

World Journal of *Orthopedics*

World J Orthop 2022 March 18; 13(3): 212-338



REVIEW

- 212 Conservative treatment of knee osteoarthritis: A review of the literature
Lim WB, Al-Dadah O

MINIREVIEWS

- 230 Patient-specific instrumentation in total ankle arthroplasty
Mazzotti A, Arceri A, Zielli S, Bonelli S, Viglione V, Faldini C
- 238 Diagnosis, treatment and complications of radial head and neck fractures in the pediatric patient
Macken AA, Eygendaal D, van Bergen CJ

ORIGINAL ARTICLE**Retrospective Cohort Study**

- 250 Functional and radiological outcomes of different pin configuration for displaced pediatric supracondylar humeral fracture: A retrospective cohort study
Radaideh AM, Rusan M, Obeidat O, Al-Nusair J, Albustami IS, Mohaidat ZM, Sunallah AW

Retrospective Study

- 259 Accuracy of shoulder joint injections with ultrasound guidance: Confirmed by magnetic resonance arthrography
Kuratani K, Tanaka M, Hanai H, Hayashida K
- 267 Comparative study of intertrochanteric fracture fixation using proximal femoral nail with and without distal interlocking screws
Lil NA, Makwana VR, Patel TD, Patel AR
- 278 Ilizarov bone transport combined with the Masquelet technique for bone defects of various etiologies (preliminary results)
Borzunov DY, Kolchin SN, Mokhovikov DS, Malkova TA
- 289 Diagnostic role of Xpert-MTB RIF assay in osteoarticular tuberculosis: A retrospective study
Mohanty M, Mishra B, Jain M, Karaniveed Puthiyapura L

Prospective Study

- 297 Plate *vs* reverse shoulder arthroplasty for proximal humeral fractures: The psychological health influence the choice of device?
Maccagnano G, Solarino G, Pesce V, Vicenti G, Coviello M, Nappi VS, Giannico OV, Notarnicola A, Moretti B

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

- 307** Impact of enhanced recovery pathways on safety and efficacy of hip and knee arthroplasty: A systematic review and meta-analysis
Heymans MJ, Kort NP, Snoeker BA, Schotanus MG
- 329** Surgical treatment of femoral deformities in polyostotic fibrous dysplasia and McCune-Albright syndrome: A literature review
Gorgolini G, Caterini A, Nicotra L, De Maio F, Efremov K, Farsetti P

ABOUT COVER

Editorial Board Member of *World Journal of Orthopedics*, Yoshiharu Kawaguchi, MD, PhD, Professor, Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Toyama, Toyama 930-0887, Japan. zenji@med.u-toyama.ac.jp

AIMS AND SCOPE

The primary aim of *World Journal of Orthopedics (WJO, World J Orthop)* is to provide scholars and readers from various fields of orthopedics with a platform to publish high-quality basic and clinical research articles and communicate their research findings online.

WJO mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of orthopedics and covering a wide range of topics including arthroscopy, bone trauma, bone tumors, hand and foot surgery, joint surgery, orthopedic trauma, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, pediatric orthopedics, spinal diseases, spine surgery, and sports medicine.

INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The *WJO* is now abstracted and indexed in PubMed, PubMed Central, Emerging Sources Citation Index (Web of Science), Scopus, Reference Citation Analysis, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, China Science and Technology Journal Database, and Superstar Journals Database. The 2021 edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2020 Journal Citation Indicator (JCI) for *WJO* as 0.66. The *WJO*'s CiteScore for 2020 is 3.2 and Scopus CiteScore rank 2020: Orthopedics and Sports Medicine is 87/262.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: *Ying-Yi Yuan*; Production Department Director: *Xiang Li*; Editorial Office Director: *Jin-Lei Wang*.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Orthopedics

ISSN

ISSN 2218-5836 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

November 18, 2010

FREQUENCY

Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Massimiliano Leigheb

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<http://www.wjgnet.com/2218-5836/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

March 18, 2022

COPYRIGHT

© 2022 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

GUIDELINES FOR ETHICS DOCUMENTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/287>

GUIDELINES FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/240>

PUBLICATION ETHICS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

PUBLICATION MISCONDUCT

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>

Retrospective Cohort Study

Functional and radiological outcomes of different pin configuration for displaced pediatric supracondylar humeral fracture: A retrospective cohort study

Ahmad M Radaideh, Mohammad Rusan, Omar Obeidat, Jowan Al-Nusair, Iyad S Albustami, Ziyad M Mohaidat, Abdulkarim W Sunallah

Specialty type: Orthopedics

Provenance and peer review:

Unsolicited article; Externally peer reviewed.

