



The Open Orthopaedics Journal

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Evaluating the Outcome of a New Functional Brace for the Management of Humeral Shaft Fractures

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Abstract:

Background:

Our practice identified several issues with the commercially available plastic off-the-shelf Sarmiento brace that is used in managing humeral shaft fractures, with regards to comfort, moulding, and ability to hold reduction. A custom-moulded fibreglass brace was developed which was soft padded for comfort, lightweight, and could be adjusted with changes in swelling.

Objective:

The aim of this study was to evaluate the use of this new brace.

Methods:

16 patients were identified having treatment with the brace from March 2011 to July 2013. Retrospective analysis of medical records and imaging occurred to assess union and angulation. Prospective analysis of patient function was assessed with the CONSTANT, DASH and SPADI Shoulder score.

Results:

Patients were initially managed with a U-Slab for an average of 26 days. Patients were followed up for an average of 70 days post brace application. 5 patients were lost to follow up. The remaining 11 patients had the brace on for an average of 73 days. In the last follow up, 15 patients had an acceptable anterior/posterior angulation of less than 20 (1 patient - 22), varus/valgus angulation less than 20, and less than 3cm of shortening. 12 patients had radiological evidence of union, with the other 4 demonstrating significant callus. 4 patients were recruited for prospective analysis with DASH, SPADI and CONSTANT shoulder scores, and demonstrated minimal loss of function. There were no complications of bracing treatment.

Conclusion:

Our new functional brace led to bony union in most patients, and from a clinical perspective, most patients were pain free and had minimal loss of function.

Keywords: Bracing, Custom bracing, Swelling, Functional bracing, Fibreglass, Humeral shaft fractures, Sarmiento.

Article History

Received: September 29, 2018

Revised: January 15, 2019

Accepted: March 07, 2019

1. INTRODUCTION

Humeral shaft fractures can occur both in the athlete and non-athletic individual, and in both young and elderly patients. These fractures can be managed both operatively and non-operatively with comparable results. Non-operative management typically involves the use of a functional brace, which allows individuals to use the affected limb while it heals. The

Sarmiento humeral brace is a commercially available brace used to assist the management of these injuries. We propose a new custom-moulded functional humeral brace which is superior to the Sarmiento /thermoplastic brace in design, construct and patient comfort, whilst providing the stability required for fracture healing. This study investigates the radiological and clinical outcomes of this new brace.

Historically, early treatment of humeral shaft fractures involved immobilisation, which often extended from beyond the shoulder past the elbow. This typically resulted in stiffness

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at both the shoulder and elbow joints, an outcome which was not beneficial. In 1977, Sarmiento *et al.* first described functional bracing, a form of immobilisation which promoted fracture healing and encouraged motion at the elbow and shoulder joint [1].

Thus, non-operative management through the use of a functional brace is the predominant treatment choice for these injuries, with acceptable healing and functional outcomes in the majority of patients. Consequently, functional humeral bracing has become the frontline clinical choice for definitive management of the humeral shaft fractures.

Functional humeral braces should, thus, be designed with several important considerations in mind:

- For fracture healing
 - Having a well designed anterior component with a bicipital contour
 - Having a well designed posterior component with a flat mould for the triceps muscle
 - Be able to maintain adequate compression over time (by use of adjustable straps)
 - Provides support and fracture union
 - Allowing unimpeded elbow flexion and extension
 - Allowing unimpeded shoulder movement
- Application
 - Be simple and easy to apply, and adjust
 - Be cost effective
- For patient comfort
 - Have skin care in mind
 - Be lightweight
 - Be easy to manage for showering, hygiene and clothing

The commercially available sarmiento brace is a plastic off-the-shelf brace which is commonly used for the management of humeral shaft fractures. Although effective, our practice has recognised several issues:

- Patient Comfort
 - Plastic edges can cause skin problems and pain
 - Brace is bulky and conspicuous
- Expensive
- Application
 - Sizing - Does not fit all arms
 - Less ability to mould to patient's arm, especially over time as swelling resolves
 - Fracture reduction and the outcome may be affected

After recognising these problems and their impact on patient compliance with bracing, and consequent suboptimal results, a custom brace was developed (Fig. 1). This allowed:

- Custom moulding to an individual patient's arm, with an ability to remake the brace as arm size changed with swelling
- Cheaper and cost-effective materials - fibreglass
- A brace that was easier to mould than thermoplastic materials
- Soft padded edges to reduce the risk of skin injuries from brace
- A much more circumferential brace to promote compression and fracture reduction
- Reduced weight and smaller profile allowing patients to have clothing over brace
- Easier to remove and apply by patients and physicians / physiotherapists
- Quick, easy and clean application technique

