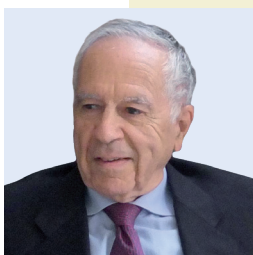


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ATLAS OF SURGICAL ANATOMY

Surgical Approaches in Traumatology

UPPER LIMB

Gianfranco Zinghi
Raffaele Pascarella
Roberto Rotini


TIMEO

CHAPTER 1 SCAPULO-HUMERAL GIRDLE	5
Surgical anatomy notes: at-risk structures and research	11
Brachial plexus in the supraclavicular region	12
Brachial plexus in the subclavian region	16
Extended approach to the brachial plexus	20
Vascular-nerve bundle in the axillary region	22
Circumflex vascular-nerve bundle	24
Suprascapular vasculo-nervous bundle	26
Surgical approaches to the scapulo-humeral girdle	
Approach to the clavicle	32
Approach to the acromioclavicular joint	36
Approach to the sternoclavicular joint	42
Approach to the neck of the scapula: outer margin and glenoid	52
Approach to the neck of the scapula	56
Approach to the scapula: posterior trans deltoid or Judet approach	60
CHAPTER 2 ARM	67
Surgical anatomy notes: at-risk structures and investigations	71
Musculocutaneous nerve of the arm	72
Median nerve and brachial artery of the arm	76
Brachial artery and median nerve at the elbow	78
Ulnar nerve in the arm	82
Radial nerve in the arm: posterior compartment	86
Radial nerve in the arm: anterior compartment	90
Radial nerve at the elbow: anterior compartment of the forearm	92
Radial nerve at the bifurcation	96
Surgical approaches to the proximal humerus	
Deltopectoral approach: Larghi's way	100
Direct antero-lateral approach	112
Nélaton "shoulder-strap" approach	116
Expanded posterior scapulo-humeral approach	120
Surgical approaches to the humeral diaphysis	
Approach to the meta-diaphyseal segment	124
External bicipital approach	128
Extended external bicipital approach	134
Transticipital approach	138
Direct lateral approach	154

Surgical approaches to the distal humerus	
Transolecranon approach	162
Alonso-Llames paratricipital approach	168
Trap approach	174
Transolecranon approach with flipping of the anconeus	182
Van Gorder approach	190
Extended Kocher lateral approach	194

CHAPTER 3 FOREARM	203
Surgical anatomy notes: at-risk structures and approaches	208
Ulnar nerve at the epitrochlear-olecranon groove	210
Ulnar vascular-nervous bundle in the forearm	214
Median nerve in the forearm	216
Radial nerve in the forearm	218
Radial artery to the forearm	220
Median nerve at the carpus	224
Ulnar nerve and artery at the carpus	226
Radial artery at the carpus	228

Surgical approaches to the proximal forearm	
Trans-tricipital-cubital approach	232
Medial approaches	238
Boyd approach	244
Kocher approach	250
Approach to the olecranon	262

Surgical approaches to the forearm	
Ulnar approach: proximal third	266
Ulnar approach: diaphysis	270
Radius approach: proximal third	274
Radius approach: diaphysis	278
Henry approach	286

Surgical approaches to the distal forearm and wrist	
Dorsal approach to the distal radius	294
Dorsal approach to the meta-epiphysis	298
Henry volar approach	302
Dorsolateral approach to the scaphoid	310

CONTENTS OF PELVIS AND LOWER LIMB ON PAGE 318

ATLAS OF SURGICAL ANATOMY

Surgical Approaches in Traumatology

**PELVIS
LOWER LIMB**

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TIMEO

CHAPTER 1 PELVIC GIRDLE	321
Surgical anatomy notes: at-risk structures and research	338
Crural nerve	348
Femorocutaneous nerve	352
Obturator nerve	358
Sciatic nerve in the gluteal region	362
Surgical approaches to the acetabulum	
Transtrochanteric approach	366
Ileo-inguinal approach	376
Stoppa approach	398
Ileo-crural approach: endopelvic aspect	406
Ileo-crural approach: extrapelvic aspect	408
Iselin approach	418
Letournel ileo-crural approach expanded	434
Ganz direct lateral approach	444
Surgical approaches to the pelvis	
Anterior approach to the posterior pelvic arch	452
Posterior approach to the sacroiliac joint	466
Access to the anterior pelvic ring: Pfannestiel approach	482
Posterior approach to the ischial tuberosity	490
Extraperitoneal approach to the pelvic cavity: packing	494
CHAPTER 2 THIGH	497
Surgical anatomy notes: risk structures and research	502
Femoral artery and vein at Scarpa's triangle	504
Sciatic nerve at the root of the thigh	508
Sciatic nerve, widened thigh approach	510
Femoral artery at Hunter's canal	514
Femoro-popliteal arterial trunk	518
Vasculo-nervous bundle at the popliteal fossa	520
Surgical approaches to the proximal femur	
Approach to the meta-epiphysis	524
Surgical approaches to the diaphysis	
Approach to the proximal third	540
Extended approach to the mid-third	546
Surgical approaches to the distal femur	
Lateral approach	558

Extended lateral approach	564
Direct lateral approach to the lateral condyle	568
Postero-lateral approach to the lateral condyle	572
Postero-medial approach to the medial condyle	576

CHAPTER 3 LEG 579

Surgical anatomy notes: structures at risk and researches	584
External popliteal sciatic nerve in the popliteal region	586
Posterior tibial artery at the mid-third of the leg	590
Posterior tibial artery at the distal third of the leg	592
Posterior tibial artery at the malleolar site	594
Anterior tibial artery at the proximal two-thirds of the leg	596
Anterior tibial artery at the foot's arch	598
Fibular artery	600

Surgical approaches to the proximal tibia

Lateral approach to the lateral tibial plateau	604
Medial approach to the medial tibial plateau	610

Surgical approaches to the diaphysis of tibia and fibula

Anterolateral approach to the tibia	616
Posterolateral approach to the tibia	624
Approach to the midshaft of the fibula	634

Surgical approaches to the distal tibia and malleoli

Anterior approach	642
Anterolateral approach	648
Lateral trans peroneal approach	654
Approach to the tibial malleolus	658
Approach to the medial malleolus and the third malleolus	662

CHAPTER 4 FOOT 665

Surgical anatomy notes: structures at risk and researches	669
Dorsalis pedis artery on the dorsum of the foot	670
Medial plantar artery	672
Lateral plantar artery	674

Surgical approaches to the foot

Approach to the talus bone	678
Approach to the calcaneus	686
Approach to the tarsal scaphoid	690
Approach to the midtarsal joint	694

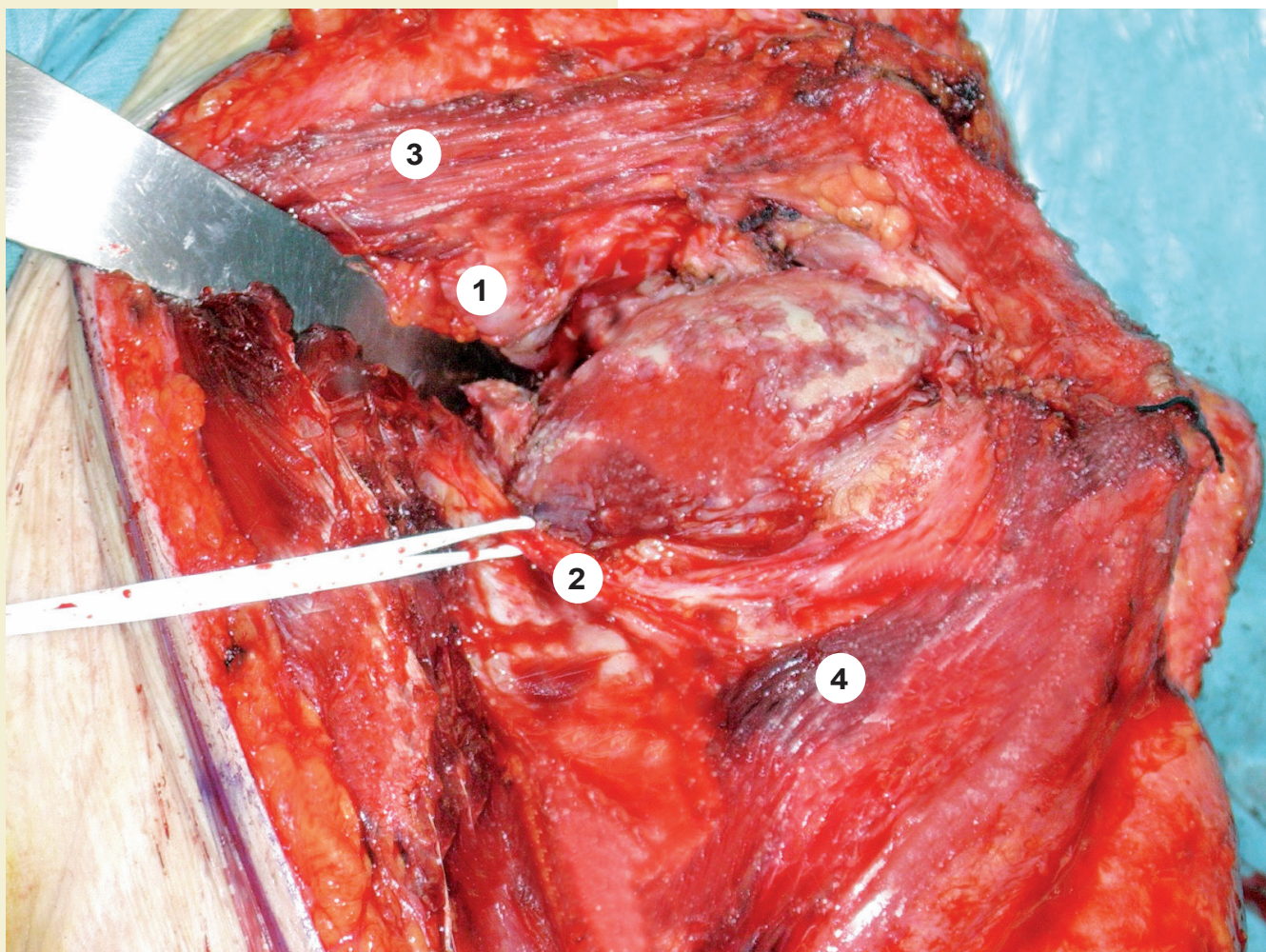


FIGURE 1

The circumflex nerve² during a trans-deltoid approach for arthrodesis. On the right, the middle deltoid⁴; on the left, loaded by the lever, the fibres of the anterior deltoid³. The image shows the typically horizontal course of the nerve in the subdeltoid region: as shown in the photo, it is only 4 cm away from the lateral margin of the acromion¹

Approach to the neck of the scapula



This approach involves detaching the *deltoid*¹ from the scapular spine and is commonly used in the irreducible posterior dislocation of the humeral head and in fractures of the neck of the scapula.

The patient is in a prone or lateral position, with the shoulder slightly abducted and elevated.

The inverted L-shaped incision begins at the acromion, follows the ridge of the scapular spine, and, at its base, changes direction to follow the posterior margin of the *deltoid*¹. After opening the first aponeurotic layer, the *deltoid*¹ is revealed and detached from the spine, flipping it laterally to expose the deep muscular plane.

Here, two muscles are found: the *supraspinatus*² above and the *infraspinatus*³ below, separated by a clearly visible intermuscular space (see also **TABLE 17**).

By spreading the *infraspinatus*² superiorly and the *teres minor*³ inferiorly, both the *joint capsule*⁴ and the anatomical neck of the scapula are exposed.

Caution should be taken not to injure the *suprascapular neurovascular bundle*⁵.

The *circumflex* scapular artery is protected by the *teres minor*³, so there is no risk of damaging it.

