

CONGRESSO NAZIONALE SOCIETÀ ITALIANA FISSAZIONE ESTERNA

Fissazione esterna nel trattamento
delle emergenze e traumi militari,
tecniche di ricostruzione degli arti e
trattamento degli esiti posttraumatici

ROMA

2025

16-17 MAGGIO 2025



Use of vascularised fibula associated with External Fixation for Osseous Losses

Aloj D.

S.C. Ortopedia Traumatologia, Ospedale Sant'Andrea di Vercelli



ASL Vercelli



**Population:
Four cases of OBF
using VFBG in
three patients**

2020



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Injury

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/injury



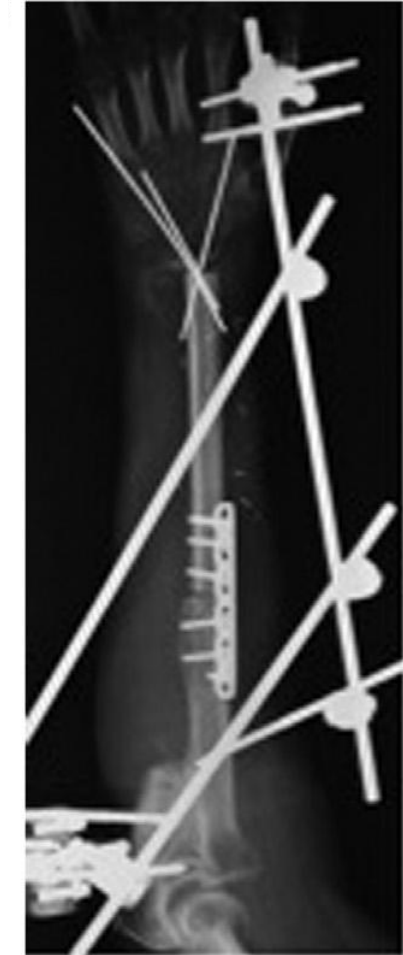
One bone forearm with vascularized fibular graft. Clinical experience and literature review

S. Artiaco*, D Ciclamini, J. Teodori, E. Dutto, T. Benigno, B. Battiston

Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatology, Hand and Microsurgery Unit, Orthopaedic and Trauma Center, AOU Città della Salute e della Scienza di Torino, via Zuretti 29, 10126, Turin, Italy

One-Bone Forearm (OBF) procedure is a surgical technique where the proximal stump of the ulna is fixed to the distal stump of the radius.

Indicated for forearm instability resulting from trauma, infection, tumor resection, and congenital deformities involving severe bone loss in the radius and ulna.



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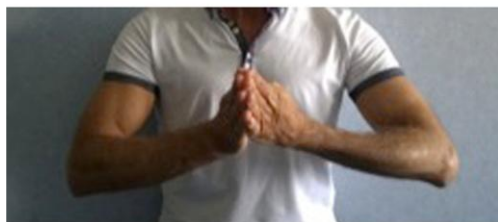
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2020

OBF fixation in either a neutral or slightly pronated position limits forearm rotation but preserves elbow and wrist flexion-extension, providing stability and acceptable residual forearm function

While direct osteodesis is possible when bone loss is limited, Vascularized Fibular Bone Grafts (VFBG) are particularly useful for extensive radius and ulna bone loss that prevents direct fixation

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OBF with VFBG showed similar clinical results and a high rate of healing compared to the standard OBF technique with direct osteodesis, even in cases involving bone infection.

Composite osteocutaneous VFBGs can also be used to treat local soft tissue defects at the same time.



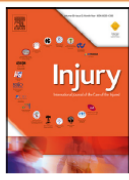
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Purpose: Treating acute bone defects using vascularized fibular grafts supported by Ilizarov circular external frames

Treatment of acute bone defects in severe lower limb Trauma ☆

B. Battiston*, D. Santoro, R. Lo Baido, F. Pasquero

Orthopaedic Dpt., Città della Salute e della Scienza, Torino, Italy



2019

POPULATION: eight patients with acute large bone defects treated with this method between 2007 and 2013.

Lower limb diaphyseal fractures with segmental bone defect pose a challenge for trauma surgeons, occurring with varying soft tissue conditions. These high-energy traumas are often treated with a damage control orthopedics approach

Winqist classification.

| Fracture grade | Comminution |
|----------------|--|
| Grade I | No or minimal comminution |
| Grade II | More than 50% contact between the two fragments, moderate comminution |
| Grade III | Less than 50% contact between the two fragments, moderate - severe comminution |
| Grade IV | Severe comminution with no contact between the fragments, segmental loss |
| A | Less than 5 cm |
| B | More than 5 cm |



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Treatment time (mean 61 weeks)
Number of operations (mean 7.6).

Treatment of acute bone defects in severe lower limb Trauma[☆]

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2019



The treatment approach involves early bone reconstruction with microvascular fibular grafts, combined with the mechanical support and bone transport capabilities of Ilizarov circular external fixators.

Table 4

Plastic treatment, type of infection and time between trauma and definitive treatment.

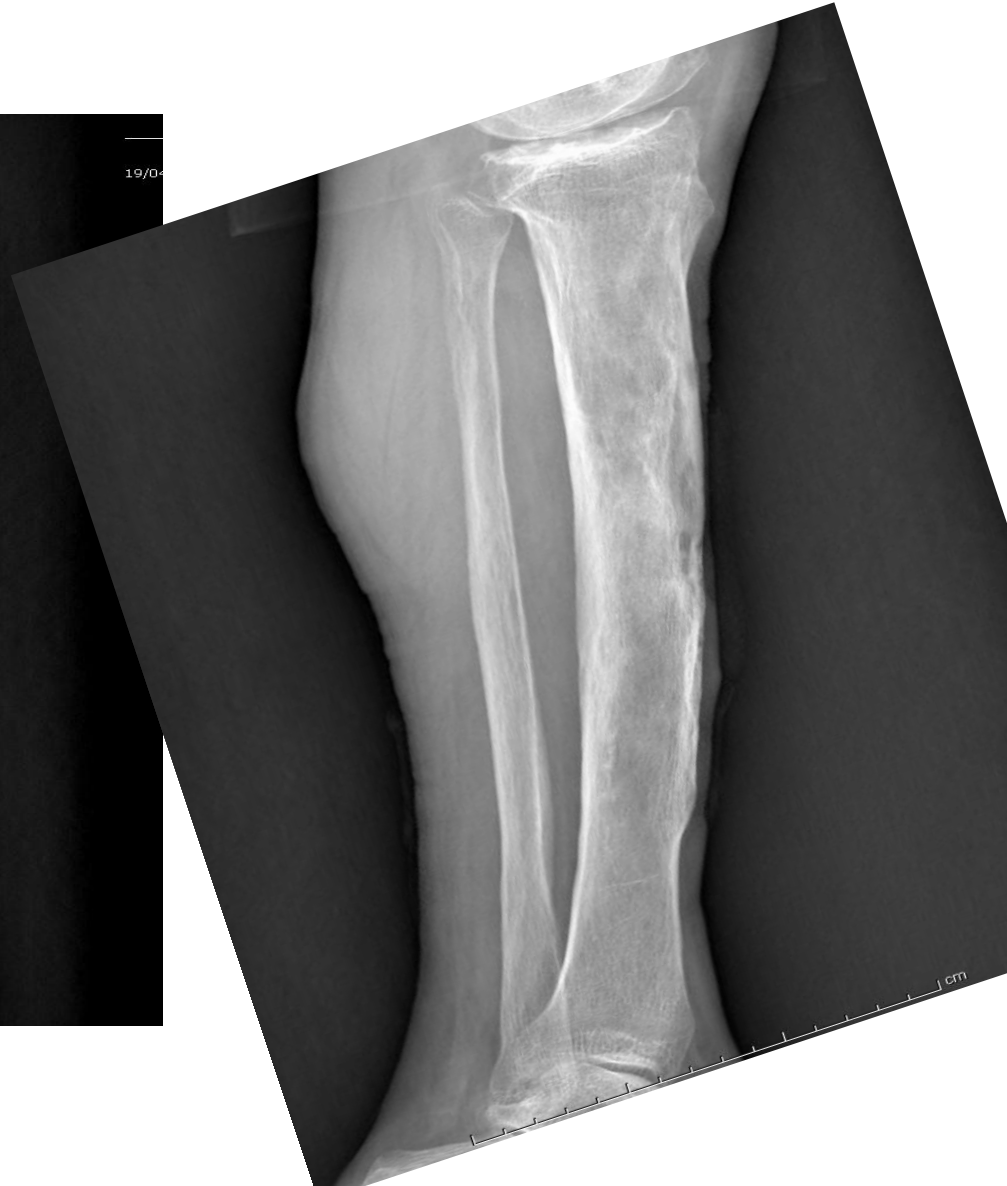
| Patient | F.U. (months) | Infection | Soft tissue treatment | Time between trauma and definitive treatment |
|---------|---------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| 1a | 10 | yes: Staphylo aureus+empidermidis | yes | 18 days |
| 2a | 7 | yes: Pseudomonas aeruginosa | yes | 21 days |
| 3a | 60 | yes: Staphylo aureus | yes | 28 days |
| 4a | 12 | yes: Staphylo aureus | yes | 38 days |
| 5a | 54 | yes: Staphylo aureus | no | 18 days |
| 6a | 35 | yes: Staphylo Haemoliticus+pseud aeruginosa | yes | 41 days |
| 7a | 17 | no | yes | 19 days |
| 8a | 11 | no | yes | 21 days |

Table 4a

Results of the treatment at the final follow-up.

