

The Language of Fractures

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A PA's Guide to the Musculoskeletal Galaxy

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Disclosures

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AMBITION

THE JOURNEY OF A THOUSAND MILES SOMETIMES ENDS VERY, VERY BADLY.



LOWER KEYS
MEDICAL CENTER

KEY WEST - FLORIDA

Goals

- Be able to discuss basic fracture terminology and nomenclature
- Recognize common fracture patterns, morphology, and classification
- Communicate accurate description of fractures between colleagues

What we say to dogs

Okay, Ginger! I've had it!
You stay out of the garbage!
Understand, Ginger? Stay out
of the garbage, or else!



What they hear

blah blah GINGER blah
blah blah blah blah blah
blah blah GINGER blah
blah blah blah blah...

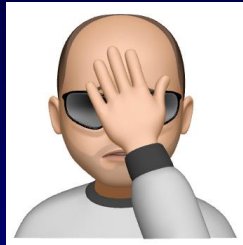


LOWER KEYS
MEDICAL CENTER

KEY WEST - FLORIDA

Example

- PA working in ED: “I have a consult for you.”
- Me: “OK great whatcha got?”
- PA: “68 yo lady who fell and I’m pretty sure she broke her right leg but the radiologist hasn’t read the x-rays yet”
- Me: “OK well did you see them?”
- PA: “Yes but like I said they’re not read yet”
- Me:



“Do what you fear and
fear disappears”

-David Joseph Schwartz

Introduction

- Relevance
- Bone Anatomy
- Imaging
- Nomenclature
- Fracture Description
- Special Fracture Types
- Cases

Introduction

- Importance of Accurate Fracture Description
 - ❖ Effective communication among providers
 - ❖ Documentation
 - ❖ Anticipate associated conditions
 - ❖ Formulate treatment plan
 - ❖ Predict outcomes and complications
 - ❖ Advise patients on expectations

“Hey Doc, is it broke or just fractured?”

Prerequisites to determine the answer

- Knowledge Base
 - ❖ Anatomy
 - ❖ Fracture morphology
 - ❖ Communication
- Appropriate Imaging studies
 - ❖ Correct patient?
 - ❖ Adequate views?
 - ❖ When were they obtained?

Appropriate Imaging

- You cannot describe what you can't see
- “One view is no view”
- Assess entire bone
- Assess joints above and below fractures
- Don't be afraid to get additional images
- Ask for help!
- The most commonly missed fracture is the second one!



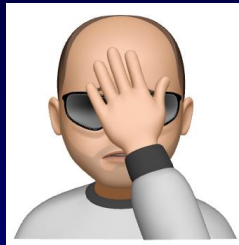


Fx Classification

- AO classification
- Bone-specific

AO Classification

- Global fracture classification
 - ❖ Ascribes numbers to bones
 - ❖ Ascribes letters to subtypes
 - ❖ Helpful in research
 - ❖ Cumbersome (IMHO)
 - ❖ Not so helpful in clinical setting
 - ❖ “Hey Doc I’ve got a 42-B3 down here in the ED”

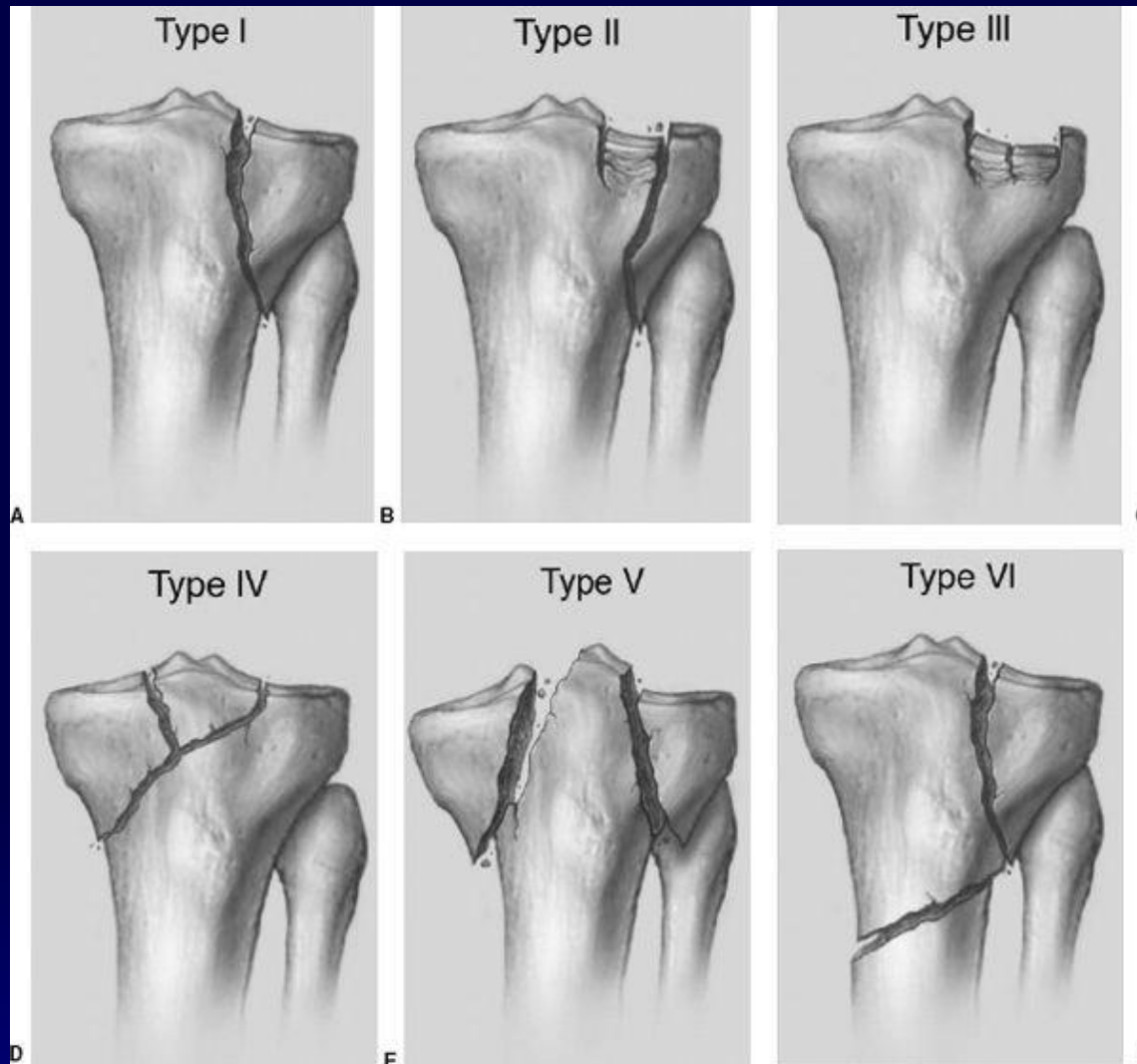




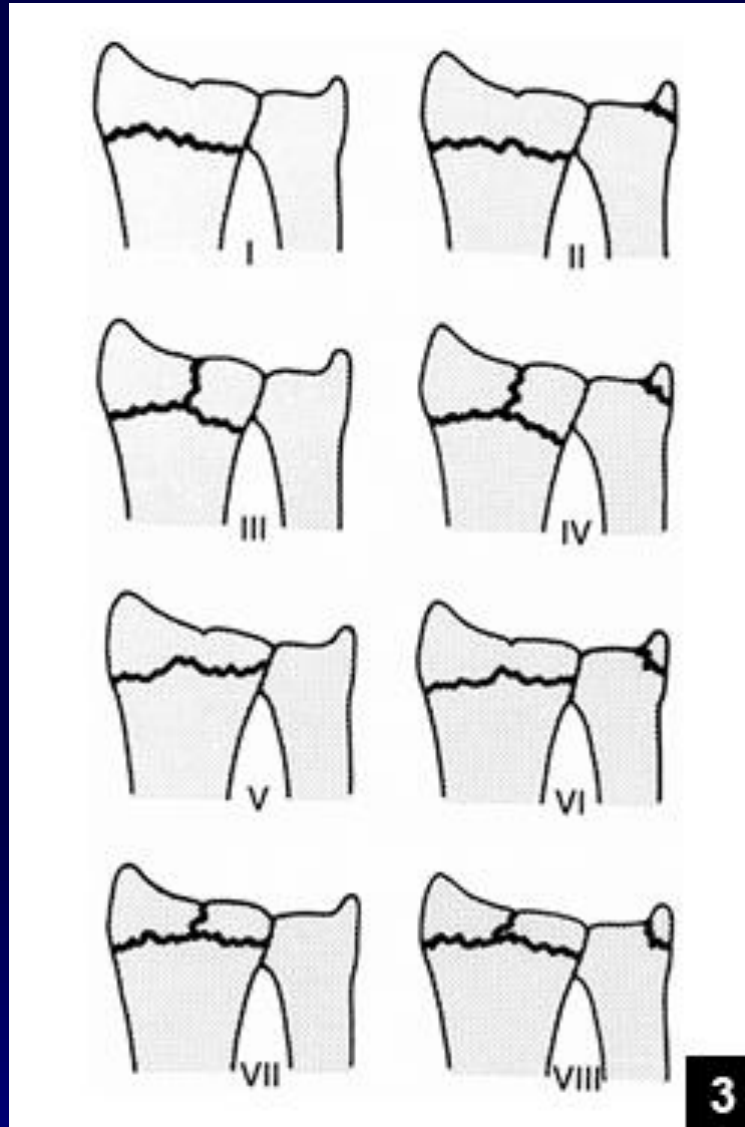
TRADITION

JUST BECAUSE YOU'VE ALWAYS DONE IT THAT WAY
DOESN'T MEAN IT'S NOT INCREDIBLY STUPID.

Tibial Plateau - Schatzker



Distal Radius - Frykman



Eponyms

- Colles
- Smith
- Barton
- Bennett
- Rolando
- Boxer's
- Galeazzi
- Monteggia
- Hill-Sachs
- Bankart
- Maisonneuve
- Pellegrini-Steida
- Tilleaux
- Triplane
- Segond
- Lisfranc

Mnemonic: OLD ACID

O: Open or Closed?

L: Location of Fracture

D: Degree (Complete vs. Incomplete)

A: Articular Extension?

C: Comminution/ Fracture Pattern

I: Intrinsic Bone Quality

D: Displacement/Angulation

Mnemonic: BLT LARD

B: Bone

L: Location of Fracture

T: Fracture Type?

L: Change in Length

A: Angulation

R: Rotational Deformity

D: Degree of Displacement

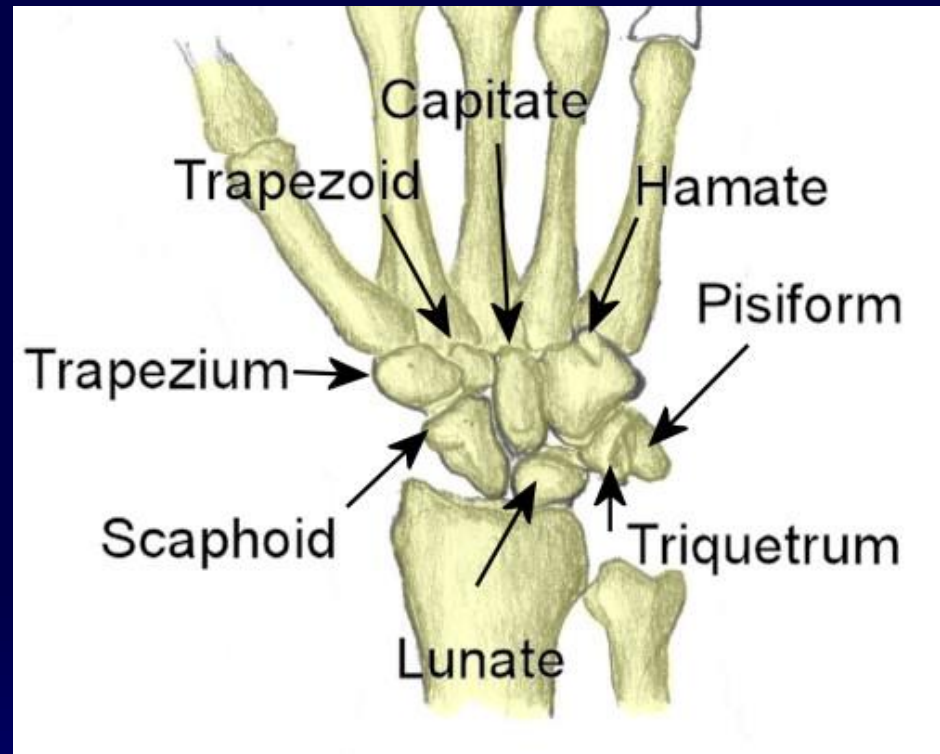
Just Ask Yourself a Few
Simple Questions!

Questions

- Which bone(s) is(are) broken?
- Which part of the bone is broken?
- How many fragments are there?
- What is the fracture pattern?
- Are the ends close to each-other?
- Are the fragments anatomically aligned?
- Does the fracture involve a joint surface?
- Is the skin intact?

Which bone is broken?

- Knowledge of basic skeletal anatomy is tantamount.
- Most are easy
- Hand Fractures
- Foot Fractures
- Mnemonics
- Practice



Which bone is broken?

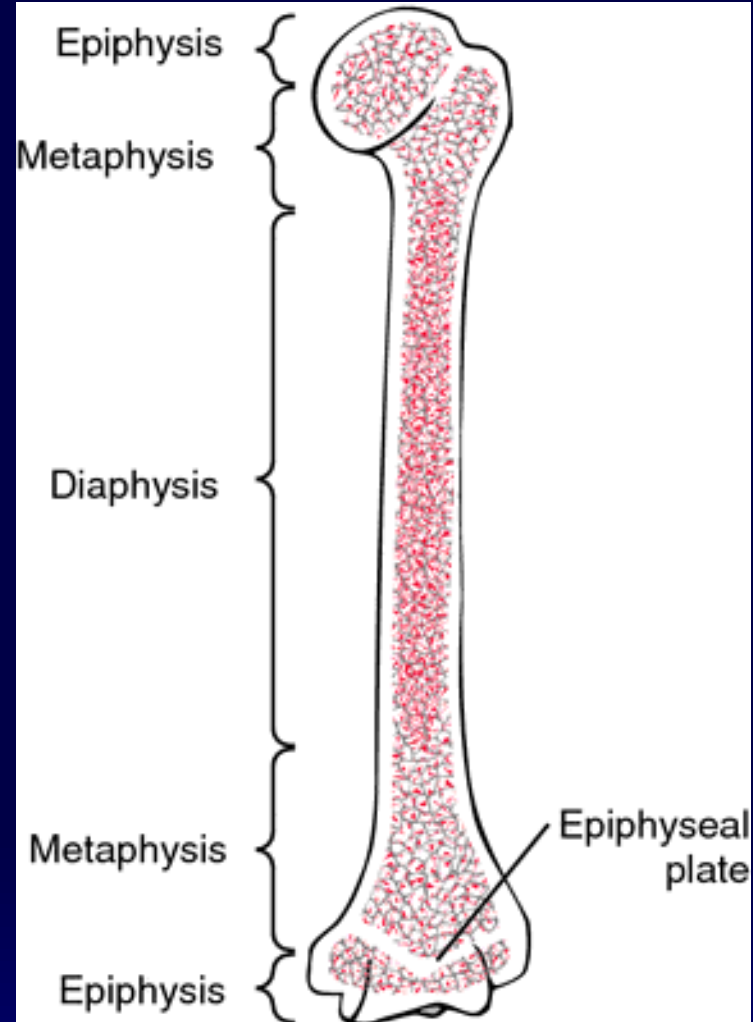
- Knowledge of basic skeletal anatomy is tantamount.
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- Foot Fractures
- Mnemonics
- Practice



Which part is broken?

- Use skeletally immature nomenclature
 - ❖ Epiphysis
 - ❖ Metaphysis
 - ❖ Diaphysis
- Divide long bones into thirds
 - ❖ Proximal/Middle/Distal
- Use anatomic landmarks
 - ❖ Head, neck, base, shaft, condyle

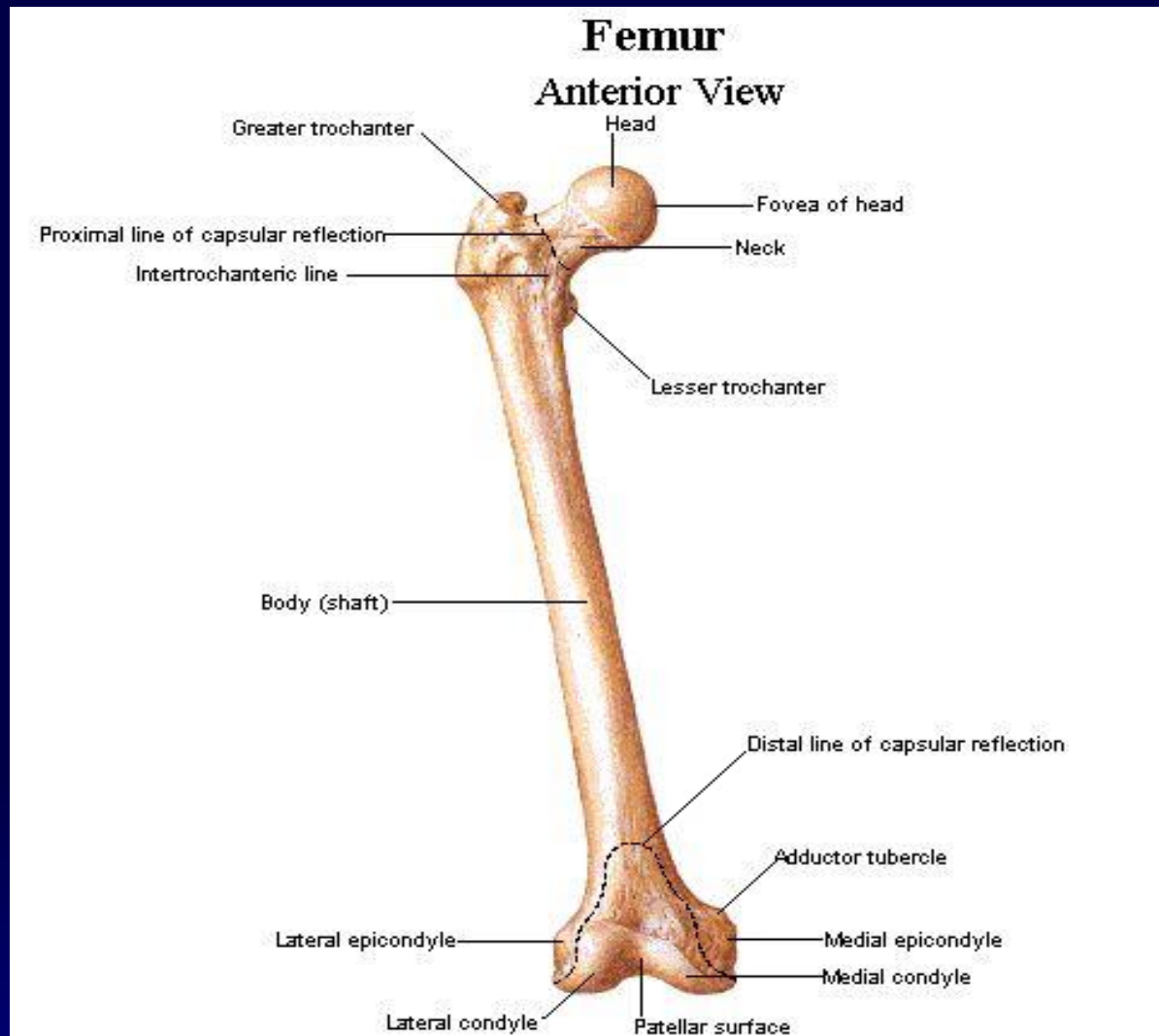
Which part is broken?



Which part is broken?

- Proximal end of the ulna = olecranon
- Proximal end of radius = head
- Distal end of metacarpal/tarsal = head
- Proximal end of metacarpal/tarsal = base
- Proximal end of humerus/femur =
 - ❖ Head
 - ❖ Neck
 - ❖ Greater and lesser tuberosities/trochanters

Which part is broken?



How many fragments are there?

- Two fragments = simple
- Multiple fragments = comminuted
- Two or more fractures in the same bone = segmental
- Provides information on degree of energy

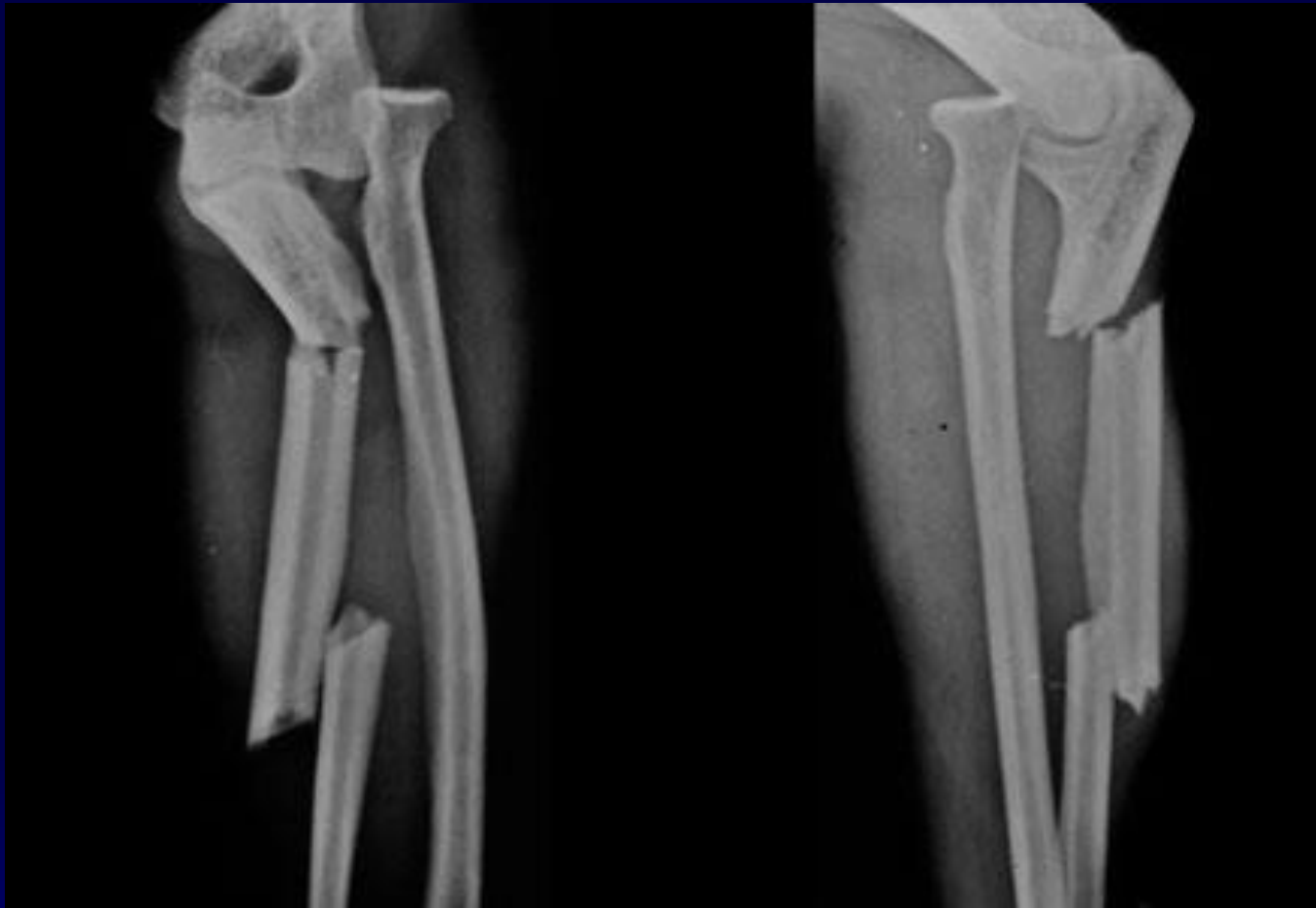
Simple Fracture



Comminuted Fracture



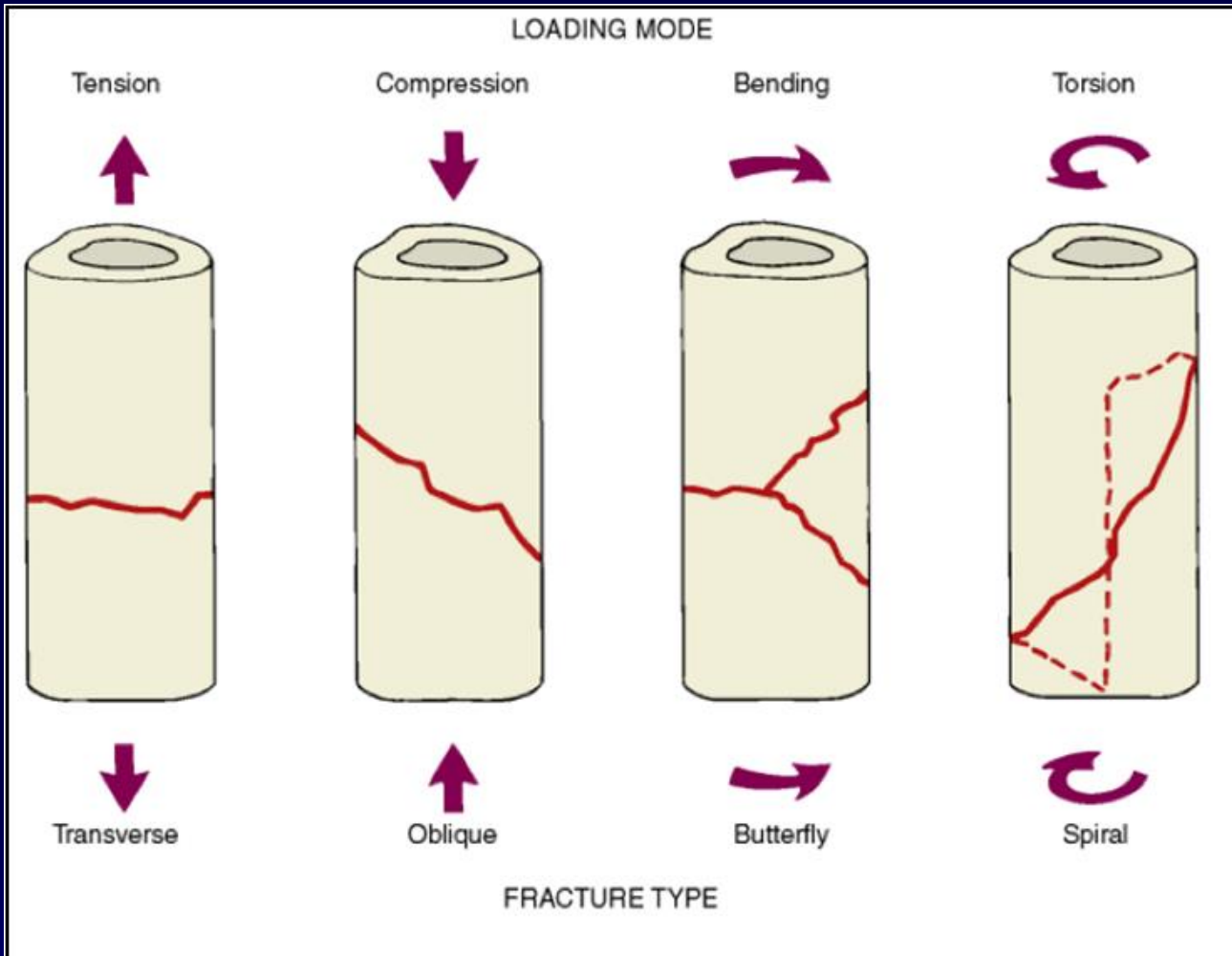
Segmental Fracture



What is the Fracture Pattern?

- Transverse
- Oblique
- Spiral
- Comminuted
- Torus (Buckle)
- Avulsion
- Impacted

What is the Fracture Pattern?



Are the ends close to each-other?

- Displacement
 - ❖ Use percent of long bone width to define
 - 0% = Nondisplaced
 - 100% = Completely displaced
 - ❖ Use absolute measurements
 - Especially for intra-articular fractures
 - Other (non-long) bones
 - ❖ Describe direction if indicated
 - Distal relative to proximal

