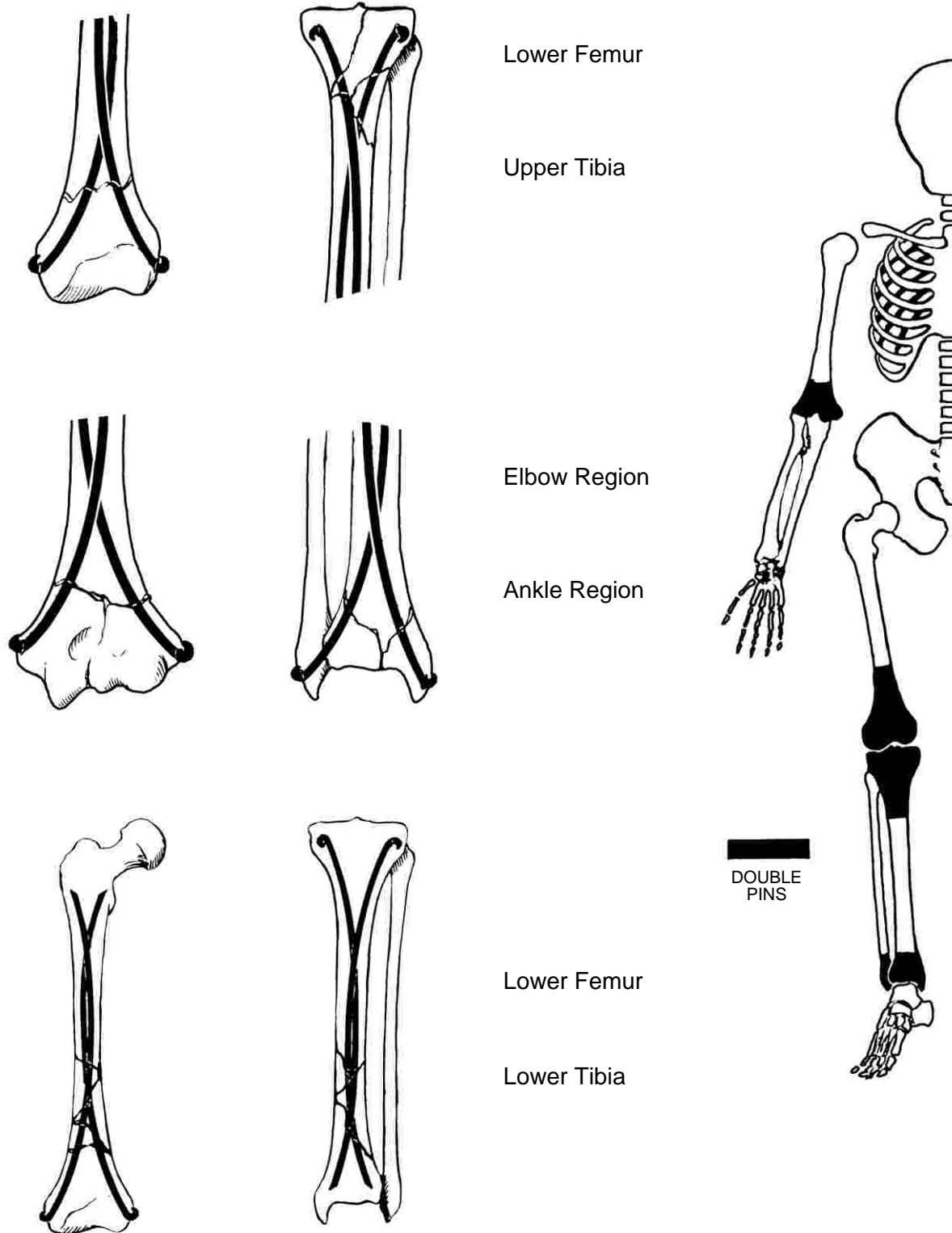
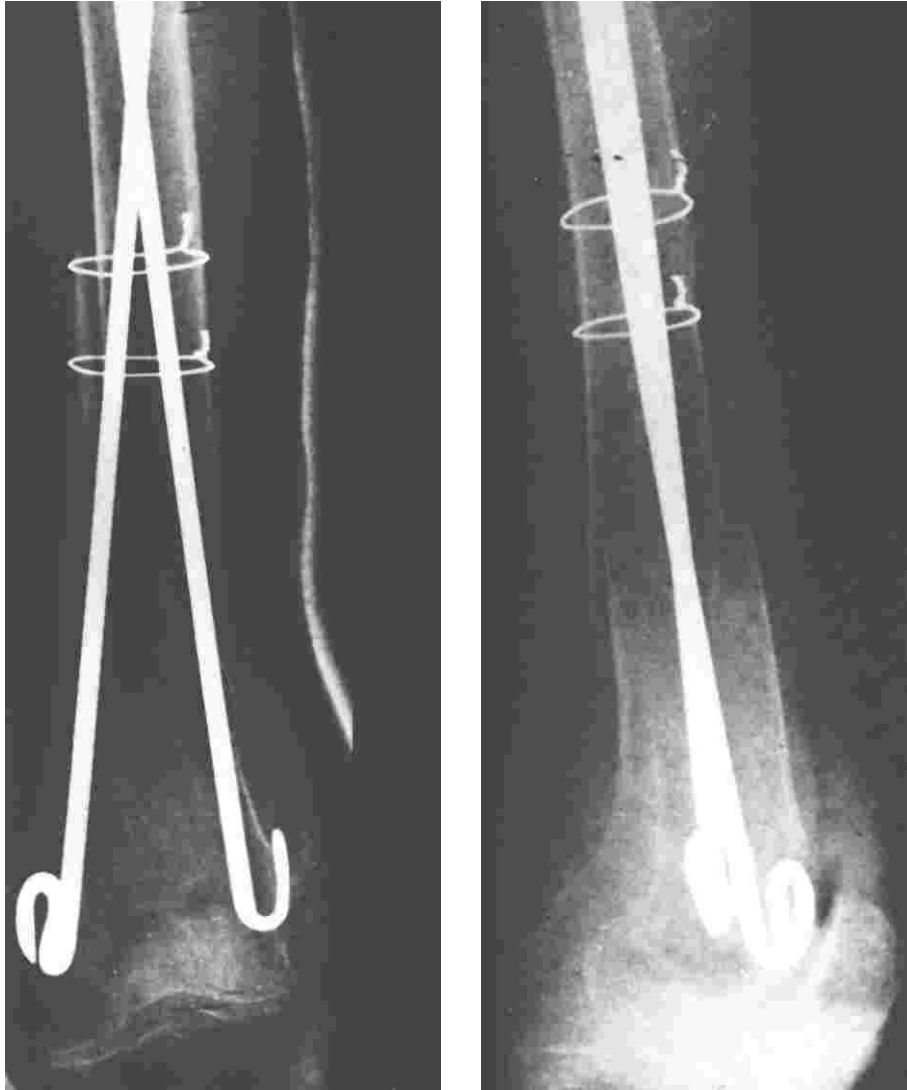


