

Fig. E-1
Application of the bone hook (clamp) to percutaneously secure the plate to the femur. (Reprinted with permission from Orthofix.)

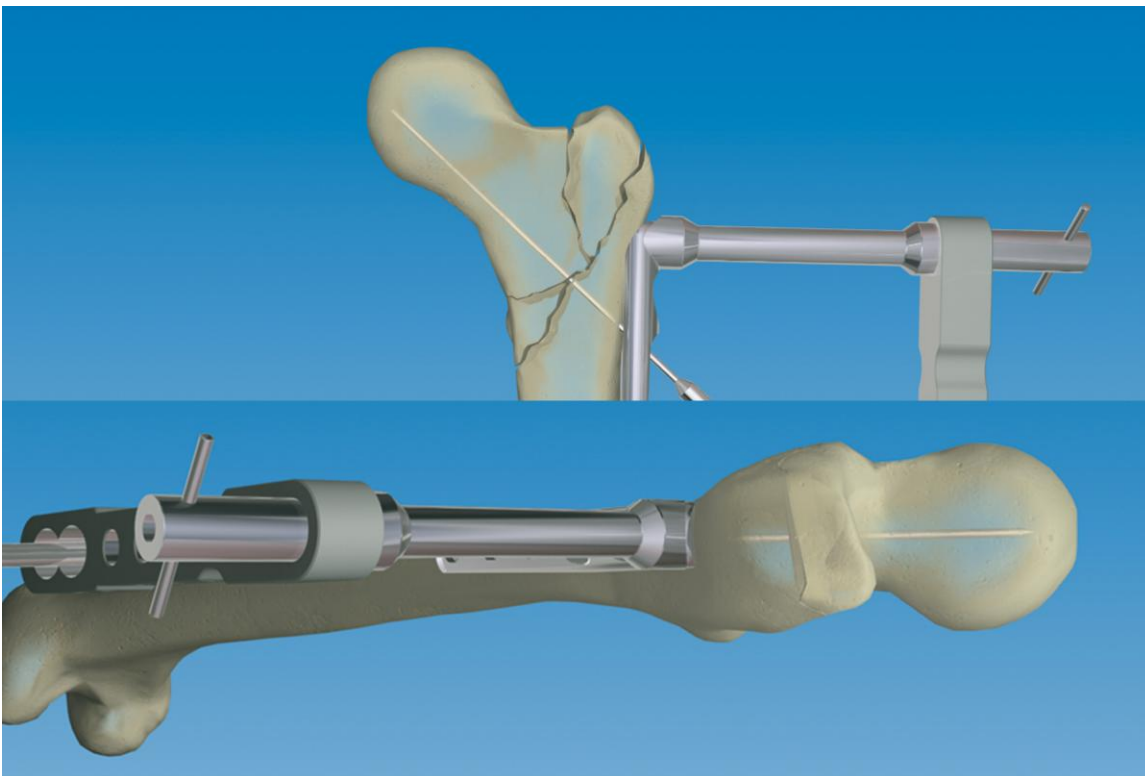


Fig. E-2
Drilling of main guide to within 5 mm of the articular surface. (Reprinted with permission from Orthofix.)

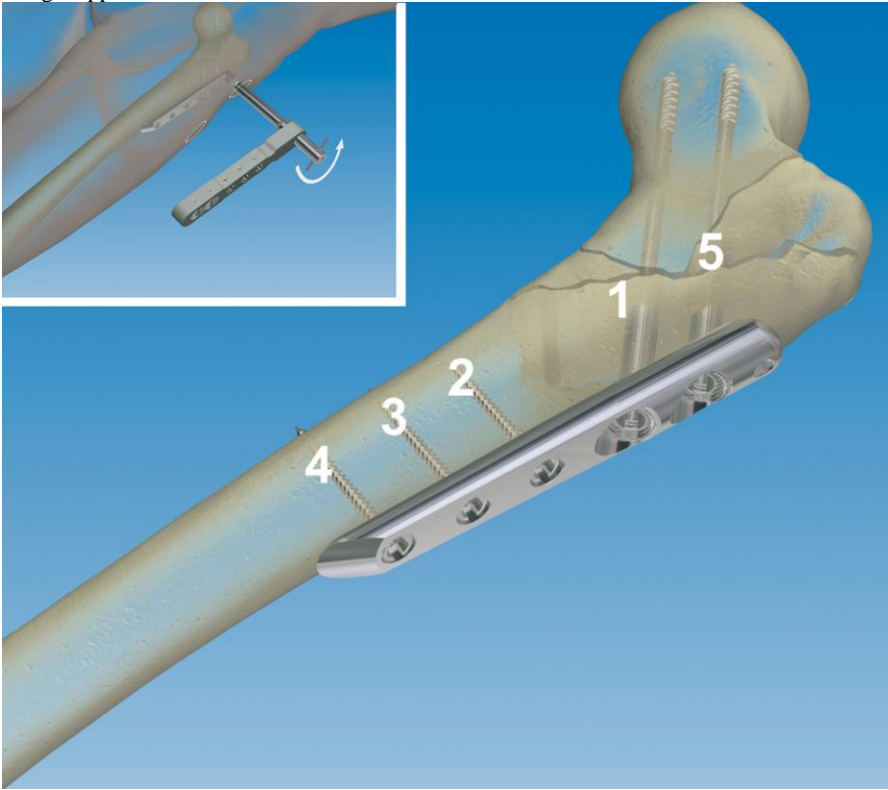


Fig. E-3

Removal of the external jig and screws numbered in the order of their insertion. (Reprinted with permission from Orthofix.)

TABLE E-1 Demographics*

	SHS	PCCP
No. of patients	33	33
Average age (yr)	77	76
Female patients	25 (75.8%)	22 (66.7%)
Patients with diabetes	6 (18%)	6 (18%)
Patients with osteoporosis	7 (21%)	4 (12%)
12-mo mortality	9 (27.3%)	5 (15.2%)

*SHS = sliding hip screw, and PCCP = percutaneous compression plate.

TABLE E-2 Surgical Descriptors*

	SHS	PCCP	P Value
Operative blood loss† (mL)	101 ± 89.6	41 ± 40.9	<0.005
No. of patients who had perioperative transfusions	17 (51%)	12 (36%)	
Transfusion of packed red blood cells† (units)	1.06 ± 1.4	0.72 ± 1.09	
Incision length† (mm)	82 ± 43.9	56 ± 16.4	<0.005
Operative time† (min)	77.5 ± 26.2	48 ± 25.7	<0.005

*SHS = sliding hip screw, and PCCP = percutaneous compression plate. †The values are given as the mean and the standard deviation.

TABLE E-3 Outcome Findings*

	SHS	PCCP
Length of follow-up† (mo)	10 ± 4	9 ± 4
Patients discharged to preop. housing	3%	21%
Use of assistive walking devices at 2-wk postop. evaluation	59%	40%

*SHS = sliding hip screw, and PCCP = percutaneous compression plate. †The values are given as the mean and the standard deviation.