Peer-review model: Single blind

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): 0

Grade B (Very good): 0

Grade C (Good): C, C

Grade D (Fair): 0

Grade E (Poor): 0

P-Reviewer: Liu J

Received: August 7, 2021

Peer-review started: August 7, 2021

First decision: September 29, 2021

Revised: October 8, 2021

Accepted: February 12, 2022

Article in press: February 12, 2022

Published online: March 18, 2022



Ahmad M Radaideh, Mohammad Rusan, Ziyad M Mohaidat, Abdulkarim W Sunallah, Department of Special Surgery, Orthopaedic Division, Faculty of Medicine, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid 22110, Jordan

Omar Obeidat, Jowan Al-Nusair, Iyad S Albustami, School of Medicine, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid 22110, Jordan

Corresponding author: Ahmad M Radaideh, MD, Doctor, Reader (Associate Professor), Department of Special Surgery, Orthopaedic Division, Faculty of Medicine, Jordan University of Science and Technology, P.O. Box 3030, Irbid 22110, Jordan. ahmadmr1970@yahoo.com

Abstract**BACKGROUND**

The most widely accepted treatment for pediatric supracondylar humeral fracture is closed reduction and percutaneous pinning (CRPP). However, there is debate regarding the technique that is utilized, whether crossed or lateral pinning, and the number of pins used.

AIM

To compare the functional and radiological outcomes of lateral and cross pinning in the management of humeral supracondylar fracture.

METHODS

A retrospective analysis was performed on 101 patients who were surgically managed by either one of the CRPP techniques from 2015 to 2019. Several clinical parameters were taken into account, including pre- and post-intervention Baumann angle, as well as scores for pain, range of motion, function, and stability. Statistical analysis was performed to study the outcomes of the utilized techniques.

RESULTS

Amongst our study sample, which included 63 males and 38 females with a mean age of 5.87 years, about one-third of the patients underwent crossed pinning fixation configuration and the remaining two-thirds were managed by lateral pinning configuration. Similar results were obtained in the two groups with no

statistical difference regarding Mayo elbow performance scores (MEPS) and Baumann angle. The mean MEPS in the lateral and crossed pinning groups were 93.68 ± 8.59 and 93.62 ± 9.05 , respectively. The mean Baumann angle was $72.5^\circ \pm 6.46$ in the lateral group and $72.3^\circ \pm 4.70$ in the crossed-pinning group ($P = 0.878$).

CONCLUSION

Both lateral pinning and crossed pinning fixation configuration for displaced pediatric supracondylar humeral fractures provide similar functional and radiological outcomes.

Key Words: Supracondylar fracture; Gartland; Pinning; Functional; Radiological

©The Author(s) 2022. Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Core Tip: Closed reduction and percutaneous pinning is the mainstay in the management of pediatric supracondylar fracture. It is still controversial what pin configuration should be used (lateral vs cross pinning), and how many pins should be used. Both lateral and cross pinning techniques provide adequate stability for the fracture with nearly similar radiological and functional outcomes.

Citation: Radaideh AM, Rusan M, Obeidat O, Al-Nusair J, Albustami IS, Mohaidat ZM, Sunallah AW. Functional and radiological outcomes of different pin configuration for displaced pediatric supracondylar humeral fracture: A retrospective cohort study. *World J Orthop* 2022; 13(3): 250-258

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/2218-5836/full/v13/i3/250.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.5312/wjo.v13.i3.250>

INTRODUCTION

A supracondylar humeral fracture happens through the thin part of the distal humerus above the growth plate level. These fractures are typical pediatric injuries, accounting for 60% of upper limb fractures and 13% of pediatric fractures. They are most commonly seen in children 5-7 years of age with no gender predilection[1-3].

These fractures may be complete or incomplete with varying degrees of severity. The Gartland classification system is a popular system for the evaluation and treatment of these fractures. It classifies them as type 1 - nondisplaced or minimally displaced, type 2 - displaced with intact posterior cortex, and type 3 - completely displaced without contact between fragments[3]. In addition, the modified Gartland classification is frequently used, describing one more type, type 4 - complete multidirectional displacement of fragments with periosteal disruption[4].

