

Clinical Study

Intercalary Reconstructions with Vascularised Fibula and Allograft after Tumour Resection in the Lower Limb

Katharina Rabitsch, Werner Maurer-Ertl, Ulrike Pirker-Frühaufl, Christine Wibmer, and Andreas Leithner

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Medical University of Graz, Auenbruggerplatz 5, 8036 Graz, Austria

Correspondence should be addressed to Ulrike Pirker-Frühaufl; ulrike.pirker-fruehauf@medunigraz.at

Received 3 February 2013; Revised 9 April 2013; Accepted 28 April 2013

Academic Editor: Per-Ulf Tunn

Copyright © 2013 Katharina Rabitsch et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Reconstruction with massive bone allograft and autologous vascularised fibula combines the structural strength of the allograft and the advantages of fibula's intrinsic blood supply. We retrospectively analysed the outcome of twelve patients (4 male, 8 female) who received reconstruction with massive bone allograft and autologous vascularised fibula after tumour resection in lower limb. Mean age was 17.8 years (range 11–31 years), with following primaries: Ewing's sarcoma ($n = 6$), osteosarcoma ($n = 4$), liposarcoma grade 2 ($n = 1$), and adamantinoma ($n = 1$). Mean followup was 38.7 months (median 25.7 months; range 2–88 months). Seven tumours were located in the femur and five in the tibia. The mean length of bone defect was 18.7 cm (range 15–25 cm). None of the grafts had to be removed, but there occurred four fractures, four nonunions, and two infections. Two patients developed donor side complication, in form of flexion deformity of the big toe. The event-free survival rate was 51% at two-year followup and 39% at three- and five-year followup. As the complications were manageable, and full weight bearing was achieved in all cases, we consider the combination of massive bone allograft and autologous vascularised fibula a stable and durable reconstruction method of the diaphysis of the lower limbs.

1. Introduction

Limb salvage has become the primary method of bone tumour treatment due to improved therapeutic options, combining polychemotherapy, wide resection, and case-based additional radiation. This led to improved prognosis, with 5-year survival rates up to 85% and 10-year survival rates up to 75% for these patients [1–7]. Advances in diagnostic imaging techniques permit an accurate preoperative determination of the tumour extent [8]. If this tumour extension allows preservation of adjacent joints and intercalary resection, the functional outcome is expected to be superior in intercalary reconstructions, since no joint replacement—neither prosthetic nor allograft—could function better than an intact native joint [9–13]. Intercalary defects can be reconstructed by using massive bone allografts [8, 14–23], vascularised autologous fibula grafts [24–28], the combination of both [27, 29–39], nonvascularised fibula grafts [40, 41], and intercalary prostheses [42–46].

Reconstruction with a massive bone allograft and an autologous vascularised fibula combines the structural strength of the allograft and the advantages of fibula's intrinsic blood supply [30]. To assess the postoperative outcome in our patients, we evaluated durability and complication rates.

2. Material and Methods

We identified twelve patients (4 male, 8 female) who received an autologous vascularised fibula for reconstruction of seven femoral and five tibial defects at the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Graz Austria. Patients' medical records were scanned for the following data: age at operation, length of followup, pathology and localisation of the tumour, additive treatment with chemotherapy or radiation, length of bone defect, fixation device, operation time, time to partial weight bearing and time to full weight bearing, complications due to the allograft (infection, fractures, and nonunion) as well as complications due to the tumour (local recurrence,

distant metastases, and death of disease), revision procedures, and failure of the reconstruction, defined as removal of the construct for any reason.

Descriptive statistics included means and proportions depending on the type of data. The survival rates of patients as well as of reconstruction were estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method. Log-rank test was used to compare survival curves. Pearson's chi-square test and two-tailed Fisher's exact test were used to analyze correlations.

3. Results

3.1. Patients and Reconstructions. Twelve patients received an autologous vascularised fibula combined with a massive allograft to reconstruct a segmental defect after tumour resection with a mean followup of 38.7 months (median 25.7; range 2–88 months). There were eight female and four male patients with a mean age of 17.8 years (median 14.3 years; range 11–31 years) at time of reconstruction. Seven tumours were located in the femur and five in the tibia. Primary diagnoses included six Ewing's sarcoma, four osteosarcoma, one liposarcoma grade 2 (grading according to the American Joint Committee on Cancer/International Union Against Cancer (AJCC/UICC) staging system [47]), and one adamantinoma. Four patients underwent wide resection only; eight patients received additional multimodal treatment including chemotherapy in six patients, chemotherapy and radiation in one patient, and additional radiation only in one patient.

The mean length of bone defect was 18.7 centimetres (median 18.8 cm; range 15–25 cm). The graft-host junctions were augmented with autologous cancellous bone grafts at primary surgery in one patient, while eleven patients had no additional bone grafting. On average the surgical procedure lasted 232 minutes (median 115 minutes; range 86–723 minutes).

3.2. Oncologic Results. At latest followup nine patients were alive without evidence of disease, and none of the twelve patients presented local recurrence. Three patients developed distant metastases in the lung at an average of 10 months after primary surgery—two with Ewing's sarcoma and one with osteosarcoma—and, despite metastasectomy and chemotherapy, died of disease.

The overall survival rate for all patients was 80% after two years and 70% after three and five years (Figure 1).

