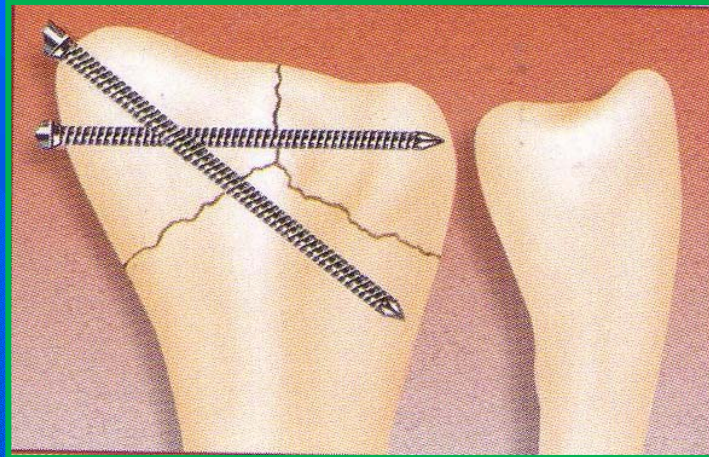
- Lesiones de alta energía
- Fracturas abiertas
- Perdida secundaria de reducción
- Conminución articular, escalón o gap
- Conminución metafisaria
- Incongruencia de la radio-cubital distal

