

# PROXIMAL HUMERUS FRACTURES: CURRENT STRATEGIES

ANIL K DUTTA, MD  
Associate Professor  
Shoulder & Elbow Service  
UTHSCSA Orthopaedic Surgery



UT Health  
San Antonio

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Orthopaedics

# Disclosures

Consultant LIMA

Speaker's Agreement Skeletal Dynamics

# EIDEMIOLOGY

3-4% of all fractures

60% over 60 and 50% over 70

2-1 F:M ratio

Bimodal with young males as high energy group

# MECHANISMS

Fall on outstretched hand

MVA

Hyper-external rotation

Direct Blow

Seizure



# MUSCLE FORCES

Subscapularis-lesser tuberosity

Supraspinatus/ Infraspinatus/

Teres Minor- greater tuberosity

Pec Major – shaft(pulls it into flexion and adduction)

Deltoid pulls on proximal shaft

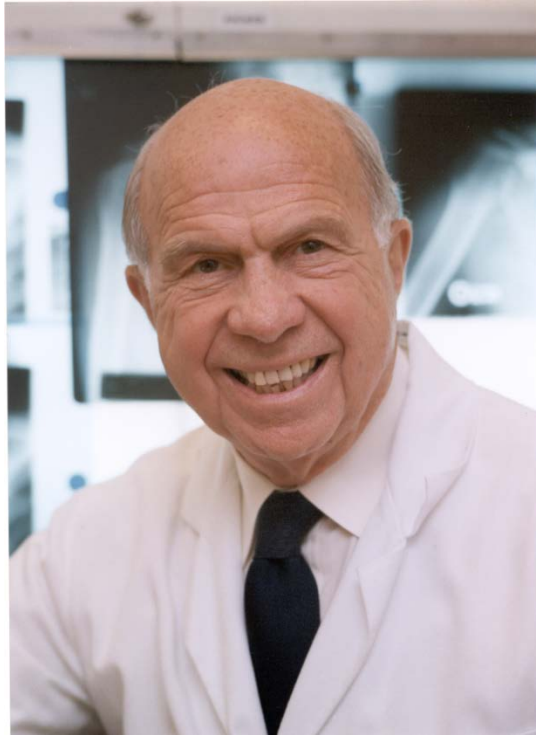
# ANATOMY


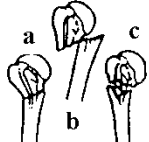














4 PARTS

DEFINED BY 1 CM DISPLACEMENT  
AND 45 DEGREES OF  
ANGULATION

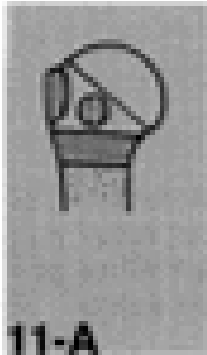
# Fracture Classifications

## *NEER Classification*



	2-part	3-part	4-part	Articular Surface
Anatomical Neck				
Surgical Neck				
Greater Tuberosity				
Lesser Tuberosity				
Fracture-Dislocation	Anterior 			
	Posterior 			
Head-Splitting				

# AO CLASSIFICATION



**A1**

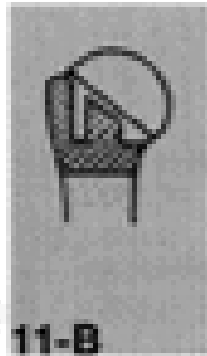


**A2**

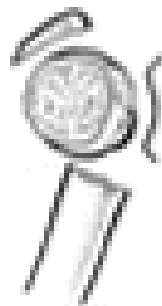


**A3**

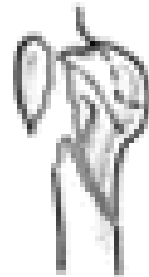
[www.AOHA.com](http://www.AOHA.com)



**B1**

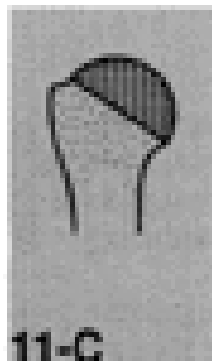


**B2**



**B3**

[www.AOHA.com](http://www.AOHA.com)



**C1**



**C2**



**C3**

[www.AOHA.com](http://www.AOHA.com)



# 2-Part Fractures

28% of proximal humeral fractures

Fractures at either:

- Greater Tuberosity
- Surgical Neck
- Lesser Tuberosity

More common in elderly

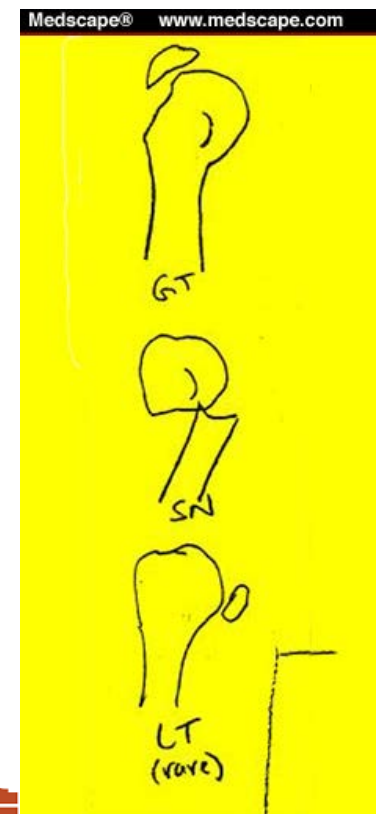
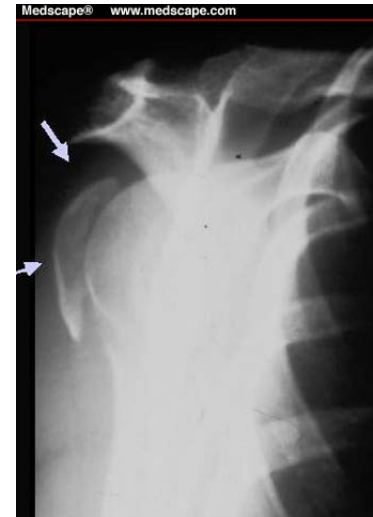
## Treatment options

ORIF

- Plate
- Intramedullary Nail

CRIF

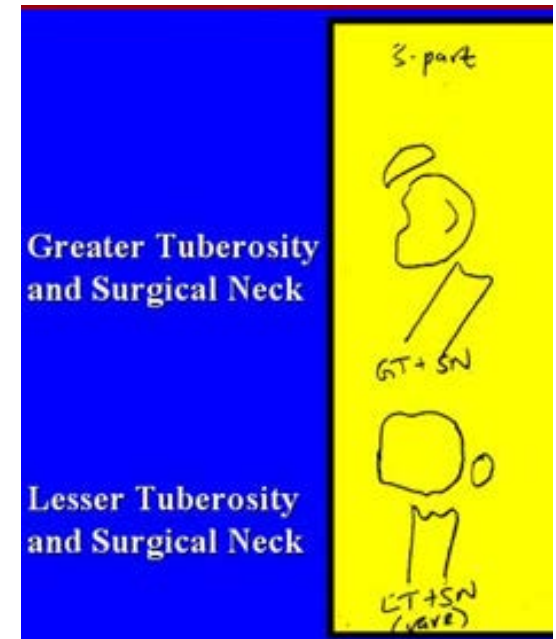
- Percutaneous Pins



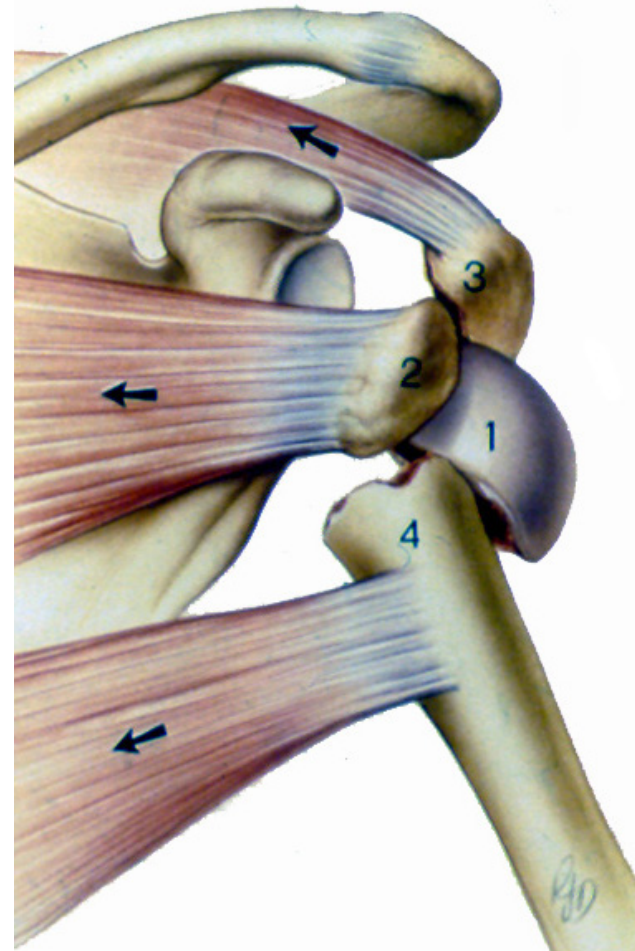
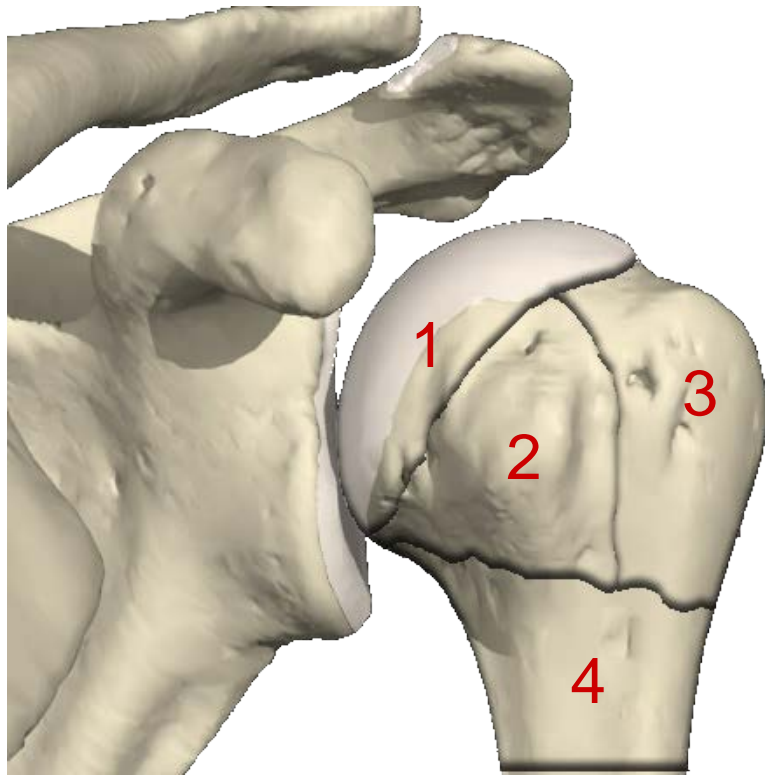
# 3-Part Fractures

## Treatment Options

1. CRIF
2. ORIF
  - Proximal Humeral Plates and Screws
  - Cerclage Wires
  - Intramedullary Nails
  - Hemiarthroplasty or Reverse
    - elderly with poor bone stock
  - Extreme comminuted fragments

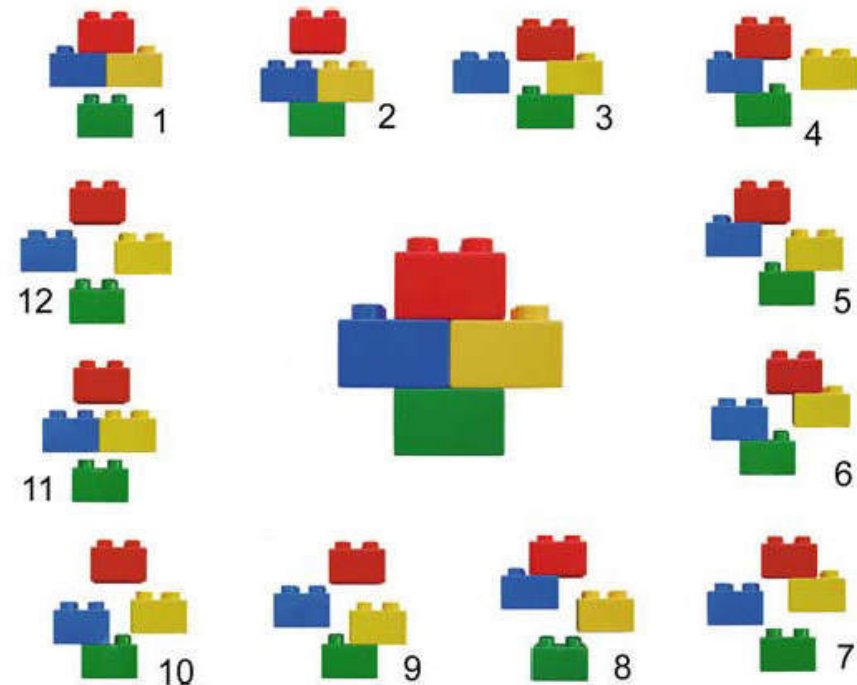
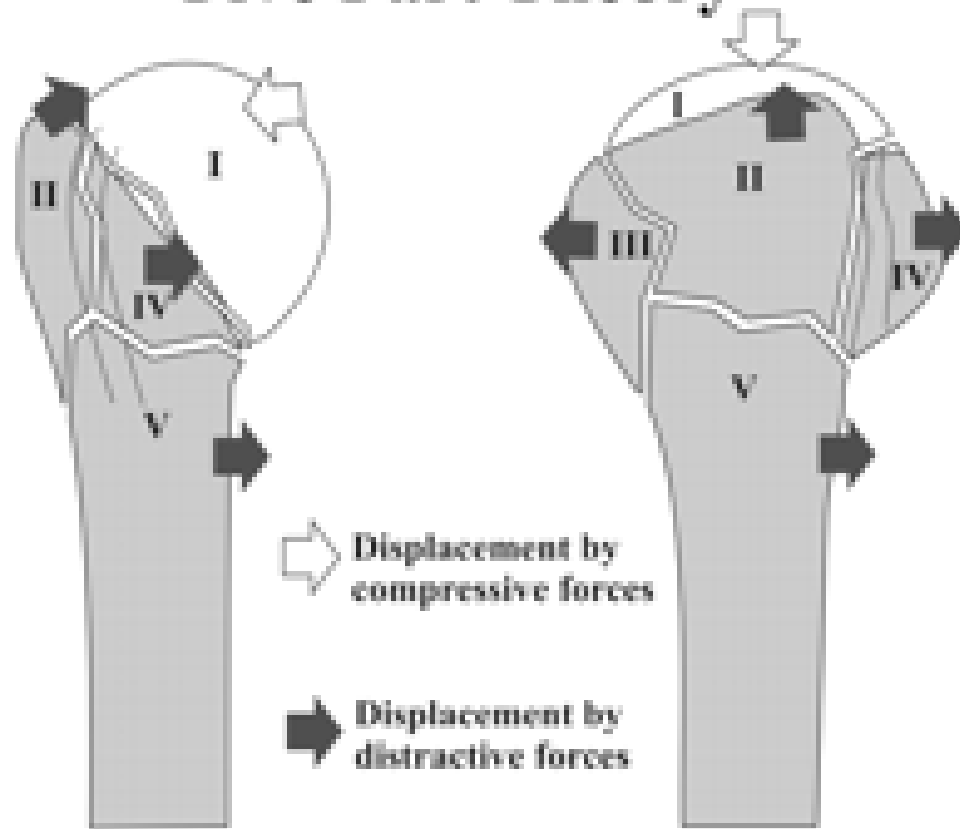


