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Dr. Yogesh C Patel
Associate Professor and Head of
Unit, Department of
Orthopaedics, SSG Hospital and
Medical College Baroda,
Vadodara, Gujarat, India

Dr. Pranay R Laddha
Senior Resident, Department of
Orthopaedics, SSG Hospital and
Medical College Baroda,
Vadodara, Gujarat, India

Study of proximal humerus fractures treated with proximal humerus interlocking system (Philos) plating

Dr. Yogesh C Patel and Dr. Pranay R Laddha

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Abstract

Introduction: Proximal humerus fractures are common and debilitating injuries, especially in elderly as osteoporosis and deforming forces of muscle attached. Wide range of treatment modalities ranging from conservative management to shoulder arthroplasty. In our study we have evaluated proximal humerus interlocking osteosynthesis (PHILOS) plate in displaced and comminuted fracture due to its rigid construction, angular stability and early post-operative rehabilitation.

Objective of Study: The objective of study 1) To evaluate and analyze the functional outcomes of PHILOS plate for displaced fractures of proximal humerus 2) To improve stability in osteoporotic humeral bone 3) To preserve the biological integrity of the humeral head and to secure an anatomical reduction with multiple locking screws with angular stability 4) To study the complication rates of PHILOS plating in proximal humerus fractures

Methodology: A prospective study of treatment of proximal humerus fractures treated with PHILOS plate was carried out at our institute, at the Department of Orthopaedics, S.S.G. Hospital Vadodara from June 2017 to August 2018, where after applying exclusion and inclusion criterion, 20 patients of proximal humerus fractures were included in our study. Fractures were classified as per NEER'S classification. Assessment of union, movements at shoulder, constant score and complications were done during regular follow-up of 5 months. The functional outcome was measured using Constant and Murley Shoulder Scoring System.

Results: In present study, after clinical and radiological assessment after 5 months follow-up, mean Constant and Murley score of 84.85 was achieved. 9 patients (45%) had excellent result with score more than 90 and 7 (35%) patients had good result with score more than 80, 2 patients (10%) had fair result with score more than 70. 2(10%) patients had poor results with score less than 70 may be due to with medial cortical comminution and osteoporosis in which malreduction and shoulder stiffness are most frequent complication.

Conclusions: The divergent and convergent orientation of the locking screws of PHILOS plate provides stable biological fixation with high union rate to use for treatment of fractures of the proximal humerus in Neer's 2-part, 3-part, and 4-part with better functional and radiological outcome especially in osteoporotic bone due to low complication and early postoperative mobilization. Potential minimal complication can be prevented by advanced surgical skill and expertise and rotator cuff tying.

Keywords: Proximal humerus internal locking system (PHILOS) constant and murley shoulder scoring system, surgical management, functional outcome

Introduction

Proximal humerus fracture comprise nearly 4-5% of all fractures and 26% of fracture humerus [1]. They are commonest fractures in elderly population, which ranks the third and first and second being hip and distal radius respectively [2] osteoporotic fractures. These fractures follow unimodal elderly distribution curve with low incidence below 40 years following high energy trauma or in those older than 50 years with low velocity injury like simple fall [3]. and exponential increase after that Proximal humerus fractures are common and debilitating injuries and are increasing problem in elderly as osteoporosis and deforming forces of muscle attached. Most proximal humerus fractures are either non displaced or minimally displaced and can be treated non surgically [4]. Up to 80% of proximal humerus fractures can be treated non operatively resulting in satisfactory results [5]. It is estimated that only 20% of patients requires surgical intervention [3] as fracture being more severe and displaced and surgery is performed to achieve anatomical or near anatomical reduction so as to achieve early