Nondisplaced Fracture



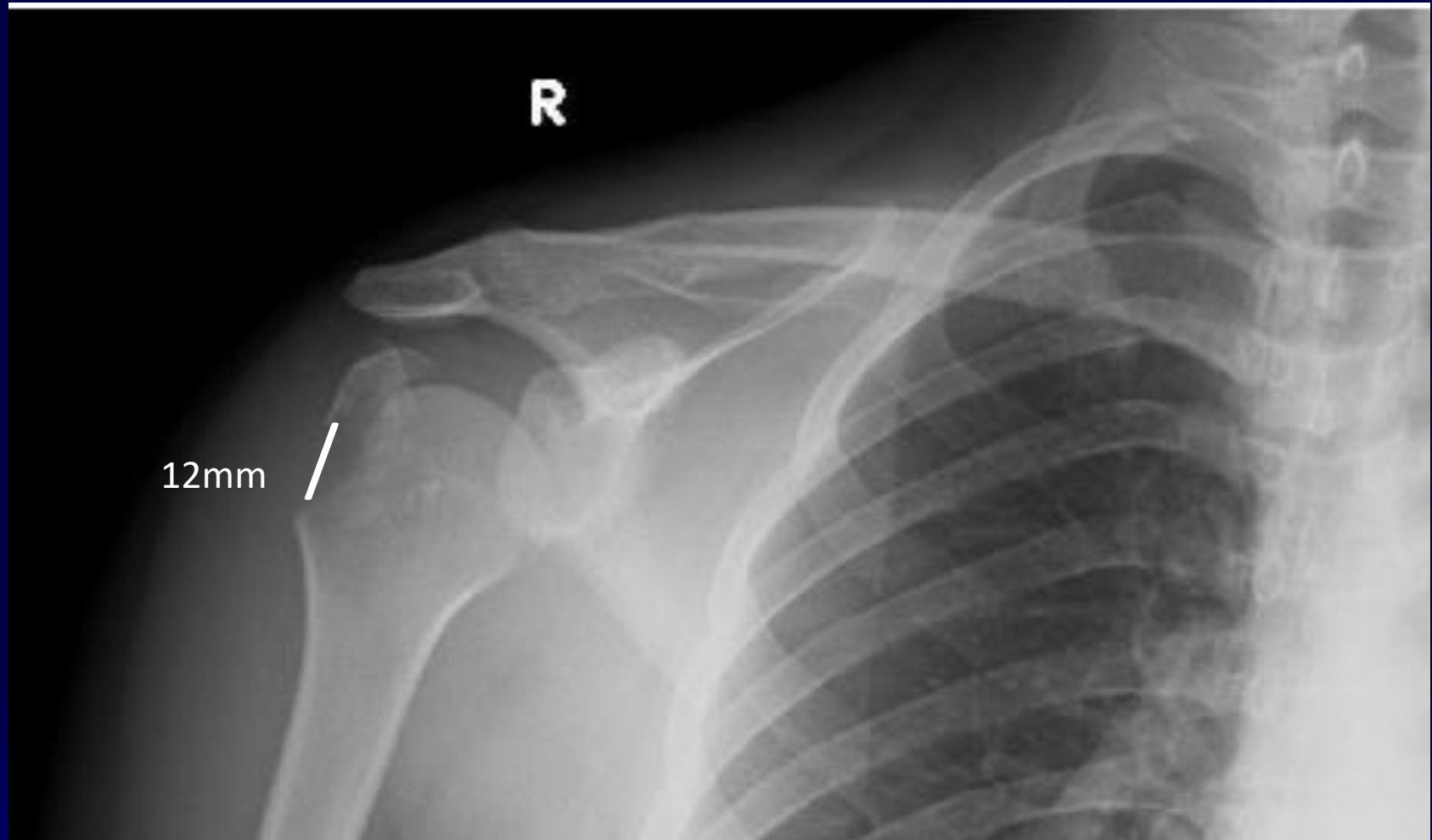
50% Displaced Fracture



100% Displaced Fracture



Measured Displacement



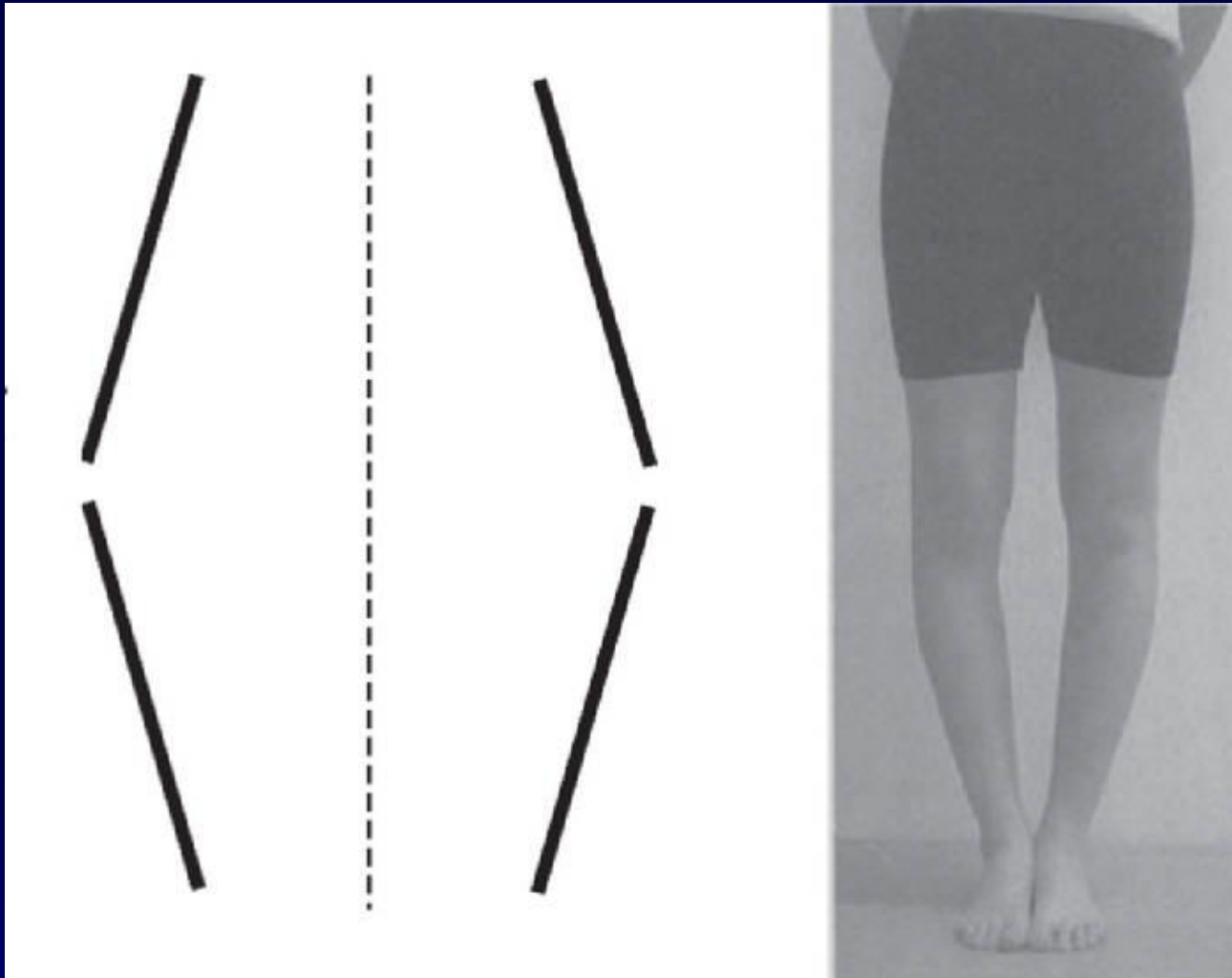
Are the fragments aligned?

- Angulation
 - ❖ Describe in degrees relative to long axis
 - ❖ Generally 0-90°
 - ❖ Define Apex
 - Medial/Lateral/Anterior/Posterior
 - Varus/Valgus

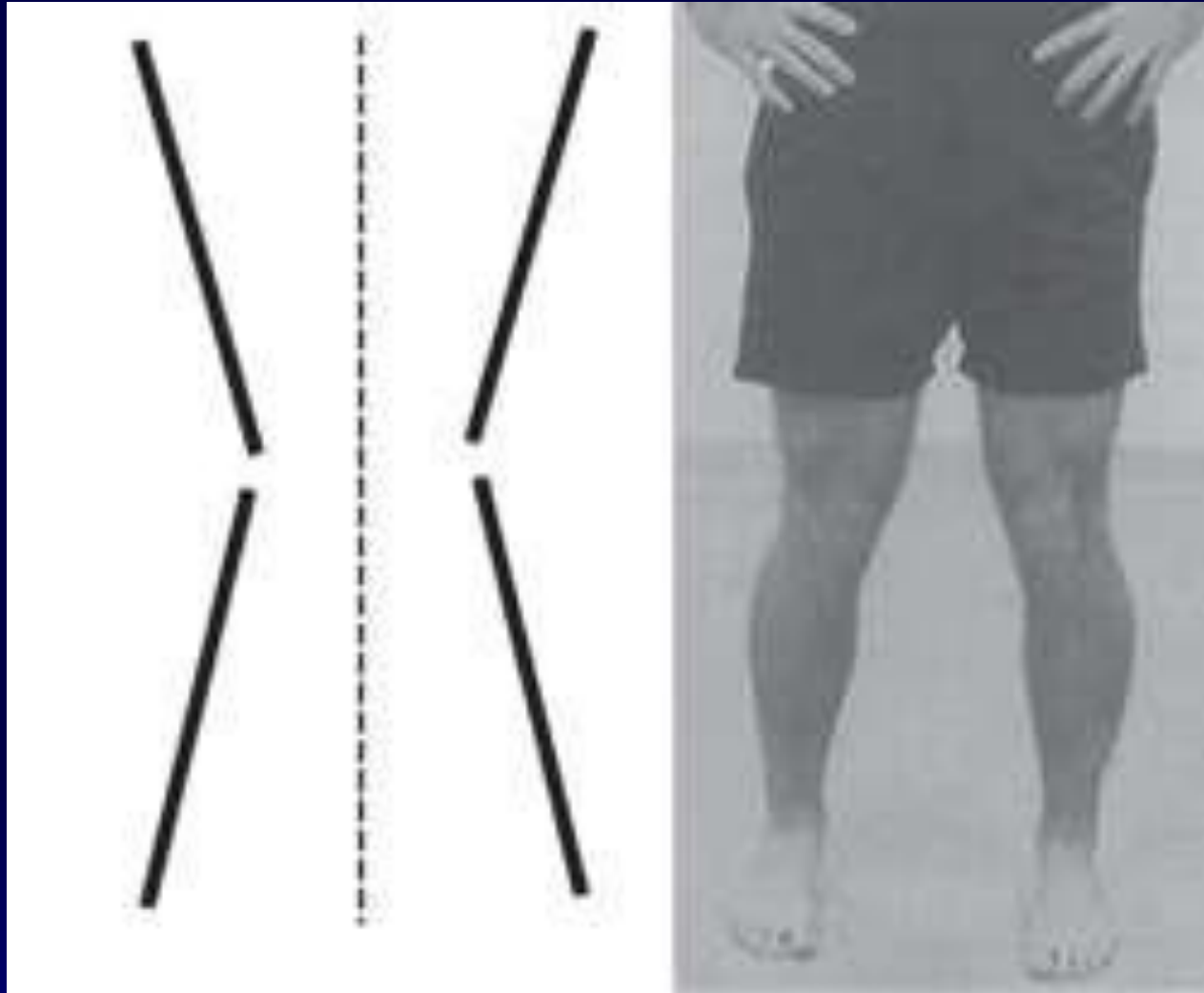
Are the fragments aligned?



Varus Alignment



Valgus Alignment



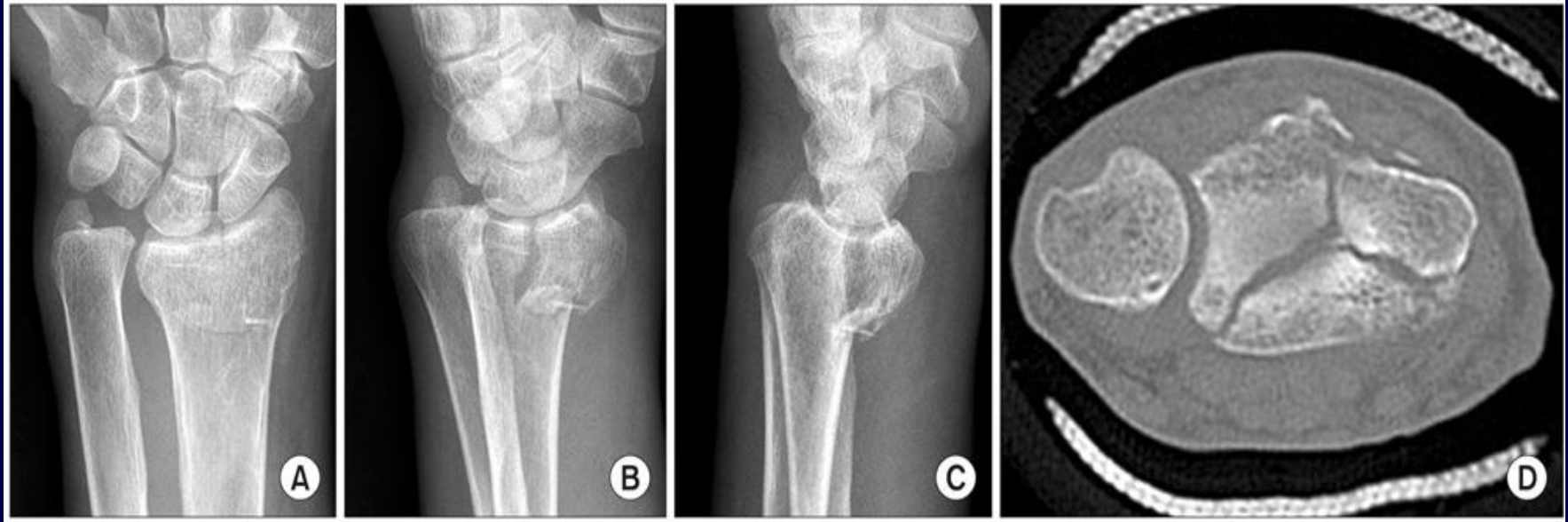
Are the fragments aligned?



Is a Joint Surface Involved?

- Intra-articular Fractures
 - ❖ Cross into a joint
 - ❖ Involve Articular Cartilage
 - ❖ More likely to require surgical management
 - ❖ Higher risk of post-traumatic arthritis
 - ❖ Generally more guarded prognosis

Intra-articular Fractures



Intra-articular Fractures



Intra-articular Fractures



Intra-articular Fractures



Is the Skin Intact?

- Closed Fracture
 - ❖ Intact skin overlying fracture
- Open Fracture “Compound”
 - ❖ Loss of skin continuity
 - ❖ Protruding bone
 - ❖ Small “inside-out” injury
 - ❖ Not necessarily directly over fracture
 - ❖ Extensive soft tissue damage

Open Fractures



Gustilo Classification

- Grade 1
 - ❖ Less than 1 cm wound
 - ❖ Minimal contamination
- Grade 2
 - ❖ 1+ cm wound
 - ❖ Moderate contamination
- Grade 3
 - ❖ 10+ cm wound
 - ❖ Heavy contamination

Gustilo Classification

- Grade 3A
 - ❖ Moderate soft tissue injury
- Grade 3B
 - ❖ Significant soft tissue injury
 - ❖ Often require tissue transfers/flaps
- Grade 3C
 - ❖ Vascular injury



“You know, we’re just not reaching that guy.”

