ligament) Ο , Driscoll 가 가 . Morrey 5% 90% 30 ~ 130 가 50 . Mohan 200 20%가 가 (supracondyle fracture), T 가 가 (T-condyle fracture), (condyle fracture) 30 45 , 20%가 38%가 가 100 11) 10% Cooney 가 가 가 가 가 (annular ligament), (lateral ulnar collateral (arthrogryposis), (congenital radial head dislocation), -2가 50 Tel: 053) 420-5637, Fax: 053) 422-6605, E-Mail: ihjeon@knu.ac.kr

2005

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가
                                                               (major pathology)
                         가
                                                   가
                   가
    (descriptive classification)
                                                 Morrey
  가
                                                    12)
         (intra-articular cause)
                                                                             가
  (extra-articular cause)
<sup>8,14,19)</sup> (Table 1).
                     (intrinsic),
  가
                      (extrinsic),
                                                               (plastic deformity)
                가
                          (bony bridge)
                                                              가
                  가
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Table 1. Classification of the stiff elbow

Intra-articular (Intrinsic)	Intra-articular adhesion	
	Deformity due to intraarticular fx	
	Mechanically limit motion	
Extra-articular (Extrinsic)	Contracture of capsule, collateral ligaments, muscle	
	after trauma	
	Bony bridge of the joint (brain injury)	
Intra & extra articular (Mixed)	Most cases present with mixed type	
	Extrinsic + articular adhesion	
	Intrinsic + scarring of soft tissue	

(splint) 1. СТ 가 , 3 (heterotopic ossifica-가 tion) MRI 2. (arthroscopic release) 가 (distension) 가 6 ml 15 가 가 (manipulation), 가 (static, dynamic splinting) 13,15)

Table 2. Reported results of arthroscopic treatment in stiff elbow

가

	Posttraumatic	Degenerative	
Clinical Variable	Preoperative/Postoperative	Preoperative/Postoperative	
Pain (Number)	15 (45%)*/2 (6%)	25 (83%)*/3 (6%)	
Loose body	0.6	2.0	
Anterior capsular release (%)	22 (67%)	10 (33%)	
Extension (°)	33/9	25/8	
Flexion (*)	106/132	110/129	
Total range of motion (*)	731/123	85*/121	

Stanley

Redden

가

17)

20)

^{*} significant differences (p < 0.05).

. 2 .

2/3 , 1/3 3. (Open release) ,

,

4가 . (Fig. 2). Morrey 22 74

1) (anterior approach): Urba , 38 8 13 niack 137

, (posterior extensile , CPM approach) , 가

tus) , (medial approach): (Fig 3).

, , , , , (exostosis)

가 , , (exostosis

3) (limited lateral approach: column procedure):

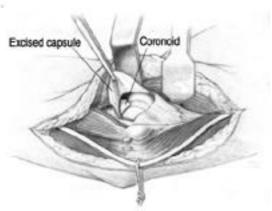
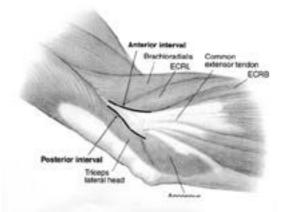
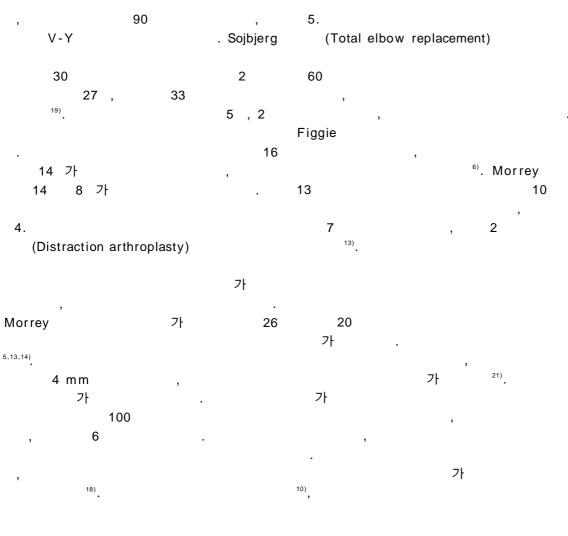


Fig. 1. With the medial approach, the capsule is exposed by reflecting the pronator teres from the anterior aspect of the capsule. The ulnar nerve is identified and protected.



(lateral decubi-

Fig. 2. The so-called column approach addresses the anterior and the posterior aspect of the joint by exposing the capsule through the anterior interval consisting of the distal fibers of the brachioradialis and the extensor carpi radialis longus. The posterior interval simply consists of elevating the lateral margin of the triceps from the posterior aspect of the lateral column.



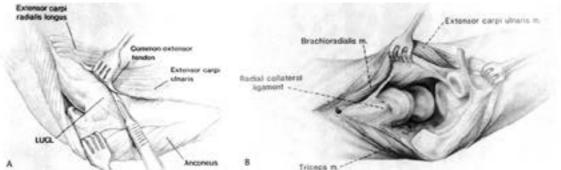


Fig. 3. (A) For interposition arthroplasty and for extensile approaches, a posterior skin incision typically is used. The triceps and anconeus are reflected from the lateral aspect of the ulna. The common extensor tendon along with the extensor carpi ulnaris and the extensor carpi radialis longus are elevated from the anterior capsule. (B) By releasing the medial collateral ligament and the posterior capsule additionally, the scarred capsule is reduced and the articular surface of the elbow may be exposed.

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가 19).

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