As for the management of these fractures, a trial of conservative management may be undertaken with type 1 fractures and minimally displaced type 2 fractures. This involves long arm casting with less than 90 degrees of elbow flexion[5].

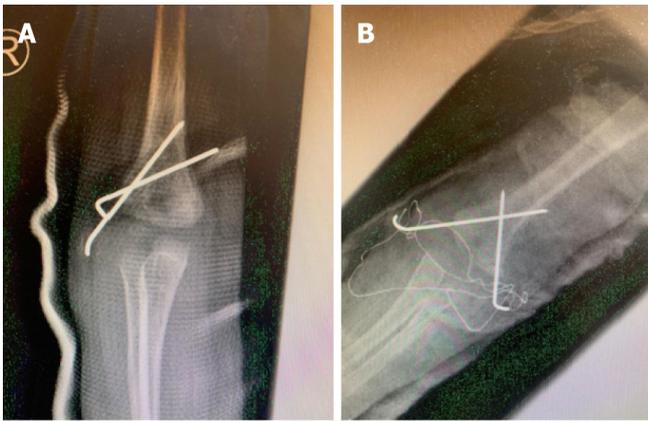
Operative management is almost always required in more severe types, including closed reduction and percutaneous pinning (CRPP). Pinning is performed retrogradely, using two pins for type 2 fractures and three pins for type 3 fractures. Rarely, open reduction with percutaneous pinning is needed in open fractures and in cases of failed closed reduction[6]. The most commonly reported postoperative complication is pin migration[7].

Despite reported complications of neurovascular injuries[8], it has been well documented in the previous literature that pediatric supracondylar humerus fractures generally have good outcomes. Elbow range of motion (ROM) and function are usually preserved, provided that adequate reduction is achieved through surgical intervention or casts application[9].

CRPP has two techniques: Lateral pinning technique (Figure 1A) and cross pinning technique (Figure 1B). Controversy persists between the two perspectives regarding which is better in terms of fixation stability and risk of developing complications.

Theoretically, crossed pinning is superior in providing biomechanical stability, yet this construct increases the risk of iatrogenic ulnar nerve injury due to the medial pin position. Conversely, lateral pinning may be less stable biomechanically but avoids ulnar nerve injury[10-12].

Therefore, this study aimed to study the difference in stability and functional outcomes between patients managed by lateral pinning and those managed by crossed pinning for displaced supracondylar fracture of the humerus. The null hypothesis was that there is no difference between the treatment groups.



DOI: 10.5312/wjo.v13.i3.250 Copyright © The Author(s) 2022.

Figure 1 Postoperative AP view radiographs. A: Lateral pinning; B: Cross pinning.

In order to compare the two techniques, the well-validated Mayo elbow performance score (MEPS) was used as a standardized functional outcome measure[13,14]. Other measures with clinical-radiological value may be considered as well. These may include measurement of Baumann angle (Figure 2), carrying angle, the development of complications, and the necessity to re-operate.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We conducted a single-blinded retrospective cohort study at the Department of Orthopedics of King Abdullah University Hospital (KAUH). Before conducting this study, ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) committee of KAUH. This study reviewed a total of 101 cases of children with supracondylar humeral fractures that were presented to the emergency department of KAUH between 2015 and 2019. Multiple parameters were reviewed, including gender, age, and surgical intervention, as well as scores for pain, ROM, function, and stability. A convenience sampling method was used to obtain our sample.

Our inclusion criteria for the study involved any patient up to the age of 13 years who had a supracondylar humeral fracture and underwent closed reduction with percutaneous pinning within 24 h of the insult and with no neurological or vascular injury prior to the operation. The pinning was either lateral or crossed configuration with medial and lateral wires. Our exclusion criteria included patients who did not respond to our call, patients with bilateral fractures, patients with multiple surgeries in the same limb, and those who ever had a previous elbow fracture. This was to avoid the confounding effects of previous fractures and surgeries on our results. However, unknown confounders might still be present.

An orthopedic specialist reviewed the patients' radiographic images (Figure 3) and categorized them using the Gartland classification system. Then, surgery was performed and techniques were standardized in regards to pin location, pin size, stability, and positioning of the elbow. They were performed by a well-trained orthopedic surgeon.

Patients were scheduled for follow-up visits; the follow-up period was customized according to patient cases individually, with a timeframe ranging from 1 mo postoperatively to 1 year. They underwent pin removal and cast change and were inspected for symptoms and ROM. Radiographs were taken to guarantee proper healing and reduction (Figure 4).

