

Orthopedic Mission to Jinotega, Nicaragua March 2005

A Report

**Carried out under the auspices of Project Health for León
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Team Members

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Contacts in Jinotega

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Dr. Felipe Paredes (Ortopedista Hospital Victoria Motta)

The Location

As a result of the Sandinista war, Nicaragua is quite poor but seems to be recovering at a rapid rate with significant improvements noted each year when we return. Jinotega (the city of the mists) is located about 100 kilometers north of Managua, Nicaragua at an altitude of about 1,000 meters. The drive from Managua took about 2.5 hours, the first half on a portion of the Pan American Highway which is in very good condition but the second half on a potholed, twisting mountain road, though it is much improved from the first two years. Like other tropical cities at higher altitudes Jinotega has a very pleasant climate and ranged from 65-75 degrees during our stay there. It is placed in a small valley in the coffee growing mountains and has a population of about 100,000 people. We stayed three blocks away from the hospital in the Hotel Café, a very nice facility which was very clean and had a fine restaurant. We went out to several other nice restaurants during our stay and they also provided good food. Arun Aneja became quite sick after eating fish with tartar sauce but the rest of us did well (however most of us were taking daily Doxycycline for Malaria and diarrhea prevention).

The Facility

The hospital is in the middle of the city and moderately old with large multibed wards in narrow wings for ventilation. There are some “private” wards with private rooms for patients with insurance but we didn’t visit them.

The operating theater has three rooms, of which they kindly allowed us the use of the two largest. The third was mostly used for C-sections during our stay. Much of their equipment is in poor condition. Sterile practice was unusual to our way of thinking, as they place great emphasis on shoe covers and not leaving the OR in scrubs, but allow people in the OR with noses (and often mouths) out of their (cloth) masks. They are not careful about the sterile field and gowns and drapes often have perforations. They do not use sterile waterproof barriers on their back tables or surgical field. Circulators and Anesthesia Technicians (who provide the anesthesia) often leave the rooms for extended periods of time.

They do not have a fluoroscope and because their portable x-ray machine is broken are no longer able to shoot portable x-rays in the. They are using the Black and Decker 12v Firestorm drills we brought (and left) over the past few years, wiping them down with alcohol for “sterile” surgical procedures. We brought some battery powered drill-saw combos last year and they are using them, however, they do not have a flash autoclave and so cannot sterilize the batteries (which still must be wiped with alcohol and covered with stockinette or a glove). They have a video tower with which they have done a few arthroscopies over the past year using the arthroscopes and instruments we brought last January.

The hospital has three orthopedists (listed above) who are all quite young (2-3 yrs out of residency) and were very enthusiastic, scrubbing in with us on all the cases and going out with us every night. Dr. Felipe Paredes has been appointed director of orthopedics at the hospital. Dr. Rivera, who is older and has taken vacation during our previous visits did come by the OR to watch a TKR during this visit. He has a cervical radiculopathy which makes it difficult for him to operate.

The Schedule

We traveled all day Saturday, arriving in the evening.

We held clinic from 8 to 2 on Sunday

We operated from 8 to 2-5 on Monday – Thursday.

Friday we put on a miniconference with demonstrations of Total Knee Replacement using sawbones and a lecture by Dr. Jones on the nonoperative treatment of clubfoot according to the method of Ponseti.

We left for Managua Friday afternoon and flew out on Saturday at 8AM.

The Patients

We saw about 75 patients in the clinic on Sunday with about 15 more “consults” during the week between surgical cases. Many of the patients had conditions that were untreatable or that we did not have the expertise to treat.

We performed 27 procedures for patients who are listed in the table below.