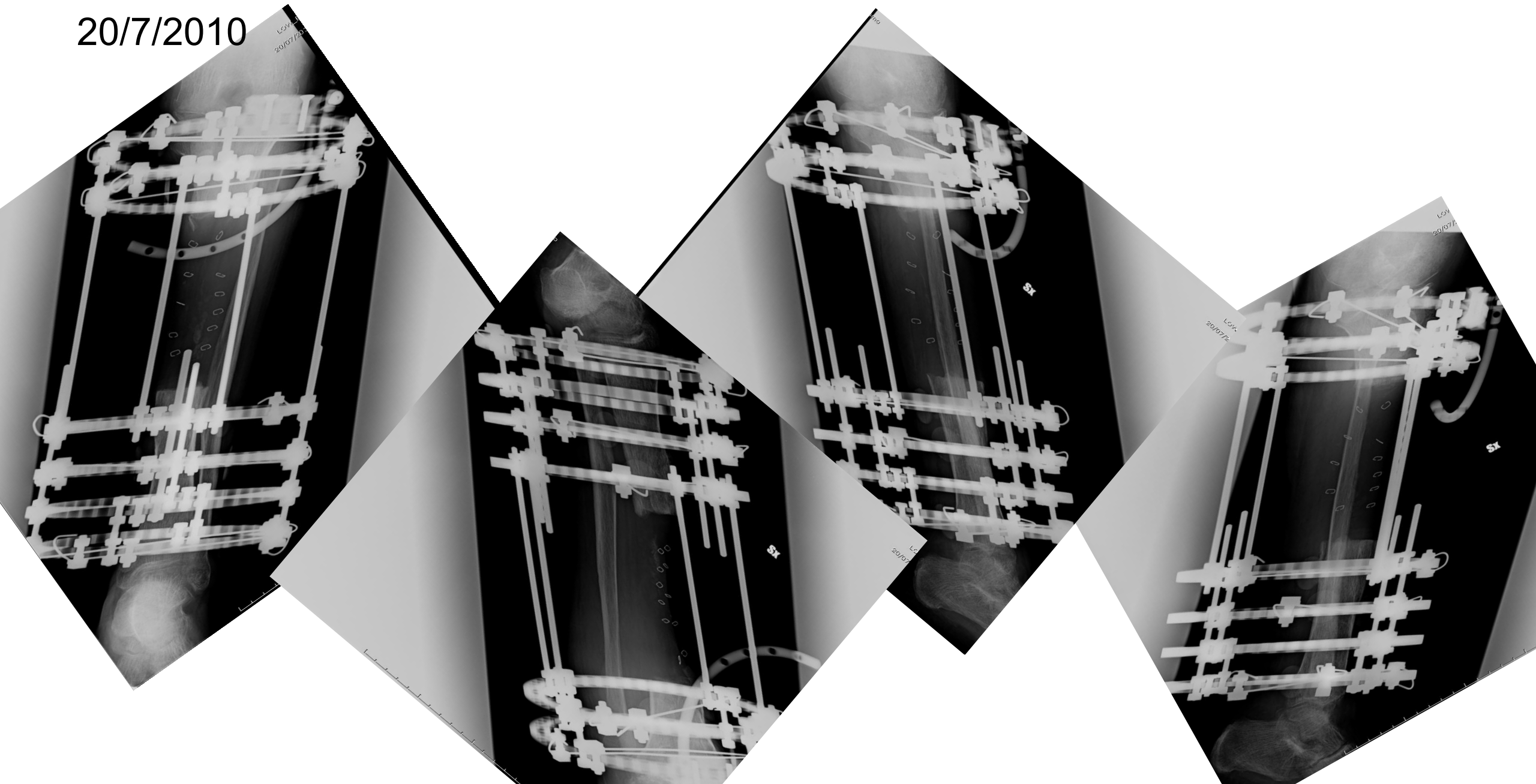
| Patient | Crutches dismission time | SF-36 QoL | VAS | Leg length discrepancy | Coronal Axis | Knee ROM ext | Knee ROM flex |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------|-----|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1a | 1,5 years | 30 | 4 | 2 cm | valgus 2° | 0° | 130° |
| 2a | 10 months | 60 | 4 | 2 cm | valgus 5° | 0° | 10° |
| 3a | 2 years | 80 | 2 | 2 cm | varus 7° | 0° | 110° |
| 4a | no | 20 | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| 5a | 8 months | 50 | 3 | 1,5 cm | normal | 0° | 100° |
| 6a | 1 year | 50 | 4 | 2 cm | normal | 0° | 100° |
| 7a | 1 year | 50 | 5 | 3 cm | normal | 0° | 130° |
| 8a | 4 months | 70 | 5 | 1,8 cm | normal | 0° | 100° |

B.G.
19/04/2010

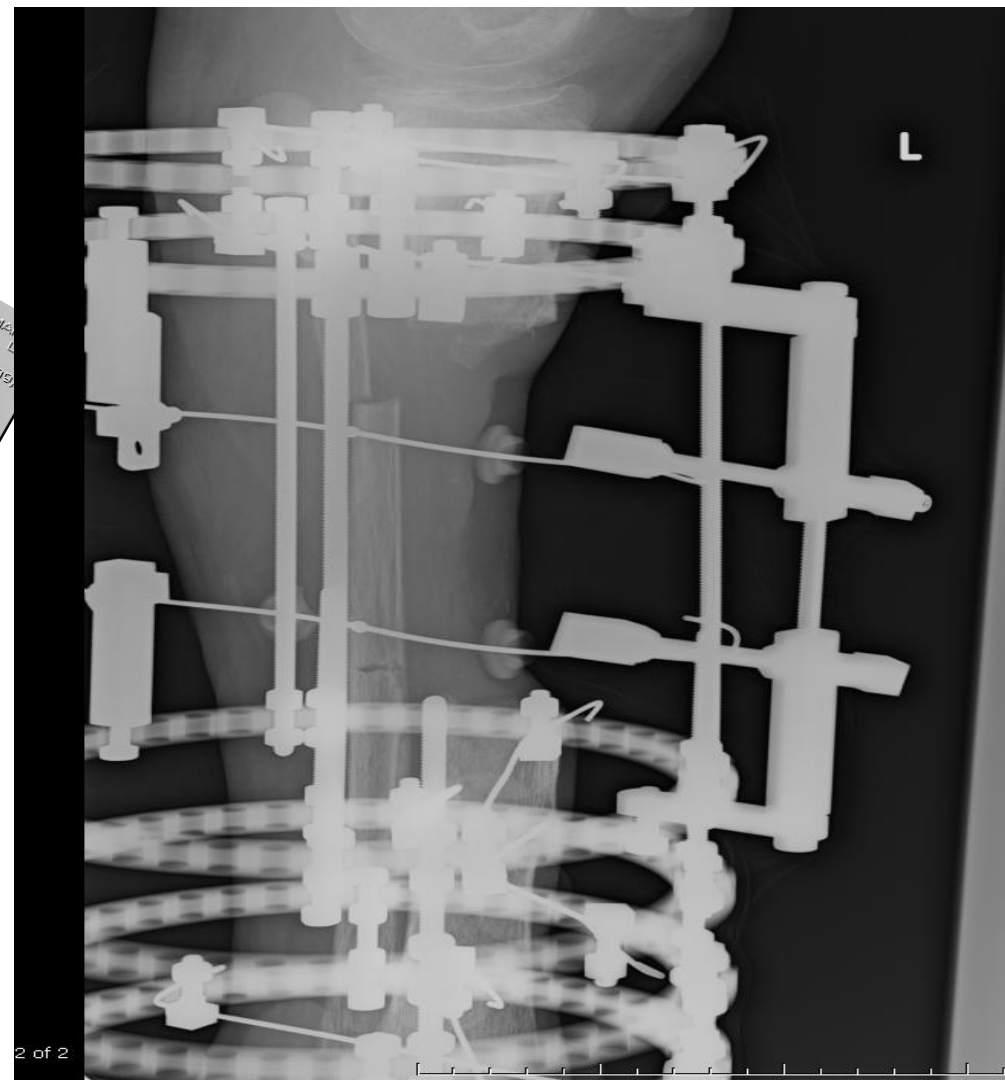
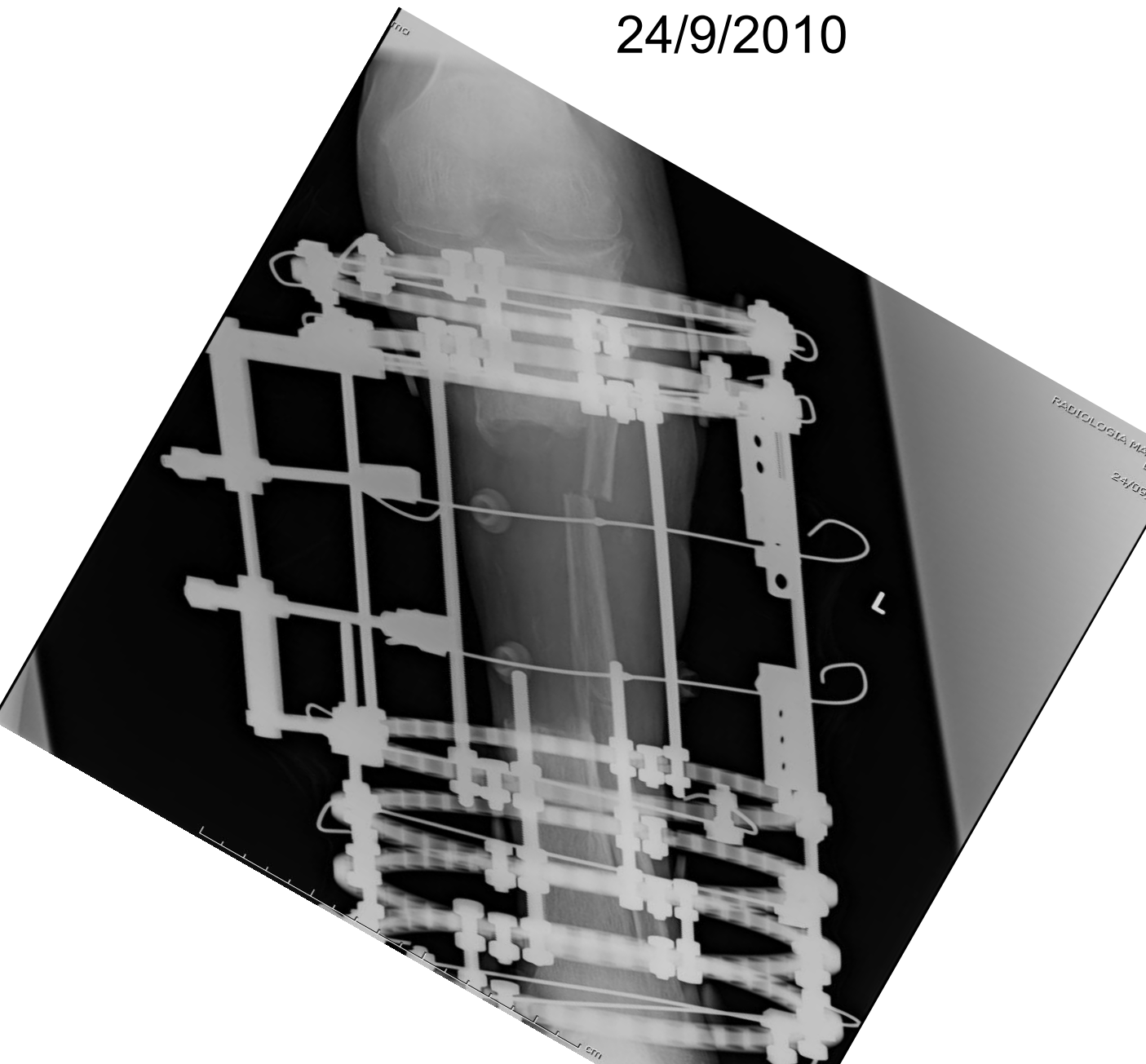


