

Comparison of Ilizarov and rail fixator in non union of long bones

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Abstract

Introduction: Non-union of long bones is a challenging scenario to deal with as management of such fractures is difficult. Tibia is common site of non union.¹ Various modes of treatment are available such as ultrasound, electrical stimulation, bone grafting and bone transport by ilizarov and rail fixator. We have compared the role of Ilizarov and Rail fixator devices in our study of 15 patients each under both groups. Only Rail fixator had some more patient tolerance as compared to Ilizarov due to problems such as heavy apparatus.

Materials and Methods: 15 patients of non union long bones in each group from 21 to 60 years with mean age of 37.6 year in group A and 40.5 years in group B. 90% of the patients were male. Most of the patients had non union of tibia and further the middle one third was more commonly involved in either group. Nine out of 15 patients in both the groups had infected type of non-union. Average shortening was 2.9 cm in group A and 2.86 cm in group B. Maximum number of patients had undergone about two previous surgeries. 12 patients underwent acute docking or compression in group A compared to 13 in group B. Three and two patients underwent compression – distraction for treatment of non union in group A & B respectively. Patients were followed up at 6, 12 and 24 week intervals.

Result: In our study union was seen in 13 cases in group A and 14 cases in group B. The duration for union was average 8.8 months and 8.1 months in respective groups. Normal range of motion in nearby joint was achieved in 80% cases. We had excellent to good limb function in 80% of the cases in Group A and 86% of cases as per ASAMI scoring system.

Conclusion: Bone results were more or less similar in both the groups. Functional results were a bit better in rail fixator group. Rate of complication were also similar in our study. However patients tolerated rail road with ease and application of rail fixator and comfortable distraction procedure had marginal benefit over Ilizarov.

Keywords: Ilizarov, Rail fixator, Non union, Long bones, Infection, Tibia.

Introduction

Fractures of long bones are on increase in incidence from last few decades due to increased road traffic accidents² and other domestic accidents leading to increased incidence of severe open fractures of limbs. Complications also increases in open fractures which may lead to non union of these bones. Fracture of the shaft of long bone should not be considered a non union until atleast 6 months after the injury.¹ Non union were more common when the fractures were¹:- open, infected, segmental, comminuted, insecurely fixed, immobilized for an insufficient time, treated by ill advised open reduction, distracted either by traction or by plate and screws, irradiated bones. Two types of non union has been described in literature.⁴ Hypervascular non union in which ends of the fragments are capable of biological reaction and avascular or atropic non union in which ends are inert and incapable of biological reaction.

Treatment of long bone non union is a very controversial subject to debate as various modes of treatments are available with varying results. Various devices used in treatment of non union are Iliarov fixator, intramedullary nail, dynamic compression plate, locking plate, limb reconstruction system / rail fixator etc.

Internal fixation with plates and intramedullary nail is not without the risk of infection. In case of

established infection, bone loss these modalities do not serve the purpose. In these cases a treatment is required which will reconstruct as well as restore the full functional limb. Ilizarov ring fixator³ has achieved the purposed but its complications like persistent pain in joints and discomfort inspired the discovery of unilateral fixators. Rail road fixator is a type of unilateral fixator. Due to its simple application and comfort to the patient its more easily tolerated by the patients. Most modern unilateral fixators (rail road fixators/lrs) also have facility to distract or compress fractures and allow the dynamisation of the fractures which is a crucial need in such cases.⁴

Confusion still exists for exact union rates and complications related to Ilizarov & rail road fixator/LRS in treating non union. So this study was conducted to assess and compare the union rates in fracture non union of long bones and to assess complications associated with the Ilizarov and rail road fixator.

Materials and Methods

This study comprised of 30 patients from age group 21-60 years under two groups (15 cases each), conducted at Government Medical College, Rajindra Hospital, Patiala. Group A consisted of patients treated with Ilizarov fixator and group B of those treated with Rail road fixator. Informed consent of all the patients were taken. Mean age under group A was 37.6 years

and that in group B was 40.5 years. 90% of the patients were males. Most of our application of Ilizarov (93.3%) and Rail fixator (86.6%) was on tibia. There was one case of femur in both groups and one humerus in group B. Middle one third was more commonly involved area in all the bones. 9 out of 15 patients in both groups had infected non union. On an average patient had 1.8 number of previous procedures on group A compared to 1.7 in group B. Average shortening present in group A was 2.9 cm with marginal difference in group B having 2.86 cm (Range 1-6 cm). 12 patients in group A gone through compression mode of treatment in group A and 13 in group B.

