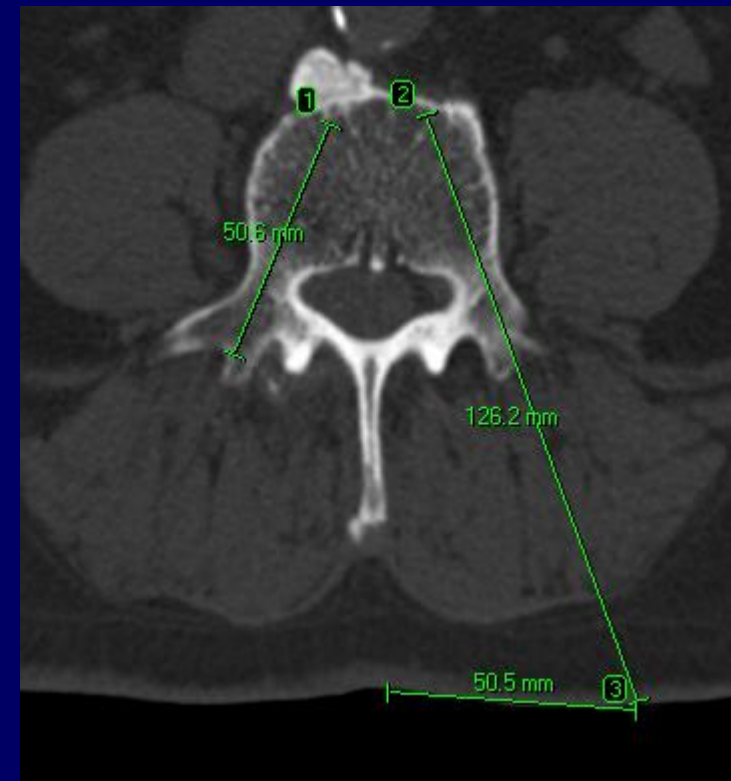




MIS in Trauma (How I do it?)

99% of trauma cases I do with MIS

- I always follow the 3 „P” rule:
Plan, Plan, Plan
- I measure the length and diameter of the screws
- I measure distance between the midline and the ideal screw entry-point on the skin
- I achieve a lordosis with patient positioning (cushions)



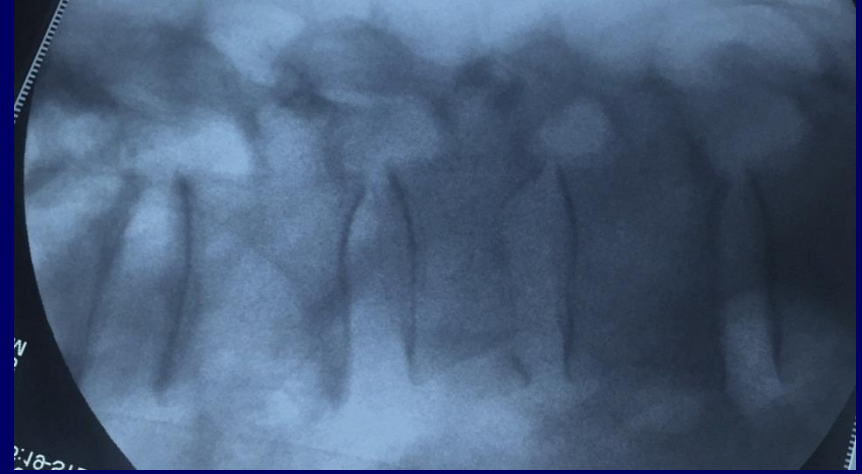
Patient positioning: perfect AP views on C-arm



Spinous process in the
midway between the pedicles

Only one contour at the upper
end-plate

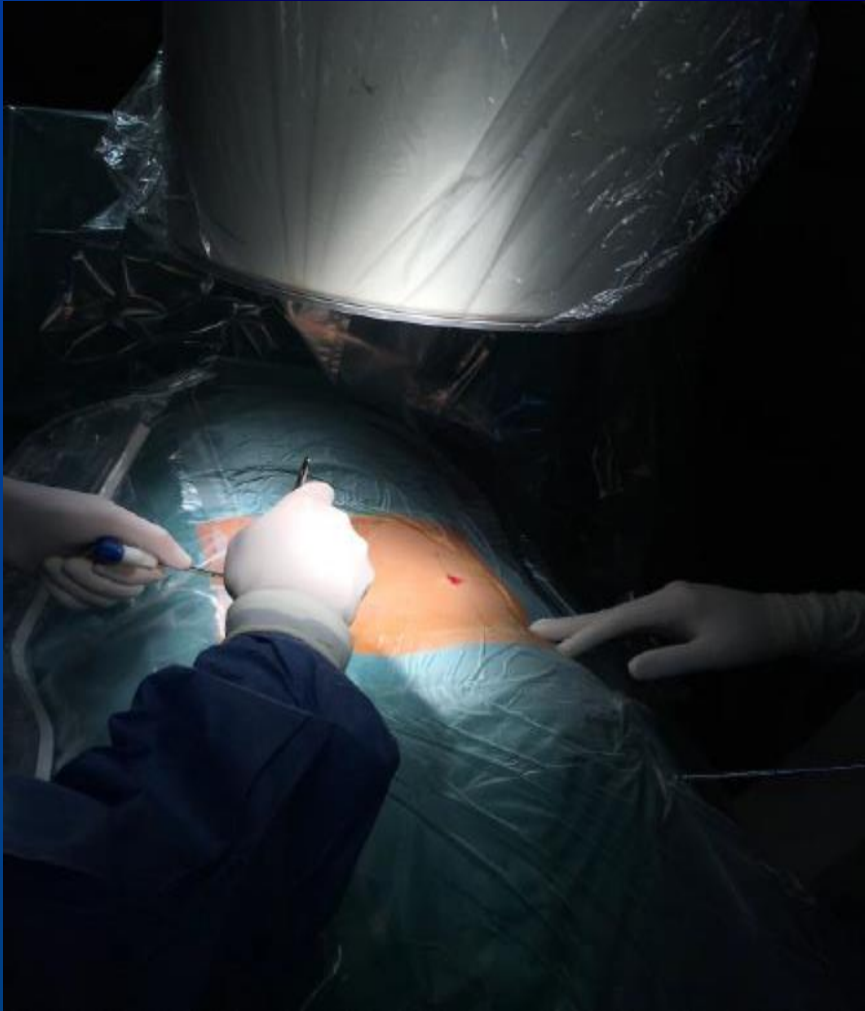
In „A” and „C” type fractures we make a whole body distraction maneuver to reduce the fracture



