Clinics in Shoulder and Elbow Vol. 18, No. 3, September, 2015 http://dx.doi.org/10.5397/cise.2015.18.3.119

Plating Other than Where They Are Designed to Be Placed

loong Bae Seo[™]

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Dankook University Medical College, Cheonan, Korea

Most periarticular plates are designed for their own specific fracture sites. But sometimes they are being used other than where they are supposed to be placed. The report 'PHILOS Plate Osteosynthesis in Metaphyseal Fractures of the Distal Humerus through an Anterolateral Approach' by Park et al.¹⁾ is one of the good examples, where the authors placed PHILOS plates on distal humerus fractures, which was designed originally for proximal humerus fractures. The authors claim that the wellconformed anatomical framework between the plate and the anterior surface of distal humerus make it possible to fix the fracture suitably. And they stated that multi-directional locking screws provide adequate power for fixation.

There are a few more similar examples. We can apply hooked lateral malleolar plate to the olecranon fracture or medial clavicle fracture. And we can use distal femoral plate for proximal femur fracture.^{2,3)} In one paper, they reported the adequacy of PHILOS plates for distal medial tibial fixation or ankle arthrodesis.⁴⁾ And plating of lateral clavicle plate for medial clavicle fracture was also reported.⁵⁾

Periarticular plates are designed for each anatomical place with almost perfect conformity. So when we try to apply them to other place, some degree of mismatch between the plate and the cortex of the bone would be inevitable, which could deteriorate the fixation security. It could get worse if we have to use conventional cortical screws instead of locking screws. And it usually is difficult to modify the shape of the periarticular plates for more perfect fitting by bending of twisting. Even if the modification is possible, it could change the mechanical property of the plates and locking screws cannot be locked properly.

Almost all articles of this kind of plating report good results with limited number of cases. However, we feel that using the plate in other places rather than its primary design might not achieve optimal fitting and fixation. So we might as well be very cautious when we select proper plate for fracture fixation.

References

- 1. Park JH, Kim JW, Oh CH, Choi KS, Hong JY, Kim JG. PHILOS plate osteosynthesis in metaphyseal fractures of the distal humerus through an anterolateral approach. Clin Shoulder Elbow. 2015;18(3):128-32.
- 2. Ehlinger M, Brinkert D, Besse J, Adam P, Arlettaz Y, Bonnomet F. Reversed anatomic distal femur locking plate for periprosthetic hip fracture fixation. Orthop Traumatol Surg Res. 2011:97(5):560-4.
- 3. Ma CH, Tu YK, Yu SW, Yen CY, Yeh JH, Wu CH. Reverse LISS plates for unstable proximal femoral fractures. Injury. 2010:41(8):827-33.
- 4. Ahmad J, Pour AE, Raikin SM. The modified use of a proximal humeral locking plate for tibiotalocalcaneal arthrodesis. Foot Ankle Int. 2007;28(9):977-83.
- 5. Wang Y, Jiang J, Dou B, Zhang P. Inverted distal clavicle anatomic locking plate for displaced medial clavicle fracture. Arch Orthop Trauma Surg. 2015;135(9):1241-5.

Correspondence to: Joong Bae Seo

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Dankook University Medical College, 119 Dandae-ro, Dongnam-gu, Cheonan 31116, Korea Tel: +82-41-550-3060, Fax: +82-41-556-0551, E-mail: ssjb1990@dku.edu

Financial support: None. Conflict of interests: None.

Copyright © 2015 Korean Shoulder and Elbow Society. All Rights Reserved.

pISSN 2383-8337 by horean biolater and Llow boder the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. elSSN 2288-8721