B.G

20/7/2010

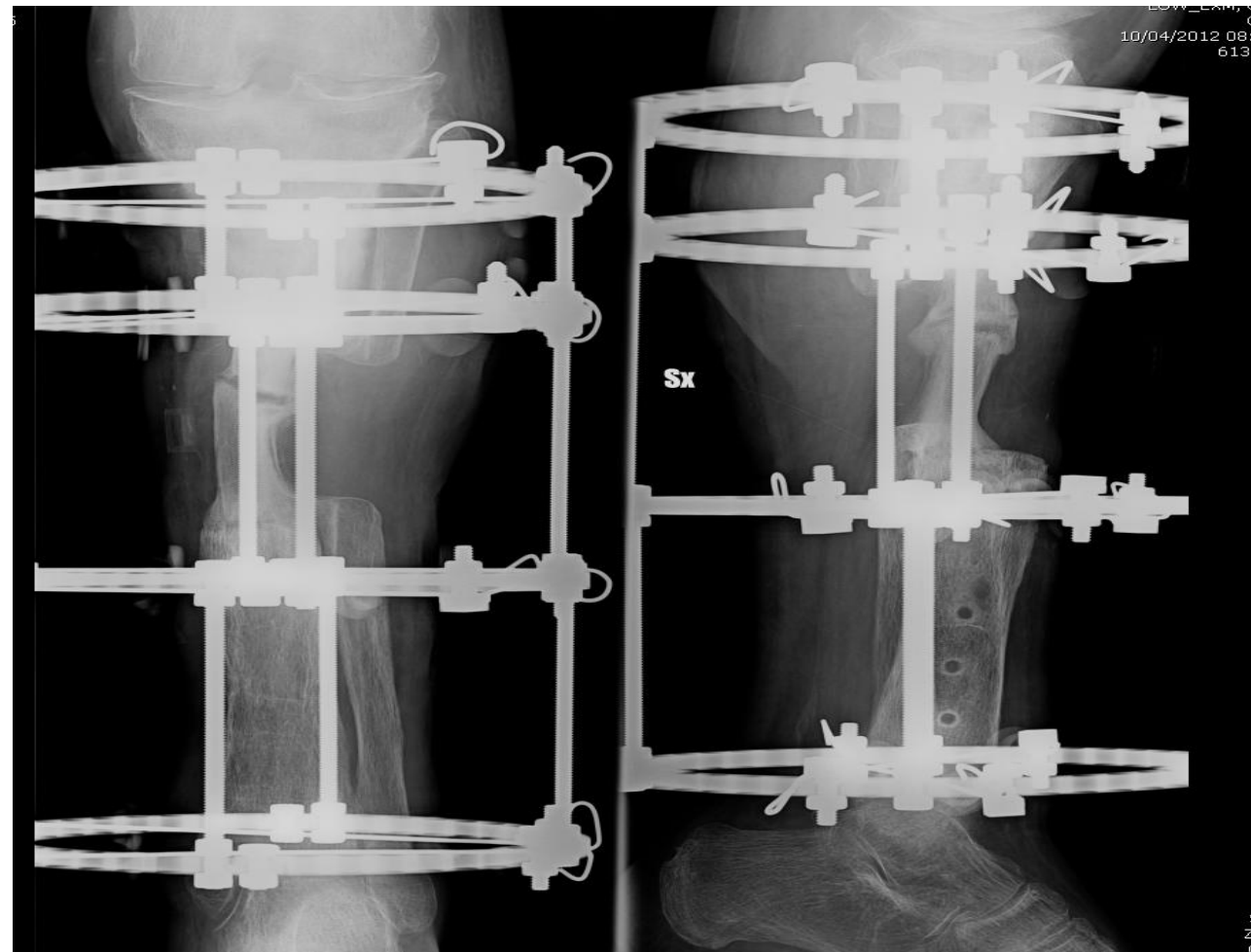


B.G.
24/9/2010



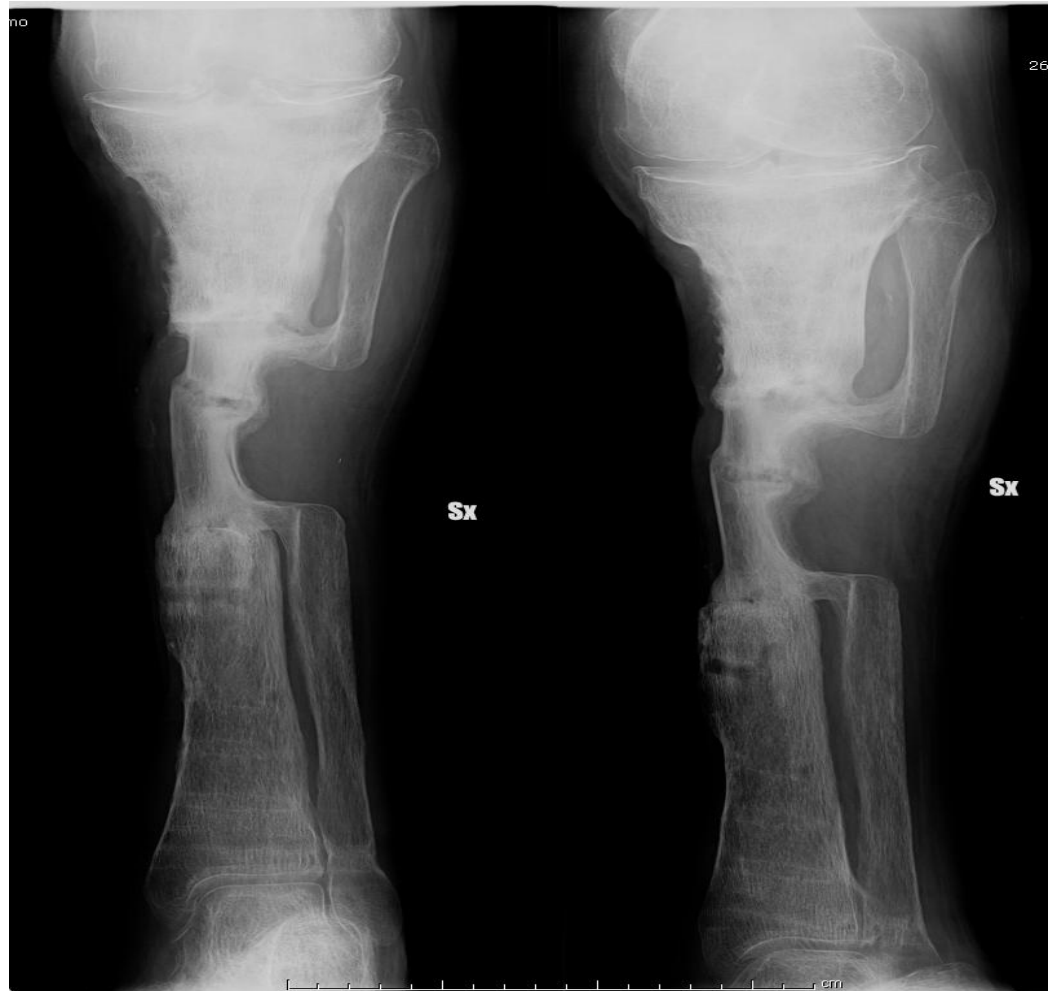
B.G.