Correspondence

Dr. Pranay R Laddha
Senior Resident, Department of
Orthopaedics, SSG Hospital and
Medical College Baroda,
Vadodara, Gujarat, India

mobilization. Indication for surgery depends on age of patient, quality of bone, and patient's work profile, expertise of surgical team and patients expectations and needs [3]. There is one universal agreement that most stable fractures occur in frail, elderly patients, are best treated non-operatively [6]. The major controversy surrounds the minority of more complex, displaced and multipart fractures better described by NEER'S Classification [7, 8] and patients with similar injuries may receive widely different opinions about severity of their fracture, likely outcome and the best treatment they will get. The first and major problem stems from the difficulty in assessing these injuries. There are substantial difficulties classifying these injuries reliably and reproducibly and evaluating their outcome. There is also considerable variation in the treatment expectation and likely out come from different patients, depending upon their age and functional capabilities before the injury. There is wide range of treatment option for these injuries, each with its advantage and disadvantage. It may be difficult to reconcile the risk of complications from one particular form of treatment against its likely benefits. Over past 10 years, there has been considerable expansion in the range of reconstructive implants available to treat these injuries. There are different methods of internal fixation using [9], of locking compression plates and screws, percutaneous fixation with metallic k wires and screws, tension band, external fixation, fixed-angle blade plates, transosseous suture fixation [10] intramedullary device shoulder arthroplasty, but none of these methods has been successful [11]. The management of these fractures can be a significant challenge especially elderly in the presence of poor cancellous bone due to osteoporosis and multiple fracture segments results of failure of fixation with conventional plating systems [9, 12] The major goal in the treatment of this fracture is to promote complication free healing to recreate a pain free mobile, stable and functional shoulder joint. Numerous authors have suggested that non operative treatment may be preferable for two part, three part and four part fractures in elderly patients but pain and loss of function [13] have been reported in higher percentage of patients after this treatment approach. In order to decrease the high complication rates of proximal humeral fractures, the AO/ASIF group developed the PHILOS (The Proximal Humeral Interlocking System) plate (Synthes, Stratec Medical Ltd, Mezzovico Switzerland); an internal fixation system that enables angled stabilization with multiple interlocking screws than conventional plates. The ability of screws to lock provide better anchorage in osteoporotic bone [14, 15] to a plate gives angular stability to the construct and maintains postoperative reduction during early functional rehabilitation. [16] And avoid joint stiffness. Highly comminuted 3 & 4 parts can be reconstructed with rotator cuff sutural ties and enhances functional outcome [17] As these fractures affect the day to day human activities and variable protocols for these fractures are available with each one having their own supporters and contradictors we have studied the open reduction and internal fixation of these fractures with PHILOS PLATE and enlightens the results in terms of the functional and radiological outcomes [18].

Material and Methods

A prospective study of treatment of proximal humerus fractures treated with proximal humerus Interlocking System (PHILOS) plate was carried out at our institute, at the Department of Orthopaedics, S.S.G. Hospital Vadodara from June 2017 to august 2018, where after applying exclusion and inclusion criterion, 20 patients of proximal humerus fractures were included in our study. Before including them in this study, informed consent was obtained from them in the language in which they were well suited, and ethical committee clearance was obtained for the same.

Inclusion Criteria

1. All skeletal mature patient (>18 years age).
2. Any patient with two part, three part, four part proximal humerus fracture (as per Neer's classification).
3. All closed fracture.

Exclusion Criteria

1. Fracture in patient <18 years of age.
2. Open fracture of proximal humerus.
3. Associated neurovascular injuries and cervical spine injuries with fracture.
4. Patient having fracture in clavicle or any other part of humerus in same limb
5. Medically unfit patients.

After applying inclusion and exclusion criteria, 20 patient was admitted via casualty or OPD. After initial evaluation and ruling out the possible threat of any other life threading injury, at our institute following treatment protocol were followed as in detailed history with patients demographic, general and local physical examination with distal neurovascular status, IV antibiotics and analgesics to pain relief, shoulder immobilizer to reduce local tissue edema and radiology evaluation done according to Neer's trauma series which consist of 1) Antero-posterior (AP) and 2) Axillary view of shoulder joint with proximal part of the shaft and depend upon extent of comminution and /or associated dislocation of humeral head shoulder computed tomography (CT) scans (2D & 3D) were done for better understanding of fracture and preoperative planning. Medical examination for fitness with required laboratory investigation were done prior to surgery.

