



# Breaking the Naming Code for Broken Bones

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# Session Objectives

- Differentiate common radiographic findings with orthopedic injuries of the extremities
- Define the specific injury components for common eponyms and other named fractures
- Discuss frequent misuse of eponymous fracture names and the potential impacts to the patient
- Compare alternative fracture terminology for describing complex musculoskeletal injuries

## Eponymous Fracture or Fracture- Dislocation

Named fractures for who first described or classified the injury:

- **Benefit:** Provides rapid, succinct description of complex fracture patterns.
- **Disadvantage:** Often mistermmed which creates confusion and misdirects management. Does not always account for severity of the injury.

# Upper Extremity Eponymous Fractures

# Case #1

40 yo

Left shoulder pain following anterior shoulder dislocation

Hx of repeat dislocations  
(7 episodes in 6 months)

# Hills Sachs Defect



# Hills Sachs Defect

- Radiologists Arthur Hill and David Sachs
- Pattern: compression fracture of the posterolateral humeral head
- MOI: Anterior shoulder dislocations
  - Impaction- anterior glenoid rim

**TIP:** AP with internal rotation of the shoulder provides best view



Case courtesy of Dr Benoudina Samir, Radiopaedia.org,  
rID: 58016

# Case #2

25 yo

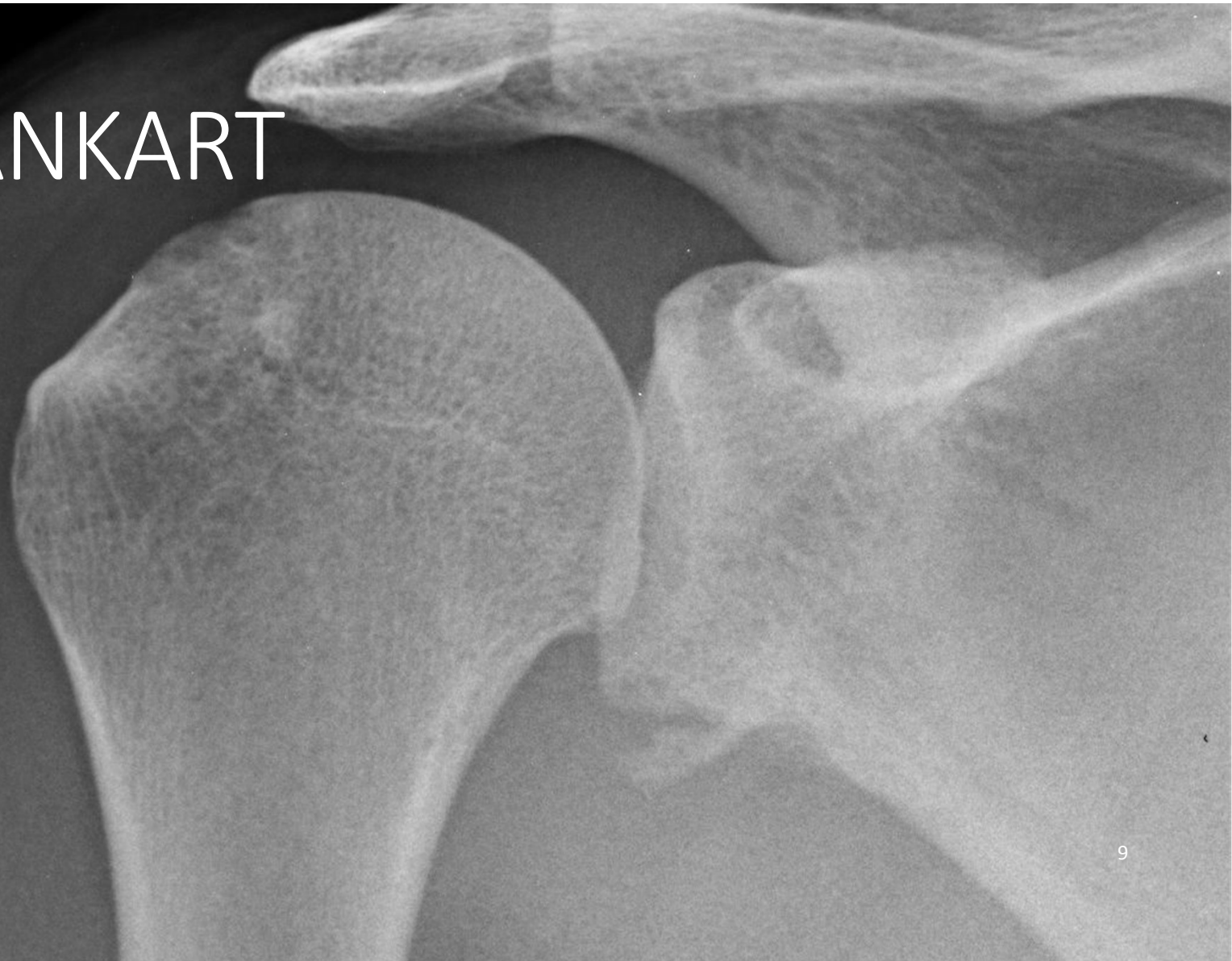
Right shoulder pain following anterior shoulder dislocation

