Joint Event on

World Congress on

BREAST CANCER, GYNECOLOGY AND WOMEN HEALTH

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ORTHOPEDICS AND RHEUMATOLOGY

September 06-07, 2018 | Bangkok, Thailand

DAY 1

Keynote Forum

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CIRCULAR TYPE EXTERNAL FIXATOR -ASSISTED ACUTE FEMORAL DEFORMITY CORRECTION AND SUBSEQUENT LENGTHENING OVER AN INTRAMEDULLARY NAIL: CASE REPORT

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Biography

Engin Eren Desteli has completed his PhD at Hacettepe University, Turkey. He is MD of Orthopedics at Uskudar Hospital, Istanbul. He has over 50 publications that have been cited over 70 times. He has been serving as an Editorial Member at two medical journals. He has written chapters in some orthopedic and Traumatology textbooks such as 'Basic Techniques for Extremity Reconstruction' by Springer.

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Background: Intramedullar nails can be used together with external fixators in treatment of deformity correction. In the case presented here, femoral malunion with 90 degrees external rotation deformity together with shortness of the affected limb is corrected using these two methods together.

Methods: The patient presented with a malunion at subtrochanteric region of femur, an external rotation deformity of 90 degrees and 2 cm shortness of the affected limb. A uni-lateral external fixator was applied under fluoroscopy. An osteotomy was made by applying the multiple drill-hole technique under fluoroscopy of the metaphyseal area in the femoral distal supracondylar region and the prepared nail was placed in the medullar canal. An intramedullar guide was placed within the intramedullar canal retrograde from the intercondylar notch. The uni-lateral fixator was then removed and previously prepared circular type external fixator was fixed to the femur. On postoperative day 10 distraction was started at the rae of 4x0.25 mm/day.

Results: Satisfactory deformity correction and limb lengthening was achieved.

Conclusion: Acute correction of the deformity and gradual correction of the limb length discrepancy can be achieved with combined treatment along with fewer complications.

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Biography

Arup Ratan Bandyopadhyay is Professor and former Head of the Department of Anthropology, University of Calcutta. He did MPhil and PhD from University of Calcutta, India. He is the recipient of UGC Research Fellowship (for pursuing PhD, qualifying National Eligibility Test), merit award and Young Scientist award. He was President of Anthropological and Behavioral Sciences section of the Indian Science Congress in its centenary year. He received seven national extra-mural research grants as Principal Investigator, including a grant from the British Council for collaboration with the Roslin Institute, University of Edinburgh, UK. He published more than 100 anthropological research articles in national and international journals on evolutionary biology, forensic anthropology, dental anthropology, public health in relation to medical genetics, cytogenetic and anthropometry of non-communicable disease, dermatoglyphic in medical and psychiatric disorders, and population genetics and human rights issues. He has delivered many invited lectures and recently in International Conference in Gynecology, Obstetrics and Reproductive Medicine (GORM2018).

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Note:

HAPTOGLOBIN AND HEMOLYTIC DISEASE OF THE NEWBORN: A STUDY ON BANGALEE HINDU CASTE POPULATION, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

Hemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN) used to be a major cause of fetal loss and death among newborn babies. It has been recognized that maternal-fetal ABO incompatibility is the most frequent cause of HDN. The present study attempts to find the role of haptoglobin in the hemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN), to ascertain the selective advantage of HP*1 alleles over HP*2 alleles, and to find the association of haptoglobin with ABO blood group system. To achieve the purpose a total of 572 children with HDN were studied along with their parents. On the other hand, 1000 newborns without HDN as controls were taken as controls. ABO blood group was done by antigen-antisera agglutination test and haptoglobin (HP) types were ascertained by Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis (PAGE) following standard techniques. Allele frequencies of these polymorphic markers calculated were computed by maximum likelihood estimation. Distribution of haptoglobin groups according to ABO blood group mother–child combinations were studied. Mothers of HDN patients revealed an excess frequency of `O` alleles and children with HDN demonstrated a significant excess of 'A' alleles compared to those of control 1000 newborns. The allele frequency of HP*1, was found to be higher among HDN children with ABO incompatible mother-child combinations, than those among the HDN patients with ABO compatible mother-child combinations. Further follow up of the HDN samples without detectable haptoglobin types required exchange transfusion, but those with detectable haptoglobin types did not require exchange transfusion irrespective of mother–child combination. Trend towards protective effects of HP in mean hemoglobin level and other parameters of HDN patients was evident.