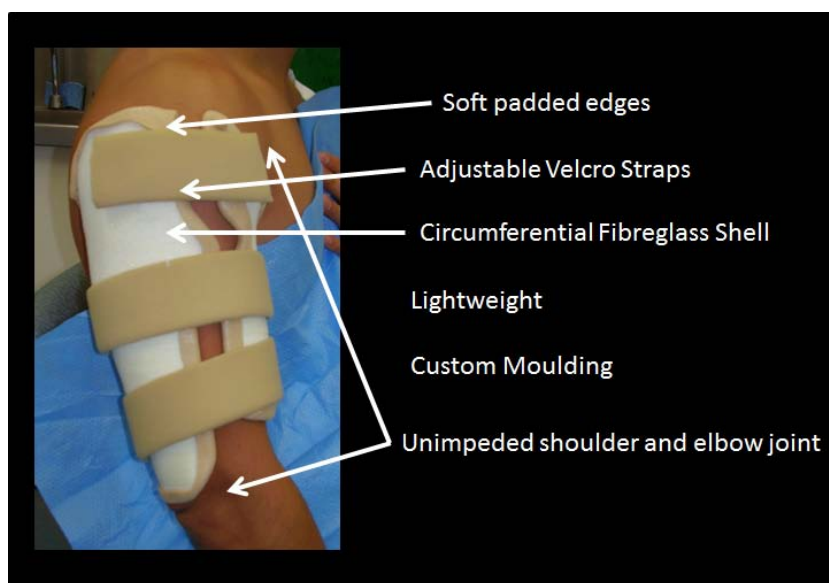


Fig. (1). Our Custom Moulded Brace.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The aim of this study was to evaluate the use of a specific functional brace in the management of patients with closed humeral shaft fractures. The evaluation included:

- An assessment of radiological fracture healing and alignment
- An assessment of patient clinical and functional outcome

17 patients, aged between 11 and 91 years, were identified from medical records as having treatment with the brace, March 2011 to July 2013.

- Inclusion Criteria
 - Patients who sustained a closed humeral shaft fracture who were treated with the above humeral brace
- Exclusion Criteria:
 - Patients who initially had a different brace (e.g. sarmiento) prior to the above brace being fitted
 - Patients with segmental fractures
 - Patients with fractures extending into the humeral surgical neck
 - Patients with open fractures
 - Patients with radial nerve injury initial presentation

Patients were initially evaluated and managed in the emergency department, and placed in a Plaster of Paris U slab, before being referred to the outpatient fracture clinic for further review and assessment.

When swelling was deemed acceptable, the functional brace was applied by qualified experienced senior physiotherapists (Fig. 2). Active movement of the elbow was encouraged, with pendular exercises at the shoulder commencing at 3 weeks post application of brace.

The functional brace was removed upon confirmation of clinical OR radiographic union of the fracture. Radiographic union was defined as being present when osseous bridging between the main fragments was observed on at least one radiograph, and clinical union was defined as there is no pain/tenderness at the fracture site.

The study involved two components:

1. A **retrospective** analysis of patient records and imaging, via patient paper and electronic record, recording data including:

- Patient age
- Patient gender
- Mechanism of fracture
- Type of fracture
- Initial management
- Duration of initial management
- Duration of brace treatment
- Complications (e.g. pressure areas, rash, skin injuries)
- Progressive radiograph appearances of fractures and healing

2. A **prospective** assessment of patient functional status and range of motion:

- [a] Current patient clinical and functional status
 - [i] Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder and Hand Score (DASH)
 - [ii] Shoulder Pain and Disability Index (SPADI)
- [b] Physiotherapy assessment of elbow and shoulder range of motion, compared with the unaffected side
 - [i] CONSTANT Shoulder Score
 - [ii] Elbow range of motion

Administration of the SPADI/DASH/CONSTANT questionnaires, and measurements of the elbow and shoulder range of motion was performed by one senior physiotherapist. Range of motion was measured using a goniometer, and for the strength assessment component of the CONSTANT score, a hand-held force dynamometer was used.



Fig. (2). Application of our custom brace.

Outcomes measured included:

- Fracture Union
 - Radiographic
 - Clinical
- Functional outcomes (with SPADI and DASH scores)
- Range of motion of elbow
- Range of motion of shoulder (with CONSTANT scores)

Ethics approval from local health district was obtained.