All fractures were also assessed by altering their Baumann angle, which was measured both postoperatively and during the last follow-up in January-March 2020. Baumann angle refers to the angle between the long axis of the humeral shaft and the growth plate of the lateral condyle. A difference in the angle of more than 5 degrees between the two limbs was considered abnormal. All measurements were performed by a single calibrated examiner. The interclass correlation coefficient for the angle measurement was above 90%.

MEPS was used to assess functional limitations of the elbow on daily activities and administered during January-March 2020 *via* patient interviewing and physical examination in the clinic. Elbow function was measured across four domains: Pain (45 points), ROM (20 points), stability (10 points), and daily function (25 points). Clinical information from these four subscales was rated on a 100-point scale and categorized as follows: < 60, poor; 60-74, fair; 75-89, good; and 90-100, excellent[13,14].

All of our patients were eligible to participate in our study. Matching by age and gender was not performed due to the small number of patients in the crossed pinning group and the portability of introducing bias. Case selection bias was minimal because we applied strict inclusion and exclusion criteria, and the outcome of interest was clear for all categories. In addition, information bias was



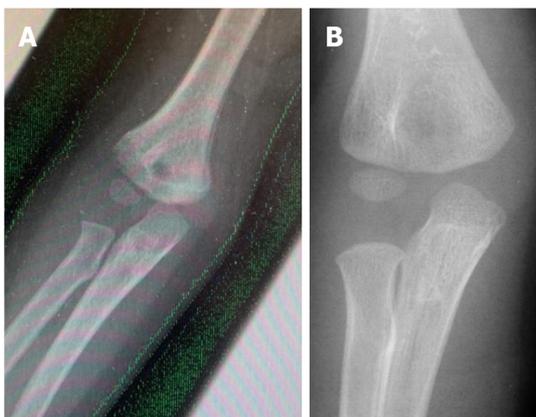
DOI: 10.5312/wjo.v13.i3.250 Copyright © The Author(s) 2022.

Figure 2 Lateral radiograph demonstrating Baumann's angle (angle between the long axis of humeral shaft and growth plate of lateral humeral condyle).



DOI: 10.5312/wjo.v13.i3.250 Copyright © The Author(s) 2022.

Figure 3 Pre-operative AP view radiograph.



DOI: 10.5312/wjo.v13.i3.250 Copyright © The Author(s) 2022.

Figure 4 AP radiographs post pin removal. A: Lateral pinning B: Crossed pinning.

controlled by excluding all patients with missing information.

Data was entered and analyzed using IBM SPSS statistics version 23. We looked at MEPS, Gartland type, type of fixation, and Baumann angle. We classified the patients according to the technique used (crossed pinning *vs* lateral pinning); the lateral pinning group was further sub-classified into 2 pins *vs* 3 pins. Patients were also categorized according to Gartland type, MEPS score, and gender. Using the *t*-test, we measured if there was a difference in Baumann angle according to the type of fixation, and whether it was lateral pinning or crossed pinning. Using multiple linear regression, we measured the

factors that affect Baumann angle and MEPS. Using ANOVA, we measured if there was a difference between two lateral pins, three lateral pins, and crossed pinning groups in their effect on Baumann angle and MEPS. Results were considered significant at $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

A total of 101 patients with supracondylar fractures were qualified to join our study. All patients responded and were included in the analysis. Of these patients, 63 (62.4%) were male, and 38 (37.6%) were female. The mean age of patients was 5.87 ± 1.5 years, with the youngest patient being 35 d of age and the eldest being 13.0 years of age.

We subdivided them by type of fixation into a cross pinning group with 28 patients (28.7%) and a lateral group with 72 patients (71.3%). Patients were further subdivided by Gartland type and MEPS (Table 1). As for Gartland type distribution, none had type I, 21 (20.8%) had type II, 43 (42.6%) had type III fractures, 28 (27.7%) had type IV, and 9 (8.9%) had flexion type supracondylar fracture. The mean time for the last follow-up was 24.65 and 20.55 mo in the lateral pinning and cross pinning groups, respectively.

Regarding outcomes in the lateral pinning group, 62.5% of the patients had excellent outcomes, 36.1% had good outcomes, and 1.4% had fair outcomes. There were no reports of poor outcomes. Meanwhile, in the crossed pinning group, 62.1% of patients had excellent outcomes, 34.5% had good outcomes, and 3.4% had fair outcomes with no reports of poor outcomes.

