

가

:
가 .
:
, 가 88 , 가 가
76(22~174) . (20 20), ,
, , MSTS
가 ISOLS 가 .
: 5 100%, 83.3%,
81.9% . 73.3%, 72%, 68.7% .
20 , .
:
 , , ,
가 .
: , , , 가

가

:
28
Tel : 02) 760-2368, Fax : 02) 764-2718, E-mail : oskhyoo@yahoo.co.kr

* 2001

8,12,20,21)

(malignant fibrous histiocytoma)

1

, , 가 , 9 , 3 , 1

, 가 , 28 ,

가 , 9 , 5 , 1 ,

3,8,12) 1 ,

, , 27 , 3 , 1

50

가

Kotz가 59 , Link 가 20 , Orthoplast

가 4 , 5 .

25 , 63

가

가

가

가

1. 가

3,8,11,12,20,21)

가 , Enneking 1993 ISOLS
(International Symposium on Limb Salvage)

12,17,21)

(Musculoskeletal
Tumor Society functional classification scale)

5). 6가

, (pain), (function),

가 (emotional acceptance), (sup-

port), (walking ability), (gait)

0 5

(%)

1988 5 2000 5

, (, ,)

2. 가

가 가 가

ISOLS 1988

가 (radiologic implants evaluation sys-
tem) 가 1).

가 51 , 가 37 , (bone remodelling), (inter

31 . 76 (22~174 face), (anchorage), (implant body

) 25 (9~68) . problem), (implant articular

64 , 12 problem), (extracortical bone bridging)

, 5 , 6 , 6가

(excellent), (good), (fair), (poor) 4가

, 14 (15.9%)

58.5%,

42%,

43.4%

34 (38.6%) 가

15.4%(2/13),

45.5%(20/44)

가

38.7%(12/31)

1.

가

가

(overall survival)

1

가 가

2

10

69.5%, 14

51.4% (Fig. 1),

1),

8

100%,

5

83.3%, 8

74.7%

(Fig. 2),

5

3.

81.9%, 10

58.9%

(Fig. 3).

20

20

Kaplan-Meier

, 40%

40%

(limb death)

5

(prosthetic

(p<0.05)(Table 1).

death)

(

)

(20

20

),

)

(

40%

40%

),

Survival rate (%)



Fig. 1. Kaplan-Meier curve shows the overall survival rate of prosthesis. Five-year survival rate is 84.2%, and 10-year survival rate is 69.5%.

test Kaplan-Meier log rank
ISOLS , MSTS 가 t-test ,

chi-square test

가 t-test chi-square test

15

73

가 23 (26.1%)

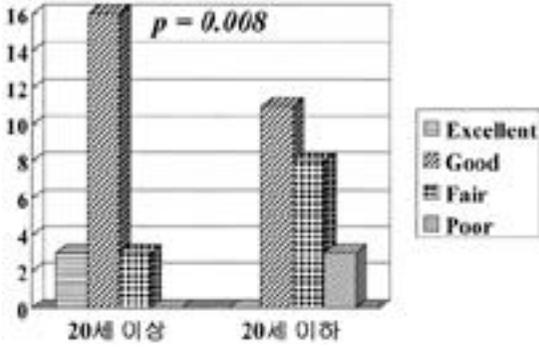


Fig. 4. In the radiologic evaluation of distal femoral prosthesis, older patients than 20 years old are superior in bone remodeling.

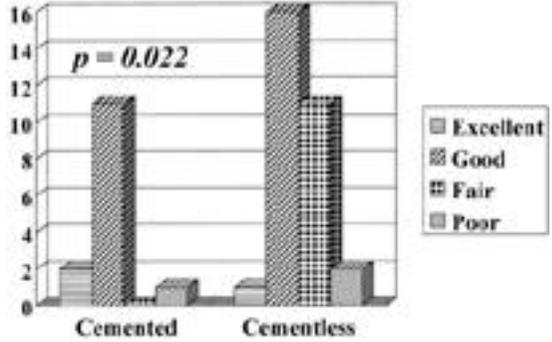


Fig. 5. The cement fixation of prosthesis is better in bone remodeling in the radiologic evaluation of distal femoral prosthesis.

2
가
, 12
(10),
(7), (12)
6 3 가
(expandable prosthesis)
, 3 (shoe lift)
7
3 , 4
가 5 가 2
1 , 6
(4), 20 (4), 40%
(4)
가
8 가 5 ,
1 , 가 2
76 (32 ~ 142) , 5
81 (32 ~ 142
(Table 5).

