Study protocol

Fixation of distal humerus fracture

Ortho/trauma surgery





Case description

Patient

Male, aged between 18 and 30 years BMI range: 30–35

Diagnosis

Distal humerus fracture AO classification: 13C3 Complete and multifragmentary articular fracture (Figs. 1–4)

Surgical procedure

Fixation of distal humerus fracture: after preoperative CT imaging assessment of the fracture, an olecranon osteotomy was performed to improve surgical access. Temporary transfixation was achieved using multiple K-wires, followed by definitive fixation with precontoured plates and angular stable screws. Lastly, the olecranon osteotomy was repaired using wire cerclage.

Benefits of CIARTIC Move

No C-arm technologist was needed, the surgeon operated the system from within the sterile field using **Smart Control**.

With **Position Assist** it is possible to store up to 12 procedure-specific positions, making surgical workflows more efficient.

With the help of the Position Assist functionality, **collimation** can be stored individually for each position.

3D imaging played a vital part in confirming the success of the surgery. The dose area product was $245.75 \mu Gy^*m^2$ and the radiation time was 198.3 seconds.

Courtesy of

BG Trauma Center Ludwigshafen, Germany

System and software CIARTIC Move, VB10A



Clinical images

Fig. 1



Preoperative CT imaging: displaced, multifragmentary distal humerus fracture

Fig. 2



Preoperative CT imaging: displaced distal humerus fracture

Fig. 3



Preoperative X-ray imaging: displaced, multifragmentary distal humerus fracture on the right in anterior-posterior view

Fig. 4



Preoperative X-ray imaging: displaced, multifragmentary distal humerus fracture on the right in lateral view

Clinical images

Fig. 5



Intraoperative image: repositioning of fracture and temporary fixation using Kirschner wires. Fixation of individual fragments using reduction forceps. Small fragment screw inserted from the ulnar side.

Fig. 6



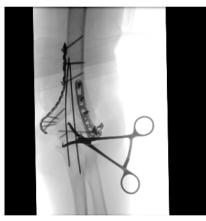
Intraoperative image: insertion of radial and ulnar plates

Fig. 7



Intraoperative image: double-plate osteosynthesis with correctly positioned screws in lateral view

Fig. 8



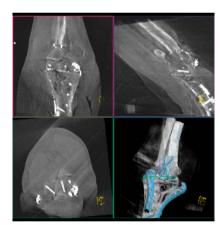
Intraoperative image: repositioning using reduction forceps and fixation with Kirschner wires. Subsequent fixation of olecranon using wire cerclage. Anterior-posterior view

Fig. 9



Intraoperative final image: double-plate osteosynthesis of the distal humerus with correct plate and screw positioning. Lateral view

Fig. 10



Intraoperative 3D scan: correct plate and screw positioning. Due to the confined space, a shortened orbital scan was used to enable intraoperative 3D imaging of the patient in the prone position.

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