3.3. Graft Survival and Complications. All patients achieved full weight bearing without support of braces, crutches, or a cane, and none of the grafts had to be removed. Partial weight bearing was allowed at two months after operation on average (median 1.7 months; range 1–4.6 months) and full weight bearing at a mean of 9.4 months after operation (median 7.9 months; range 3.7–27.6 months). The longest period of load relief was 28 months in a patient with nonunion and a fracture.

Six patients had 14 additional surgical interventions due to complications at 10.8 months (mean) after primary surgery on average. The event-free survival rate (Figure 2), with event

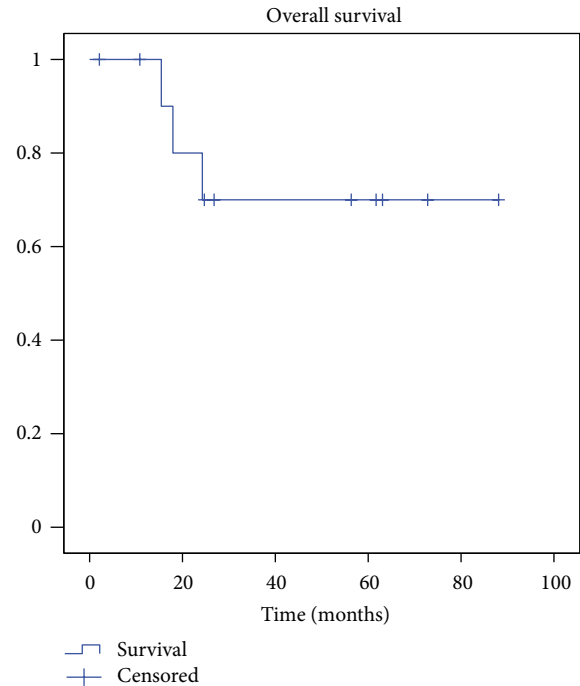


FIGURE 1: Kaplan-Meier curve for patients' overall survival rate with death of disease as endpoint.

defined as any complication requiring an additional surgical intervention, was 64% after two years and 39% after three and five years.

Seven patients had thirteen local complications at 11 months after primary surgery on average. Four patients, all with femoral reconstructions, sustained graft fracture. Two of them had an adequate trauma: one patient fell because one of his crutches broke in early mobilisation period, and the second patient fell off her bicycle before graft host junctions had totally healed. In the other two patients nonunion or delayed union of the proximal graft-host junction led to wearing of the plate and subsequent plate and graft fracture (Figure 3). All four fractures were successfully treated with open reduction, replacement of internal fixation, and perifracture augmentation with autologous iliac cancellous bone grafts. Four of seven femoral reconstructions fractured, while no tibial reconstruction sustained a fracture ($P = 0.038$). No tendency for higher risk for fracture could be seen against length of bone defect, time to partial weight bearing, or time to full weight bearing in this analysis (Pearson's chi-square test: $P = 0.544$; $P = 0.819$; $P = 0.477$).

Four patients presented nonunion, two leading to subsequent fracture, as mentioned above. One case of nonunion was successfully treated with ESWT (Extracorporeal Shock Wave Therapy) and one healed without further intervention 18 months after primary surgery (Figure 4).

Wound healing disorders occurred in two patients, both in tibial reconstructions. They both were treated with debridement, vacuum-assisted wound closure (necessary in one patient) and consecutive wound coverage. One of the patients with wound healing disorder developed deep infection which was successfully managed with removal of

TABLE 1: Comparison of intercalary allograft reconstructions in the lower limb.

Authors	Patients	Fracture	Infection	Nonunion	Grafts failed	Graft survival rate at 5 y/10 y [%]
Zimel et al. [15]	38	1 (2.6%)	7 (18.4%)	6 (15.8%)	15 (39.5%)	70/53
Muscolo et al. [8]	13	3 (23%)	1 (7.8%)	2 (15.4%)	4 (30.8%)	69.2% at 5.25 years
Muscolo et al. [16]	59	4	3 (5%)	9 (15.3%)	9 (15.3%)	79/—
Deijkers et al. [18]	35	12 (34.3%)	3 (8.6%)	10 (28.6%)	6 (17%)	—/79
Chen et al. [14]	13	2 (15.4%)	0	6 (46.2%)	1 (7.7%)	92.3% at 5.5 years

Percentages in brackets.

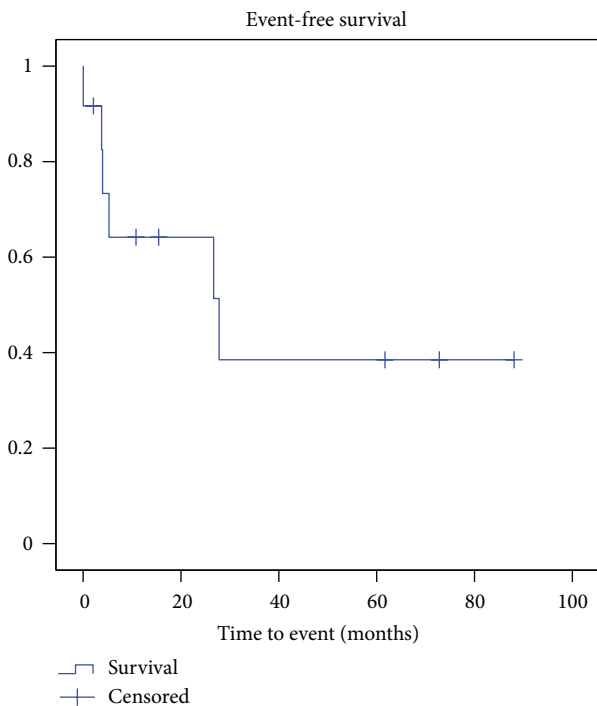


FIGURE 2: Kaplan-Maier curve for event-free survival, with event defined as any complication requiring additive surgical intervention.

internal device and systemic antibiotics. Another patient also sustained local infection but died due to progressive disease before treatment of infection could be started. Haematoma requiring surgical intervention occurred in one patient.

