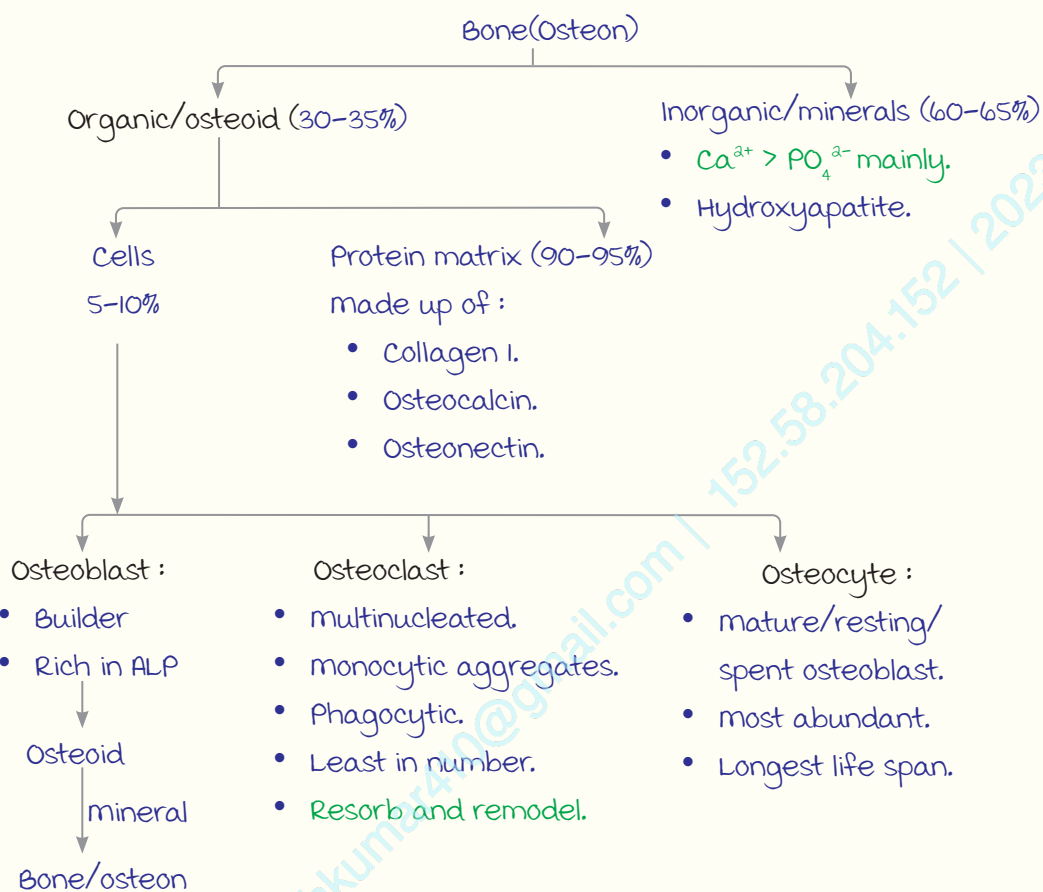


ORTHOPAEDICS REVISION 1

----- Active space -----

Basics of Bone

00:00:14



Note : meniscus → Type I collagen.
Hyaline cartilage → Type 2 collagen.

Bone markers :

Formation markers	Breakdown markers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procollagen I. Osteocalcin. Osteonectin. ALP (Alkaline phosphatase). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydroxy proline. Hydroxy lysine. N & C telopeptide. TRAP (Tartrate resistant acid phosphatase).

----- Active space -----

Layers of growth plate (Physis) :

Growth occurs from epiphysis to metaphysis.

- Germinal layer (most important).
- Proliferative layer.
- Hypertrophic layer (weakest layer).
- Calcification layer.
- Ossification layer.