Hx of recurrent dislocations

Associated with Hills Sachs lesion



# BONY BANKART LESION



# Bankart Lesion

- English orthopedic surgeon Arthur Bankart
- Pattern: Soft tissue injury of the anteroinferior glenoid labrum (detachment/tear)
  - Bony Bankart involves a fracture of the anteroinferior glenoid
- MOI: anterior shoulder dislocation
- *Commonly associated with Hills Sachs*

**TIP: MRI preferred** if additional imaging needed



Case courtesy of Dr Maulik S Patel, Radiopaedia.org, rID:  
10089

# CASE #3

Adult

Right distal humeral  
fracture

Follow-up after 5 weeks

# HOLSTEIN-LEWIS FRACTURE



# Holstein-Lewis Fracture

- American orthopedic surgeons Arthur Holstein and Gwilym Lewis
- Pattern: Spiral fx of the distal third of the humerus
- MOI: trauma

**TIP:** Radial nerve at risk for neuropraxia



# Case #4

Young adult

Fall while playing sports

Right forearm and wrist pain  
with obvious deformity



## GALEAZZI FRACTURE - DISLOCATION

# Galeazzi Fracture - Dislocation

- Italian surgeon Ricardo Galeazzi
- Pattern: radial shaft fracture (middle/distal third) with associated dislocation of the distal radioulnar joint (DRUJ)
- MOI: FOOSH, forearm pronation or supination

**TIP:** Galeazzi equivalent is a more common fracture pattern in kids

- Radial shaft fx with ulnar physis displacement distally (DRUJ remains intact)





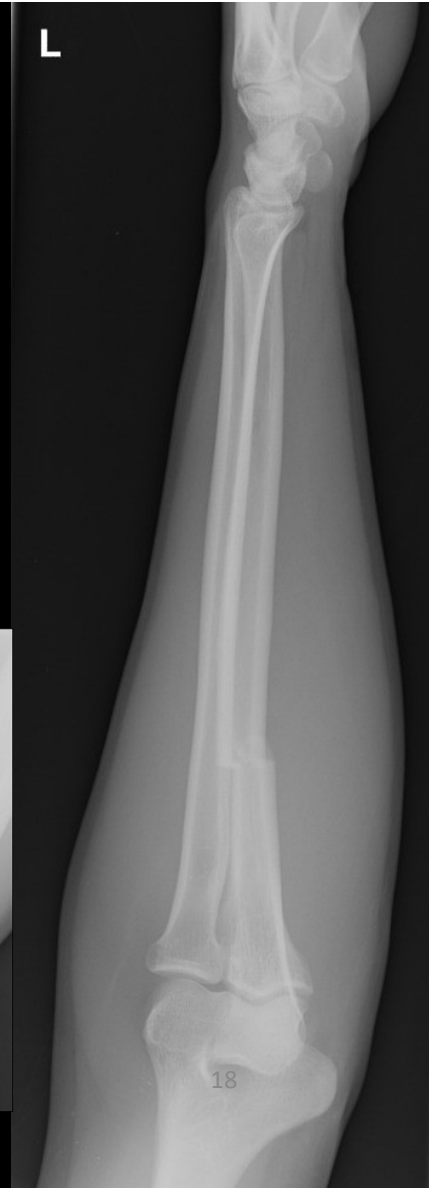
# Case #5

30 yo

Assaulted with iron bar  
while trying to protect head

Left forearm pain

# *Nightstick Fracture*



# Nightstick Fracture

- Named after police baton (nightstick) impacting the midshaft of the ulna with a direct blow
- Pattern: isolated ulnar shaft fracture
  - Typically, transverse in midshaft
- MOI: direct impact of blunt object to the forearm often while attempting to block a blow to head
  - Must consider defensive wound, assault

**TIP:** When “isolated” ulnar shaft fx identified, formal elbow images are needed



# Case #6

Young boy

Fall

Right arm pain



## MONTEGGIA FRACTURE - DISLOCATION

# Monteggia Fracture-Dislocation

- Milanese surgeon Giovanni Battista Monteggia
- Pattern: **ulna** shaft (proximal third) fx with dislocation of radial head
- MOI: Direct blow to the ulna or FOOSH