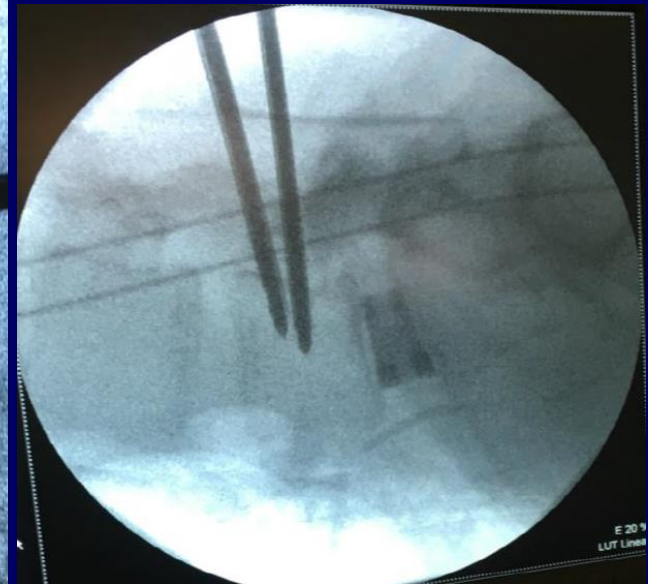
Applying the distances measured on CT



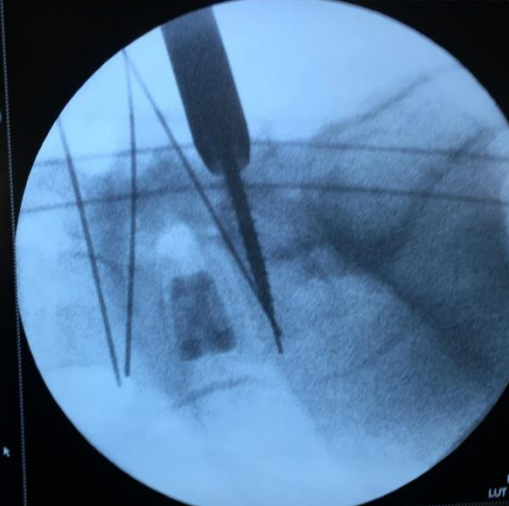
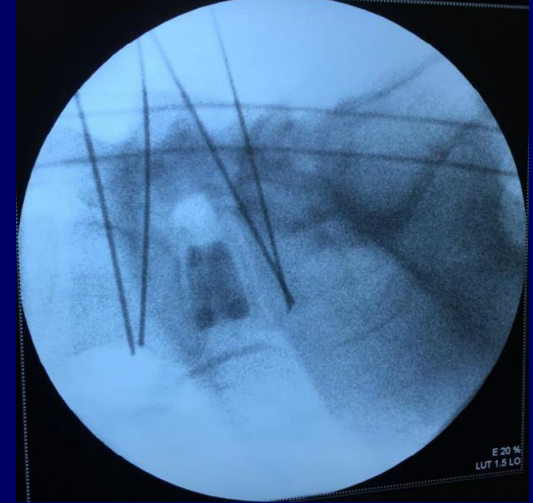
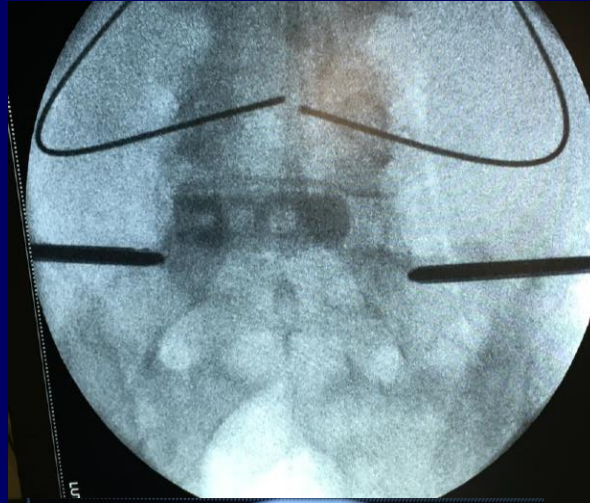
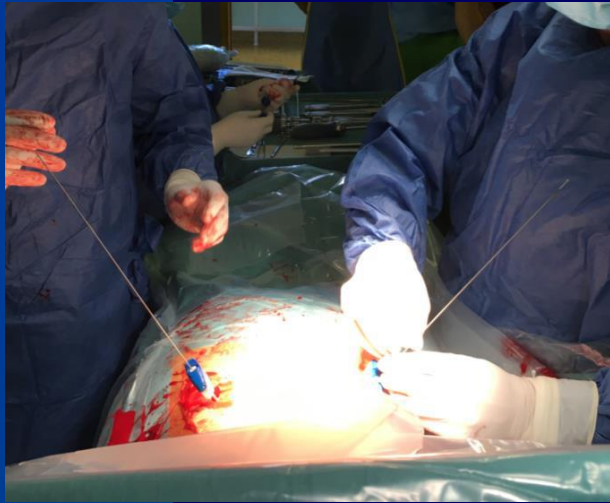
Incisions are on the side lines, I use Jamshidi needles at 9 and 3 o'clock positions



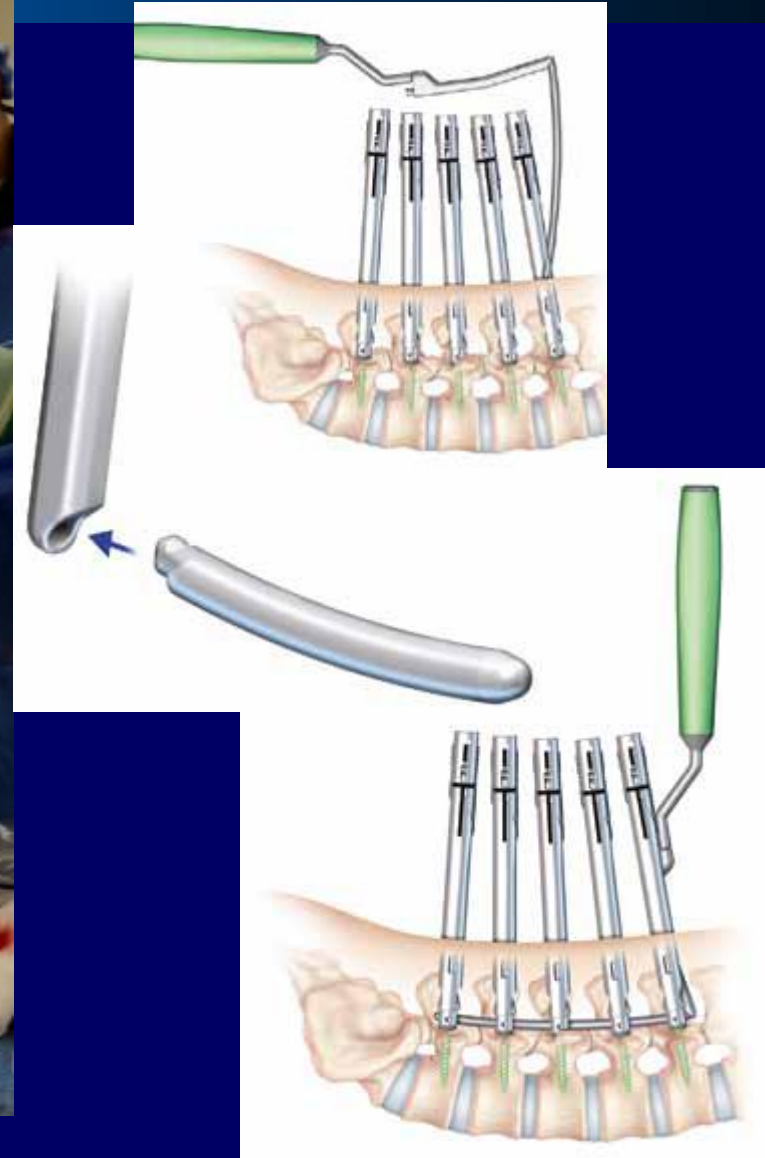
I advance the Jamshidi needles until medial wall of pedicles (no spinal canal!) and then I do a lateral view