10/04/2012



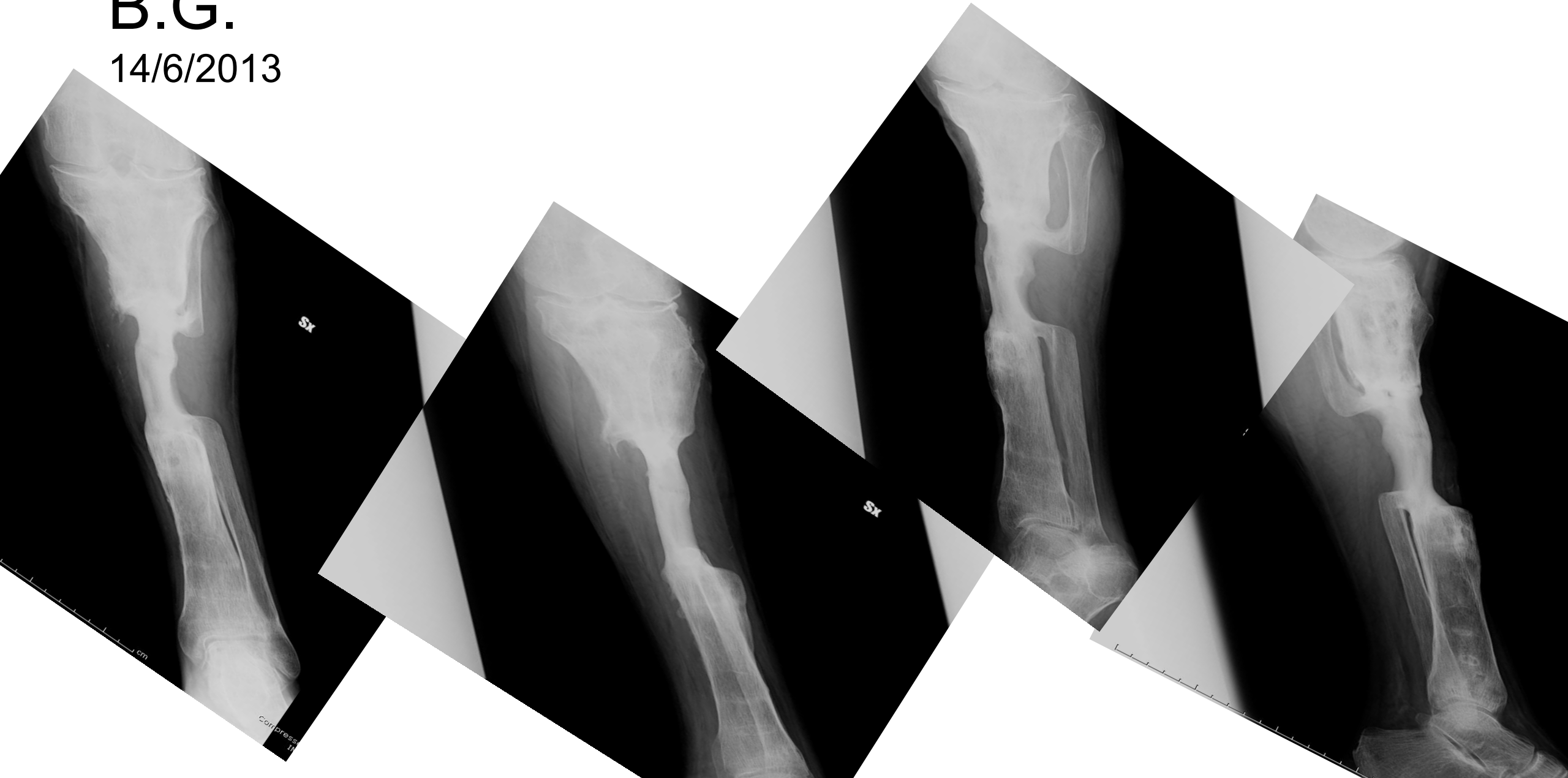
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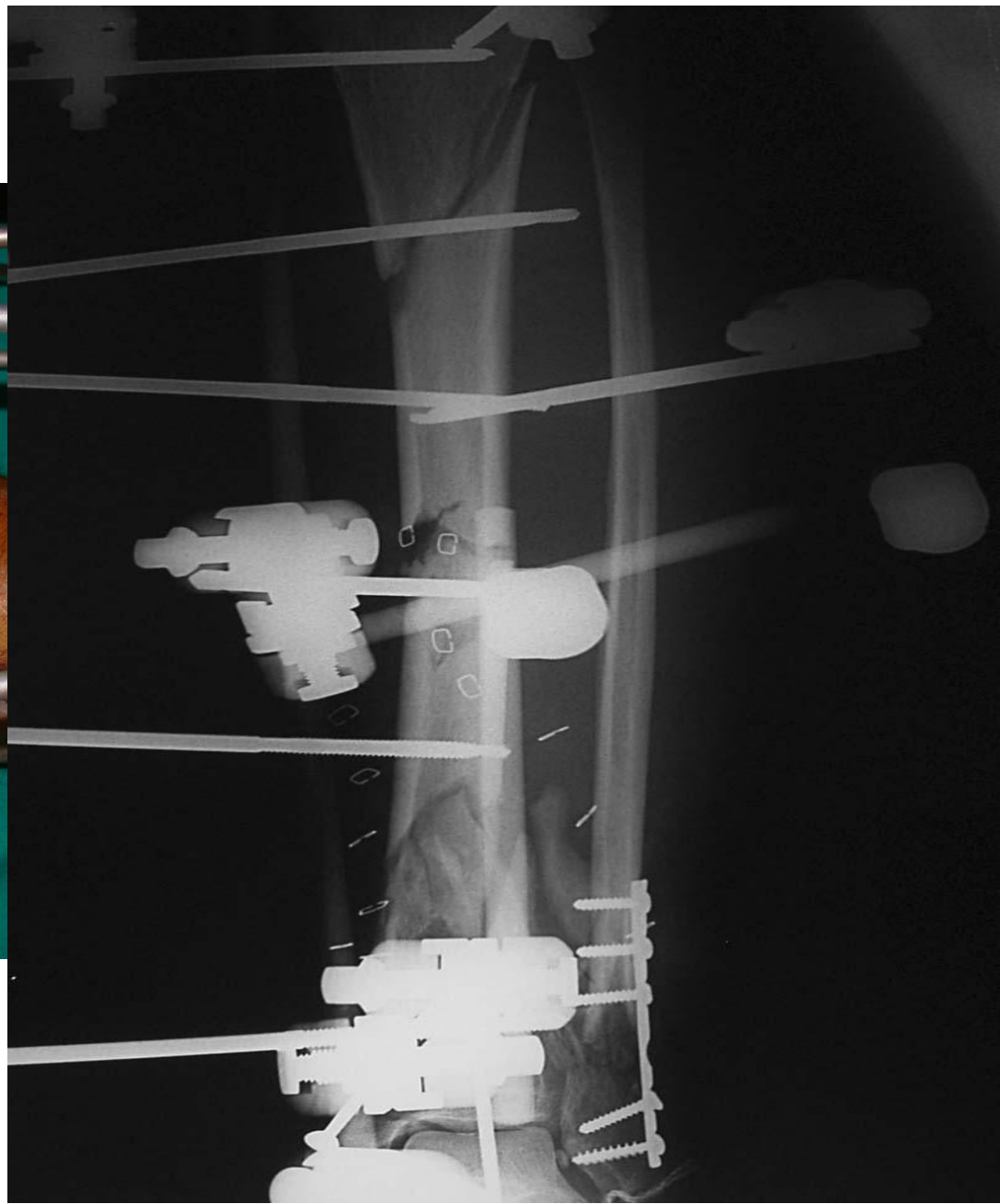
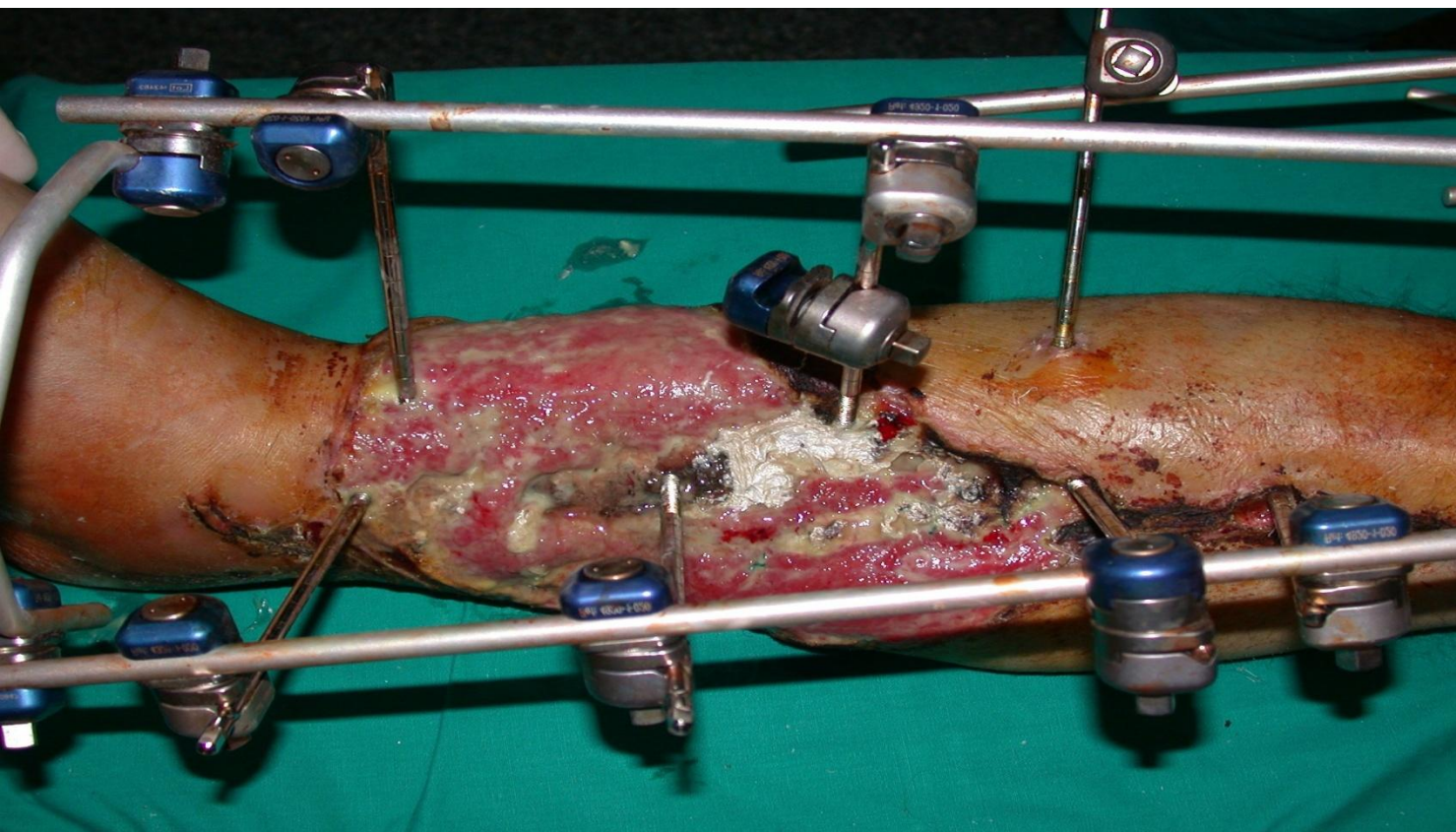
26/6/2012



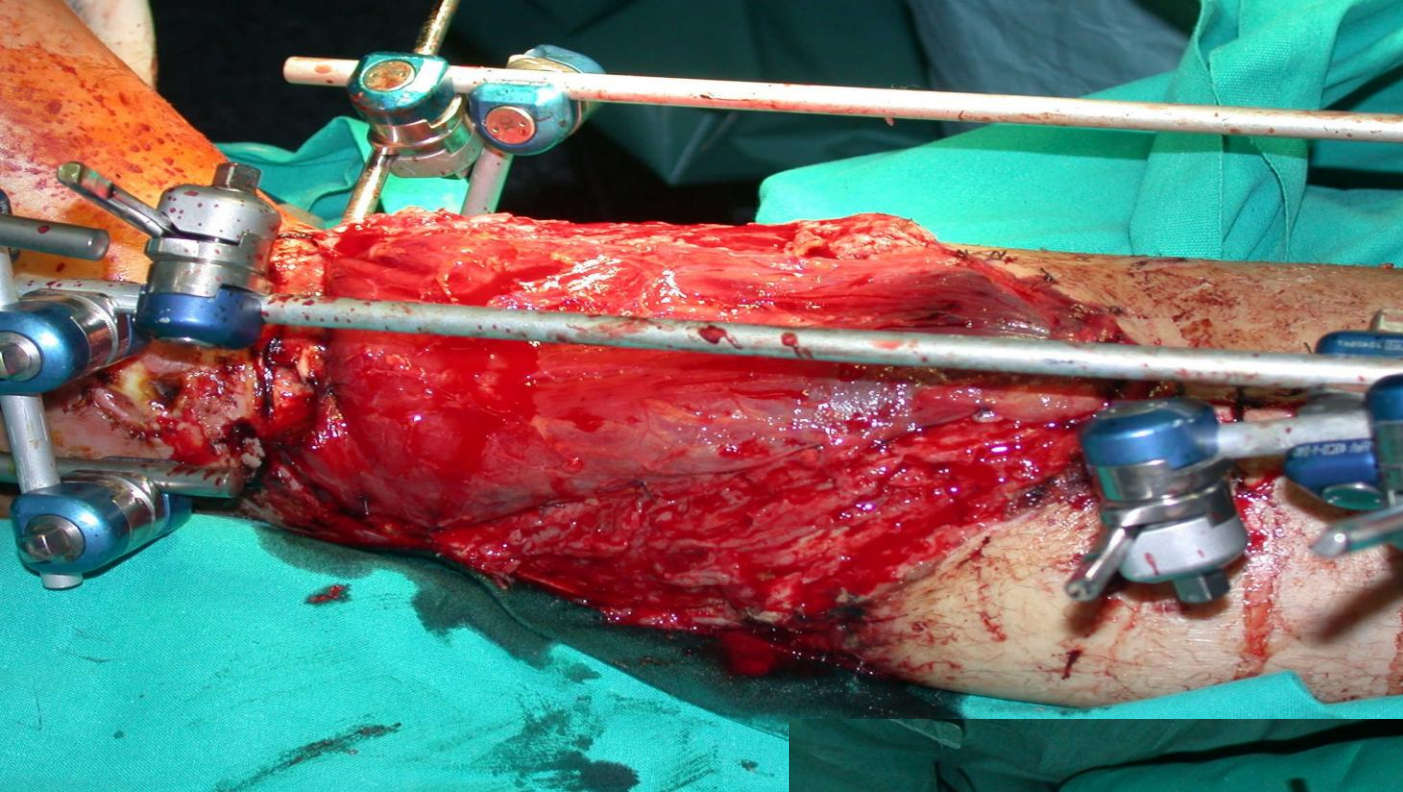
B.G.