The technique for Ilizarov wire insertion includes passing the wire through skin and soft tissue, drilling it through near and far cortices of the bone. Use of lower drill speeds is recommended by some surgeons. The wires are attached to a series of half or full metal rings, which encircle the affected limb, and tensioned to enhance stability. The fixator is completed by connecting the rings with threaded rods aligned.

The rail road fixator was normally mounted laterally on femur and humerus, but in tibia it was mounted medially taking into consideration the safety of soft tissues and neurovascular structures. Careful stab skin incision and deep dissection was required in order to avoid damage to saphenous vein and nerve. The image intensifier was used to identify important bony landmarks and to define the axis of bone. This axis was parallel to final position of fixator.

We did an adequate debridement and resection of nonviable bone. Bone transport using above techniques in non-union of the fracture with bone gap of greater than 5 cm was done. In case of bone defects smaller than 5 centimeters, acute docking was done followed by distraction histiogenesis at the corticotomy site over an fixator. We did corticotomy at single site. Movements of Joint were started as early as possible after the operation. Transport was initiated after 5-7 days of the

corticotomy. Rate of transport in our study was 1.00 mm/day in 4 divided parts. At the conclusion of transport, partial weight bearing was started.

The patient was discharged on the 2nd / 3rd postoperative day. We confirmed union on observing bridging callus on AP, lateral and oblique views; this was further confirmed clinically by dynamisation of the fixator and observing the ability of the patient to walk and perform a single-leg stance on the affected limb without apprehension or deformity at site. The fixator was removed when evident signs of union were present on X-ray. The limb was protected with POP cast for 4 weeks in most of the cases after the removal of the rail fixator/ Ilizarov.

Results

Infection was eradicated in 89% cases in either group. Shukla et al in 2013 had also shown eradication of infection in 91.6 % of cases in their study. Average duration of Ilizarov application was 8.8 months and rail fixator duration was 8.3 months (range 6-15 months). Partial weight bearing was started at completion of distraction and full weight bearing started only after complete union. Skin grafting was done in 2 patients in group A and bone grafting was done in 1 case. In group b one patient had skin grafting. Four and six patients in respective group had pin tract infection and loosening in 1 and 2 patients in similar manner. We reinserted the loosened pins. In one case rail fixator was removed due to failure of treatment. We found range of motion was decreased where pins were close to the joint surface but revived in most cases. Union was achieved in 86.7% in group A and 93.3% in group B. The result was excellent to good in 86.6% cases in both the groups. In Rail fixator group results were Fair in 1(6.66%) and poor in 1(6.66%) patient compared to 2 poor (13.3%) in Ilizarov group as per ASAMI score [Table].

Table 1: Results according to ASAMI score

Results (Bone results)	Ilizarov		Rail fixator	
	No. of cases	Percentage	No. of cases	Percentage
Excellent	8	53.3%	9	60%
Good	5	33.3%	4	26.6%
Fair	0	0%	1	6.6%
Poor	2	13.3%	1	6.6%

χ^2	Df	p-value	Significance
1.50	3	0.682	NS

The results as per ASAMI classification (1995)

Results	Bone results	Functional results
Excellent	Bone union No infection Deformity <7 degree Limb length discrepancy <2.5cm	Ability to perform previous activities of daily living (ADL). No pain or mild pain, no limp, no soft tissue sympathetic dystrophy, knee or ankle joint contracture <5degree loss of ankle & knee motion <15degree

Good	Bone union Failure to achieve one of the above criteria	Almost all ADL with minimal difficulty. Pain absent or mild pain. Failure to meet one of the other criteria
Fair	Bone union Failure to achieve two of the other criteria	Most ADL but with minimal difficulty, no pain or mild pain. Failure to meet two of the other criteria
Poor	Non union or re-fracture Failure to meet three of the other criteria	Significantly limited ADL. Significant pain requiring narcotics Failure to meet three of the other criteria

ADL=Activities of daily living, ASAMI=Association for the study and application of the method of Ilizarov