가
20)
Malawer ¹³⁾ 82
5 83%, 10
67% , Hor-
nicek ⁸⁾ 160
50% 8
5 84.2%, 8
79.4%, 10 69.5%
가
77% ~ 100%^{13,22)}, 48% ~ 72%^{15-17,19,21)}
70% ~ 81.1%¹⁷⁾
가 2% 14%
가 ^{9,15,17)}
5 가
5 83.3%, 8 74.7%

Table 5. Data of the revision patients.

No.	Sex	Age	Diagnosis	Location	Fixation	Resection	Chemo Therapy	Cause of Revision	Duration of Initial Implants(month)
1	Female	16	Parosteal Osteosarcoma	DF*	CT [‡]	20%	(-)	metal failure	96
2	Female	16	Osteosarcoma	DF	CT	53%	(+)	metal failure	47
3	Male	53	Osteosarcoma	DF	CT	38%	(+)	aseptic loosening	32
4	Male	14	Osteosarcoma	PT [†]	CT	50%	(+)	aseptic loosening	133
5	Male	13	Osteosarcoma	PT	CL [§]	50%	(+)	aseptic loosening	60
6	Female	21	Osteosarcoma	PT	CL	55%	(+)	septic loosening	60
7	Male	18	Osteosarcoma	PT	CT	47%	(+)	aseptic loosening	142
8	Male	21	Osteosarcoma	PT	CL	43%	(+)	aseptic loosening	38

* : distal femur, † : proximal tibia, ‡ : cemented, § : cementless

Kawai ¹⁰⁾ 40% , ^{6,18)} ,
 가 Grimer ⁶⁾
 가 Unwin ²²⁾
 (intramedullary offset distance가 5
 81.9% ,
 가 Kabukcuoglu ⁹⁾ 83% ,
 (p=0.03), 80% ~ 83%
 Kawai ^{7,10,14)}, Grimer ⁶⁾ MSTs 77%
 73.3% ,
 가 72%
 Kawai ¹⁰⁾

Capanna ,

(p=0.015), , Capana

가,

가 ,
(p=0.046) 가 . 10

68.7% ,

18,21)

가

가 (p=0.029), 4%

가 12% (1,2,9,10,17)

가 , 가 ,
가 Grimer⁶⁾ 가

36% 12%

(p=0.003) 7.7%

가 (p=0.004) ,
가 , 15.9%
Grimer
12.9%

. 12 7 , 1

Capanna¹⁾ 95 , 4

가 (16.1%)

(7.7%)

(18.5%)

Capanna (0%)

20 (p=0.008)

(p=0.022) (osteointegration)

가

가

가

가

가

Kawai ¹⁰⁾	40%	51	20%
Robert ¹⁹⁾	4.4%		
pressurization technique)			(cement
custom made			
6.8%			12.9%
			(bone-prosthe
sis interface)			polyethylene
가			
가			
가			

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Evaluation of Prosthetic Reconstruction in Lower Extremity

**Sang Hoon Lee, M.D., Joo Han Oh, M.D., Kwang Hyun Yoo, M.D.,
Sung Wook Suh, M.D., Ki Hyoung Koo, M.D., Han Soo Kim, M.D., and Soo Taek Lim, M.D.**

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Purpose : We evaluated the radiological and functional results of prosthetic reconstruction for locally aggressive benign and malignant tumor in the lower extremity.

Materials and Methods : Eighty eight patients were followed up for an average 76 months(22~174). We examined the survival rate of prosthesis, and evaluated the final result by MSTs functional score and ISOLS radiological implants evaluation system. They were statistically analyzed according to the age(<20 year vs. 20 year), fixation methods, amount of bony resection, chemotherapy, local recurrence, and presence of metastasis.

Results : The 5 year prosthetic survival rates were 100% in the proximal femur, 83.3% in the distal femur, 81.9% in the proximal tibia. Mean total functional scores were 73.3%, 72%, 68.7%, respectively. In distal femur, the non-chemotherapeutic group was superior in the prosthetic survival rate. Recurrence or metastasis affected the functions in the distal femur and proximal tibia. In the radiological evaluation of the distal femur, older patients over 20 years of age and with cement fixation were superior in bone remodeling($p<0.05$). Postoperative infection and radiological loosening were the main causes of the prosthetic failure.

Conclusion : The prosthetic reconstruction in the lower extremity led to good clinical and radiological results. Amount of bony resection, chemotherapy, recurrence and metastasis seemed to influence the prosthetic survival, and long-term follow-up will be necessary to investigate more significant prognostic factors.

Key Words : Lower extremity, Bone tumor, Prosthetic reconstruction, Functional and radiologic evaluation

Address reprint requests to

Kwang Hyun Yoo, M.D.

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Seoul National University College of Medicine
#28 Yongon-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul 110-744, Korea

Tel : 82-2-760-2368, Fax : 82-2-764-2718, E-mail : oskhyoo@yahoo.co.kr