

To assess the union time and pin tract infection rate in ilizarov fixator using the Russian and rancho hybrid fixation technique

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Abstract

Introduction: The treatment of complex proximal tibial fractures with ilizarov external fixators is slowly gaining more popularity and acceptability in traumatology, complex tibial plateau fractures pose a significant risk of soft tissue problems, edema and compartment syndrome, its management throws a great challenge. These fractures were treated with ilizarov external fixators.

Materials and Methods: The prospective study was conducted in JSS Medical College and Hospital over a period of April 2016 to September 2017. A total of 30 patients who were treated with ilizarov ring external fixator for schatzkers type V and VI tibial plateau fractures were included in the study, each patients were randomly assigned to be treated with two methods, the Russian technique and the Rancho hybrid fixation technique, these patients were followed up and their data with regard to fracture union time and pin tract infections were collected in a Microsoft excel and the results were scrutinised.

Results: There was a predominantly male population and the road traffic accidents was the most common followed by self-fall, The mean union time was 18.27+1.79 weeks in the Russian technique and 23.47+2.72 weeks in the rancho hybrid system the union time was assessed using the RUST criteria and The Rancho technique pin tract infection rate was 20% and it was 26.67% in the Russian technique, the incidence of pin tract infection was even though a little higher in the Russian technique the difference was not statistically significant (OR1.45(0.26-8.1)p0.5) the pin tract infection was graded using the checkers and buns.

Conclusion: the ilizarov Russian technique fares over the rancho hybrid fixation technique in achieving union earlier by enhancing the micromotion at the fracture site being a less rigid construct.

Keywords: Ilizarov fixator, Russian technique, Rancho technique, Schatzkers type V and VI fractures, Union time, Pin tract infections.

Introduction

The aim of treatment of proximal tibial fractures schatzkers type V and VI high energy injuries is to restore the articular congruity and re-establish the mechanical and anatomical axis leading to a properly aligned knee. In view of the soft tissue injury associated with these fractures minimally invasive and stable ilizarov external fixator is becoming the choice of surgery.¹

The articular incongruity acceptable in the proximal tibial plateau fractures is controversial, poorly treated fractures leads to articular incongruity and missed internal de arrangement of knee involving the ligaments and the menisci if not addressed leads to late post traumatic osteoarthritis.²

The union time required for union of proximal tibial plateau fractures range from 12 to 24 weeks depending on the degree of comminution, closed or open injuries, and soft tissue coverage

The classical ilizarov technique³ developed and popularised by ilizarov of kurgan based on his original recommendations⁴ used 1.8 ilizarov wires and olive wires which was used to connect the rings to the bone, these wires are inserted to the bone following the rules of safe zones⁵ for trans osseous wire fixation⁶ and later tensioned using hand tensioning or the dynamometer and tensioned to about 90–130 kg.

The rancho technique⁷ popularised by the Italians who modified the classical ilizarov technique by using a Schanz pin and wired combined (Hybrid system) to

connect the rings to the bone following the same rules of safe zone for trans osseous wire / pin fixation to avoid injuring the vessels in the deeper planes, making the procedure easy and less time consuming.

The aim of the article is to assess the union time and pin tract infection rate of the two systems of ilizarov external fixators the one classical ilizarov technique described by ilizarov³ himself and the rancho system hybrid construct popularised by the Italians.⁷

Materials and Methods

The study was done in the department of orthopaedics JSS medical college and hospital over a period of April 2016 to September 2017, those who underwent ilizarov external fixator for the proximal tibial fractures type V and type VI, was included in the study, all the other patients who underwent monoaxial external fixator, open fractures, fractures associated soft tissue injuries requiring skin or muscle flaps were excluded from the study, these patients were operated by 2 sets of surgeons who exclusively followed the classical Russian and rancho hybrid ilizarov system respectively and the patients were randomly assigned to undergo surgery using both techniques.

All patients underwent surgery under general or spinal anaesthesia and the surgeons applied the ilizarov frame preassembled or locally assembled on the table, The post-operative protocol was to clean the pin tract sites of the ilizarov wires or the Schanz pins with

hydrogen peroxide twice daily, These patients were taught about the care of pin tract and dressings as followed in kurgan protocol.⁸ Most of the patients were made ambulant the very next day or a 3 days later depending on their pain tolerability and were taught range of motion exercises by the hospital physiotherapist during their stay in the hospital. The patients were called post operatively at two weeks, 6 weeks and every 6 weeks to assess pin tract infections and progression of union.

The data collected were documented and graded respectively for union of the fracture using the RUST criteria for assessing union⁹ and checkers and otter buns criteria for grading the pin tract infections.¹⁰ (Table 1)

All fixators were removed, once the union was achieved the frame was removed and knee brace was given and made to ambulate the next day, the progress of union and pin tract infection was assessed using the respective criteria every 6wks till the union was achieved.

