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1- Historical giant near-circumferential osteochondroma of the proximal humerus

Allagui M, Amara K, Aloui I, Hamdi MF, Koubaa M, Abid A.

J Shoulder Elbow Surg. 2010 Sep;19(6):e12-5.

Abstract non disponible

2- The reversed homodigital island flap: About 28 cases

Hamdi MF, Sbai MA.

Chir Main. 2010 Sep;29(4):249-54.

Abstract

AIMS

The purpose of the study is to evaluate the coverage of the distal tissue defect of long fingers using reversed homodigital island flap and comparison with other flaps.

PATIENTS AND METHOD

It was a retrospective study of 28 cases of reversed homodigital island flap practiced in 28 patients to cover skin finger distal loss. The mean age was 29 years, the sex ratio was 0.17. The variety of à pédicule exclusivement vasculaire was the most used (89%). Partial necrosis of the flap was noticed only in two cases (7%). Six criteria were used to evaluate this coverage: the quality of the flap, the donor site, the neuroma formation, the cold intolerance, the mobility of the finger, and the satisfaction of the patient. A final score for every case was attributed.

RESULTS

At the middle last follow-up, the results were good in 89% and average in 11%.

CONCLUSION

The reversed homodigital island flap is a safe method offering multiple advantages and constitutes an interesting alternative in front of the distal tissue defect of the long finger.

3- Ganglion cyst of the carpal navicular. A case report and review of the literature

Mnif H, Koubaa M, Zrig M, Jawahdou R, Sahnoun N, Abid A.

Orthop Traumatol Surg Res. 2010 Apr;96(2):190-3.

Abstract

Intraosseous ganglion (IOG) cyst of the scaphoid is an infrequent cause of hand and wrist pain. Intraosseous ganglia located in the scaphoid have rarely been described in the literature. We report the case of a 30-year-old right-handed woman who presented with a more than 24-month history of progressive right-wrist pain. No history of trauma was reported. Conservative treatment with anti-inflammatory medications before referral was unsuccessful. Examination revealed a small palpable mass in the carpal navicular region with no limitation of normal wrist motion. An IOG cyst of the scaphoid was found on standard radiograph and CT-scan of the wrist. Treatment consisted in curettage of the cyst followed by packing of the defect with autologous cancellous bone graft harvested in the distal end of the radial metaphysis. Satisfactory functional recovery was achieved. The clinical, radiographic and therapeutic aspects of this rare condition are discussed by the authors.

4- Knee pain in a 17-year-old girl

Chaabane S, Merghani A, Drissi C, Ladeb MF.

Clin Orthop Relat Res. 2010 Jul;468(7):2003-6.

Abstract non disponible (Quiz)

Primary hydatid disease of the thigh. A rare location

Jerbi Omezzine S, Abid F, Mnif H, Hafsa C, Thabet I, Abderrazek A, Sassi N, Hamza HA.

Orthop Traumatol Surg Res. 2010 Feb;96(1):90-3.

Abstract

Primary muscle hydatidosis is very rare, accounting for less than 1% of hydatid cyst locations. Clinical symptoms are insidious and non-specific causing a frequent delay in diagnosis. Intramuscular hydatid disease can cause a variety of diagnostic problems, especially in the absence of typical radiologic findings. We report the observation of an 82-year-old man consulting for inguinal tumefaction with radiological exploration suggestive of hydatid cyst of the adductors muscles. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is helpful in diagnosis, since it reveals a very suggestive aspect and demonstrates the relationship between cysts and adjacent structures. Treatment of muscle echinococcosis is based on surgery, which is curative and incurs a low risk of local relapse.

5- Pelvic bone hydatidosis

Gdoura F, Trigui M, Zribi W, Ellouze Z, Bouzidi R, Ayedi K, Keskes H.

Orthop Traumatol Surg Res. 2010 Feb;96(1):85-9.

Abstract

Bone hydatid disease is a rare pathology, characterized by its long clinical latency, the absence of radiological specificity as well as its challenging surgical treatment. We report an observation of pelvic bone hydatidosis in a 28-year-old patient, appearing with pain and stiffness of the hip as well as a degenerative aspect on the coxofemoral joint on X-ray. The treatment consisted of an extensive hemipelvectomy with femoro pelvic arthrodesis, completed by medical treatment. The functional result was excellent in spite of a break in the fixation material, which allowed a certain mobility at the proximal end of the femur. Hydatid disease of bone is infiltrating, diffuse, slow, and progressive, all characteristics explaining the often-delayed diagnosis. Medical imaging provides accurate analysis for planning a broad surgical resection. The quality of surgical resection is determined according to the risk of recurrence. Pelvic locations are particularly difficult to treat. After an enlarged and difficult surgical resection, reconstruction remains aleatory and poses many technical problems.

6- Knee arthrodesis using a vascularized fibular rotatory graft after tumor resection.

Nouri H, Meherzi MH, Jenzeri M, Daghfous M, Hdidane R, Zehi K, Tarhouni L, Karray S, Baccari S, Mestiri M, Zouari M.

Orthop Traumatol Surg Res. 2010 Feb;96(1):57-63.

Abstract

INTRODUCTION

Knee arthrodesis is one of the reconstruction options for limb preservation after malignant tumor resection. Vascularised rotatory fibular



transfer allows biological and, thus, definitive reconstruction. The goal of this work was to analyse the results of knee arthrodesis with vascularised fibular graft after tumor resection and to discuss the reliability of this technique.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

We report a retrospective series of 13 patients with an average age of 29.6 years. The pathological diagnosis was bone sarcoma in 12 cases and synovial chondrosarcoma in one case. Resection/arthrodesis was undertaken as the primary procedure in 11 cases. In two cases, arthrodesis was indicated after failure of an endoprosthesis. Reconstruction was achieved with a vascularised fibular rotatory transfer in all cases. For stabilisation, an external fixator was utilised in eight cases, a femorotibial nail in three cases, and a plate in two cases. Mean follow-up was 6 years.

