Fractures

The breaking of a bone or cartilage

 Usually accompanies injury to surrounding tissue. Can be more serious than the fracture – severed artery, punctured lung etc.

Terms

 Compound fracture – broken bone protrudes through the skin.

 Closed or simple fracture – doesn't break the skin.

Types of fractures

 Complete – fracture line extends through the bone

 Incomplete – fracture line does not extend through bone Classified according to location or direction of fracture line in bone

Transverse – across

Oblique – angle

Longitudinal – lengthwise

Spiral - twist

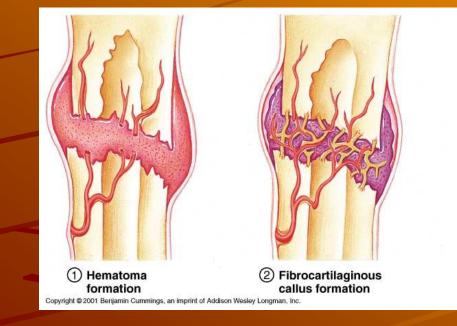
Specific Types

- Commuted Fracture more than 2 bone fragments.
- Pathologic Fracture occurs where bone disease was.
- Compression Fracture common in vertebrae, bones driven together
- Greenstick Fracture incomplete fracture of long bones, mostly in children
- Fatigue (stress) fracture metatarals, no trauma

Fracture type	Description and comments	Fracture type	Description and comments
Comminuted	Bone fragments into 3 or more pieces Particularly common in the aged, whose bones are more brittle	Epiphyseal	Epiphysis separates from the diaphysis along the epiphyseal plate Tends to occur where cartilage cells an dying and calcification of the matrix is occuring

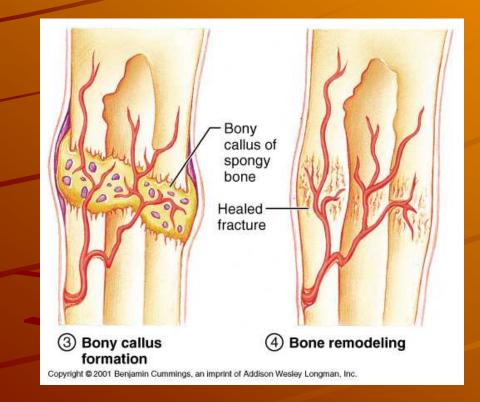
TABLE 6.2	Common Types of Fractures			
Fracture type	Description and comments	Fracture type	Description and comments	
Compression	Bone is crushed Common in porous bones (i.e., osteoporotic bones) subjected to extreme trauma, i.e., as in a fall	Greenstick	Bone breaks incompletely, much in the way a green twig breaks. Only one side of the shaft breaks; the other side bends Common in children, whose bones have relatively more organic matrix and are more flexible than those o adults	
Depressed	Broken bone portion is pressed inward Typical of skull fracture	Spiral	Ragged break occurs when exces sive twisting forces are applied to a bone Common sports fracture	
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Healing of a fracture



1. blood clot forms

- fibroblasts & capillaries grow into clot
- 3. dense fibrous tissue forms (fibers & cartilage)



 4. Cancellous (spongy) bone forms (bony callus)
5. compact bone forms.

 Best healing occurs when ends of bone are fit closely together.