A trend could be identified that tibial reconstructions favours wound healing disorders, since all occurred in tibial reconstructions ($P = 0.067$).

Two patients had donor side complications, both developed flexion deformity of the big toe.

4. Discussion

Due to more accurate imaging techniques and improved multimodal treatment concepts intercalary resection without compromising safe wide resection margins is possible even if only little juxtaarticular bone is tumour free. In children and adolescent patients preservation of the epiphyseal segment

affords further growth. If only a part of the epiphysis is preserved, the risk of varus or valgus deformities rises [9–13].

One popular solution for reconstruction of intercalary defects secondary to tumour resection is the use of massive allografts. Intercalary allografts have a good reputation as better results can be achieved compared to other allograft reconstructions, like osteoarticular allografts or composite allograft reconstructions [9, 17, 48–52]. If there is access to a bone bank, allografts can be obtained—in different sizes and lengths. Massive allografts preserve bone stock, allow adequate attachment of salvaged tendons, and provide initial mechanical strength [14, 16, 17]. After healing, the graft may be progressively incorporated by the host, and it has been demonstrated that intercalary allografts can survive for decades. Ten-year graft survival rates of approximately 80% had been reported (range 53% to 84%) [8, 14–16, 18]. Long-term results of several study groups report a steady state without deterioration of the graft if the allograft endures the first three years, suggesting that it will thereafter remain functional for the duration of patient's life [9, 11, 12, 16, 18, 22, 49–51, 53, 54]. Good functional long-term results are achieved with intercalary allografts, but associated complications as nonunion, fracture, and infection are frequent (Table 1). Up to 70% require additional surgical interventions due to complications, and it has been seen that occurrence of one event of the triad “infection, fracture, and nonunion” compromises the final outcome [17, 48–51, 53, 55, 56]. These problems are the consequence of the graft's avascular status and the incomplete revascularisation and incorporation by the host [9, 30, 32, 36, 57, 58].

To reduce these complications, and improve the outcome, the massive allograft can be combined with an autologous vascularised fibula. The allograft supplies initial mechanical strength, and the fibula provides well-perfused bone and the capability of osteogenesis [9, 13, 30–32, 34, 35]. During the first years the allograft supports the narrow and weak fibula mechanically, but it does not totally shield the fibula from weight bearing. This exposure to weight bearing induces a progressive concentric fibular hypertrophy. Due to this hypertrophy the fibula can compensate weakening of the graft by creeping substitution, the process of vascularisation, resorption and replacement of the graft's scaffolding with new host bone, what leads theoretically to a lower fracture risk [9, 20, 31, 59]. We observed four fractures in twelve patients. Two of them had an adequate trauma causing the fracture,

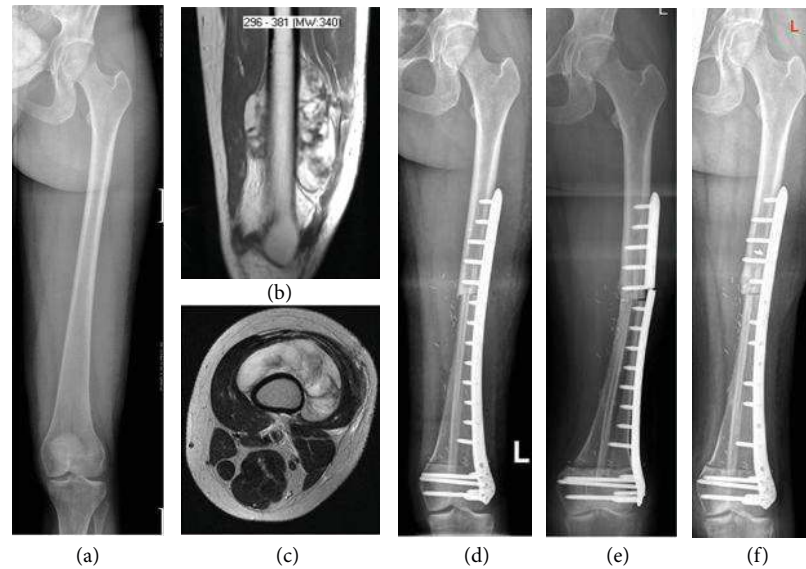


FIGURE 3: X-ray and MRI imaging in a 31-year-old female patient with Liposarcoma grade 2 of the left femur: before operation (a)-(b), one week after operation (c), plate breakage and fracture 15 months after operation (d), and one month after revision (e).

