

Risk of Superior Gluteal Nerve Injury After Using Ante-Grade Femoral Nailing

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ABSTRACT

Antegrade intramedullary femoral nailing (AIFN) is used as the preferred treatment for diaphyseal and subtrochanteric femur fractures. Nevertheless, clinically important complications associated with obtaining nail entry including loss of hip abductor strength, chronic hip pain, heterotopic ossification and femoral head osteonecrosis have been previously shown. This study was aimed to evaluate the risk of injury to the superior gluteal nerve when Ante-grade femoral nailing is used for insertion. In current study, 25 patients with femoral shaft fractures were included in this study that 21 were male with an average age of 25.40 years, Also 4 cases were female with an average age of 28.20 years. The patients were between the ages of 93 to 05 years. EMG-MCV was taken from all patients and were reported by neurologist. Plain radiographs were taken from all patients. Pain intensity of patients in the last month were identified from 4 to 944 according to the patients statements. The frequency of patients with subjective lameness separately with or no signs was determined. In terms of the pain score, its average among all patients was calculated to be 4.92, while the average of 4.75 among men was calculated. Among women, the average was 5.60. All patients had a mean duration of 3.64 months for using crutches, that the average duration of 3.80 months for men and 3 months for women were calculated. In terms of subjective limping, 15 patients (60%) complained from limping, while 10 people were not affected (40 %), of which, 12 patients (80%) was belonged to men group and 3 patients (20%) were assigned in women group. 5 patients were diagnosed with atrophy of gluteus medius and gluteus minimus muscles that, 3 patients were male (60%) and 2 cases (40%) were women respectively. EMG-NCV indicated that the Superior gluteal nerve injury had occurred in 2 patients (8%) and myogenic damage of gluteus medius and gluteus minimus muscles in 5 patients (20%). Our study indicated that the superior gluteal nerve injury had occurred in 2 8% of patients and myogenic damage of gluteus medius and gluteus minimus muscles in 20%.

Keywords: Ante-grade femoral nailing, Gluteus, Lameness, Patient, Injury.

INTRODUCTION

Antegrade intramedullary femoral nailing (AIFN) is used as the preferred treatment for diaphyseal and subtrochanteric femur fractures. Nevertheless, clinically important complications associated with obtaining nail entry including loss of hip abductor

strength, chronic hip pain, heterotopic ossification and femoral head osteonecrosis have been previously shown.

Previous studies have reported that up to 40 % of postoperative AIFN patients experience hip pain that interferes with daily activity^{1,2}.

The pain in the lateral hip together with the difficulty of nailing has been reported using the antegrade approach in obese patients and those with multiple injuries³.

This has been suggested in patients with multiply-injuries and those with spinal injuries, fractures of the hip, acetabulum or tibia, pelvis and for bilateral injuries. The technique has been described, but in current study we compared with antegrade nailing. The differences in probable damage to hip abductor musculature, the superior gluteal neurovascular bundle and the deep branch of the medial femoral circumflex artery (MFCA) have been evaluated in cadaveric and clinical studies^{4,5}; ⁶. Abduction weakness and limping is a well-recognized complication of closed antegrade insertion of femoral nails. Iatrogenic injuries to the superior gluteal nerve and the gluteus medius muscle are the most contributing parameters. Bain *et al*⁷ reported that, a minimum of twenty-four months postoperatively, 41% of thirty-two patients in whom an isolated femoral shaft fracture had been fixed with an intramedullary nail on a fracture table limped. Heterotopic ossification in the trochanteric region secondary to the gluteal muscle injury has also been suggested to be a cause of limping and abductor weakness after intramedullary. Ozsoy *et al*⁸ indicated that, the risk of injury to the superior gluteal nerve and the gluteus medius muscle during closed antegrade insertion of a femoral nail is lessened by increasing the amount of hip flexion and adduction. Knowing the advantages and disadvantages of different methods or technique are effective to reduce the morbidity, disability and period of stay in the hospital and also the risk of injury to the superior gluteal nerve. Therefore, this study aimed to assess the evaluate the risk of injury to the superior gluteal nerve when Ante-grade femoral nailing is used for insertion.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This case series study was conducted to evaluate the risk of injury to the superior gluteal nerve when Ante-grade femoral nailing is used for insertion.