Special Cases

- Incomplete Fractures
- Pediatric Fractures
- Stress Fractures
- Pathologic Fractures
- Avulsion Fractures

Incomplete Fractures

- Partial loss of continuity of bone
- Possible to fracture one cortex
- Low Energy



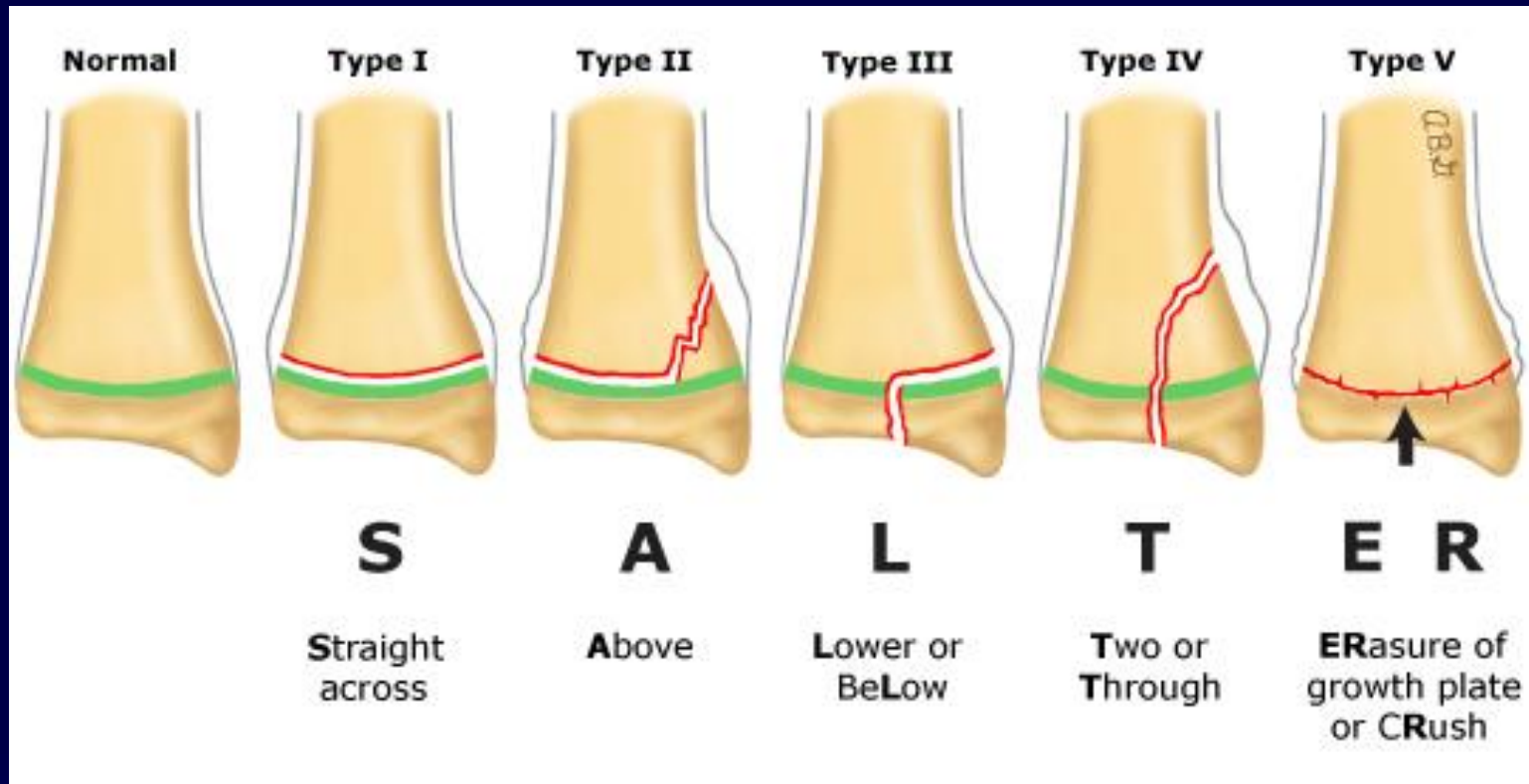
Pediatric Fractures

- Immature bone is not fully mineralized
- More flexible
- Capable of plastic deformity
- “Greenstick fracture”
- Must recognize growth plates and if they are involved

Salter-Harris Classification

- Based on which part of bone is fractured and extension of fracture line
 - ❖ Metaphysis
 - ❖ Epiphysis
 - ❖ Both

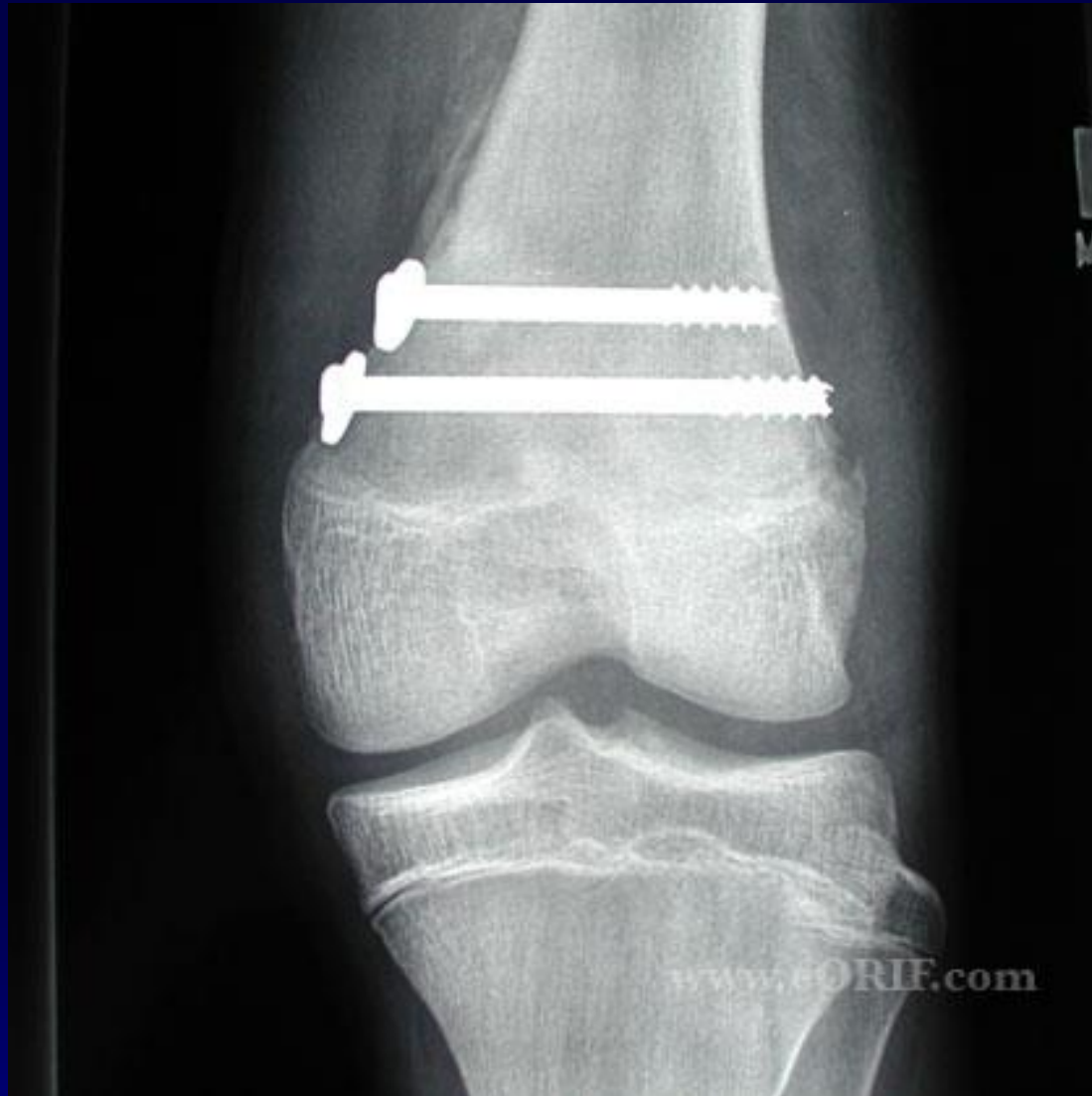
Salter-Harris Classification



Salter-Harris Classification



Salter-Harris Classification



Diagnosis?



Nonaccidental Trauma



Nonaccidental Trauma

- Orthopaedic providers often the first to evaluate child abuse victims
- Must be vigilant
- 50% will have a fracture
- 85% < 3yo; 70% < 1yo
- Beware of inconsistent history/findings
- Fractures in multiple stages of healing
- “Rare” or unusual fractures

Nonaccidental Trauma

Table 2. Specificities Of Radiologic Findings For Physical Abuse

High Specificity	Moderate Specificity	Low Specificity
Classic metaphyseal lesions	Multiple fractures, especially bilateral	Subperiosteal new bone formation
Rib fractures, especially posterior	Fractures of different ages	Clavicle fractures
Scapular fractures	Epiphyseal separations	Long bone shaft fractures
Sternal fractures	Vertebral body fractures and subluxations	Linear skull fractures
Spinous process fractures	Digital fractures	
	Complex skull fractures	

Adapted from Kleinman.⁶⁸

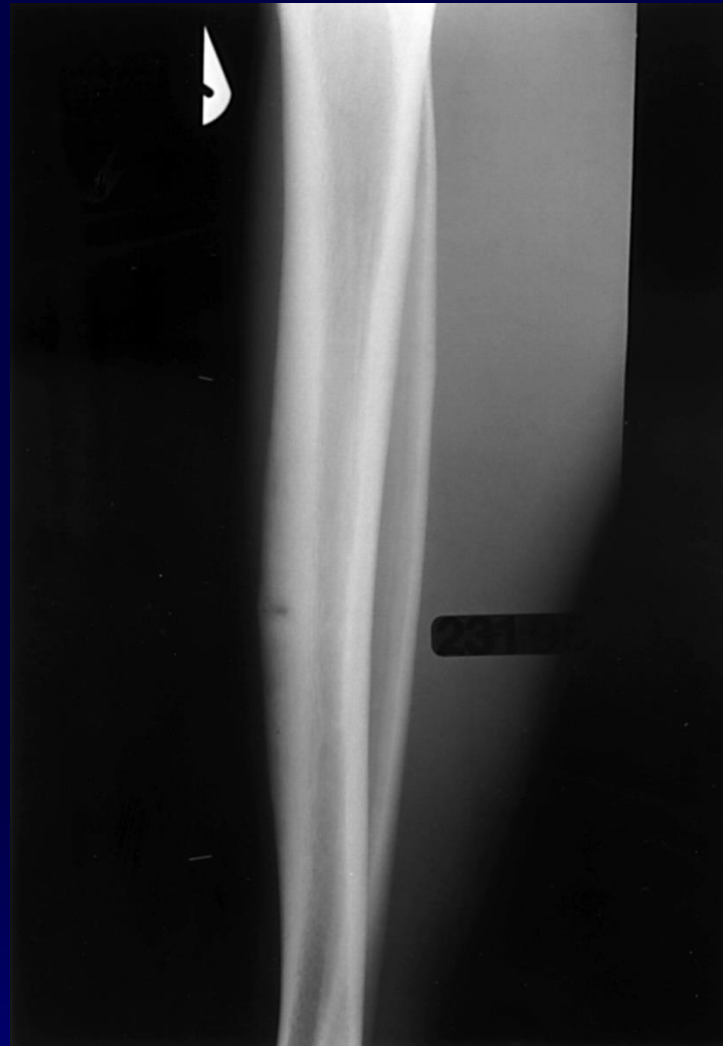
Stress Fractures

- Bone is constantly in state of turnover
- Repetitive stress can result in failure
- “March Fracture”
- Patients often unaware except for pain
- “Dreaded Black Line”
- Treatment depends on location and severity