Osteosíntesis con Agujas

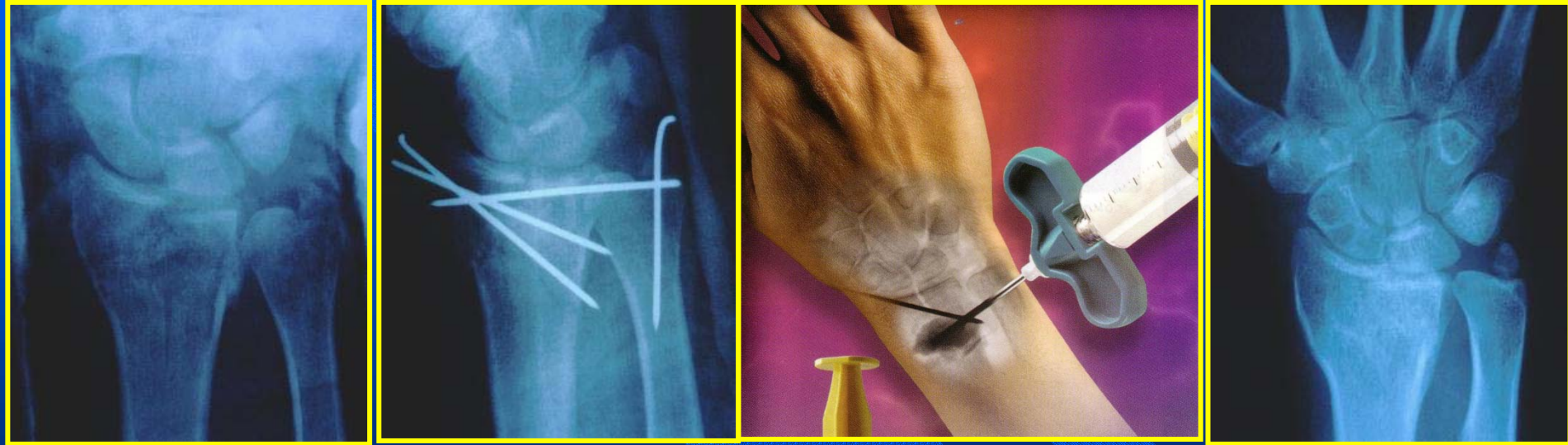


Albin LAMBOTTE
,1908

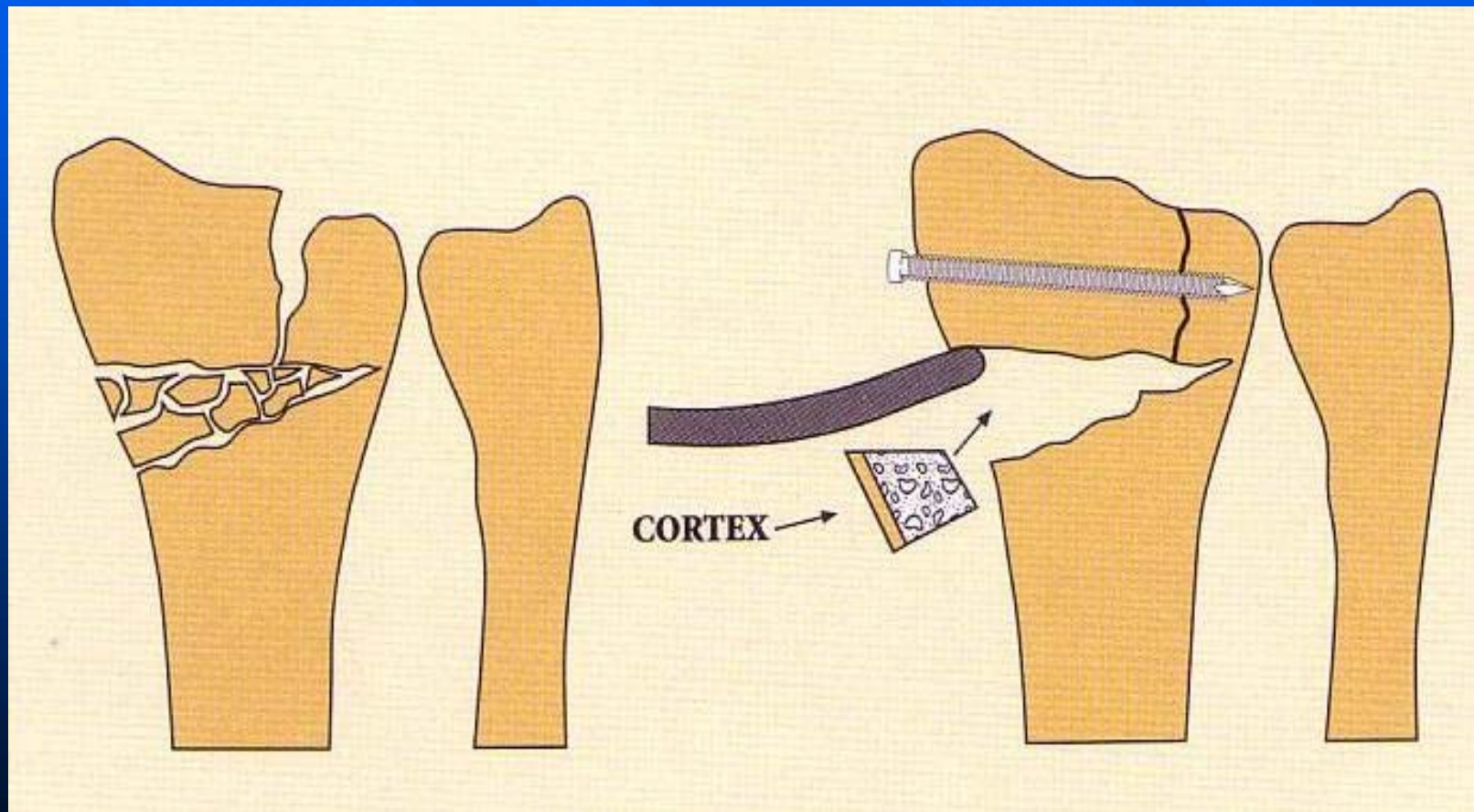
Osteosíntesis con Agujas



OS K-W + Sustitutivo óseo

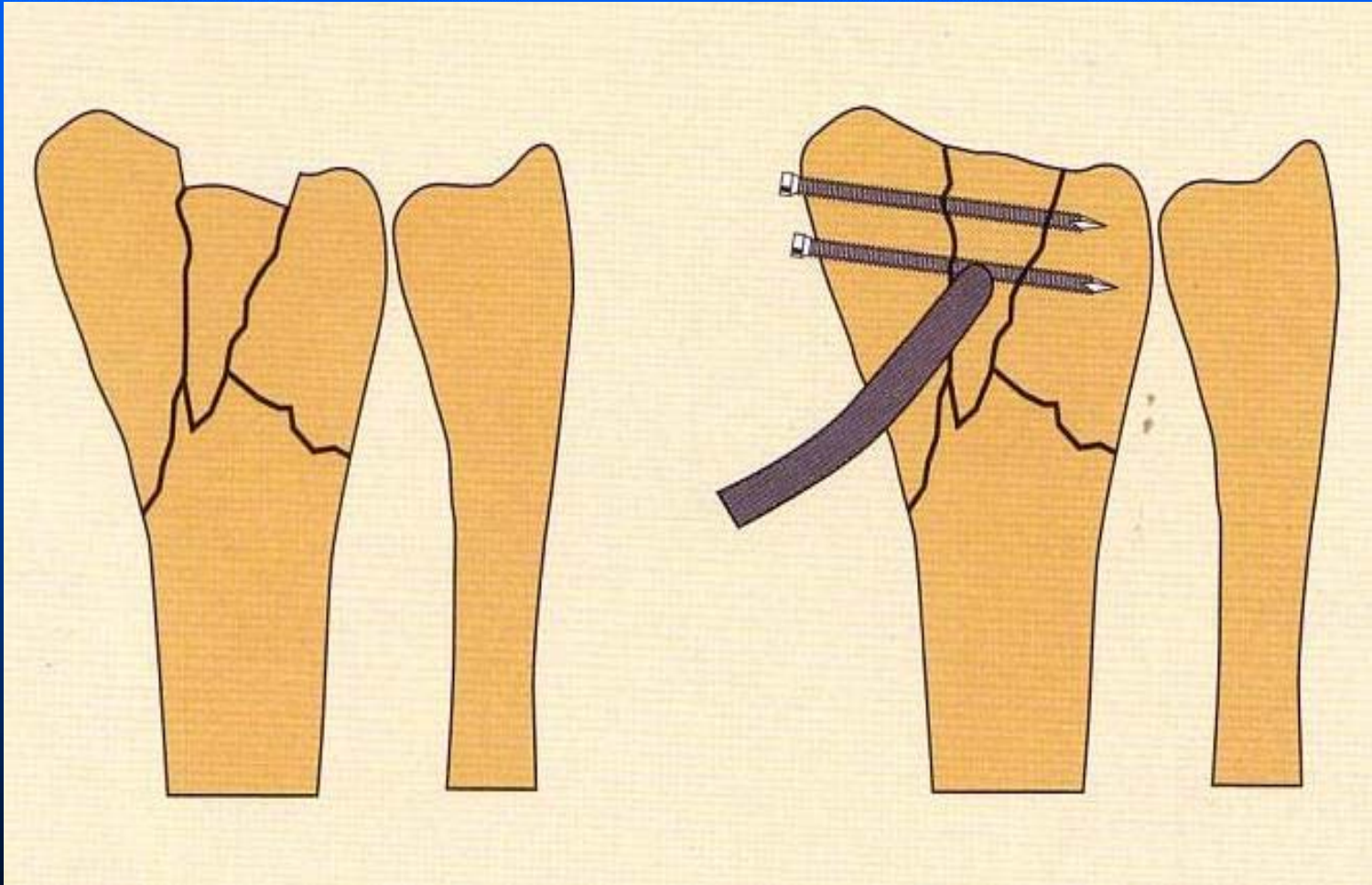


Colocación de injerto óseo, para solucionar la pérdida ósea





Reducción de fragmento impactado, seguida de osteosíntesis con agujas



FRACTURAS DE RADIO DISTAL CRITERIOS RADIOLOGICOS DE INESTABILIDAD

- 1. > 20° de angulación dorsal (o palmar)**
- 2. Desplazamiento > 2/3 del ancho diafisari**
- 3. Conminución metafisaria**
- 4. > 5mm acortamiento**
- 5. Fragmentación intrarticular**
- 6. Fx cúbito distal asociada**
- 7. Osteoporosis**



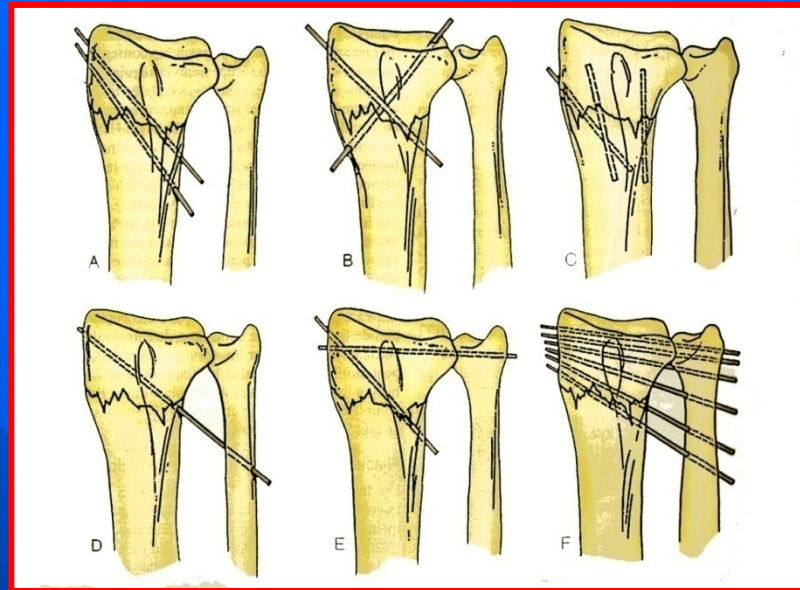
Distal Radius Fractures: Current Concepts

Mark H. Henry, MD

	INESTABILIDAD ARTICULAR=NO	INESTABILIDAD ARTICULAR=SI
Incompetencia metafisaria= No	Yeso/fijación percutánea con agujas	Fijación fragmentos específicos
Incompetencia metafisaria=Si	FE +/- AK	RAFI con placas

- Inestabilidad articular: Restaurar las relaciones articulares interfragmentarias
- Incompetencia metafisaria para transmitir carga: estabilidad axial y soporte subcondral hasta consolidación metafisaria

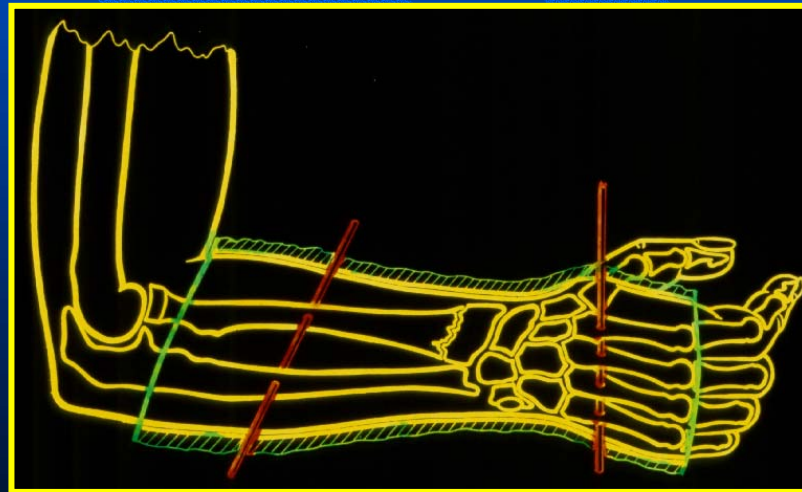
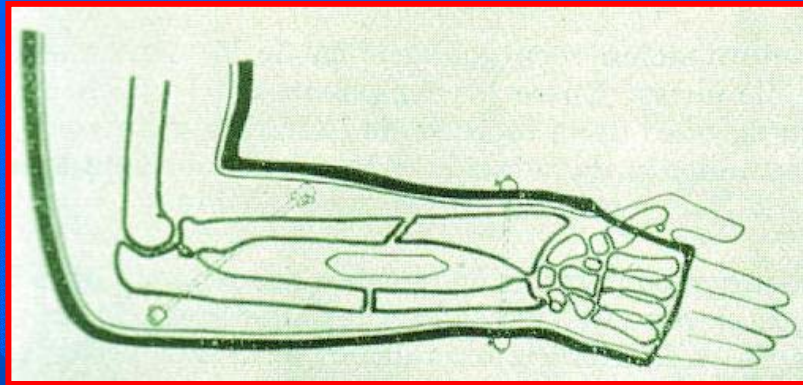
Enclavado percutáneo