Name	Age	Diagnosis	Procedure
Cardoza	68	R knee DJD	R TKR
Ivan Leon	43	Recurrent R Shldr Disloc	R Bankart repair
Maria Christina Rivas	47	Madelung’s deformity	R Darrach
Juan Ranciso Castro	3	CP	B TAL
Rodolfo Criedo Blandon	14	Charcot Marie Tooth	R TAL, transfer peroneus longus to brevis, plantar fascial release, 1 st metatarsal ostetotomy
Sora Yada Castiblanco	45	5 th MTP deformity, (post op)	L 5 th EDL lengthening 5 th MT condylectomy
Josephina Davil deBalanos	65	DJD	R TKR
Felipe Jiminez	51	MMT	R knee scope, meniscectomy
Rosa Orellano	70	DJD	R TKR
Isquias Isacc Centerro	16	Post traumatic infection R radius, ulna (sequestered bone)	Debride R Radius, Ulna, apply ex fix to ulna and a woundvac
Maria Davila	54	R knee DJD post HTO	Remove plate tibia
Manuel Suarez	64	DJD	R TKR
Reynoldo Orosco	64	24 day old R shldr disloc	Closed reduction under anes
Maria Lourdez	?	Difficult intubation during emergency C-Section (twins)	Assisted with intubation and resuscitation
Digna Perez	54	RA	R TKR
Betty Hernandez	5	Arthrogryposis B Vertical Talus	L Talectomy, tibial shortening
Crisbel Saralie Gomez	10	OI	B segmental femoral osteotomies with IM nails and hip spica cast
Patrcia Reyes Rivera	9	R Coxa Vara	Proximal femoral valgus osteotomy with blade plate
Farlin Elizar Gutierrez	13	Webbed elbows (ROM= 130-160)	Distal humeral shortening-extension osteotomy (postop ROM 80-110)
Nestor Jacinto Espinolas	25	Recurrent R shoulder disloc	R Bankart
?	9	Machete wound to quadriceps	Debride apply woundvac

Ismail Peralta Catero	18	Varus malunion L tibia	Open osteotomy and IM nail L tibia
Juan Ramon Carrion	39	L femoral neck fx	ORIF L femoral neck
Yeyzin Lopez	6	CP	B TAL B adductor release
Milago ONlia Landro	22	CP	L TAL, Hamstring release
Antonia Cruz Herrera	53	Residual R Clubfoot	R Triple arthrodesis
Jarel Francisco Juarez	?	R EPL laceration	R EPL repair



We had no known complications this trip (which I find astonishing considering that we put in a blade plate in a coxa vara, pinned a femoral neck and nailed bilateral femurs in OI, all without fluoro).

The Equipment

We took approximately 1600 pounds of tools, supplies, equipment and implants with us, most of which we left behind.

We also took, set up and trained them in a “wound vac” type system using aquarium pumps to generate suction, gauze instead of sponges and ioban to seal the wounds. It seemed to work well and they were pleased.



Results from the previous surgery

We saw three patients from January's trip.

Isquias Isacc Centerro	16	Machete wound to radius and ulna, he was still in the hospital with infection	He is listed above, during this trip we debrided his Radius and Ulna, applied an external fixator and placed a woundvac
Leonardo Gonzalez	67	Knee arthrodesis for infected machete wounds and hand amputation	He was still in the hospital but his arthrodesis was very well healed for 6 weeks
Leonard Gonzalez	15	L hemiplegia with finger in palm clawhand who we did a radial-ulnar shortening to relax his muscles	He came by for a visit and his hand was MUCH looser but his thumb was still inside his fingers. I told him that Jan might lengthen his FPL in '06

Construction and Repairs

No new construction was done on this trip but we did bring a grinding wheel to attach to their drills for sharpening.

Items that could still be done:

1. Tighten OR lights to that they don't wander **ESPECIALLY** so that they can be raised off of the back of the surgeons necks, replace bulbs
2. Repair wheelchairs and gurneys that don't roll properly.
3. Have canvas bags sewn up for sterilization of IM nails and reamers

4. Bring a quiet air pump so that having the suction on in the rooms isn't so painful.
5. Repair their cautery grounding pads – this would require a soldering iron, heavy wire and electrical tape. The current ones fault all the time until they are wiggled indicating bad connections.

NEXT YEAR

We all had a wonderful time with very gracious hosts, believe we did some good for the people of Nicaragua and are ready to go back next year.

Equipment to take

- Monitoring equipment such as ecgs and sat monitors for their recovery area
- Gowns and towels. Perhaps we can get Sterile Recoveries to donate some old gowns/towels. Good sterile disposable drapes to do joint replacements with.
- Antibiotics
- 3.2 and 2.5mm drill bits
- Steinman pins and K-wires
- More cautery pencils
- pliers, wire cutters, out of chrome cobalt so they will tolerate autoclaving
- pin/bolt cutters
- X-ray machines of any type
- videotapes or books (in Spanish if possible) that demonstrate
 1. sterile technique, how to setup the back table and drape the patient
 2. AO technique
 3. Campbell's

Equipment to invent

- Autoclavable impervious drapes for back table and "U" drapes for patient limbs
 - Tarps?
 - Plastic sheeting?
- A quiet OR suction setup so that having the suction on in the rooms isn't so painful.