3. RESULTS

Of the 17 patients identified as meeting inclusion criteria, 9 patients were unable to be contacted, 3 patients did not wish to participate in the prospective component of the study, and 1 patient died during treatment (due to lung co-morbidities) (Fig. 3). Consequently, a total of 16 patients were evaluated for the retrospective component of the study and 4 patients for the prospective component of the study.

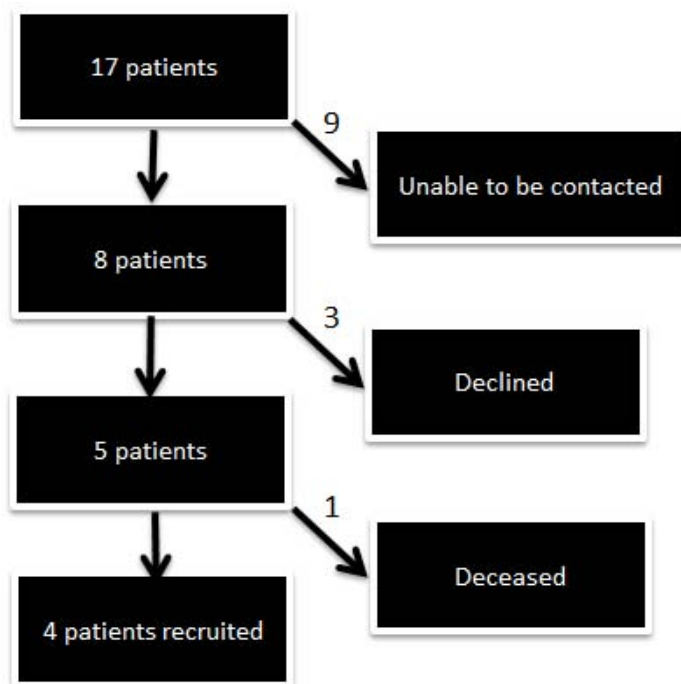


Fig. (3). Recruitment of Patients for Prospective Component.

Table 1. Patient demographics.

Patient	Current Age	Gender	Date of Injury	Age at Injury	Mechanism	Side	AO Type	Duration of U-Slab (Days)	Duration of Brace (Days)
1	22	Male	28/11/2012	22	Fall, standing height	Right	12-A1	21	84
2	91	Female	16/11/2012	91	Fall, standing height	Right	12-A1	12	68
3	59	Female	26/12/2012	58	Fall, standing height	Left	12-B1	20	67
4	61	Female	13/06/2011	59	Fall, standing height	Left	12-B1	60	31
5	20	Female	9/09/2011	19	Assault	Left	12-B1	26	Lost to Follow Up
6	21	Female	23/12/2011	20	Motor Vehicle Accident	Left	12-B1	32	63
7	29	Male	19/06/2011	27	Wrestling	Right	12-A1	31	34
8	11	Male	31/03/2013	11	Fall, 1m	Right	12-A3	30	Lost to Follow Up
9	30	Male	14/06/2012	32	Assault	Right	12-A1	6	65
10	42	Female	30/12/2011	41	Fall, standing height	Right	12-A1	38	63
11	15	Female	6/01/2012	14	Motor Vehicle Accident	Left	12-A3	19	Lost to Follow Up
12	81	Male	29/01/2013	80	Fall, standing height	Left	12-A2	14	99
13	66	Female	27/05/2012	65	Fall, standing height	Left	12-C1	23	165
14	53	Male	5/01/2013	53	Fall, ladder	Left	12-A3	25	Lost to Follow Up
15	44	Male	5/03/2011	42	Fall, horse	Right	12-A1	25	Lost to Follow Up
16	70	Female	23/06/2012	69	Fall, standing height	Left	12-A1	32	61

Demographic information for the 16 patients in the study is detailed in Table 1. All patients were initially managed in a U-Slab for which they were in for an average of 26 days before the functional brace was applied. 5 patients were lost to follow up, and it is unclear when these patients had their brace removed. The functional brace was in place for an average of 73 days or 10.5 weeks before being removed (n = 11).

There were no complications (e.g. pressure areas, wounds) of the bracing treatment.