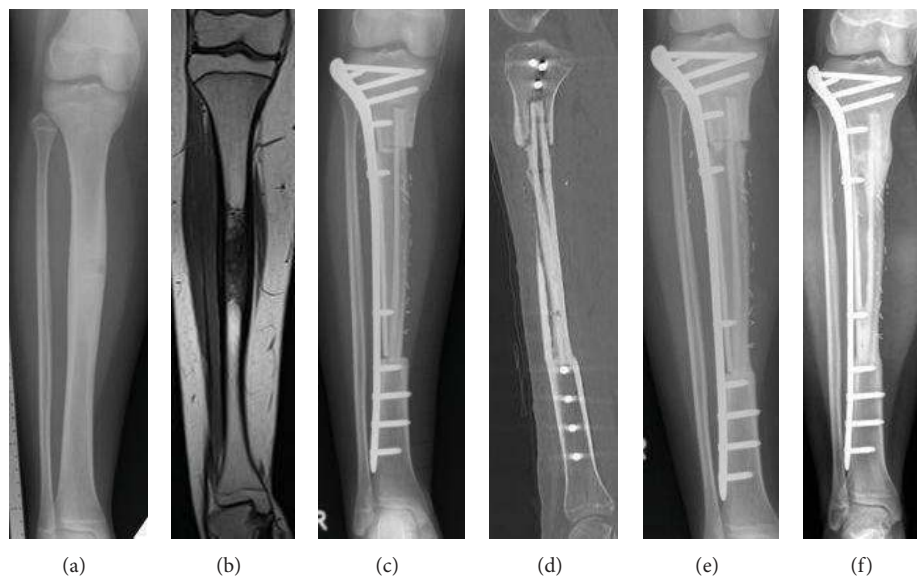


FIGURE 4: X-ray, CT and MRI imaging in a 14-year-old female patient with Ewing's sarcoma of the right tibia: before operation (a)-(b); three months after operation (c), seven months after operation: no consolidation at the proximal graft host junction (d)-(e); 21 months after operation: fully integrated fibula; and allograft (f).

both in a relatively early mobilisation period, when neither union nor hypertrophy of the fibula was completed. The other two fractures happened subsequently to nonunion, plate wearing, and subsequent plate breakage. The well-perfused fibula is advantageous in the treatment of fractures: all four fractured grafts healed similar to normal bone fractures after open reduction, replacement of internal fixation, and autologous bone grafting. Similar observations concerning fracture healing in combined grafts—unless the anastomosis fails—are reported in the literature (Table 2) [32, 34, 35, 55].

The osteogenic potential of the vascularised fibula does not only improve fracture healing but allows a more

rapid and reliable fusion between graft and host, reducing the risk of nonunion. A review of literature reveals lower nonunion rates for combined allograft and vascularised fibula reconstructions (up to 31%) in comparison to allograft alone (nonunion in up to 46%) (Tables 1 and 2) [11, 12, 14, 20, 22, 23, 27, 30–38, 54]. Among our twelve patients, four developed nonunion. One of them has to be seen as a delayed union, since the junction healed without further treatment after 18 months. In one patient, the nonunion was successfully treated with ESWT. Reports about treatment of nonunions in any type of allograft reconstructions with ESWT were not found in the literature, but in this

TABLE 2: Comparison of intercalary reconstructions with massive allograft and vascularised fibula in the lower limb.

Author	Patients	Complications donor site	Infection	Fracture	Nonunion	Failure	Reconstruction survival
Presented results	12	2 in 2 pat	2 (16.6%)	4 (33.3%)	4 (33.3%)	0	100% at ~3.5 years
Capanna et al. [30]	90	n.s	7 (7.5%)	12 (13.3%)	8 (8.8%)	6 (6.5%)	93.3% at ~9 years
Li et al. [32]	11	10 in 5 pat	0	0	1 (9%)	1 (9%)	90.9% at ~2.8 years
Jager et al. [33]	7	7 in 6 pat	1 (14.28%)	1 (14.28%)	2 (28.5%)	0	100% at ~3.7 years
Li et al. [31]	8	4 in 2 pat	0	0	2 (25%)	1 (12.5%)	87.5% at ~3.2 years
Innocenti et al. [34]	21	5 in 4 pat	1 (4.7%)	6 (28.5%)	2 (9.5%)	4 (19%)	80.9% at 10 years
Abed et al. [35]	25	6 in 5 pat	1 (4%)	9 (36%)	1 (4%)	5 (20%)	79% at 5 years
Moran et al. [36]	7	1 in 1 pat	0	2 (28.6%)	2 (28.5%)	0	100% at ~4.3 years
Bernd et al. [37]	16	1 in 1 pat	2 (12.5%)	1 (6.25%)	5 (31.3%)	1 (6.3%)	93.75% at ~5 years
Hennen et al. [38]	10	0	1 (10%)	0	1 (10%)	2 (20%)	80% at ~2.6 years
Ozaki et al. [39]	12	n.s	0	4 (33%)	n.s	0	100% at ~2.6 years

n.s: not specified; Percentages in brackets.

patient it showed to be a valuable method. In two patients the nonunion or delayed union resulted in plate and graft fracture. Both healed after revision and augmentation with autologous spongiosa, without further delay.