In 1389, patients with femoral fractures have been treated in Rasol Akram hospital, Iran

using Ante-grade femoral nailing method. The patients were between the ages of 93 to 05 years. After the general description of the project plan, a group of patients were enrolled in the project. EMG-MCV was taken from all patients and were reported by neurologist. Plain radiographs were taken from all patients. The patient's data such as age, gender, body mass index entered in study. Patients with neurological disorders (previously confirmed by the specialist), the presence of fractures of the acetabulum, patients with a history of diabetes, any type of immunodeficiency disease, cancer and malignancy were removed from the list, as well as long-term use of corticosteroids (over 8 months). Pain intensity of patients in the last month were identified from 4 to 944 according to the patients statements. We assigned the total distance that patients were able to traverse . The frequency of patients with subjective lameness separately with or no signs was determined. Moreover, actual foot length was measured to determine the probable errors in surgery and lower leg length if will happen. The exact frequency of superior gluteal nerve and the gluteus medius and *gluteus minimus* muscles were determined according to neurologist from EMG-MCV patients and were compared by sex categories.

Surgical techniques

After prop and drep and general anesthesia or regional, the patient was placed in the lateral position. Skin incision was down at the top of the greater trochanter in skin as much as 5 cm. medius and *gluteus minimus* muscles gently set aside, and the entrance was marked with a guide wire. In all patients, the surgical approach was entering from the piriformis cavity. The path of the wire was controlled in view of the anterior - posterior and lateral using image intensifier. After opening the cortex with a cannulated reamer, then use the handle and hammer to be placed the nail in the medullary canal and gradually was advanced. After the nailing and x-ray control, the patients came out of anesthesia and in the absence of serious problems were transferred to the ward. A plain radiograph of the patient's bone at the fracture site was used to determine whether the fracture is healing or not, as well as to determine the superior gluteal nerve damage or Gluteus medius muscle damage (rom EMG-MCV) 6 months after surgery.

Patients' demographic characteristics and variables such as severity of pain and postoperative complications and short-term use of crutches and lower leg long and subjective limping were collected by questionnaire.

Statistical analysis

All quantified data were presented as mean \pm SD. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 19.0 software (Chicago, Ill., USA). Independent T test was used to compare mean quantitative, and qualitative comparison were analyzed using the χ^2 .

RESULTS

Patients with femoral fractures have been treated in Rasol akram hospital, Iran using Ante-grade femoral nailing method. The average age of 10.92 years was calculated (SD = 10.92 years). Of those, 21 were male with an average age of 25.40 years with a standard deviation of 12.05, Also 4 cases were female with an average age of 28.20 years (SD=3.83).

In terms of the mechanism of injury in all patients, 12 patients were referred to hospital due to a motorcycle accident with a car, 8 patients due to motorcycle accident with a pedestrian and 5 patients due to a car accident with a pedestrian. In this study, all patients had femur fractures of which, 18 patients had fractures of the lower extremities in right side and 7 patients with left lower extremity fracture. Moreover, 3 cases had an ipsilateral fracture of tibia and fibula at the same time. To evaluate postoperative complications in patients, the pain score (from 0 to 10 as the least amount of pain and the greatest amount of pain), Duration of crutches per month and the amount of delayed union were evaluated. Moreover, Delayed or lack of repair (Non- Union), were evaluated. Furthermore, all patients underwent EMG-NCV to evaluate the amount of neurogenic and myogenic damages in our study. In terms of the pain score, its average among all patients was calculated to be 4.92 with a standard deviation of 3.01, while the average of 4.75 was calculated among men (SD \pm 3.25). Among women, the average was 5.60 with a standard deviation of 1.81.

All patients had a mean duration of 3.64 months for using crutches (SD \pm 0.13), that the average duration of 3.80 months (SD \pm 1.47) for men and 3 months (SD \pm 1.58) for women were calculated.