# 4-Part Fracture



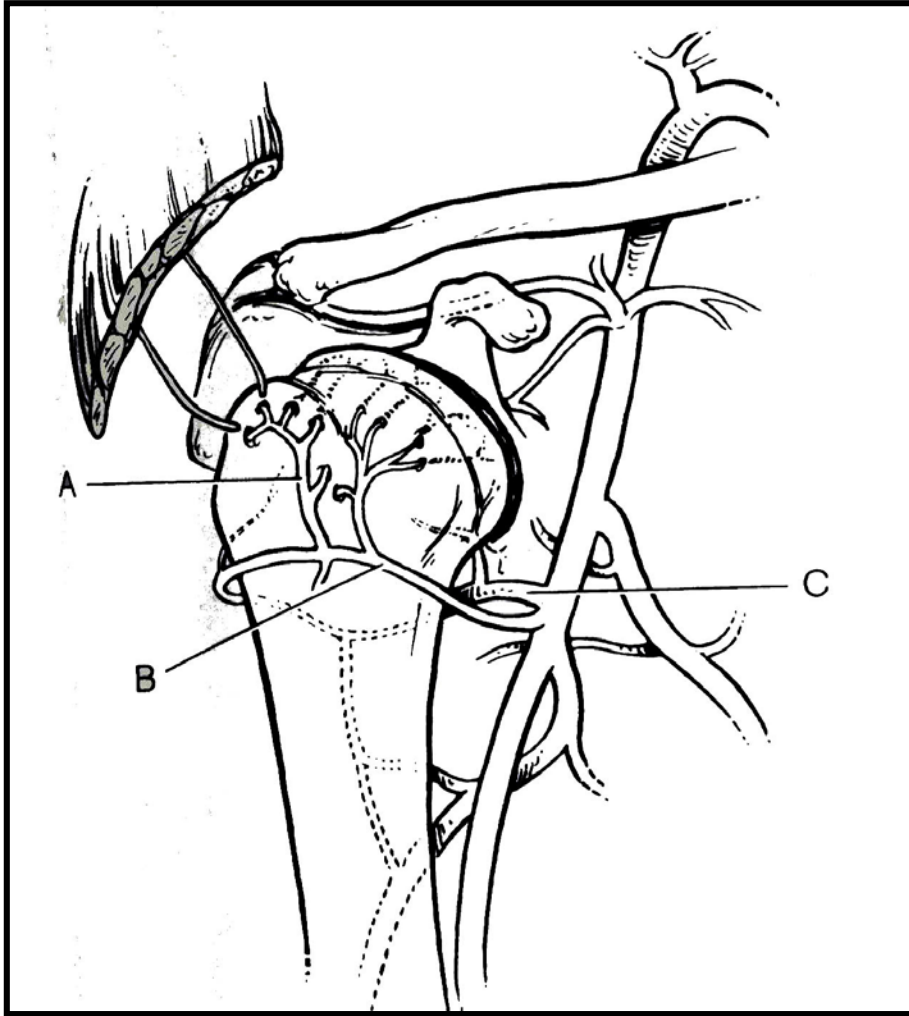
# Alternative Descriptions

## Five Part Theory



**Fig. 1** Binary or "LEGO" description system. Combination of the five basic fracture planes results in 12 basic fracture patterns. Basic fracture planes lie between the greater tuberosity and the head, the greater tuberosity and the shaft, the lesser tuberosity and the head, the lesser tuberosity and the shaft and between the lesser and the greater tuberosity

# PROXIMAL HUMERUS VASCULAR ANATOMY



Anterior humeral  
circumflex artery : Gerber  
Posterior humeral  
circumflex: Helfet

# Vascularity

Anterolateral Branch of  
Anterior Humeral  
Circumflex

Arcuate artery

Posterior Cuff from  
Posterior Hum Circ and  
suprascapular anastomosis

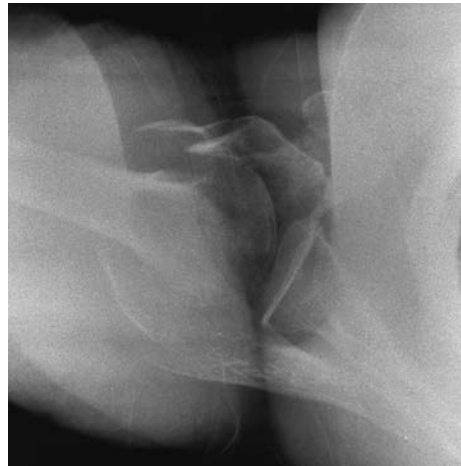
Thoracoacromial and  
subscapular artery

# Plain Radiographs



**SCAPULAR AP, Y, AND  
AXILLARY OR VELPEAU  
20 ER AND 15 CAUDAL BEST  
FOR GT**

# Radiographic Evaluation



Poor interobserver reliability

Bernstein JBJS, Sjoden Acta Scan



# OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

## **Vascular injury**

increased risk at trifurcation and with displaced medial shaft spike

**Nerve Injury** (Axillary Suprascapular)

CT

Dislocation

Arteriogram

# TREATMENT

**NON SURGICAL : 90% satisfaction**

**SURGICAL: NO CLEAR WINNER**



Somehow, I feel like nothing matters anymore.

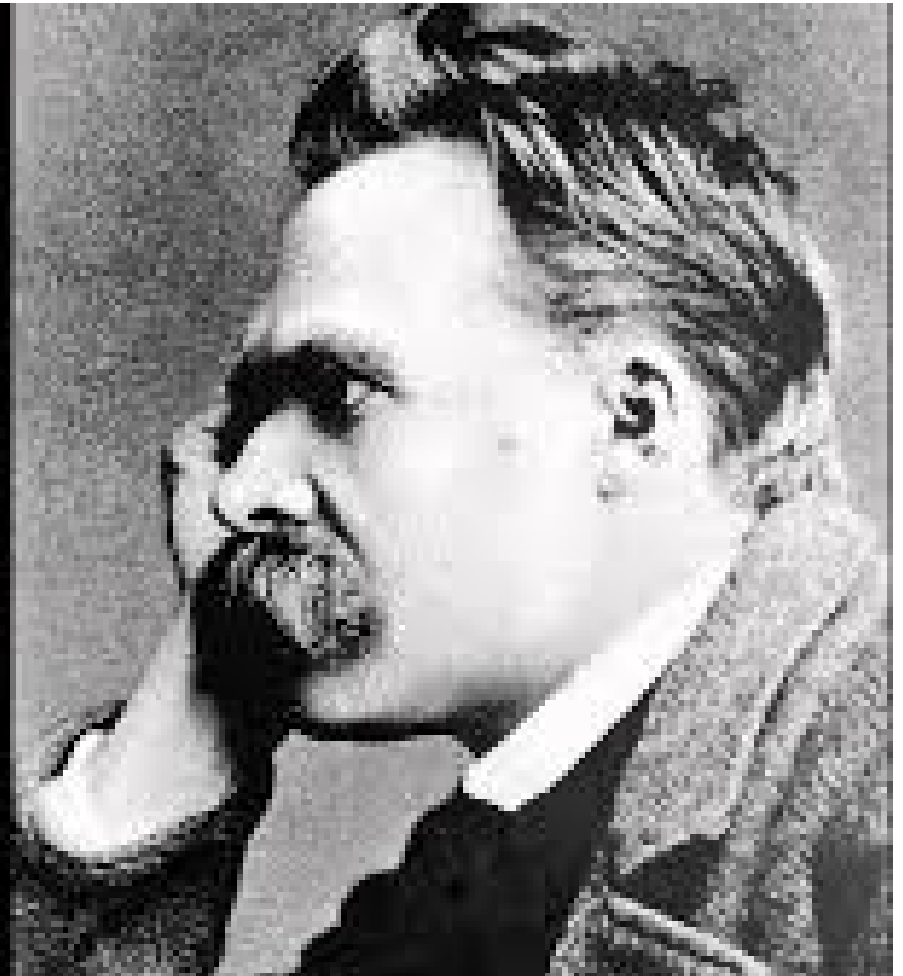


**When you look into an abyss,  
the abyss also looks into you.**

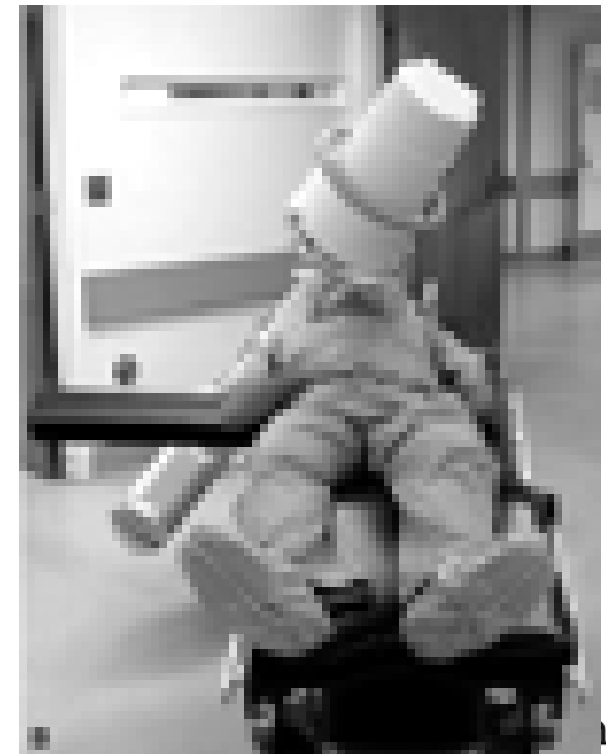
Friedrich Nietzsche

"Battle not with  
monsters, lest ye  
become a monster,  
and if you gaze  
into the abyss,  
the abyss gazes  
also into you."

