

# LIGASTIC

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— Abstract —

## Surgical Treatment of the Acute Acromioclavicular Joint Dislocation with a LIGASTIC Artificial Ligament

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**Purpose:** To find out the early results after surgical treatment of the acute acromioclavicular dislocation with LIGASTIC artificial ligament.

**Material and Method:** 6 patients who were diagnosed as acute acromioclavicular joint dislocation and treated with LIGASTIC artificial ligament through March 2005 to July 2005. The radiologic and clinical results using Imatani evaluation system were analyzed.

**Results:** By clinical evaluation, 4 cases(67%) were excellent and 2 cases(33%) were good. By radiologic evaluation, 3 cases(50%) were excellent and 3 cases(50%) were good. All cases showed satisfactory results. Till the final follow up, there were no complication.

**Conclusion:** Surgical treatment of the acute acromioclavicular dislocation with LIGASTIC artificial ligament is simple, but provides enough stability for early postoperative rehabilitation, decreases arthritis of acromioclavicular joint and there is no burden of removal of the fixture, so it is thought as a very effective surgery.

**Key Words:** Acromioclavicular joint, Dislocation, Reconstruction using LIGASTIC artificial ligament

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3),

12),

4),

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47 | 12

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(polyester, Orthomed, France)(Fig.

1)

6

가 2 , 가

가

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4

45(34 ~ 67)

Rockwood <sup>13)</sup>

LIGASTIC  
France)

(polyester, Orthomed,  
polyester

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wood

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(Table 1).

가 Imatanni 가 <sup>9)</sup>

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5 (2 ~ 6 )

(Table 2).

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2005 3

2005 7

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**Table 1.** The patients data.

case	sex/age	type	Imatani score	follow up	operative date
1	F/45	V	92	6 month	3
2	M/67	V	84	6 month	3
3	M/40	V	94	5 month	5
4	F/39	III	86	6 month	4
5	F/34	III	92	2 month	1
6	F/45	V	94	5 month	2

**Table 2.** The Imatani evaluation system.

Distribution	score	
pain (40 point)	None	40
	Slight, occasional	25
	Moderate, tolerable, limits activities	10
	Severe, constant, disabling	5
function (30 point)	weakness (proportion of pre-injury)	20
	Use of shoulder	5
	Change of occupation	5
movement (30 point)	Abduction	10
	Flexion	10
	Adduction	10
Case	Excellent	91~100
	Good	81~90
	Fair	61~80
	Poor	<61

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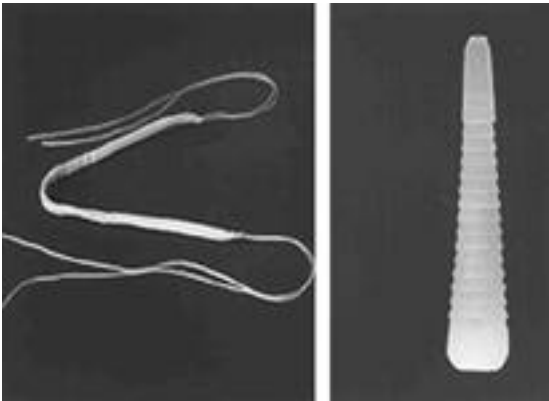
5 6~7 cm “U”