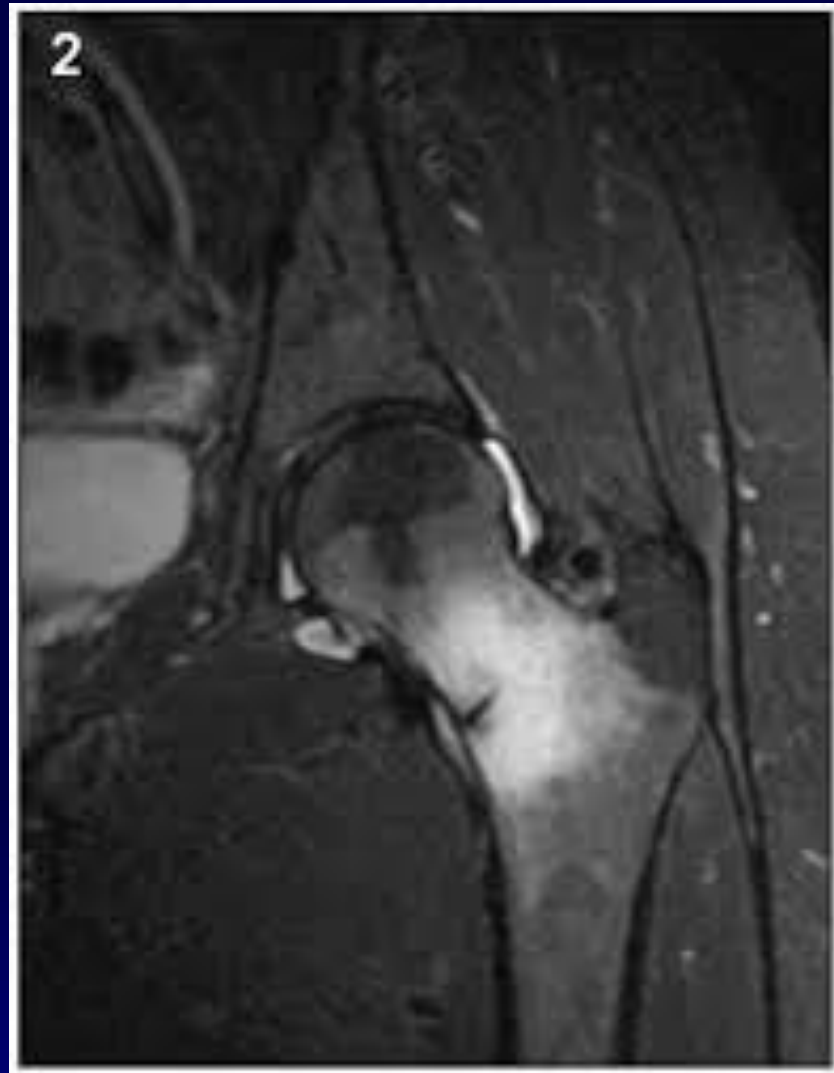
Stress Fractures



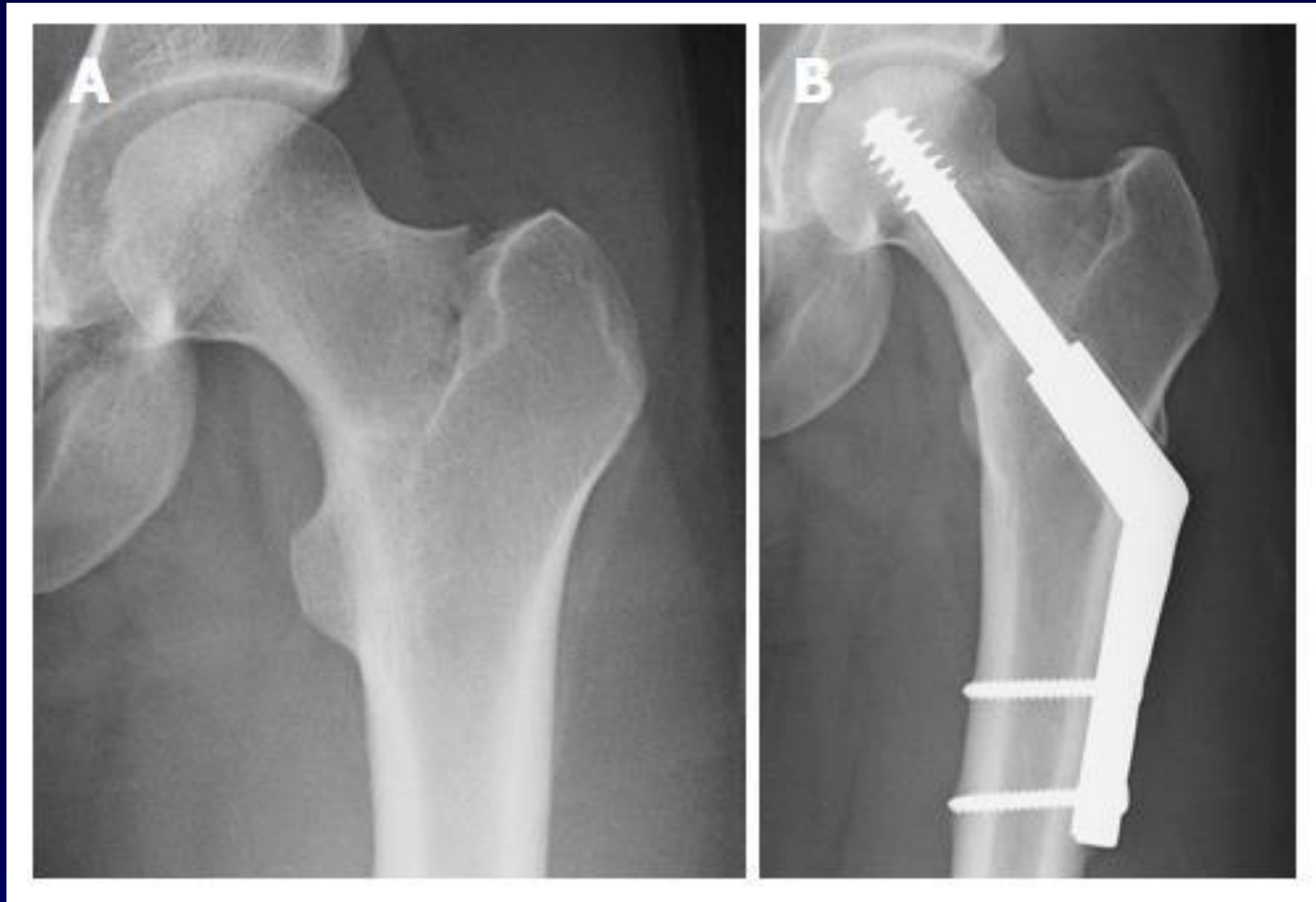
Stress Fractures



Stress Fractures



Stress Fractures



Bisphosphonate Fractures

- Bisphosphonate therapy minimizes bone loss and reduces fracture risk
- Associated with typical femoral shaft fractures
- Occur with minimal/no trauma
- Predominately transverse
- Involves both cortices
- Periosteal reaction

Bisphosphonate Fractures



Pathologic Fractures

- Abnormal bone is more prone to failure
- Neoplastic
 - ❖ Most often metastatic (100:1)
- Metabolic

Pathologic Fractures



Pathologic Fractures



Avulsion Fractures

- Fracture at insertion of tendon or ligament
- Fragment displaced by force of soft tissue
- Degree of displacement often determines need for operative management

Avulsion Fractures



Other Signs of Fractures

- Callus
- Periosteal reaction
- Soft tissue swelling – Friedman’s Red Flag
- Periarticular fluid (lucency)
 - ❖ “Sail sign”

Periosteal Reaction



“Sail” Sign



Putting it All Together

- Don't worry about special names
- Don't worry about classifications
- Just describe what you see
- Use descriptive terms
- Be succinct

Example

- PA working in ED: “I have a consult for you.”
- Me: “OK great whatcha got?”
- PA: “68 yo lady who fell and has a right closed displaced comminuted midshaft tibia fracture.
- Me: “OK thanks—I’ll see you shortly”
- PA: “I’ve got her iced, elevated, and she is reasonably comfortable.”
- Me: “You went to the Galaxy course didn’t you?!”

