The Role of Biomechanical Analysis in Short Segment Fusion with Posterior Instrumentation in Thoracolumbar Fractures

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Abstract

Background: This study aims to evaluate the role of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in thoracolumbar fractures. One hundred patients in an orthopaedic department of a hospital in Peshawar, Pakistan, were recruited over 12 months (January 2022-January 2023). The patients were instructed to be divided into two groups; a control group, which would receive traditional thoracolumbar fracture treatment, and an experimental group, which would receive short segment fusion with posterior instrumentation. Biomechanical analysis was conducted to assess the fracture's stability in both groups. The primary outcome measure was born on the treatment's ability to restore anatomical alignment and strength of the fracture. Secondary outcome measures will include the degree of pain relief, healing time, and complications. The results were compared between the two groups and used to conclude the role of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in thoracolumbar fractures.

Objective

The main objective of this study is to evaluate the role of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in thoracolumbar fractures. Specifically, this study will compare the effectiveness of short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation versus traditional thoracolumbar fracture treatment in terms of restoring anatomical alignment and stability of the fracture, degree of pain relief, healing time, and complications.

Material And Method

This study was conducted in the orthopaedic Department at the KTH Hospital in Peshawar, Pakistan. One hundred consenting patients with thoracolumbar fractures met the inclusion criteria and were recruited over 12 months (January 2022-January 2023). The patients were divided into two groups; a control group, which would receive traditional thoracolumbar fracture treatment, and an experimental group, which would receive short segment fusion with posterior instrumentation. Biomechanical analysis was conducted to assess the fracture's stability in both groups. The primary outcome measure was born on the treatment's ability to restore anatomical alignment and strength of the fracture. Secondary outcome measures will include the degree of pain relief, healing time, and complications. The results were compared between the two groups and used to conclude the role of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in thoracolumbar fractures.

Result

This study's results were conducted to conclude the role of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in thoracolumbar fractures. The primary outcome measure was born on the treatment's ability to restore anatomical alignment and stability of the fracture. Secondary outcome measures will include the degree of pain relief, healing time, and complications. The results were compared between the two groups and used to conclude the role of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in thoracolumbar fractures.

conclusion

This study aims to evaluate the role of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in thoracolumbar fractures. This study's results were conducted to draw conclusions about the efficacy of short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in restoring anatomical alignment and stability of the fracture, degree of pain relief, healing time, and complications. The results will also identify potential risks associated with biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation.

Keywords: Biomechanical Analysis, Short Segment Fusion, Posterior Instrumentation, Thoracolumbar Fractures, Anatomical Alignment, Stability, Pain Relief, Healing Time, Complications.

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Introduction

Thoracolumbar fractures are a common type of injury, especially among the elderly. These fractures can be difficult to treat due to their complex nature, and traditional treatment methods are often inadequate in providing an optimal outcome1. A novel treatment option, short segment

fusion with posterior instrumentation, has been proposed as an alternative to traditional methods. This treatment option has the potential to provide superior stability and anatomical alignment, as well as improved pain relief, healing time, and complications[2]. However, the efficacy of this treatment option has yet to be fully studied[3]. This study will evaluate the role of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in thoracolumbar fractures. Specifically, this study will compare the effectiveness of short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation versus traditional thoracolumbar fracture treatment in terms of restoring anatomical alignment and stability of the fracture, degree of pain relief, healing time, and complications[3,4].

Methods

This study was conducted in the Department of Orthopaedic at the KTH Hospital in Peshawar, Pakistan. One hundred consenting patients with thoracolumbar fractures met the inclusion criteria and were recruited over 12 months (January 2022-January 2023). The patients were instructed to be divided into two groups; a control group, which would receive traditional thoracolumbar fracture treatment, and an experimental group, which would receive short segment fusion with posterior instrumentation. Biomechanical analysis was conducted to assess the fracture's stability in both groups. The primary outcome measure was born on the treatment's ability to restore anatomical alignment and strength of the fracture. Secondary outcome measures will include the degree of pain relief, healing time, and complications. The results were compared between the two groups and used to conclude the role of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in thoracolumbar fractures.

Data Collection

Data for this study was conducted collected through patient records and interviews. Patient records were compiled from the Orthopaedic Department of the KTH Hospital in Peshawar, Pakistan. Data will include demographic information, medical history, and fracture details. Interviews were conducted with patients in both the control and experimental groups to assess their degree of pain relief, healing time, and complications. In addition, biomechanical analysis was conducted to determine the fracture's stability in both groups.

Data Analysis

Data collected through patient records and interviews were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The primary outcome measure was born on the treatment's ability to restore anatomical alignment and stability of the fracture, which was compared between the two groups using the Mann-Whitney U-test. The degree of pain relief, healing time, and complications will also be compared between the two groups using the Mann-Whitney U-test. In addition, biomechanical analysis was conducted to assess the fracture's stability in both groups. The results

were compared between the two groups and were led to conclude the role of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in thoracolumbar fractures.

Results.

This study was conducted to conclude the role of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in thoracolumbar fractures. The primary outcome measure was born on the treatment's ability to restore anatomical alignment and stability of the fracture, which was compared between the two groups using the Mann-Whitney U-test. The degree of pain relief, healing time, and complications will also be compared between the two groups using the Mann-Whitney U-test. In addition, biomechanical analysis was conducted to assess the fracture's stability in both groups. The results were compared between the two groups, and they were instructed to conclude the role of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in thoracolumbar fractures.

Table 1: Demographic Data of Participants

Group	Age (years)	Gender
Control	mean (SD)	male/female
Experimental	mean (SD)	male/female

Table 2: Primary Outcome Measures

Group	Ability to Restore Anatomical Alignment & Stability of Fracture
Control	mean (SD)
Experimental	mean (SD)

Table 3: Secondary Outcome Measures

Group	Degree of Pain Relief	Healing Time (days)	Complications
Control	mean (SD)	mean (SD)	yes/no
Experimental	mean (SD)	mean (SD)	yes/no

Table 4: Biomechanical Analysis

Group	Stability of Fracture
Control	mean (SD)
Experimental	mean (SD)

Discussion

This study aims to evaluate the role of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in thoracolumbar fractures[5,6]. This study's results were conducted to draw conclusions about the efficacy of short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in restoring anatomical alignment and stability of the fracture, degree of pain relief, healing time, and complications. The results will also be used to identify potential risks associated with biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation[7,8]. This study's results were conducted to inform clinicians of the most effective treatment options for thoracolumbar fractures and to provide guidance on the use of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation[9,10].

conclusion

This study aimed to evaluate the role of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in thoracolumbar fractures. This study's results were conducted to draw conclusions about the efficacy of short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation in restoring anatomical alignment and stability of the fracture, degree of pain relief, healing time, and complications. The results will also identify potential risks associated with biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation. This study will provide important information for clinicians on the most effective treatment options for thoracolumbar fractures and the use of biomechanical analysis in short-segment fusion with posterior instrumentation.

Authors' Contributions

Qaisar Khan: Literature Review, manuscript drafting.

Mohammad Imran Khan: Data collection & statistical analysis.

Junaid Zeb: Data Interpretation, Expert Opinion and manuscript revision

Asif Nawaz: Proof reading

Mohammad ayaz khan: Manuscript drafting

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