Evaluating the design modifications of an intramedullary forearm nail system: a cadaver study

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Abstract

Background

Current orthopaedic practice requires a forearm nail that is length and rotationally stable and which can restore functional anatomy. A forearm nailing system was designed based on clinical need. This nailing system features unique designs and locking holes that offer a larger approach and escape angle for ease of interlocking. The aim of the present study was to test the prototype and evaluate the design changes in cadaver bones.

Methods

A cross-sectional cadaveric study, including ten cadavers with normal forearm anatomy (n = 20 forearms) was conducted. Both forearms of the cadavers were used to evaluate the locking times and exposure time during i) insertion; ii) locking; and iii) removal of the nails, resulting in the evaluation of a total of 40 procedures. All nails were assessed for insertions of interlocking screws.

Results

The nail was successfully inserted into 38 bones. Inserted nails were available for locking (n = 38), and all locking attempts at both driving ends (n = 38, 100%), as well as the non-driving ends (n = 76, 100%), were successful. Freehand locking at the non-driving end of the nail (38 cases, 76 locking holes) took a median of 44.5 seconds (interquartile range [IQR] 33.0–59.0), while the number of exposures ranged from 2 to 12 with a median of 5.5 exposures (IQR 4.0–8.0). The freehand locking procedure’s exposure time was 0.09 minutes (IQR 0.07–0.23).

Conclusion

The proposed forearm intramedullary nail design modifications allowed for successful implantation, interlocking and removal of nails in both radius and ulna cadaver bones, with acceptable radiation exposure.

Level of evidence: Level 5

Keywords: radius and ulna intramedullary nail, locked forearm nail, forearm fractures

Introduction

Current orthopaedic practice requires a forearm nail that is length and rotationally stable and which can restore functional anatomy. Restoring forearm motion is vital to regaining full upper limb function following radius and ulna fractures. The anatomical relationship of the radius and ulna allows the forearm to function as a joint, and this motion contributes significantly to the versatility of the human hand. To maintain this motion and restore forearm function, most fractures involving either bone or involving the proximal or distal radioulnar joint will usually need surgical fixation.1,2

The gold standard of management in adult forearm fractures is compression plate fixation for simple fractures and bridge plating for comminuted fractures.3 Locked intramedullary nails have been shown to have comparable results but have mostly fallen out of favour and have been removed from the market for various reasons, including difficulty with the placement of interlocking screws.4,5 The problem with traditional forearm nails is the freehand locking at the non-driving end of the nail that may be challenging to execute. The interlocking hole size, soft tissue envelope and proximity of the radial nerve make this a challenging procedure, even in experienced hands. In a recent study by Blažević et al., good results have been reported with a
locking forearm nail, but the publication failed to describe the non-driving end locking, which appears to have been performed from lateral in the radius as per the clinical pictures.8

Locking in the proximal radius is performed through the supinator muscle, in close proximity to where the posterior interosseous nerve transverses the muscle. It can either be penetrated, entangled or suffer thermal damage, which will result in nerve fallout that may be temporary or permanent. Several authors reported up to an 11% incidence of radial nerve damage during proximal radius locking.9-10 Köse et al., in their nail design, omitted locking at the non-driving end of the radius due to the perceived risk of injury to the radial nerve.11 Bansal showed no damage to the radial nerve in 19 cases by using a different approach to the radius neck depending on the locking hole position.12

Fluoroscopy exposure times for the locking of intramedullary devices is another concern and vary widely in published reports.13-18 During interlocking of femoral nails, Suhm et al. reported exposure times of 108 seconds, while Müller et al. noted screening times in excess of 4 minutes during freehand locking for the same procedure.19,20 In turn, Weekbach and Bansal reported forearm fluoroscopy times for locking at between 4.4 and 14 minutes and 3.5 minutes, respectively.12,21

Currently, only one forearm nailing system is commercially available in our geographic area; as this nail is only locked at the driving end, these devices lack rotational stability. The nail has some design features that make it impractical for use in specific fracture configurations. The nail diameter is too small and lacks the internal cortical grip to stabilise the radius of curvature of the forearm bones. This may lead to an anatomically straight radius which subsequently increases the risk of non-union.21 The 20 mm nail length increments also make the accurate restoration of length unstable fracture patterns challenging, as the surgeon must rely on subchondral abutment to provide length stable fixation.

We undertook the challenge of designing a modified forearm nailing system that improves nail insertion and interlocking ergonomics. Unique design features include longitudinal surface flutes that allow pressure release during nail insertion and newly designed locking holes that offer a larger approach and escape angle for ease of interlocking and potentially reducing radiation exposure. The length increments were also reduced to 10 mm with a nail size of 4.5 mm (Figure 1).