3.1. Fracture Union

All patients had their brace removed once evidence of union was present on x-ray, or when no pain or tenderness was elicited at fracture site. At their final visit, all but two patients, who were lost to follow up, proceeded to either radiographic or clinical union or both (Table 2). At last follow up, 15 patients had acceptable anterior/posterior angulation of less than 20 (1 patient - 22), varus/valgus angulation less than 20, and less than 3cm of shortening. 12 patients had radiological evidence of union, with the other 4 demonstrating significant callus.

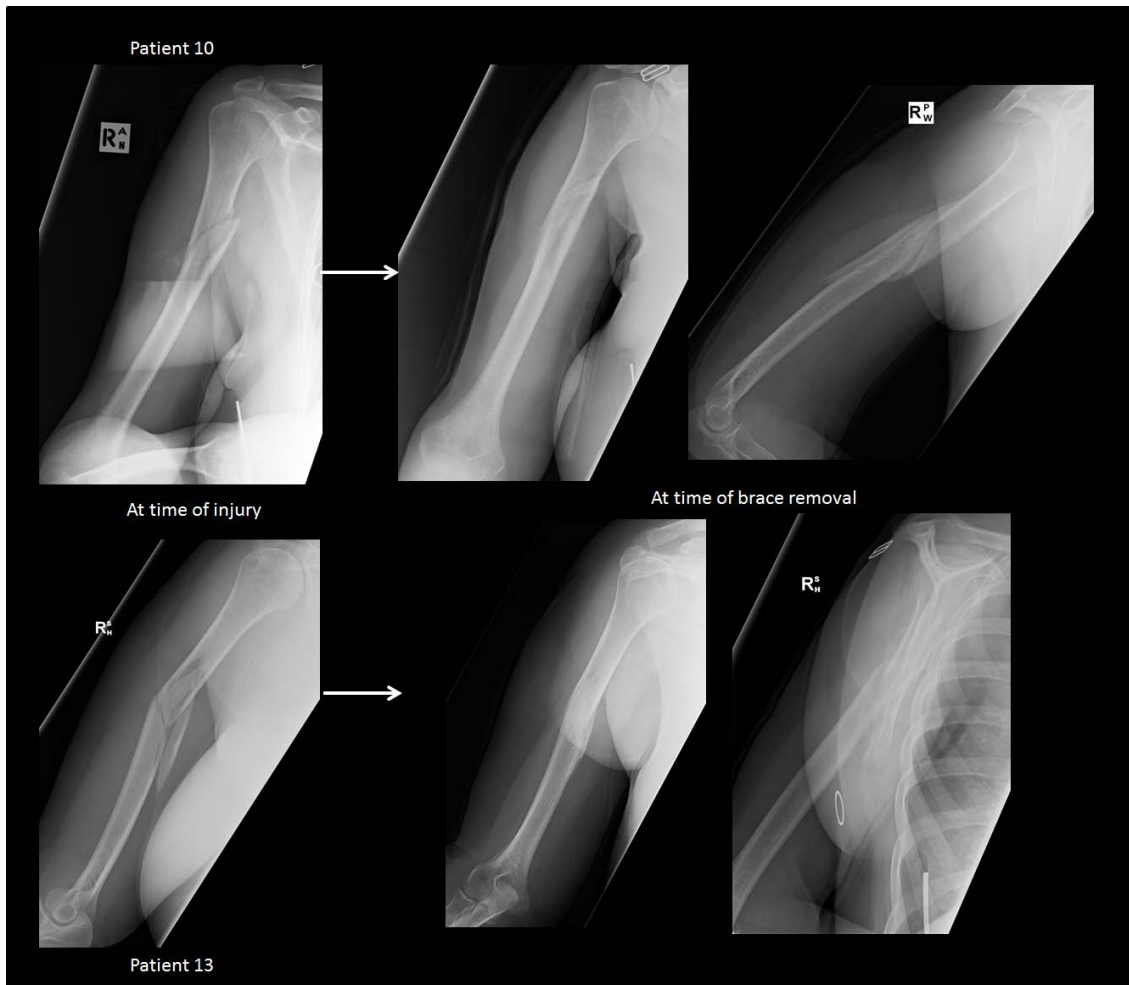


Fig. (4). Patient Radiographs.

Table 2. Radiographic outcomes.