The prolonged surgery duration due to the necessary harvesting of the fibula and the vascular anastomosis theoretically may increase the risk of infection, but recorded infection rates are similar to the rates when allograft alone is used [8, 14–23, 27, 29–39]. Infection in combined allograft vascularised fibula reconstructions is a severe complication, but the fibula has the ability to survive infection [30, 34, 35, 60]. In allografts alone a graft failure is seen in 8–40% (Table 1), our results reflect the advantage of a vivid bone in comparison to allograft alone especially in case of infection. In our series of twelve patients, two deep infections occurred. Unfortunately one of them died of progressive tumour disease before infection treatment could be started. In the other case, the graft could be salvaged by infection treatment with systemic antibiotics and removal of affected hardware.

As already mentioned, the vascularised fibula expedites the achievement of a stable graft-host union and consequently leads to a reduction of the time to full unrestricted weight bearing. We allowed partial weight bearing on average 2 months after reconstruction surgery and full weight bearing at 9.4 months postoperatively, earlier than in other reported series, where full weight bearing was allowed at 14 months after operation on average (6–21) [20, 30–34, 36, 37]. To find the right balance between partial weight bearing to minimize the fracture risk and early remobilisation to increase the patient's quality of life is demanding, as literature provides no definite trend. Innocenti et al. [34] and Abed et al. [35], for example, restricted weight bearing the longest in the reviewed literature with 21.6 and 21.4 months to full weight bearing. But even in these collectives observed fracture rates of 28.5% and 36% could be seen.

Limb length discrepancy is recorded as a complication in some reports about allograft reconstructions combined with a vascularised fibula [34–36]. In our series, however, no limb length discrepancy has been seen, but there are some

patients with remaining growth, where this could still become a problem. Followup at regular intervals will be performed.

The disadvantages, such as the prolonged surgery time with increased infection risk and the risk of anastomosis' failure by thrombosis among others, have to be kept in mind. In our series two deep infections occurred, but no anastomosis' failure. On the donor side a flexion deformity of the big toe is the most commonly observed complication. We found this complication in two patients. The effects were manageable with physiotherapy and orthotic devices. Other donor side complications recorded in the literature are pain, wound healing disorder, and ankle joint instability, and these were not observed in our patient collective [20, 31, 32, 34, 38].

Complications are quite frequent in this reconstruction type as 50% of our patients needed at least one additional surgical intervention to treat complications, and similar rates are reported in the literature. But despite this frequency, complications are manageable, and only few grafts fail. In our series we found a five-year survival rate of 100%, and in the literature midterm survival rates are also reported ranging between 80% and 100% [30, 32–39]. Capanna et al. [30] reported the series with the longest followup with 93.3% graft survival after 9 years on average, favourably better graft survival in comparison to reconstructions with allograft alone (Tables 1 and 2). Although long-term survival is rarely reported [30, 34], it can be suggested that—similar to single allograft reconstructions—survival rates will not further decline, and the construct becomes a stable and durable system.

Intercalary endoprostheses are a less popular alternative to allograft reconstructions. Published data is rare, and comparison to results with intercalary allograft reconstructions is difficult, as the patients are older in the endoprosthetic series, and also patients with metastatic disease are included [43, 46]. Endoprosthetic reconstruction offers early weight bearing and normal function on one hand, but infection and prosthetic or periprosthetic fracture as well as aseptic loosening and mechanical wear are feared complications on the other hand [9, 42, 43, 45]. Infection and fracture rates are relatively low ranging from 0 to 3.6% and from 0 to 16%, but

TABLE 3: Comparison of reconstructions with intercalary endoprostheses.

Author	Patients	Survival of implant	Infection (F/T/H)	Prosthetic fracture (F/T/H)	Periprosthetic fracture	Aseptic loosening (F/T/H)
Hanna et al. [42]	28	85% at 5 y and 68% at 10 y	3.6% (1/0/0)	7.1% (2/0/0)	3.60%	3.6% (1/0/0)
Ruggieri et al. [43]	24	n.s	0	4.2% (1/0/0)	0	25% (4/1/1)
Abudu et al. [44]	18	n.s	0	0	0	33% (3/1/2)
Aldlyami et al. [45]	35	63% at 10 y	2.9% (0/1/0)	5.7%	2.90%	20% (5/1/1)
Ahlmann et al. [46]	6	100% at 1 y. 83% at 2 y	0	0	0	16.7% (0/0/1)

n.s: not specified; F: femur; T: tibia; H: humerus.

aseptic loosening is the major problem occurring in up to 33% (Table 3) [42–46].

The major concern in the use of endoprostheses in young patients is their high potential for late failure. While allografts achieve a stable state after the first years, endoprostheses continues to fail [22, 42, 43, 46, 49, 51, 53]. Hanna et al. [42] recorded a five-year survival rate of 85% that declined to 68% at 10 years. Aldlyami et al. [45] published the series with the longest followup and reported a ten-year survival rate of 63%, and the curve is still declining, without achieving a stable plateau. The latter authors even wrote that they do not recommend intercalary endoprostheses in tibial reconstructions except in a palliative situation, but called it an attractive option in femoral defects. But as endoprostheses seem to be inferior to allografts in their durability, they should be used where immediate weight bearing and full function are of greater concern than durability, like in patients with metastatic disease.

In conclusion the presented series indicates that the combination of massive bone allograft and autologous vascularised fibula can achieve a stable and durable reconstruction, despite relatively high complication rates, as the complications are manageable. This reconstruction method is especially beneficial in young patients with primary tumours in contrast to patients with limited life expectancy, as long-term results in the reviewed literature are promising, but further investigations are necessary.