14/6/2013

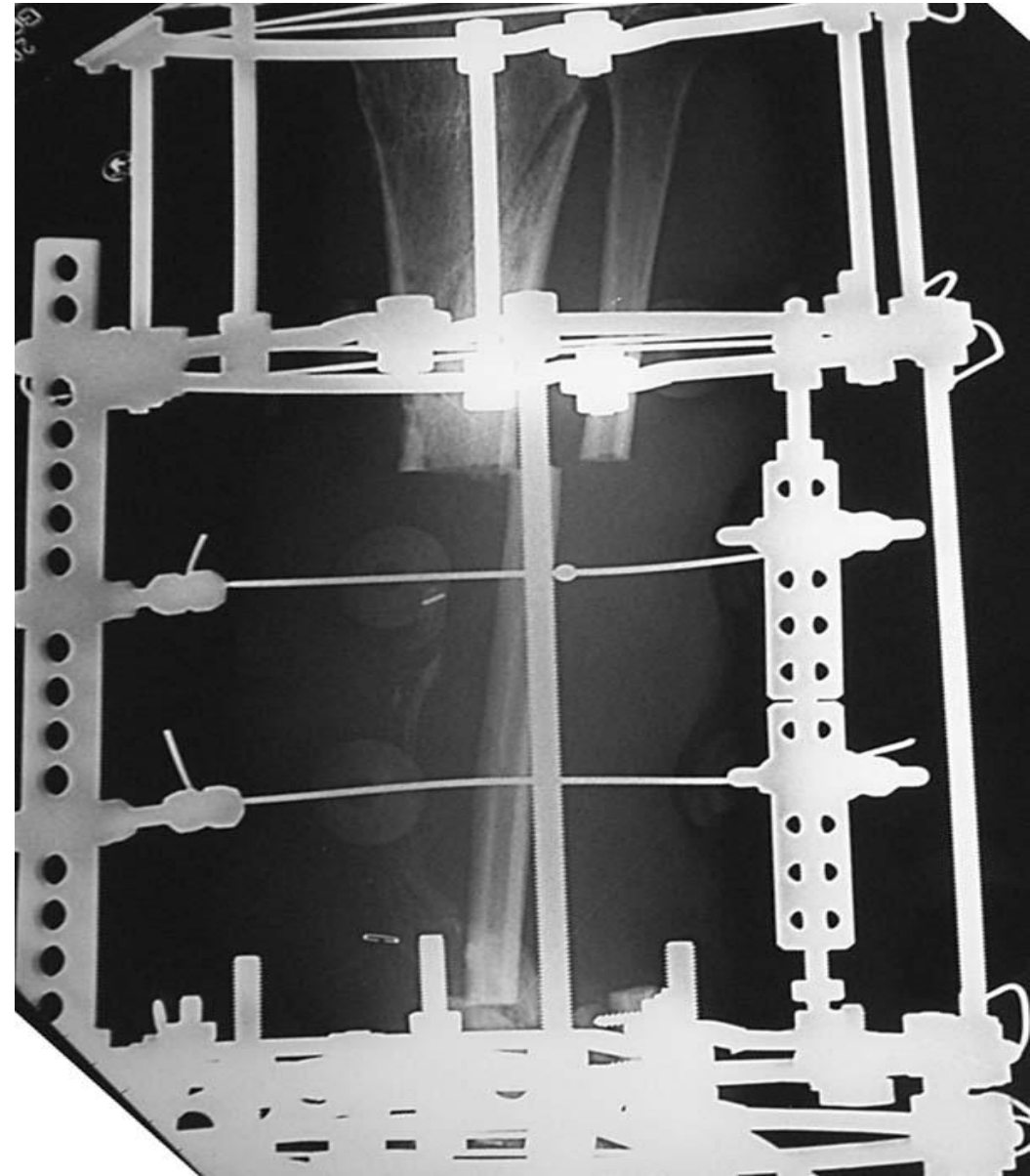
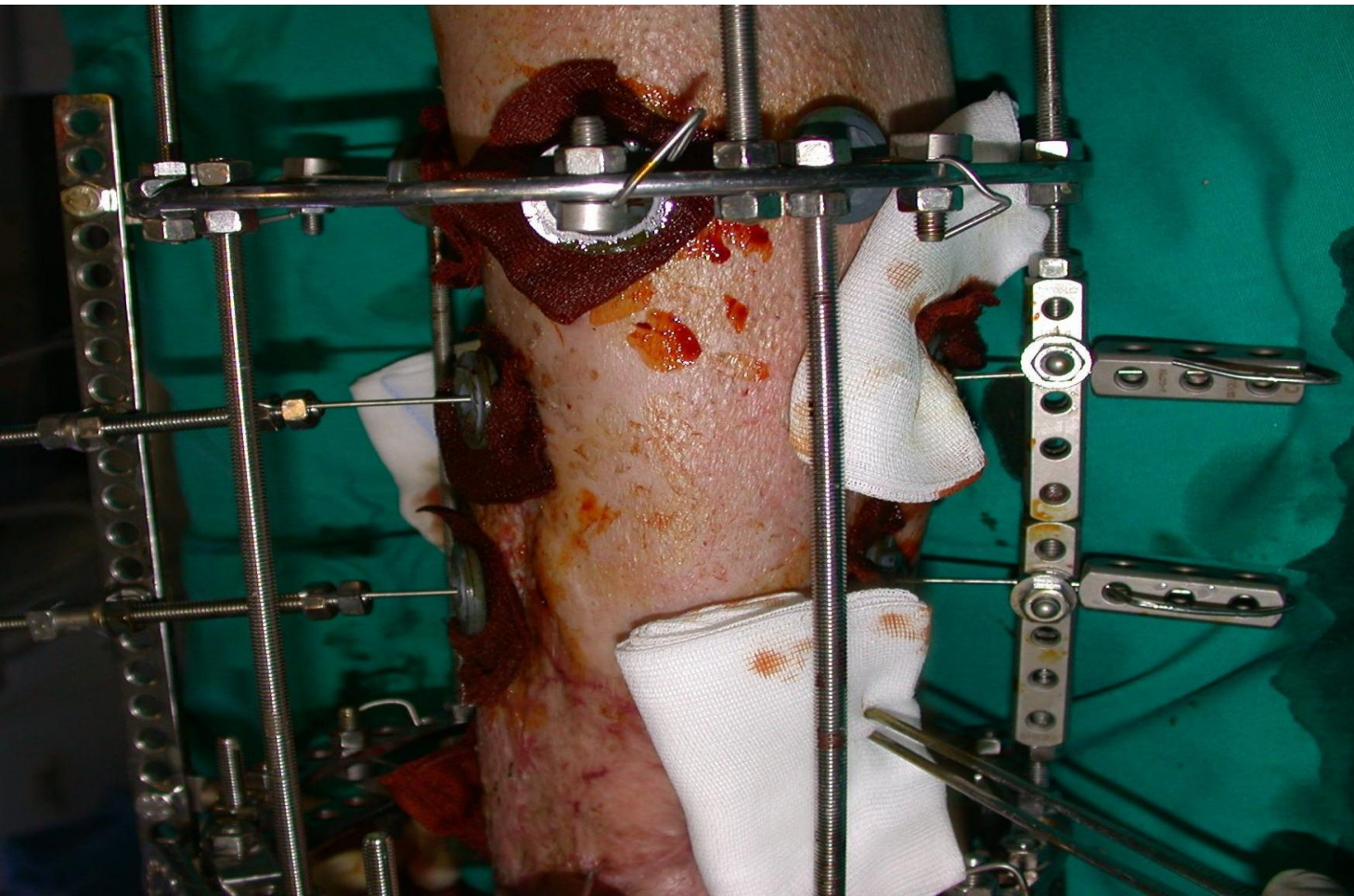


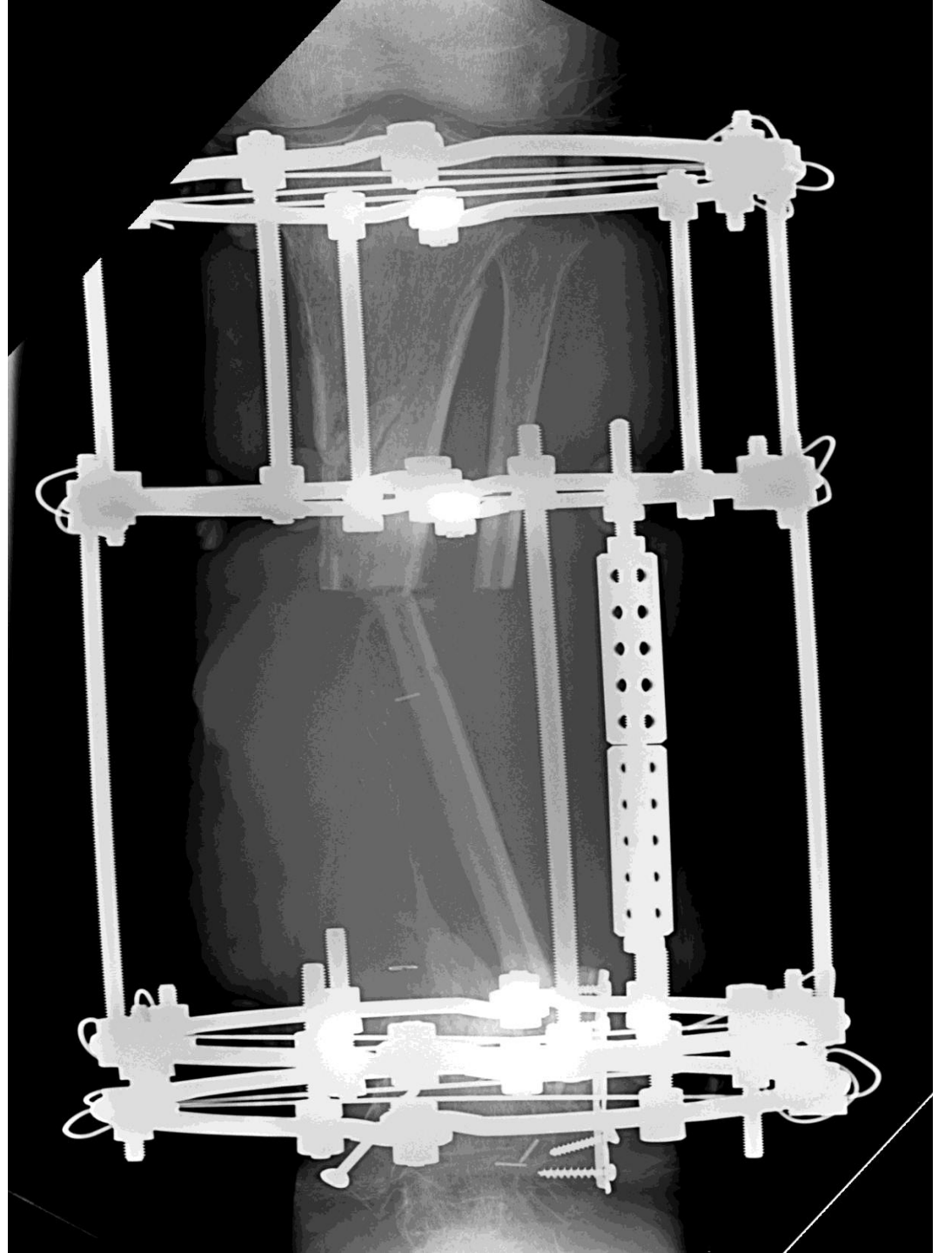
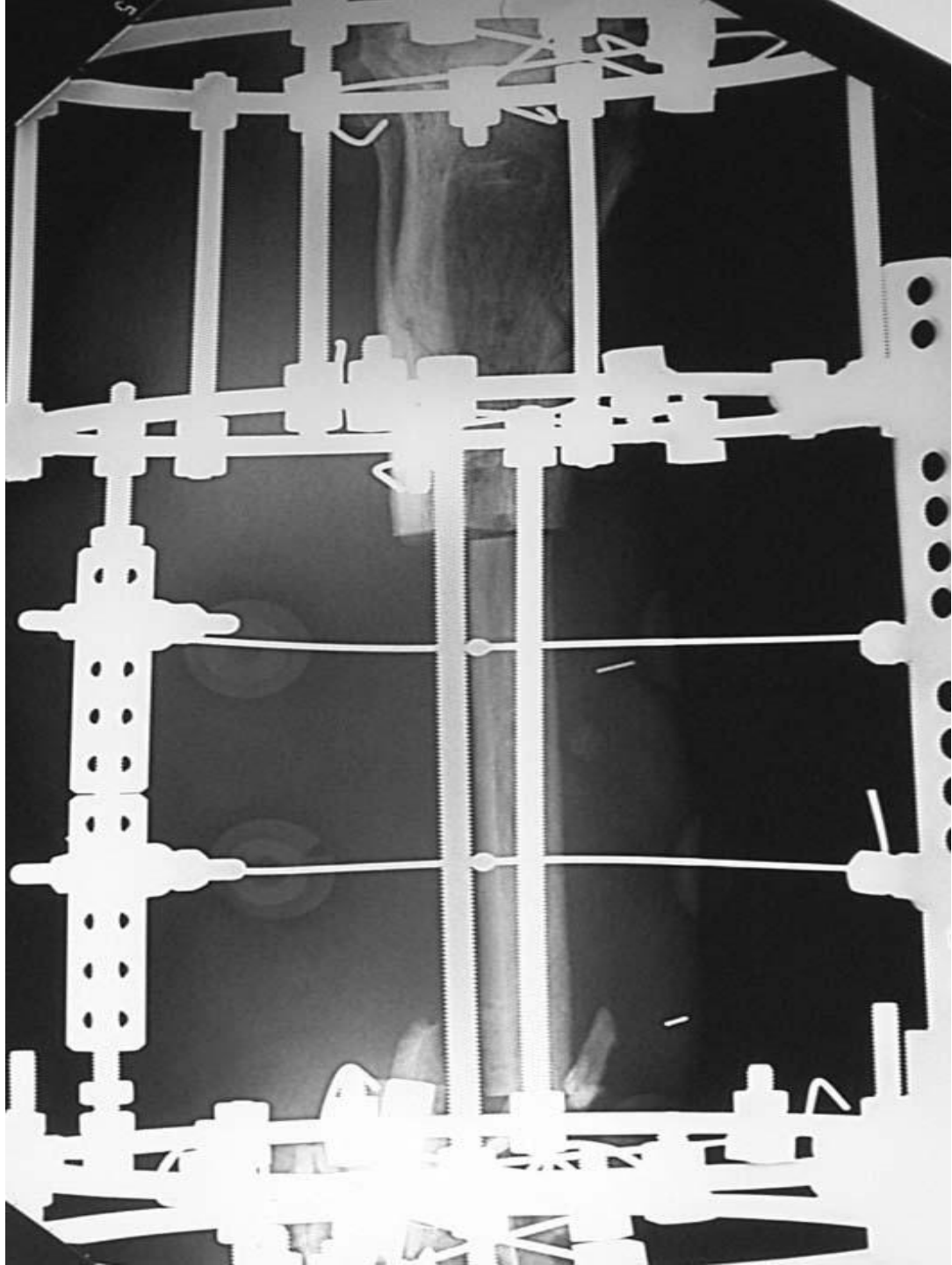