Prof. L. BÖHLER

TBK

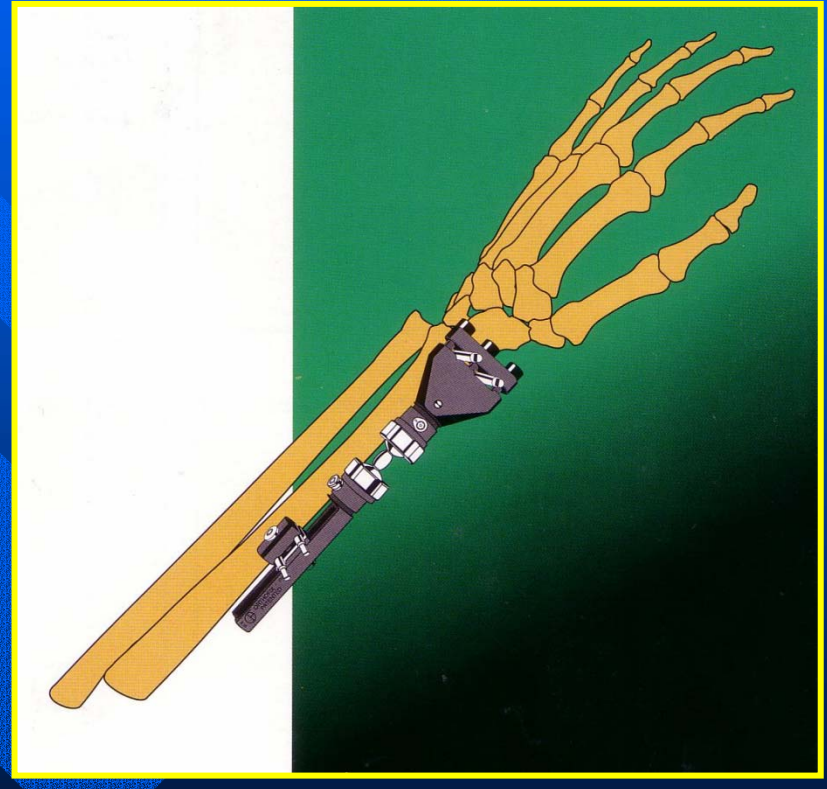
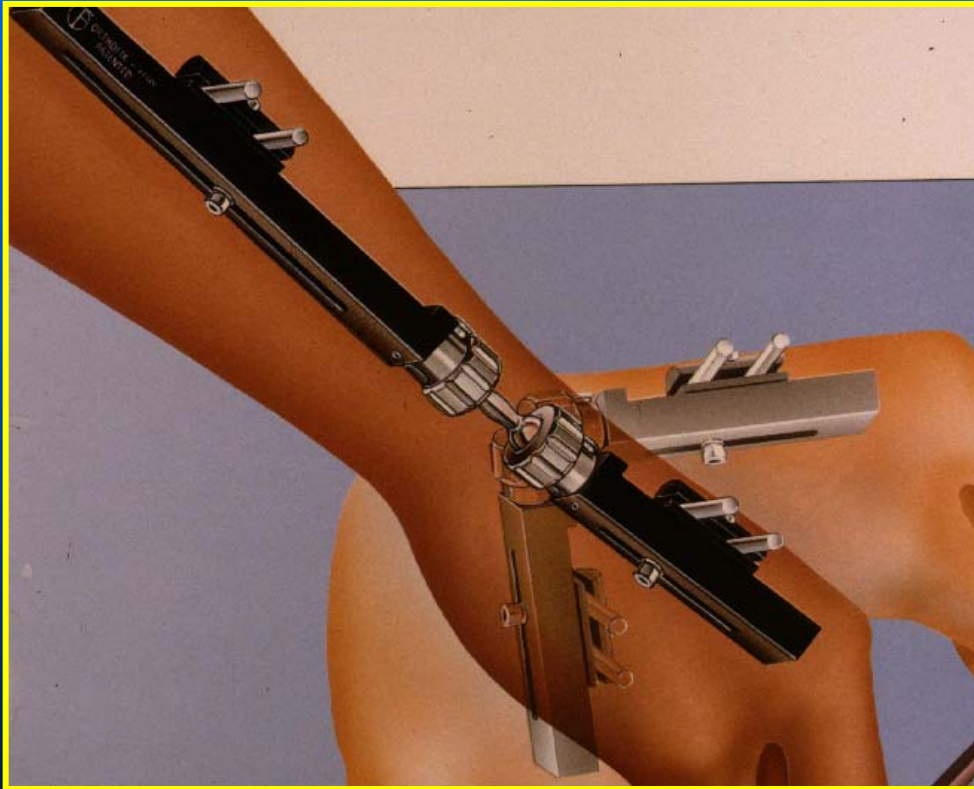


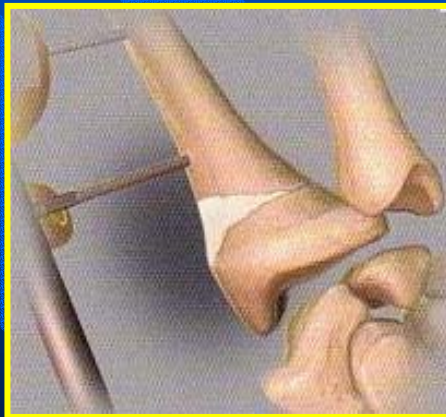
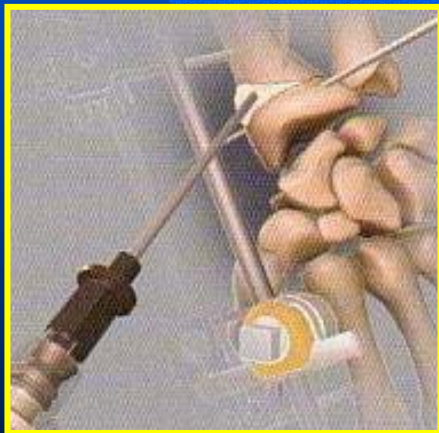
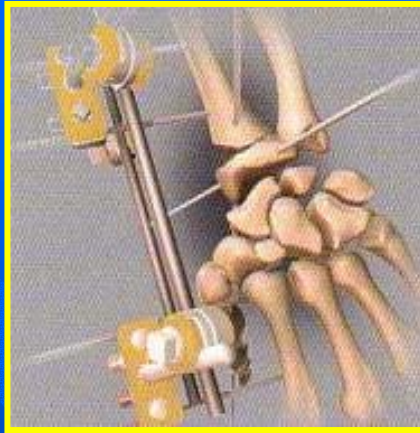
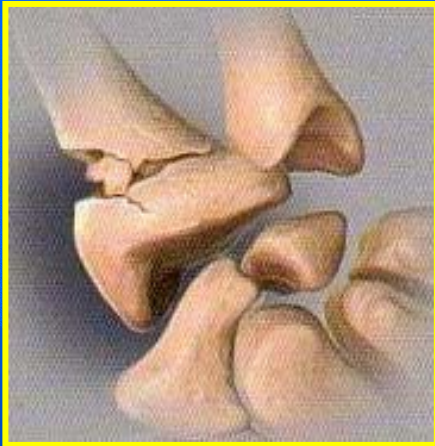
TBK