**TIP:** Major medicolegal concern if missed

- Delayed management increase risk for long-term complications



# Case #7

Adult

Fall

Right wrist pain

# Colles Fracture





# Colles Fracture

- Irish surgeon Abraham Colles
- Pattern: extra-articular distal radius fracture with impaction and dorsal angulation/displacement
  - “dinner fork deformity”
- MOI: FOOSH or high impact trauma

**TIP:** 50% associated ulnar styloid fracture



# Case #8

35 yo

Slipped on ice and fell  
onto flexed wrist

Right wrist pain

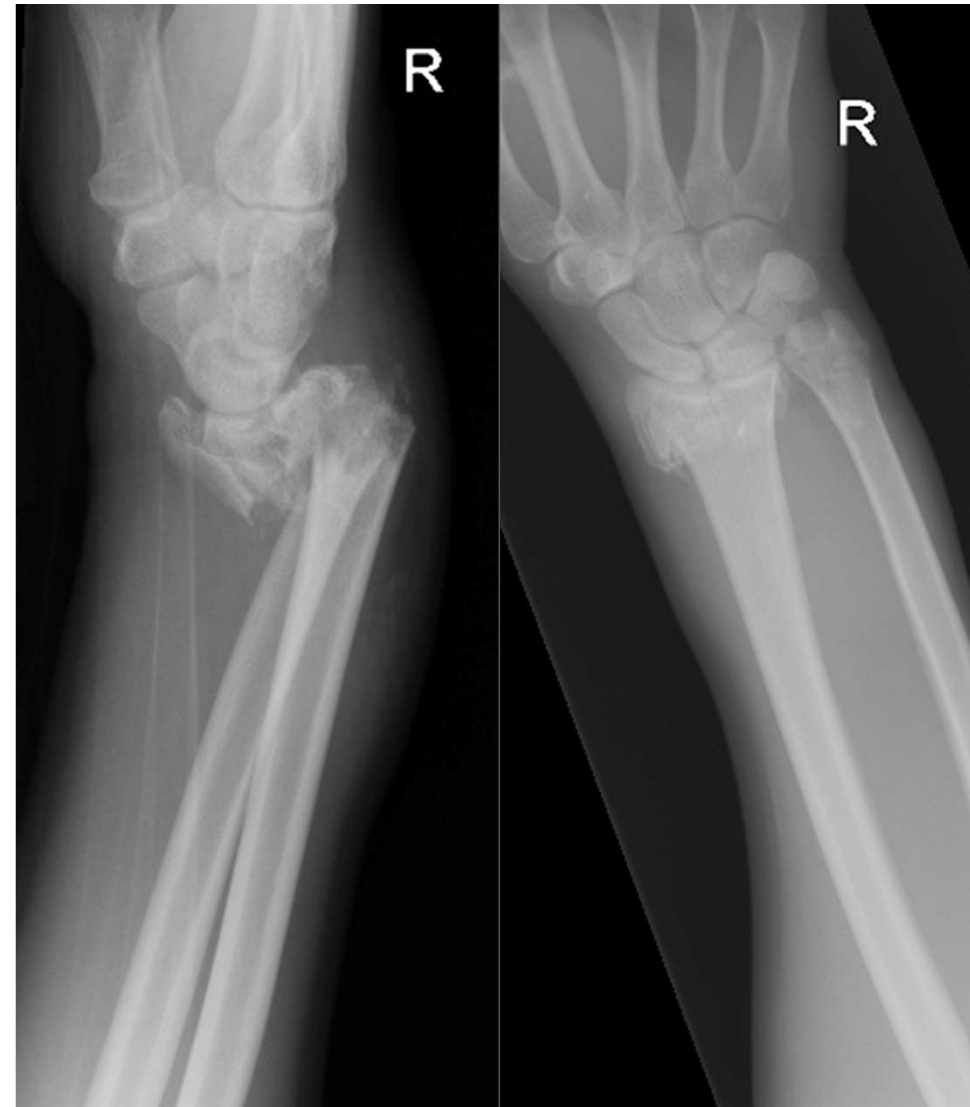
# *Smith Fracture*



# Smith Fracture

- Irish surgeon and pathologist Robert Smith
- Pattern: transverse distal radius fracture with volar angulation/displacement
- MOI: Fall on flexed wrist or dorsal impact

**TIP:** Most common type is extra-articular and commonly termed Reverse Colles



# Case #9

30 yo

Fall

Right wrist pain

The image consists of two side-by-side X-ray views of a human hand and forearm. The left X-ray is a dorsal view, showing the hand, wrist, and the distal ends of the radius and ulna. A clear, comminuted fracture is visible at the distal radius, extending into the wrist joint. The right X-ray is a lateral view of the same hand and forearm, showing the profile of the bones. It clearly illustrates the fracture of the distal radius, which is displaced and comminuted, and its relationship to the ulna and the carpal bones. The text "Barton Fracture" is centered between the two images.

