Minimal invasive osteosynthesis of 4-part valgus impacted fractures of the proximal humerus: A systematic review of literature

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Epidemiology

Fractures of the proximal humerus:

- Increased overall incidence (17.1% to 47.9% last 15 years)
- Increase annual incidence 13%
- Increased age of presentation (78♂ 73♂)

Safran MR, et al. CORR, 2002
Current Surgical Treatment Options for Complex Proximal Humeral Fractures

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What is the fracture pattern?

Does it need to be treated surgically?

Does the medical status of the patient permit operative treatment?

Could the anatomy can be restored by means of stable and durable fixation?

Is the humeral head viable?
What kind of osteosynthesis?
How much minimal ...?
Key factors

- fracture type
- bone quality
- integrity of the medial calcar
- tuberosity comminution
- risk of AVN
- joint congruity
- functional demands
Ischemia predisposing factors

a) length of medial metaphyseal head extension (< 8 mm in ischemic heads)

b) integrity of the medial hinge (43 / 55 ischemic heads > 2 mm)

c) splitting head component

Hertel R, et al. JESS 2004
4-part valgus impacted fracture

Lower incidence of AVN

Jacobs 1991
Neer 2002
Transosseous Suture Fixation of Proximal Humeral Fractures

By Panayiotis Dimakopoulos, MD, Andreas Panagopoulos, MD, PhD, and Georgios Kasimatis, MD

Investigation performed at the Shoulder and Elbow Unit, Orthopaedic Department, Patras University Hospital, Patras, Greece

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Transosseous Suture Fixation of Proximal Humeral Fractures

Surgical Technique

By Panayiotis Dimakopoulos, MD, Andreas Panagopoulos, MD, and Georgios Kasimatis, MD

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The original scientific article in which the surgical technique was presented was published in JBJS Vol. 89-A, pp. 1700-9, August 2007

165 patients, forty-five (27%) four-part fractures with valgus impaction, 7% overall incidence of AVN
transosseous fixation seems to preserve the remaining blood supply of the humeral head
Purpose

We systematically reviewed clinical studies assessing the benefits and harms of minimal invasive osteosynthesis for VI fractures.

Included studies had to describe outcomes and complications after primary osteosynthesis with any type of minimal invasive fixation apart from plate-screws and intramedullary nailing.
Methodology

Inclusion criteria

- English language,
- 5 or more patients,
- complete demographic data,
- minimal invasive technique
- at least 1 year follow up
- performance score (Constant, Neer, ASES)
- report of complications
Search strategy

Query: four part fractures proximal humerus or 4-part fractures, valgus impacted fractures, 4-part valgus impacted fractures, fractures with valgus impaction, C1.1, C2.1 proximal humeral fractures, minimal invasive osteosynthesis, percutaneous osteosynthesis, percutaneous fixation, osteosuturing, transosseous sutures, minimal internal fixation, **NOT plate, NOT nailing, NOT hemiarthroplasty**

Publication dates: March 1991 to May 2014

292 articles

65 removed after title review

227 relevant articles

188 removed after abstract review due to:
- Biomechanical/Anatomical studies (6)
- Imaging series (4)
- Conservative treatment (8)
- External fixation (3)
- Nailing (8)
- Plate fixation (54)
- Hemiarthroplasty (47)
- Reviews or Editorial (10)
- Case reports (4)
- Comparative studies, no minimal techniques (8)
- Surgical technique articles (3)
- Other types of fractures (31)
  [2-,3-part, split head & fracture-dislocations]

28 removed to:
- 2-and 3-part fractures only (12)
- Less than 5 cases (3)
- No valgus impacted (6)
- No clinical score (3)
- No minimal technique (2)
- Surgical technique (1)
- Duplication of results (1)

41 relevant articles

13 articles for final review
# 13 eligible studies (all Level IV)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Patients (bilateral)</th>
<th>Mean age (years)</th>
<th>Follow-up (months)</th>
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<td>Yu et al [21]</td>
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**TOTAL (13)** 213 (215) 55.5 40.4 14/187 (7.5%)
Clinical results

- 213 patients (62% female)
- average age 55.5 years old
- **open** reduction 9/13 studies
  (KW, cerclage wires, screws and osteosutures)
- **closed** reduction 4/13 studies
  (percutaneous fixation)
- mean **follow-up** time 24 to 63 months
- **Constant score** > 80 in 10/12 studies
Complications

**AVN** 9.9% (range, 0–26.3%)
- tuberosities displacement
- subacromial impingement,
- osteoarthritis, HO
- adhesive capsulitis

None of the studies reported any case of nerve complications and postoperative infections

The overall **re-operation rate** was 3.2%
Discussion

The designs of the included studies do not allow for quantitative data synthesis of outcome (Level IV)

Risk of biases

fracture classification,

mean age of patients,

mixed types of surgical techniques

non-adjusted clinical outcome

small follow up periods
Fracture classification

10 studies with 2530 pairs of data on proximal humeral fractures classified according to both systems:

35% “not plausible” and 34% “problematic” combinations
Fracture classification

8/13 studies were referred solely to 4-part VI fractures but only 2 studies provided details for degree of rotation of head fragment and the amount of its lateral displacement.

In the other five studies data were extracted from a mixed population of fractures including 3- and 4-part fractures.
Prerequisites

(1) the humeral head is impacted into the shaft,
(2) the humeral head and the glenoid fossa are in some contact,
(3) the tuberosities are fractured but remain near the humeral head and shaft,
(4) the medial part of the humeral head is in some contact with the medial part of the proximal shaft
Mean age of patients

The relatively low mean age in the included studies (mean, 55.5 years-old) may indicate an unreported upper limit of age for use minimal invasive surgical techniques.

Different surgical techniques

Overall rate of AVN was slight higher with percutaneous techniques (13.6%) than with open reduction and internal fixation (8.2%) but this was not statistically significant.
Adjustment for clinical outcome

Almost all studies (12/13) utilized the use of Constant score

A higher Constant Score is expected in younger patients

As non-adjusted Constant Score decreases in the very elderly the positive effect of interventions in this group is likely to be underestimated
Duration of follow up

27 patients - Percutaneous fixation for 2-, 3- and 4-part VI fractures.

The short term results in 19 of them had been previously reported showing an overall AVN 3.2% (8.3% for 4-part VI fractures).

Re-evaluation showed unexpectedly higher rate of AVN, especially in 4-part VI fractures (5/10 patients, 50%), as well as posttraumatic osteoarthritic changes (60%).
Conclusions

- Insufficient study designs and unclear reporting preclude from safe treatment recommendations and quantitative data synthesis of outcome.

- In general, a good clinical result can be expected with a relative low incidence of osteonecrosis, hardware related complications and re-operation rates.

- More well designed prospective comparative studies are needed to prove these results.
Conclusions

Future studies:

- Use of updated Neer classification system plus the specific criteria for VI fractures
- Measurement of head rotation and lateral displacement of the head
- Age and sex adjustment of outcome scores (especially Constant)
- Definition of specific demographic data for each type of fracture when mixed population is reported
- Long term follow up to check the incidence of AVN and osteoarthritis
Patras University Hospital

Biggest Cable bridge in Europe (Rio-Antirio)