- Fractures were classified according to NEER'S classification for operative planning and further management of the fracture.
- All patients were counselled regarding best treatment options and decision regarding operation was taken with informed consent associated injuries if any were treated as indicated.

Operative Procedure

1) Written and informed consent in patient's own language with preoperative preparation of local part including shaving and surgical scrub and Injectable antibiotics before 2 hours of surgery patient with supine or beach chair position on radiolucent table were given general anesthesia or brachial block. Routine surgical instruments and PHILOS plate Two approaches were taken 1) Deltopectoral 2) Anterolateral deltoid split.



Fig 1: Surgical instruments and implants

Approaches [19, 20]

1) Deltopectoral approach to the proximal humerus



Fig 2: Incision for deltopectoral approach

18 patient in our study had undergone through the deltopectoral approach which is workhouse for reconstructive shoulder surgery.

10-15 cm long skin incision between the coracoid process and the proximal humeral shaft, exposure of deltopectoral groove and cephalic vein, retracted the cephalic vein laterally or medially, incised the clavipectoral fascia & retracted the deltoid muscle laterally the subdeltoid space was identified and fracture hematoma was cleared after the identification of long head of biceps on anterior aspect of the proximal shaft, we exposed the proximal humerus and confirm the anatomical landmarks (subscapularis tendon, lesser tuberosity, bicipital groove with the bicipital tendon and the greater tuberosity) which will facilitate fracture identification and reduction and plate placement.

Anterolateral approach

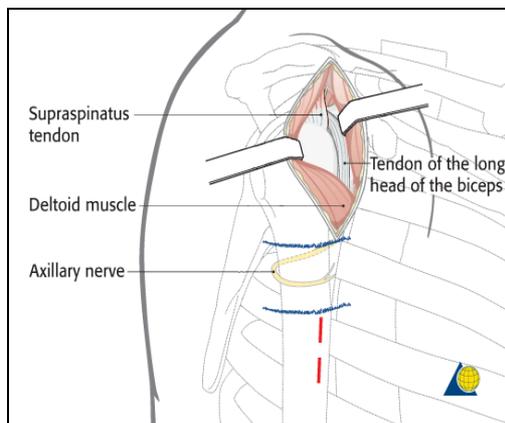


Fig 3: Dissection and anatomical landmarks for anterolateral approach

In our study 2 patient had undergone anterolateral approach which was also recommended for minimally invasive plate osteosynthesis (MIPO). Skin incision from the anterior border of the acromion for 5 cm distally, parallel to the axis of the humerus. with landmark anterolateral edge of the acromion, lateral side of the proximal humeral shaft exposure of the anteromedial raphe between the anterior and medial portion of its fibers & split it in line with the deltoid fibers, deltoid muscle (not more than 5 cm distally. Wound closure with drain beneath the deltoid muscle. Closure of anteromedial raphe, the subcutaneous tissues, and the skin.

Principles of fixation

A) Elimination of Varus deformity and Secure the reduced humeral head temporarily using 2 or 3 K-wires. In order to proper stabilize the humeral head appropriately, sufficient calcar support (screws) is necessary. C) Tension band sutures in addition to plate and screws: Sutures placed through the insertions of each rotator cuff tendon increase stability and Avoiding intraarticular screw placement by two drilling techniques “Woodpecker”-drilling technique, Drilling near cortex only

D) Plate fixation

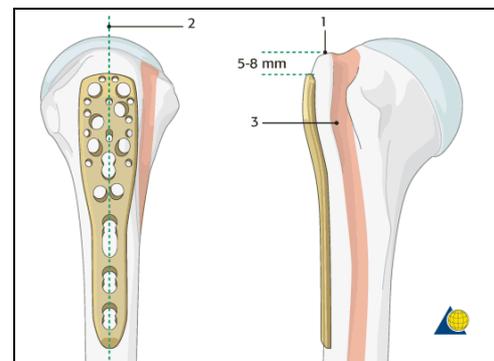


Fig 4: Open reduction and plate fixation

The correct plate position is

- 1) about 5-8 mm distal to the top of the greater tuberosity
- 2) placed properly along the axis of the humeral shaft
- 3) slightly posterior to the bicipital groove (2-4 mm)

The correct plate position was checked by palpation of its relationship to the bony structures and also confirmed by image intensification K-wire through the proximal hole of the insertion guide.