Barton Fracture

# Barton Fracture

- American surgeon John Rhea Barton
- Pattern: oblique fracture of the distal radius with articular extension
  - **Dorsal-type:** Barton fracture
    - Colles with articular extension
  - **Volar-type:** reverse Barton fracture
    - Smith with articular extension

**TIP:** Often associated with dorsal subluxation/dislocation of radiocarpal joint



# Common distal radius fractures

Extra-articular

Intra-articular

Dorsal angulation

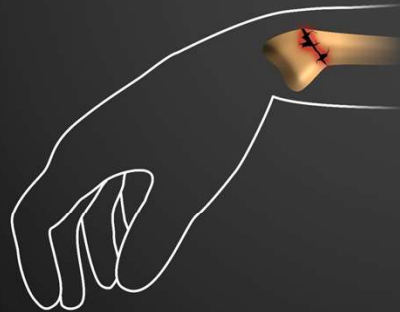


Colles

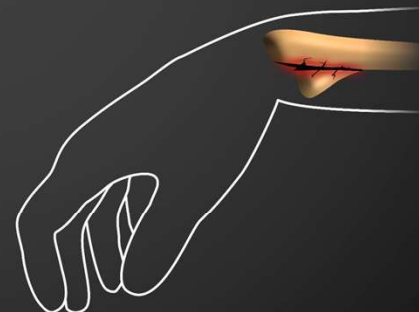


Dorsal Barton

Volar angulation



Smith



Volar Barton /  
Reverse Barton

Case courtesy of Dr. Maciej Debowski, Radiopaedia.org, rID: 66146



# Case #10

30 yo

Fall from a horse

Right wrist pain



*CHAUFFEUR FRACTURE*

# Chauffeur Fracture

- Also known as Hutchinson or Backfire
- British Surgeon, Johnathan Hutchinson
  - Named for injury sustained when using a hand crank and it jerks backs impacting wrist
- Pattern: intra-articular oblique fracture of radial styloid process
  - Scaphoid impacts radius
  
- MOI: direct trauma to dorsum of wrist or FOOSH

**TIP:** May be considered avulsion fracture as the radiocarpal ligaments remain attached to styloid




# Case #11

30 yo

Trauma

Left thumb and hand  
pain



The image displays two X-ray views of a hand. The left view is a lateral projection, and the right view is an anteroposterior (AP) projection. Both views clearly show a fracture of the base of the first metacarpal, which is the bone at the base of the thumb. The fracture is comminuted, involving the articular surface. The text 'Bennett Fracture' is overlaid in the center of the image.

Bennett  
Fracture



# Bennett Fracture

- Irish surgeon, Edward Bennett
- Pattern: intra-articular oblique fracture at the base of the first metacarpal
  - Associated with subluxation or dislocation of carpometacarpal joint
- MOI: axial trauma with partially flexed metacarpal

