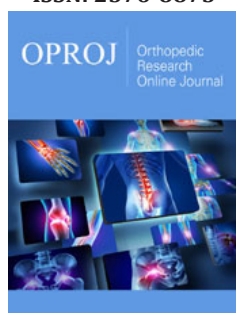


Comparative Study of Functional Outcome Between Proximal Humeral Nailing and Philos Plating for Neer's Type Two-, Three-, Four - Proximal Humeral Fractures

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Abstract

Background: Proximal humeral nail and PHILOS plate fixation for the proximal humeral fractures offers good anatomic fracture reduction and stable primary fixation to ensure rapid fracture healing and immediate post-operative functional therapy without prolonged immobilization.

Objectives: To assess and compare the fracture union and the functional outcome of proximal humerus fractures using proximal humeral nail and PHILOS plate.

Materials and methods: A comparative prospective study was conducted at Guntur Medical College from October 2016 to October 2018. In this study we have included a total of 34 patients randomly selected as 15 cases for PHN group and 19 cases included in PHILOS group. The follow-up period was 12 months.

Results: In our study, majority were males (73.5%) and most common mode of injury (73.5%) was RTA with Neer's 3- part (44.1%) is the most common type of fracture. out of 15 cases in the PHN group 5 cases (33.3%) had Excellent, 7 cases (46.7%) had Satisfactory, 1 case (6.7%) had satisfactory and 2 cases (13.3%) had Failure outcome. Out of 19 cases of PHILOS group, 3 cases (15.8%) had Excellent, 14 cases (73.7%) had satisfactory, 2 cases (13.3%) had Unsatisfactory outcome and there were Failure cases according to Neer's criteria. There was no significant difference (p value >0.05) between the two groups.

Conclusion: Both the treatment options are effective in treating the proximal fractures and there was no significant difference between functional outcome between the two groups at 1-year follow-up.

Keywords: Proximal humeral fractures; PHN; PHILOS plate

Introduction

Proximal humerus fractures are becoming increasingly prevalent with rapidly expanding population, accounting for 6% of all fractures in the human body [1]. Most of the humeral fractures can be treated with conservative methods, including a period of immobilization in a sling, followed by functional exercises [2]. However, to achieve satisfactory functional outcomes, displaced and unstable fractures are treated surgically [3]. It was reported that such fractures account for approximately 12.6% of all proximal humeral fractures [4]. Many surgical procedures proved to be effective including locking plates, intramedullary nails, hemiarthroplasty and reverse total shoulder replacement [5-7]. Handoll [8] reviewed two studies that compared the locking plate and intramedullary nail. Several studies [6,9-15] have focused on locking plate and intramedullary nail for treatment of displaced two-, three- and four-part proximal humeral fractures. However, an integral body of evidence was urgent regarding the outcomes of locking plate and intramedullary nail treatment for proximal humeral fractures because of advances in the methods of internal fixation devices.

The goals of surgery are to obtain anatomic fracture reduction and stable primary fixation to ensure rapid fracture healing and immediate post-operative functional therapy without prolonged immobilization [9,16]. For both devices, implant -related complications such as nail or plate impingement and secondary screw perforation have been reported [9,17,18].

The objective of this prospective observational study is to compare plate versus nail fixation of two-,three- and four- part proximal humeral fractures regarding surgical time for

intraoperative fluoroscopy, functional, functional assessment using Neer’s score and radiological assessment of quality of reduction, presence of hard ware-related complications and rate of local complications.

Materials and Methods

A prospective study was conducted in Guntur Medical College, Guntur from October 2016 to October 2018. This study included the patients with fracture of proximal humerus requiring surgical interventions, after taking their consent, were analyzed clinically and radiologically. All the patients selected for the study were evaluated as per the history & mode of injury, necessary clinical and laboratory investigations.

A total of 34 cases have been studied without any sampling procedure.

1. 15 patients underwent proximal humeral nailing
2. 19 underwent PHILOS plating.

The pre-operative and immediate post-operative X-ray were evaluated. The patients were evaluated clinically and radiologically in their subsequent follow-up every 6 weeks till fracture union and at 1 year after surgery.

The comparative studies of patients aged between 18 to 65 years with Neer’s two, three and four part proximal humeral fractures

allocated into two treatment groups; [a] PHN group and [b] PHILOS group were included for the study. Patients aged less than 17 years, pathological fractures and open fractures, periprosthetic fractures, patients medically unfit for surgery were excluded from the study.

