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Basic principles of fracture fixation

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Fracture is the disruption of the integrity of the bone tissue, resulting in pathological deformity and loss of bone support function and pain. Fracture healing can be divided into two groups; First, Primary or direct recovery with internal remodeling and second, Secondary or indirect healing with callus formation. In determining the type of fixation, what we decide is actually what type of bone healing we expect. Absolute stability or non-rigid fixation?

In determining the stability, the anatomical position of the fracture, the type of fracture and the condition of the soft tissue play a decisive role. there are 3 important points to consider when deciding all of these. fixation must be continued after the decision. Restoring the stability in the fracture area (thus, functional continuity is maintained). Minimize pain associated with pathologic movement in the fracture line.

Thus, there different types of implants and surgery types that we can choose for fixation.

Biography

Erol Kaya is an Orthopaedics and Traumatology Surgeon in Merzifon Kara Mustafa Pasa Devlet Hastanesi. From Feb 2013 to November 2019 he was working as a Orthopaedic surgen at Dokuz Eylul Universitesi. He is an Clinical ESSKA Fellow as Sports Traumatology and Arthroscopic Surgery at Evangelisches Krankenhaus Wien, March 2018. Fellow (Imperial College London) (Hip and Knee Arthroplasty) at Epsom and St. Helier University Hospitals NHS Trust on DISC Sports and Spine Center, May 2017.

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