Post-Operative Protocol-Post-operative analgesia:-intravenous or intra muscular injectable analgesic for 3 to 4 days depending upon the capacity of pain tolerance of the patient, followed by oral analgesic Post-operative injectable antibiotics (ceftriaxone and sulbactam 1.5gm iv 12 hourly) for five days, post-operative check x-ray was done one 2nd post op day. Suction drain was removed after 48 hours. Patient discharged as wound and general condition better and instruction on discharge were given to keep arm in shoulder immobilizer in situ with Continue physiotherapy & avoid heavy weight lifting till advised. Suture were removed 11th - 12th post operative day. The elbow, wrist and hand mobilization was begun immediately with assisted passive shoulder rotation, flexion, and abduction("Pendular") exercises were started as soon as patients felt comfortable. Active shoulder isometric exercises like forward flexion 90⁰ and abduction Upto 90⁰ were begun at 3 weeks, progressing

to isotonic strengthening and stretching exercises like external rotation and overhead abduction were begun at 6 to 12 weeks. Weight lifting was allowed once union of fracture was confirmed clinico-radiographically. At one month and three month thorough assessment of pain and range of motion followed by radiological assessment was done and findings were recorded in constant score charting. Assessment of radiologic outcome- assessment of fracture union, the degree of malunion, and the presence of osteonecrosis and degenerative change. Radiographically fracture is considered to be united when the fracture at surgical or anatomical neck become fuzzy and then finally disappears and in metaphyseal region visible bridging callus is seen at least 3 cortices in AP And AXIAL View. Clinically fracture is considered to be united. when patient is completely pain free and fracture site is non tender. Final Constant And Murly Score [21] were obtained after checking all range of possible movements. Standard AP and AXIAL view were taken to evaluate: Joint status, head shaft angle, avascular necrosis of head of humerus and arthritis of head. The final result were classified into 4 categories: Excellent, Good, Fair, and Poor according to following final score.

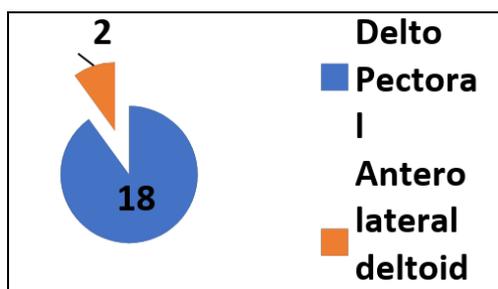
Observation and result

Age Distribution

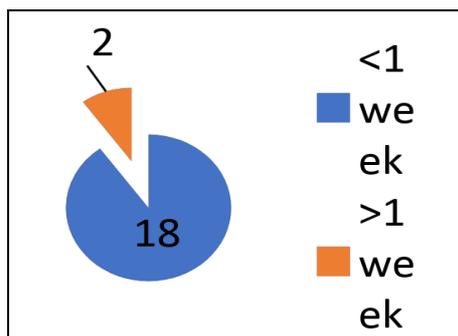
Age of patients in Year	Numbers of patients	Percentage (%)
21 to30	02	10
31 to 40	09	45
41 to 50	05	25
51 to 60	02	10
61 to 70	02	10
Total	20	100