There was no statistical difference in functional outcome according to MEPS ($P = 0.06$). The mean MEPS in the lateral pinning and crossed-pinning groups were 93.68 ± 8.6 and 93.62 ± 9.0 , respectively. Multiple linear regression analysis was performed to determine the relationship between MEPS and different clinical parameters for functional outcomes. However, there was no statistical difference found in functional outcome regardless of gender ($P = 0.220$), fracture type ($P = 0.647$), and type of fixation ($P = 0.888$).

There was no statistical difference between the groups according to Baumann angle ($P = 0.878$). The means in the lateral pinning and crossed pinning groups were $72.5^\circ \pm 6.5$ and $72.3^\circ \pm 4.7$, respectively. Multiple linear regression analysis was also performed with Baumann angle with no result of statistical difference regardless of gender ($P = 0.115$), fracture type ($P = 0.949$), and type of fixation ($P = 0.995$).

We further subdivided the lateral group into 2 wires lateral (36 patients) and 3 wires lateral (36 patient) groups; there was no statistically significant difference between the three groups using one-way ANOVA according to MEPS ($P = 0.694$) and Baumann angle ($P = 0.115$).

DISCUSSION

The management of pediatric supracondylar humeral fractures includes non-operative and operative treatments. Fractures are further individualized based on the presentation (open or closed fracture), Gartland classification, the degree of the displacement, and the physician preference [5,7,10]. Regarding operative treatments, CRPP is the mainstay of treatment for displaced extension type supracondylar fracture. However, controversy regarding the optimal technique, whether lateral pinning or crossed pinning, remains under discussion [7,15,16].

In this study, we retrospectively evaluated 101 patients; some managed by crossed pinning (27.8%) and others by lateral pinning (72.1% [2 pins in 50% and 3 pins in the remaining 50%]). Supracondylar fracture incidence was higher in males, nearly 2 times more than in females. The mean age was 5.87, ranging from 35 d to 13 years, with a peak incidence of 5-7 years. This result is comparable to the series done by Patel *et al* [17], where they reported a peak incidence in the 6-8-year-age group with an average age of 7.48 years. Also, male predominance was noted in Patel *et al* [17], Wilkins *et al* [18], and Solak *et al* [19] series. Most clinical and radiological studies used Baumann angle, Flynn grade, and fracture complications to assess clinical outcomes [20]. In our study, we used the MEPS and Baumann angle for this purpose. There was no statistically significant difference between the treatment groups.

The loss of reduction in our study was 0%. In a recent meta-analysis done by Dekker *et al* [20] comparing the two techniques, the loss of reduction occurred in 11.6% of patients treated by crossed pinning and 12.4% of patients treated with lateral pins. Yet, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups. In addition, there was no significant difference according to the Flynn criteria, ROM, and measures of radiographic outcome.

Patel *et al* [17] also used MEPS for comparing lateral and crossed pinning technique outcomes. For the crossed pinning group, they reported that 90% of the patients had excellent outcomes, 10% had good outcomes, and 0% had poor outcomes. Lateral pinning showed 83.33% excellent and 16.66% good outcomes with no reports of poor outcome. While in our study, 62.5% of the patients in the lateral pinning group had excellent outcomes, 36.1% had good outcomes, and 1.4% had fair outcomes with no poor outcomes. Crossed pinning showed 62.1% excellent outcomes, 34.5% good outcomes, and 3.4% fair outcomes. Both studies showed no statistically significant difference between the two treatment groups.

Table 1 Demographic characteristics

		Lateral group	Cross pin group
Male		43 (59.7%)	20 (69%)
Female		29 (40.3%)	9 (31%)
Extension type 2		15 (20.8%)	6 (20.7%)
Extension type 3		36 (50%)	7 (24.1%)
Extension type 4		15 (20.8%)	13 (44.8%)
Flexion type		6 (8.3%)	3 (10.3%)
Age mean		5.7920	6.0693
Age SD		3.17336	3.0422
MEPS mean		93.6806	93.6207
MEPS SD		8.59877	9.05307
MEPS	Poor	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	Fair	1 (1.4%)	1 (3.4%)
	Good	26 (36.1%)	10 (34.5%)
	Excellent	45 (62.5%)	18 (62.1%)
Bumann angle mean		72.5139	72.3103
Bumann angle SD		6.46114	4.70640

SD: Standard deviation.