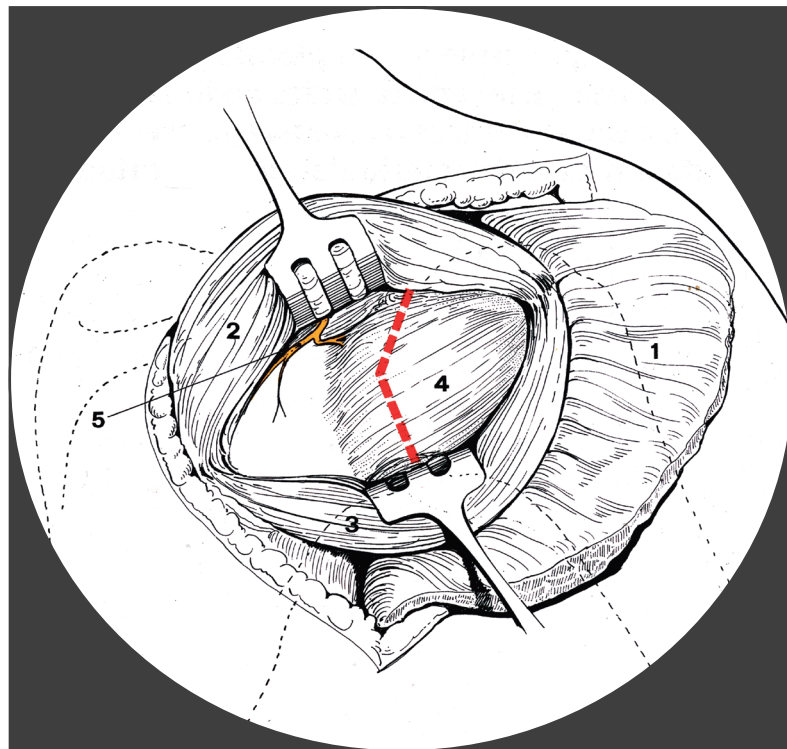
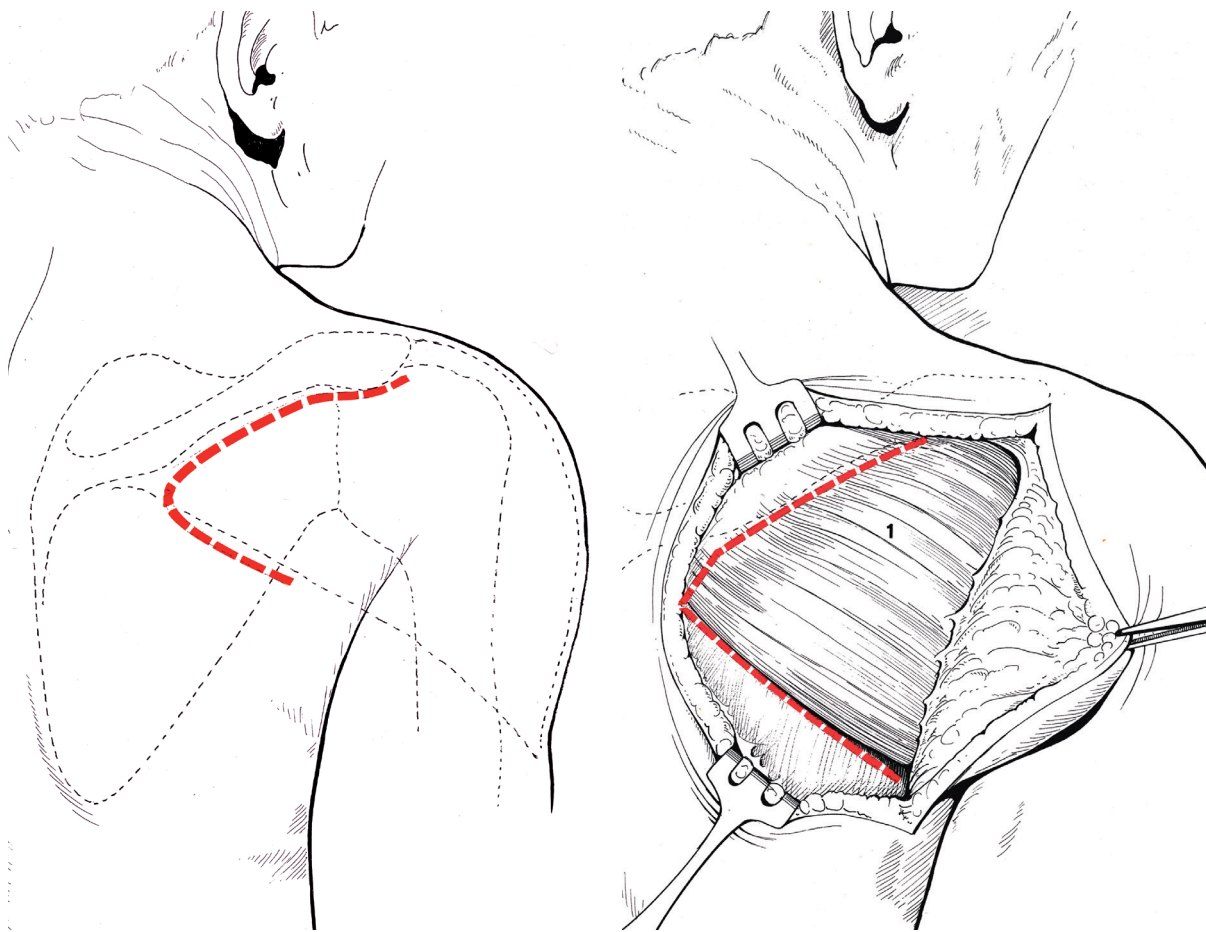


TABLE 18

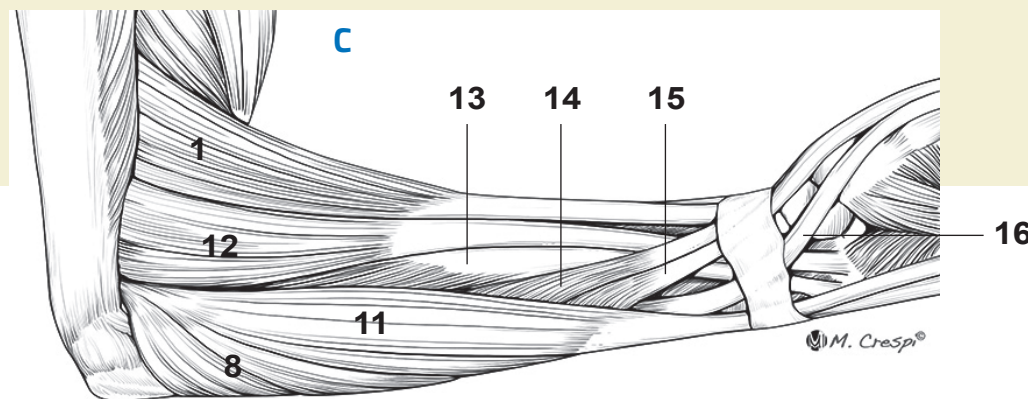
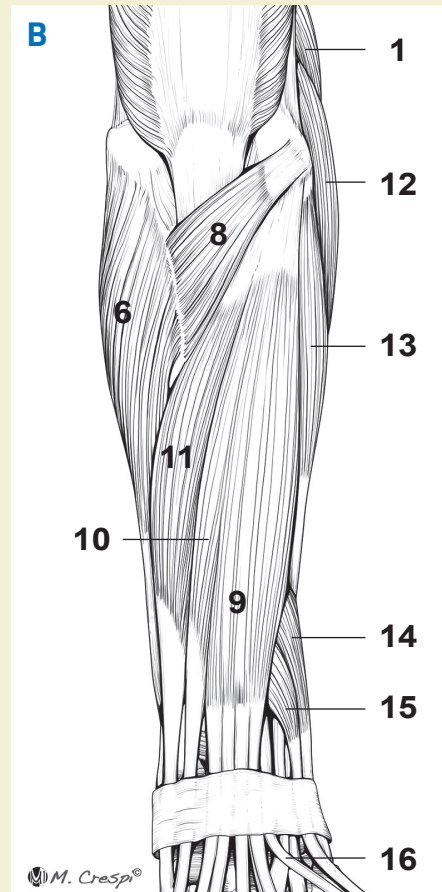
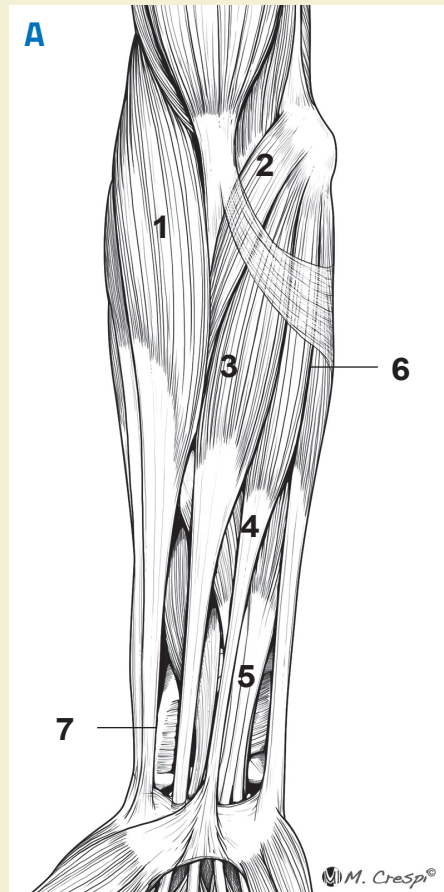


