ZOOM CALL NOTES 3/5/19

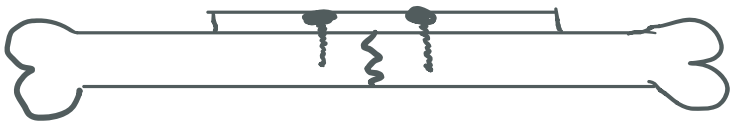
- Google Slides presentation of procedures
  - Chenning - absent

FOR RADIUS FRACTURE:

- Compression plating - correct approach
- Just place patient in correct position
  - Henry approach
- Complexity - focus on reduction & plate fixation
- When showing radius shaft, have a pop-up anatomy quiz for the muscles in the forearm
  - very important
- Contour plate - needs to happen - important step

  - Overall procedure steps:
    - pick plate
    - Contour plate
    - fix
    - compression
    - prevent rotation (2 screws)

- Picking plate - can be simple, just a rectangular plate. Can choose 2-hole, 6-hole, 3-hole

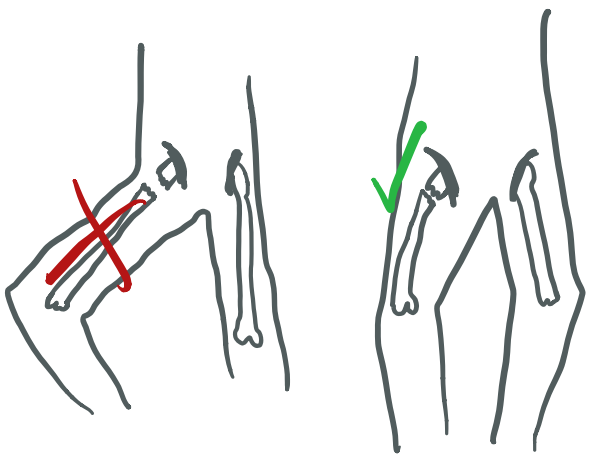


- Compression - close the fracture
  - screw to compress

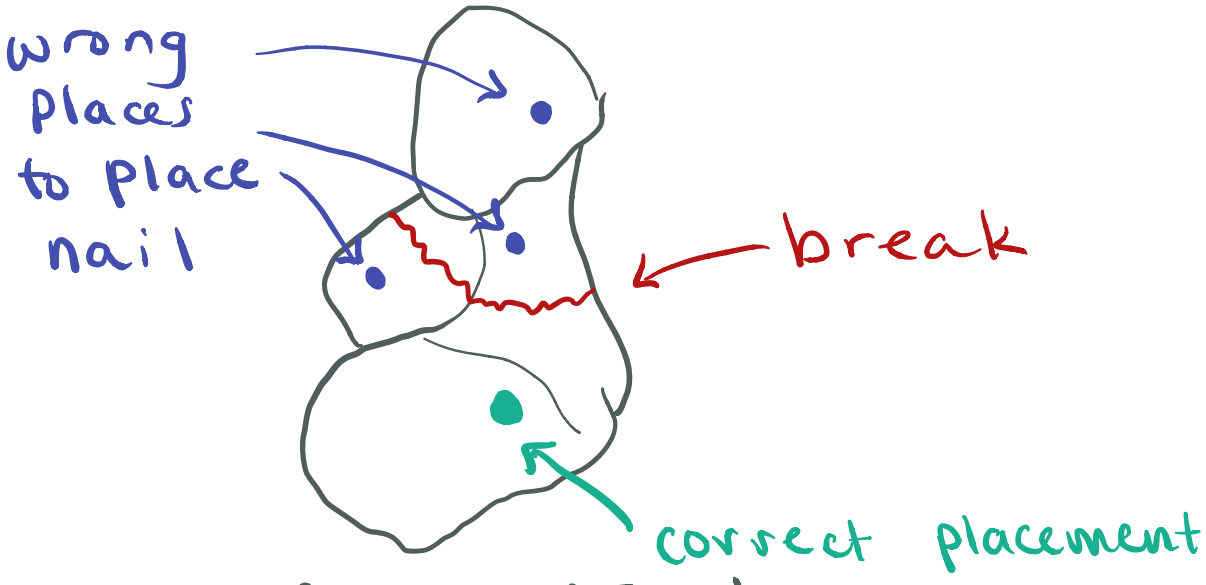
- No check for osteosynthesis - frowned upon

FOR HIP FRACTURE:

- Trochanter injury
  - specific: Pertrochanteric, simple
- Nailing Technique
  - hip replacement will be incorrect approach,
    - found under Subcapital, displaced
- Preparation - can just show patient in correct position, but it's not important
  - most important detail is to ensure leg is pulled in to reduce the fracture



- Determine entry point for nail
  - we don't need to be too specific, just show dots on the bone and have player choose best location, it wouldn't be on the neck or head...



- GUIDE WIRE INSERTION
  - just general location, 4 dots (above)
  - pushes wire down bone (magically happens)

- No drilling - just magically happens
- Nail insertion
  - give choice of short vs. long nail
  - long nail is correct answer
  - skip choosing measurements (too much detail)
  - reduction aids are not necessary

- positioning is important, but only need to ensure it is centered about the bone

- can use blade or screw
- don't need to measure
- don't need to drill
- distal locking - interlock screw

Main Steps in Procedure:

1. Position
2. Reduce
3. Pick starting point
4. Insert guide wire
5. Pass guide wire through bone
6. Insert nail over guide wire
7. remove guide wire