Percutaneous Fixation of Acute Scaphoid Fracture

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ABSTRACT
Objective: To evaluate the clinical outcome of patients with acute scaphoid fractures treated by percutaneous screw fixation.

Patients and Methods: The technique using 3.0 mm titanium short-threaded cannulated screws, which have a self-tapping function, is reported. In a retrospective study of 21 patients from January 2001 to June 2003, the union rate, time for radiological union, range of wrist motion, and grip strength were assessed.

Results: The radiological union rate was 100% at a mean time of 13.5 weeks although clinical union occurred much earlier. Patients had rapid functional recovery. The range of motion almost returned to normal. Removal of the screw was straightforward.

Conclusion: Percutaneous fixation may be the mainstay of treatment for non-displaced or minimally displaced acute scaphoid fracture.

Key Words: Outcome, Percutaneous screw fixation, Scaphoid fracture