**TIP:** Consider a different eponym if > 2 parts

# Case #12

40 yo

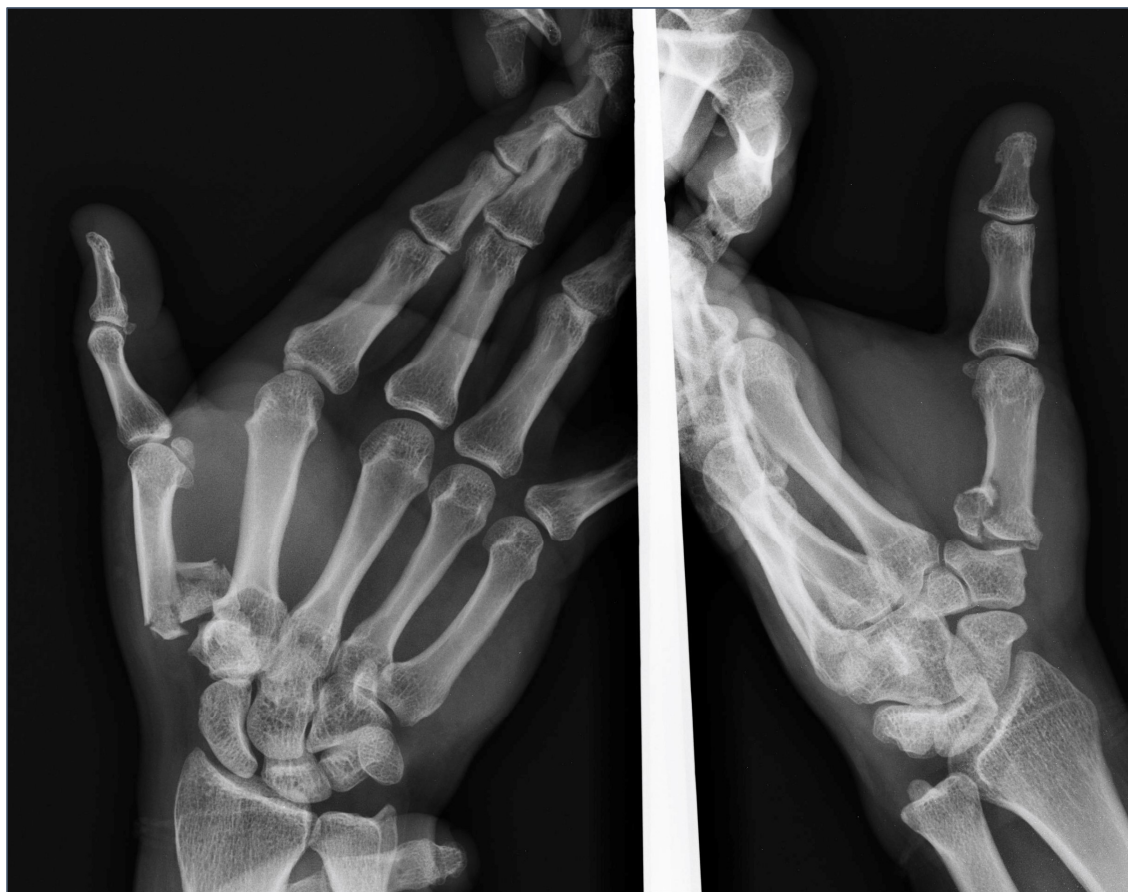
Trauma

Right thumb and hand  
pain

# Rolando Fracture







## Rolando Fracture

- Silvio Rolando
- Pattern: comminuted intra-articular first metacarpal base fracture
  - > 2 parts
- MOI: axial trauma with partially flexed metacarpal

**TIP:** unstable fx typically requiring surgery with hand specialist

# Case #13

25 yo

Punched wall

Right ulnar-sided hand  
pain

R



R

# Boxer Fracture



# Boxer Fracture

- Named attributed to MOI typically caused by punching with a closed fist
- Pattern: Transverse fracture of 5<sup>th</sup> MC neck
  - Must assess amount of volar angulation and rotation to determine management
- MOI: direct blow with clenched fist

**TIP:** Long-term effects may include loss of prominence to the the knuckle and potential overlapping of digits if rotation deformity



## Upper Extremity Take Home Points

What two injuries are commonly associated with anterior shoulder dislocations?

What is the pattern of the fracture with a high risk of radial neuropraxia?

Compare the three named forearm fractures discussed?

What is the difference between the named wrist fractures discussed?

What differentiates the two 1<sup>st</sup> MC base fractures?

# Lower Extremity Eponymous Fractures

CASE #14

Adult

Left knee trauma

Acute nonspecific pain

Segond  
Fracture





# Segond Fracture

- French surgeon Paul Segond
- Pattern: avulsion fracture of the proximal lateral tibia (inferior to the tibial plateau)
- MOI: internal rotation of the knee with varus stress

**TIP:** frequent association with **ACL tears**, meniscal tears, and other soft tissue injuries

- MR imaging of the knee



Case #15

30 yo

Slipped down the stairs

Right lower leg pain

# Maisonneuve Fracture



# Maisonneuve Fracture

- French surgeon Jacque Gilles Maisonneuve
- Pattern: spiral fracture of the proximal fibula with associated unstable ankle injury
  - Disruption of the distal tibiofibular syndesmosis +/- medial malleolus fx, and interosseous tear
  - May have widening at ankle mortise
- MOI: force on externally rotated ankle with a pronated foot

**TIP:** Always assess proximal fibula with ankle injuries to avoid missing this injury



Case #16

30 yo

MVA

Right ankle pain

R



R



# Pilon Fracture

# Pilon

- Named after the French word for pestle which is used for crushing with a mortar
- Pattern: tibial plafond intra-articular fracture
- MOI: axial load
  - Talus impacting tibia

