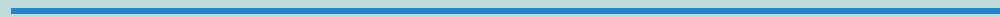


Bone Fractures



Classification

- Open vs. Closed
- Complete vs. Incomplete
- Displaced vs. Nondisplaced



Radius fracture

Causes

- Youth
 - Most result from trauma
- Elderly
 - Most often result from weakness and bone-thinning

Incomplete Greenstick

- Bone breaks incomplete
- One side of shaft breaks and other side bends
- Think of a stick that is very moist (green stick) that bends instead of snapping
- Common in kids



L AP



Linear

- Fissured
- Break is parallel with axis of bone



Comminuted

- Bone broken into 3 or more fragments
- Common with fragile bones
- Patella, bottom of tibia and fibula





Transverse

- Complete and displaced
- Perpendicular
- In break





Oblique

- Break at angle
- Complete, displaced





Spiral

- Twisted, not just broken at angle
- Common sports fracture



Avulsion

- Fracture near location of insertion of tendon or ligament on bone
- Piece of bone is chipped off



Compression

- Bone is crushed
- Common in bones with osteoporosis

- Vertebra



Depression

- Broken bone is pressed inward
- Typical in skull



Other fractures

- Potts Fracture
 - athletes
- Colles Fracture
 - Fracture happened, but circumstances should not have broken bone
 - Could lead to other
 - Case history leads to bones being more fragile than usual

Pott's fracture →



Treatment

- Immobilization with cast or traction
 - Depends on break severity, bone broken, and age of patient
- Reduction → realignment of broken bone
 - Closed skin: external manipulation
 - Open skin: internal surgery