Case No 1 (Ilizarov)

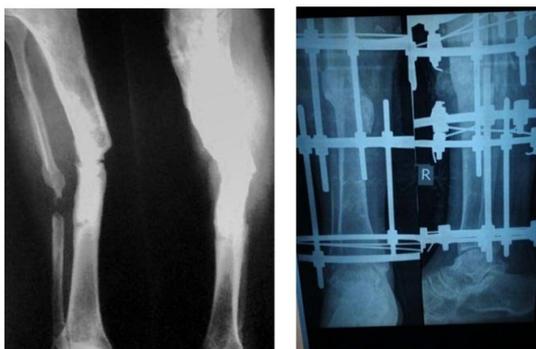


Fig. 1a: Pre-operative

Fig. 1b: Showing union



Fig. 3a: Pre-Operative

Fig. 3b: Showing Union



Fig. 2: Sitting with knee flexed



Fig. 4: Sitting with knees flexed

Case No 2 (Rail Road)

Table 3: Limb length discrepancy

Limb length discrepancy	Rail Fixator		Ilizarov	
	No. of patients	Percentage	No. of patients	Percentage
Same as before	11	73.3%	10	46.7%
0-1 cm	2	13.3%	2	6.7%
1-3 cms	2	13.3%	3	6.7%

χ^2	Df	p-value	Significance
0.248	2	0.884	NS

Chart 1:

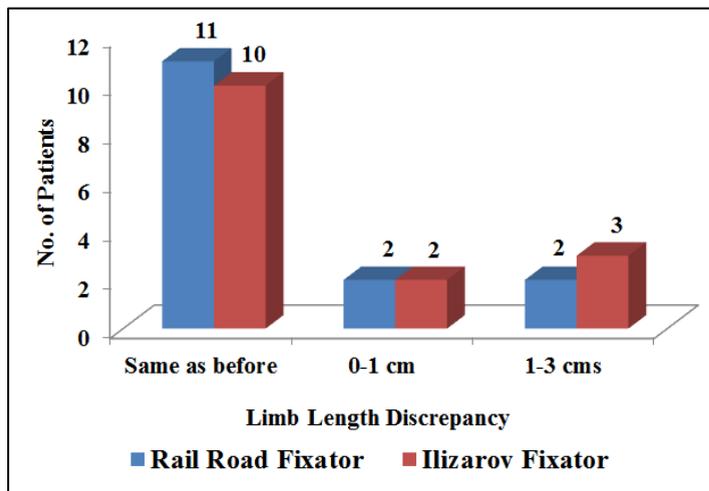
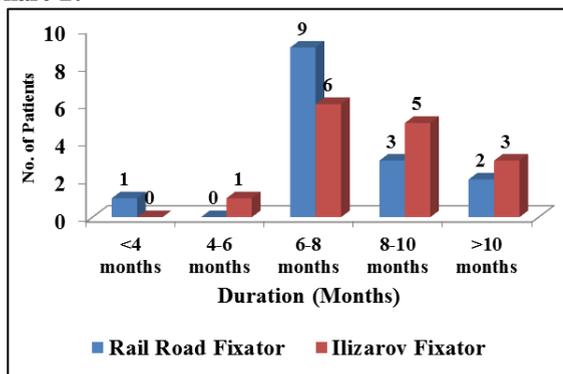


Table 4: Duration of treatment

Duration (months)	Rail Fixator		Ilizarov	
	No. of cases	Percentage	No. of cases	Percentage
< 4 months	1	6.6%	0	0%
4- 6months	-	0%	1	6.6%
6-8 months	9	60%	6	40%
8-10 months	3	20%	5	33.3%
>10 months	2	13.33%	3	20%

χ^2	Df	p-value	Significance
3.30	4	0.509	NS

Chart 2:



Discussion

Reconstruction for infected non-union is difficult; the associated bone defect, shortening, and deformity may further complicate matters. Ilizarov⁵ from more than 60 years back had studied the effect of stabilization in fracture and followed reconstruction of injured limb. Most of studies by him were based on the effects of principal of gradual stretching of a biological tissue by distraction and its effects on triggering of tissue growth and regeneration. Based on his studies the basic technique developed by Ilizarov was distraction histiogenesis.^{6,7} It is mechanical induction of new bone formation bony surfaces that are gradually pulled apart.

