Periosteum preservation in bone regeneration

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12-ye ar-old boy presented to the oncology clinic with Ewing sarcoma of the ulna. The patient had a wide resection of the ulnar diaphysis, and we harvested his ipsilateral fibula as an autologous nonvascularized graft. During resection, we meticulously preserved the periosteal layer through a longitudinal incision with circumferential detachment from the bone, taking care to avoid interference to the local vascularization. We did not suture the periosteum after harvesting but approximated its flaps by accurate fascial closure. The fibular graft was 11 cm in length.

We were able to reconstruct the ulna in the same surgical session because contemporaneous histological examination of the residual medullary canal of the ulna showed no tumour.

The patient was able to walk with 1 crutch and partially weight bear a few days after surgery. Full weight bearing was permitted after

3 weeks. Radiographs taken at 1, 2, 4 and 6 months after surgery showed rapid fibular bone regrowth with complete regeneration after 6 months (Figure 1).

Periosteum preservation is important in the bone-healing process. Agarwal and colleagues¹ report similar findings, describing regeneration in 21 cases of harvested fibula in pediatric patients in whom the periosteum was preserved. Chemotherapy may harm bone healing,² but in this case we show complete bone regeneration that occurred during postoperative chemotherapy and close to adolescence.

The periosteum is well recognized as a source of osteoprogenitor cells, and with careful preservation, large bone defects may be repaired, especially in children, in whom it is thicker and more functional than in adults.³

References

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Figure 1: Conventional radiographs, taken at 1, 2, 4 and 6 months after surgery in a 12-year-old boy with Ewing sarcoma of the ulna, showing complete fibular regeneration after harvesting of an autologous bone graft.

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The authors have obtained consent from the patient's family.

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