The Outcome In Elbow Reconstruction Surgery Using Palmaris Longus Graft In HTAA

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INTRODUCTION:
The elbow is the second most commonly dislocated major joint in adults. This study is to observe the outcome of radial collateral ligament reconstruction in neglected elbow dislocation /instability patient

MATERIALS & METHODS:
Patients were selected from the post reconstruction elbow surgery which already underwent elbow radial collateral ligament reconstruction from October 2016. The participant were interviewed, assessed and scored by using the standard questionnaire. We are using 4 type of scoring system to assess the elbow function which is:

a) DASH scoring
b) Khalfayan Elbow assessment
c) Mayo Elbow Performance Index (MEPI)
d) Hospital Special Surgery (HSS)

Figure 1.a pre and post-operative AP view and Figure 1.b lateral view pre and post of the lateral elbow radiograph

Figure 2.a: flexion of elbow and in pronation; Figure 2.b: full flexion and supination and Figure 2.c: full extension

Table 1: Outcome of the postoperative patient

DISCUSSIONS:
Palmaris Longus tendon graft so far giving good static and dynamic stability of the Elbow joint for Radial collateral ligament reconstruction with good outcome in term of shoulder function and range of motion. There are other tendon suitable for graft such as the hamstring tendon (semitendinosa and gracilis), and Flexor Hallucis Longus. There is other study involving other tendon as graft such as reported by Savoie et al in athlete had elbow reconstruction using the either by hamstring tendon (semitendinosa or gracilis) with 110 of 116 patients had returned to competition, with 88% returning to their previous level of sport or better.

CONCLUSION:
Palmaris longus transfer had excellent result for the entire patient who had pure elbow.

REFERENCES: