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MODERN METHODS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT FOR VALGUS DEFORMITY OF THE ELBOW JOINT

Objective: To improve treatment outcomes by enhancing diagnostic and therapeutic methods for valgus deformities of the elbow joint in patients of different age groups.

Materials and Methods. Between 2021 and 2023, 25 patients with a diagnosis of post-traumatic valgus deformity of the elbow joint were treated at the Department of General Orthopedics of the RSSPMCTO. The age of the observed patients ranged from 7 to 30 years. Patients sought medical attention 2–7 years after sustaining the initial injury. Most patients received primary care at their local clinics, where treatment consisted of a plaster cast. The patient group included 10 boys and 15 girls. Complications from right-sided injuries were identified in 12 patients, and from left-sided injuries in 13 patients. All patients underwent a comprehensive examination, including radiography, MSCT, and ENMG. All 25 patients received surgical treatment. Of these: 11 patients underwent two-stage surgeries, and 14 underwent single-stage surgical interventions. Postoperatively, sutures were removed on days 12–14. In two-stage surgeries, osteosynthesis of the humeral condyle was performed using screws, pins, and the Ilizarov apparatus. After the formation of a primary bone callus (6–8 weeks later), the Ilizarov apparatus was removed, and patients were permitted to perform movements in the elbow joint. In single-stage surgeries, osteosynthesis of the humeral condyle was performed with screws, followed by a corrective osteotomy of the supracondylar region of the humerus and osteosynthesis with the Ilizarov apparatus. After a primary bone callus had formed (6–8 weeks later), the apparatus was removed, and patients were allowed to begin active movements in the elbow joint.

Results and discussion. Near and long-term results were studied over a period of 6 months to 2 years. The obtained data were evaluated on a five-point scale. Good

results were 90%, satisfactory results were 10%, and no unsatisfactory outcomes were noted.

Conclusion:In conclusion, it can be said that the treatment of post-traumatic valgus deformity of the elbow joint remains a pressing issue today. The occurrence of complicated cases is mainly associated with late patient appeals, untimely correct diagnosis, and lack of timely surgical intervention.

The developed modern treatment method for post-traumatic valgus deformity of the elbow joint has proven to be optimal. Its application in such injuries allows for a reduction in immobilization time, prevents the development of elbow joint contractures, and ensures the full restoration of its functional state.

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