TABLE 50

A

1. long supinator
2. round pronator
3. flexor carpi radialis
4. palmaris longus
5. superficial flexor of the fingers
6. ulnar flexor of the wrist
7. quadratus

B

6. ulnar flexor of the wrist
8. anconeus
9. common extensor of the fingers
10. extensor indicis
11. ulnar extensor of the wrist
14. abductor pollicis longus
15. extensor pollicis brevis
16. extensor pollicis longus

C

1. long supinator
8. anconeus
11. ulnar extensor of the wrist
12. first radial
13. second radial
14. abductor pollicis longus
15. extensor pollicis brevis
16. extensor pollicis longus

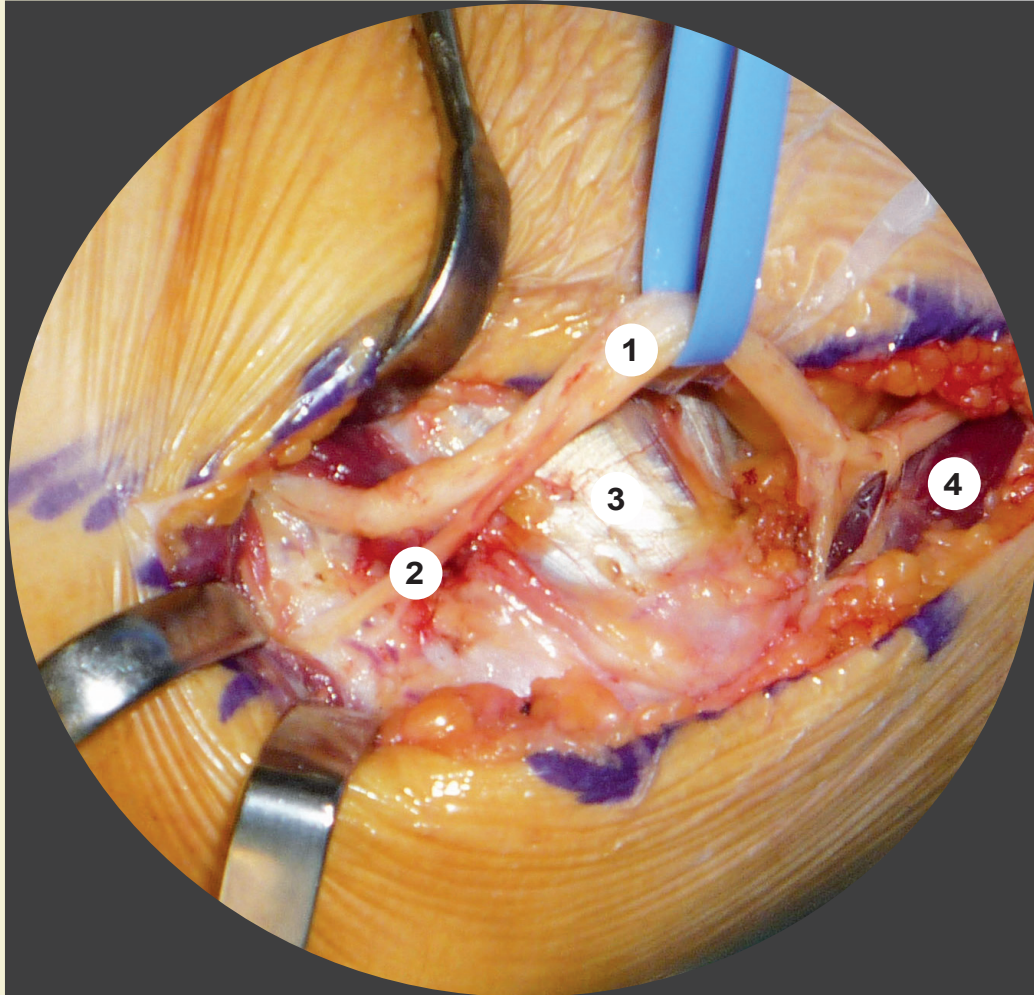


FIGURE 83

Operating field. The ulnar nerve, before disappearing between the two heads of the ulnar flexor of the wrist, provides a sensory branch to the joint capsule. The motor branches destined for the ulnar flexor of the wrist are not visible because they emerge more anteriorly.

- 1. ulnar nerve
- 2. articular sensory branch
- 3. insertion of the epitrochlear muscles
- 4. triceps

