Aim: To prospectively evaluate long-term outcome of treatment of proximal pole necrosis in the scaphoid using an APSI-prosthesis.

Conclusion: The APSI prosthesis is a useful technique to treat patients with a proximal scaphoid pole fracture with necrosis, which does not heal, and the treatment has a good long-term outcome.

Most patients were able to return to their previous work; even though 12/26 of them had hard labor occupations, that we normally would consider impossible after this kind of injury.

Methods: Over a period of 10 years, 26 patients were included and operated after being diagnosed with a proximal pole necrosis of the scaphoid with MRI scan.

The results show that treatment with an APSI prosthesis relieved the patients of a great deal of pain, ranging from VAS scores 10-70/100 before surgery and resulting in a VAS score between 0-42/100 after surgery.

Range of motion in the wrist joint showed no loss of mobility after the procedure; with a range of motion extending from 65 - 145 degrees preoperatively to 65-125 degrees postoperatively.

The follow up was performed with assessments of pain, range of motion and grip- and pinch-strength measurements at 1, 2, 3 and 5 years post-surgery. Grip & pinch strength was increased after surgery.