It could be that the difference in the percentages is due to the difference in the interpretation of the MEPS, as 15 points were considered a clinically negligible difference.

Several biomechanical studies demonstrated that crossed pinning is more stable than lateral pinning, especially on rotational testing and valgus and varus loading[21-23]. On the other hand, other studies reported no statistically significant differences radiologically and clinically between the two groups[15, 16]. Although crossed pins seem to provide more stabilization, their major disadvantage is the iatrogenic ulnar nerve injury. The studies estimated it to occur 3 to 5 times more than lateral pins alone [15,16,20]. Conversely, Chen *et al*[24] reported no significant difference in the biomechanical stability between divergent lateral pins and crossed pins in terms of resisting varus, internal rotation, and extension forces. Also, Hamdi *et al*[25] suggested that two or three divergent lateral pins provide optimal fracture stability. These studies support the concept that properly placed lateral pins provide adequate biomechanical stability.

The limitations of our study include it being a retrospective study, not a randomized prospective clinical trial. Another major limitation was the uneven number of cases in each group in addition to them only being followed for short intervals. Furthermore, we included patients with flexion type supracondylar fractures, and these patients may constitute a different population from those with the extension type. Moreover, we did not analyze or report complications. Thus, a randomized controlled trial involving larger samples and evenly distributed cases with long-term follow-up is warranted in future studies.

CONCLUSION

Within the limitations of our study, the two techniques for displaced pediatric supracondylar humeral fractures promote similar postoperative results. There is no significant difference between lateral and crossed pinning techniques regarding the functional and radiological outcomes.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

The most widely accepted treatment for pediatric supracondylar humeral fracture is closed reduction

and percutaneous pinning. However, there is debate regarding the technique that is utilized, whether crossed or lateral pinning, and the number of pins used.

Research motivation

To compare the functional and radiological outcomes of lateral and cross pinning in the management of humeral supracondylar fracture.

Research objectives

To compare the functional and radiological outcomes of lateral and cross pinning in the management of humeral supracondylar fracture.

Research methods

A retrospective analysis was performed on 101 patients who were surgically managed by either one of the CRPP techniques from 2015 to 2019. Several clinical parameters were taken into account, including pre- and post-intervention Baumann's angle, as well as scores for pain, range of motion, function, and stability. Statistical analyses were performed to study the outcomes of the utilized techniques.

Research results

Amongst our study sample, which included 63 males and 38 females with a mean age of 5.87 years, about one-third of the patients underwent crossed pinning fixation configuration and the remaining two-thirds were managed by lateral pinning configuration. Similar results were obtained in the two groups with no statistical difference regarding Mayo elbow performance scores (MEPS) and Baumann's angle. The mean MEPS in the lateral and crossed pinning groups were 93.68 + 8.59 and 93.62 + 9.05, respectively. The mean Baumann's angle was 72.5 + 6.46 in the lateral group and 72.3 + 4.70 in the cross-pinning group ($P = 0.878$).

Research conclusions

Both lateral pinning and crossed pinning fixation configuration for displaced pediatric supracondylar humeral fractures provide similar functional and radiological outcomes.

Research perspectives

A randomized controlled trial involving larger samples and evenly distributed cases with long-term follow-up is warranted in future studies.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Radaideh AM, Rusan M, Mohaidat ZM, Sunallah AW, and Obeidat O designed the research; Radaideh AM, Rusan M, Mohaidat ZM, Sunallah AW, Obeidat O, Al-Nusair J, and Albustami IS performed the research; Obeidat O analyzed the data; Obeidat O, Al-Nusair J, and Albustami IS wrote the paper.

Institutional review board statement: This work was approved by the institutional review board (IRB) committee of King Abdullah University Hospital (KAUH).

Conflict-of-interest statement: Radaideh, Rusan, Obeidat, AL-Nusair, Albustami, Mohaidat and Sunallah declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Data sharing statement: The original anonymous dataset is available on request from the corresponding author at ahmadmr1970@yahoo.com.

STROBE statement: The authors have read the STROBE Statement – checklist of items, and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the STROBE Statement – checklist of items.