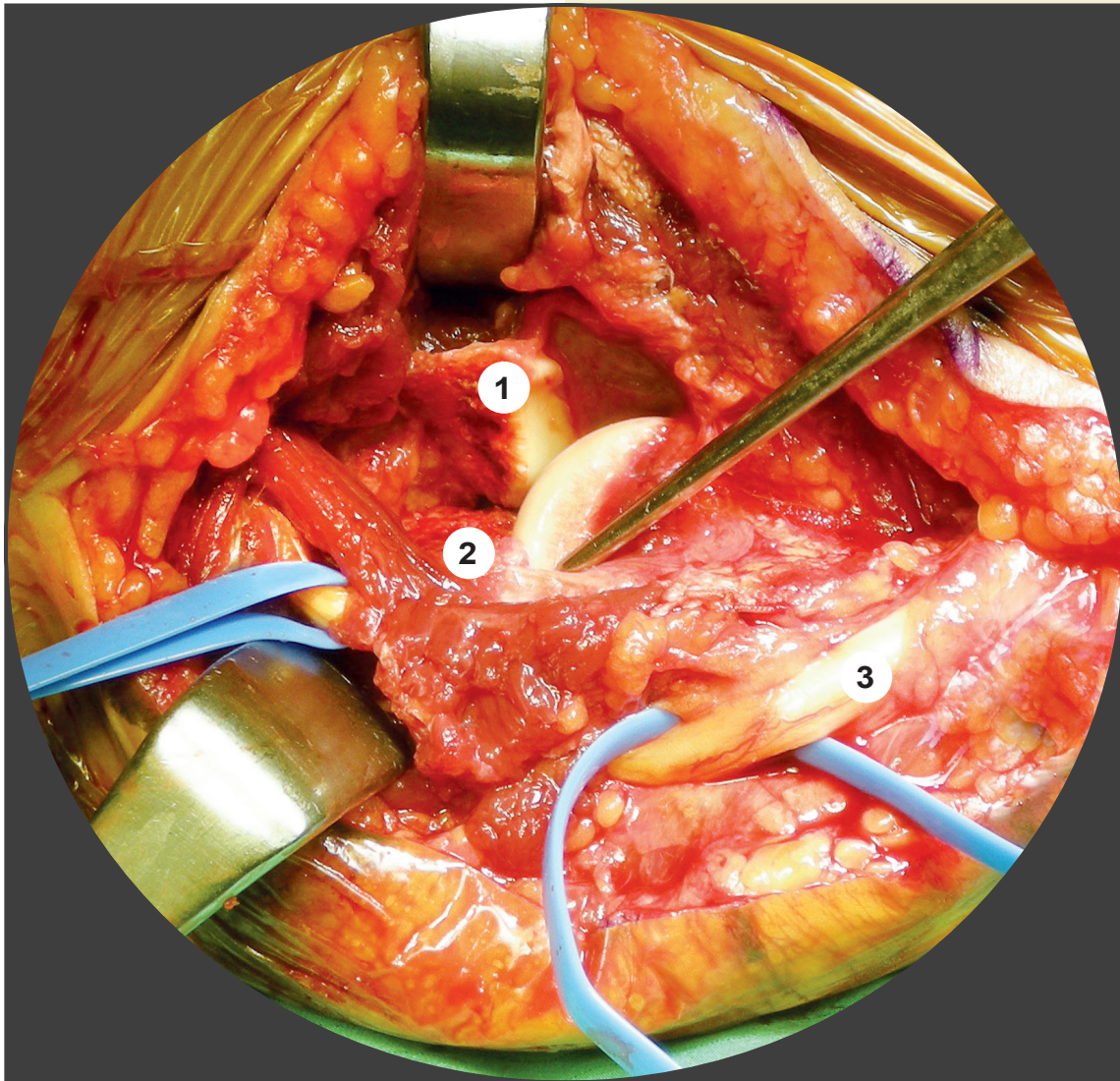


FIGURE 86

Hotchkiss approach, photo of the operating field.

- 1. dislocated coronoid fragment
- 2. site of detachment
- 3. ulnar nerve

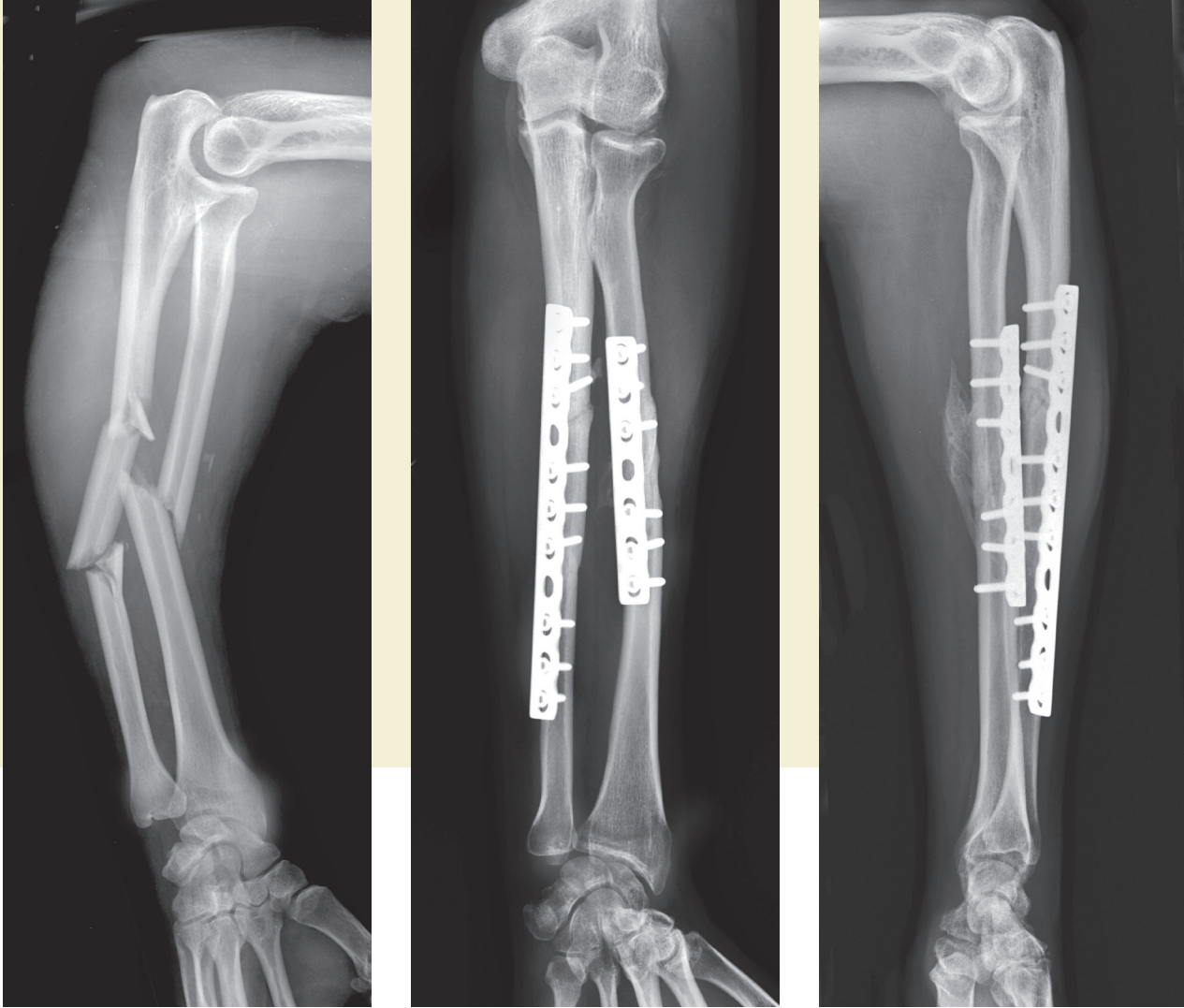


FIGURE 106

Combined approach. Biosseous fracture undergoing osteosynthesis with two separate accesses: a direct approach to the ulna as shown in TABLE 69 and a direct approach to the radius as shown in TABLE 71