A careful history was elicited from the patients and /or attendants to reveal the mechanism of injury and the severity of trauma. The patients were then assessed clinically to evaluate their general condition and the local injury. In general condition, the vital signs were recorded. Care was taken to detect shock and any associated injuries. Local examination of the injured arm, revealed the attitude of the limb to be flexed at the elbow, adducted at the shoulder and supported with the other hand at the elbow. Swelling, deformity, loss of function and nerve injury were looked for and noted. Palpation revealed tenderness, abnormal mobility, crepitus and of the affected shoulder. Distal vascularity was assessed by radial artery pulsations, capillary refilling, pallor and paresthesia at fingertips.

Standard radiography of the shoulder, such as anteroposterior and axillary views, were obtained. The shoulder and elbow joints were included in each view. The limb was immobilized in a U-Slab with sling. Injectable analgesics were given. The operative procedure and its advantages were explained in detail to each patient and an informed consent was obtained. The patients posted for surgery were subjected to routine investigations (Figure 1-4).

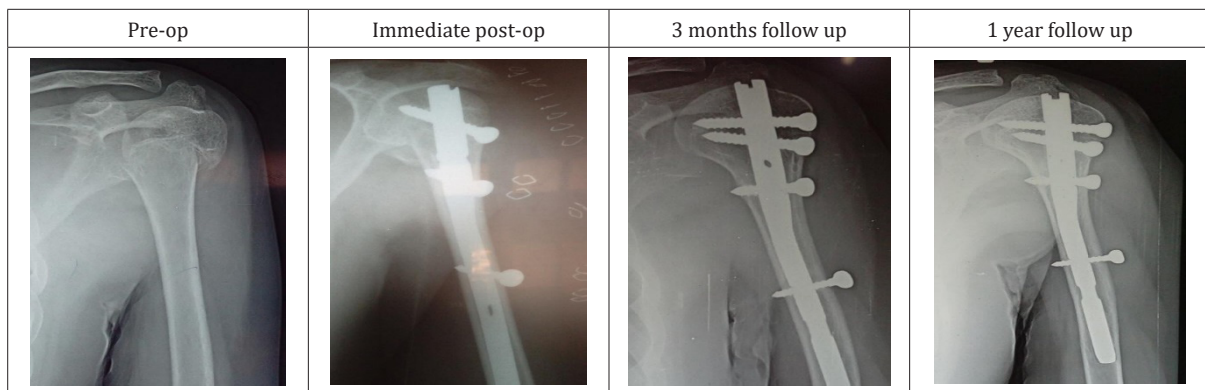


Figure 1: Radiographs of fracture of surgical neck of humerus with PHN.



Figure 2: Range of movements with PHN.

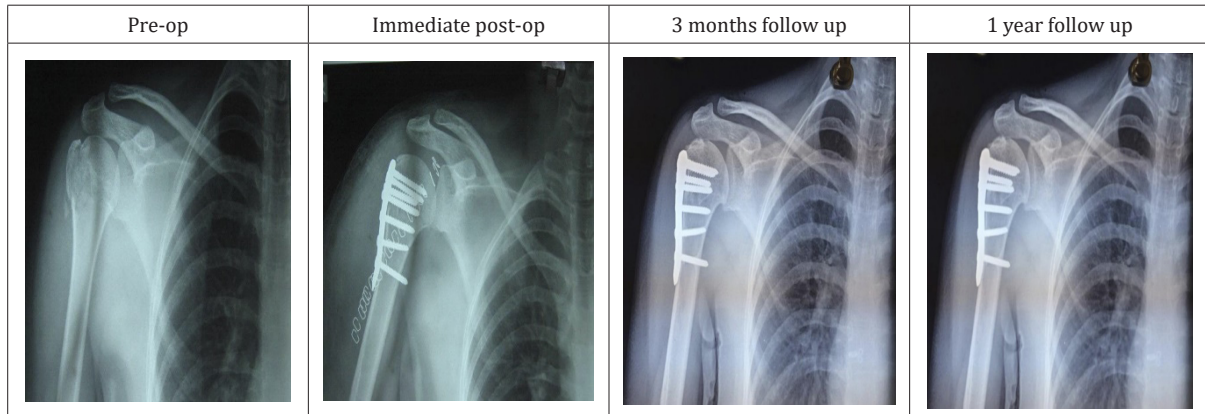


Figure 3: Radiographs of fracture of surgical neck of humerus with PHILOS.



Figure 4: Range of movements with PHILOS.

