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"SUPRACONDYLAR FRACTURES OF HUMERUS IN CHILDREN- EXPERIENCED AT KMC HOSPITALS MANGALORE"

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ABSTRACT

Supracondylar fractures are the most common pediatric elbow fracture and carry significant potential for neurovascular compromise. These fractures of the distal humerus are frequently problematic in terms of diagnosis, treatment, and complications. Proper care requires appropriate assessment and prompt orthopedic care for those patients whose fractures pose the greatest risk for long-term complications. The present study aims to correlate different types of supracondylar fractures of humerus in children and mainly deals with the epidemiology of the fracture; outcome with relevance of non-operative method versus pinning and their complications. The observation cohort study conducted at Government Wenlock and allied specialty and super specialty hospitals of KMC, Mangalore .The study period from Jan 2004 to May 2006. Study included all children aged 12 years and below presenting with supracondylar fracture of humerus.A total of 62 cases were registered, out of which 56 cases were followed up for a minimum of 6 months duration. Collected data was analyzed by using SPSS-16.50 version. Univaraiate, chi-square goodness of fit, Logistic regression and Spearman rank correlation's was used to draw the significant inference. The average age of children was 7.01±0.599 years. There was no significant difference for loss of fixation, late deformity. 98.38 % and 1.62% of the cases were closed and open type respectively. Extension was 61 (98.38%), flexion was 01(1.62%). Gartland types of different fracture was practiced and it was found to be type I 28 (45.90%), type II 13(21.32%), and type III 20 (32.78%) with posteromedial was 13 (65.0%) and posterolateral was 07(35.0%). Mode of management was significantly associated with prognosis ($p<0.05$).The surgeon must have a detailed knowledge of the anatomy of the fracture and the correct reduction techniques.

KEYWORDS: KMC, Supracondylar Fractures, SPSS, Types, Mode of Management

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