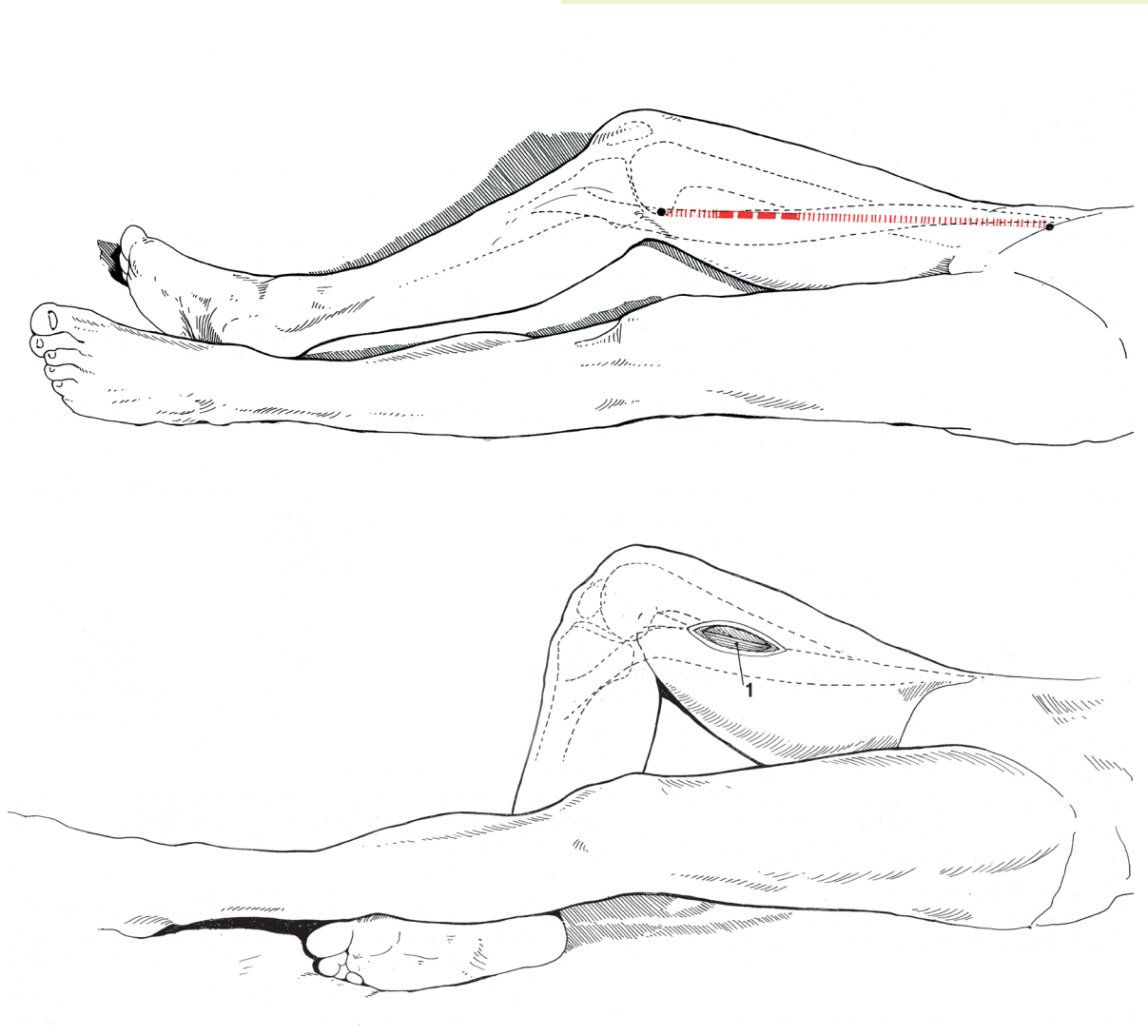


TABLE 49

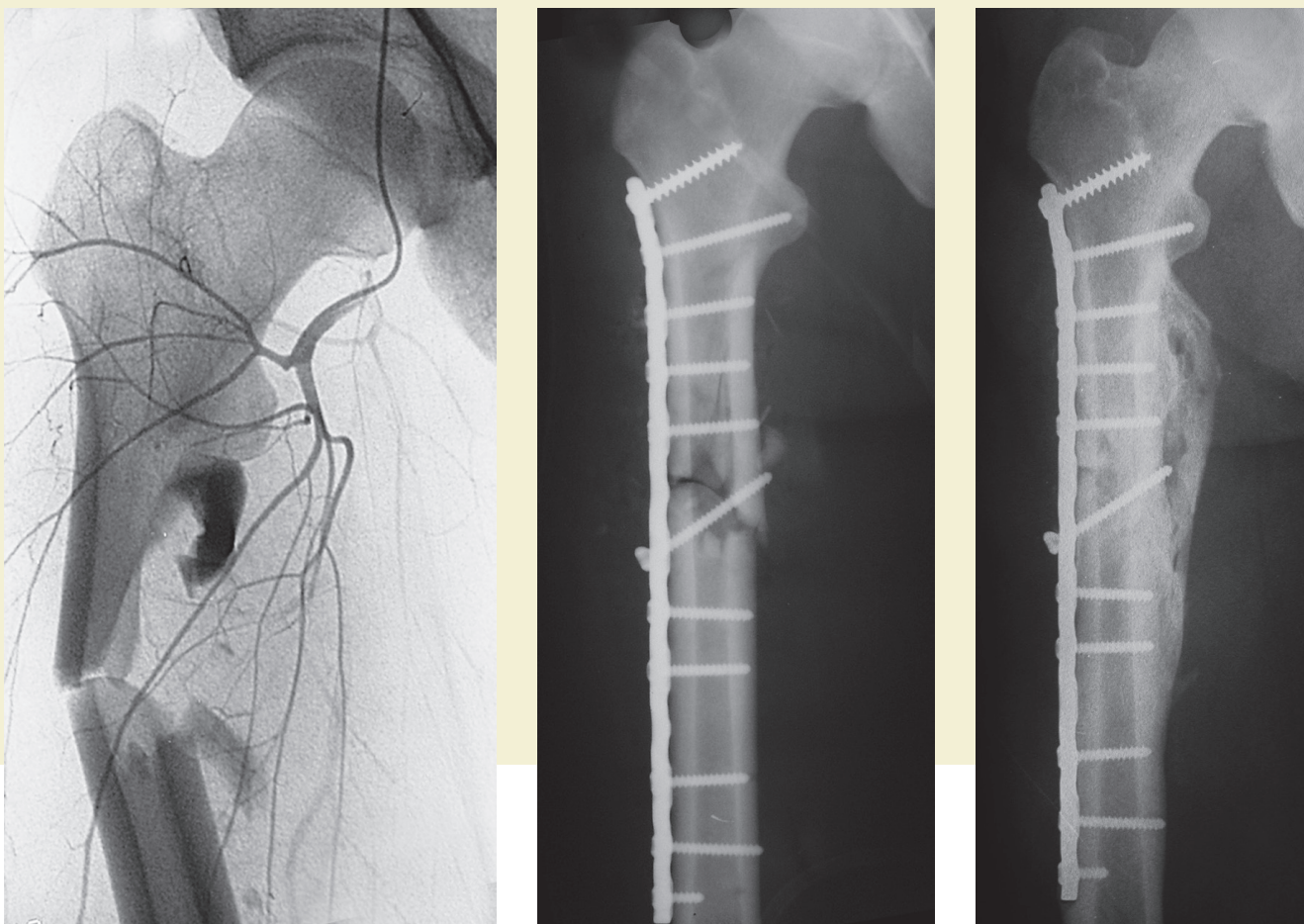


FIGURE 88

Diaphyseal fracture with comminution of the medial cortex and superficial femoral lesion.

An "open sky" approach was chosen to reposition the voluminous torsional wedge seen on the preoperative AP radiograph.

Osteosynthesis with interfragmentary screw and neutralization plate through an extensive access route, as described in TABLES 58 and 59.

In the images on the right, postoperative control and one-year follow-up

Approach to the midshaft of the fibula



Indications: fibular osteosynthesis, hemidiaphysectomy, and/or resection for graft harvesting.

The patient lies on their side with the knee moderately flexed.

The incision, linear and roughly perpendicular to the fracture site or the presumed graft harvesting area, follows the posterior margin of the fibula.