Sex Distribution

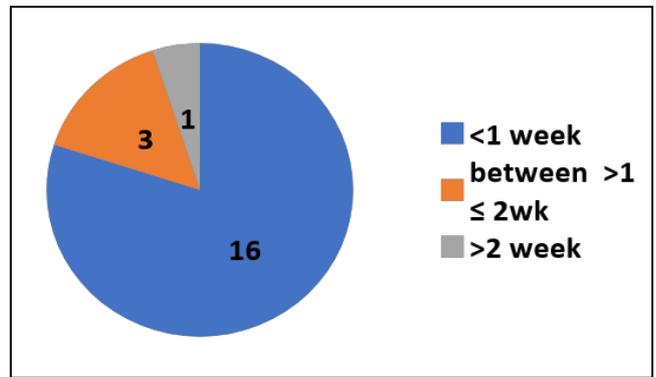
Sex	Number of patients
Male	15
Female	5
Total	20



Approaches



Trauma Admission Interval



5) Trauma -Surgical Interval

6) Fracture Union

No. of week	Patients	Percentage (%)
7 to 8	02	10
9 to10	11	55
11 to 12	06	30
13 to14	01	05
Total	20	100

7) Complication

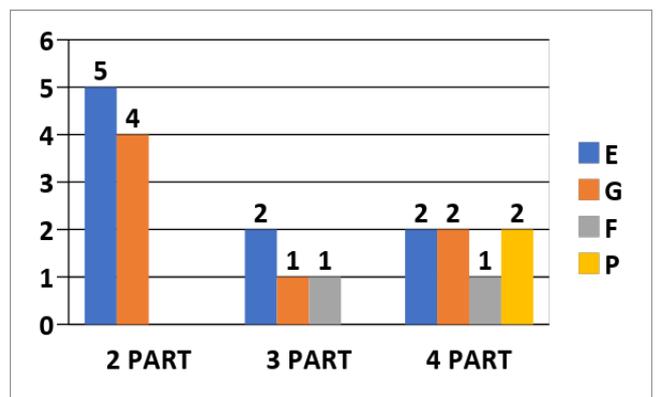
Complication	No of patients
Pain	02(10%)
Stiffness	03(15%)
Malunion	01(05%)
Nonunion	00
AVN	02(10%)
Other	12(60%)
Total	20(100%)

Final Constant and Murley Score

Constant Score	Number of patients in my study	Percentage (%)
50 to 59	01	05
60to 69	01	05
70to 79	02	10
80to 83	07	35
90 to 100	09	45
TOTAL	20	100

Neer's Classification

Neer's classification	Number of patients
2 PART	9(45%)
3 PART	4(20%)
4 PART	7(35%)
TOTAL	20(100%)



Neer's Classification Vs Result

Constant and Murley Score

Score rating	Patients	Percentage (%)
EXCELLENT (<11)	09	45
GOOD (11-20)	07	35
FAIR (21-30)	02	10
POOR (>30)	02	10
TOTAL	20	100

Excellent Result



Preoperative AP Xray

Preoperative axillary Xray



Postoperative AP Xray

Postoperative axillary Xray

Functional Outcome of Movement at 5 Months Follow Up

Excellent Result



Flexion

Extension



Overhead abduction

Internal Rotation

Discussion

Many studies have shown that the displaced fractures of the proximal humerus have poor functional outcome when left untreated or conservatively managed with plaster cast because of severe comminution & displacement of fragments. Recent advances in understanding of anatomy, good surgical skills, wide variety of implants and instrumentation has led to various modalities of treatment of these fractures but no ideal treatment is available especially in 3part and 4 part fracture so treatment is challenging specially in elderly. Open reduction and internal fixation with AO T-plate and plate and screws has been associated with a high rate of complications, namely: avascular necrosis, subacromial impingement, or screw loosening in osteoporotic bone. The technique demands extensive soft tissue stripping, disturbing the vascular supply to the humeral head. With antegrade nailing, shoulder function can be impaired because of subacromial impingement or rotator cuff injury at the nail entry point. Displaced 3 &4 -part fracture alter articular congruity and have high chances of osteonecrosis due to disruption of blood supply, so whenever possible osteosynthesis is the preferred option employed since functional results of hemiarthroplasty are not sufficiently satisfactory in most of cases and so the locking plate provided better torsional fatigue resistance and stiffness than did the blade plate. The surgeon must obtain an exact anatomical reduction and stable fixation, and at the same time minimize the iatrogenic risk of screw penetration and avascular necrosis of humeral head by maximal protection of the periarticular soft tissues. Poor results in these complex fractures are due to following causes: Inadequate fracture reduction especially medial cortex, Unstable fixation, Incorrect positioning of the fixation devices.

