

1 What did this study explore?

This study explored the mid-term results of percutaneous titanium elastic nailing in patients younger than six years of age affected by diaphyseal femoral fracture.

2 How did the authors perform all experiments?

A retrospective analysis on 27 patients treated between 2005 and 2015 with this technique in a single center was performed. Twenty-four cases were clinically and radiographically re-evaluated using the Flynn's scoring criteria.

3 How did the authors process all experimental data?

No statistic test was run in the present study. We present the results obtained in our cohort of patients.

4 How did the authors deal with the pre-study hypothesis?

This retrospective study confirmed that TEN leads to good clinical and radiological results allowing optimal alignment, early motion and early weight bearing.

5 What are the novel findings of this study?

TEN is actually the first choice treatment in children older than six years of age affected by diaphyseal femoral fracture. In this study, this technique have demonstrated his efficacy even in patients younger than six years of age: it is a safe and surgeon friendly technique and it is indicated particularly in patients with multiple trauma, and it guarantees a low rate of complications.