After incising the fascia and identifying the belly of the *peroneus longus*¹, the chosen segment of the diaphysis is freed by dissecting along the red dashed line, separating the two peroneal muscles.

In order to perform a hemidiaphysectomy or harvesting a segment of massive bone, the isolated diaphysis segment should be ample.

The two *peroneal muscles*^{1,2} can be retracted either upward or downward according to the requirements (as in **TABLE 80** and in figures 120 and 121).

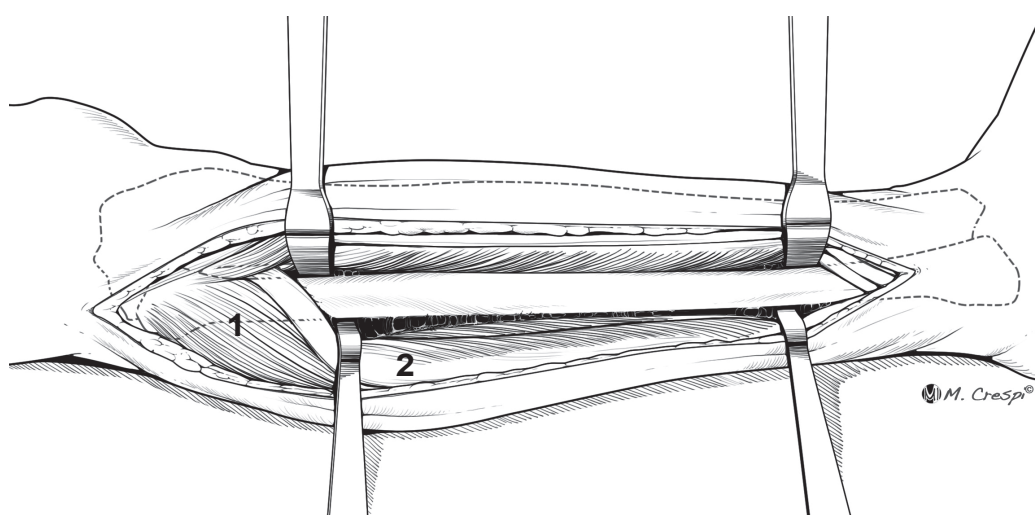
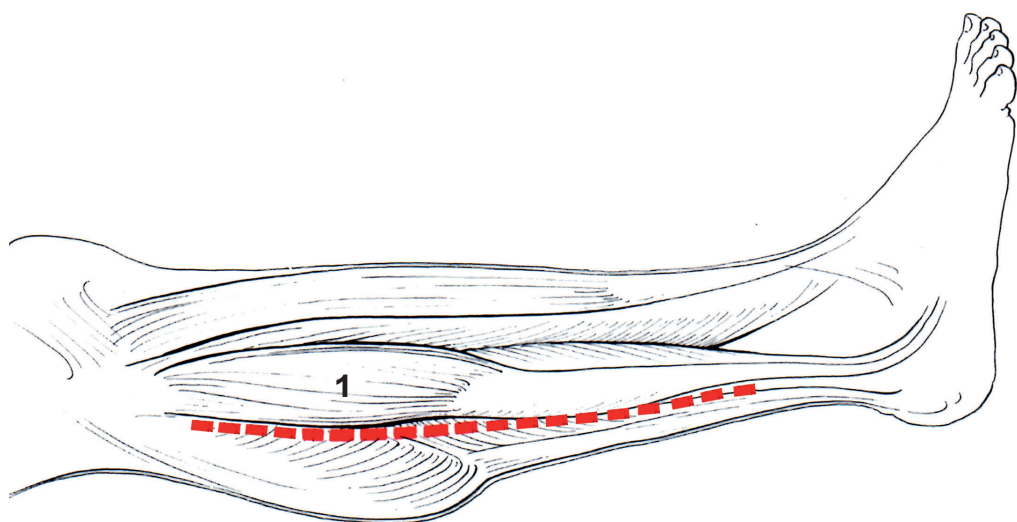
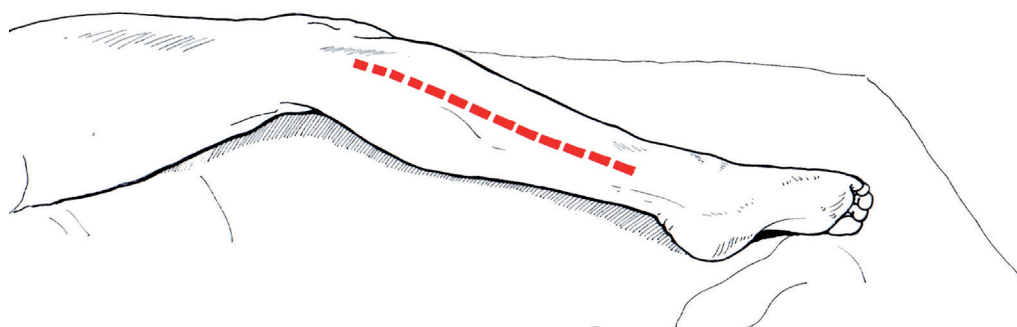


TABLE 80

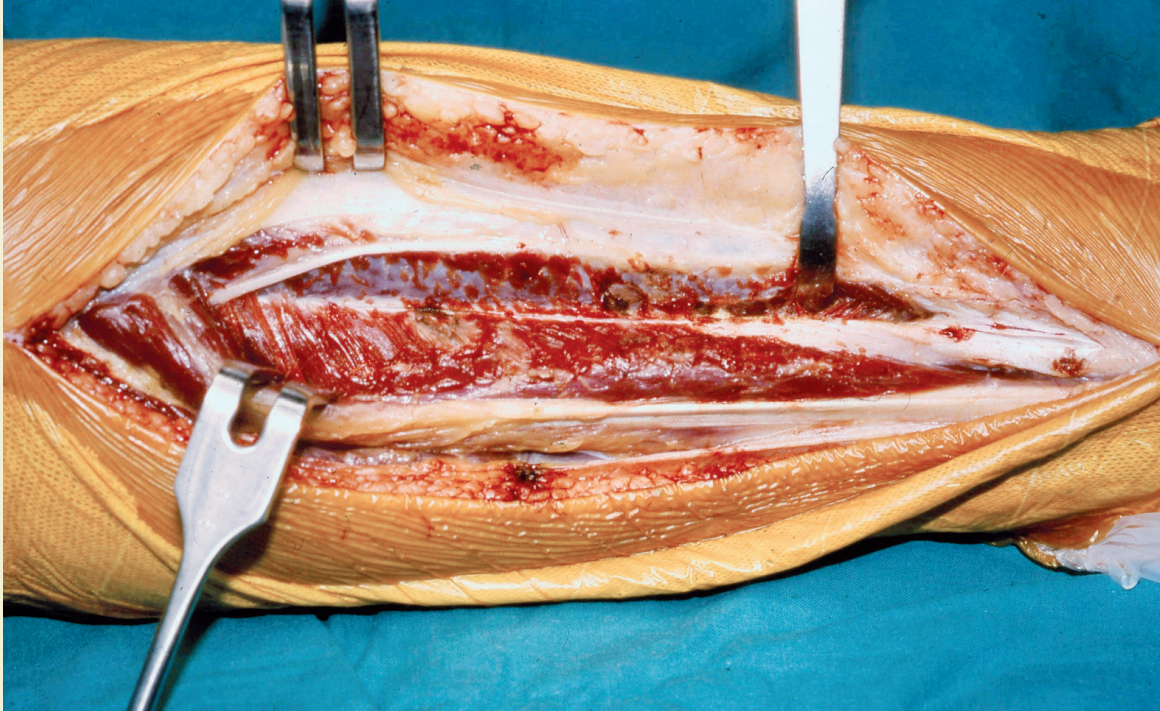


FIGURE 120

Access route to the fibula for a midshaft resection procedure.