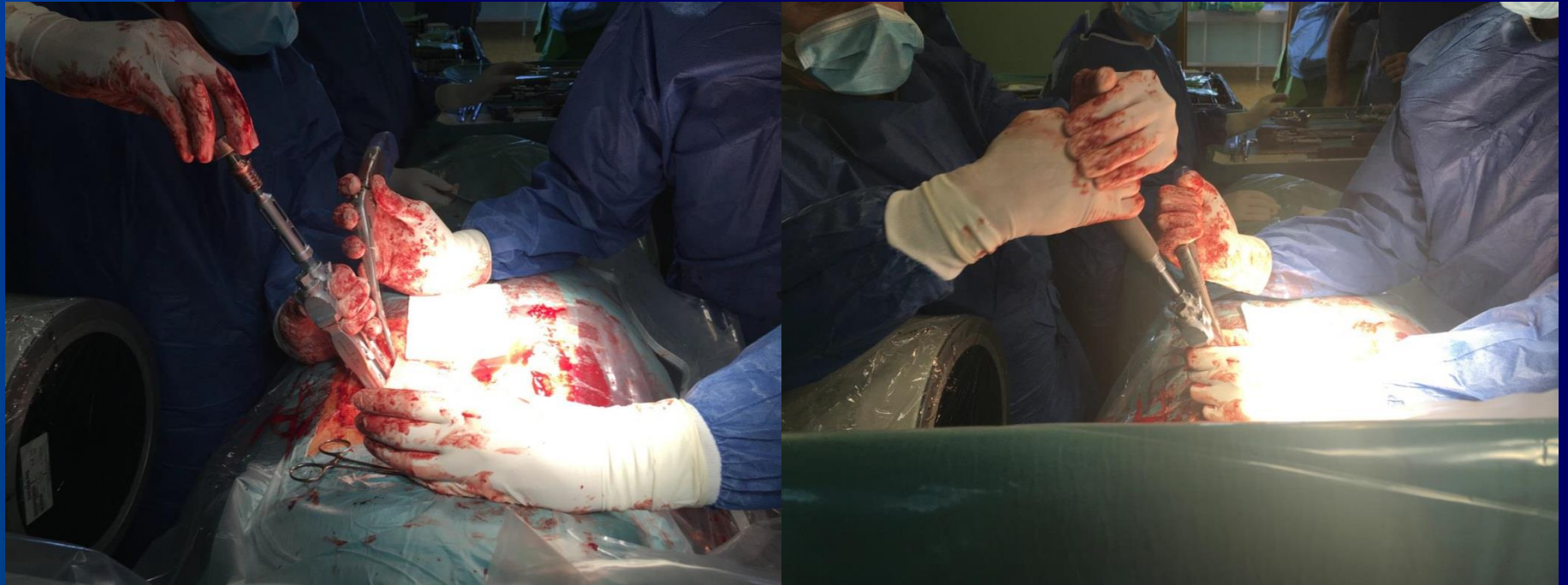
I put the K-wires and go to the next vertebra
All K-wires are in place, I tap and put the screws



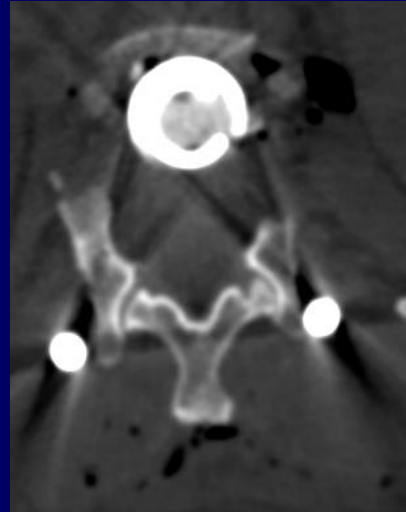
Putting the rod: no limits



Finally reducing the rod and tightening the set screws



In burst or C-type fractures with neurological signs
I do MIS corpectomy (anterior decompression) and
stablize the spine with MIS screws



Corpectomy can be done with MIS in the thoracic spine (extra or intrapleural approach)

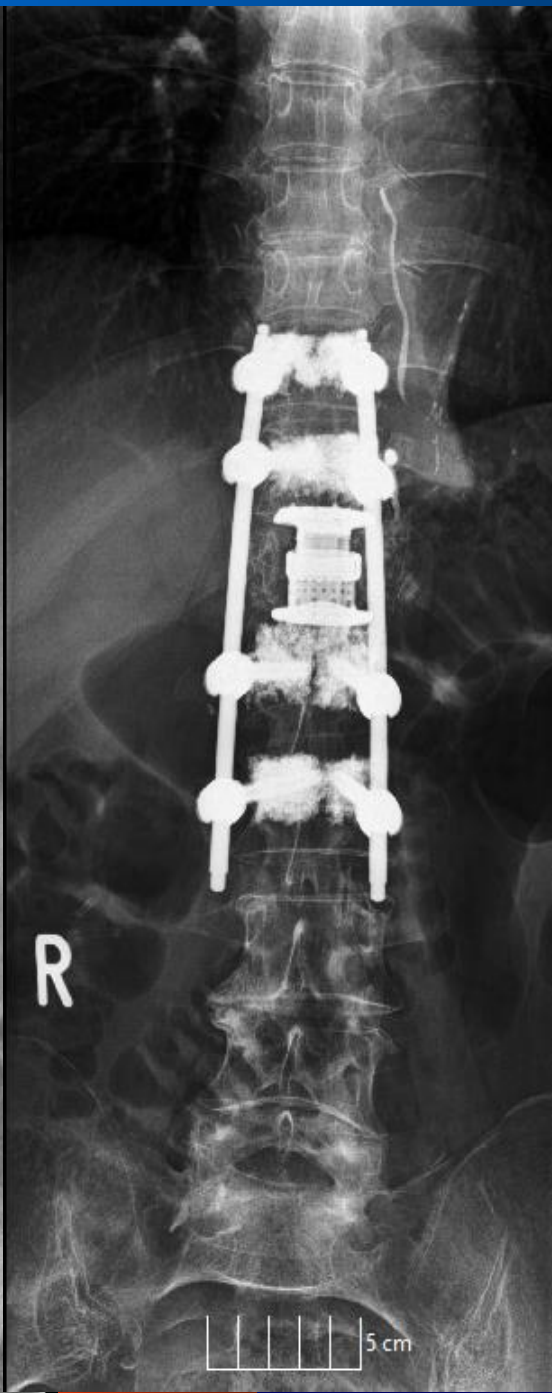
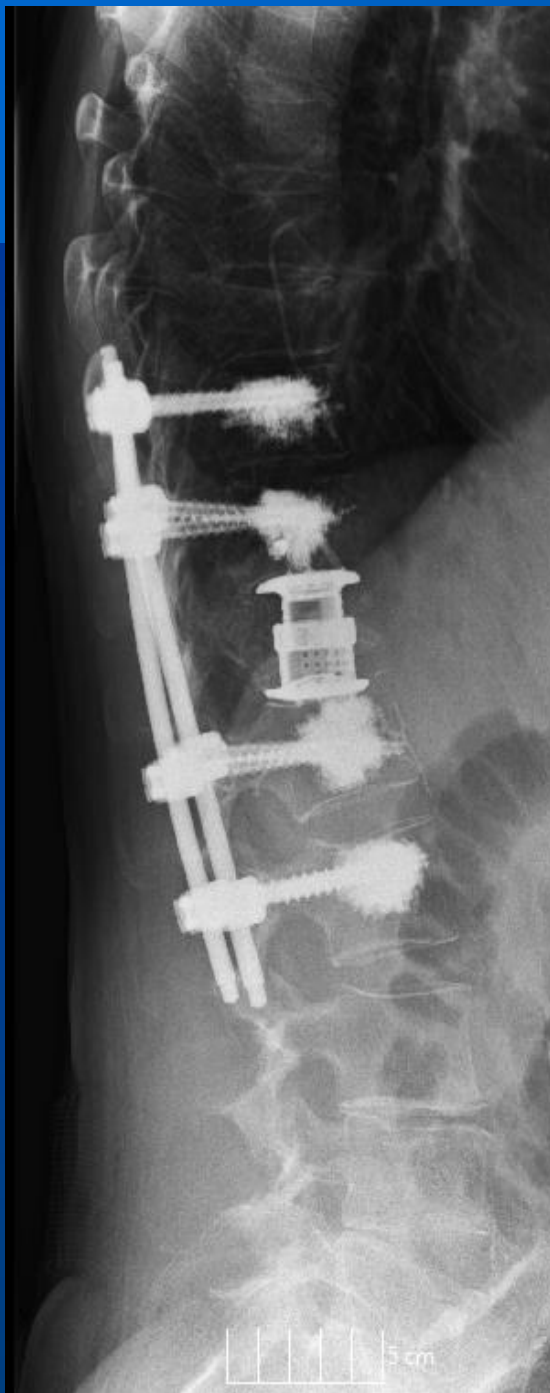