**TIP:** CT scan may be beneficial to define fracture pattern and severity



Case #17

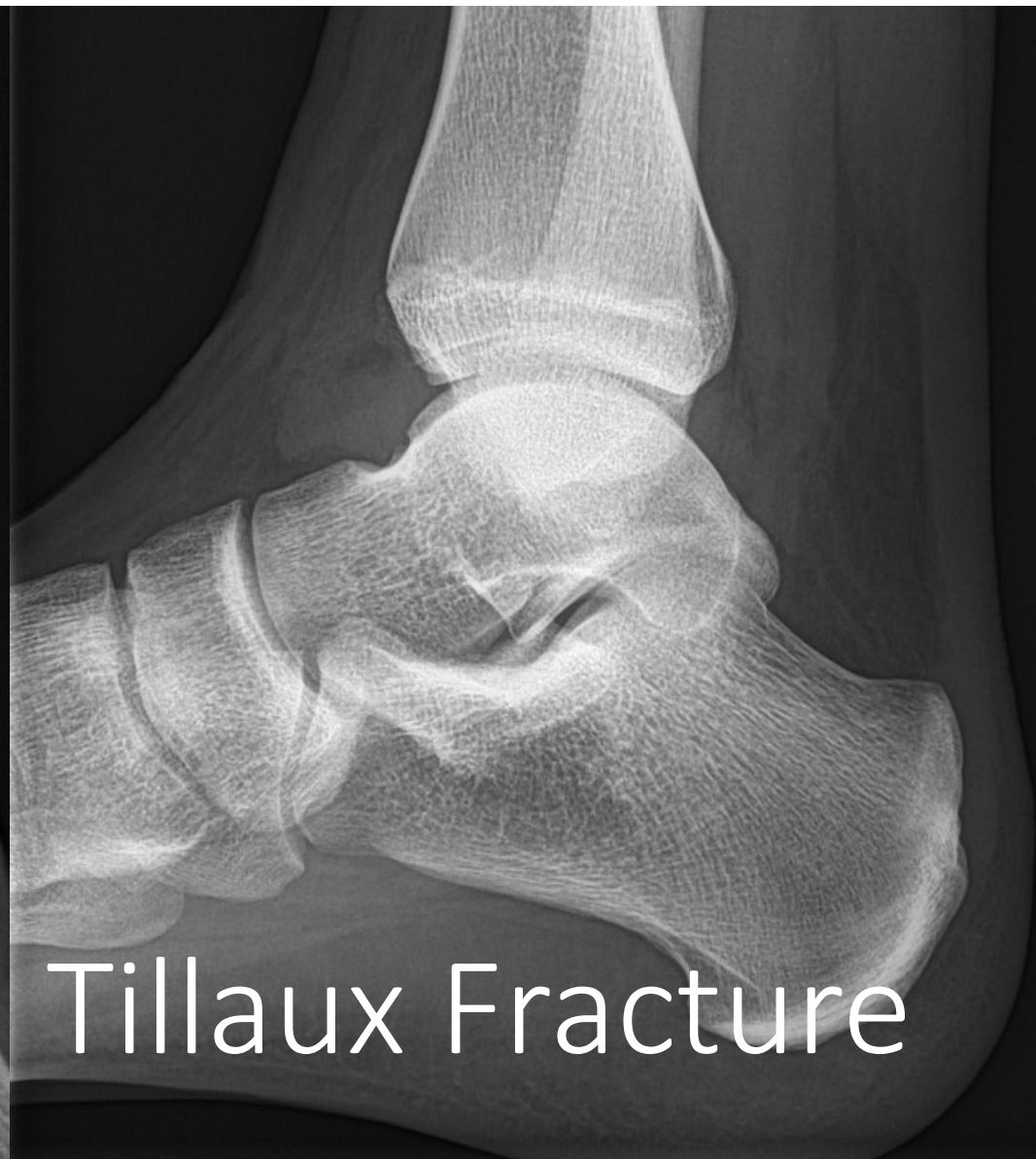
16 yo

Fall and unable to bear weight

Right ankle pain



R



Tillaux Fracture

# Tillaux Fracture

- French surgeon Paul Tillaux
- Pattern: fracture of the anterolateral tubercle of the distal tibia
  - Salter Harris Type III
- MOI: pull of the anteroinferior tibiofibular ligament in abduction/external rotation
  - Fracture requires an open physis: Adolescent injury

