

Combined Fixation Via Anterior and Posterior Approach for Treatment of Ulnar Coronoid Fracture of O'Driscoll Type ?B

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Purpose: Our objective was to explore the clinical efficacy of combined fixation via anterior and posterior approach for treatment of ulnar coronoid fracture of O'Driscoll type IIIB.

Methods: 38 patients with ulnar coronoid fracture of O'Driscoll type ?B were treated by combined fixation through anterior and posterior approach. The elbow function was evaluated by Mayo Elbow Performance Score (MEPS) at the last follow-up.

Results: 35 patients were followed up for ~10-24 months, and 3 patients were lost. 35 patients obtained bone union in ~8-18 weeks. According to MEPS, 26 patients were excellent, 4 good, 3 fair, and 2 poor. The excellent / good rate was 85.3%. None of the patients had deep wound infection. One patient had elbow stiffness and 1 patient had elbow heterotopic ossification.

Conclusion: Combined fixation via anterior and posterior approach for treatment of ulnar coronoid fracture of O'Driscoll type ?B can have a satisfactory clinical effect because it allows reduction under direct vision, and leads to rigid fixation and early exercise function.

