SESSION 1:  ARTICULAR COMPLICATIONS OF ANKLE FRACTURE

Moderators:
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Session 1:  7:50 am

Tibial Pilon Fractures: Epidemiological Analysis of the Surgeries Performed Between 2000 and 2010

Presenting:
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Abstract:
Traumatic injuries are a frequent problem in the work environment. Within these injuries, the tibial pilon fracture is highly prevalent amongst active workers.

Objectives:  Describe and characterize in statistical terms those patients diagnosed with tibial pilon fracture who required hospitalization and surgery in the Hospital Clínico Mutual de Seguridad in Santiago, Chile, between the years 2000 and 2010.

Material and Method:
Surgeries related to the tibial pilon fracture performed between 2000 and 2010 are analyzed. Variables such as year of occurrence, gender, age, side, mechanism of injury, exposure, AO Classification, type of surgery, and type of anesthesia, among others are studied. This information is entered into an Excel spreadsheet which later will be analyzed with statistical software STATA 8.1. Tables and graphics will be built to represent the results obtained.

Results:
Of all surgeries performed in ankle and foot injuries in our Hospital between 2000 and 2010, the tibial pilon fracture represents a 14.8%. The all tibial pilon surgeries, 94.8% are men. The average age was 44.4 years (range was 17-69 years). Open fractures are 29.9 % of the cases. Grade III B of Gustilo Anderson Classification was the most frequent (47.6%). Regarding the side, the right side represented 56.3 % of the cases. The most frequent mechanism of injury was the height drop, representing 65.7 % of the total of cases follow by traffic accidents with 17.4 %. The average height was 8.9 feet. In terms of the type of fracture according to AO Classification, the most frequent was the C3 type representing 47.5% of the cases. The most frequent surgical procedure was osteosynthesis representing 56.7%. The removal of the material of osteosynthesis and surgical debridement followed with 19.3 % and 19.8% respectively. A 6.3 % required bone graft. There were two cases of conversion into complete ankle prosthesis. 59.1 % of the cases, spinal anesthesia were used.

Conclusions:
The tibial pilon fracture represents severe ankle injury. In active workers generates a significant time of rest. It is very important to determine and learn the characteristics of this injury as well as surgical procedures that are frequently performed, for in this way we can establish politics of prevention and rehabilitation in hospital and in the work environment.