Results

This prospective study was conducted at Guntur Medical College, Guntur for a period of two years from October 2016 to October 2018. A total of 34 cases have been studied without any sampling procedure. A total of 15 patients (44.12%) underwent proximal humeral and 19 patients (55.88%) underwent PHILOS

plating.

Age distribution among two groups

The most common age group in our series was 31-40 & 51-60 with an overall average age of 42.15±11.15 yrs. Average age for PHN Group is 36.20±9.22 and for PHILOS group is 46.84±10.45 yrs. Here the p value = 0.004 and was significant (Table 1).

Table 1: Comparison of age among PHN and PHILOS Group (N = 34).

Age (in years)	Groups		Total
	PHN (n=15) n (%)	PHILOS (n=19) n (%)	
≤ 30	5(33.3)	2(10.5)	7(20.6)
31-40	6(40.0)	4(21.1)	10(29.4)
41-50	3(20.0)	4(21.1)	7(20.6)
51-60	1(6.7)	9(47.4)	10(29.4)
Chi-square test (7.867), df (3) p Value = 0.05, Not significant			
Mean	36.20	46.84	42.15
SD	9.22	10.45	11.15
Student t Test, P Value = 0.004, Significant			

Gender distribution

In our study, 19 were male patients and 9 were female patients out of 34 patients and the p value=0.447 which was not significant (Table 2).

Mode of Injury

In our study, 25 cases are of RTA and 9 cases of self-fall as a mode of injury out of 34 cases and p value = 0.447 which was not significant. Type of fractures according to Neer's classification (Table 3).

Table 2: Comparison of Gender among PHN and PHILOS group (N = 34).

Gender	Group		Total
	PHN (n=15) n (%)	PHILOS (n=19) n (%)	
Male	12(80)	13(68.4)	25(73.5)
Female	3(20)	6(31.6)	9(26.5)

Chi-square test (0.577), df (1), p Value = 0.447, Not significant

Table 3: Type of fractures according to Neer's classification.

Type of Fracture	PHN n (%)	PHILOS n (%)	Total
2P	9(60)	4(21.1)	13(38.2)
3P	4(26.7)	11(57.9)	15(44.1)
4P	2(13.3)	4(21.1)	6(17.6)

Chi-square test (5.461), df (2), p Value = 0.065, Not significant

Functional outcome among PHN and PHILOS Group

In our study, 8 cases had excellent outcome, 21 cases had satisfactory outcome, 3 cases had unsatisfactory outcome and 2 cases had failure outcome out of 34 cases and p value was 0.190

which is not significant (Table 4).

Comparison of NEER scores among PHN and PHILOS Group: at 6 weeks, 3 months and 1 year (Table 5).

Table 4: Functional outcome among PHN and PHILOS group (N= 34).

Functional Outcome	PHN n (%)	PHILOS n (%)	Total
Excellent	5(33.3)	3(15.8)	8(23.5)
Satisfactory	7(46.7)	14(73.7)	21(61.8)
Unsatisfactory	1(6.7)	2(10.5)	3(8.8)
Failure	2(13.3)	0(0)	2(5.9)

Fischer's exact test (4.406), df (3), p Value = 0.190, Not significant

Table 5: Comparison of NEER scores among PHN and PHILOS Group: at 6 weeks, 3 months and 1 year (N= 34).

	Group	Mean ± SD	t-value	p-value
6 weeks	PHN	54.00±5.81	-2.077	0.046
	PHILOS	58.33±6.32		
3 months	PHN	73.16±4.16	0.500	0.621
	PHILOS	72.00±8.97		
1 year	PHN	82.74±4.76	0.027	0.978
	PHILOS	82.67±9.82		

In our study, there was significant difference between the PHN and PHILOS only at 6 weeks and p value=0.046. But there was no significant difference in mean scores between the two groups at 3 months(p=0.621) and 1 year(p=0.978).

Complications among PHN and PHILOS Group

In our study, complications such as, infection was seen in 2

cases of PHILOS group and in 1 case of PHN group, varus malunion was seen 2 cases of PHILOS group and 2 cases of PHN group, glenohumeral protrusion was seen in 1 case of PHN group, shoulder impingement was seen in 4 cases of PHN group, and screw backout was seen in 2 cases of PHILOS group, and greater tuberosity non-union was seen in 1 case of PHN and there were no nerve injuries in both the groups and p value was not significant (Table 6).

Table 6: Distribution of complications among both groups.