Patient	Anterior / Posterior Angulation	Apex	Varus/Valgus Angulation	Position	Radiological Evidence of Union	Clinical Evidence of Union
1	1	Posterior	3	Valgus	Yes	Yes
2	20	Posterior	15	Valgus	Yes	Yes
3	6	Posterior	7	Varus	Yes	Yes
4	5	Posterior	3	Valgus	Yes	Yes
5	22	Posterior	15	Varus	Yes	Lost to Follow Up
6	15	Posterior	15	Varus	Yes	Yes
7	8	Posterior	13	Varus	Yes	Yes
8	14	Posterior	19	Varus	Yes	Lost to Follow Up
9	11	Posterior	9	Varus	Yes	Yes
10	13	Posterior	5	Varus	Yes	Yes
11	19	Posterior	6	Varus	No	Lost to Follow Up
12	7	Anterior	16	Varus	No	Yes
13	7	Anterior	7	Varus	Yes	Yes
4	4	Posterior	15	Varus	No	Lost to Follow Up
15	12	Posterior	15	Varus	Yes	Lost to Follow Up
16	16	Posterior	16	Varus	No	Yes

3.2. Patient Outcomes (Table 3)

Fig. (4) shows some examples of some of the study patient’s radiographs.

Prospectively, patients (n = 4) were assessed at an average of 510 days (18 months) post brace removal.

The average SPADI score at the time of assessment was 3.3, and the average DASH score was 32.1. The analysis of the pain component of the SPADI questionnaire revealed that three patients were pain-free at the time of assessment, with one patient having some residual pain, specifically when lying on the affected limb, and reaching for an object on a high shelf.

Similarly, more detailed analysis of the DASH scores revealed that after brace treatment, three patients (the same three without residual pain above), showed no or mild difficulty in performing all questioned tasks. The fourth patient had only mild or moderate difficulty in overhead activities, such as changing a lightbulb or placing objects on high shelves.

All patients had less than 11 points difference in Constant Scores between the affected and unaffected limbs, indicating an ‘Excellent’ score. Elbow range of motion in the affected limb in all patients was comparable to the unaffected limb, with no limitations or residual stiffness.

Overall these scores indicate a positive functional and pain related outcome for these patients, with three patients having had an almost complete return to previous function.

4. DISCUSSION

Our practice identified several issues with the commercially available functional Sarmiento brace, prompting the development of a custom moulded synthetic cast brace used in this study.

Being a small predominantly retrospective study, we were limited by:

- A small sample size
- A lack of control (*i.e.* comparing with the off-the-shelf Sarmiento brace, or even comparing with surgical management)

- Differences in length of initial management and follow up
- Questionnaires being utilised at a single point in time, thus preventing any comparative analysis over time.

However, despite these inherent limitations, most fractures went onto bony union, and most patients were pain-free, and has reasonable clinical function (as demonstrated by DASH, SPADI and CONSTANT scores).

Fractures of the humeral shaft can occur from high energy injuries, such as car or cycling accidents, or from low energy events such as falls from standing height. Injuries in the young population are typically of higher energy, whilst elderly patients sustain fractures from low energy accidents such as falls.

Humeral shaft fractures can be managed either non-operatively, with use of a brace, or surgically, with intramedullary nails or plate fixation. Functional bracing works by providing a hydraulic compressive centripetal force applied more or less uniformly throughout the diaphyseal segment of the limb [2]. The cylindrical brace effectively compresses the biceps and triceps muscles, with an anterior and posterior shell that is contoured to accommodate the arm musculature, whilst allowing early shoulder and elbow motion [2, 3].

As described by Sarmiento *et al.*, the fracture callus created through functional activity during the healing process is more robust and is mechanically stronger than that gained through rigid immobilisation [2]. The advantage of this type of bracing is that it avoids unnecessary immobilization of other joints and allows for earlier restoration of motion and function to the injured extremity [2].

In 2000, Sarmiento *et al.* reported on 620 patients treated with a functional brace for both closed and open humeral shaft fractures, between 1978 and 1990 [3]. They demonstrated that 98% of all closed injuries and 94% of all open fractures proceeded to union [3]. Similarly, in their analysis of 195 fractures in 1995, Ostermann *et al.*, reported a nonunion rate of 2% with treatment using functional humeral bracing [4]. High rates of union have been demonstrated extensively over the

Table 3. DASH, SPADI, CONSTANT scores, and elbow range of motion.

Patient	SPADI	DASH	Elbow Range of Motion Affected Limb	Elbow Range of Motion Unaffected Limb
13	0.0	24.2	0-140	-5-140
12	0.0	38.3	0-130	0-130
10	11.9	40.0	-5-150	-5-150
16	1.3	25.8	0-130	-5-130
Average	3.3	32.1	-	-
CONSTANT Score	Affected Limb	Unaffected Limb	Difference	Interpretation
13	85	81	-4	Excellent
12	74	74	0	Excellent
10	82	90	8	Excellent
16	98	92	-6	Excellent
Average	84.75	84.25	-0.5	Excellent

years with acceptable alignment and healing occurring in more than 90% of cases [4 - 9].

