ABSTRACT

CLINICAL PROFILE and TREATMENT of PATIENT with OPEN LOWER LIMB FRACTURE GRADE II, III, IIIA, IIIB, and IIIC in RSUD DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA 2014

Background: Fracture is when the bone and cartilage lost its continuity which mainly due to injury. The fracture incident could affect the patient’s life, including work and social life. The purpose of this research is to identify the clinical profile and treatment of patient with open lower limb fracture grade II, III, IIIA, IIIB, and IIIC in RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya 2014.

Method: The research design is descriptive observational. Research samples are patients with open lower limb fracture grade II, III, IIIA, IIIB, and IIIC in RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya from January to December 2014.

Results: There are 36 cases of open lower-limb fracture grade II, III, IIIA, IIIB, and IIIC in the Orthopedic and Traumatology Department RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya from January to December 2014. The fracture was more common in males (72.22%) than females (27.78%) with the peak incidence at 21-30 years of age. The highest cause of open lower-limb fracture was traffic accident (80.56%), which was dominated by motorbike accident (66.67%). The most common fracture was in both fibula and tibia (86.11%). Lower-limb open fracture was most common with the high-socio economic family (58.33%). Classification with the highest number of incidence are grade II, IIIA, and IIIB (30.56%). Half of the patients were performed surgery within 5-12 hours (50%). The common length of hospital stay was 1-10 days (69.44%). All of the patients were performed debridement (100%), with 44.44% were performed external fixation, and 38.89% were performed internal fixation. The most common complication during surgery was blood loss (63.89%). Rehabilitation and therapy that was most common was using crutch (61.11%). There were 5 primary data about the patient’s social impact after the accident, all of them (100%) were unable to work for more than 6 months.

Conclusion: Open lower-limb fractures were mostly happened to males, the most common cause was traffic accident especially motorbike accident. All of the patients were treated using debridement, with addition of external fixation and internal fixation was quite common. Most of the patients were required to use crutch. High-socio economic family was the most common group.

Keywords: clinical profile, open lower-limb fracture, treatment, descriptive observational study