Complications	PHN n (%)	PHILOS n (%)	Chi-Square (df)	P value
Infections				
Present	1(6.7)	2(10.5)	0.159	0.694
Absent	14(93.3)	17(89.5)	(1)	
Varus malunion				
Present	2(13.3)	2(10.5)	0.064	0.801
Absent	13(86.7)	17(89.5)	(1)	
Impingement				
Present	4(26.67)	0	3.286	0.069
Absent	11(73.33)	19(100)	(1)	
Screw Backout				
Present	0	2(10.5)	1.678	0.195
Absent	15(100)	17(89.5)	(1)	
Glenohumeral protrusion				
Present	1(6.7)	0	1.305	0.253
Absent	14(93.3)	19(100)	(1)	
Non union				
Present	1(6.7)	0	1.305	0.253
Absent	14(93.3)	19(100)	(1)	
Nerve injuries				
Present	0	0	-	-
Absent	15(100)	19(100)		

Type of fracture with functional outcome among PHN and PHILOS Group

In our study, 4 cases had excellent outcome, 5 cases had satisfactory outcome in PHN group and 1 case had excellent outcome, 3 cases had satisfactory outcome in PHILOS group among patients diagnosed with Neer's 2-part fracture. 1 case had excellent outcome, 1 case had satisfactory outcome, 1 case had unsatisfactory outcome, 1 case failure outcome in PHN group and 2 case had

excellent outcome, 8 cases had satisfactory outcome, 1 case had unsatisfactory outcome in PHILOS group among patients diagnosed with Neer's 3-part fracture and 1 case had satisfactory outcome, and 1 case had failure outcome in PHN group and 3 cases had satisfactory outcome, 1 case had unsatisfactory outcome in PHILOS group among patients diagnosed with Neer's 4-part fracture and the p value was not significant (Table 7; Figure 5 & 6).

Table 7: Type of fractures with functional outcome among both groups.

Functional Outcome	PHN			PHILOS		
	n (%)			n (%)		
	2P	3P	4P	2P	3P	4P
Excellent	4(44.44)	1(25)	0	1(25)	2(18.18)	0
Satisfactory	5(55.56)	1(25)	1(50)	3(75)	8 (72.72)	3(75)
Unsatisfactory	0(0)	1(25)	0(0)	0	1(9.09)	1(25)
Failure	0(0)	1(25)	1(50)	0	0	0
Chi-square test (8.018), df (6), p Value = 0.237, Not significant				Chi-square test (2.128), df (4), p Value = 0.712, Not significant		

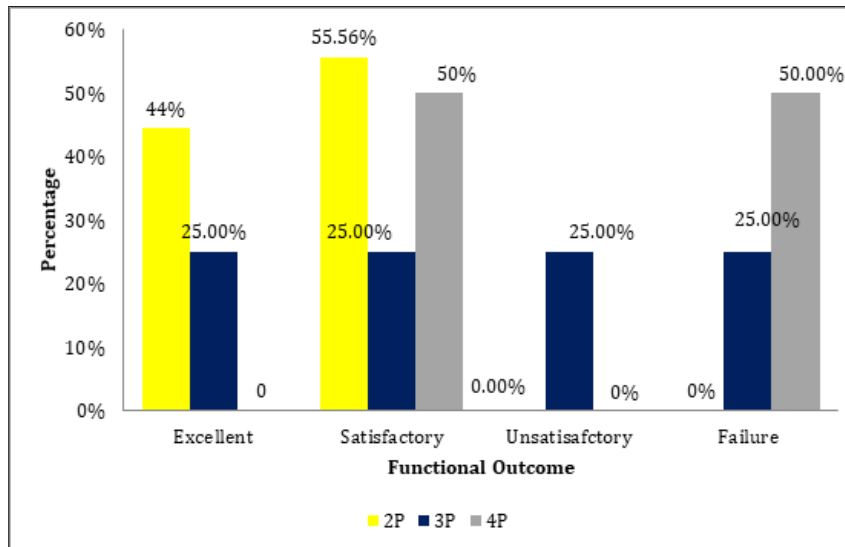


Figure 5: Type of Diagnosis with functional outcome among PHN Group (n=15).