Open-Access: This article is an open-access article that was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

Country/Territory of origin: Jordan

ORCID number: Ahmad M Radaideh 0000-0003-1556-9972; Mohammad Rusan 0000-0002-1888-0398; Omar Obeidat 0000-0003-2847-1309; Jowan Al-Nusair 0000-0002-7183-5940; Iyad S Albustami 0000-0001-8923-8485; Ziyad M Mohaidat 0000-0003-0474-2645; Abdulkarim W Sunallah 0000-0002-5553-6529.

Corresponding Author's Membership in Professional Societies: American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeon; Royal College of Surgeons (Ireland).

S-Editor: Wang LL

L-Editor: Wang TQ

P-Editor: Wang LL

REFERENCES

- 1 **Al-Omari AA**, Rusan M, Obeidat O, Almomani Z, Albustami IS, Alrawashdeh MA. Spontaneous Full Recovery of High Radial Nerve Palsy Following Closed Reduction and Percutaneous Pinning of Gartland IV Supracondylar Fracture: A Case Report. *Am J Case Rep* 2021; **22**: e930277 [PMID: 33735158 DOI: 10.12659/AJCR.930277]
- 2 **Soon-Hyuck L**. Upper Extremity Fractures in Children-Pro prospective Epidemiological Study of Tertiary Medical Institutes. *J Korean Orth Assoc* 2007; 270-275 [DOI: 10.4055/jkoa.2007.42.2.270]
- 3 **Gartland JJ**. Management of supracondylar fractures of the humerus in children. *Surg Gynecol Obstet* 1959; **109**: 145-154 [PMID: 13675986]
- 4 **Leitch KK**, Kay RM, Femino JD, Tolo VT, Storer SK, Skaggs DL. Treatment of multidirectionally unstable supracondylar humeral fractures in children. A modified Gartland type-IV fracture. *J Bone Joint Surg Am* 2006; **88**: 980-985 [PMID: 16651572 DOI: 10.2106/JBJS.D.02956]
- 5 **Milbrandt TA**. Common elbow injuries in children: evaluation, treatment, and clinical outcomes. *Current Opinion in Orthopaedics* 2004; **15**: 286-294 [DOI: 10.1097/00001433-200408000-00017]
- 6 **Diesselhorst MM**, Deck JW, Davey JP. Compartment syndrome of the upper arm after closed reduction and percutaneous pinning of a supracondylar humerus fracture. *J Pediatr Orthop* 2014; **34**: e1-e4 [PMID: 23774207 DOI: 10.1097/BPO.0b013e3182933c69]
- 7 **Vuillermin C**, May C, Kasser J. Closed Reduction and Percutaneous Pinning of Pediatric Supracondylar Humeral Fractures. *JBJS Essent Surg Tech* 2018; **8**: e10 [PMID: 30233982 DOI: 10.2106/JBJS.ST.16.00011]
- 8 **Bashyal RK**, Chu JY, Schoenecker PL, Dobbs MB, Luhmann SJ, Gordon JE. Complications after pinning of supracondylar distal humerus fractures. *J Pediatr Orthop* 2009; **29**: 704-708 [PMID: 20104149 DOI: 10.1097/BPO.0b013e3181b768ac]
- 9 **Leiblein M**, Lustenberger T, Schulz AK, Schmitz-Rixen T, Marzi I. Neurovascular complications after supracondylar humerus fractures in children. *Trauma Case Rep* 2017; **8**: 16-19 [PMID: 29644308 DOI: 10.1016/j.tcr.2017.01.013]
- 10 **Isa AD**, Furey A, Stone C. Functional outcome of supracondylar elbow fractures in children: a 3- to 5-year follow-up. *Can J Surg* 2014; **57**: 241-246 [PMID: 25078928 DOI: 10.1503/cjs.019513]
- 11 **Brauer CA**, Lee BM, Bae DS, Waters PM, Kocher MS. A systematic review of medial and lateral entry pinning vs lateral entry pinning for supracondylar fractures of the humerus. *J Pediatr Orthop* 2007; **27**: 181-186 [DOI: 10.1097/bpo.0b013e3180316cf1]
- 12 **Babal JC**, Mehlman CT, Klein G. Nerve injuries associated with pediatric supracondylar humeral fractures: a meta-analysis. *J Pediatr Orthop* 2010; **30**: 253-263 [PMID: 20357592 DOI: 10.1097/BPO.0b013e3181d213a6]
- 13 **Cusick MC**, Bonnaig NS, Azar FM, Mauck BM, Smith RA, Throckmorton TW. Accuracy and reliability of the Mayo Elbow Performance Score. *J Hand Surg Am* 2014; **39**: 1146-1150 [PMID: 24656392 DOI: 10.1016/j.jhsa.2014.01.041]