References

- [1] W. W. Huh, C. Yuen, M. Munsell, A. Hayes-Jordan, A. J. Lazar et al., “Liposarcoma in children and young adults: a multi-institutional experience,” *Pediatric Blood & Cancer*, vol. 57, pp. 1142–1146, 2011.
- [2] E. J. Stanelle, E. R. Christison-Lagay, E. L. Sidebotham et al., “Prognostic factors and survival in pediatric and adolescent liposarcoma,” *Sarcoma*, vol. 2012, Article ID 870910, 6 pages, 2012.
- [3] P. X. Tan, B. C. Yong, J. Wang et al., “Analysis of the efficacy and prognosis of limb-salvage surgery for osteosarcoma around the knee,” *European Journal of Surgical Oncology*, vol. 38, pp. 1171–1177, 2012.
- [4] G. Bacci, A. Briccoli, S. Ferrari et al., “Neoadjuvant chemotherapy for osteosarcoma of the extremity: long-term results of the Rizzoli’s 4th protocol,” *European Journal of Cancer*, vol. 37, no. 16, pp. 2030–2039, 2001.
- [5] E. Arpacı, T. Yetisyigit, M. Seker, D. Uncu, U. Uyeturk et al., “Prognostic factors and clinical outcome of patients with Ewing’s sarcoma family of tumors in adults: multicentric study of the anatolian society of medical oncology,” *Medical Oncology*, vol. 30, p. 469, 2013.
- [6] M. J. Krasin, A. M. Davidoff, C. Rodriguez-Galindo et al., “Definitive surgery and multiagent systemic therapy for patients with localized ewing sarcoma family of tumors: local outcome and prognostic factors,” *Cancer*, vol. 104, no. 2, pp. 367–373, 2005.
- [7] M. A. Simon, M. A. Aschliman, N. Thomas, and H. J. Mankin, “Limb-salvage treatment versus amputation for osteosarcoma of the distal end of the femur: commentary,” *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery A*, vol. 87, no. 12, p. 2822, 2005.
- [8] D. L. Muscolo, M. A. Ayerza, L. A. Aponte-Tinao, and M. Ranalletta, “Partial epiphyseal preservation and intercalary allograft reconstruction in high-grade metaphyseal osteosarcoma of the knee,” *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery A*, vol. 86, no. 12, pp. 2686–2693, 2004.
- [9] B. Fuchs, C. Ossendorf, T. Leerapun, and F. H. Sim, “Intercalary segmental reconstruction after bone tumor resection,” *European Journal of Surgical Oncology*, vol. 34, no. 12, pp. 1271–1276, 2008.
- [10] R. C. Thompson, A. Garg, D. R. Clohisy, and E. Y. Cheng, “Fractures in large segment allografts,” *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, no. 370, pp. 227–235, 2000.
- [11] M. San-Julian and J. Cañadell, “Fractures of allografts used in limb preserving operations,” *International Orthopaedics*, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 32–36, 1998.
- [12] M. San Julian Aranguren, M. Leyes, G. Mora, and J. Canadell, “Consolidation of massive bone allografts in limb-preserving operations for bone tumours,” *International Orthopaedics*, vol. 19, no. 6, pp. 377–382, 1995.
- [13] M. Ceruso, F. Taddei, P. Bigazzi, and M. Manfrini, “Vascularised fibula graft inlaid in a massive bone allograft: considerations on the bio-mechanical behaviour of the combined graft in segmental bone reconstructions after sarcoma resection,” *Injury*, vol. 39, supplement 3, pp. S68–S74, 2008.
- [14] T. H. Chen, W. M. Chen, and C. K. Huang, “Reconstruction after intercalary resection of malignant bone tumours. Comparison