-Friedrich Nietzsche,  
Philosopher



# SET-UP



# POSITIONING

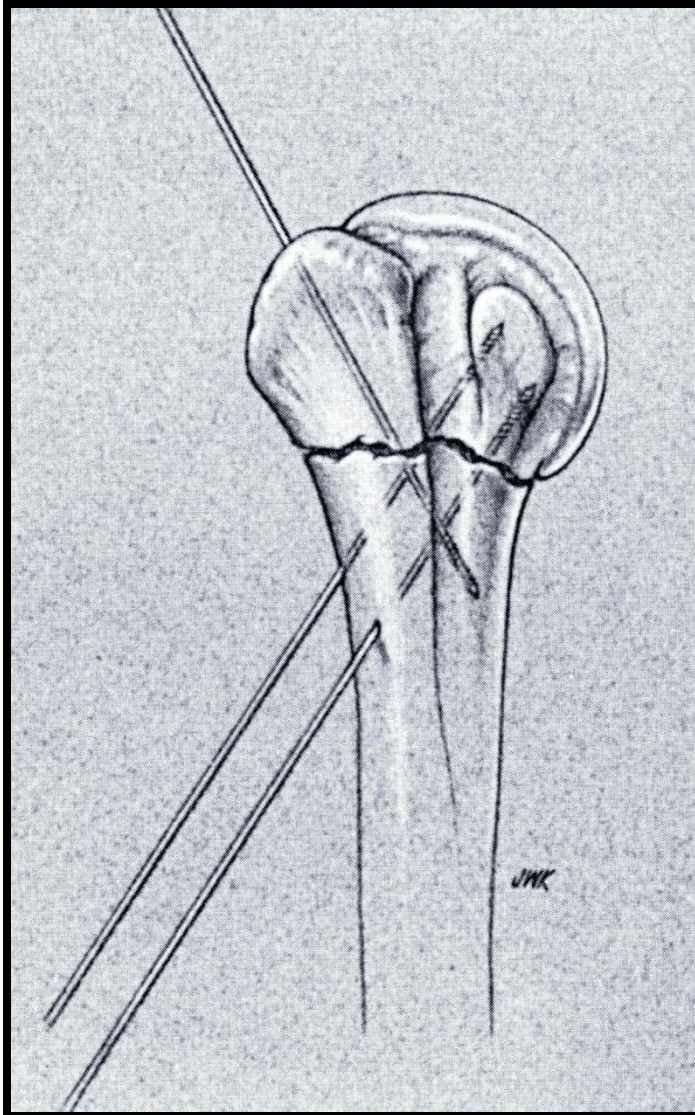


# ALTERNATIVES





# PINNING



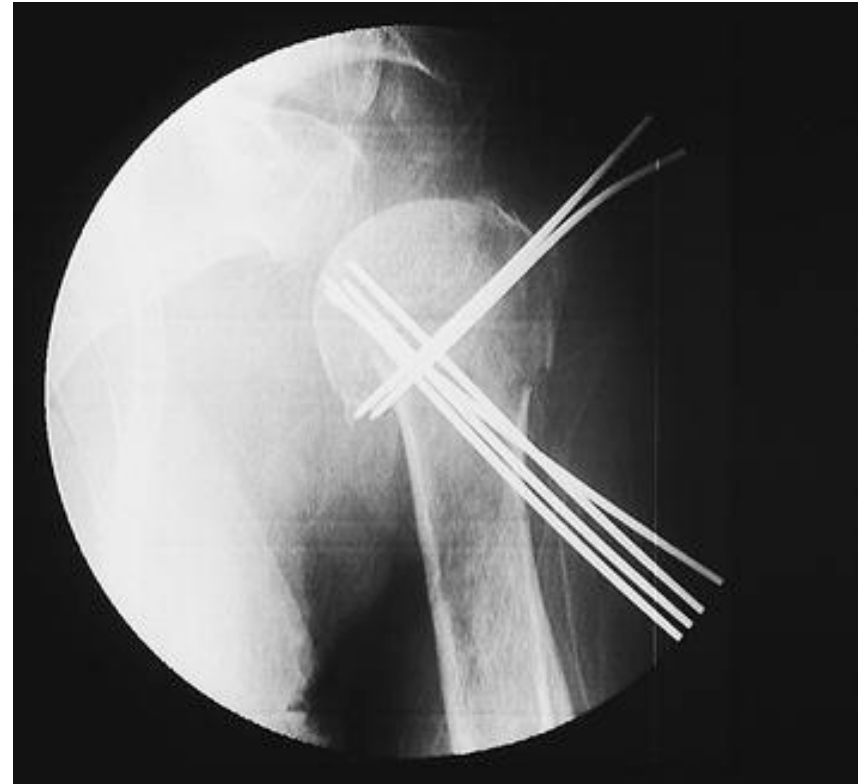
Jaberg, Warner, and Jakob  
JBJS 92 34/48 good –  
excellent

Fenischel Int Orthop 70%  
good or excellent

# Pinning

2 pins from Greater Tuberosity and 2 from shaft best biomechanical (Orthop Trans96)

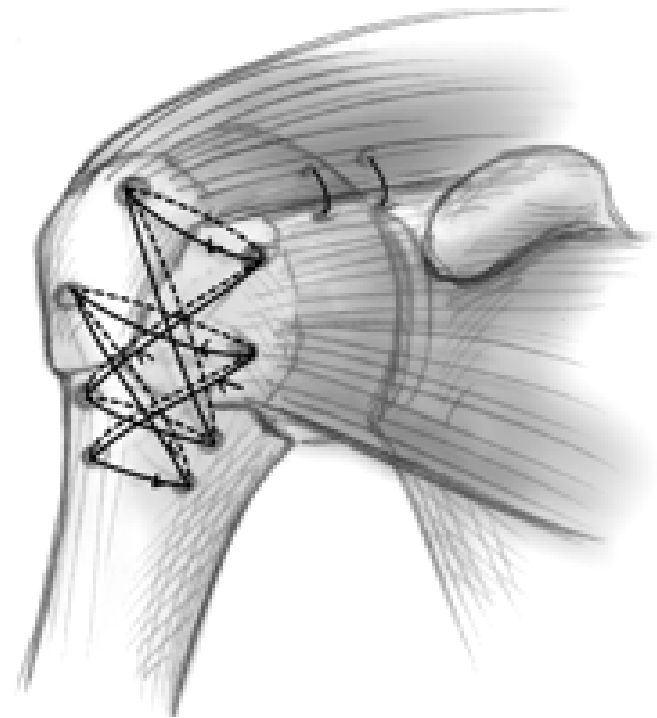
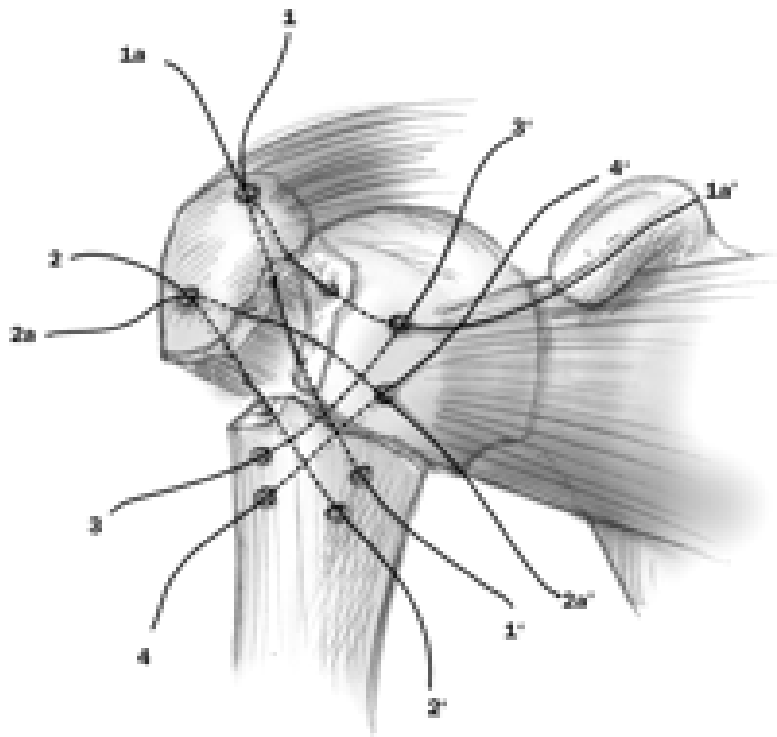
Tuberosity pins stop 2 cm or greater from the head  
8cm distal to acromion for shaft pins



# Humerusblock



# Osseous Wiring

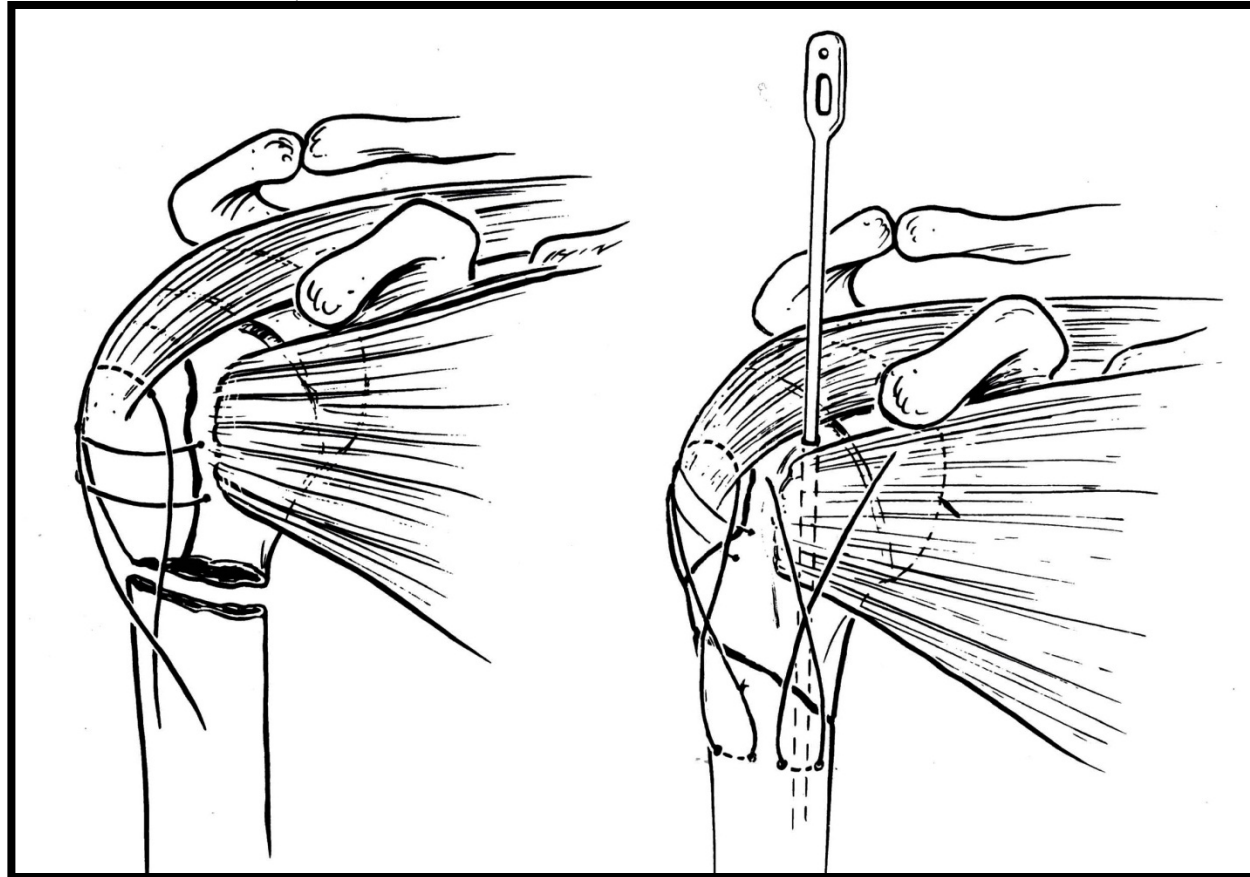


Park, JOT 2003 2 or 3 parts did well



# ENDERS NAILS

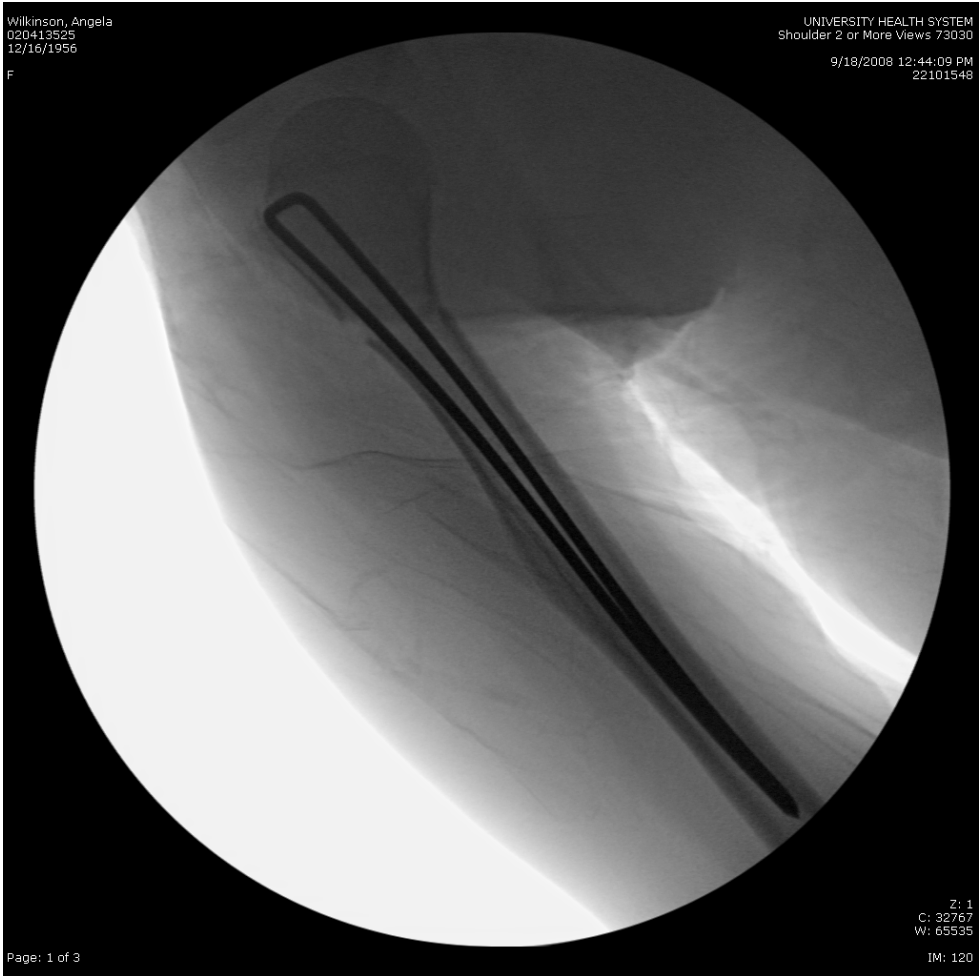
Williams: adds  
1.5 factor of stability



