Describing Fractures - Basics



Relevance

 Important to know how to describe fractures

Documentation

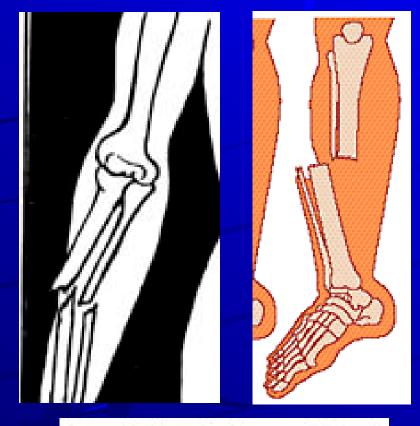
Communicate with other physicians
 Colleagues
 Specialists

E.Q. How can you distinguish between the different types of fractures?

Fracture Classifications

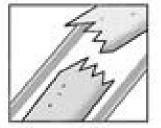
- O: Open vs. closed
- ✤ L: Location
- D: Degree (complete vs. incomplete)
- A: Articular
- C: Comminution / Pattern
- I: Intrinsic bone quality
- D: Displacement, angulation, rotation

O: Open vs. Closed





Closed or simple fracture.



Open or compound fracture.

Open fracture

- <u>AKA: "Compound</u> <u>fracture"</u>
- A fracture in which bone penetrates through skin;
- "Open to air"

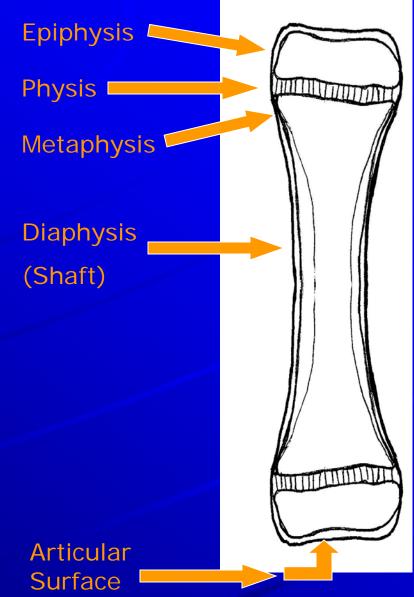
← Closed fracture

 Fracture with intact overlying skin

L: Location

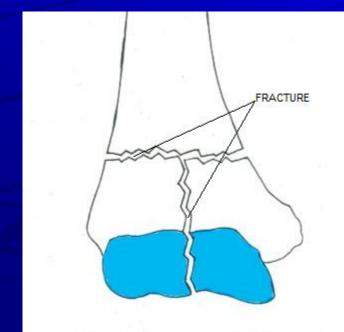
Which bone?

- Which Third? -Proximal, middle, distal third
- Is it broken through any Anatomic landmarks?
 - head, neck, body / shaft, base, condyle

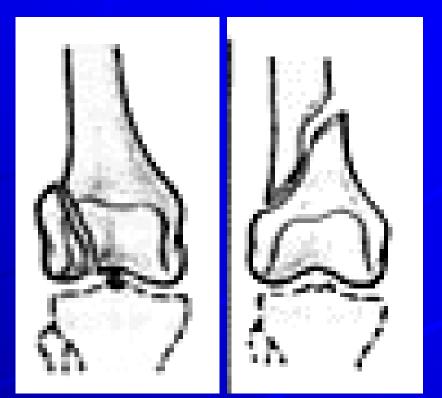


A: Articular Involvement

Does it involve the articular surface?