Corpectomy and kyphosis correction in osteoporotic fracture with MIS



Post. Op. 6 weeks

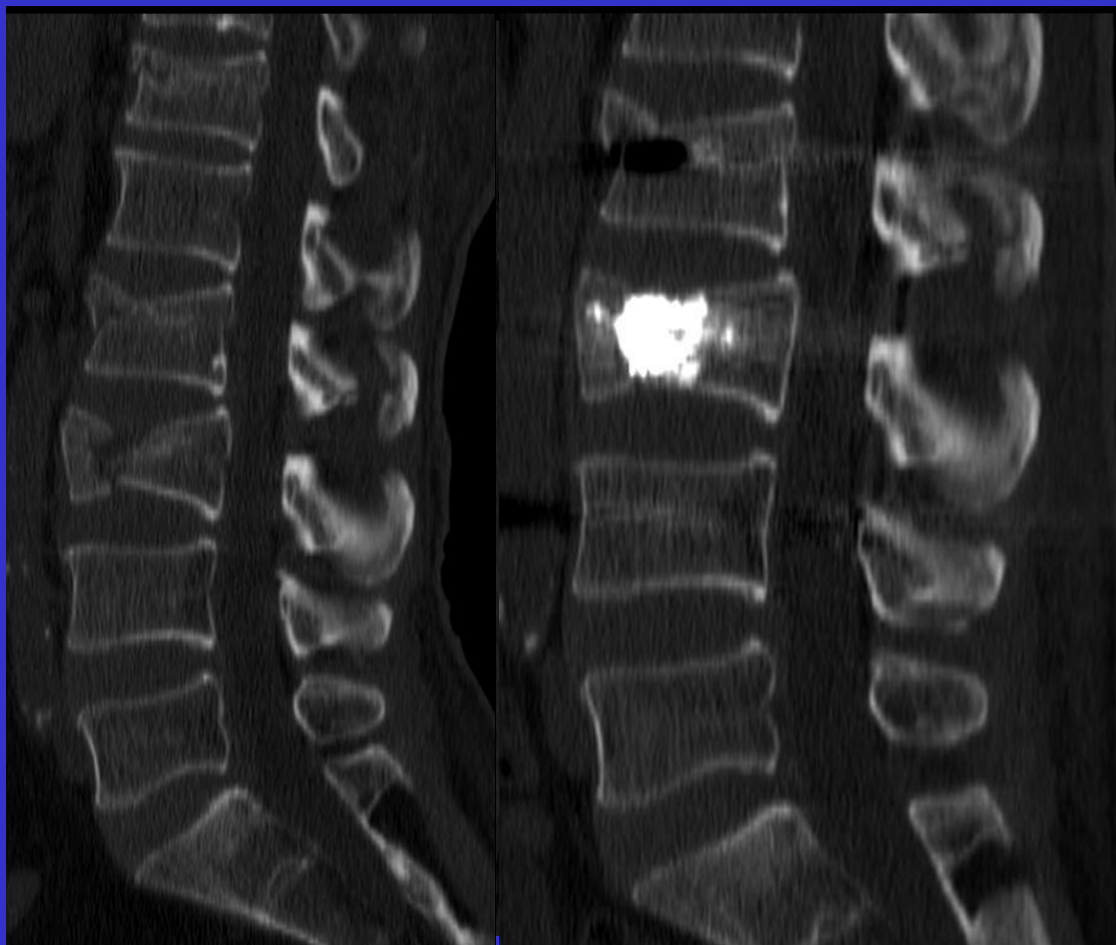




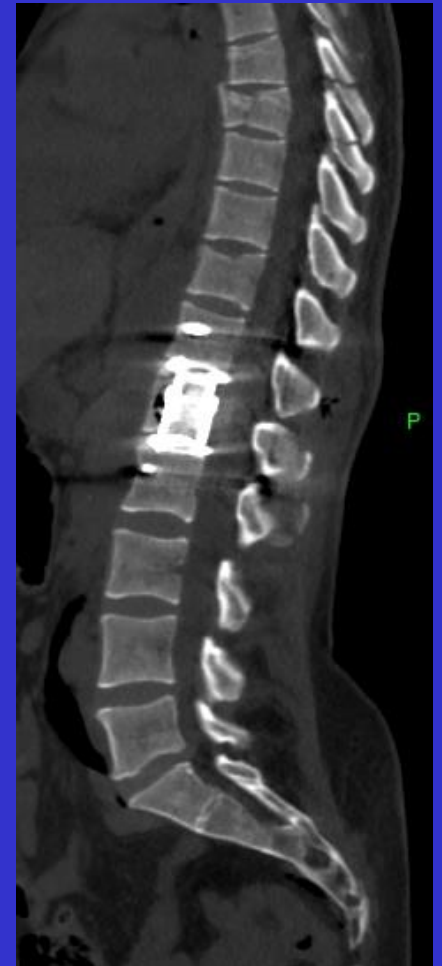
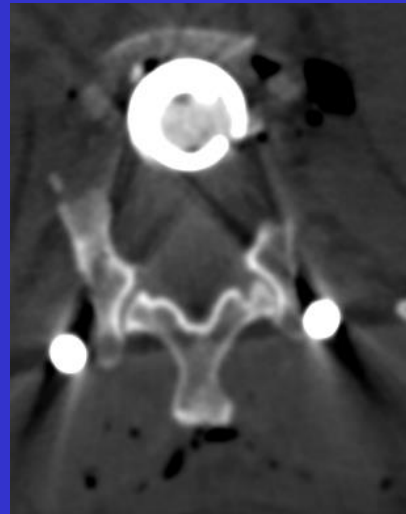
Post. Op. 6 months

Good kyphosis correction

A1 - wedge and A2 - split fracture



A3 fracture (same approach in A4)



B2 distraction injury (ligamentous)



