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KSES 2026

The 33rd Annual
International Congress of the
Korean Shoulder and
Elbow Society

March
27(Fri) ~ 28(Sat), 2026
BEXCO, Busan, Korea

- Abstract No. : F-0017
- Category : Elbow
- Detail Category : trauma

Arthroscopic reduction and transosseous suture fixation of ulnar coronoid process fractures

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Introduction and Background

The coronoid process of the ulna plays an important role in the stability of the elbow joint, particularly during forearm extension. Coronoid process fractures typically result from direct external forces applied to the elbow region, such as falling and bracing the arm against the ground or direct impact. This type of fracture can lead to instability and functional impairment of the elbow joint, often requiring surgical intervention to restore stability and function. For complex or unstable coronoid process fractures, surgical intervention may be necessary. The goal of surgery is typically to restore the stability and function of the elbow joint, reducing the risk of subsequent joint degeneration. Compared to traditional open surgery, arthroscopic surgery for coronoid process fractures is less invasive. Typically, various internal fixation methods (such as screws or Kirschner wires) are used for reduction and fixation under arthroscopic guidance.

Material and Method

Here, the authors introduce an arthroscopic-assisted transosseous suture fixation technique, primarily through a ACL guiding device, drilling 2-3 small bone tunnels, and then securing multiple high-strength sutures through the bone.

Results

The advantage of this technique lies in its minimally invasive nature compared to traditional arthroscopic-assisted techniques, avoiding the use of metallic implants through the use of high-strength suture fixation, which may reduce the risk of complications.

Conclusions

In summary, our technique, integrating economy, simplicity, reliability, and safety, has very good application potential in clinical situations.