Proponents of surgical management report rates of union and more anatomical reduction than functional bracing [10]. Given the mobility of the shoulder and elbow, which is encouraged in functional bracing, angular deformities occur. However, these angular deformities are generally well tolerated with minimal functional impairment [1, 2, 11 - 13]. Matsunaga *et al.*, compared surgical fixation and functional bracing and found patients who were fixed had higher DASH scores, higher rates of union, and less anteroposterior residual angulation [14]. However, there were no differences with regards to the SF-36 score, pain level, and Constant score. Surgical complications included superficial infections, scarring and transient radial nerve neuropraxias.

Operative treatment may provide more predictable alignment (which may not be functionally important) as well as immediate stability (which may lead to more rapid restoration of function), but it is associated with additional operative risks.

The brace used by Matsunaga *et al.*, was a thermoplastic type, and 2 patients in the bracing group did not tolerate the brace for reasons undisclosed, and 5 patients developed contact dermatitis. Our custom-moulded fibreglass brace had no such complications.

Radiological parameters which have been deemed acceptable for fracture reduction are [1, 2, 11 - 13]:

- 30 of varus/valgus angulation
- 20 of anterior/posterior bowing
- Up to 15 of internal rotation
- Less than 3cm of shortening

Beyond these limits, deformity and functional impairment may be shown clinically.

The design of our brace allowed unimpeded elbow and shoulder joint motion, with comparable elbow range of motion demonstrated in all our patients, and 'excellent' shoulder range of motion (CONSTANT scores) in all patients.

We recognise that drawing conclusions from our DASH and SPADI scores is difficult, as questionnaires were administered at one point in time, with no ability, thus to detect any changes over time. Despite this, our study did demonstrate benefits in both pain and functional outcomes, which reflects directly on the efficacy of the custom functional brace.

Excluding two patients who were lost to follow up, all patients proceeded to either clinical or radiological union, and analysis of radiographs revealed all but one fracture in acceptable alignment.

Our results are similar to Swellengrebel *et al.*, who compared a thermoplastic humeral brace with an above elbow fibreglass cast in 75 patients [15]. They found no differences in union rate, and detected no major complications associated with the cast treatment. We believe our brace design is slightly superior in that it is not circumferential, can be adjusted using the velcro straps, allows easier inspection of the skin and soft tissue, and does not immobilise the elbow.

From economic perspective, the cost of our custom brace was AU\$10.00. It took approximately thirty minutes to apply, and some patients had braces redone over the course of their treatment due to changes in swelling, and general wear and tear. The cheap cost of materials for our brace enable a reapplication of the brace as often as needed (maximum was three times for one patient in our study). The off-the-shelf Sarmiento brace retails for AU\$47.70, which is approximately 4.5 times the cost of our brace.

There have been numerous studies about the success of functional bracing in humeral shaft fractures. However, to our knowledge, most of the braces used in these studies are commercial plastic or thermoplastic designs, which we feel are limited with regards to their 'moulding' and customised support capacity. Limitations to functional bracing do exist and need to be taken into consideration when determining the appropriate treatment strategy for each patient. Patient compliance is the main limiting factor, as bracing can be a long treatment option, thus patients who are non-compliant with bracing are at a higher risk of failure. Non-compliance, in our experience, has been due to issues with comfort, high profile and heavy braces, and poor pain control due to poor moulding. By using synthetic semi-rigid casting material as our moulding material, and providing a lighter weight and soft padded brace, we feel that our brace achieves adequate fracture union with good clinical outcomes.

CONCLUSION

With these promising results, we hope to recruit more patients in a future prospective randomised trial, comparing our brace with other products or treatment interventions, with intent to demonstrate that our custom functional brace is economic, better tolerated by patients, and effective in treating humeral shaft fractures.

ETHICAL APPROVAL AND CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

NSW health western sydney, Local health district approved this study.

HUMAN AND ANIMAL RIGHTS

No Animals were used in this research. All human research procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the committee responsible for human experimentation (institutional and national), and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2013.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION

Written and informed consent was obtained from patients to use radiograph images in Fig. (4).

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest, financial or otherwise.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Declared none.

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