

## Free Papers C

### [O68] MANAGEMENT OF INFECTIOUS FRACTURES WITH “CEMENT-PLATE COMPLEX” (CPC) METHOD

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**Aim:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the outcomes of internal fixation of cement and plating complex (CPC) after post-traumatic infection of the tibia or femur fractures.

**Method:** The study included 105 patients (48 female and 57 male). The mean age of patients was 46.6 years (range, 16-74 years). There were 47 femur and 68 tibia fractures. The mean follow-up period was 20.7 months (range, 14-36 months). The study comprised 81 open and 24 closed fractures. External fixator was used in 23, plate in 64, and intramedullary nail in 18 patients for initial surgery. Deep infection was diagnosed via clinical findings, laboratory parameters, and microbiological evaluation.

**Results:** Deep infection was diagnosed within a mean period of 6.5 days (range, 2-10 days). The infecting organism was methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in 16, methicillin-sensitive staphylococcus aureus (MSSA) in 65, pseudomonas auroginosa in 11, and enterobacteriaceae in 12 patients. Union achieved in all patients. Mean time to union was 24(range, 16-42) weeks. Delayed union was observed in 4 patients who required additional surgeries.

**Conclusions:** The CPC is an effective alternative method in the treatment of deep infection encountered after internal or external fixation for the tibia, or femur fractures.