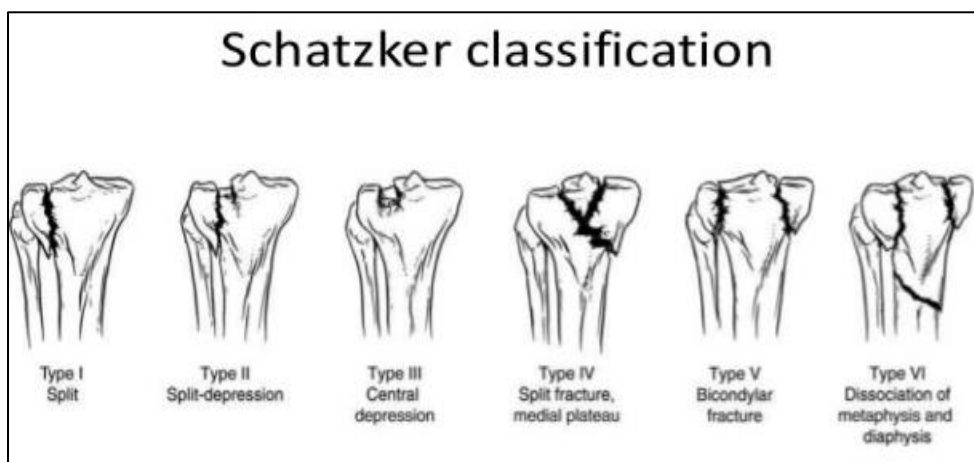


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Results

Results were analysed using the epi info statistical software version 7.2.2.6, the mean union observed in our study was 28.87 ± 3.48 weeks, and in The Russian technique the mean union time was 18.27 ± 1.79 weeks and that of the rancho technique the mean union time was

23.47 ± 2.72 weeks the difference of mean observed was statistically significant with p value of 0.0000.

The union time among the female patients were 20.75 ± 3.59 and in males were 20.88 ± 3.53 , p value 0.94 hence had no significance.

Score per Cortex ^a	Radiographic Criteria	
	Callus	Fracture Line
1	Absent	Visible
2	Present	Visible
3	Present	Invisible

^a The individual cortical scores (anterior, posterior, medial, and lateral) are added to provide an overall RUST value ranging from 4 (ie, definitely not healed) to 12 (ie, definitely healed) for a set of radiographs.

Adapted with permission from Kooistra BW, Dijkman BG, Busse JW, Sprague S, Schemitsch EH, Bhandari M: The radiographic union scale in tibial fractures: Reliability and validity. *J Orthop Trauma* 2010;24(suppl 1):S81-S86.

Fig. 3: Rust Scoring

The Rancho technique pin tract infection rate was 20% and it was 26.67% in the Russian technique, the incidence of pin tract infection was even though a little

higher in the Russian technique the difference was not statistically significant (OR1.45(0.26-8.1)p0.5).

Table 1: Checkers and otter buns criteria

Grade	Characteristics	Treatment
	Minor infections	
1	Slight redness, little discharge	Improved pin site care
2	Redness of skin, discharge, pain and tenderness in soft tissue	Improved pin site care, oral antibiotics
3	Grade 2 but no improvement with oral antibiotics	Affected pin or pins resisted and external fixation can be continued
	Major infections	
4	Severe soft tissue infection involving several pins, sometimes with associated loosening of the pin	External fixation must be abandoned
5	Grade 4 but radiographic changes	External fixation must be abandoned
6	Infection after fixator removal, pin tract heals initially, but will subsequently break down and discharge in intervals, radiograph show new bone formation and sometimes sequestrum	

Discussion

The proximal tibial plateau fractures are high energy injuries with high risk of soft tissue complications hence the use of plates and screws in a soft tissue compromised state is jeopardising,¹¹ the versatile ilizarov external fixator comes to salvage in these cases with minimal damage to the soft tissue and providing three dimensional stability.

The classical ilizarov technique followed in kurgan Russia used ilizarov wires connecting the ring to the bone was based on the principles of enhancing micromotion at the fracture site encouraging bone union and making the whole construct less stiff.⁴

The rancho system of ilizarov basically a modification, a hybrid system where the Schanz and wires are used to connect the ring to the bone even though makes the procedure very simple and less chances of neurovascular injuries discourages the micromotion at the fracture site which is detrimental to

bone union making the construct very stiff the union rate observed in our series being mean of 18.27+1.79 weeks was less in Russian technique compared to the rancho at 23.47+2.72 weeks which was statistically significant.

The complications like pin tract infections constitute collectively to about 27%,¹² which is similar to our study, the exact incidence is unknown, and it's getting worse day by day in spite of the advances in sterilisation and surgical technique and post-operative care employed in clinical practice, it also depends on the fixator time with short frame time had 19% infections and the upper limb fractures had 14% infection rate, half the prevalence than in the lower limb fractures 31% infections¹² probably because of the high vascularity in the upper limb.

Meticulous care of pin tract carries the benefit of longer fixator or frame time and better results.¹³

Conclusion

Both the system of ilizarov with its own merits and demerits, with the aim to achieve better and early union the classical ilizarov technique¹⁴ fares over the rancho system in achieving union by enhancing micromotion at the fractures site being a less rigid construct.

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