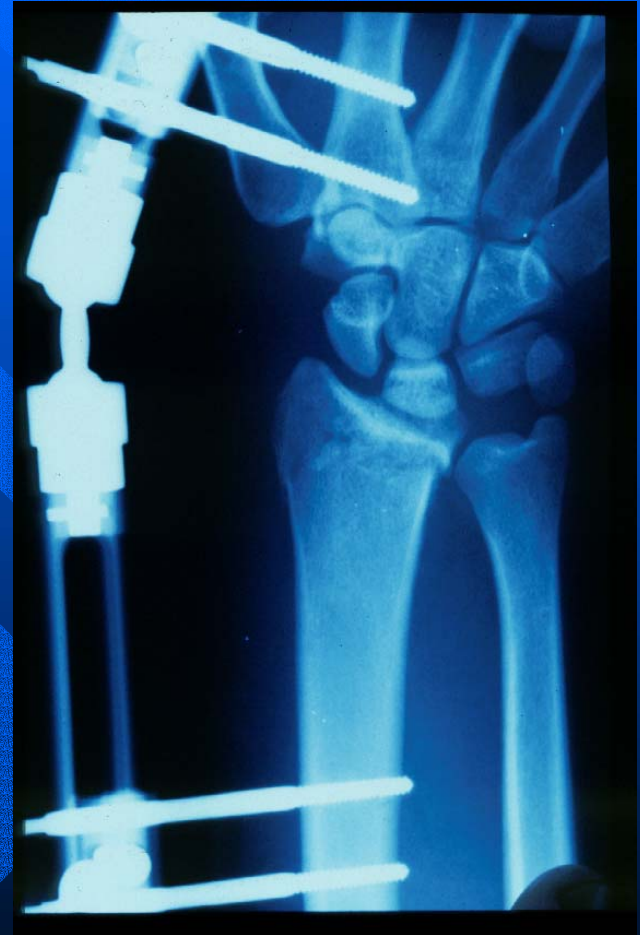
Rx final (al año de la lesión)

Fijador externo Orthofix





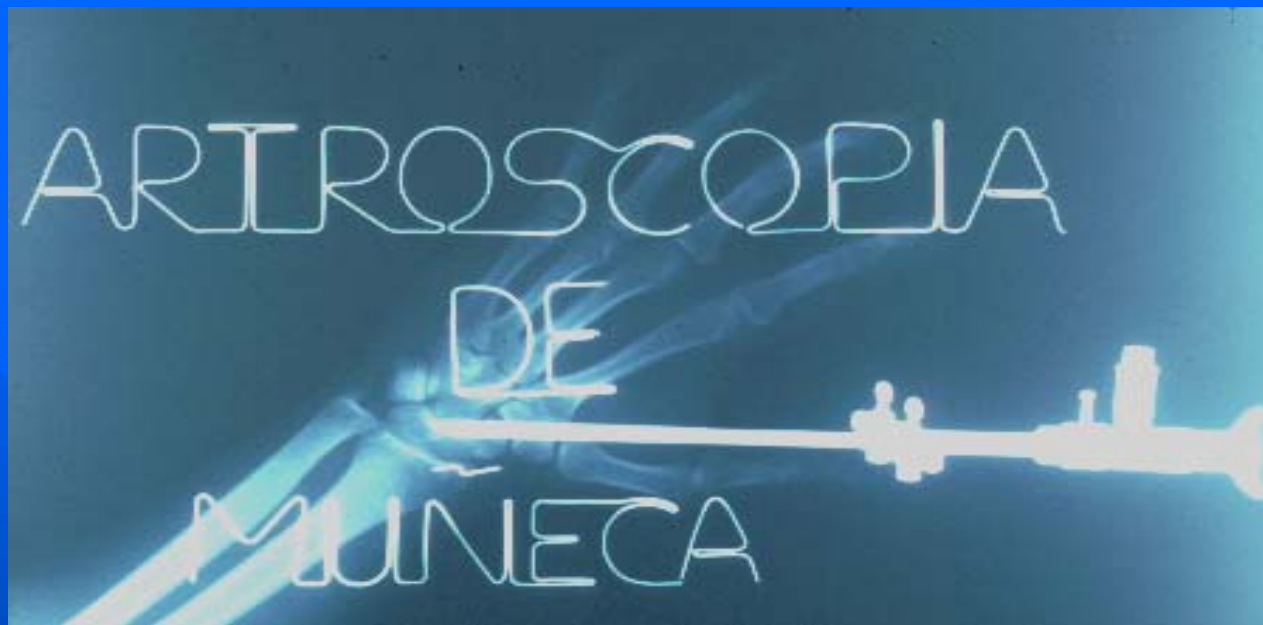
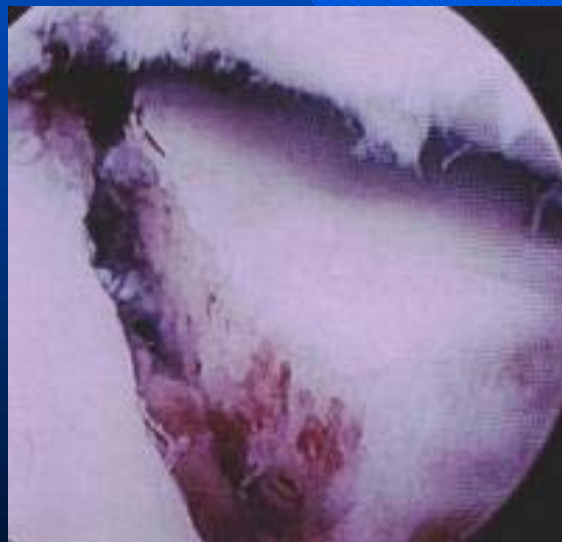
Fijador externo, tipo Pennig



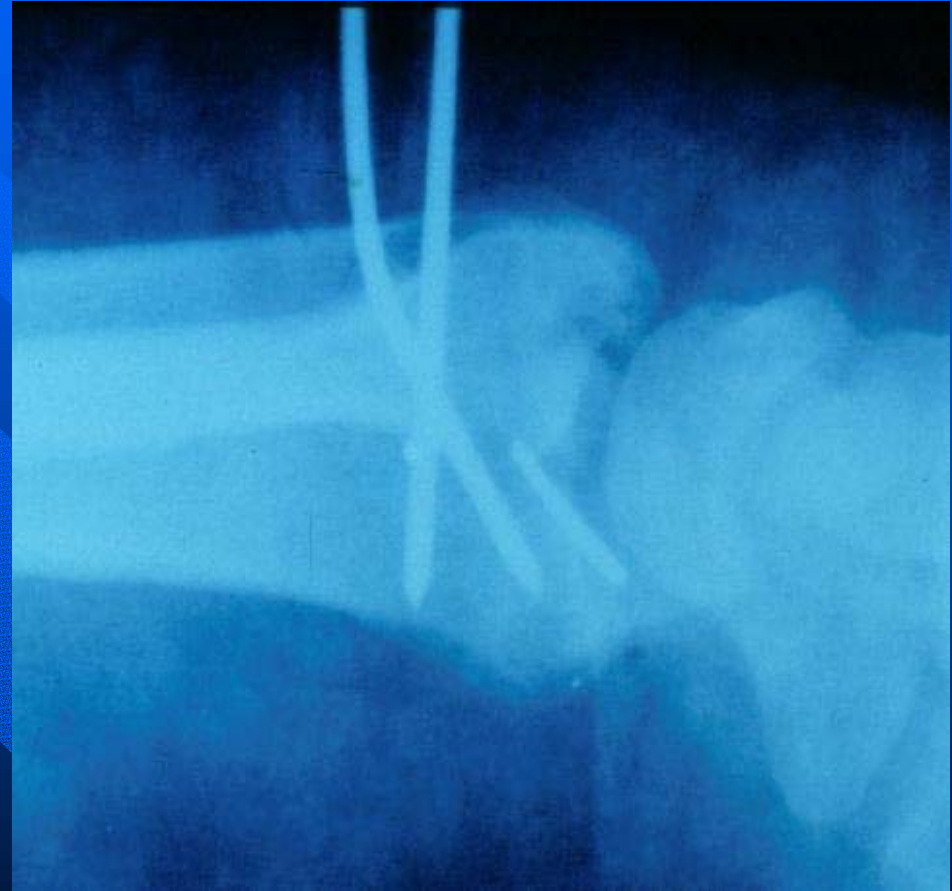
K-W + fijador externo



ARTROSCOPIA DE MUÑECA

A schematic diagram of a wrist arthroscopy procedure. It shows a hand with a wrist joint. A long, thin arthroscopic instrument is inserted into the joint. The instrument has a handle with several buttons and a long shaft that ends in a small, rounded tip. The wrist joint is shown in a simplified, light-colored style against a dark background.