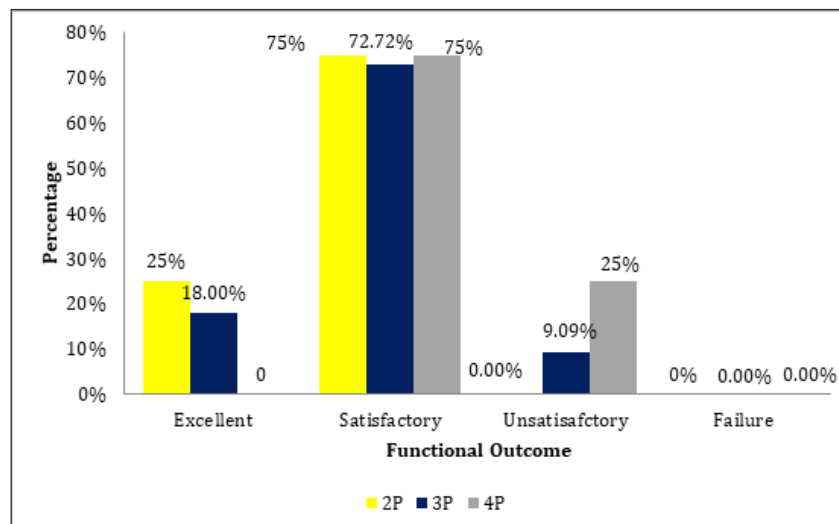


Figure 6: Type of Diagnosis with functional outcome among PHILOS Group (n=19).

Discussion

The treatment of proximal humerus fractures continues to evolve. While many of these injuries can be managed nonoperatively, a certain percentage require operative treatment. The appropriate treatment of proximal humerus fractures is predicated on the ability of the treating surgeon to identify the injury in a timely and

accurate fashion and have a complete and thorough understanding of the fracture pattern.^(7,8) There are many factors to consider on an individual basis when an operative procedure is planned, including patient age, functional status, physic social factors, fracture pattern, displacement, associated injuries, remaining vascular supply to the articular fragment, and bone quality and finally the ability to tolerate postoperative rehabilitation [9-11].

Treatment options Currently range from non-operative treatment with physical therapy to fracture fixation using percutaneous, closed or open techniques to arthroplasty reconstructions. Majority of the proximal humerus fracture which are un-displaced can be treated conservatively. Even with development of newly designed locking plates and nails, treatment of displaced fracture or fracture dislocation is difficult. Many studies have shown that the displaced fracture of the proximal humerus have a poor functional prognosis when left untreated because of severe displacement of fragments [12,13].

Closed reduction and internal fixation (CRIF) with an intramedullary nail (PHN) or Open reduction with internal fixation with PHILOS plate provides near anatomical reduction and stable fixation.

In proximal humerus fractures, proximal humerus nail offers excellent outcome with context to early joint mobilization and stable fixation of the fracture with limited soft tissue damage where as PHILOS plate osteosynthesis provides better rigid fixation and stability in osteoporotic and comminuted fractures and the possibility of bone grafting [14,15].

The present study was undertaken to compare the functional outcome following closed reduction and internal fixation with PHN and Open reduction and internal fixation with PHILOS plate for Neer's 2-part, 3-part, 4-part fractures.

The present prospective study was conducted at Guntur Medical College, Guntur from October 2016 to October 2018. In this study we have included a total of 34 patients randomly selected as 15 cases for PHN group and 19 cases included in PHILOS group. This study is having a short term follow up of minimum of 12 months and hence its overall a preliminary assessment. We evaluated our results and compared them with those obtained by various other studies that have compared these two modalities of treatment and also with studies that have used various different modalities of treatment. Our analysis was as follows.

Age distribution

In this study, fractures of proximal humerus are seen commonly in middle aged adults ranging from 31-40 & 51-60yrs group, with the mean age being 42.15 ± 11.15 with average age for PHN Group is 36.20 ± 9.22 and for PHILOS group is 46.84 ± 10.45 yrs.

Sex distribution

In this study, most of the patients were males 25 (73.5%) and females were 9 (26.5%). Male preponderance is more as compared to females due to the strenuous activities of males and also road traffic accidents being the more common mode of injury as well. The most common cause for female incidence is osteoporosis.

Mode of injury

In our study, most common cause of proximal humeral fracture was Road traffic accidents 25 cases (73.5%) and the other cause

was found to be self-fall.

Type of fracture

Of the 34 cases in this study, 13 cases (38.2%) were Neer's 2-part fractures. 15 cases were found to be Neer's 3-part fractures (44.1%). 6 cases were Neer's 4-part fractures and they were fixed with either modality of internal fixation selected randomly.

