ROLE OF MUSCLE TRANSFER FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF TRAUMATIC FRACTURES OF THE SCAPULA THROUGH THE MEDIAL APPROACH

INTRODUCTION

MATERIALS AND METHODS

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CONCLUSIONS

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Figure 1. Anteroposterior radiograph of the right scapula showing a comminuted fracture of the scapula in a 35-year-old male patient (case 1). The patient presented with a 3-month history of shoulder pain and limitation of motion. The radiograph demonstrates multiple fractures involving the superior, inferior, and inferior angles of the scapula. A decision was made to treat the patient with open reduction and internal fixation using a combination of plates and screws. The patient made an uneventful recovery and achieved full range of motion at 6 months postoperative.

Figure 2. Postoperative anteroposterior radiograph of the right scapula showing the healed fractures with stable bony union. The patient is pain-free and has returned to his previous level of activity.

Figure 3. Intraoperative photograph showing the complex fracture pattern involving the superior, inferior, and middle segments of the scapula. The patient underwent a medial approach to the scapula, which allowed for a thorough reduction of the fragments and placement of the internal fixation device.

Figure 4. Postoperative anteroposterior radiograph of the right scapula showing the healed fractures with stable bony union. The patient is pain-free and has returned to his previous level of activity.

Figure 5. Postoperative anteroposterior radiograph of the right scapula showing the healed fractures with stable bony union. The patient is pain-free and has returned to his previous level of activity.

Figure 6. Postoperative anteroposterior radiograph of the right scapula showing the healed fractures with stable bony union. The patient is pain-free and has returned to his previous level of activity.