- 14 **Longo UG**, Franceschi F, Loppini M, Maffulli N, Denaro V. Rating systems for evaluation of the elbow. *Br Med Bull* 2008; **87**: 131-161 [PMID: 18539627 DOI: 10.1093/bmb/ldn023]
- 15 **Prashant K**, Lakhota D, Bhattacharyya TD, Mahanta AK, Ravooof A. A comparative study of two percutaneous pinning techniques (lateral vs medial-lateral) for Gartland type III pediatric supracondylar fracture of the humerus. *J Orthop Traumatol* 2016; **17**: 223-229 [PMID: 27312248 DOI: 10.1007/s10195-016-0410-2]
- 16 **Kocher M**, Kasser J, Waters P, Bae D, Snyder B, Hresko M et al Lateral Entry Compared with Medial and Lateral Entry Pin Fixation for Completely Displaced Supracondylar Humeral Fractures in Children. *J Bone & Joint Surg* 2007; **89**: 706-712 [DOI: 10.2106/jbjs.f.00379]
- 17 **Patel N**, Patil P, Gaonkar K, Kulkarni H, Gupta K. A comparative study of outcomes of percutaneous crossed vs lateral divergent pinning in the treatment of displaced (grade - 3) supracondylar fractures of humerus in children. *J Evidence Based Med Healthcare* 2015; **2**: 789-798 [DOI: 10.18410/jebmh/2015/113]
- 18 **Wilkins K**. The Operative Management of Supracondylar Fractures. *Orthopedic Clinics of North America* 1990; **21**: 269-289 [DOI: 10.1016/s0030-5898(20)31545-5]
- 19 **Solak S**, Aydin E. Comparison of two percutaneous pinning methods for the treatment of the pediatric type III supracondylar humerus fractures. *J Pediatr Orthop B* 2003; **12**: 346-349 [PMID: 12973045 DOI: 10.1097/01.bpb.0000060288.16932.08]
- 20 **Dekker AE**, Krijnen P, Schipper IB. Results of crossed vs lateral entry K-wire fixation of displaced pediatric supracondylar humeral fractures: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Injury* 2016; **47**: 2391-2398 [DOI: 10.1016/j.injury.2016.08.022]
- 21 **Zionts LE**, McKellop HA, Hathaway R. Torsional strength of pin configurations used to fix supracondylar fractures of the humerus in children. *J Bone Joint Surg Am* 1994; **76**: 253-256 [PMID: 8113261 DOI: 10.2106/00004623-199402000-00013]
- 22 **Lee SS**, Mahar AT, Miesen D, Newton PO. Displaced pediatric supracondylar humerus fractures: biomechanical analysis of percutaneous pinning techniques. *J Pediatr Orthop* 2002; **22**: 440-443 [PMID: 12131437]
- 23 **Feng C**, Guo Y, Zhu Z, Zhang J, Wang Y. Biomechanical analysis of supracondylar humerus fracture pinning for fractures with coronal lateral obliquity. *J Pediatr Orthop* 2012; **32**: 196-200 [PMID: 22327455 DOI: 10.1097/BPO.0b013e318242a99a]
- 24 **Chen T**, He C, Zheng T, Gan Y, Huang M, Zheng Y, et al. Stiffness of various pin configurations for pediatric

- supracondylar humeral fracture. *J Pediatr Orthop* 2015; **24**: 389-399 [DOI: [10.1097/bpb.000000000000196](https://doi.org/10.1097/bpb.000000000000196)]
- 25 **Hamdi A**, Poitras P, Louati H, Dagenais S, Masquijo JJ, Kontio K. Biomechanical analysis of lateral pin placements for pediatric supracondylar humerus fractures. *J Pediatr Orthop* 2010; **30**: 135-139 [PMID: [20179560](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20179560/) DOI: [10.1097/BPO.0b013e3181cfd14](https://doi.org/10.1097/BPO.0b013e3181cfd14)]



Published by **Baishideng Publishing Group Inc**
7041 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 160, Pleasanton, CA 94566, USA

Telephone: +1-925-3991568

E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

Help Desk: <https://www.f6publishing.com/helpdesk>

<https://www.wjgnet.com>