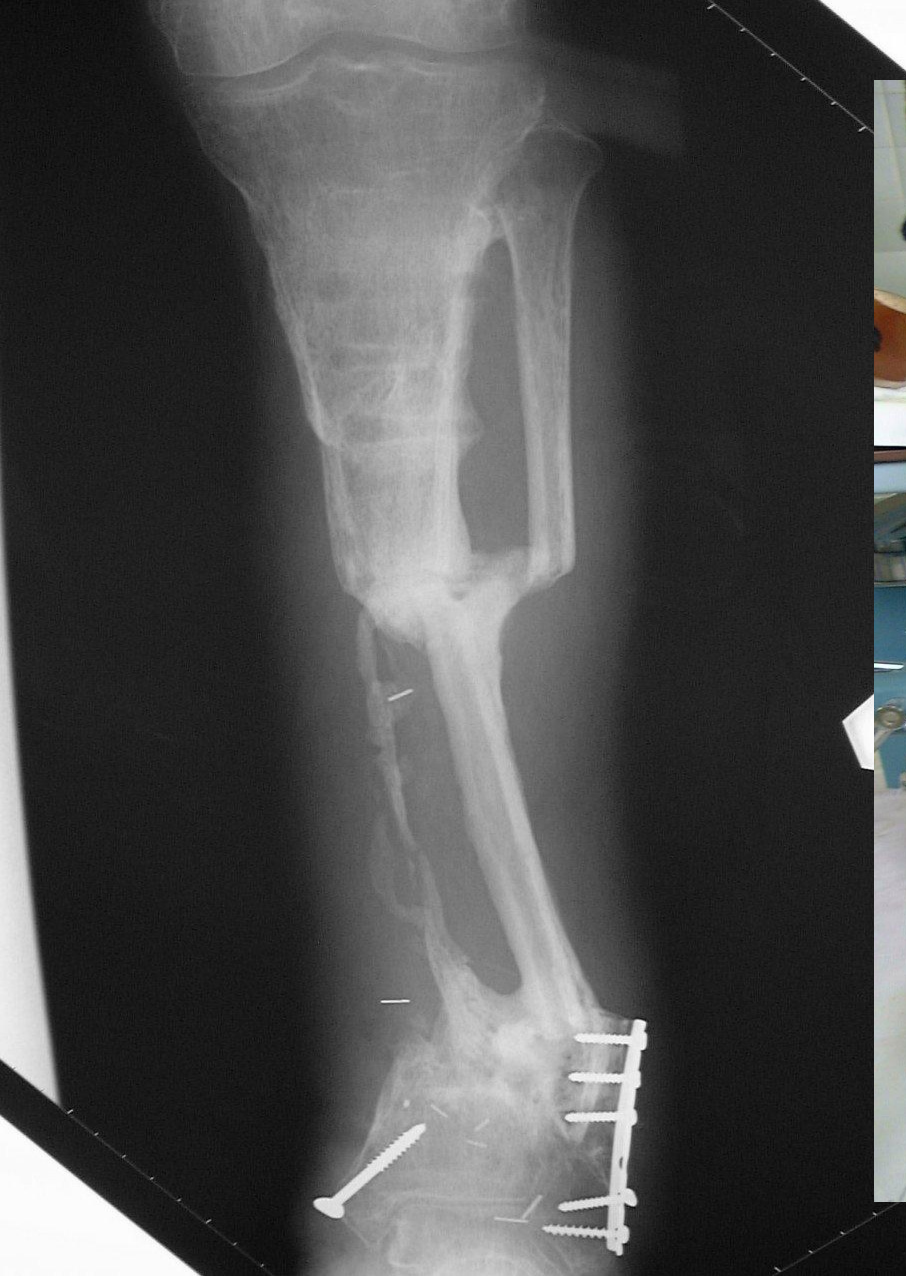
Trasporto percutaneo di perone







docking point nonunion



3.5 mesi



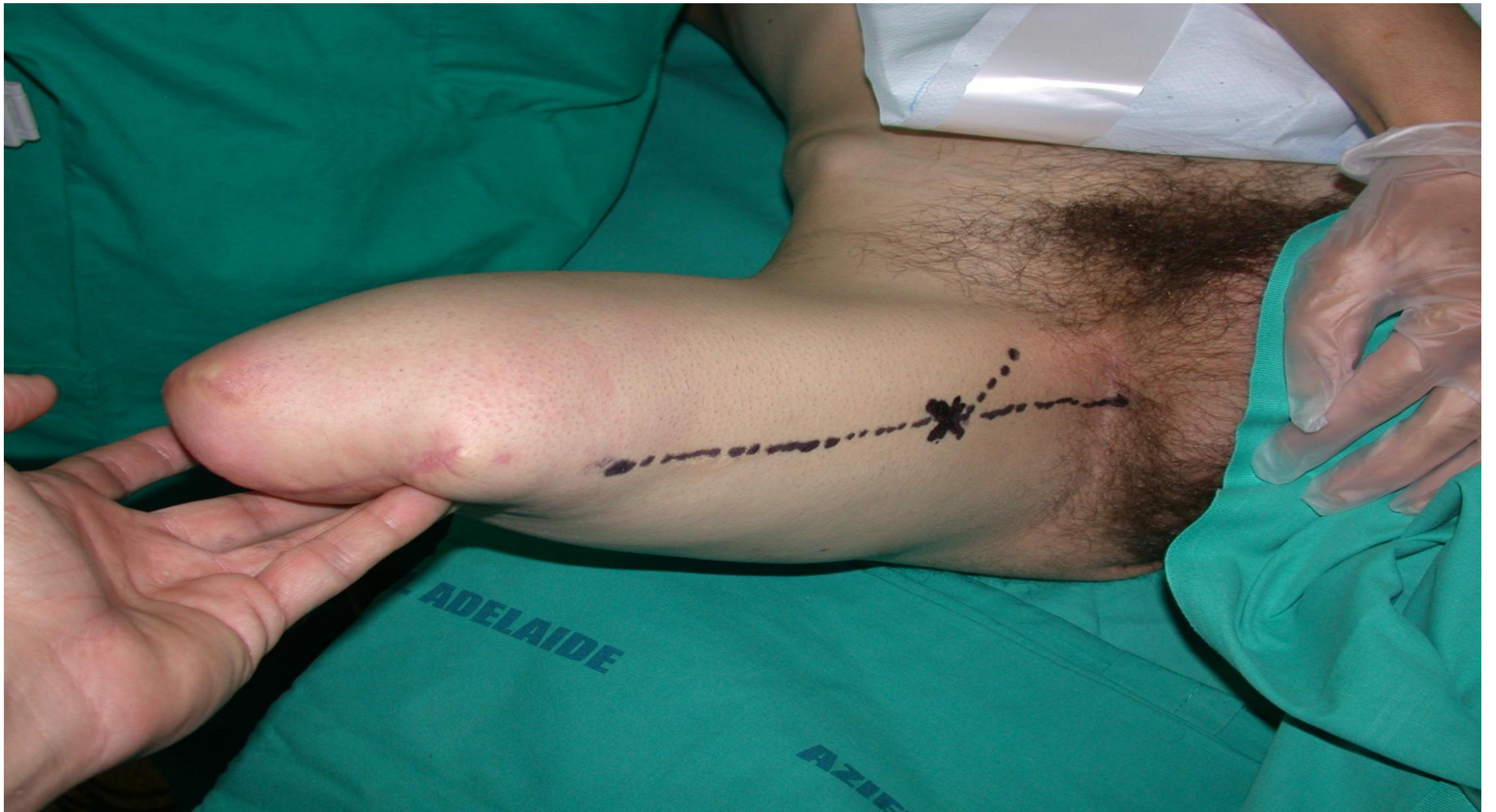