# Flexible Nails



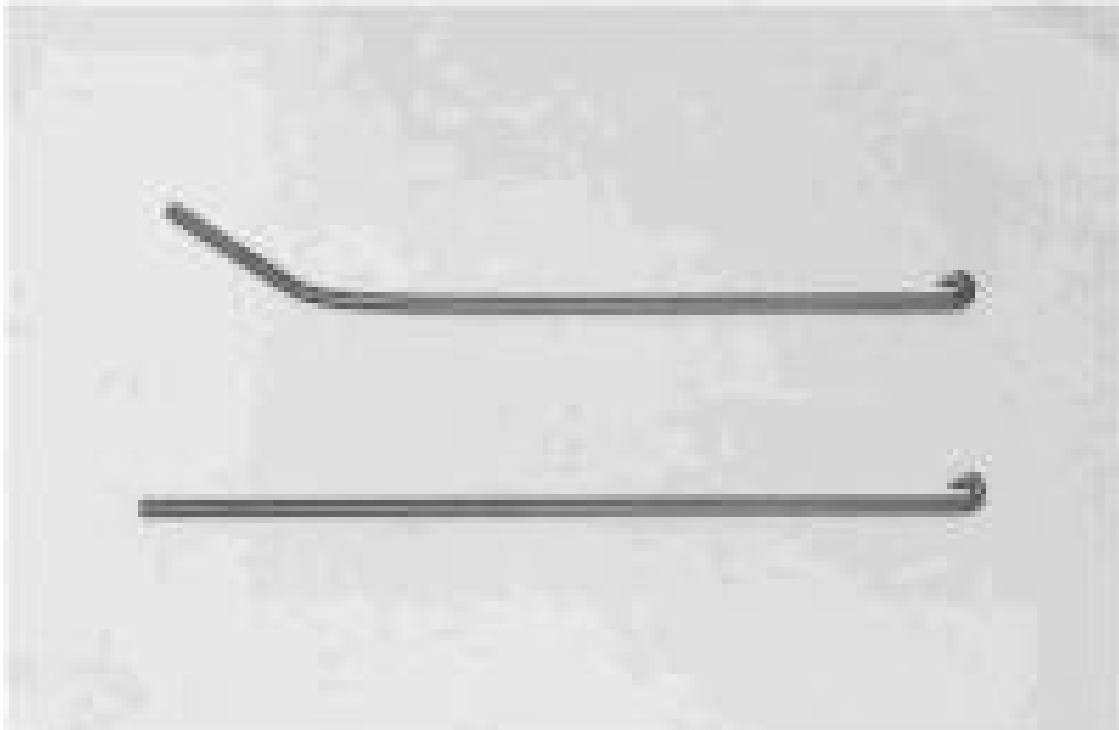
# Evans Staple





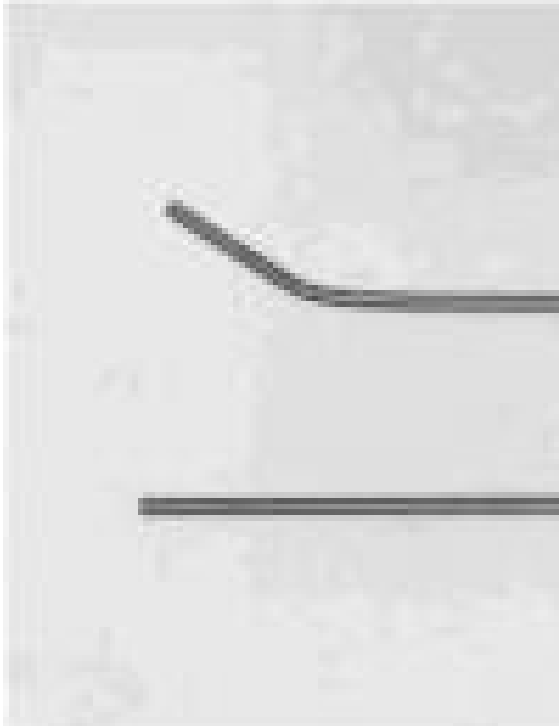
# J nails

Bent 2.4 mm threaded wires



# J nails

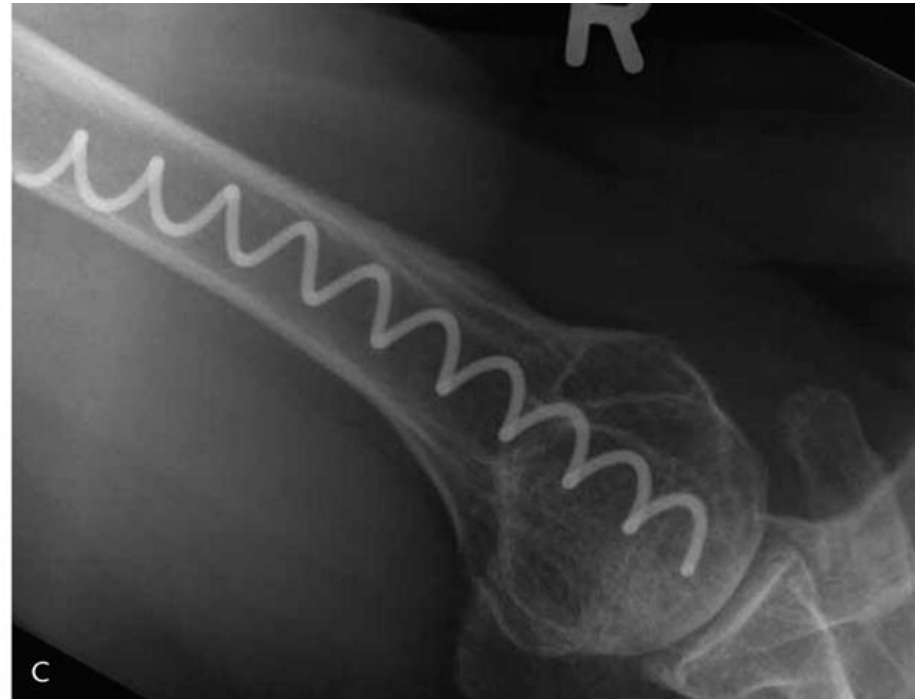
Bent 2.4 mm threaded wires



# Helix wire



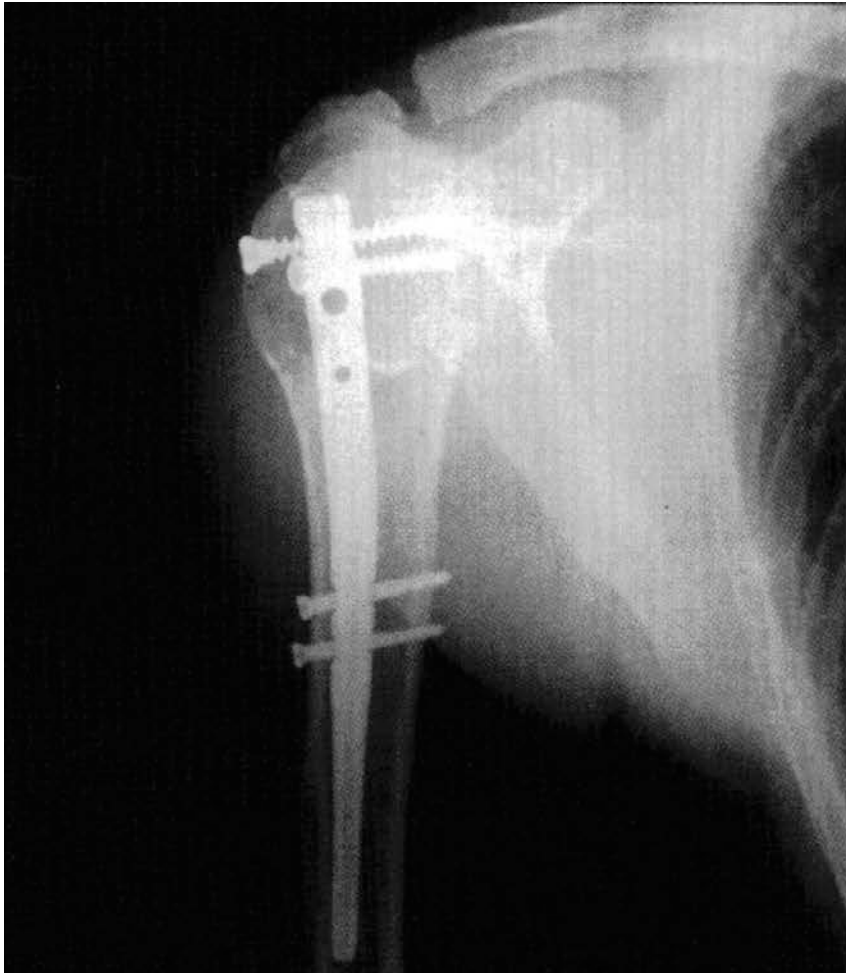
# Helix Wire



# NAILS



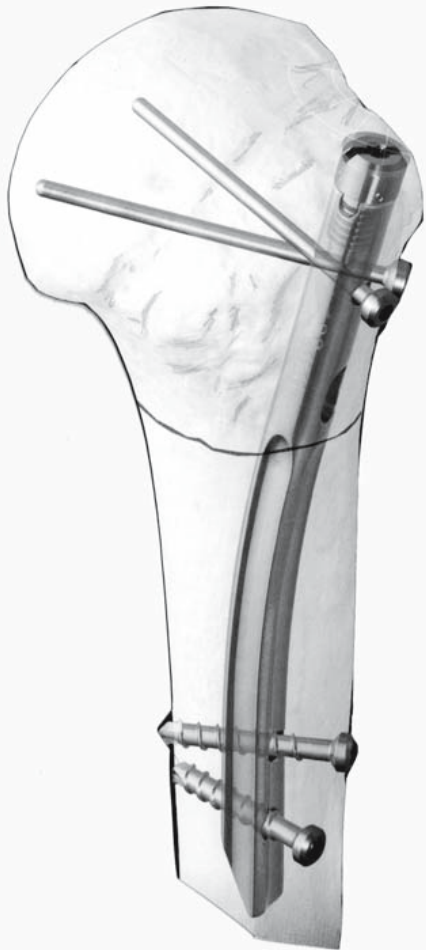
# POLARUS



# Telegraph Nail



# Nail Variations



Targon

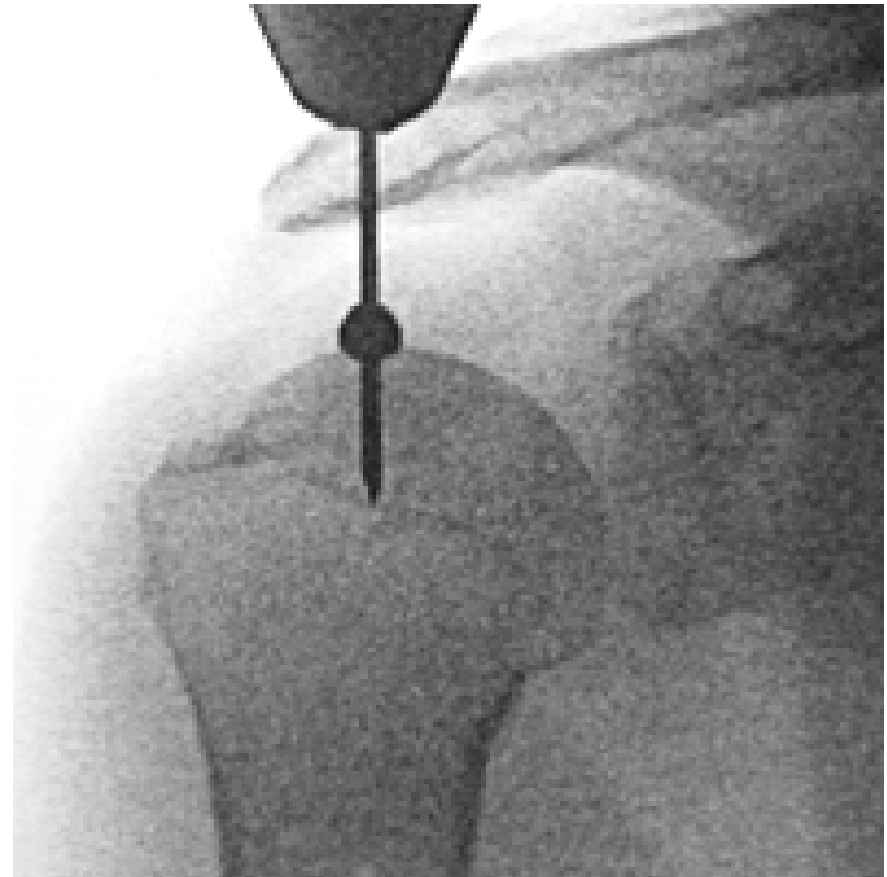
Lock Pin

ACE

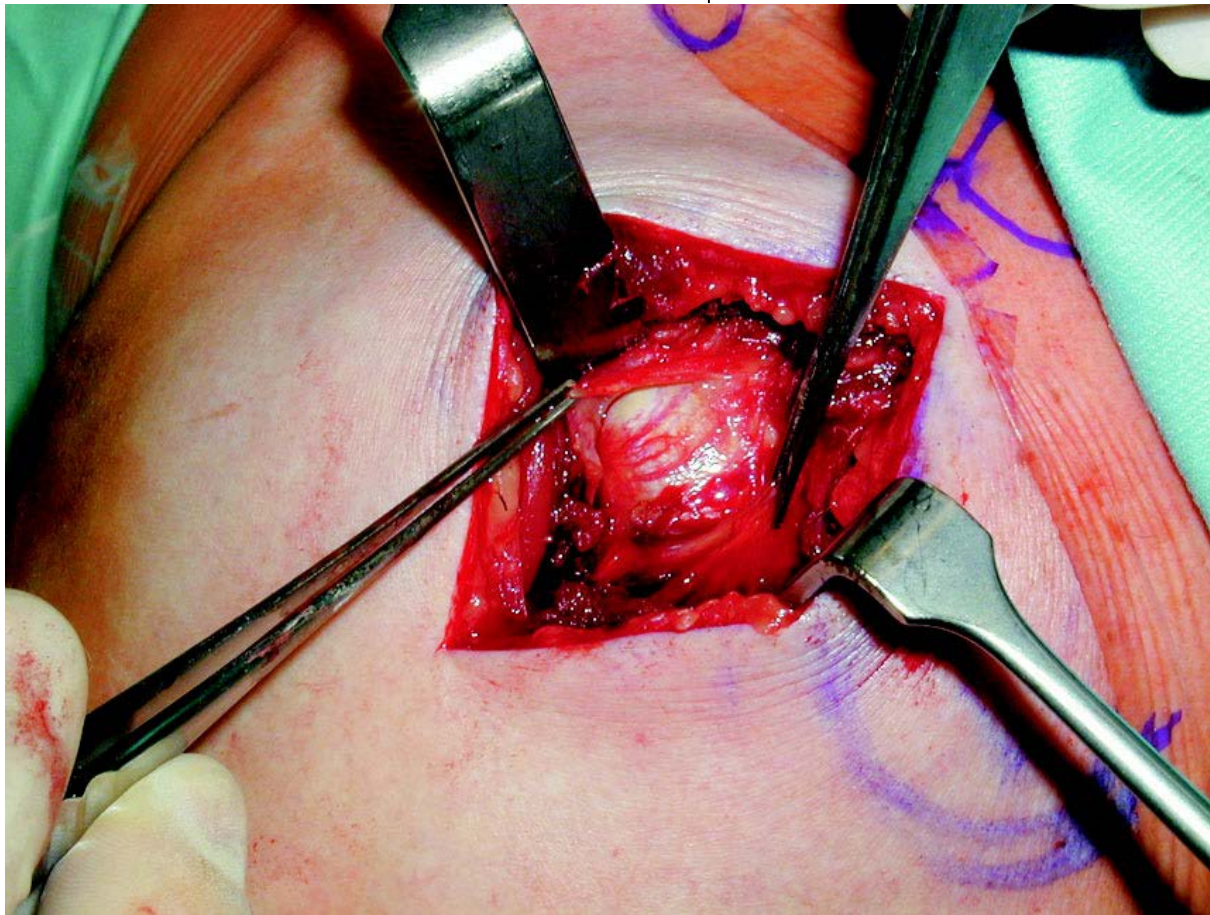
Synthes Helical Blade



# Nail Technique Dependent



# Entry point



# PLATING



# Plate Failure



# Plating

Hertel: No purchase in head- Tuberososites entrap the head.



# One third tubular double plating



Wanner: equivalent  
to locked plating

# AO LOCKED PLATE

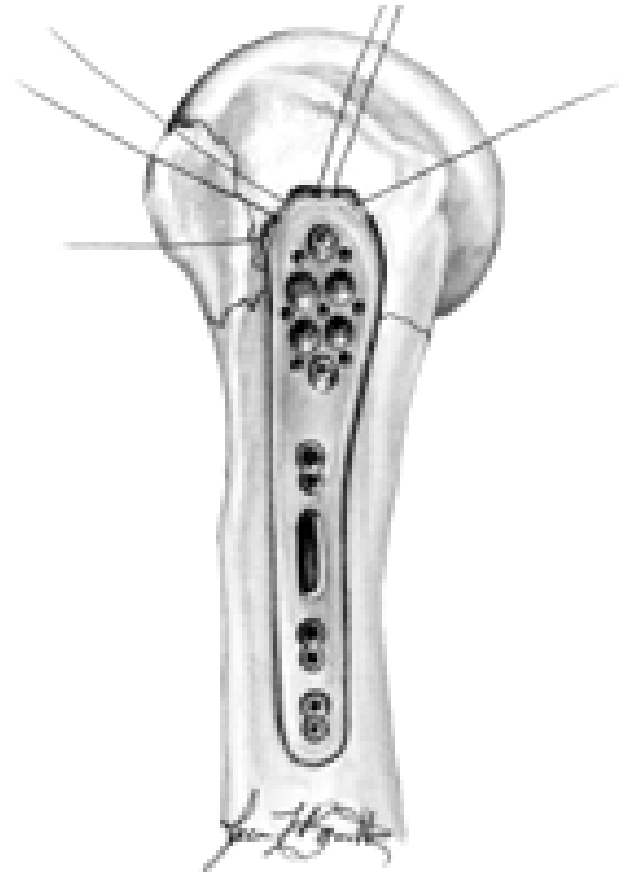
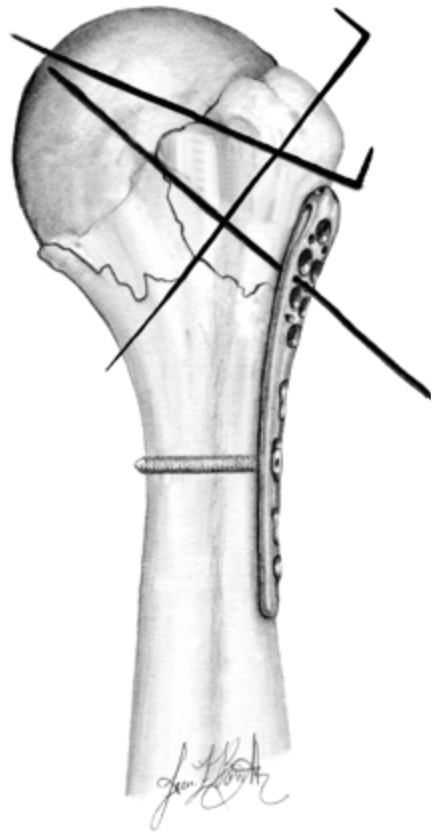


Anatomic reduction gives good results with even if AVN

Varus poor predictor of success

Intact medial hinge

# AO LOCKED PLATE





# Locked Plating Advantages

Siffri JOT 06: Better torsional stiffness than blade plates, equal bending

Edwards JBJS 06 Better in cyclical torsion than nails

# Suture Plate to avoid impingement



# Complications

49% TOTAL

Varus malunion 16%

AVN 10%

Screw Penetration 8%

Impingement 6%

Infection 4%

Sproul Injury 2011

# Complications

34% Complication

14% Screw Penetration

Sudamp JBJS 2009

# Superior Approach :Gardner

JOT 2006: vasc status

CORR 2005: axillary nerve

Hussey and Reyes



# Objectives

Supplement our current surgical treatment strategies

Less invasive option

Less periosteal stripping

Less risk of iatrogenic osteonecrosis

Popularize this approach as a relatively safe option

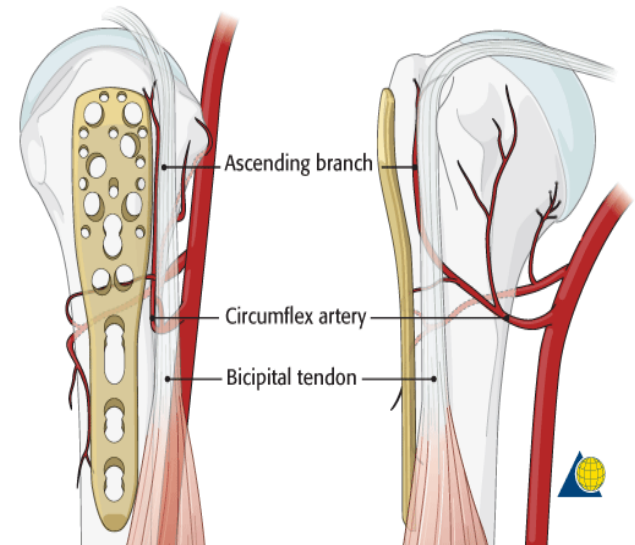


Image courtesy of AO Foundation

# Early results

Roderer JOT 2011 : Screw penetration 17%, AVN 5.5% (NCB plate)

Gardner JOT 2008 : 52 pts no nerve injury, quick DASH 25.

JOT 2007 Gardner : Medial Support

# Malunion/Nonunion



Intramedullary Fibula strut  
graft with locked plate  
90 degree blade plate



# Malunion/Nonunion

Boileau JSES 01:

Worst outcomes if  
Greater tuberosity  
osteotomy performed

Better Results with Acute  
Hemi than conversion

Antuna JSES 02

Norris JSES 95

# Bilboquet

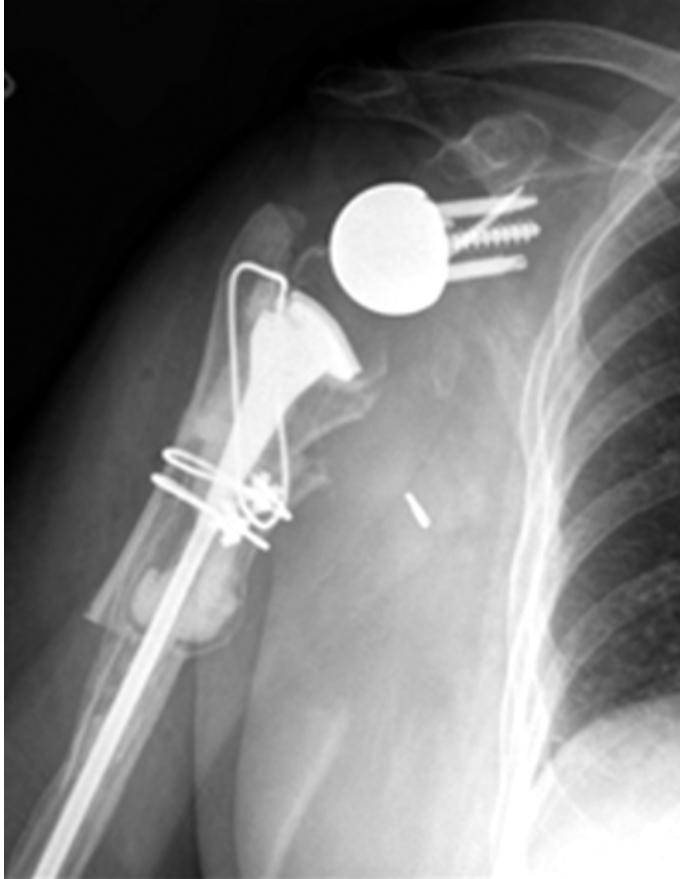


# Hemiarthroplasty



Better if index procedure  
Early results better than tx  
for nonunion  
Tuberosity osteotomy =  
poor results

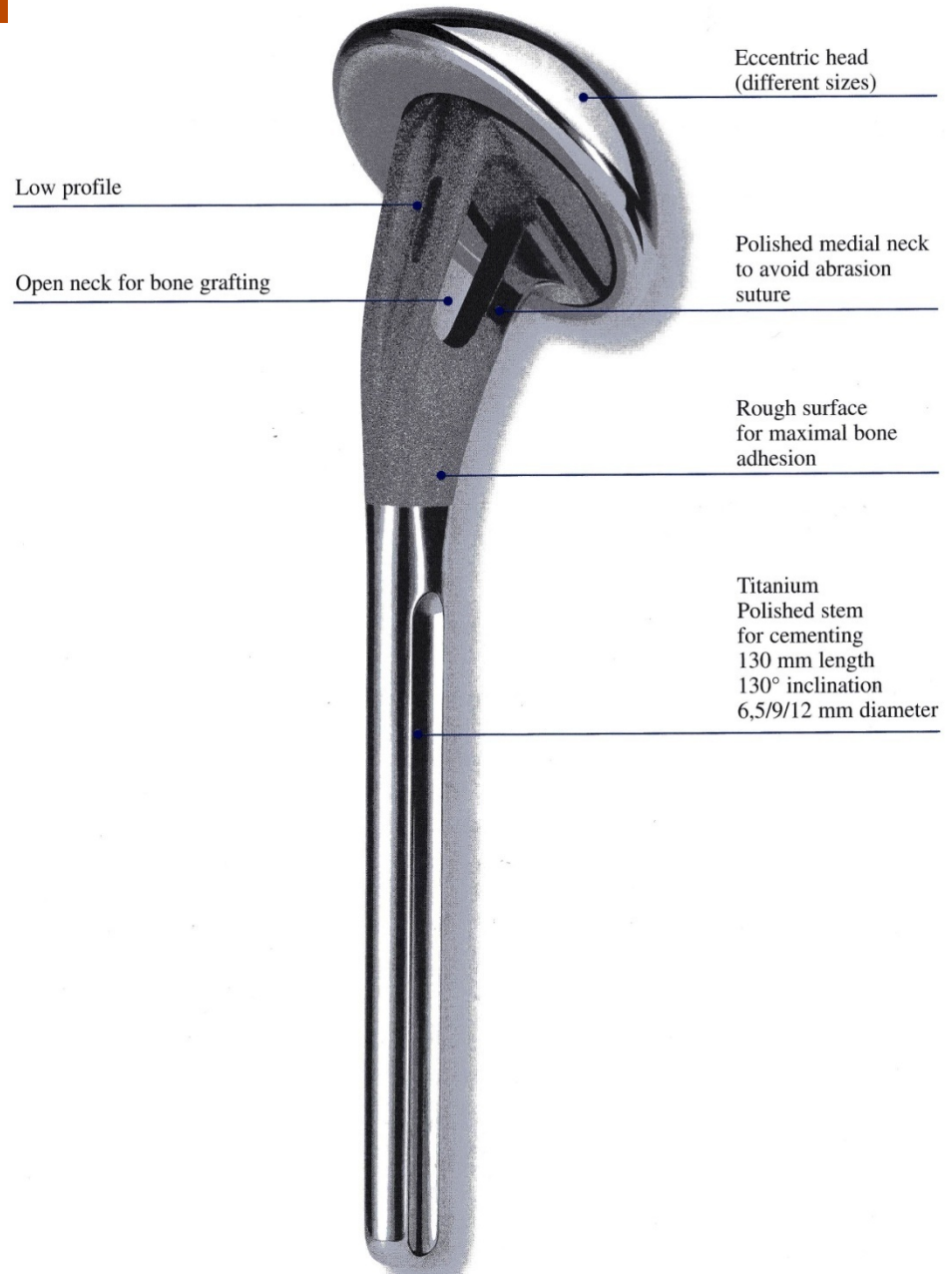
# Ultimate Revision?