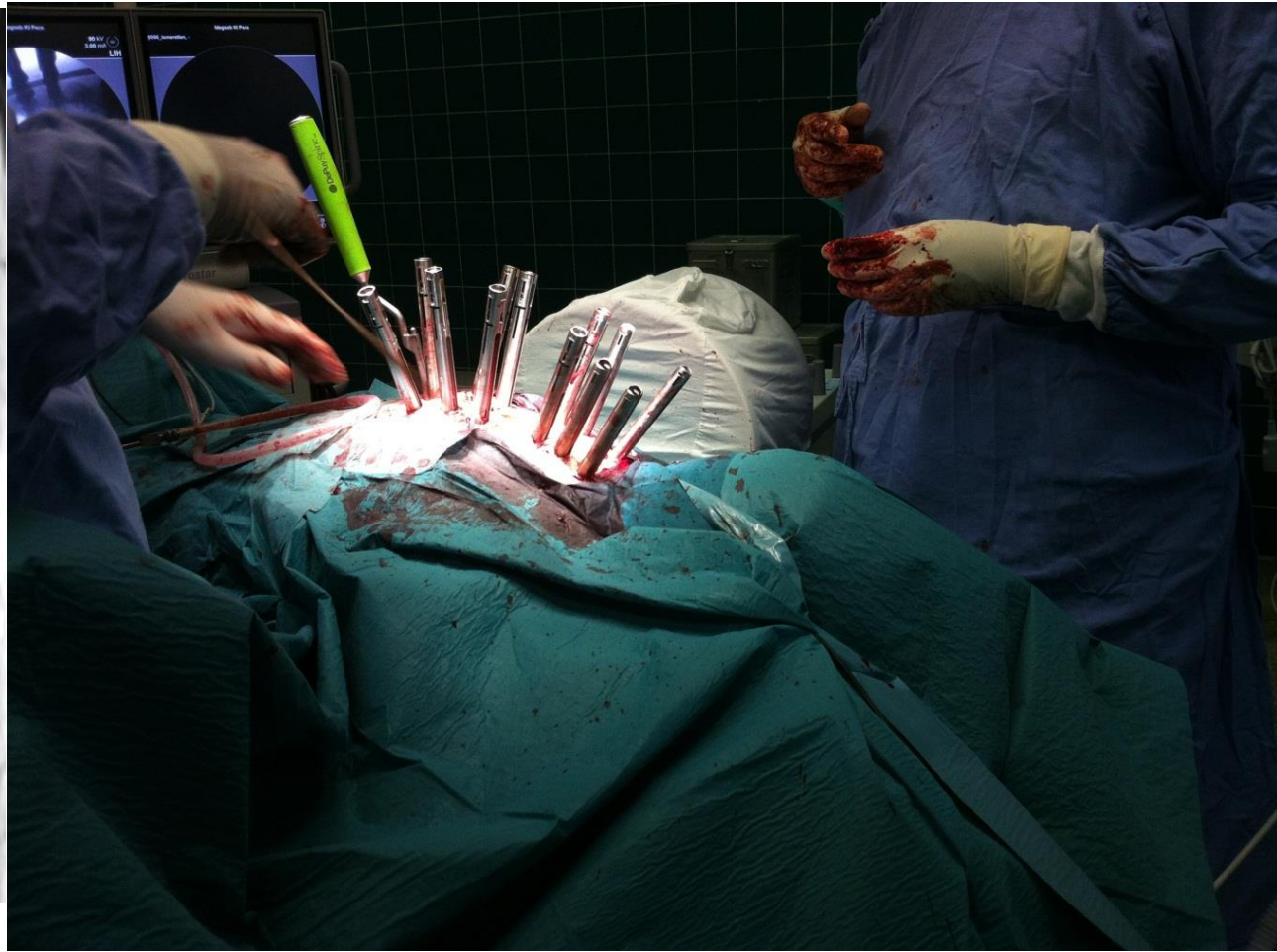
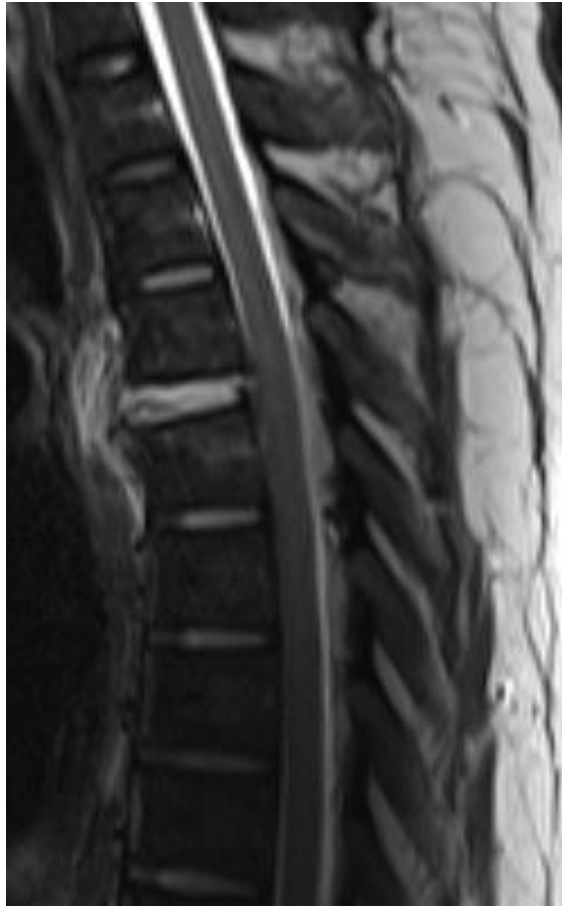
B2 distraction injury (ligamentous)