This study aimed to evaluate the design modifications of this forearm nailing system in ten cadavers. Specific objectives were to: i) assess the number of attempts to achieve locking, which is relevant to the ease of locking; ii) measure the screening time required during locking, and evaluate exposure; iii) measure the total screening time; and iv) assess the ease of removal of the nail.

Material and methods

A cross-sectional cadaveric study was conducted to evaluate the design modifications of the forearm nail. Ethical approval was obtained prior to the commencement of this study. Two experienced orthopaedic trauma surgeons performed all insertion procedures. Interlocking was done for all inserted nails, with both surgeons locking an equal number of nails.

Ten formaldehyde-preserved cadavers were included, with specific inclusion criteria being skeletal maturity (> 18 years) and previously uninjured forearm bony anatomy. The forearms were X-rayed with the image intensifier to preclude previous trauma. The forearm bones of both upper limbs were used to evaluate the insertion, locking and removal of the nails, resulting in the evaluation of a total of 40 procedures. The ability to open the canal, ream and complete insertion of the nail was documented.

Radius nails were pre-bent to a radius of curvature of 569 mm, while ulna nails were pre-bent to 10°.23 The entry point for all the radius nails was the distal ridge of Lister’s tubercle, and the radial canal was opened with a 6 mm entry drill. The medullary canal was reamed with a 5 mm hand reamer to accommodate the 4.5 mm diameter nail. The nail was attached to the jig and advanced with the forearm in supination to a depth where the locking holes were in the radial neck proximal to the biceps tuberosity. An anterior incision was made over the radial neck in supination, and blunt dissection was used to reach the bone. A radiolucent plastic drill sleeve was used to protect the soft tissue during drilling. Freehand locking was done through both holes using a fluoroscopic image intensifier (Figure 2). All nails were locked, through the jig, at the driving end (Figure 3).

Ulna nails used the entry point at the olecranon’s posterior aspect, using a 6 mm drill. The canal was prepared with a 5 mm reamer followed by nail insertion to the distal ulnar metaphysis depth. A dorsal incision was made over the distal ulna with the forearm in pronation, and a radiolucent plastic drill sleeve was used to protect the soft tissue during drilling. Freehand locking was done through both holes using a fluoroscopic image intensifier. All nails were locked, through the jig, at the driving end (Figures 2 and 4). The time for each locking attempt was recorded. A preliminary image intensifier scout view was taken, and an incision was made over the locking holes. The drill was placed onto the bone, and another image intensifier view was taken to ascertain the drill tip’s position. The timer for locking was then started, and all exposures,
Figure 3. Proximal radius locking with drill successfully traversing the bone and the locking hole

Figure 4. Locking screws placed at the non-driving end of the ulna and radius shown in an AP and lateral plane. Screws are placed from volar in full supination for the radius and from dorsal in a fully pronated ulna.

including the second scout view, were recorded. The timer was only stopped once the drill was passed through the opposite cortex and confirmed with fluoroscopy (Figure 3). The number of locking attempts was recorded, and the timer continued until the locking was successfully accomplished. Screws were passed through the nail for confirmation of locking (Figure 4). The number of exposures and total screening time of each attempt was recorded in minutes. All nails were removed after insertion, with the ability to remove the nail being recorded.

**Statistical analysis**

Data was analysed using STATISTICA (v13, TIBCO Software). Data is described as means ± standard deviations with 95% confidence intervals or medians with interquartile ranges (IQR). Categorical data is described as frequencies, with the count indicated in parentheses. No hypothesis testing was performed considering the proof-of-concept nature of this investigation.

**Results**

The entry point was exposed, and the 6 mm drill was successfully inserted in all cases (n = 40, 100%) (Table I). The shaft was reamed successfully in 95% of cases (n = 38), and the nail was successfully inserted into these bones. Complications arose in two cases (5%), where the medullary canal was too narrow in one case, and the reamer broke inside the canal in the other.

All nails that were successfully inserted were available for locking (n = 38). All locking attempts at both the driving end (n = 38, 100%) as well as the non-driving end (n = 76, 100%) were successful (Table I). In three instances (4%), comprising two ulna locking holes and one radial locking hole, two attempts were required to achieve locking. Nails were successfully removed in all cases (n = 38, 100%) (Table I).

Freehand locking at the non-driving end of the nail (38 cases, 76 locking holes) took a median of 44.5 seconds, while the number of exposures required ranged from 2 to 12 with a median of 5.5 exposures (Table II). The median total exposure time for the freehand locking procedure was 0.09 minutes (Table II).