The prosthesis

# HEMIARTHROPLASTY

## AEQUALIS



# Indications for Hemiarthroplasty

True four-part fractures and fracture-dislocations

Selected three-part fractures

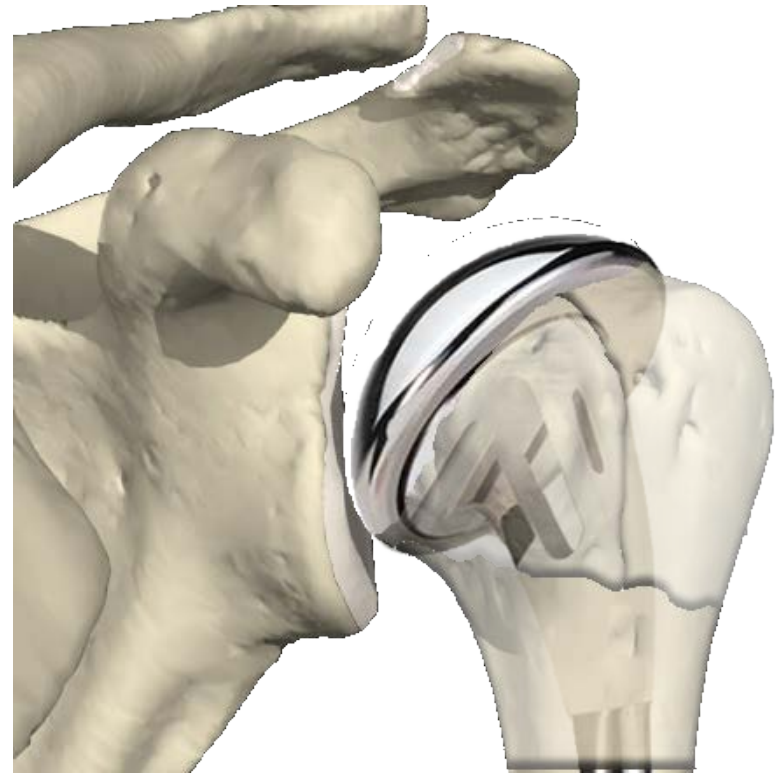
- Elderly/low demand, osteoporosis, comminution

Head-splitting fractures

Anatomic neck fractures that cannot be adequately reduced and internally fixed

Impression fractures

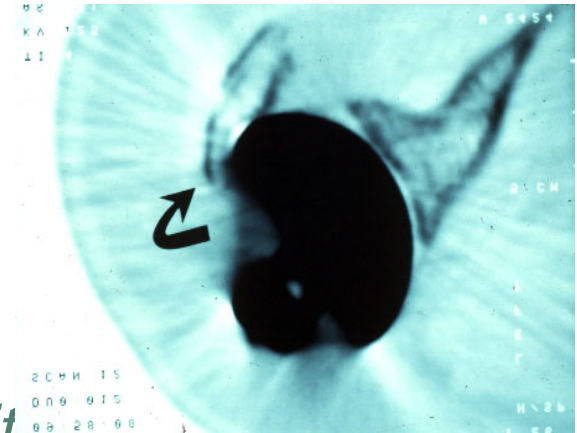
- >40% of the articular surface



# Concerns with HHR in Proximal Humerus Fractures

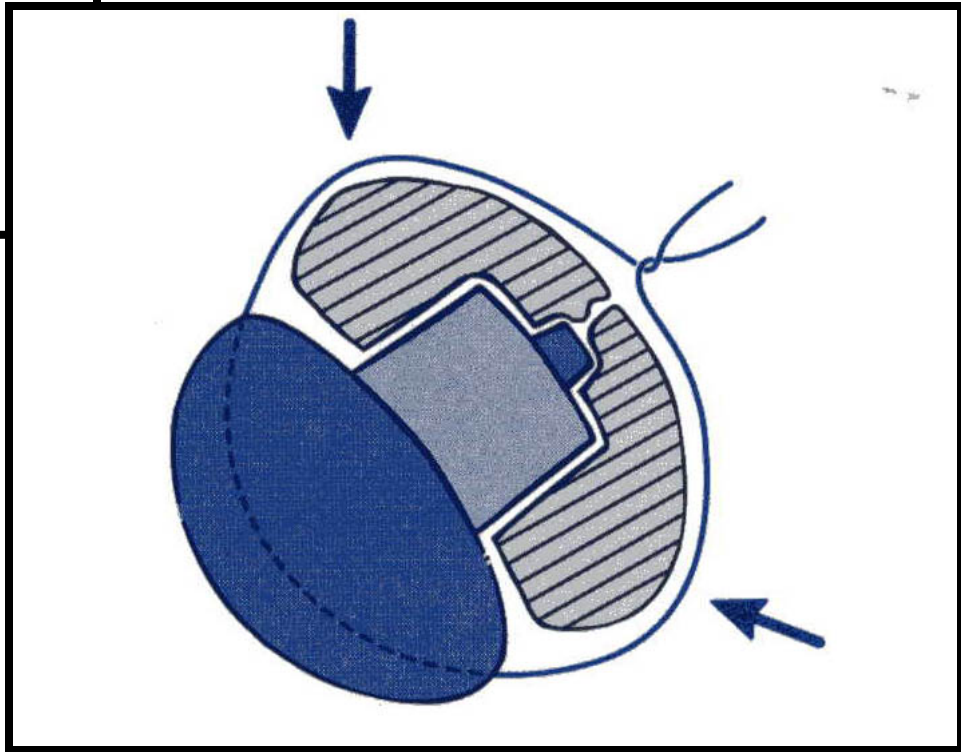
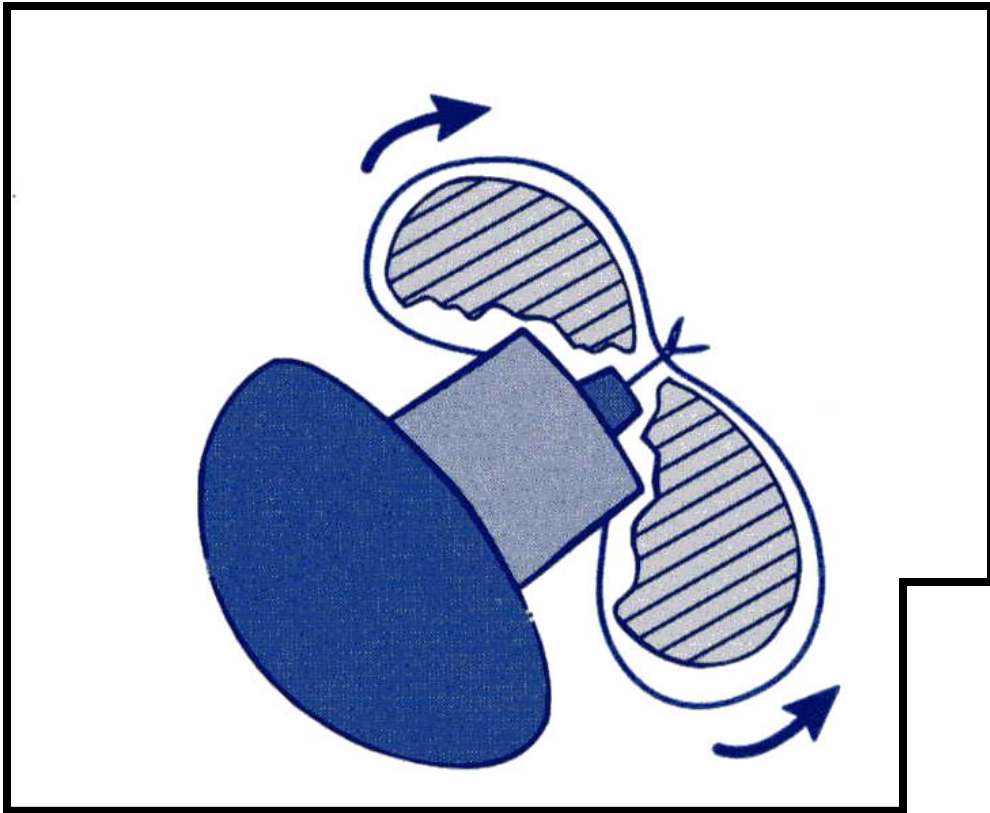
Factors associated with a poor functional result:

- **Malposition of the prosthesis**
  - Too proud (15%)
  - Too low (29%)
  - Excess retroversion (14%)
- **Migration of the GT**
  - Posterior (29%)
  - Superior (17%)

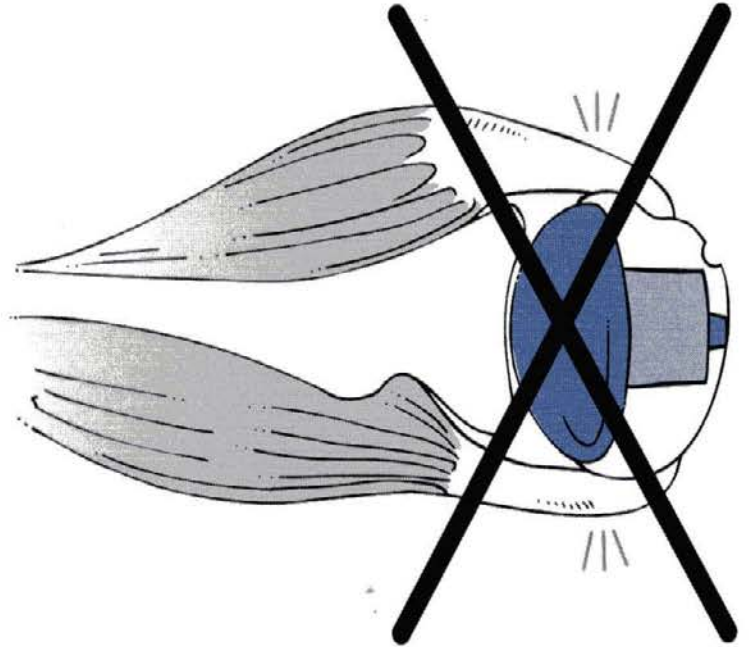
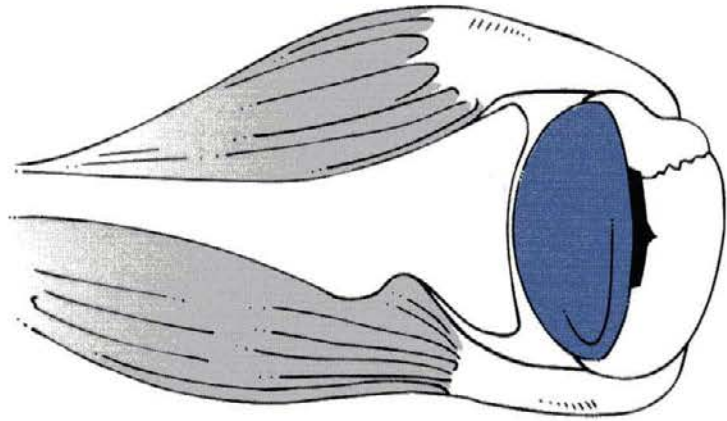


*Correlation between prosthesis positioning and tuberosity migration.*

Boileau, Walch, Trojani, Romeo, et al-1998





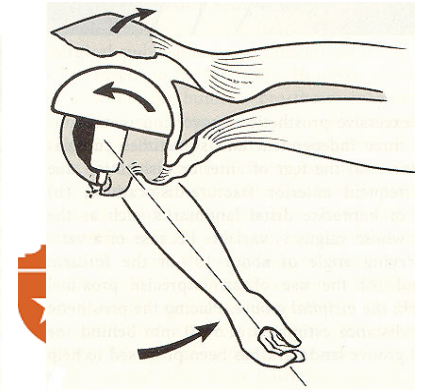
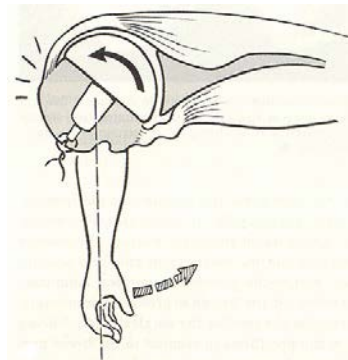
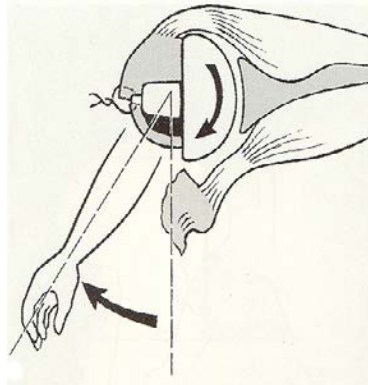
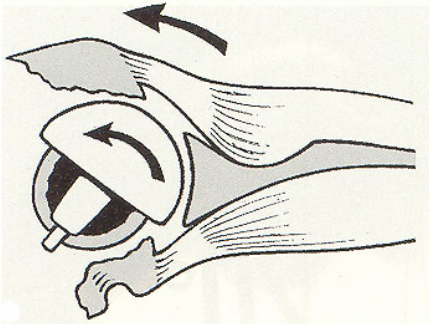


# Concerns with HHR in Proximal Humerus Fractures

## Prosthesis Positioning and GT Migration

Too much retroversion...

1. GT over tensioning
2. Suture breakage
3. GT malunion/nonunion



# The Results:

## Malposition / malunion of greater tuberosity:

	Aequalis-Standard Prosthesis	Aequalis-Open Prosthesis	Aequalis-Fracture Prosthesis
Number of cases reviewed	300	52	31
Initial malposition of the greater tuberosity	30%	24%	22%
Migration of the greater tuberosity	26%	13%	10%
Nonunion/Malunion of the greater tuberosity	49%	36%	25%



# Conclusions about positioning:

Malposition of the prosthesis is associated with tuberosity complications.

Tuberosity complications were then associated with poor functional results.