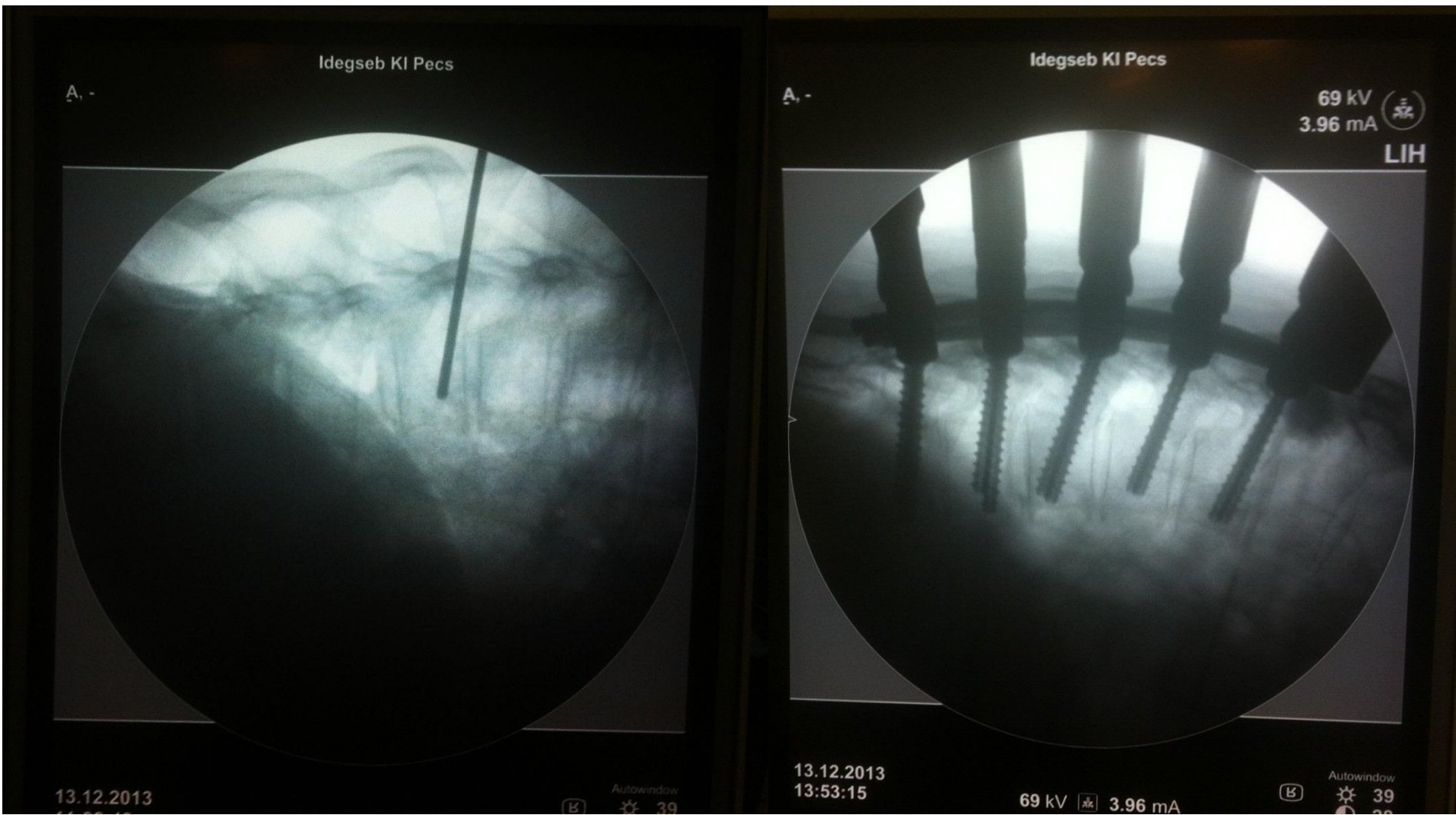
1 year
control



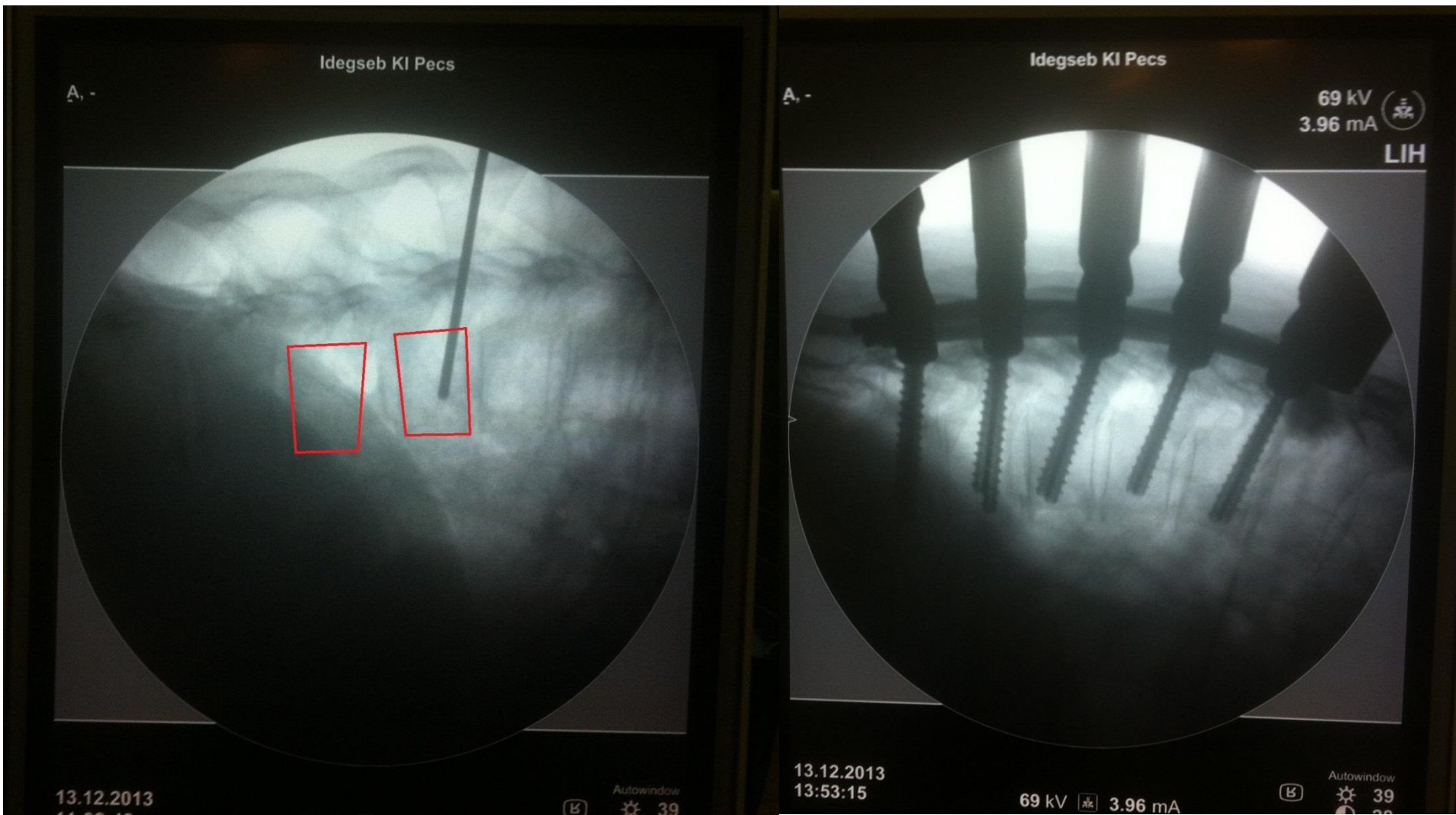
B3 - Th.IV-Th.V disc rupture



B3 fracture reduction with MIS



B3 fracture reduction with MIS



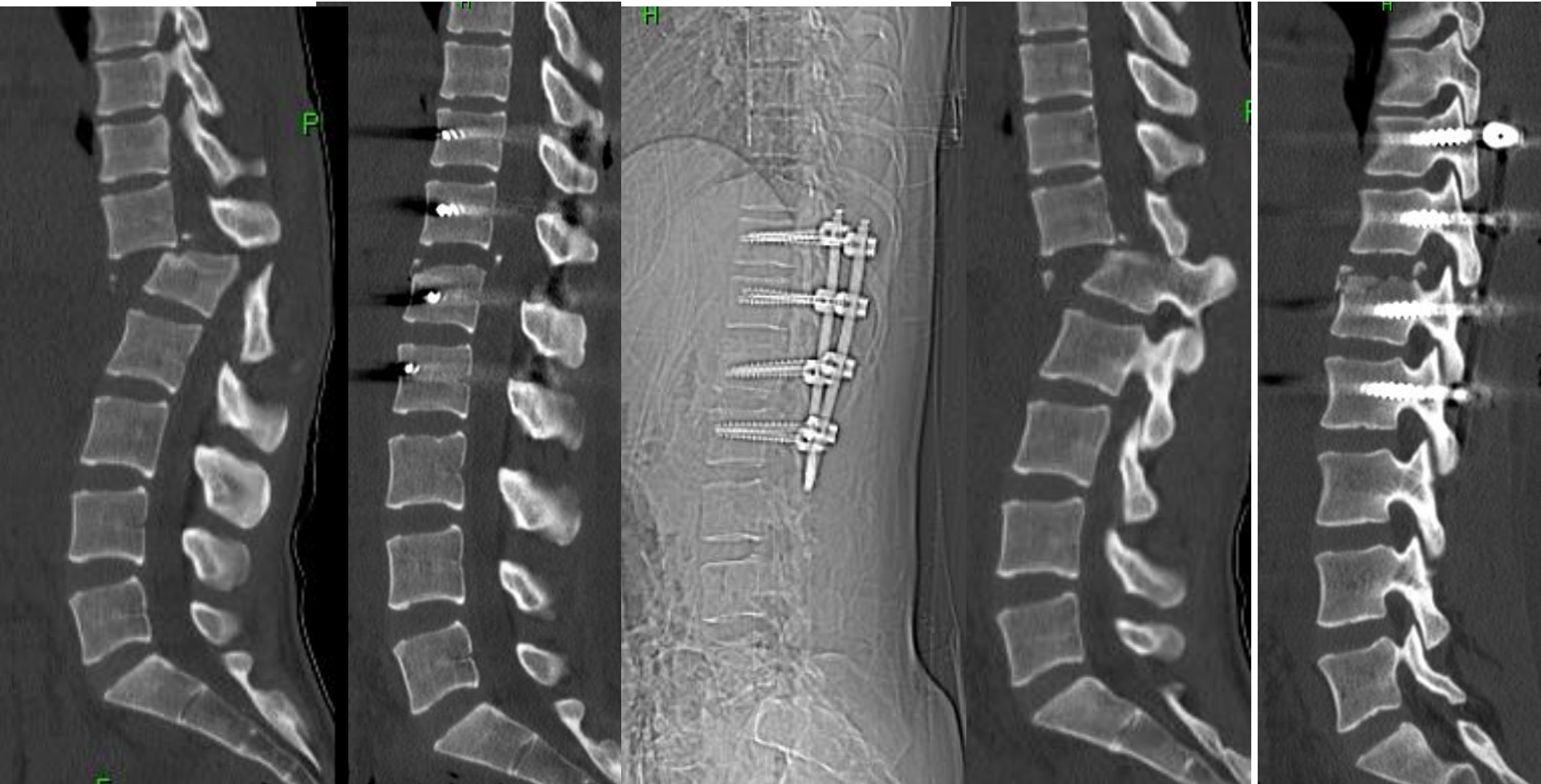
C-type injury



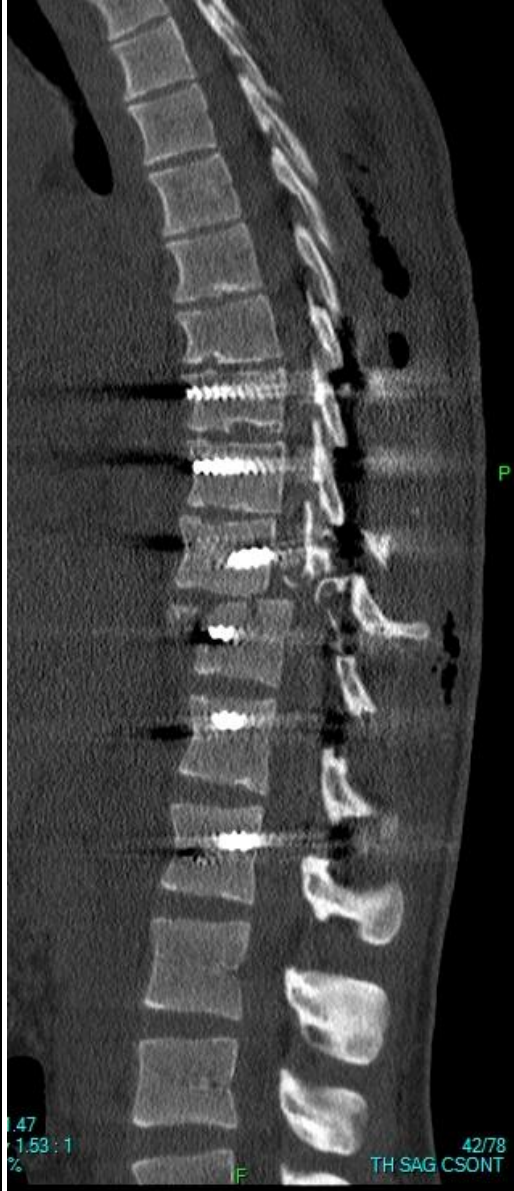