The two levers are loaded downward, just after the disinsertion of the two peroneal muscles from the fibular shaft →

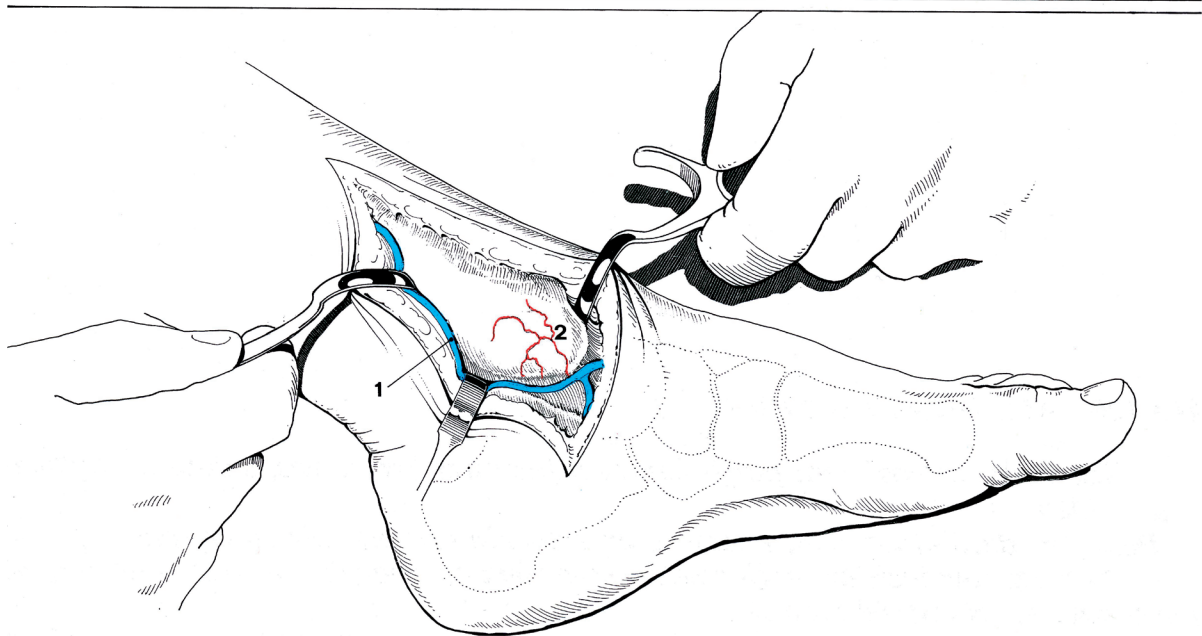
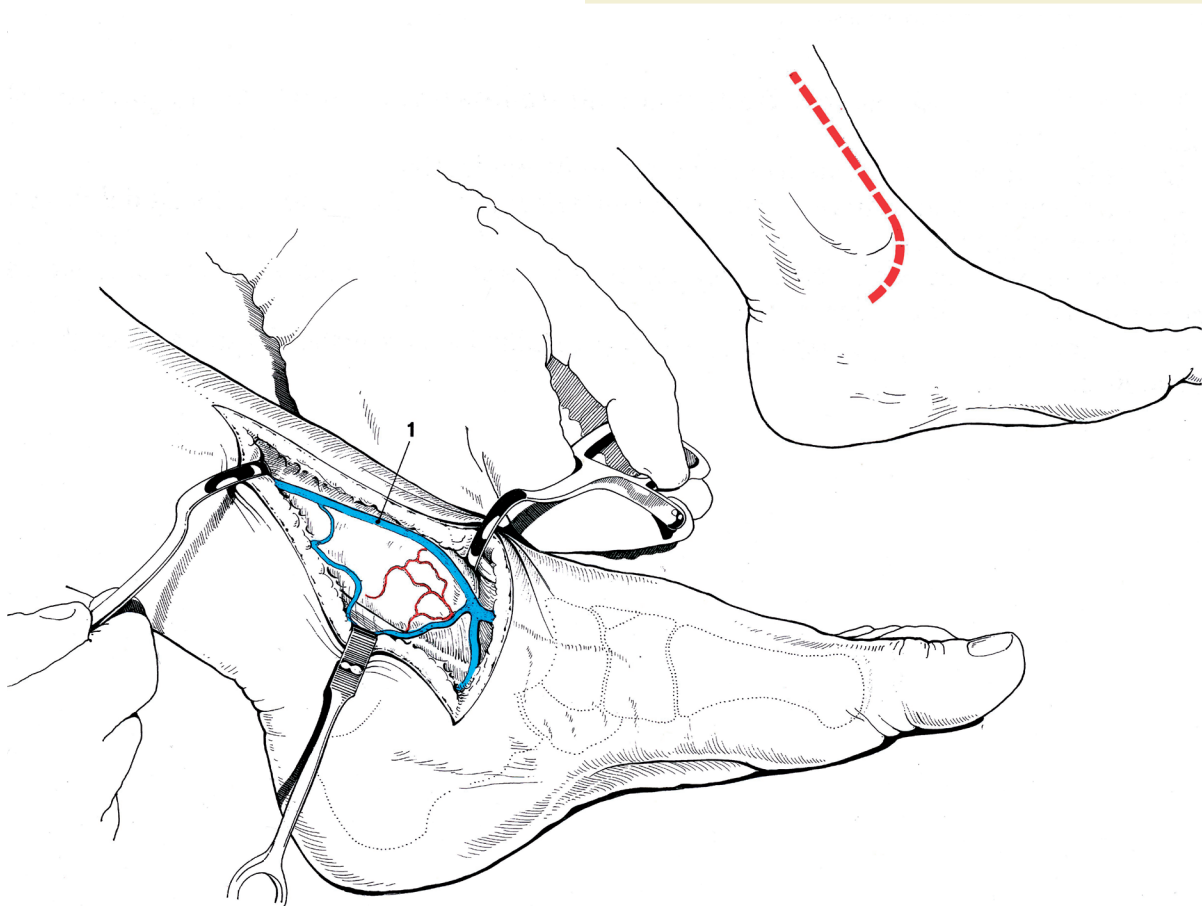


TABLE 85



→ **FIGURE 141**

Surgical treatment as described in TABLE 93.

Easy reduction and osteosynthesis with cancellous screw and wire.

Radiographic control at 2 months post-surgery