FEDR - ARTROSCOPIA



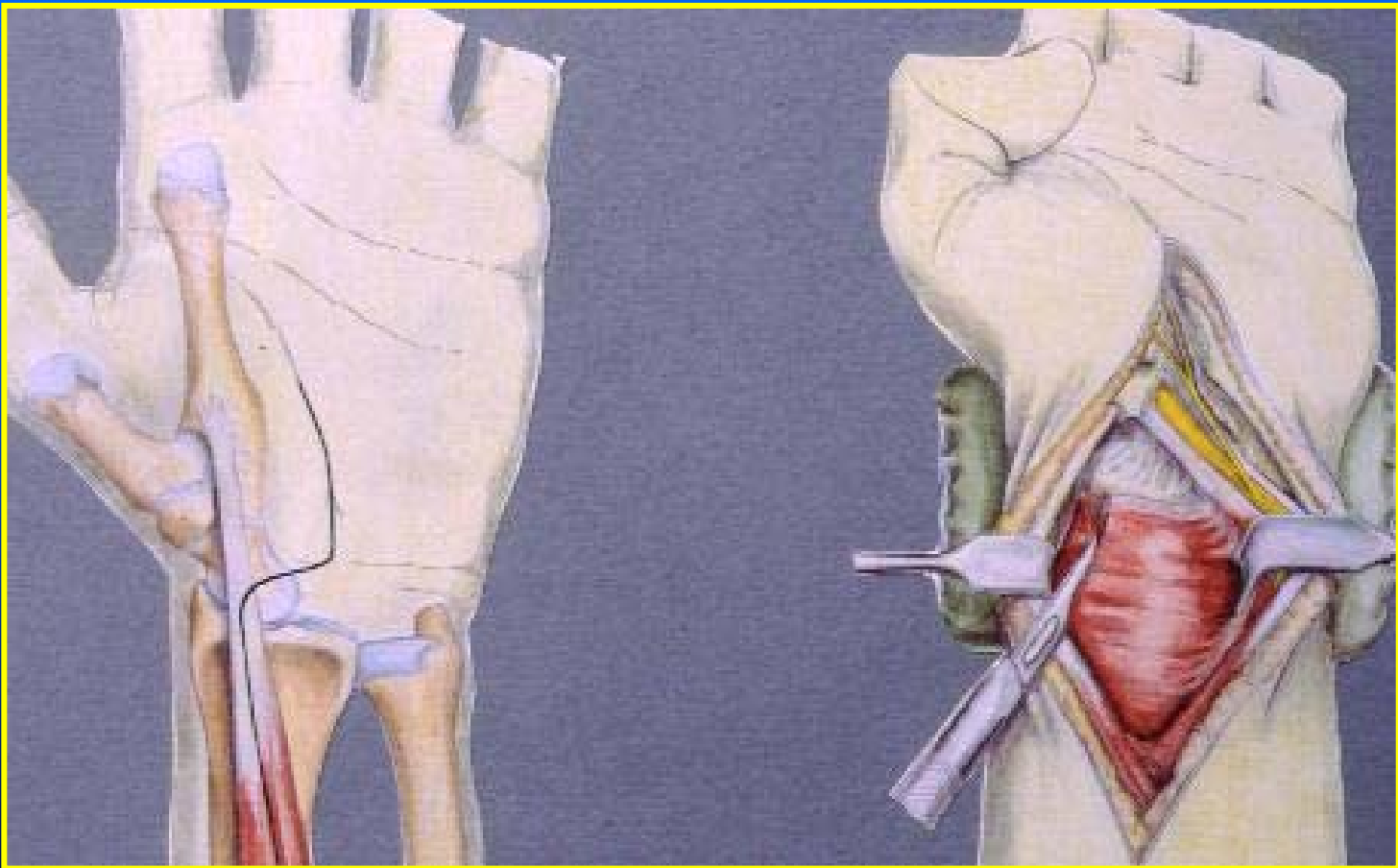
Reducción con agujas percutáneas,
bajo control de Rx y artroscópico

FEDR - ARTROSCOPIA

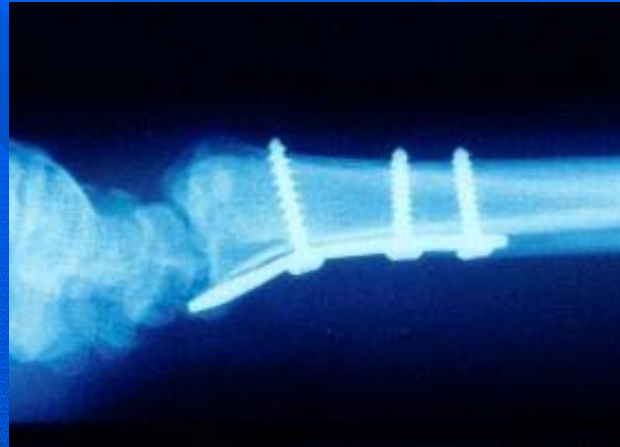


Control de Rx tras retirar las agujas de Kirschner

OSTEOSÍNTESIS con PLACAS



Placa “buttress” o de “soporte”