RESULTS

We encountered infection in 53% of cases, mechanical complications in 53% of cases, and nerve palsy in 23% of cases. Four patients died from metastases (only one had arthrodesis complete union). In the nine surviving patients, arthrodesis was fully united in seven cases, after an average period of 36 months. The functional score average (Enneking classification) was 20 points.

DISCUSSION

Knee arthrodesis after tumor resection is a complex technique. Septic complications and mechanical failure are frequent regardless of the technique employed. They are related to the extent of bone sacrifice but also to that of soft tissues. The use of vascularised fibula alone and stabilisation by external fixation were the main shortcomings in this series.

7- Primary hydatid cyst of the biceps femoris

Hamdi MF, Touati B, Abid A.

Musculoskelet Surg. 2010 May;94(1):59-61.

Abstract

Echinococcosis is a zoonotic infestation, which generally involves the liver and the lungs. Primary muscle hydatidosis is an uncommon finding. The authors report a case of primary hydatid cyst localized in the right long head of the biceps femoris of a 25-year-old woman. A wide excision of the cyst with a safety margin was performed. No recurrence has been detected after a 3-year follow-up period. The authors review the literature and discuss the MRI findings. The diagnosis of muscular hydatid cyst is done using clinical and radiological findings in endemic context.

8- Bilateral posterior fracture dislocation of the shoulder

Mnif H, Koubaa M, Zrig M, Zrou S, Amara K, Bergaoui N, Abid A

Chir Main. 2010 Apr;29(2):132-4. Epub 2009 Dec 9.

Abstract

The authors report a case of shoulder bilateral posterior fracture dislocation in a 42-year-old man with osteogenesis imperfecta history. The importance of the comminution, the large size of articular surface involved and the poor quality of the bone indicate a bilateral total shoulder arthroplasty. At midterm outcome, a good range of motion of both shoulders was registered.

9- Tumour-like lesions of the infrapatellar fat pad

Nouri H, Ben Hmida F, Ouertatani M, Bouaziz M, Abid L, Jaafoura H, Zehi K, Mestiri M.

Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc. 2010 Oct;18(10):1391-4.

Abstract

Three different tumour-like lesions within the infrapatellar fat pad, an osteochondroma, a localised pigmented villonodular synovitis and a synovial cyst are reported. The osteochondroma and the pigmented villonodular synovitis were treated by marginal excision, and the synovial cyst was resected using arthroscopy.

10- A rare Wilkins group II fracture of the proximal radial metaphysis

Trigui M, Ayadi K, Gdoura F, Ben Hmida N, Zribi M, Keskes H.

J Pediatr Orthop B. 2010 May;19(3):234-8.

Abstract

In this study, we report a rare fracture of the proximal radial metaphysis in an 11-year-old child, involving an anterior displacement of the proximal radial metaphysis instead of a displacement of the epiphysis, which preserved its normal connections with the capitellum. This fracture was successfully treated by closed reduction and wire fixation. The reduction maneuver attempted to reduce the proximal radial metaphysis under the epiphysis instead of doing the opposite. The mechanism of this injury is probably an extension strain on a forearm in pronation associated with a violent contraction of the biceps brachialis muscle. This fracture is considered as a rare example of Wilkins group II angular fracture of the proximal radial metaphysis, without proximal ulnar fracture.

11- Reimplantation of a totally extruded talus: a case report.

Mnif H, Zrig M, Koubaa M, Jawahdou R, Hammouda I, Abid A.

J Foot Ankle Surg. 2010 Mar-Apr;49(2):172-5.

Abstract

Total extrusion of the talus is an unusual injury, and the obvious risks of reimplantation of the extruded bone include infection and avascular necrosis. In this article, the authors present the case of a 34-year-old man who sustained an open ankle injury with complete extrusion of the talus. The talus was recovered at the scene of the accident, and subsequently reimplanted along with ankle stabilization with pins and an external fixator. At 6 weeks following the osseous surgery, final soft tissue reconstruction with a suralis flap was performed. At 3 years after the injury, radiographs revealed spontaneous fusion of the tibiotalar and subtalar joints, and the clinical examination and history indicated satisfactory weight-bearing function of the involved foot and ankle. The definitive treatment of this serious lower extremity injury remains controversial, and the use of large allogeneic bone grafts, vascularized bone grafts, and tibiocalcaneal fusion, as well as reimplantation of the extruded talus have been recommended.

12- Costovertebral echinococcosis: a case report and review of the literature

Zaalouni I, Ouertatani M, Meherzi MH, Ben Hamida MK, Rbai H, Haggui A, Bekkay MA, Nouri H, Bouhdiba S, Daghfous S, Mestiri M.

Rev Med Interne. 2010 Jan;31(1):69-71

Abstract

The bone involvement is uncommon in hydatid disease and represents less than 2 % of cases. Vertebral hydatidosis is the most common bone localization (44 %). The severity of vertebral echinococcosis is related to the neurological complications and therapeutic problems especially in advanced stages. The treatment relies on the actual surgical removal of hydatidosis. In endemic countries, prevention and health education are the best measures. We report a 17-year-old male who presented with an incomplete paraplegia with thoracic deformation, revealing a costovertebral hydatidosis.

