CONCLUSION

The present study of "Closed Intramedullary Nailing in the treatment of fresh simple fracture of shaft of tibia" was conducted in the Department of Orthopaedics, M.L.B. Medical College and associated hospitals, Jaunpur. A total number of 16 cases were taken in this study. The results were evaluated and compared with the results of other methods of treatment of fracture tibia.

The closed nailing for fracture tibia has certain outstanding advantages such as:

1. The technique is easy, safe and well acceptable by the patients without the possible complications of open reduction and conventional above knee cast method.

2. The technique does not require highly sophisticated theatres and equipments, so suitable in countries like ours where facilities are lacking in rural areas.

3. The fracture haematoma is not drained.

4. Consecutive bone from within the medullary canal is driven into fracture haematoma.

5. Periosteal supply is not further disrupted.

6. Infection is low or practically nil.

7. With rigid fixation early weight bearing can safely be advocated without fear of loss of reduction, shortening, angulation or rotation.
On the basis of present study the recovery of normal function and union with good results in over
whelming majority of cases indicate that it is a good
method to practice even at smaller centres for the
treatment of fracture shaft tibia in the selected patients
who have passed the stage of skeletal maturity.