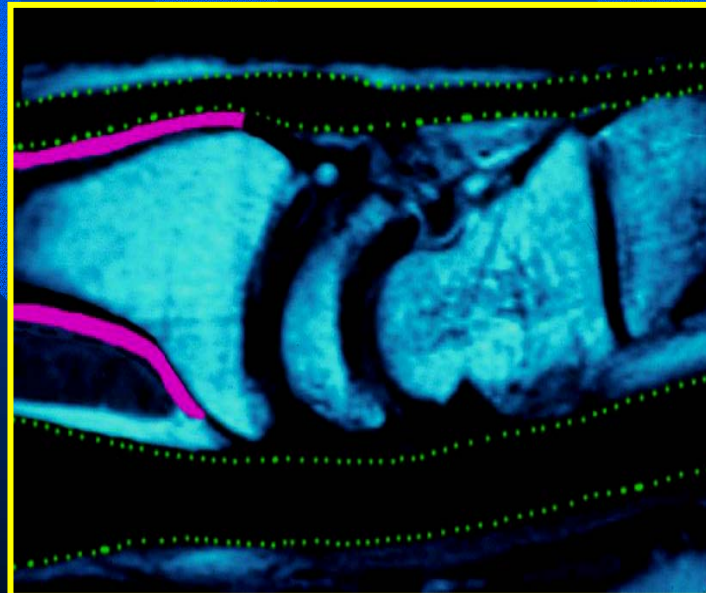
Placa volar + K-w



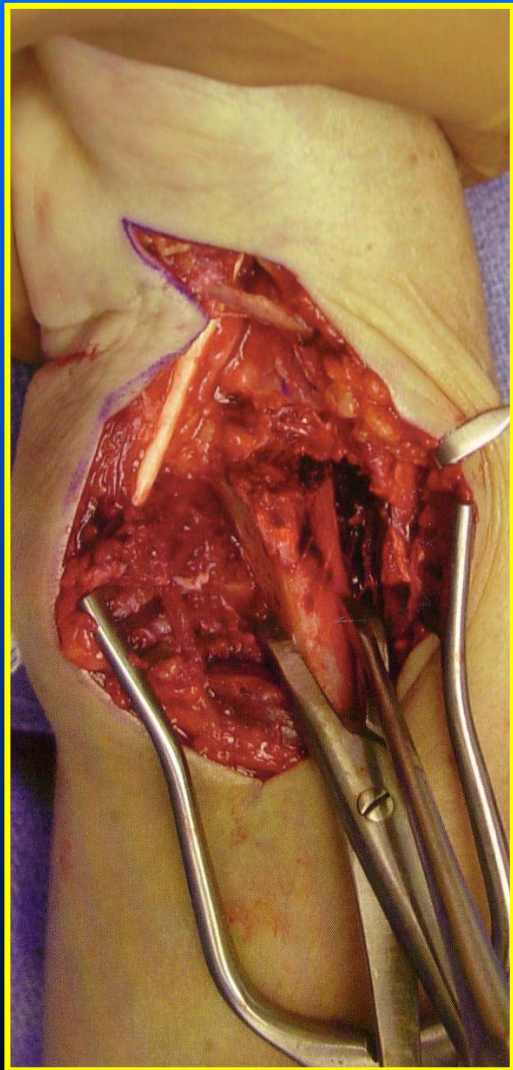
Placas Dorsales

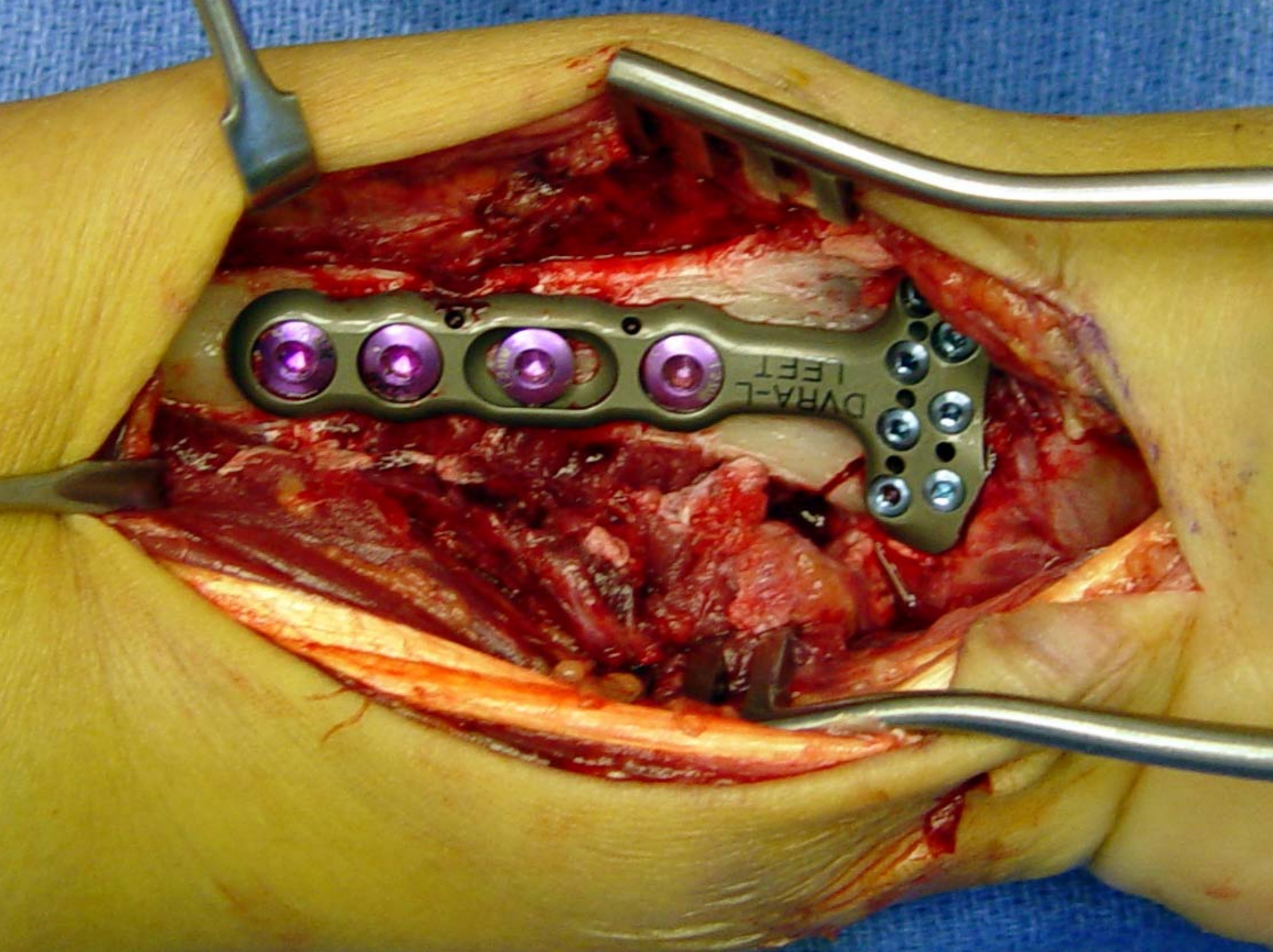


Placa Volar

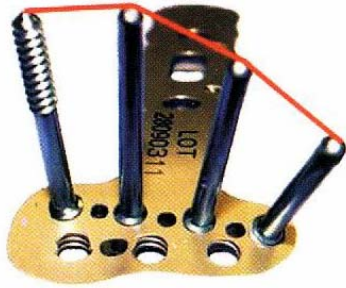


Placa volar (Dr. Jorge Orbay)

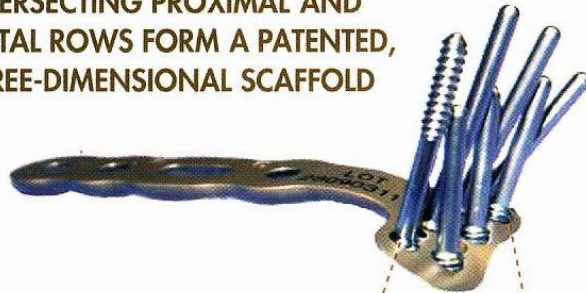




Placa de ORBAY

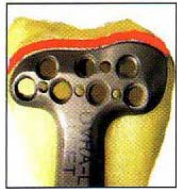


INTERSECTING PROXIMAL AND DISTAL ROWS FORM A PATENTED, THREE-DIMENSIONAL SCAFFOLD



PRECISE PRE-DEFINED ANGLES

Optimally supports subchondral bone



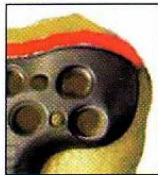
WATERSHED LINE

Natural landmark for the most distal plate positioning in order to prevent flexor tendon contact