mm , 5~10 mm , 4 mm

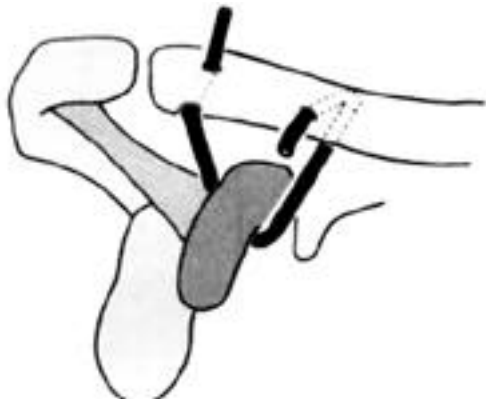
가 , 2 1 cm

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Beach chair



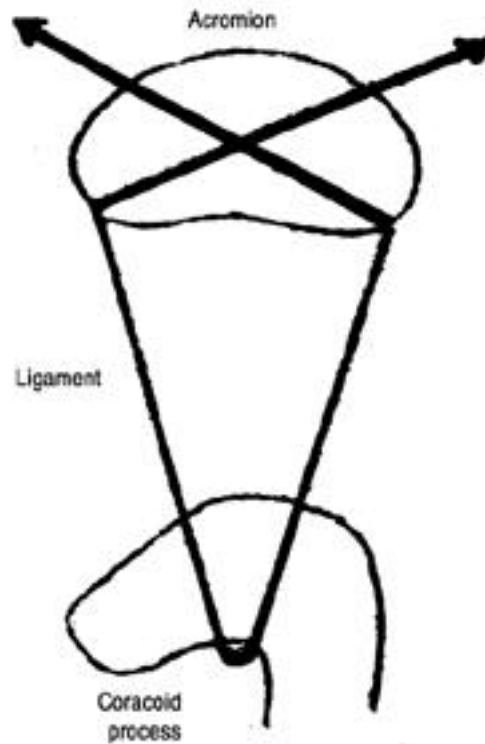
**Fig. 1.** Photograph of LIGASTIC artificial ligament (A), Polyethylene plug (B).



**Fig. 2.** The lateral tunnel is drilled from posterosuperior to anteroinferior. The medial tunnel is drilled from anterosuperior to posteroinferior. The ligament should be passed lateral tunnel from anterior to posterior and medial tunnel from posterior to anterior.

Wire

(Fig. 2).



**Fig. 3.** The oblique direction of the bone tunnels allows vertical and horizontal stability.

(Fig. 3).

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가  
Polyethylene

(Fig. 4),

Polyethylene  
wire 가

가

Rockwood 4-6 가

3

Larsen Hede<sup>11)</sup> 가

3

6

2

3

Imatani 가 가  
가 4 , 가 2 , 가

가 3 , 가 3

(Fig. 5).

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<sup>1)</sup>,

<sup>3)</sup>,

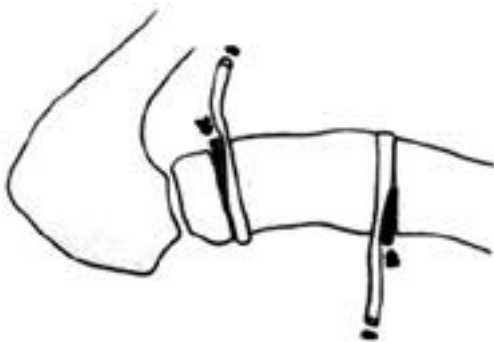
<sup>12)</sup>,

<sup>4)</sup>

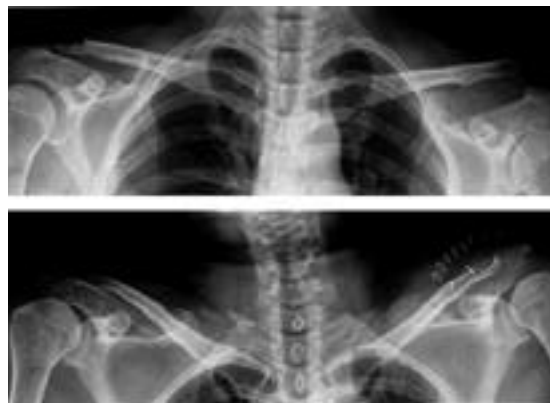
Phemister

Wolter

3 가  
2



**Fig. 4.** Anchorage is performed using polyethylene plugs.



**Fig. 5.** Radiograph of 46 years old female patient. Left acromioclavicular joint dislocation was noted(a). Postoperative radiograph showed reduced acromioclavicular joint and wires within polyethylene plugs.

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polyethylene

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. Amis <sup>2)</sup> poly-

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Habernek <sup>8)</sup> Wolter

Wolter

LIGASTIC

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Ernst <sup>5)</sup>

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2

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Fukuda <sup>6)</sup>

가

. LIGASTIC

가

가

Modified Bosworth

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<sup>15)</sup> ,

LIGASTIC

, Verhaven <sup>14)</sup> Dacron

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Laboureau <sup>7)</sup> <sup>10)</sup>

Dacron

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. polyethylene

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30

29 (96%)

6

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polyester

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