COMPLETE-ARTICULAR ELBOW FRACTURE



D: Degree of Fracture

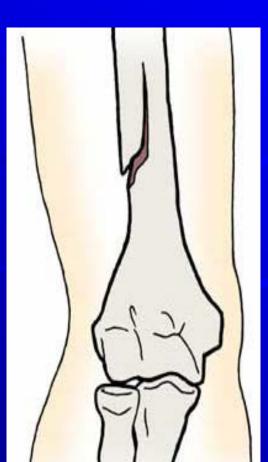
♦ Complete

 Fragments are completely separated

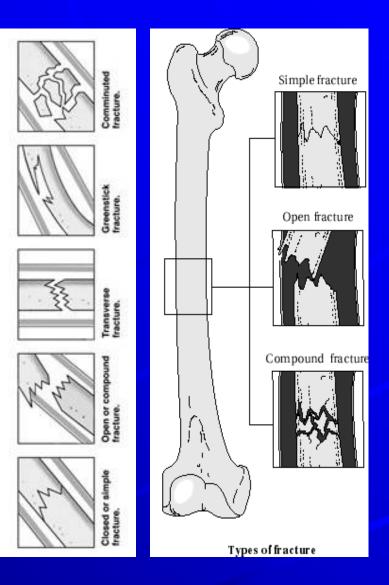


✤ Incomplete

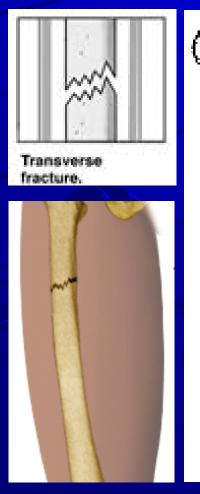
 Not fractured all the way through

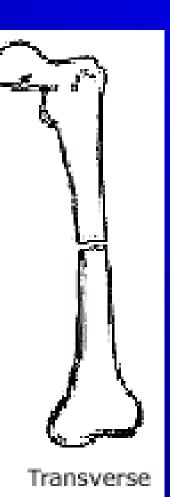


Transverse Oblique Spiral Segmental Comminuted Compression Greenstick Avulsion



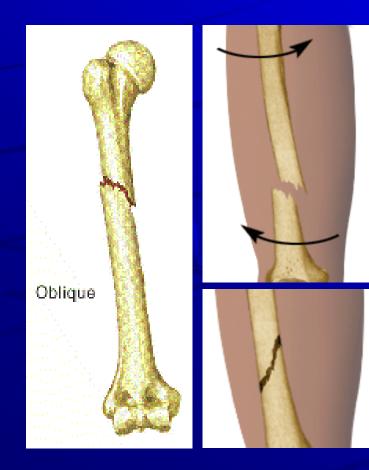
Transverse (Simple)







Oblique -At an angle Spiral - twisted

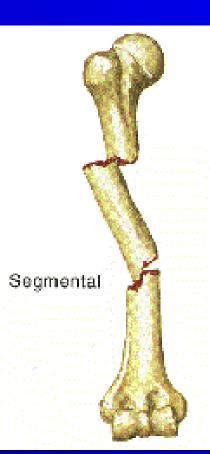




♦ Segmental

Bone broken in 2+ separate
 places; Fx lines do not connect





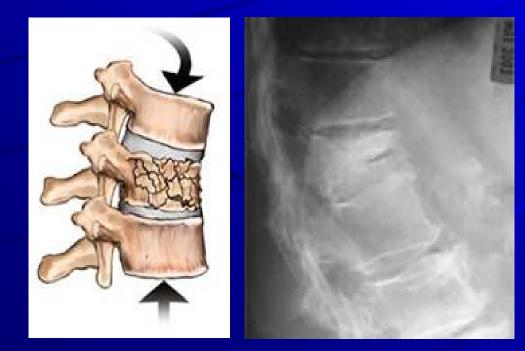


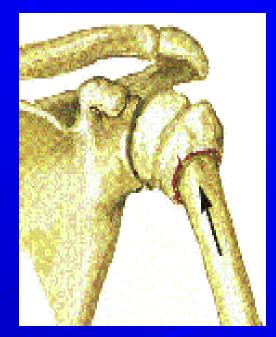
✤ Comminuted

Broken, splintered, or crushed into >3 pieces



<u>Compression</u> - crushed
 <u>Impacted</u> Bone pushed into bone.



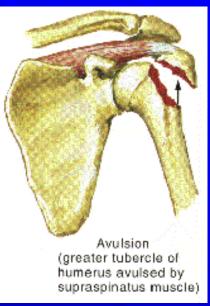




 C: Comminution / Pattern
 Greenstick Fracture – Usually in children, bone is partially fractured and partially bent (like bending a green stick).







 <u>Avulsion</u> – a piece of bone is torn, usually by a muscle tendon or a ligament.