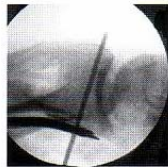
ANATOMIC UNDER-SURFACE

Contoured to match distal volar radius topography



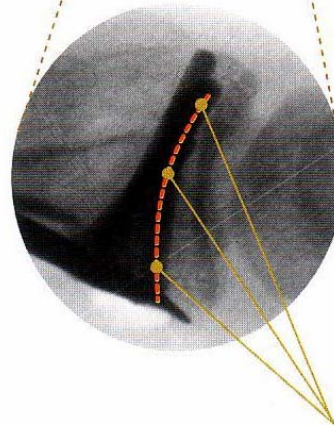
ULNAR ASPECT

Maximum buttress for volar marginal fragment



FIXED ANGLE PROVISIONAL FIXATION

Maintains reduction during plate application



THREE-DIMENSIONAL, TANGENTIAL, SUBCHONDRAL SUPPORT



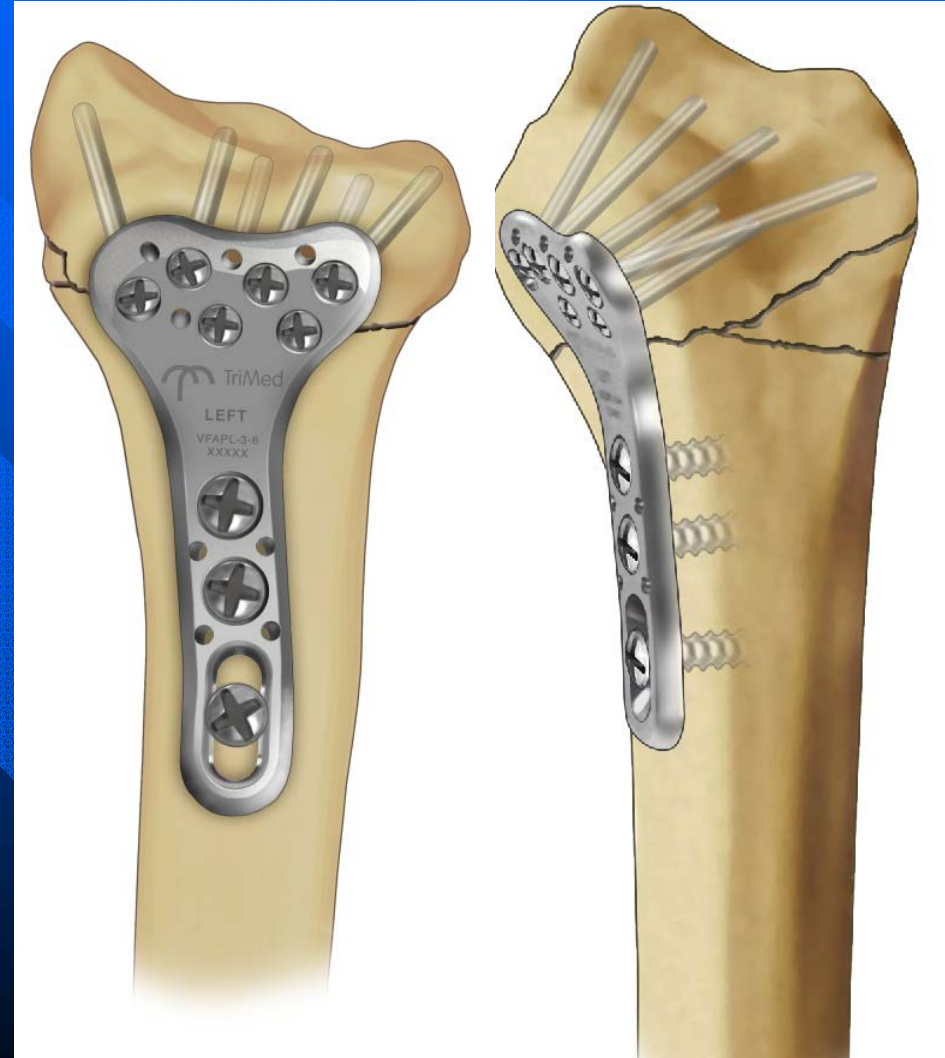
DVR™-A



Tornillos bloqueados
de ángulo fijo

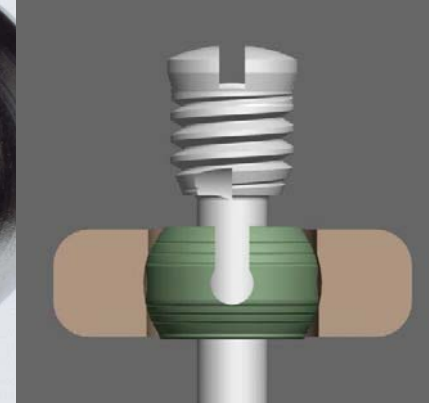
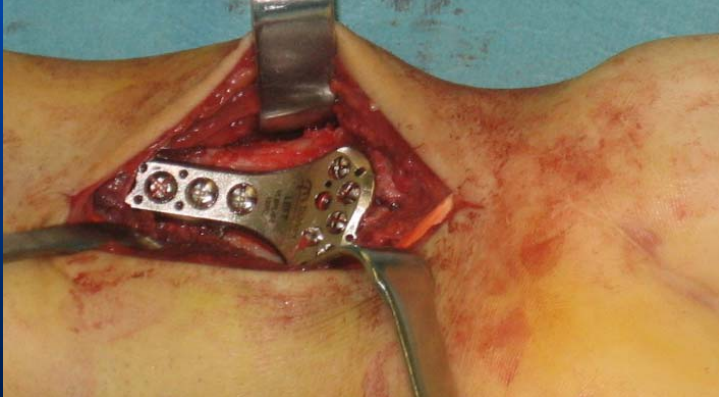
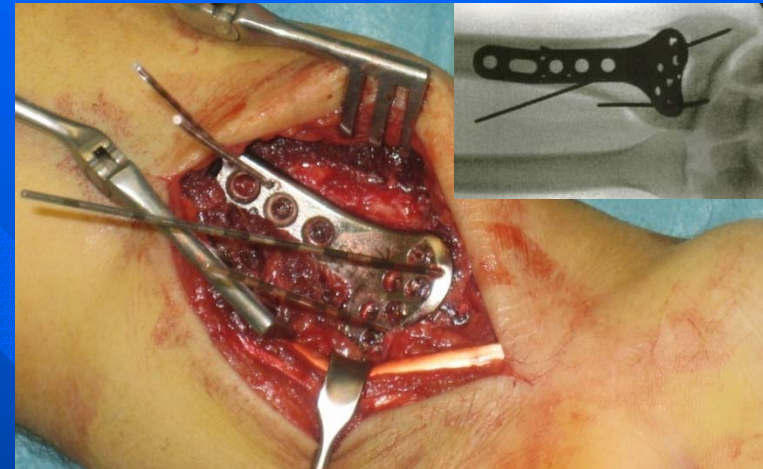
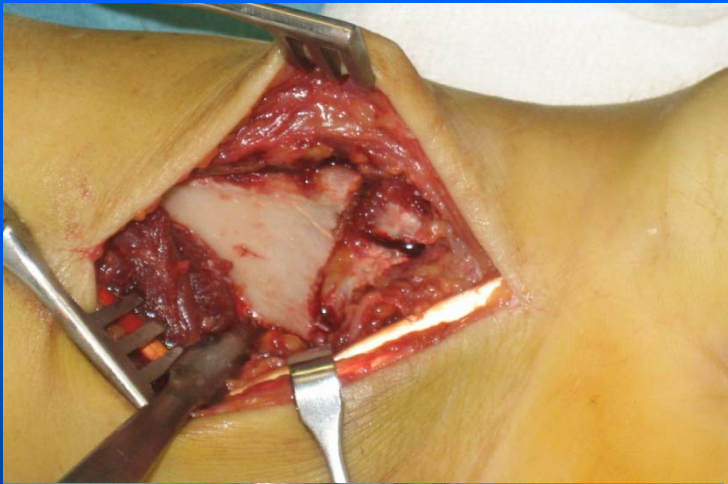


Placas de ángulo fijo



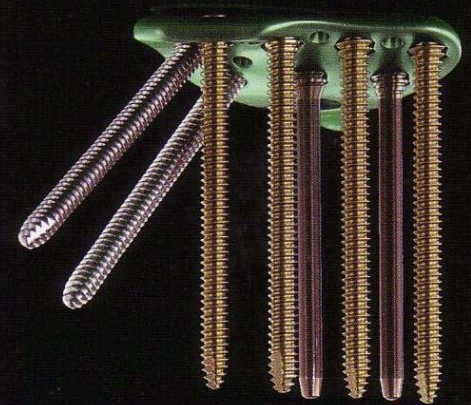
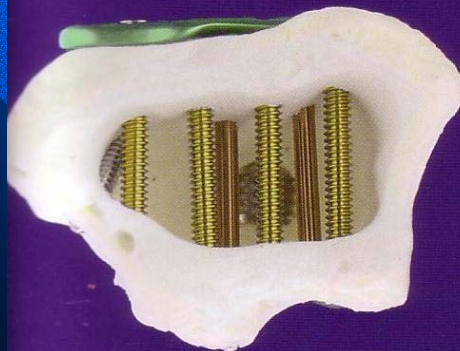
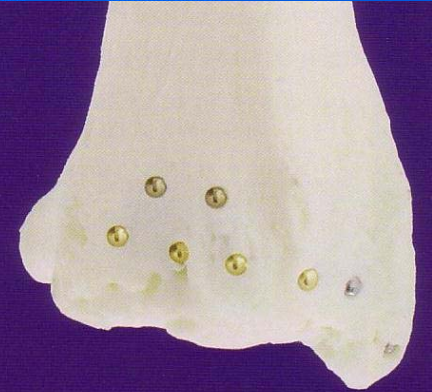
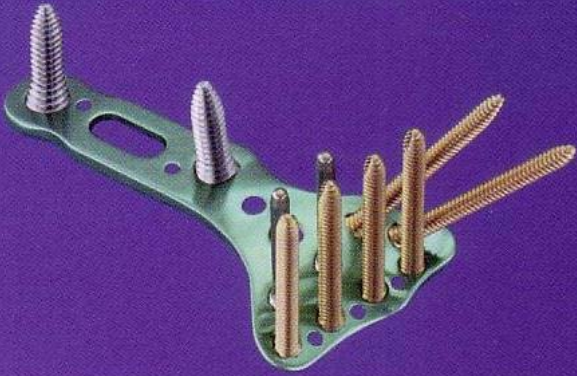
La estabilidad se logra permitiendo el puenteo mecánico del hueso y el soporte de carga a través de la estructura tornillo-placa bloqueada .