But in this study, age of the patient, minimal part of fractures and early fixation of fracture directly increase the functional outcome. The current recommendation for open reduction and internal fixation is an angulation of more than 45° and displacement of more than 1 cms. The advantage of PHILOS plate being low profile, anatomical, angular stability due to locking screw, provision of suture holes made it easy to repair the rotator cuff and provide stabilization of greater and lesser tuberosity fragment. In our study, the PHILOS plate offered good functional outcome with context to the early joint mobilization & shoulder function continued to improve as the strength and function of the muscles increased early mobilization possible and rigid fixation of the fracture and adequate repair of rotator cuff. Its complication rate was low, probably because our patients were relatively young, and both the bone quality and the surgical technique were good. During dissection and head penetration with proximal interlocking

screws, care were taken to avoid damage of the anterior humeral circumflex artery and the axillary nerve. The screw position had checked intra-operatively with image intensification. With advent of locking plates, the fraction of backing out or cutting out of screws are reduced due to the locking head and fixed angle present in fixed angle screws. Due to multidirectional nature of screws in the locking plate, which spans through sphericity of head and not the centre alone, reduces the failure in fixation and collapse of head of humerus. Suturing of tendons with eyelets of plate was possible in locking plates which reduces the risk in fixation of small fragments of osteoporotic bone which was otherwise hard, and also reduces the possibility of collapse. In bone plate interface, the reduced compression effect of locking plates when compared to conventional plates, play a high role in reducing avascularity of the bony fragments and head of

humerus. Preoperative assessment of patient age, bone stock and medial metaphysal comminution are 3 main factor influence the functional outcome. Intraoperatively good anatomical reduction with medial cortical continuity which is maintained by inferior locking screw (calcar screw) but fracture with medial cortical comminution leads to Varus collapse. A meticulous anatomical reduction with appropriate plate & Positioning prevented complication like impingement shoulder and stiffness of joint in later days & led to a significantly better result. Too proximal plate placement was avoided by using k wire inserted through a hole at a top of plate, which should line up with tip of greater tuberosity & positioning the plate too high was also lead to incorrect of divergent screws in the humeral head.

Comparative 2 study showing following results-

Comparison between present study with other 2 reference study as follows

	Present study	Mauro emilo <i>et al.</i> 2012 ^[22]	AA Martinez <i>et al.</i> 2009 ^[23]
Mean age	41.90	61.8	61
Sex ratio	3:1	3:7	1.29:1
Mode of injury			
1) fall%	65	35	
2) RTA%	35	65	
Side			
1) right%	55	55	
2) left%	45	45	
Mean constant Score%	84.85	72.03	80
Neers classification			
1) 2-part%	45	20	0
2) 3-part%	20	55	56.8
3) 4-part%	35	56.8	43.2
Post op -Reduction			
1) anatomical%	85	90	98
2) Varus mal%	15	10	2
Result (%)			
Excellent	45		22
Good	35		62
Fair	10		14
Poor	10		2
Complication%			
1) Implant related	0	10	0
2) AVN	10	2.5	1.7
3) Stiffness	10	2.5	8.6
4) Intraoperative	0	2.5	3.44