Fracture Description Quiz

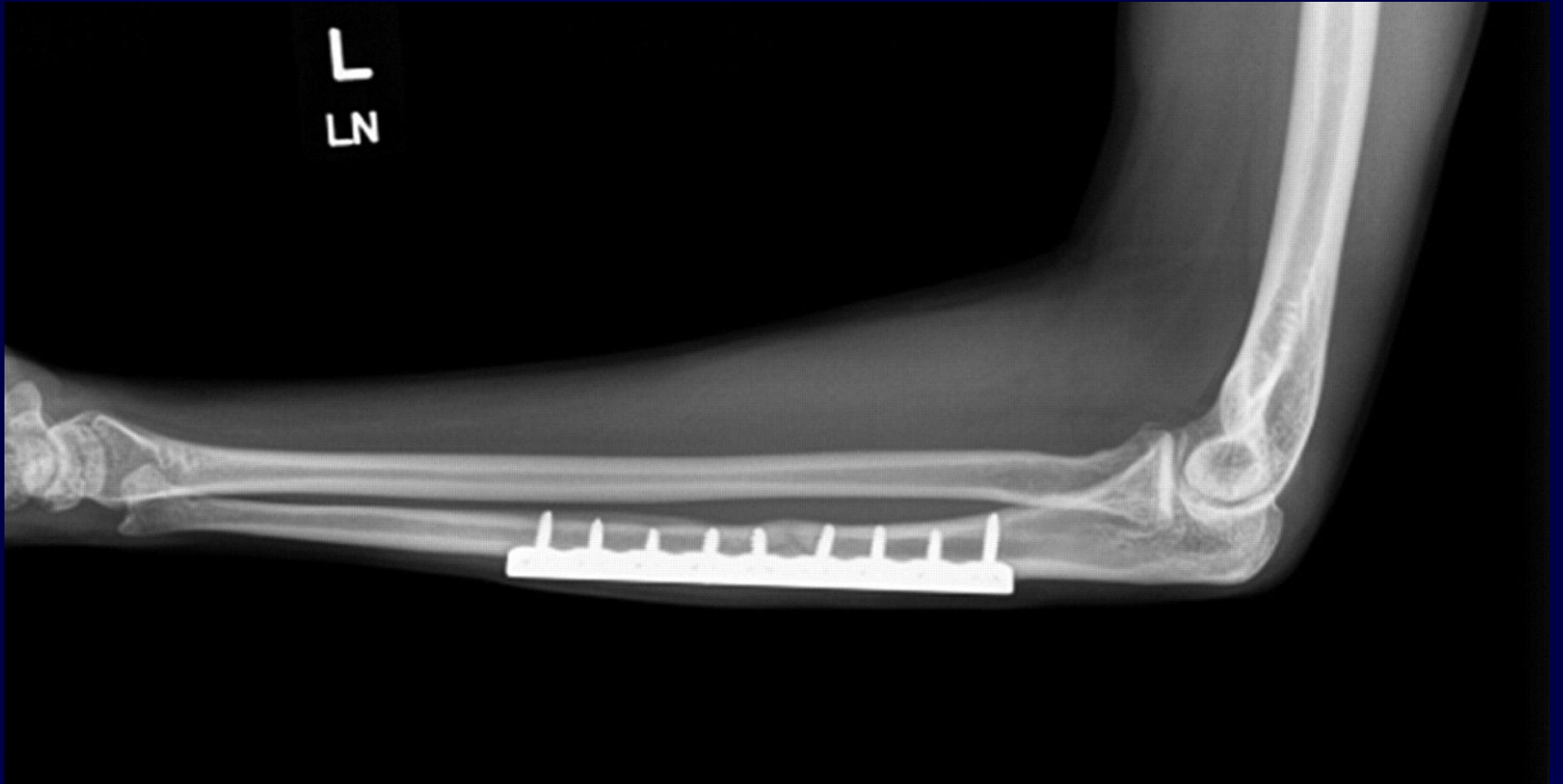
Case #1



Case #1

1. Angulated displaced transverse radial shaft Fx & ulnar D/L
2. Galeazzi fracture-dislocation
3. Angulated displaced transverse ulnar shaft Fx, rad head D/L
4. Oblique varus angulated ulnar shaft Fx with radial head D/L
5. Impacted varus angulated radial shaft Fx & prox. ulna D/L





Case #2





Case #2

1. Valgus angulated displaced distal tib/fib Fxx, ankle D/L
2. Varus angulated distal fibula Fx, avulsion Fx of distal tibia
3. Angulated transverse fibula shaft Fx, ankle D/L
4. Impacted valgus angulated med/lat malleolus Fxx, ankle D/L
5. Bimalleolar ankle fracture-dislocation



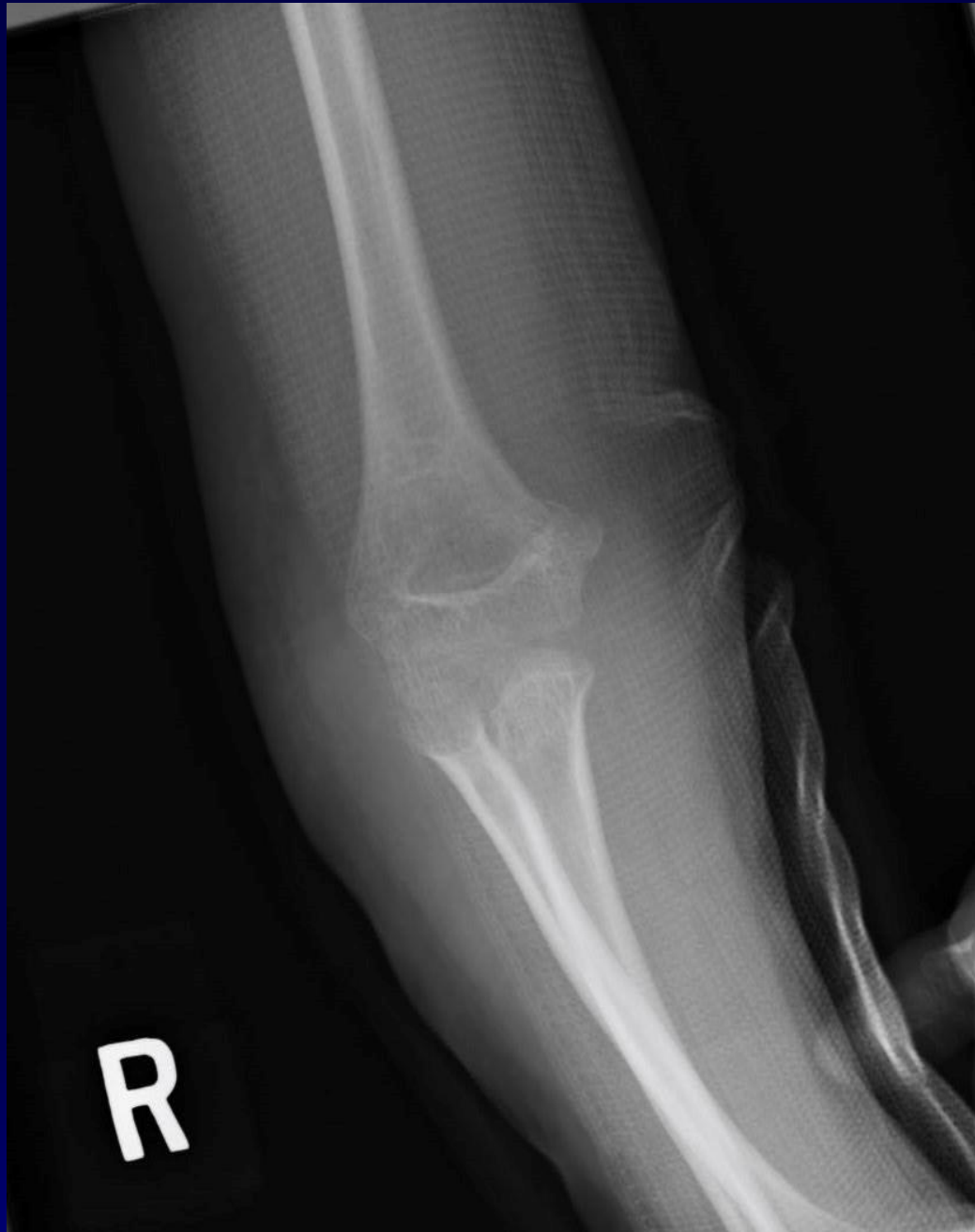
CROSS-TABLE

AP



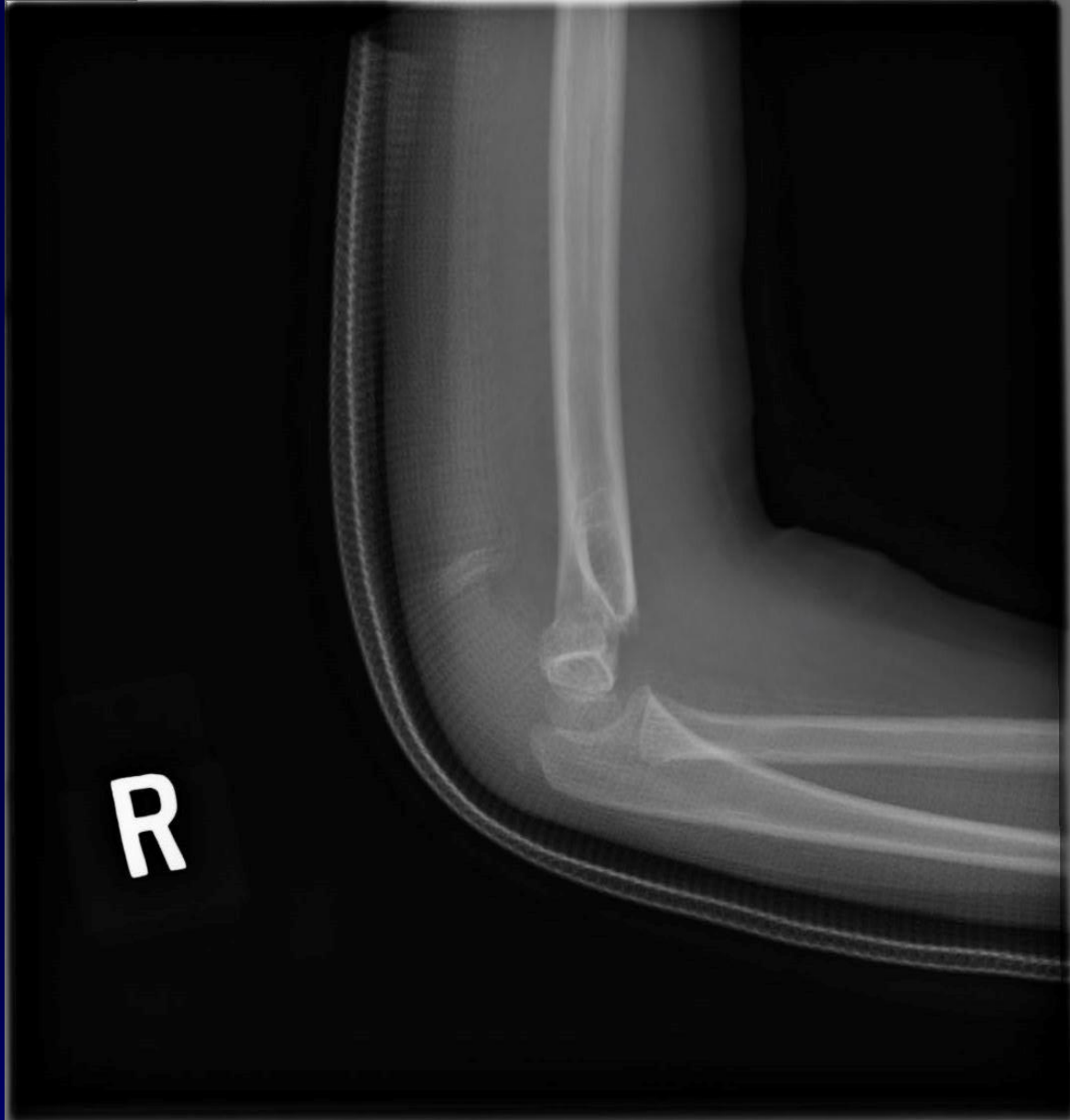


Case #3



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Case #3

1. Displaced, angulated intercondylar distal humerus Fx
2. Mildly displaced distal humerus Fx, apex anterior angulated
3. Valgus angulated proximal ulna fracture
4. Valgus angulated distal humerus Fx with radial head D/L
5. Distal humerus avulsion Fx with 75% posterior displacement