Indirekt decompression – traction for 20-30s in the OR (muscle relaxants!!!)



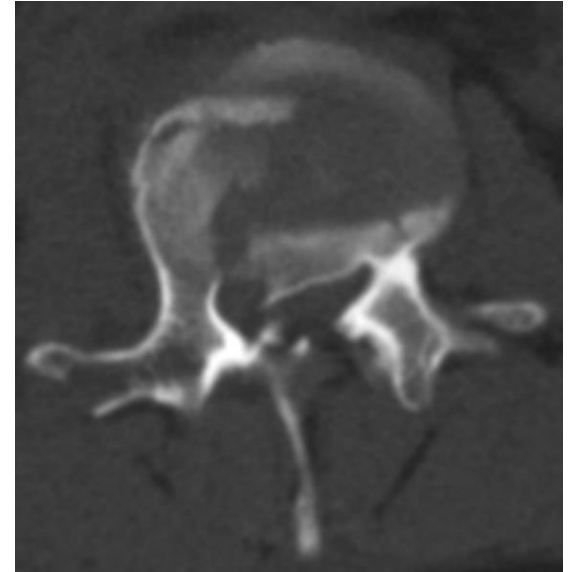
MIS fixation in C fractures (paraplegia) (Blood loss: 50ml, Op time: 80 min)



C-type injury



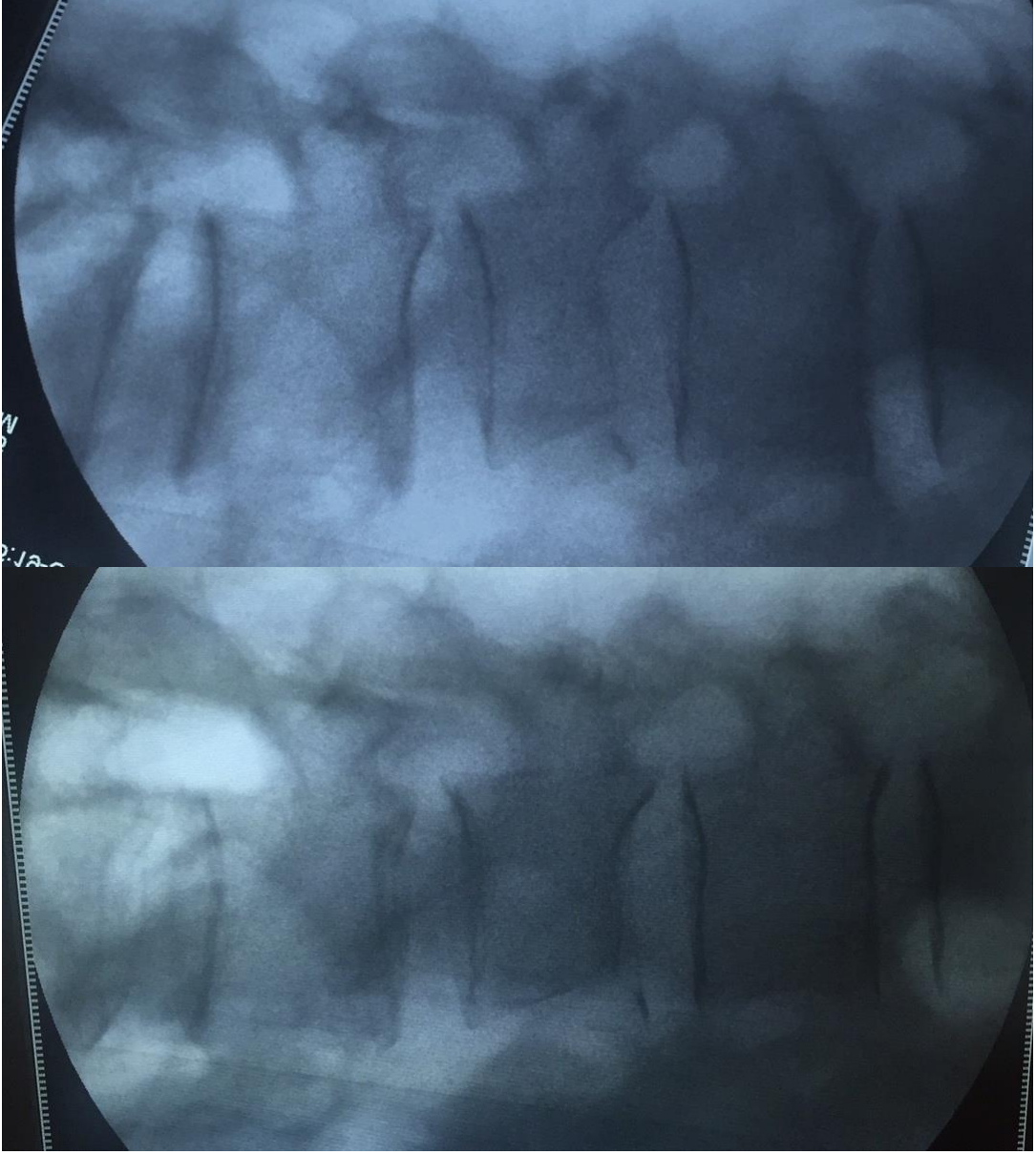
„C” type fracture: neurologically intact!!