Placas de ángulo fijo

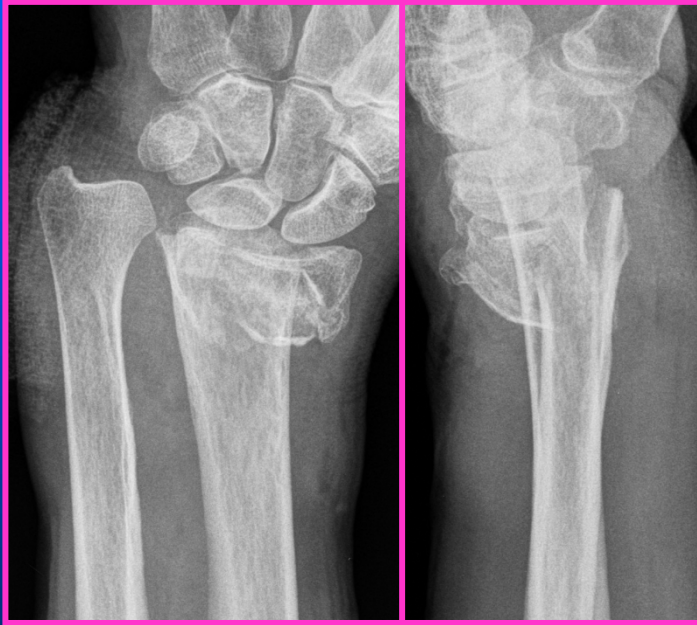


Los tornillos con cabeza bloqueante no dependen de la rosca en el hueso para el agarre.
Los tornillos que se bloquean en la placa impiden el aflojamiento dentro del implante.

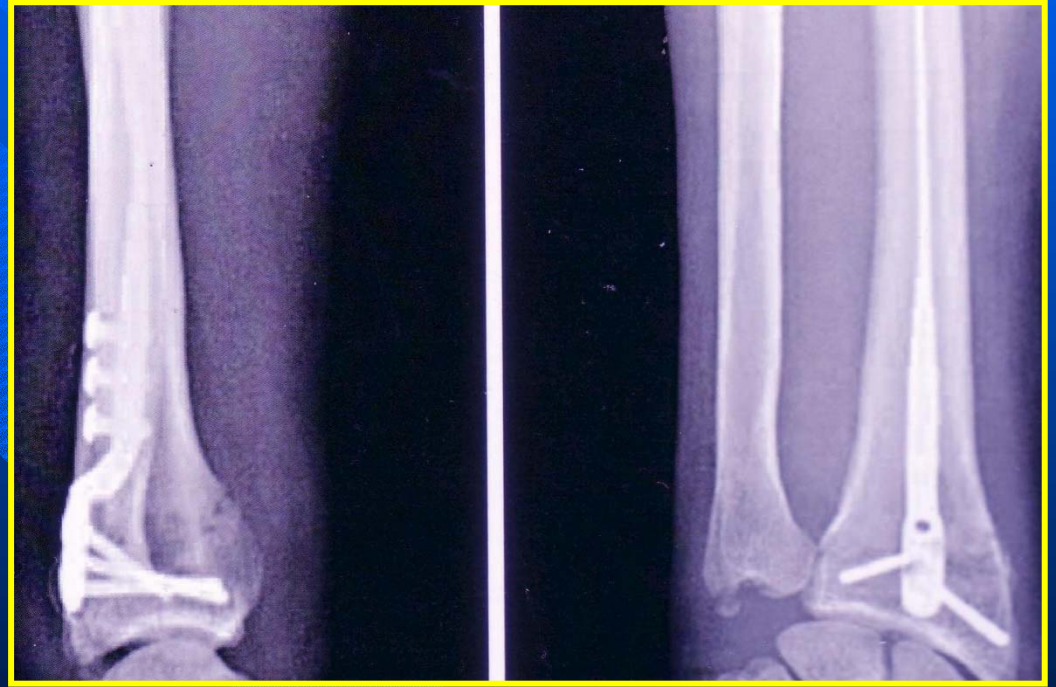
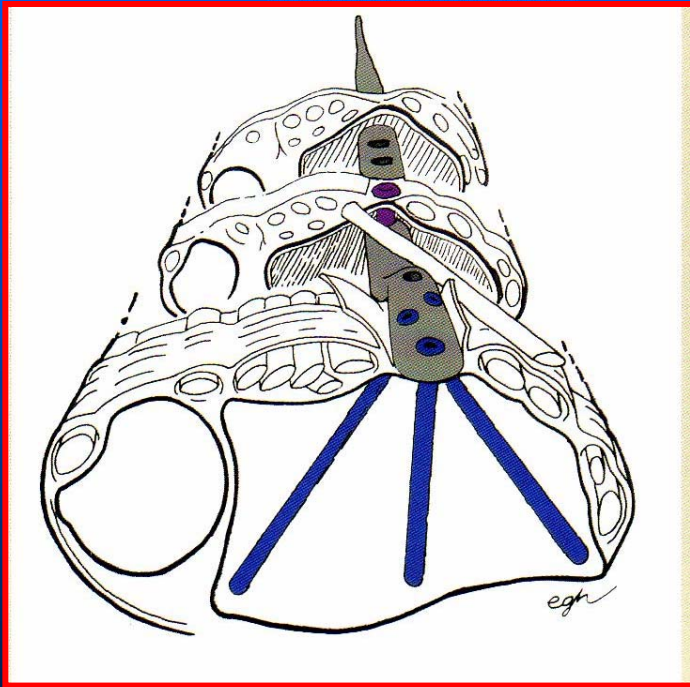
Placa ACUMED



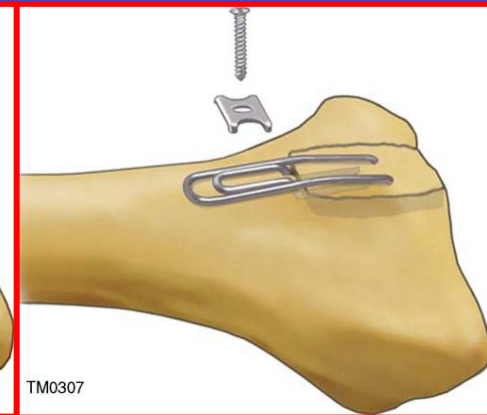
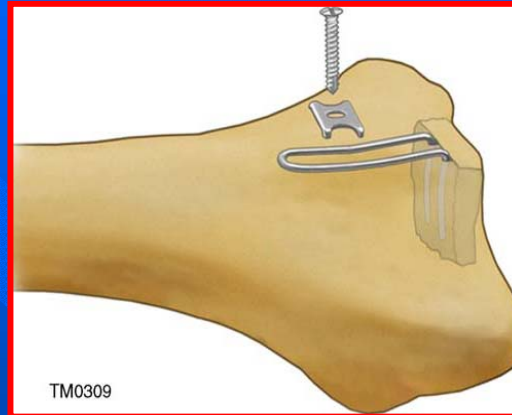
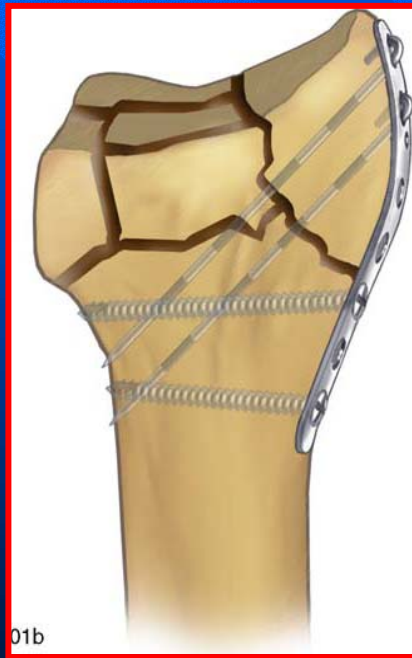
ORIF en paciente de edad avanzada



Placa tipo “lagartija” (Miami Hand Center)



SISTEMAS DE FIJACIÓN DE FRAGMENTOS ESPECIFICOS



FEDRA & STC

- En 12 de 60 casos, de baja energía y tratadas de forma conservadora
- No relación con el tipo de fractura
- Probable relación con la posición de inmovilización (Cotton-Lader)
- Probable relación con la inyección de anestésico local

Bienek et al, “Peripheral nerve compression neuropathy after fractures of the distal radius” **J. Hand Surg.** 2006, 31 B, 256-260

FEDRA + RIZARTROSIS



No inmovilizar el pulgar

CONCLUSIONES



CONCLUSIONES