20 mesi



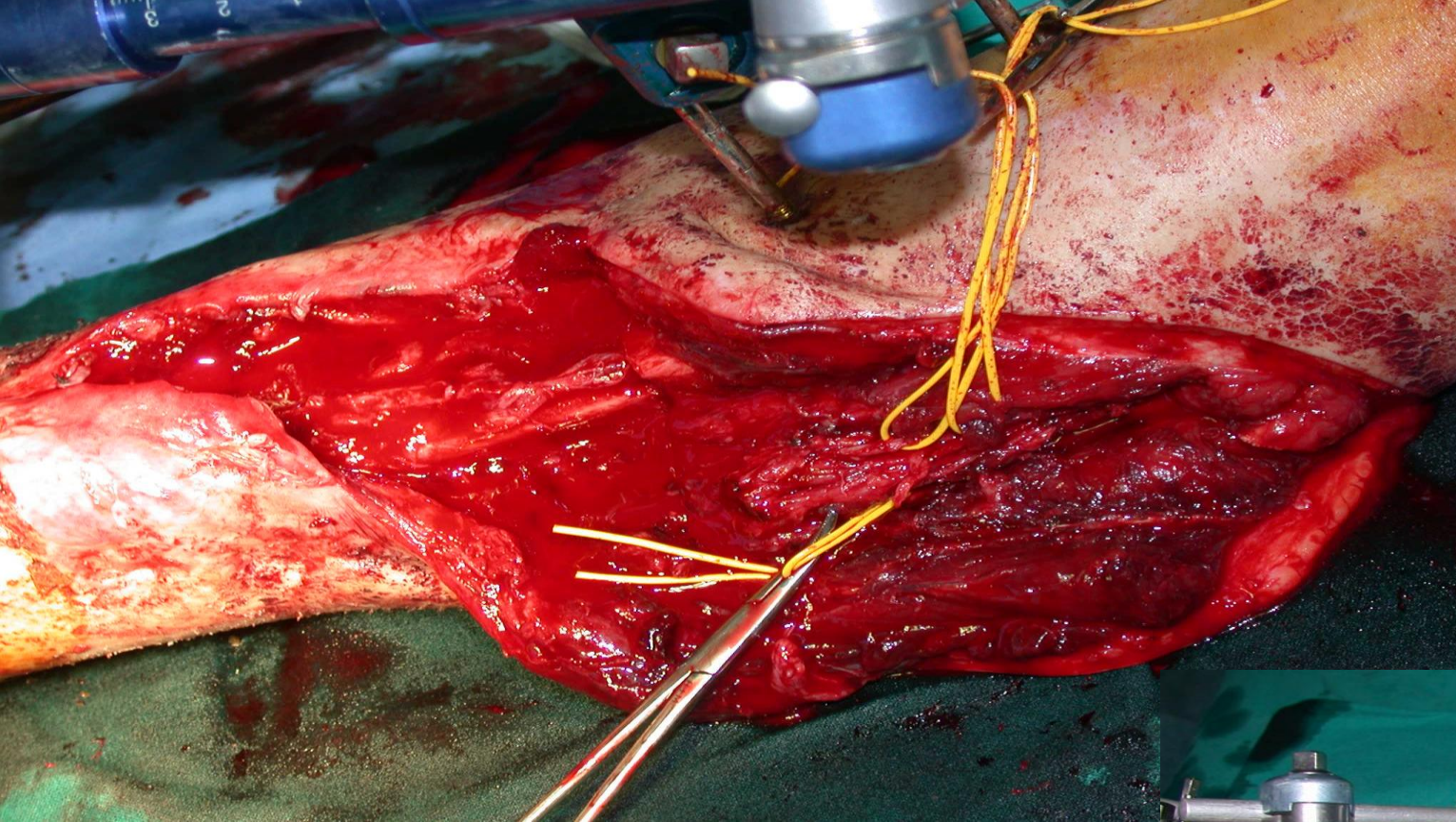


20 mesi

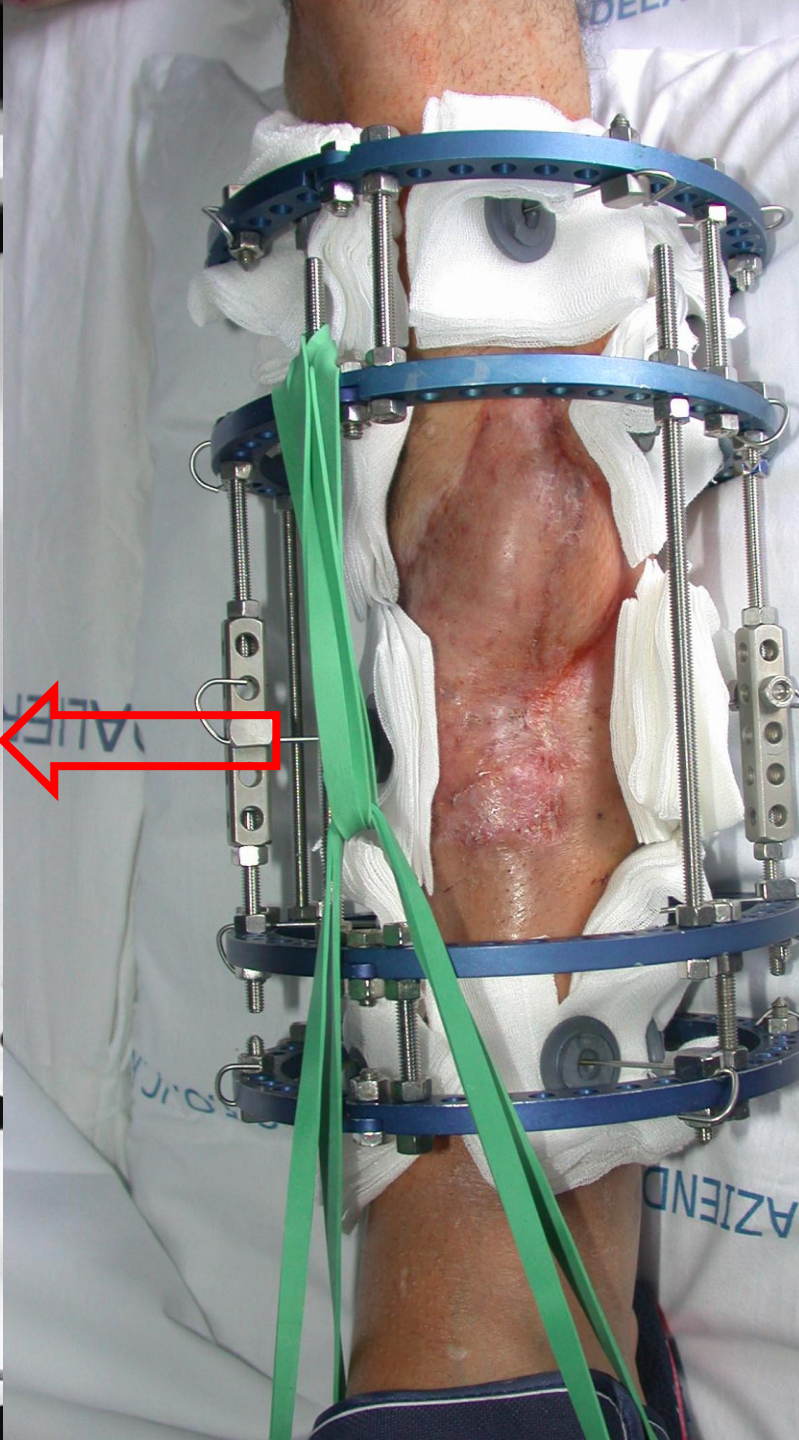
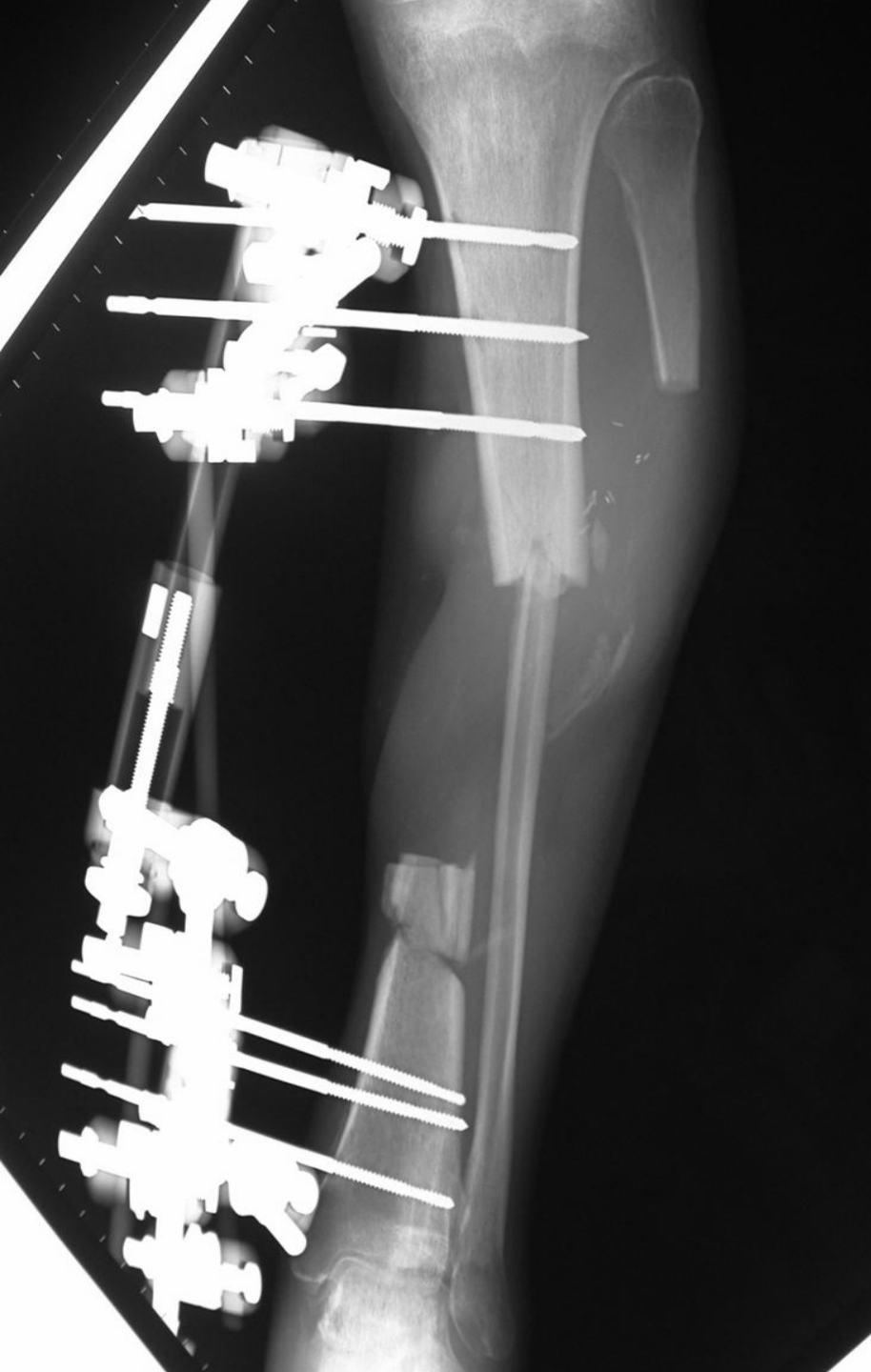


