Title:
Prevalence and causes of dynamic hip screws failure in patients with Intertrochanteric Hip Fracture

Abstract:
Abstract: Introduction: Intertrochanteric fractures are the most common fractures requiring surgery and have the highest mortality and complications following surgical treatment. Therefore, identification of effective factors in the failure of surgical treatment is necessary. Purpose: Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the prevalence and causes of failure of dynamic hip screw (DHS) treatment in patients with an intertrochanteric hip fracture. Materials and Method: This study was performed on 78 patients undergoing DHS surgery. After recording the patient's demographic data and clinical information, the outcome of the treatment and the cause of treatment failure were reviewed. Chi-Square and Mann-Whitney and t tests were used to compare the data. Results: The results of our study showed that treatment failure occurred in 17.9% of patients, and the outflank was the most common cause of failure (11.5%) and only 2 patients died (2.6%), which was due to pulmonary embolism. Improper worsening and infection and failure of treatment due to DVT and PTE were observed in only 3 patients (one for each cause (1.3% for each cause). Our results also showed that treatment failure in patients with type-fracture IV and four hole DHS were significantly higher (P <0.05). Conclusion: Considering the high prevalence of treatment failure following DHS, choosing the type of treatment according to the patient's condition is necessary to reduce the complications.

Keywords:
Keywords: Intertrochanteric hip fracture, Dynamic hip screw, Treatment failure