Case Study
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A 56-year-old female with an extra-articular distal radius fracture was treated with an Acu-Loc 2 plate and Callos Bone Void Filler.
Impacted Extra-articular Radius Fracture

Patient History
A 56-year-old left hand dominant female slipped on ice on the sidewalk and fell onto her left wrist 6 weeks prior to presentation. She sustained an extra-articular distal radius fracture that was initially casted after closed reduction at an outside facility. The fracture collapsed while in the cast with recurrence of the initial deformity and the patient presented for a second opinion. In addition to the “dinner-fork” deformity, her radiographs demonstrated 12 mm shortening and 30 degrees of dorsal angulation of the distal radius. The patient was offered surgery for reduction and fixation of the fracture. It was anticipated that there would be a metaphyseal void in the radius after correction of the deformity.
Treatment

At surgery, soft tissue release was followed by fixation of the Acu-Loc® 2 plate to the distal fragment with locking screws. Volar tilt was restored as the plate was clamped to the radial shaft. A “push-pull” screw was placed in the radius cortex proximal to the plate for placement of a lamina spreader for gradual distraction and restoration of radius height. After fixation to the shaft was completed, Callos® Impact bone void filler putty was mixed and carefully packed into the 9 x 9 x 22 mm metaphyseal void.

Postoperative Care

The patient was allowed to start wrist and hand rehabilitation with a removable splint two weeks after surgery. The patient regained full range of motion of her left wrist three months post operatively. The patient subsequently returned a year later with symptoms of hand numbness. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome was diagnosed and surgery was offered. The patient requested removal of the radius plate implant at the time of her carpal tunnel release. X-rays demonstrated healing of the distal radius fracture with anatomical alignment and remodeling and partial incorporation of the Callos. A CT scan was performed to confirm bony integrity and demonstrated abundant bony bridging all around the Callos and cancellous bone ingrowth into the Callos. The device explantation and carpal tunnel release were uneventful. There was no soft tissue inflammation or foreign body reaction around the plate or Callos and the visible Callos was well integrated in the radius metaphysis.

Discussion

Callos remodels like normal bone with gradual resorption by osteoclastic activity and ingrowth of trabecular bone. Callos is especially advantageous in filling bone voids around metaphyseal fractures with locked plate fixation to prevent metaphyseal collapse during the initial phase of rehabilitation.
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