In terms of subjective limping, 15 patients (60%) complained from limping, while 10 people were not affected (40%), of which, 12 patients (80%) was belonged to men group and 3 patients (20%) were assigned in women group. 5 patients were diagnosed with atrophy of gluteus medius and *gluteus minimus* muscles that, 3 patients were male (60%) and 2 cases (40%) were women respectively. EMG-NCV indicated that the Superior gluteal nerve injury had occurred in 2 patients (8%) and myogenic damage of gluteus medius and *gluteus minimus* muscles in 5 patients (20%). After checking and using control graph, it was observed that in 4 cases (16%) restoration was delayed. With regard to sex, 5 men (25%) were suffered delayed union or nonunion, while two of the women (40%) had diagnosed with one of these complications.

DISCUSSION

Femoral shaft fractures are the most common injuries, which are the result of severe trauma in young age. Knowing the advantages and disadvantages of different methods or technique are effective to reduce the morbidity, disability and period of stay in the hospital and also the risk of injury to the superior gluteal nerve. Various authors performed and compared the outcome of their techniques in interlocking femoral nailing. A previous study by Jevoor⁹ reported that the majority of the patients were belonged to age group of 24 to 81 years old. In our study, the mean age of patients was also 25.16 years old. They documented that about 18 persons (90%) of femur fractures had occurred after road accidents and the incidence of accidents is increasing day by day.

According our study, the most common accidents were motorcycle and car accidents in 12 patients. Secondly, motorcycle accident with pedestrians, which has been observed in 8 patients, while car accident with pedestrians had lowest frequency of femoral shaft fractures femoral shaft fractures has been previously reported by

studies^{10,11}. Previous studies reported that between 2-10% of treated fractures may be non-union fractures that that was 12% in the preset study^{12, 13}. In a systematic overview by (Bhandari, 2000) 7%

non union rate was reported¹⁴, while in the studies performed by Kempf *et al* 7.6%¹⁵, Wiss *et al* 1.8%¹⁶, Klemm & Borner¹⁷ 1.5%, Christie *et al.* 1.6%¹⁸, O'Brien *et al*¹⁹ 4.8%, Nowotarski & Brumback²⁰

