ABSTRACT

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20 Years of Operative Treatment of Displaced Intra-Articular Calcaneal Fractures in a Level-Trauma Center in the Netherlands: Results of Epidemiology and Physical and Functional Outcomes

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Abstract

Purpose:

This study was conducted to study the patient characteristics, classification, treatment, complications and functional outcome of operatively treated displaced intra-articular calcaneal fractures (DIACFs) in a Level-I trauma center in the Netherlands over a period of 20 years.

Methods:

Patients with a DIACF, classified as Sanders ≥2 and operatively treated with percutaneous screw fixation (PSF) or open reduction and internal fixation (ORIF) between January 1998 and December 2017 were identified. Pre- and postoperative radiological assessment was performed. Functional outcome, range of motion, and change in footwear were evaluated with the use of the American Orthopaedic Foot & Ankle Society (AOFAS) score and the Maryland foot score (MFS). General health and patient satisfaction was assessed using the Short Form-36 (SF-36) and the visual analog scale (VAS).

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Biography: Mitchell Driessen's research program is focused on un- derstanding the epigenetic neural gene control mechanisms that govern regulation of higher order brain function via chro- matin packaging control in neurons. Her research group focuses on understanding the role(s) of specific HATs in cognition and neurogenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease (AD). Her research group generated a robust Drosophila model sys- tem that enables them to modulate Tip60 HAT levels in neural circuits of choice under AD neurodegenerative conditions, in vivo. Its use led to their exciting discovery that Tip60 is critical for cognitive processes and protects multiple cognitive neu- ral circuits impaired in the brain during early AD progression. Her group is currently deciphering the mechanisms underlying Tip60 HAT action in neuroprotective gene control using fly and mouse AD models and determining how these Tip60 epigeneticprocesses go awry in the brains of human AD patients.