- between segmental allograft and extracorporeally-irradiated autograft," *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery B*, vol. 87, no. 5, pp. 704–709, 2005.
- [15] M. N. Zimel, A. M. Cizik, T. B. Rapp, J. S. Weisstein, and E. U. Conrad, "Megaprosthesis versus condyle-sparing intercalary allograft: distal femoral sarcoma," *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, vol. 467, no. 11, pp. 2813–2824, 2009.
- [16] D. L. Muscolo, M. A. Ayerza, L. Aponte-Tinao, M. Ranalletta, and E. Abalo, "Intercalary femur and tibia segmental allografts provide an acceptable alternative in reconstructing tumor resections," *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, no. 426, pp. 97–102, 2004.
- [17] E. Ortiz-Cruz, M. C. Gebhardt, L. C. Jennings, D. S. Springfield, and H. J. Mankin, "The results of transplantation of intercalary allografts after resection of tumors. A long-term follow-up study," *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery A*, vol. 79, no. 1, pp. 97–106, 1997.
- [18] R. L. M. Deijkers, R. M. Bloem, H. M. Kroon, J. B. Van Lent, R. Brand, and A. H. M. Taminiau, "Epidiaphyseal versus other intercalary allografts for tumors of the lower limb," *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, no. 439, pp. 151–160, 2005.
- [19] B. J. Miller and W. W. Virkus, "Intercalary allograft reconstructions using a compressible intramedullary nail: a preliminary report," *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, vol. 468, no. 9, pp. 2507–2513, 2010.
- [20] L. E. Ramseier, T. I. Malinin, H. T. Temple, W. A. Mnaymneh, and G. U. Exner, "Allograft reconstruction for bone sarcoma of the tibia in the growing child," *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery B*, vol. 88, no. 1, pp. 95–99, 2006.
- [21] C. H. Gerrand, A. M. Griffin, A. M. Davis, A. E. Gross, R. S. Bell, and J. S. Wunder, "Large segment allograft survival is improved with intramedullary cement," *Journal of Surgical Oncology*, vol. 84, no. 4, pp. 198–208, 2003.
- [22] B. A. Alman, A. De Bari, and J. I. Krajchich, "Massive allografts in the treatment of osteosarcoma and Ewing sarcoma in children and adolescents," *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery A*, vol. 77, no. 1, pp. 54–64, 1995.
- [23] J. A. Cara, A. Lacleriga, and J. Canadell, "Intercalary bone allografts: 23 tumor cases followed for 3 years," *Acta Orthopaedica Scandinavica*, vol. 65, no. 1, pp. 42–46, 1994.
- [24] R. Pollock, P. Stalley, K. Lee, and D. Pennington, "Free vascularized fibula grafts in limb-salvage surgery," *Journal of Reconstructive Microsurgery*, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 79–84, 2005.
- [25] R. W. W. Hsu, M. B. Wood, F. H. Sim, and E. Y. S. Chao, "Free vascularised fibular grafting for reconstruction after tumour resection," *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery B*, vol. 79, no. 1, pp. 36–42, 1997.
- [26] A. Zaretski, A. Amir, I. Meller et al., "Free fibula long bone reconstruction in orthopedic oncology: a surgical algorithm for reconstructive options," *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, vol. 113, no. 7, pp. 1989–2000, 2004.
- [27] T. A. El-Gammal, A. El-Sayed, and M. M. Kotb, "Microsurgical reconstruction of lower limb bone defects following tumor resection using vascularized fibula osteoseptocutaneous flap," *Microsurgery*, vol. 22, no. 5, pp. 193–198, 2002.
- [28] S. M. Amr, A. O. El-Mofty, S. N. Amin, A. M. Morsy, O. M. El-Malt, and H. A. Abdel-Aal, "Reconstruction after resection of tumors around the knee: role of the free vascularized fibular graft," *Microsurgery*, vol. 20, pp. 233–251, 2000.
- [29] Y. F. Yang, G. M. Zhang, Z. H. Xu, and J. W. Wang, "Homeochronous usage of structural bone allografts with vascularized fibular autografts for biological repair of massive bone defects in the lower extremities after bone tumor excision," *Journal of Reconstructive Microsurgery*, vol. 26, no. 2, pp. 109–115, 2010.
- [30] R. Capanna, D. A. Campanacci, N. Belot et al., "A new reconstructive technique for intercalary defects of long bones: the association of massive allograft with vascularized fibular autograft. long-term results and comparison with alternative techniques," *Orthopedic Clinics of North America*, vol. 38, no. 1, pp. 51–60, 2007.
- [31] J. Li, Z. Wang, Z. Guo, G. J. Chen, S. W. Li, and G. X. Pei, "The use of massive allograft with intramedullary fibular graft for intercalary reconstruction after resection of tibial malignancy," *Journal of Reconstructive Microsurgery*, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 37–45, 2011.
- [32] J. Li, Z. Wang, Z. Guo, G. J. Chen, J. Fu, and G. X. Pei, "The use of allograft shell with intramedullary vascularized fibula graft for intercalary reconstruction after diaphyseal resection for lower extremity bony malignancy," *Journal of Surgical Oncology*, vol. 102, no. 5, pp. 368–374, 2010.
- [33] T. Jager, P. Journeau, G. Dautel, S. Barbary, T. Haumont, and P. Lascombes, "Is combining massive bone allograft with free vascularized fibular flap the children's reconstruction answer to lower limb defects following bone tumour resection?" *Orthopaedics and Traumatology*, vol. 96, no. 4, pp. 340–347, 2010.
- [34] M. Innocenti, Y. Y. Abed, G. Beltrami, L. Delcroix, M. Manfrini, and R. Capanna, "Biological reconstruction after resection of bone tumors of the proximal tibia using allograft shell and intramedullary free vascularized fibular graft: long-term results," *Microsurgery*, vol. 29, no. 5, pp. 361–372, 2009.
- [35] Y. Y. Abed, G. Beltrami, D. A. Campanacci, M. Innocenti, G. Scoccianti, and R. Capanna, "Biological reconstruction after resection of bone tumours around the knee: long-term follow-up," *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery B*, vol. 91, no. 10, pp. 1366–1372, 2009.
- [36] S. L. Moran, A. Y. Shin, and A. T. Bishop, "The use of massive bone allograft with intramedullary free fibular flap for limb salvage in a pediatric and adolescent population," *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery*, vol. 118, no. 2, pp. 413–419, 2006.
- [37] L. Bernd, D. Sabo, A. Zahlten-Hinguranage, P. Niemeyer, W. Daecke, and H. G. Simank, "Experience with a vascularized fibular graft for reconstruction of osseous defects after resection of primary malignant bone tumors," *Orthopade*, vol. 32, no. 11, pp. 983–993, 2003.
- [38] J. Hennen, D. Sabo, A. K. Martini, and L. Bernd, "Combined vascularized fibula and allograft shell after resection of primary malignant bone tumors of the lower limb," *Unfallchirurg*, vol. 105, no. 2, pp. 120–127, 2002.
- [39] T. Ozaki, A. Hillmann, P. Wuisman, and W. Winkelmann, "Reconstruction of tibia by ipsilateral vascularized fibula and allograft. 12 cases with malignant bone tumors," *Acta Orthopaedica Scandinavica*, vol. 68, no. 3, pp. 298–301, 1997.
- [40] A. H. Krieg and F. Hefti, "Reconstruction with non-vascularised fibular grafts after resection of bone tumours," *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery B*, vol. 89, no. 2, pp. 215–221, 2007.
- [41] S. Shalaby, H. Shalaby, and A. Bassiony, "Limb salvage for osteosarcoma of the distal tibia with resection arthrodesis, autogenous fibular graft and Ilizarov external fixator," *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery B*, vol. 88, no. 12, pp. 1642–1646, 2006.