27 DOUBLE PINNING: SIMILAR ANATOMICAL AREAS



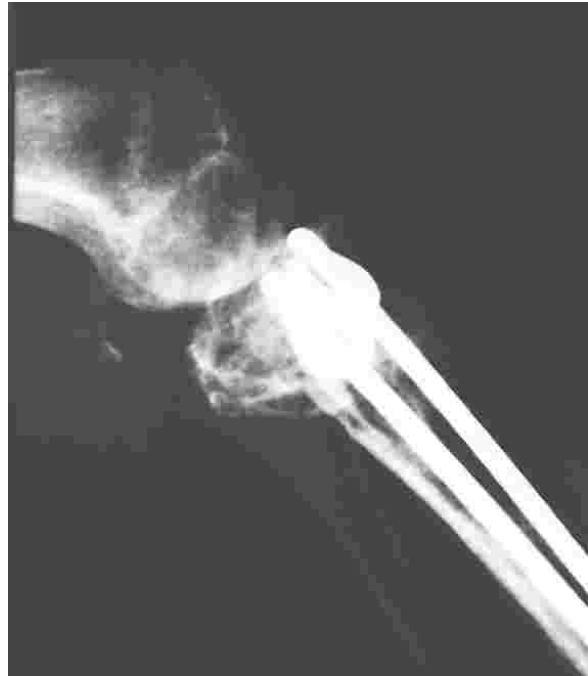
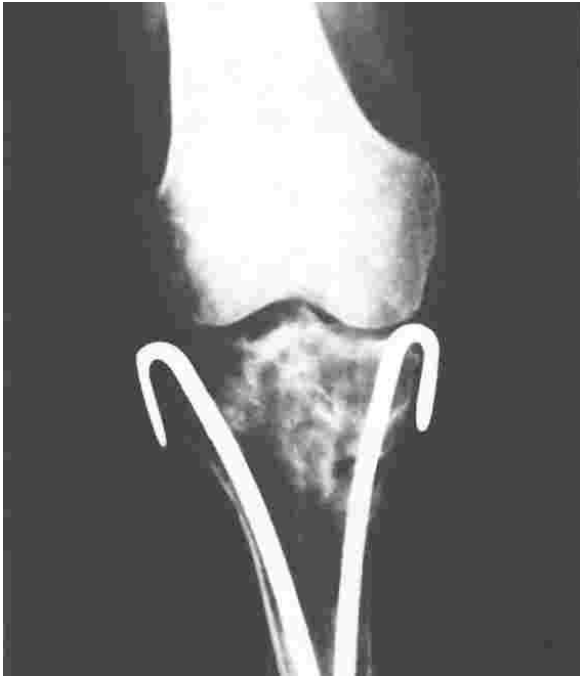
The Loop Head Pin



Osteoporotic Femur

Long spiral fracture of the lower third of an extremely osteoporotic femur. Note the enormous medullary cavity with very thin cortex. In this type bone, the heads of the regular Rush pins tend to migrate into the bone with loss of fixation. The loop head prevents this to a large degree and with the help of a long leg KES dressing permits the patient to be out of bed and ambulatory quickly.

Because of the large medullary canal, there is tendency for the pins to migrate distally. This can be prevented to some degree by using long pins which extend well into the proximal shaft, and by curving the shaft of the pin. The pins will usually be tolerated until healing is secure and they can be removed.



Bag-O'-Bones Tibial Condyles

This was a compression injury due to a fall on the flexed knee. Reduction was accomplished by traction with the knee fully extended. Closed pinning was done using loop head pins to prevent migration through fracture lines.

Long leg KES dressing worn for two months with the knee in full extension for fear that flexion of the knee might produce recurrence of deformity of posterior portion of the tibial plateau. Full function regained at three months.