The success of results gained by Ilizarov fixator⁸ bear an evidence to the success of this system. However, due to certain complications⁹ such as heavy apparatus, persistent pain, deformity of joints and discomfort caused by Ilizarov ring fixator inspired the development of monolateral frame devices. Rail Fixator^{10,11} is one such device. Our main objective was to study and compare the union rates and rate of complication in non union cases by use of these devices.

In our study 18 out of 30 patients were in age group of 21 to 40 years whereas 12 patients belonged to the age group of 41 to 60 years. Mean age under group A was 37.6 years and that in group B was 40.5 years.¹² 27 patients were male out of 30 patients, while female were 3 in number. Near similar observations regarding age and sex, nature of trauma have been reported in study by shukla et al¹³ Jain et al¹⁴ & wang et al.¹⁵ Most of our applications were on tibia¹⁵ in either group. In literature also most studies^{13,16-19} are on tibia. There was one case of femur in group A and one femur and one humerus in group B. Middle one third was most commonly involved in all the bones. 9 patients out of 15 patients had infected nonunion whereas 6 patients had non infected type of non union in both groups. Infection was eradicated in 8 (89%) cases in either group.^{13,20}

Average number of previous surgeries was 1.8 (0-4) in Ilizarov group compared to 1.7 (0-4) in Rail fixator group.^{20,21} Average shortening present in the limb was 2.9cm in Ilizarov group¹⁴ compared to 2.86 cm in Rail fixator group.²² 12 patients underwent acute docking or compression in ilizarov group compared to 13 in rail fixator group. 2 patients underwent compression – distraction for treatment of non union in Rail fixator group compared to 3 patients in Ilizarov group. Distraction was done at the rate of 1.00mm per day in 4 equal installments of 0.25 mm each, every 6 hourly after 14th day of corticotomy. Patients were followed up every 6 weeks, 12 weeks and 24 weeks to look for regenerate radiographically for the assessment of union. Joint movements were started as soon as possible after the operation. Partial weight bearing was started on completion of distraction and full weight bearing started after complete union in both groups.

Average duration of application was 8.8months¹⁴ in patients of Ilizarov compared to 8.3months in rail fixator^{18,23} group. Lengthening achieved in 2 patients of compression distraction was of the average 2.33cm average gain in 3 patients in Ilizarov group compared to 2.5 cm in Rail fixator group. Only 1 patient required split skin grafting as secondary procedure in Rail fixator group compared to 2 patients in Ilizarov group. Further 1 patient in latter group required bone grafting. Most common problem was pin tract infection²⁴ (6 & 4 patients), followed by loosening of pins (1 & 2cases) in respective groups and decreased range of motion of adjacent joints. In our study union¹³ was achieved in 14 patients out of 15 patients (93.3%) in patients of non union of long bones by application of rail road fixator. In Ilizarov group union was achieved in 13 out of 15 (86.7%)²⁰ patients.

According to ASAMI criteria for bone results we had 8 excellent, 5 good, 0 fair and 2 poor results in Ilizarov group^{20,26,27} and 9 excellent, 4 good, 1 fair and 1 poor results in Rail fixator^{14,25} group. Functional results as per ASAMI criteria were 5 good, 1 fair and 2 poor in Ilizarov group compared to 6 good, 1 fair and 1 poor in rail fixator group including 7 excellent in both the groups. Our results compare well with the studies in the literature^{14,17,18,20,25}

Conclusion

ASAMI score comparison tells that bone results and functional results are similar in both the treatment groups. It was observed that rail road fixator and Ilizarov are excellent tools to treat non union of long bones due to any cause (excluding congenital and pathological causes of non union as per exclusion criteria) accompanying with extensive soft tissue damage, shortening, and deformity. Also the complications arising in two modalities are also not much different from each other. Duration of treatment is slightly lesser with rail fixator in our study. Rail fixator had more patient compliance and ease of

application. This apparatus is easy to apply with shorter learning curve and less cumbersome to the patient as compared to ilizarov.

Conflict of Interest: Nil

Source of Funding: Nil

Consent: Consent taken from all the patients as per consent form in written.

Ethical Study: Study is done as per ethics committee of the institute.

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