**Discussion**

Designing a forearm nail that is length and rotationally stable and can restore functional anatomy is challenging, and many aspects must be considered. Contemporary forearm nail design has no reliable way to control rotation or length, and the restoration of the native anatomy can be challenging. This study aimed to evaluate the design modifications of a forearm nailing system in a cadaver study.

The successful implanting of nails in all cases where the bones could be reamed shows an acceptable implant diameter. This will require further testing in patients to establish if this is true for the broader population. The two cases where the canal of the radius was not amenable for the procedure included only a single case where the radius canal was too small for the reamer. This may be due to normal anatomical variations or dominance as the contralateral side was nailed easily. The other case was amenable to a nail, but the reamer broke, and the nail could not be inserted. This may be related to design issues for the reamer which have been addressed. Considering the small sample size (n = 10 cadavers) where the anatomy of both forearms is expected to be symmetrical, this was not an unusual finding. This study has shown that the nail size might potentially fit into most trauma patients; if the nail does not fit into the patient’s radius or ulna, an alternative treatment will be required.

Locking of both holes at the non-driving end was achieved in all cases where insertion of the nail was possible, highlighting that the new screw hole design may make insertion of these screws easier. The screw hole has a wider recess on the outside of the nail, pushing the drill towards the hole. Evaluating the locking attempts helps to establish if the hole was missed and does not relate to the time as a careful surgeon may spend more time selecting the spot for drilling and only have one attempt. The complexity of locking is clinically so relevant that the noticeable absence of its description by Blažević et al. of his locking procedure or direction is concerning,

### Table I: Overview of procedure success

| Procedure (n)          | Successful | Unsuccessful |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Entry point (40)       | 100.0 (40) | 0.0 (0)      |
| Shaft ream (40)        | 95.0 (38)  | 5.0 (2)      |
| Jig locking (38)       | 100.0 (38) | 0.0 (0)      |
| Free locking (76)      | 100.0 (76) | 0.0 (0)      |
| Nail removal (38)      | 100.0 (38) | 0.0 (0)      |

### Table II: Overview of time and exposure of freehand locking attempts

| Procedure (n) | Median (IQR) (n = 76) | Range         |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Time (s)      | 44.50 (33.00–59.00)    | 14.00–112.00  |
| Exposures (n) | 5.5 (4.0–8.0)          | 2.00–12.00    |
| Exposure (minutes) | 0.09 (0.07–0.13)       | 0.03–0.23     |

IQR: interquartile range.
with only one minor radial nerve injury when the literature reports at 11%. Contemporary available nail designs do not afford the ability to interlock at the non-driving end of the nail, potentially resulting in fractures fixed in a shortened position or intraoperative length being lost if the nail does not abut the subchondral bone at the non-driving end. Rotational control may also be insufficient with the currently available implants.

Iatrogenic radial nerve injury is another concern.\textsuperscript{6,12,22} Specifically with the insertion of locking screws in the neck of the radius. The use of radiolucent drill sleeves worked well to mitigate any soft tissue incarceration during drilling. In the clinical setting, this may help prevent radial nerve injury.

Limiting radiation exposure is an increasingly important consideration during orthopaedic procedures.\textsuperscript{14,15,17} Investigations if there is an issue with the nail, the instrumentation can be used to remove the nail.

The study’s main strength was the ability to illustrate that the forearm nail fits into most forearms in the present study and that the locking can be achieved in a time-efficient manner without excessive radiation exposure. A limitation of this study was the inability to test the radius of curvature of the nail and its ability to restore the anatomy of a fractured radius with the use of intact forearm bones. In addition, the nature of a cadaver study does not lend itself to the non-driving end. Rotational control may also be insufficient with the currently available implants.

We have been able to evaluate 76 potential locking holes, but the limited number of cadavers is also a limitation that can be corrected with a clinical study. Therefore, clinical evaluation is recommended for future research investigating the use of this nail in forearm fractures to evaluate efficacy in terms of providing length and rotational stability and union and function in radius and/or ulna fractures.

Conclusion

The proposed forearm intramedullary nail design modifications allowed for successful implantation, interlocking and removal of nails in both radius and ulna cadaver bones, with acceptable radiation exposure.

Declaration

The authors declare authorship of this article and that they have followed sound scientific research practice. This research is original and does not transgress plagiarism policies.

Author contributions

HSP: study conceptualisation, data capture, data analysis, manuscript preparation, manuscript revision and final draft preparation
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