# Screw fixation Lateral Condyle of Left Humerus in 4 years Old Child <sup>1</sup> Mohd Fayyadh M, <sup>2</sup>Mohd Iqbal HS, <sup>3</sup>Mustaqim A

<sup>1</sup>Orthopaedic Department, Hospital Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah, Temerloh, Pahang

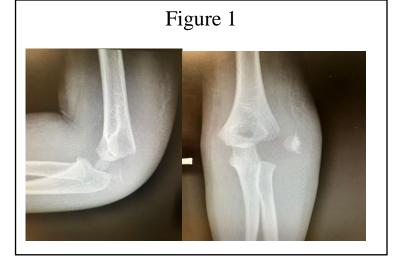
# **INTRODUCTION:**

Lateral condyle fracture of humerus accounts about 10-20% of elbow fracture in children after supracondylar of humerus fracture [1]. Displaced type of fracture warranted for operative treatment in order to restore both physeal and articular congruity. Screw fixation provides superior fixation in terms of stability, union and reduce the risk of pin tract infection [2].

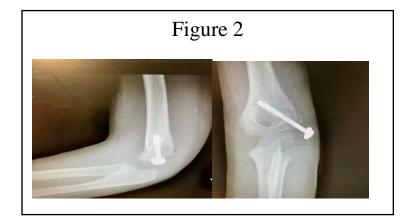
# **REPORT:**

4 years old boy presented to emergency department with history alleged fall from bike in which the left elbow directly hit the ground .On examination, left elbow is swollen with brusises. No obvious deformity seen and neurovascular assessment were unremarkable.

Plain radiograph in figure 1 showing displaced fracture lateral condyle of left humerus. Patient proceded with open reduction and screw fixation lateral condyle of left humerus.



**Figure 1:** Immediate trauma Xray



**Figure 2:** Post operative 4 weeks Xray

Post operatively the left elbow was protected with full length backslab with armsling for a week .After 4 weeks plain radiograph showing united fracture lateral condyle of left humerus..Surgical wound site is clean. Active elbow range of motion immediately started

### CONCLUSION:

Displaced lateral condyle fractures can be treated successfully by open reduction and internal fixation with single partially threaded cancellous screw. Screw provides absolute stability and restoration of physis. Absolute stability of fracture permits an early range of motion of the elbow joint.

### **REFERENCES:**

- 1. Mizuta T et.al Statistical analysis of the incidence of physeal injuries. J Pediatr Orthop 7(5): 518-523.
- 2. Hasler CC,et.al (2001) Prevention of growth disturbances after fractures of the lateral humeral condyle in children. J Pediatr Orthop B 10(2): 123-130.