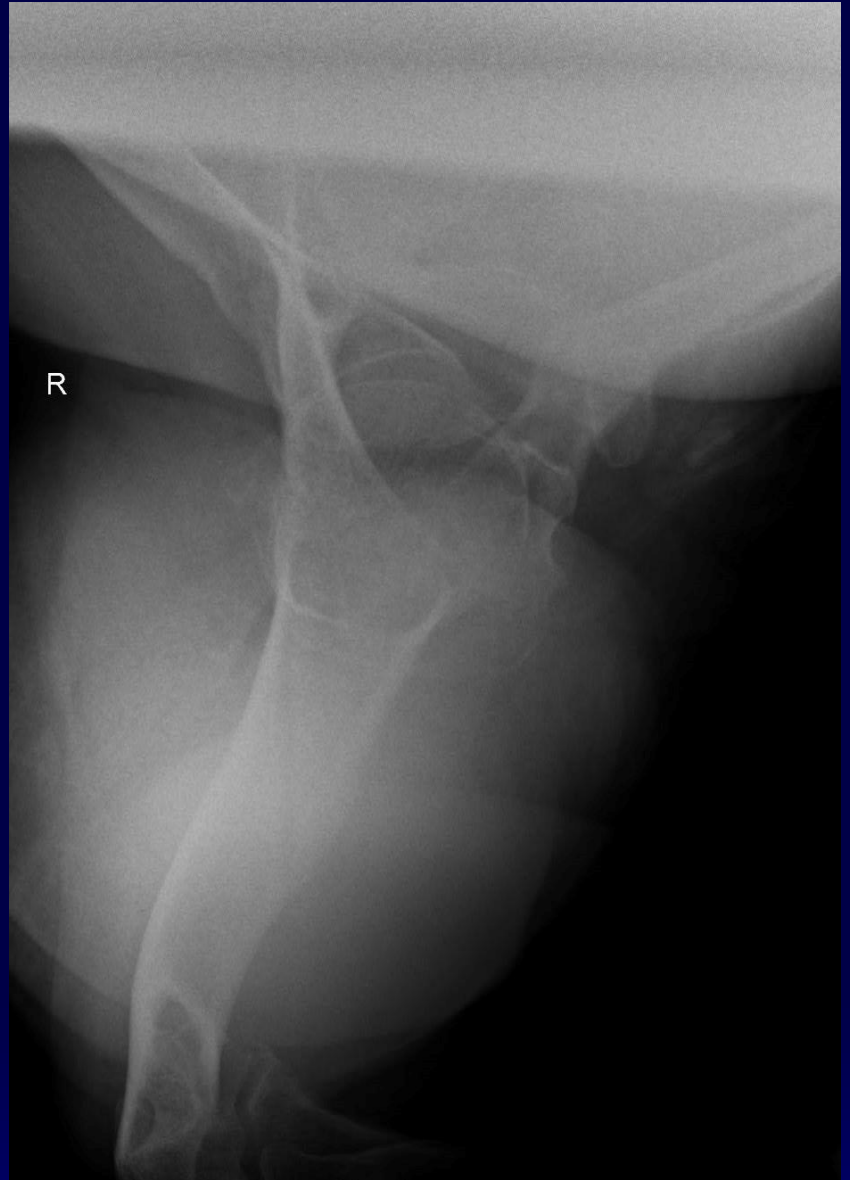


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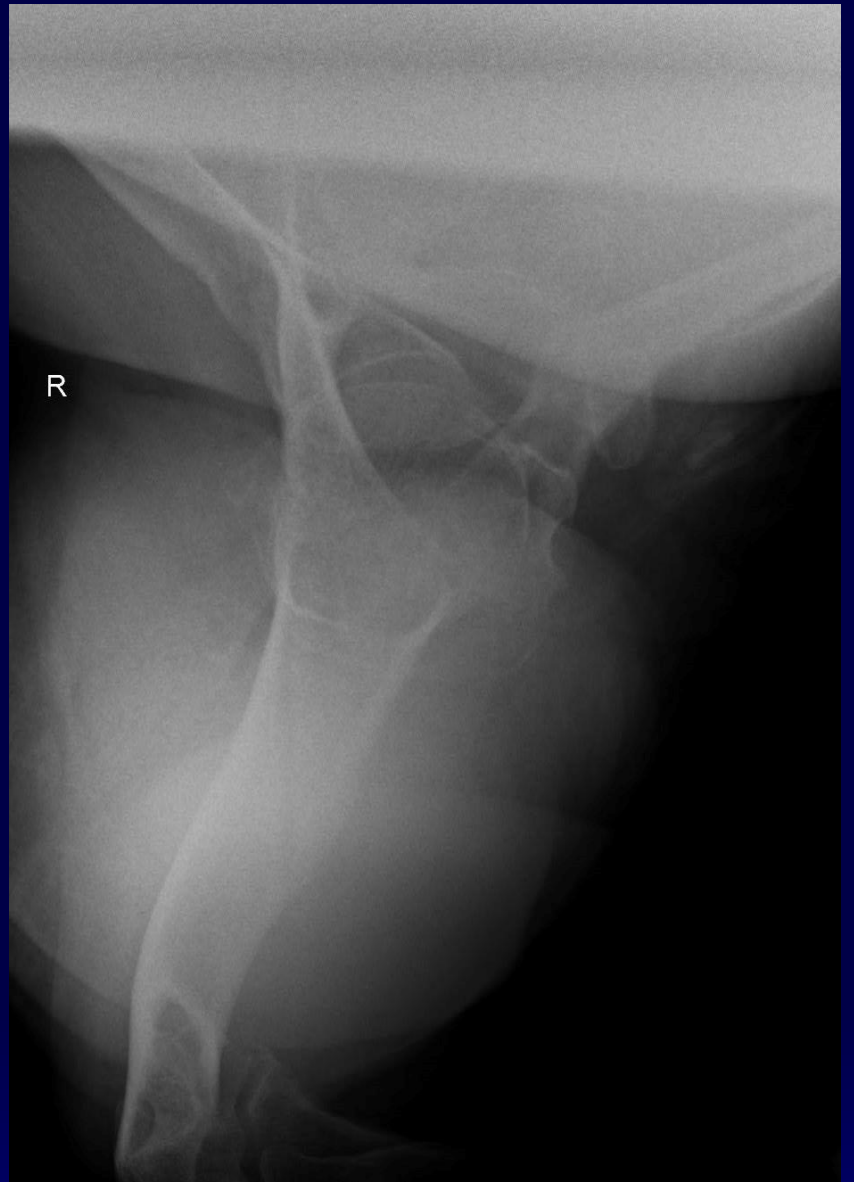


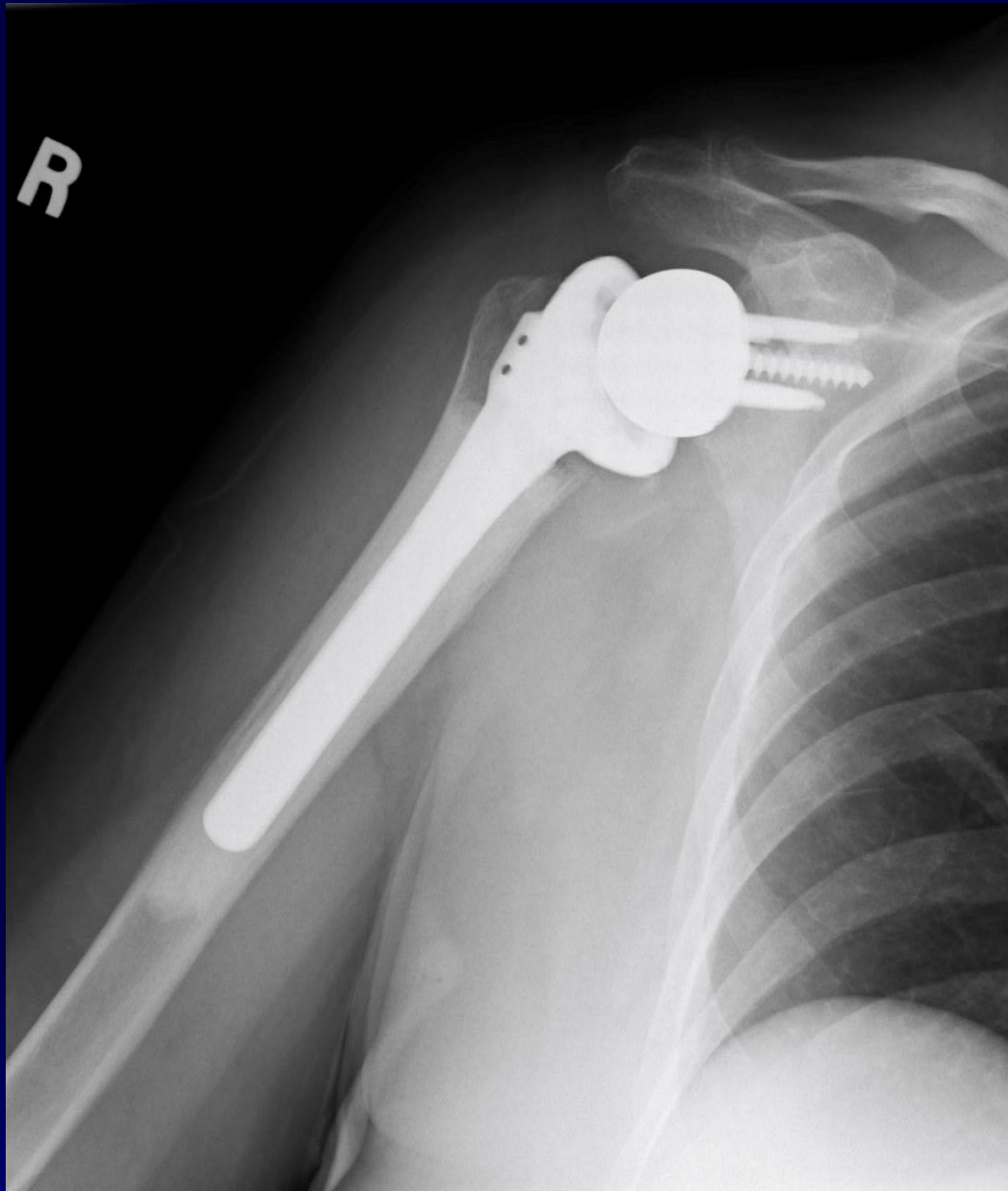
Case #4



Case #4

1. Impacted, angulated greater tuberosity Fx, humeral head displaced
2. Varus angulated humeral neck fracture
3. Displaced 2-part proximal humerus fracture
4. Impacted comminuted humeral head & lesser tuberosity Fxx
5. Displaced humeral metaphyseal Fx, valgus angulation





Case #5



Case #5

1. Displaced Salter-Harris Type 3 distal radius fracture
2. Intraarticular displaced radial head fracture
3. Displaced distal radius Colles fracture
4. Impacted, comminuted, distal radius and ulnar head Fxx
5. Displaced intraarticular distal radius & ulnar styloid Fxx





Case #6



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Case #6

1. Intraarticular displaced femoral neck fracture
2. Displaced, angulated subtrochanteric femoral shaft Fx
3. Comminuted, displaced proximal femur Fx, varus angulation
4. Valgus angulated comminuted displaced intertrochanteric Fx
5. Impacted comminuted intercondylar Fx with varus angulation



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Case #7



Case #7

1. Varus angulated displaced distal femur fracture
2. Angulated transverse femoral shaft Fx with associated D/L
3. Impacted valgus angulated femur fracture
4. Displaced angulated shortened segmental femoral shaft Fx
5. BATS Fracture



BATS Fracture

BATS Fracture

- Busted
- All
- To
- S@#%



Thank You!

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