Outcome

In our study, out of 15 cases in the PHN group 5 cases (33.3%) had Excellent outcome, 7 cases (46.7%) had Satisfactory outcome, 1 case (6.7%) had Unsatisfactory outcome and 2 cases (13.3%) had Failure outcome. Out of 19 cases of PHILOS group, 3 cases (15.8%) had Excellent outcome, 14 cases (73.7%), 2 cases (13.3%) had Unsatisfactory outcome and there were no Failure cases.

Complications

In our study, out of 15 cases of PHN group, 1 case(6.7%) had surgical wound site infection which was treated with 5 days of antibiotics, 2(13.3%) cases had varus malunion 2 cases(13.3%) had shoulder pain because of impingement, 1 case (6.7%) had glenohumeral protrusion of the screw and 1 case had greater tuberosity malunion.

Out of 19 cases of PHILOS group ,2 cases (13.3%) had surgical wound site infection which was treated by antibiotics. 2 cases (13.3%) had varus malunion, 2 cases (13.3%) had screw backout as complication.

Konrad et al. [14] have conducted a prospective study was to compare the clinical and radiological outcomes of plate versus nail fixation of 3-part fractures in 211 patients with proximal humeral fractures. Outcome measurements included pain, Constant and Murley and Neer's scores, and the occurrence of complications at 3, 6- and 12-months post-surgery. Throughout the 1year follow-up period there was no significant difference between the nail group compared with the plate group.

Xiandong et al. [19] have conducted a retrospective study to analyse the outcomes of proximal humeral fractures in 38 patients treated with locking plate (24 cases) and intramedullary nail (9 cases) from March 2012 to May 2013. And all the patients were followed up for 9 to 23 months (mean 16.1 months). There were significant differences in the length of incision, operation time and complication rate between two groups ($t=8.857, 5.323, 2.460, p<0.05$). The incidence of complications in the locking plate group was low, and in the interlocking intramedullary nail group patients had small incision and short operation time. There was no significant difference in neck dry angle and fracture healing time between the two groups ($t=0.548, 0.459, p>0.05$). The pre-existing range, Constant-Murley shoulder function score, and excellent rate of patients with the locking plate group were higher than those of interlocking intramedullary nail group, but the difference was not statistically significant ($t=1.470, 0.905, 0.133, p>0.05$) (Table 8).

Table 8:

Study	No. of Patients (IMN/LP)	% of Females (IMN/LP)	Neers Classification (IMN/LP)	Mean Age(Y) (IMN/LP)	Follow Up (Months) (IMN/LP)	Study Assessment	Score [IMN]	Score [LP]
Gradl et al. [9]	76/76	71/71	2P-52,3P-60,4P-40	63±16	12.8±0.4	CS	77%	81%
Matziolis et al. [10]	11/11	64/64	2P-22	56±17/55±17	36	CS	78%	83%
Boudard et al. [20]	32/35	59/40	3P-21, 4P-9/3P-21,4P-12	64±16/50 ±18	12	Mean CS	60.6%	59.7%
Gracitelli et al. [21]	32/33	69/76	2P-16,3P-16, /2P-16, 3P-17	65±9/66 ±8	12	CS	70.3	71.5
Gadea et al. [22]	46/46	54/53	4P-107	64/57	41/42	CS, N's	77%	81%
Cheng et al. [23]	54/54	52/56	3P-36,4P-18/3P-32,4P-22	54±13/56 ±13	14	CS	85.2 ±13.5	87.4 ±10.4
Present study	15/19	20/31	2P-9,3P-4,4P-2/2P-4,3P-11,4P-4	36.20 ±9.22/46.84±10.45	12	N's score	82.74 ±4.1	82.67 ±9.67

In our study, the excellent outcomes were seen in 5 cases (33.3%) and satisfactory outcomes were seen in 7 cases (46.7%) out of 15 cases in the PHN group. And excellent functional outcomes were seen in 3 cases (15.8%) and satisfactory outcomes were seen 14 cases (73.7%) out of 19 cases of PHILOS group. The results are comparable to other studies with respect to functional outcomes, and complications of proximal humerus fractures [9,10,20-23].

Conclusion

We conclude that there was no statistical significant difference between functional outcome in the proximal humeral fractures that were treated with PHN and PHILOS plate at 3 months and 1-year follow-up though there is a significant difference in the functional outcome at 6 weeks follow-up.

The choice of implant for proximal humeral fractures depends on the surgeon's expertise to manage the fracture as every fracture has its own orientation and need for reduction and to provide an early mobilization and good clinical & functional outcome to the patient.

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