**TIP:** If metaphyseal involvement consider Triplane fracture (SH Type IV)



Case courtesy of Dr Balint Botz, Radiopaedia.org, rID: 74925

Case #18

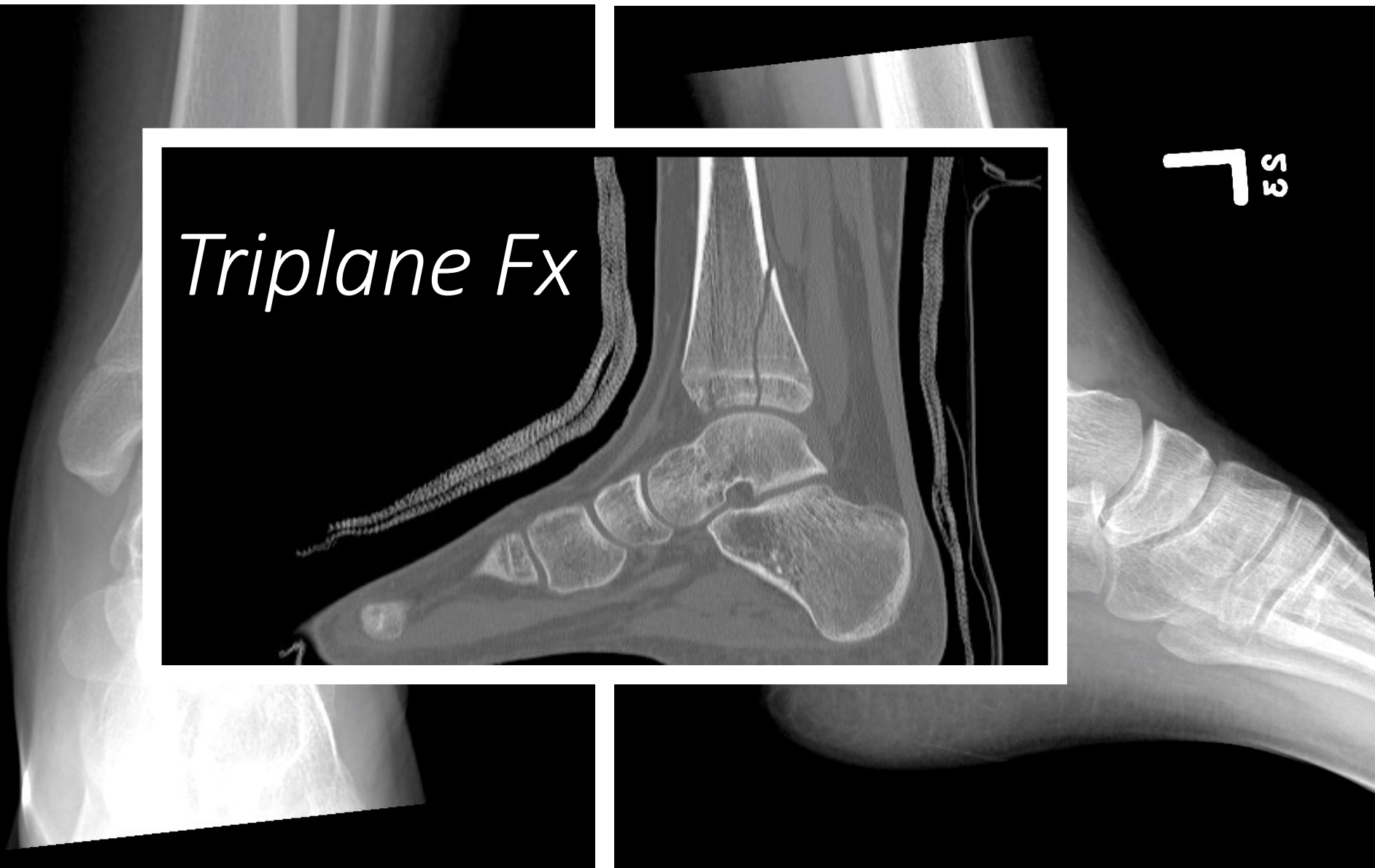
15 yo

Twist injury

Left ankle pain

*Triplane Fx*

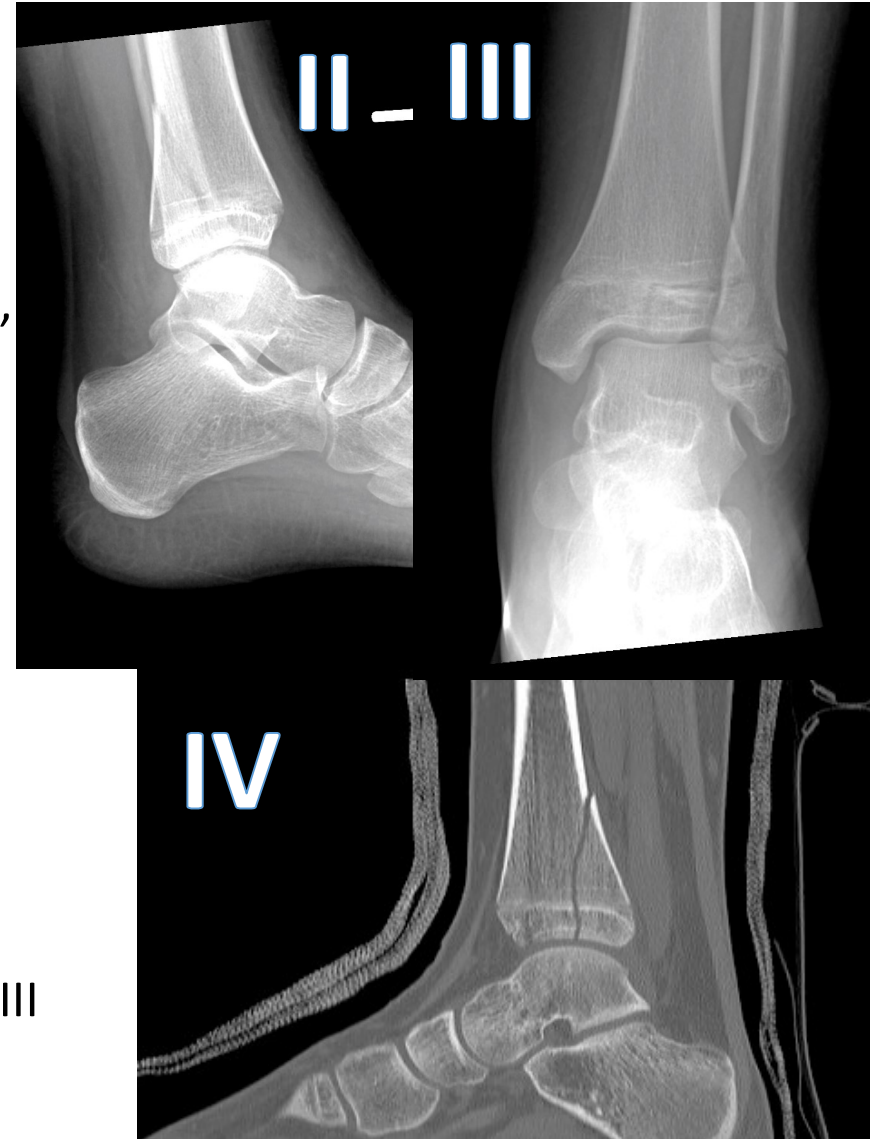
L  
53



# Triplane Fx

- Name reflects the injury extending along the frontal, lateral, and transverse planes
- Pattern: SH IV fracture of the distal tibia
  - Epiphysis: vertical fx
  - Physis: horizontal fx
  - Metaphysis: oblique fx
- MOI: External rotation and supination injury in adolescents as epiphyseal plate is closing

**TIP:** Fractures appear as a SH II on lateral view and SH III on AP view



Case #19

3 yo

Jumped off sofa

Unable to bear weight on  
the right

# Toddler Fracture





## Toddler Fracture

- Named for typical age for injury to occur
  - Ambulatory child between 9 months - 3 years
- Pattern: minimal or nondisplaced tibia spiral or oblique fracture
  - Typically, 9 months - 3 years
- MOI: falling while running/twisting mechanism
  - SLIDES!

**TIP:** Fracture is commonly subtle or occult on initial radiographs.





FACEBOOK/HEATHER CLARE

Case #20

35 yo

Trauma

Right lateral foot pain

# Jones Fracture



# Jones Fracture

- Welsh Orthopaedic Surgeon Sir Robert Jones
- Pattern: transverse fracture at the metadiaphyseal junction without proximal articular extension of the fracture