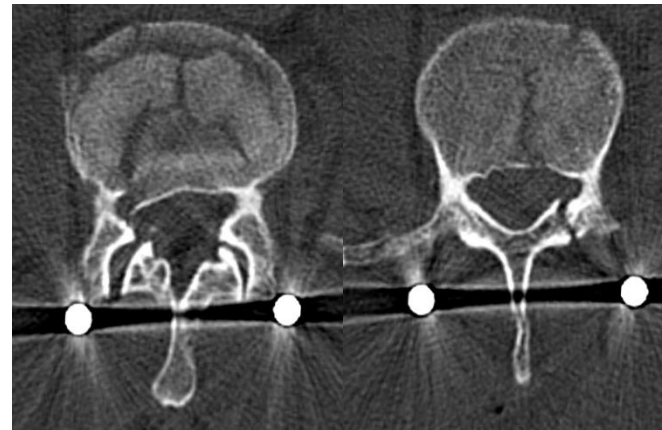
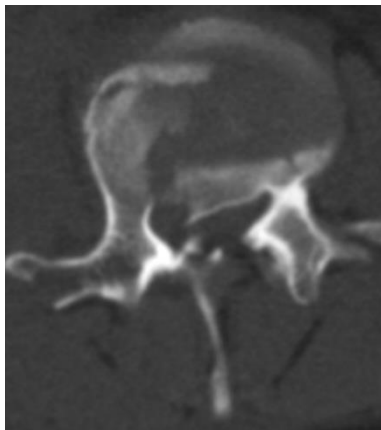
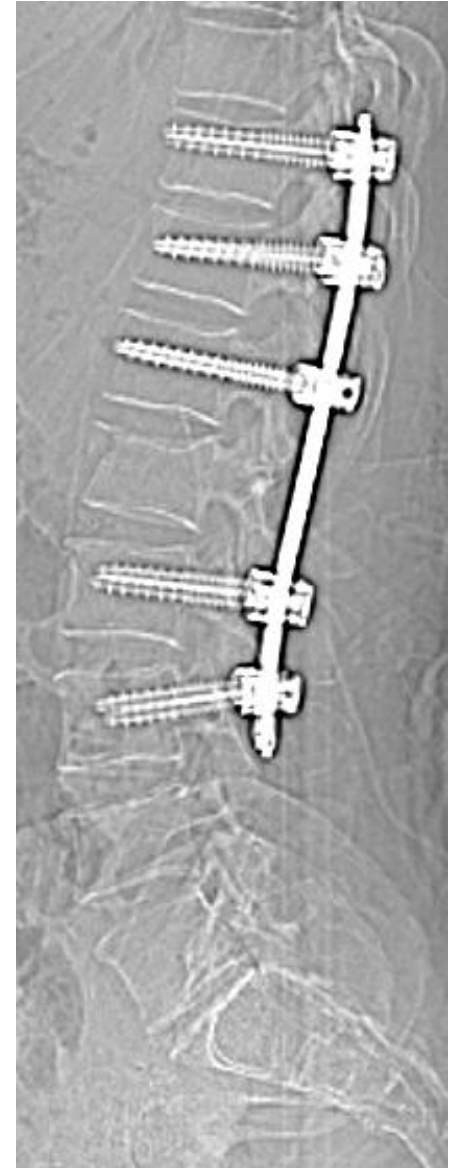
Indirekt decompression – traction for 20-30s in the OR (muscle relaxants!!!)



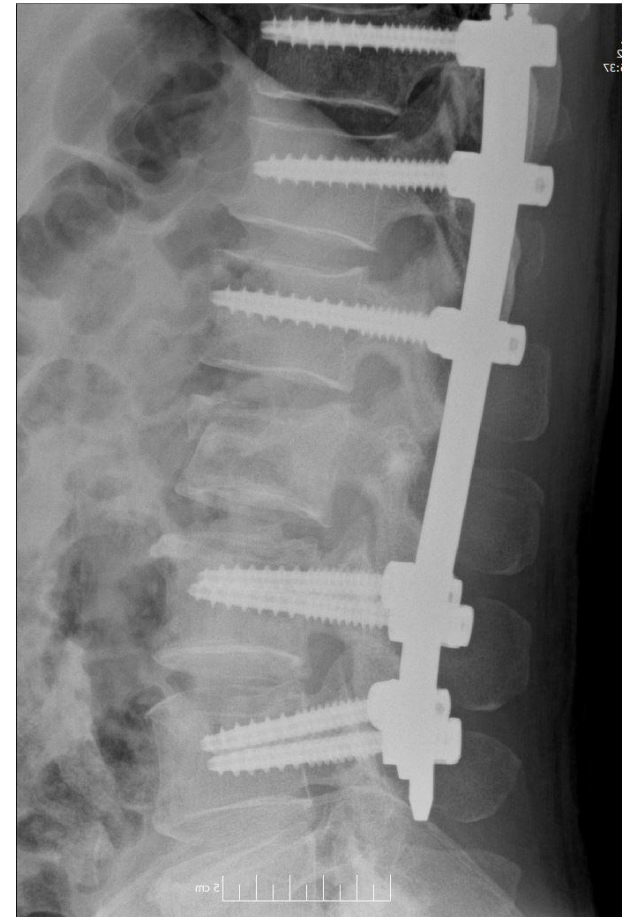
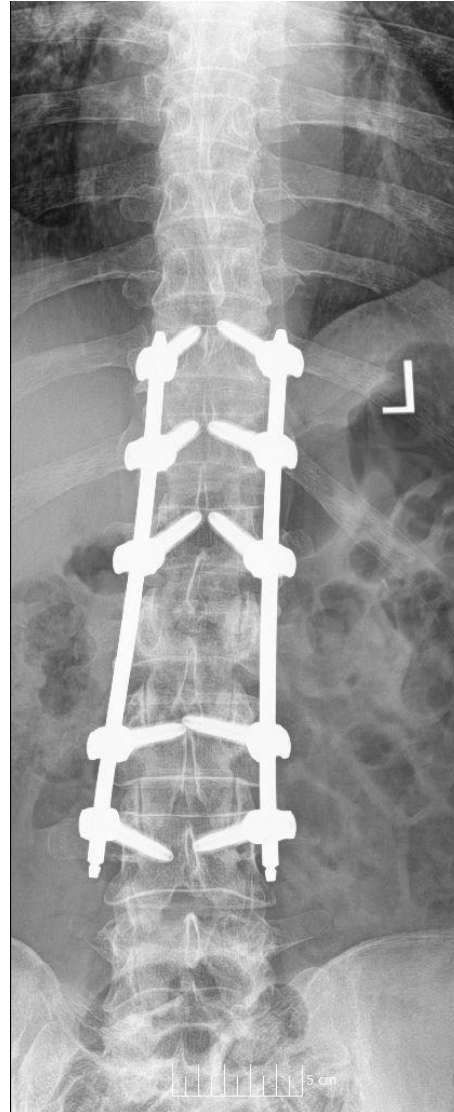
Indirect decompression – vertebra height increases



Increase in the size of spinal canal and the vertebral height



3 month control



Summary -MIS

- Damage control in polytrauma
- Minimal blood loss
- It can be done very fast in the OR
- Lower infection rate
- Indirect decompression
- Very limited need for open surgery in trauma