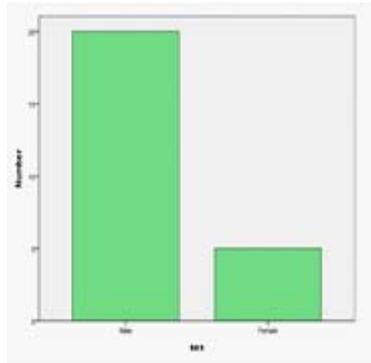


Fig. 1: The frequency of patients according to sex

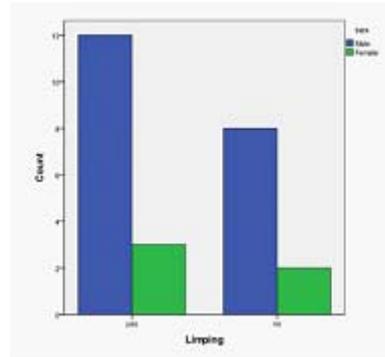


Fig. 2: The frequency of lameness subjective according to sex

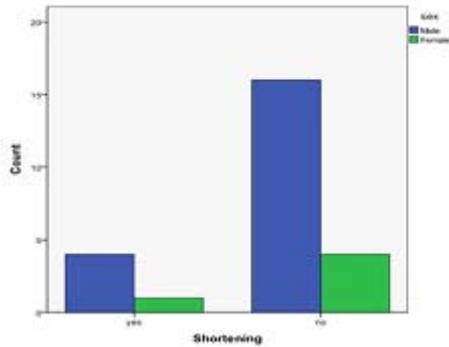


Fig. 3: The frequency of organ failure according to sex

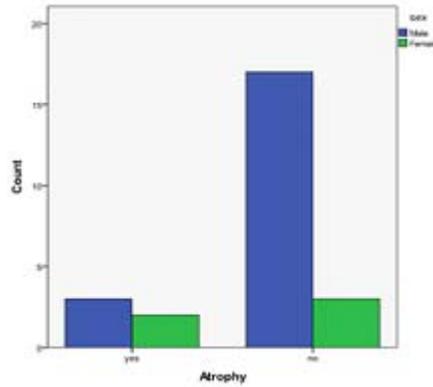


Fig. 4: The frequency of muscle atrophy according to sex

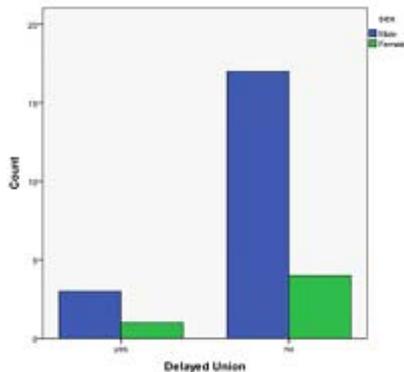


Fig. 5: The frequency of delayed union according to sex

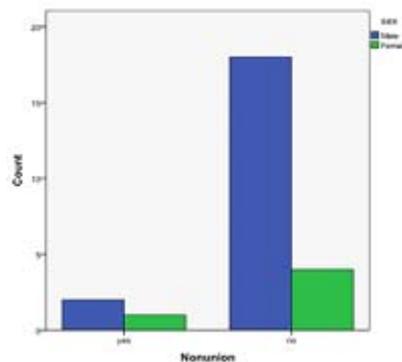


Fig. 6: The frequency of union according to sex

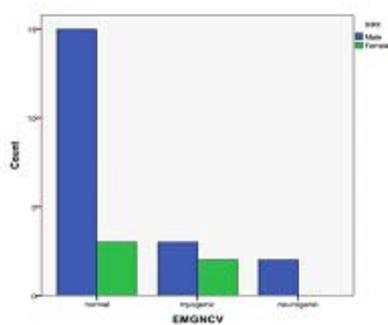


Fig. 7: The frequency of tape nerve - muscle according to sex

5.1%. The good performance may be due to better treatment strategy and careful selection of operative procedure and surgeon's experience.

Today, the most common method for femoral nailing is Reamed Intramedullary nailing for primary injuries, but antegrade intramedullary nailing is a therapeutic method based on fracture properties and is used in the sole discretion of the surgeon^{10;11, 14; 21}. Wolinski et al²² conducted a study on 551 femoral fractures treated with intramedullary nailing. The results of mentioned study showed that 98.5% of fractures of the fractures were union, and the rate of nonunion, infection and equipment disorder were very low. In our study, 72% of 25 cases were treated using Intramedullary nailing method for femoral shaft fractures that suitable union was

observed. Harris et al²³ indicated that 13 (23%) of 54 patients with femoral shaft fractures required reoperation due to delayed or non-union fractures. In a study, 2 patients with less than 1 cm and 2 of them at a rate of 1 to 2 cm were suffering from lower limbs⁹. Moreover, incidence of 3.1% for lower limbs has been reported in patients²⁴. Harris et al²³ characterized that 43% of patients had significant differences in organs size. In this study, Out of 25 patients, 5 patients (20%) had lower limb long. In current study, the average duration of crutches and non weight bearing was calculated to be 3.64 months that this time in the men's group was 3.80 months and in the women was 1.58 months. The average weight bearing has been previously shown to be about 11 weeks. However, 20% of patients were not allowed to have mobility²⁵. In a study on the patients with bone fractures, it has been showed that 3% of patients had femoral shaft fractures and 42% of treated patients with lower limb long had subjective limping⁷. Although, using Ante-grade femoral nailing provides treatment of many femoral shaft fractures, but was associated with complications such as nerve damage, pain, lower limb and subjective limping. Our study indicated that the superior gluteal nerve injury had occurred in 28% of patients and myogenic damage of gluteus medius and *gluteus minimus* muscles in 20%. Further investigations are required to find a way to reduce these complications.

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