Patients who were not immobilized were two times more likely to have tuberosity migration.

U.S. surgeons traditionally use different rehab program.

“Frozen shoulder” has treatment, failed fracture does not.

# Tornier's Answer to the disadvantages of Hemiarthroplasty

## A Stem Specifically Designed for Fractures

Low profile metaphyseal body.

Metaphyseal window for bone grafting.

Polished medial neck to prevent suture breakage

Hydroxyapatite coated = faster bony ingrown

# Fracture Hemi Designs



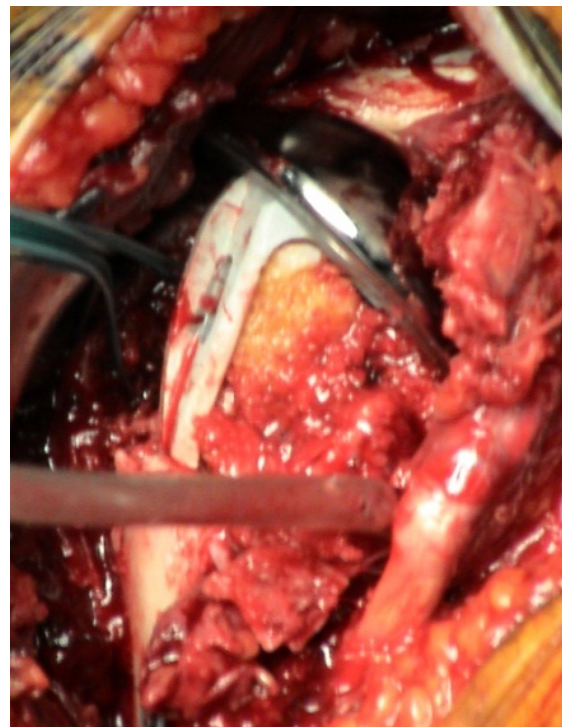
Orthopaedics



# Metaphyseal Window for Bone Grafting

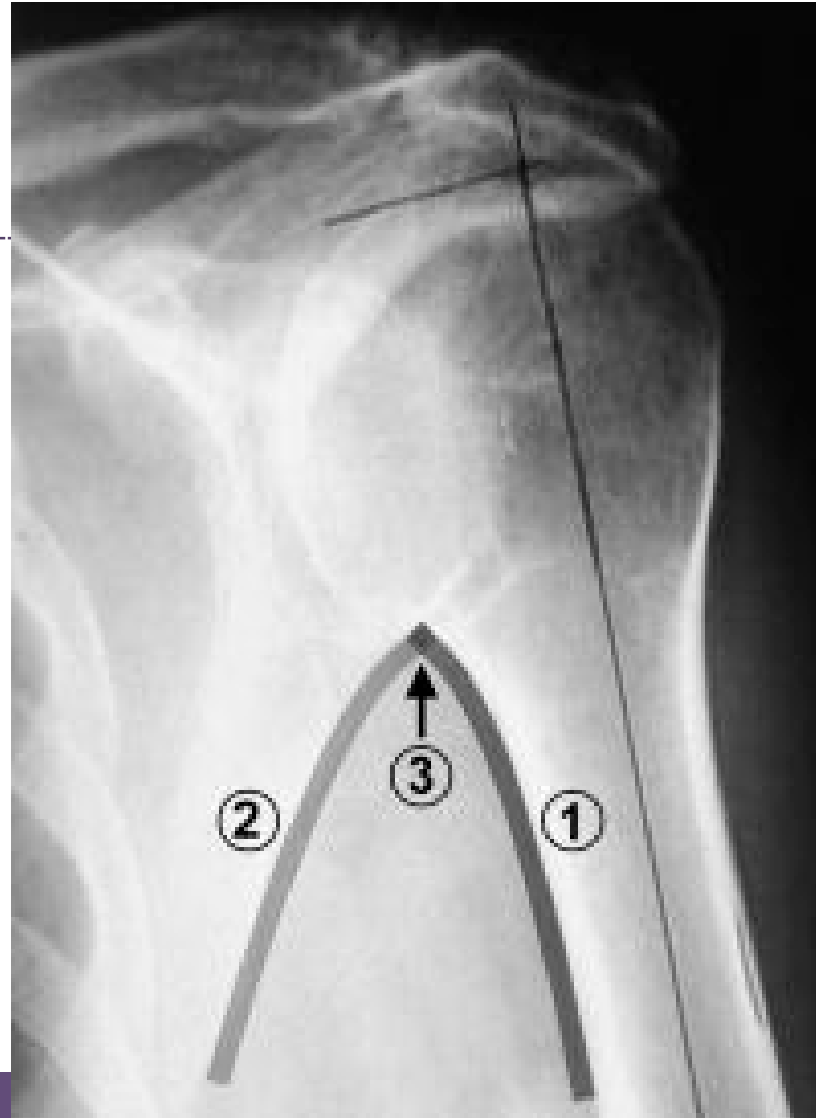
Create graft from HH.

Pack bone around prosthesis, avoid cement in metaphysis



alth

# GOTHIC ARCH TECHNIQUE





# GUIDES TO RECONSTRUCTION

Estimation

Kerlix

Jigs

Trial and Implant markings



# Planning :4 measurements

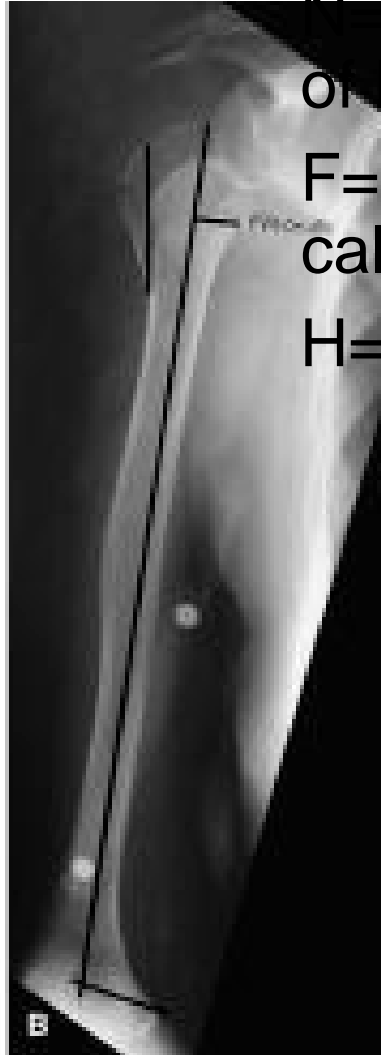
## 2 pre-op

- H(fracture height)
- G(GT height)

## 2 intra-op

- Gothic Arch visual
- Measurement of actual GT height

# Gothic Arch radiographs

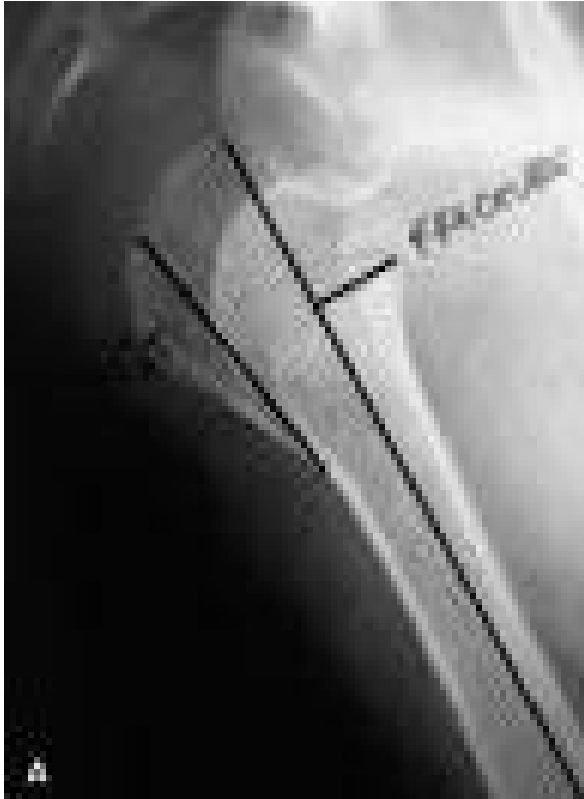


N = med epicondyle to top of head on normal arm

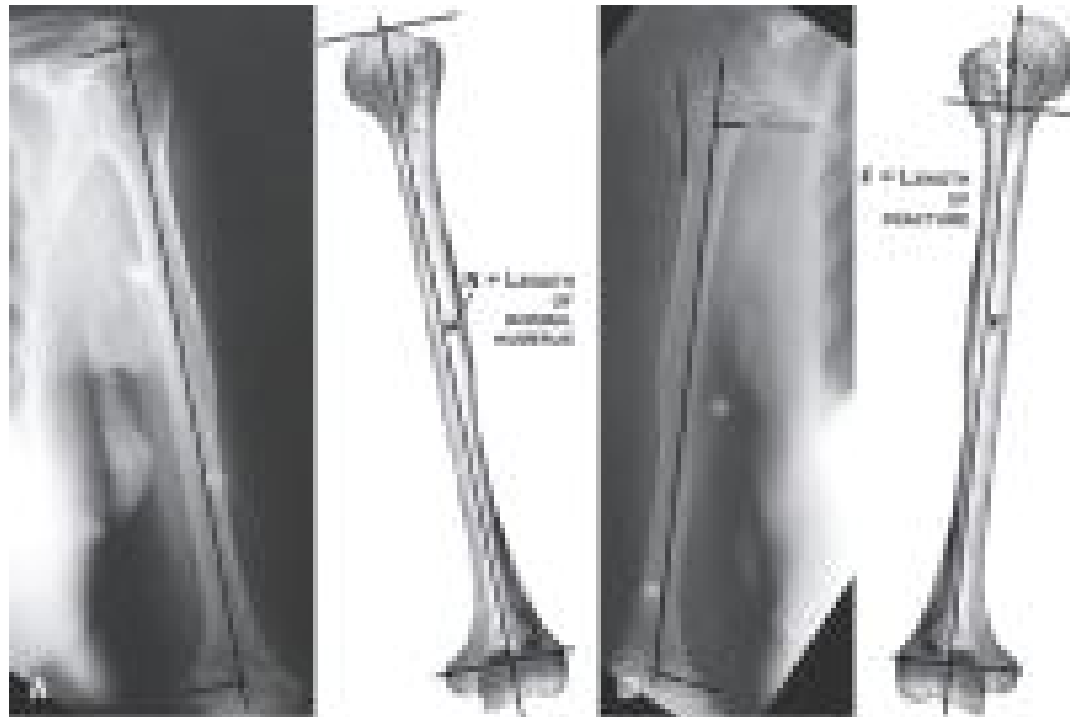
F = med epic to medial calcar on fx arm

$H = N - F$

# Gothic arch technique



G= Greater Tuberosity  
height on Fractured arm



### Calculations to Restore Gothic Arch

#### Normal side

Ruler  
 Hgt 10.1cm  
 Actual 10.1cm  
 Magnif. 1.02cm

#### Measured length (M)

Hgt 20.0cm  
 Actual 19.8cm

#### Fracture side

Ruler  
 Hgt 10.1cm  
 Actual 10.0cm  
 Magnif. 1.21cm

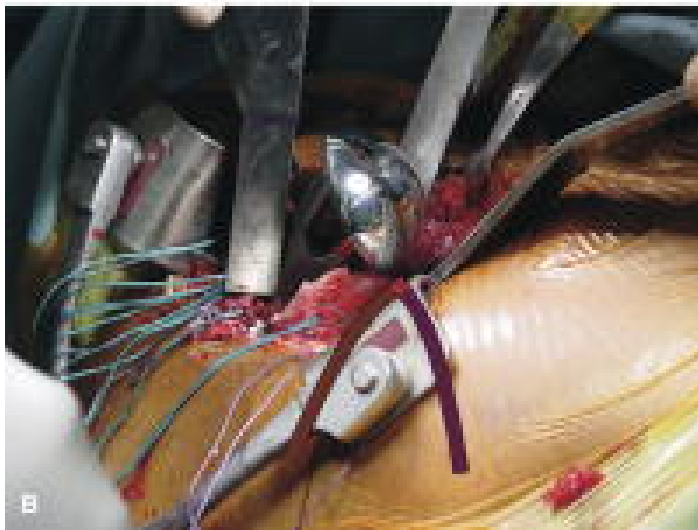
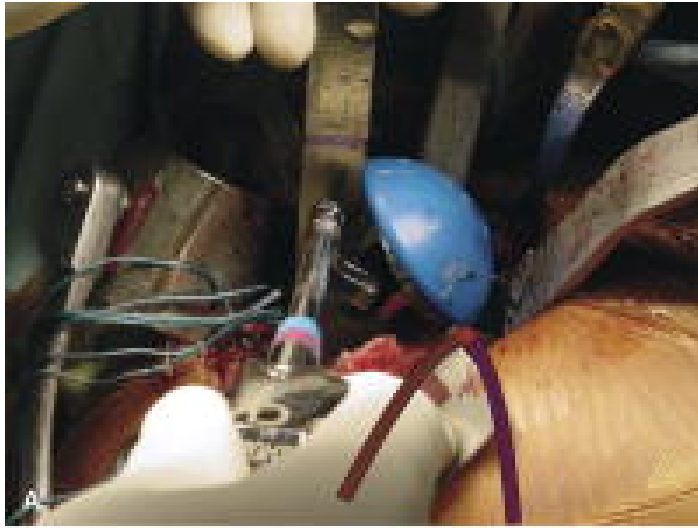
#### Fa (length Ft)

Hgt 20.0cm  
 Actual 25.5cm

- Step 1. Ft to top of head H - Ft = H  
 Actual H (20.0 cm) minus Actual Ft (25.5 cm) Equals H (4.5 cm)



# Gothic Arch technique



Errors that distort this arch

- Incorrect height (too high)
- No reconstruction of medial calcar
- Incorrect medial eccentricity of head or head sizing too big

# Gothic Arch



Intra-op Greater tuberosity measurement should be within 5mm of x-ray  
Greater Tuberosity 3-5mm below head.