In present study the mean age was found to be 41.90 years which is comparable to other studies, Mauro emilo *et al.* which had mean age 61.8 years AA Martinez *et al. et al.* had mean age 61 years In present study sex ratio was found to be 3:1 which is comparable to other studies, Mauro emilo *et al.* had 3:7 & AA Martinez *et al.* had sex ratio 1.29:1 The male predominance was mainly observed due to predominant outdoor activity and mainly active professional life. In our society female patients are mainly involved in household activities In present study 55% patients had right side fracture and 45% were having left sided fracture which is comparable to Mauro emilo *et al.* study showed same distribution of side involvement as our study. In present study, 65% patient had trauma due to fall and 35% patient had road traffic accident. More increase in fracture due to fall may be due to extreme old age and osteoporosis which is comparable to Mauro emilo *et al.* had 35% trauma due to fall and 65% had RTA which may be due to high speed vehicles and overall increase in number of vehicles in developed countries. In present study, 45% patients had NEER'S two part fracture, 20% had 3 part

fracture, 35% had 4 part fracture which was compared with Mauro emilo *et al.* in which, 40% patient had 2 part, 55% patient had 3 part and 5% patient had 4 part fracture. And AA Martinez *et al.* had 56.8% patient with 3 part fracture, 43.2% patient with 4-part fracture and no patient with 2 part fracture. In present study, 85% patient had anatomical reduction, 15% had Varus malalignment, which was compared with Mauro emilo *et al.* which had 90% anatomical reduction and 10% Varus malalignment, & AA Martinez *et al. et al.* had 98% anatomical reduction and 2% had valgus malalignment. In present study, 2 patients developed AVN (10%) at final follow up with restriction of shoulder movement. preservation of soft tissue attachment of bony fragments is vital to maintain the vascularity to prevent AVN. And 10% patient had stiffness & no intra-op and implant related complication. When compared with other studies, Mauro emilo *et al.* 10% patient had implant related complication like screw back out, displacement of fracture and reoperation was done. 2.5% patient developed AVN 2.5% had stiffness, 2.5% had intra op complication. When compared with AA Martinez *et al.* no

patient had implant related complication and 1.7% developed AVN, 8.6% had stiffness and 3.44% had intraoperative complication of axillary nerve injury. In present study, mean constant score was 84.85 which compared with Mauro emilo *et al.* which had score of 72.03 and AA Martinez *et al. et al.* had constant score of 80. In our present study, 45% patient had excellent result, 35% had good result, 10% fair and 10% had poor result which was compared with AA Martinez *et al. et al.* which had 22% patients with excellent grade, 62% were having good score, 14% had fair and 02% had poor result. Varus malunion is one of the potential complications following fixation of proximal humeral fractures. It is defined as a head shaft angle of less than 120 degrees. Moonot *et al.* reported the incidence of malunion in 3- and 4-part proximal humeral fractures. Agudelo *et al.* considered primary Varus reduction to be an important risk factor which may cause poor results. In our study 3 cases (15%) with Varus malreduction. And no implant related complication.

Conclusion

PHILOS plate is advantageous & safe implant in fixing proximal comminuted and displaced fracture in 2- and 3-part & 4 part fractures in both younger, active patients and especially older in osteoporotic bone. Patient age, bone stock and medial metaphyseal cortical continuity prognosticate the outcome. It has advantage of provision of a high degree of angular and axial stability. The convergent and divergent arrangement of the locking screws engaging in the humeral head prevent pull out and failure of fixation. It provides early mobilization with excellent radiographic and functional result allow patient to regain good shoulder function and return of work earlier. Early physiotherapy and good aggressive rehabilitation programme is vital to get a better functional outcome. The options as to the surgical approach or the type of implant used depend on the pattern of the fracture, the quality of the bone, the patient's goals and the surgeon's familiarity with the techniques, the learning curve, accurate anatomical reduction gains and early fracture fixation are as equal important as the type of implant used. Medial support with inferomedial calcar screw is vital when using this method of fixation to minimize complications. Minimal complication still occur due to fracture severity and lack of expertise and older patients like necrosis humeral head and subacromial Varus malalignment can occur with so meticulous surgical dissection to preserve vascularity humeral head is necessary to prevent potential complication.

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