- [42] S. A. Hanna, M. D. Sewell, W. J. S. Aston et al., "Femoral diaphyseal endoprosthetic reconstruction after segmental resection of primary bone tumours," *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery B*, vol. 92, no. 6, pp. 867–874, 2010.
- [43] P. Ruggieri, A. F. Mavrogenis, G. Bianchi, V. I. Sakellariou, M. Mercuri, and P. J. Papagelopoulos, "Outcome of the intramedullary diaphyseal segmental defect fixation system for bone tumors," *Journal of Surgical Oncology*, vol. 104, pp. 83–90, 2011.
- [44] A. Abudu, S. R. Carter, and R. J. Grimer, "The outcome and functional results of diaphyseal endoprostheses after tumour excision," *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery B*, vol. 78, no. 4, pp. 652–657, 1996.
- [45] E. Aldlyami, A. Abudu, R. J. Grimer, S. R. Carter, and R. M. Tillman, "Endoprosthetic replacement of diaphyseal bone defects. Long-term results," *International Orthopaedics*, vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 25–29, 2005.
- [46] E. R. Ahlmann and L. R. Menendez, "Intercalary endoprosthetic reconstruction for diaphyseal bone tumours," *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery B*, vol. 88, no. 11, pp. 1487–1491, 2006.
- [47] J. S. Wunder, J. H. Healey, A. M. Davis, and M. F. Brennan, "A comparison of staging systems for localized extremity soft tissue sarcoma," *Cancer*, vol. 88, pp. 2721–2730, 2000.
- [48] E. J. Fox, M. A. Hau, M. C. Gebhardt, F. J. Hornicek, W. W. Tomford, and H. J. Mankin, "Long-term followup of proximal femoral allografts," *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, no. 397, pp. 106–113, 2002.
- [49] F. J. Hornicek, M. C. Gebhardt, J. I. Sorger, and H. J. Mankin, "Tumor reconstruction," *Orthopedic Clinics of North America*, vol. 30, no. 4, pp. 673–684, 1999.
- [50] H. J. Mankin, D. S. Springfield, M. C. Gebhardt, and W. W. Tomford, "Current status of allografting for bone tumors," *Orthopedics*, vol. 15, no. 10, pp. 1147–1154, 1992.
- [51] H. J. Mankin, M. C. Gebhardt, L. C. Jennings, D. S. Springfield, and W. W. Tomford, "Long-term results of allograft replacement in the management of bone tumors," *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, no. 324, pp. 86–97, 1996.
- [52] M. Manfrini, A. Gasbarrini, C. Malaguti et al., "Intraepiphyseal resection of the proximal tibia and its impact on lower limb growth," *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, no. 358, pp. 111–119, 1999.
- [53] M. C. Gebhardt, D. I. Flugstad, D. S. Springfield, and H. J. Mankin, "The use of bone allografts for limb salvage in high-grade extremity osteosarcoma," *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, no. 270, pp. 181–196, 1991.
- [54] B. H. Berrey, C. F. Lord, M. C. Gebhardt, and H. J. Mankin, "Fractures of allografts. Frequency, treatment, and end-results," *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery A*, vol. 72, no. 6, pp. 825–833, 1990.
- [55] D. Donati, M. Di Liddo, M. Zavatta et al., "Massive bone allograft reconstruction in high-grade osteosarcoma," *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, no. 377, pp. 186–194, 2000.
- [56] J. W. Wang and C. H. Shih, "Allograft transplantation in aggressive or malignant bone tumors," *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, no. 297, pp. 203–209, 1993.
- [57] W. F. Enneking and D. A. Campanacci, "Retrieved human allografts. A clinicopathological study," *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery A*, vol. 83, no. 7, pp. 971–986, 2001.
- [58] W. F. Enneking and E. R. Mindell, "Observations on massive retrieved human allografts," *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery A*, vol. 73, no. 8, pp. 1123–1142, 1991.
- [59] D. W. Chang and K. L. Weber, "Segmental femur reconstruction using an intercalary allograft with an intramedullary vascularized fibula bone flap," *Journal of Reconstructive Microsurgery*, vol. 20, no. 3, pp. 195–199, 2004.
- [60] K. Bakri, A. A. Stans, S. Mardini, and S. L. Moran, "Combined massive allograft and intramedullary vascularized fibula transfer: the capanna technique for lower-limb reconstruction," *Seminars in Plastic Surgery*, vol. 22, pp. 234–241, 2008.



Hindawi
Submit your manuscripts at
<http://www.hindawi.com>