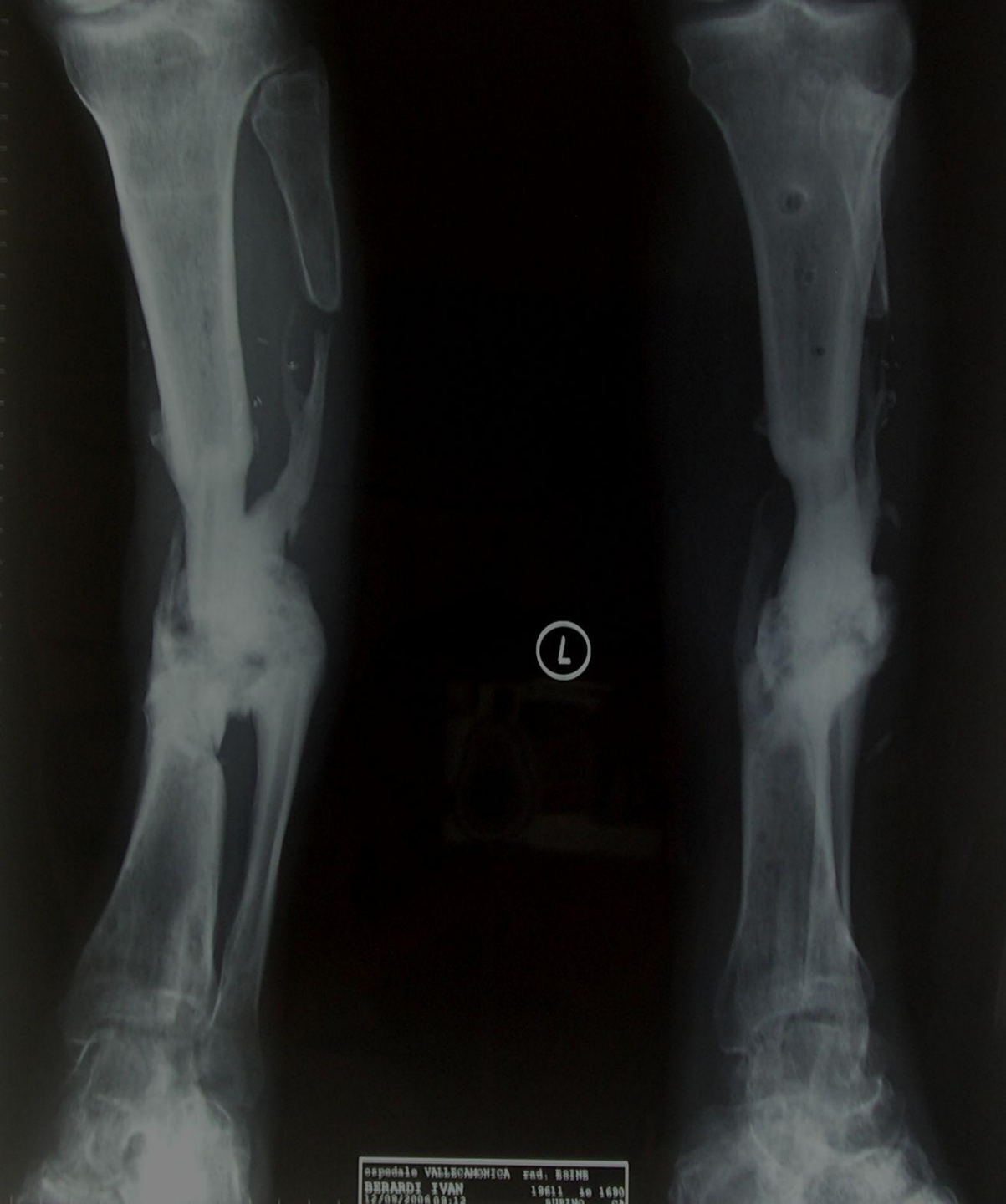


GRACILIS MUSCLE

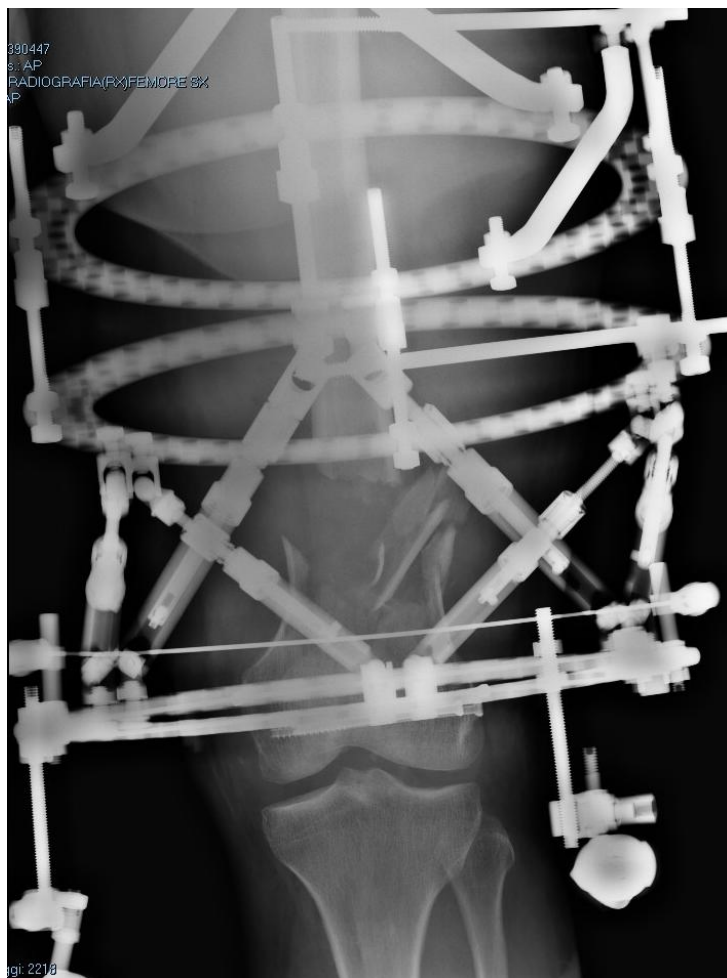




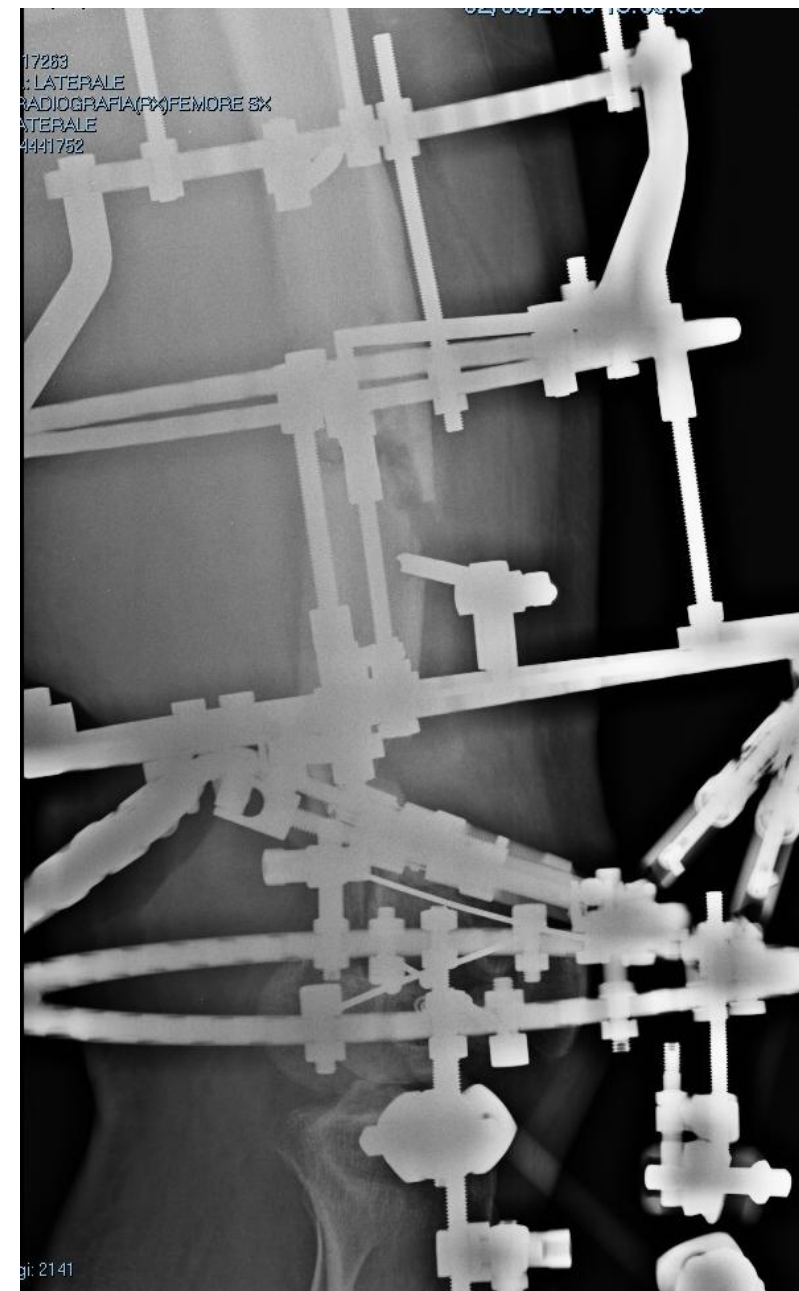


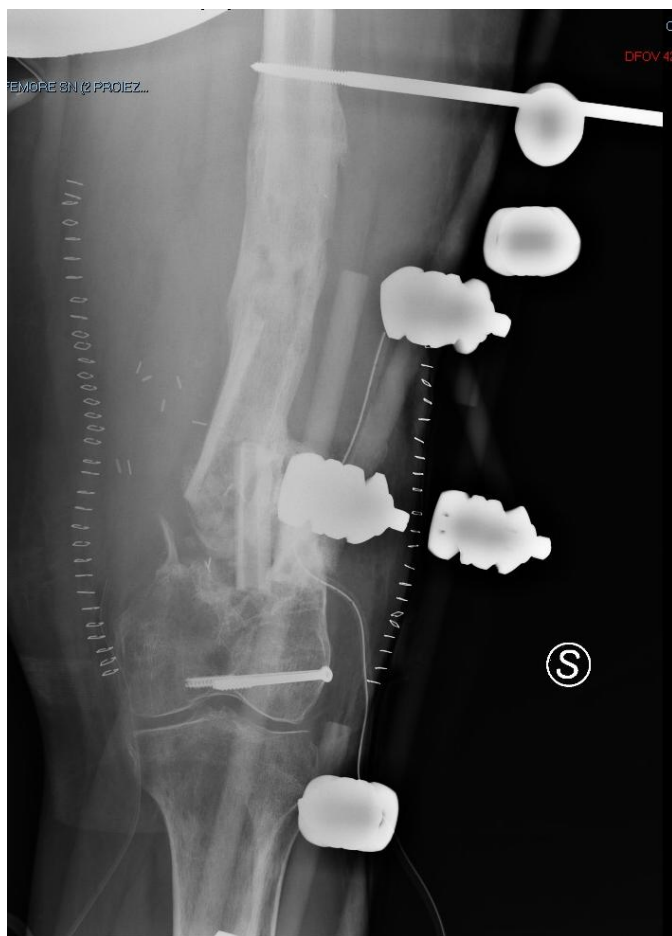






VASCULARIZED FIBULA GRAFT





After 2 months: vascularized fibula graft



CONTROLLO A 24 MESI



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Grazie per l'attenzione



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