  - Pseudo-Jones: intra-articular oblique/avulsion fracture of the fifth metatarsal base
- MOI: plantarflexion with adduction force to forefoot

**Tip:** Higher rate of nonunion, delayed union, or refracture due to the watershed blood supply



## Lower Extremity Take Away Points

What injury is most commonly associated with a Segond fracture?

What two injuries create a Maisonneuve fracture?

What SH classification is a Tilleaux fracture?

Which injury at the 5<sup>th</sup> MT has an increased risk for nonunion?

What is the most common SH classification?

# Quick Comparisons



Colles

Barton

Night Stick



Monteggia





# Jones



# Pseudo-Jones



Case courtesy of Dr Mostafa El-Feky, Radiopaedia.org, rID: 78523



Case courtesy of Dr Servet Kahveci, Radiopaedia.org, rID: 8812



Bennett



Rolando

## Final Tips

1

Correlate with clinical findings.

2

Document potential associated injuries.

3

Describing a fracture is far more important than the unique name!



Thanks!

# Contact Information

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623-572-3611



# References

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7. Wong PK, Hanna TN, Shuaib W, et al. What's in a name? Lower extremity fracture eponyms (part 2). *Int J Emerg*. 2015;8:25.

# Resources

AAOS: <http://www.aaos.org/>

POSNA: <https://posna.org/>

AAFP: <http://www.aafp.org/>

Radiopaedia: <http://radiopaedia.org/>

OrthoBullets: <https://www.orthobullets.com>