# Restored Arch





# The Results

**TABLE 1.** Results of shoulder replacement for fractures for two groups divided based on mean active anterior elevation either above or below 120°

No.	Age	Mean ASES Score	AAE	GT healed?	Mean time from injury to surg	Pain (0–10 scale)
14	79 yrs <sup>57-605</sup>	42	96°	9 (64%)	36 days	3.6
18	65 yrs	66	140°	18 (100%)	6 days	1.7

$P < 0.03$  for all parameters.

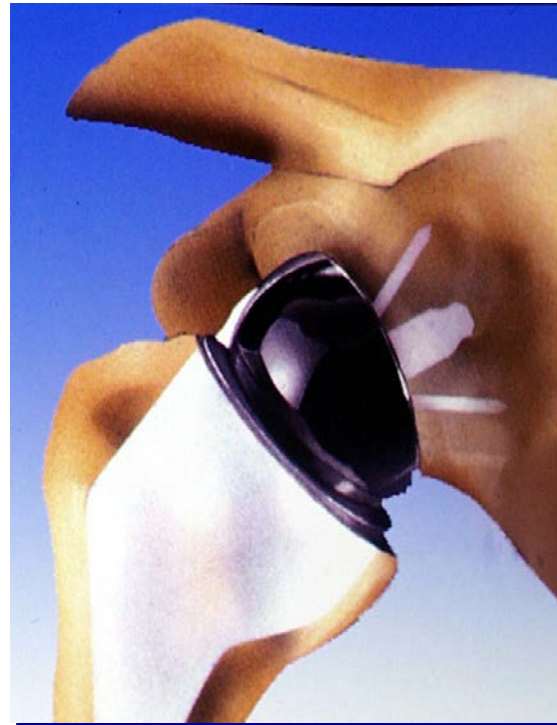
# REVERSE TOTAL SHOULDER



**The idea : “ a prosthesis which relied solely on the deltoid for both movement and stability ”**



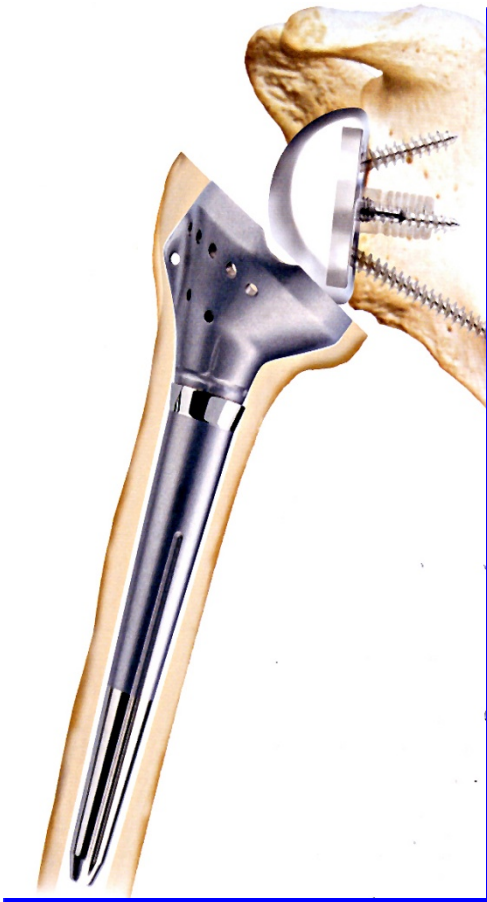
**Paul Grammont**



**Reverse ball & socket Prosthesis  
...but with a large ball & no neck**

# Grammont Design Reversed Prosthesis

## The Concept

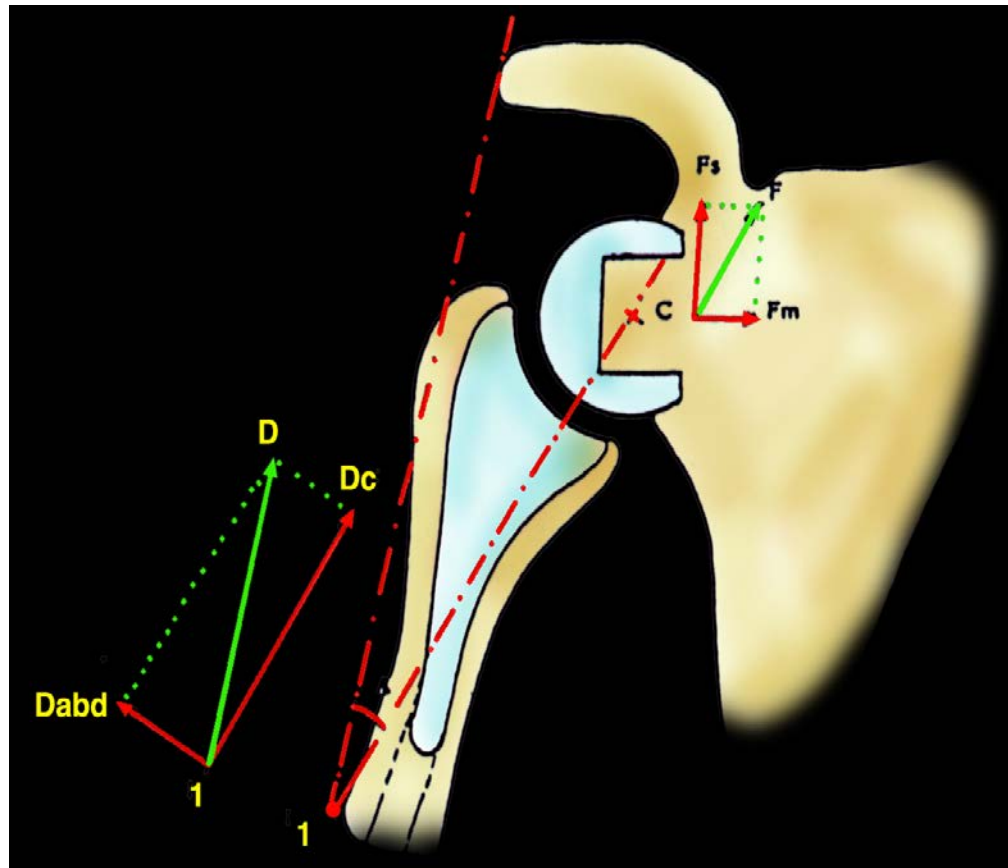


A prosthesis designed

- to function only with the Deltoid
- to be self-stable
- to eliminate the risk of glenoid loosening

# Grammont Design Reversed Prosthesis

Designed to function only with the Deltoid



Increasing the deltoid power to overcome weakness of other muscles

# REVERSE FOR ACUTE FX

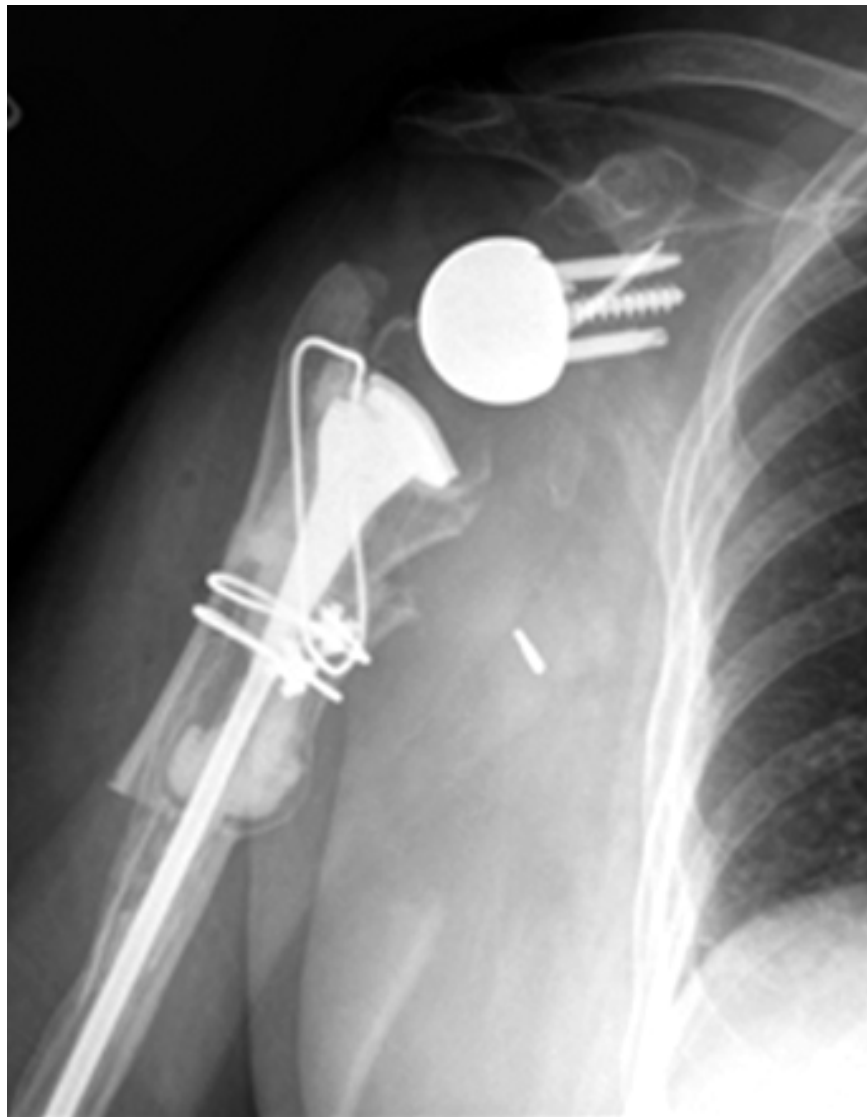
Gallinet et al,  
OrthopTrSurgRes09: 40  
pts, retrospective, 21  
Hemi, 19 Reverse. Better  
results with reverse but  
hemi results worse than  
literature

Young, Poon, et al. ANZ J  
Surg 10 : equivalent results  
with reverse and hemi

REPAIR tuberosities if  
possible



# CONVERSION OF FAILED HEMI TO REVERSE

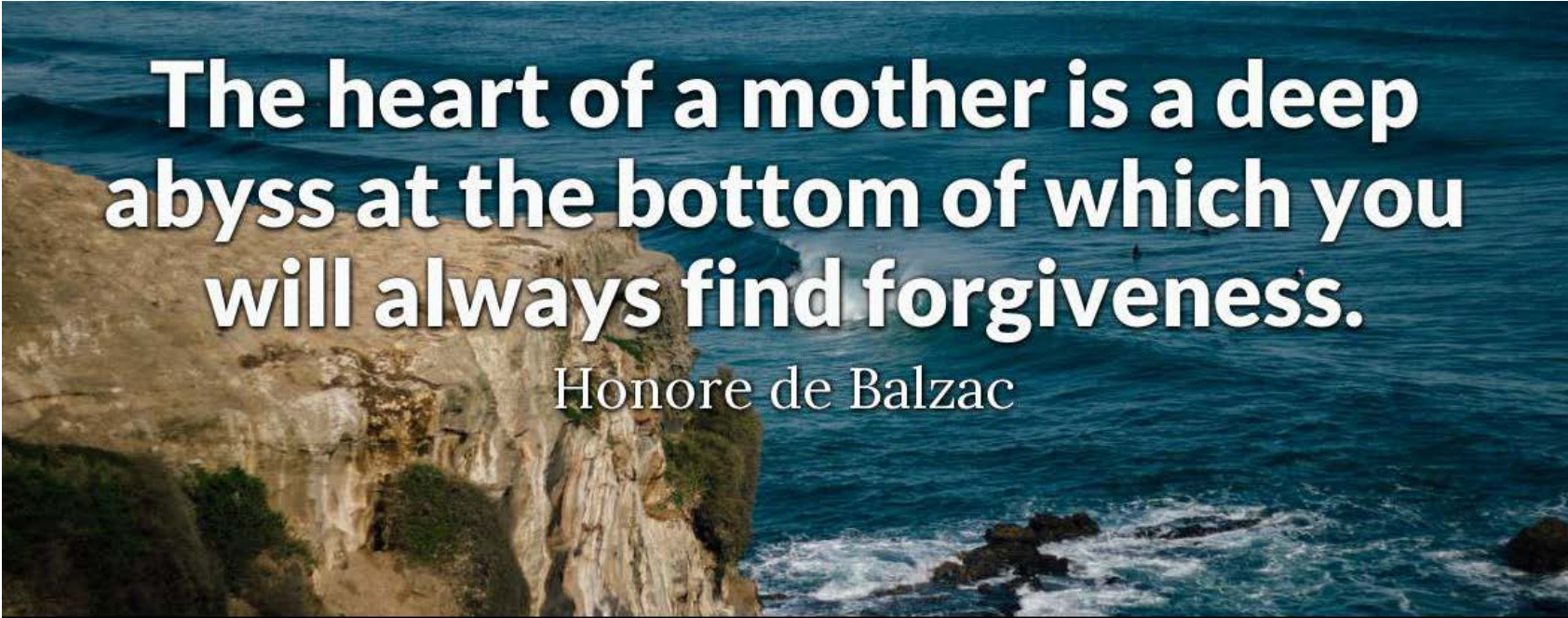


Levy, Frankle et al. JBJS  
07 :Convert failed hemi to  
reverse : Add allograft  
improves results

# PLATFORM







**The heart of a mother is a deep  
abyss at the bottom of which you  
will always find forgiveness.**

Honore de Balzac

It is by going down into the abyss that  
we recover the treasures of life. Where  
you stumble, there lies your treasure.

Joseph Campbell

THANK YOU