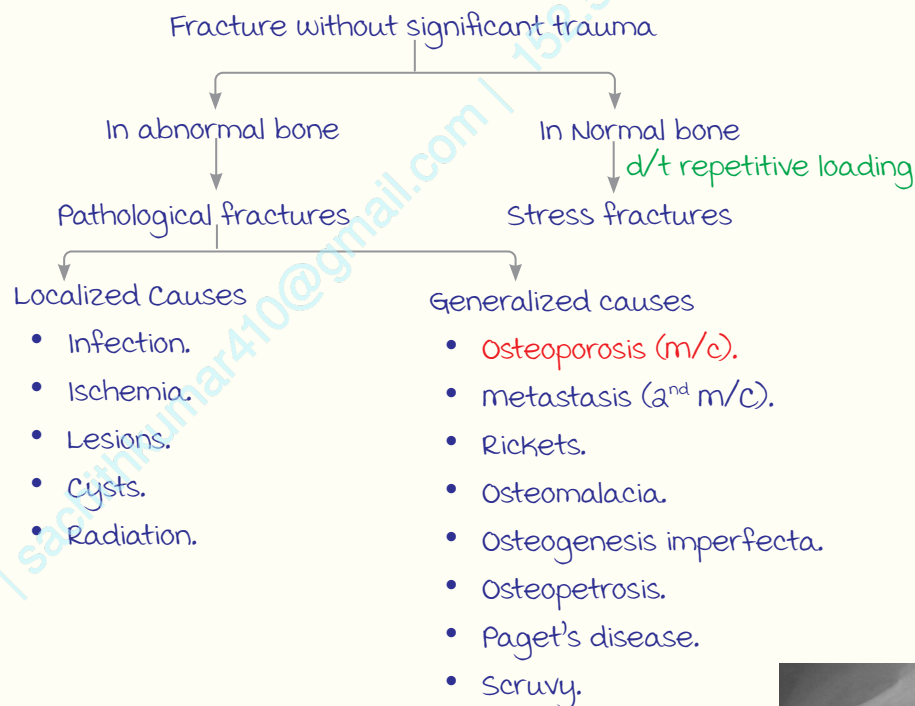
Fracture

00:05:09

Breach or a break in the continuity of the cortex of bone.

Dx :

- Clinically : Abnormal bone movement.
- Radiologically : Discontinuity on X-ray.

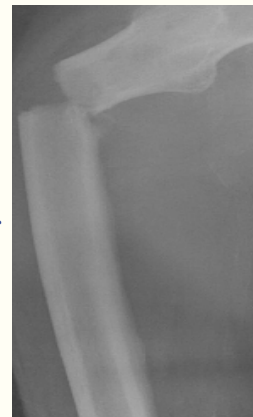


Pathological fracture :

c/f : Pain before fracture.

- m/c cause of osteoporosis.
- m/c bone to fracture in osteoporosis : Spine > Hip > Collé's.
- m/c cause in young age : metastasis (m/c proximal femur > Spine).

Mirel's criteria ≥ 8 : Requires prophylactic fixation of fracture.



Banana type of pathological fracture

Stress fracture :

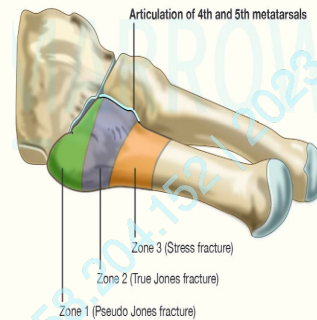
D/t repetitive abnormal loading.

C/f :

- Pain after activity & point tenderness.
- LL > UL.
- ↑ Intensity and frequency of activity.
- m/c bone for stress fracture : Tibia.
- m/c bone in foot is metatarsal (2nd > 3rd meta-tarsal neck > Shaft #/march #).
- IOC : MRI (X-ray +ve only after 2-3 weeks).
- IOC for multiple stress # : Bone scan.
- Rx : Immobilization with rest.



----- Active space -----



Robert Jones fracture
Base of 5th metatarsal #

Fracture healing

00:11:49

Primary healing	Secondary healing
Direct healing.	Indirect healing.
No callus seen.	Callus d/t micromovement at fracture site.
Result of absolute stability	Result of relative stability.

Stages of healing :

Stages	Features
1. Hematoma (2-3 days)	Bleeding at # site : Fibroblast aggregation by chemotactic factors.
2. Granulation (2-3 wks)	Fibroblasts matures into osteoblast.
3. Callus (2-3 months)	Osteoid with less Ca^{2+} .
4. Consolidation (2-3 yrs)	Woven bone : Rigid callus with irregular collagen.
5. Remodeling (> 3yrs)	Lamellar bone replaces woven bone.

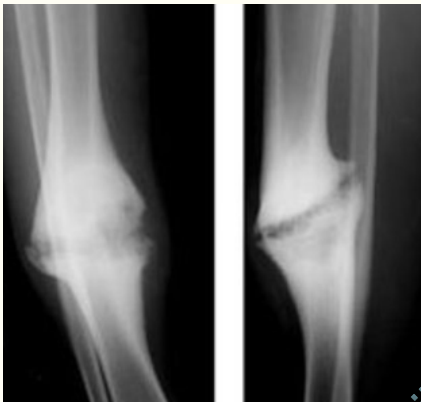



Callus

First radiologically visible stage of fracture healing : **Callus (at 3 wks)**.

----- Active space -----

Non-union :**m/c cause :** Improper immobilization.**Types :**

Hypertrophic non union	Atrophic non union
Biology is good	Abnormal biology i.e. infections, ischemia.
D/t improper immobilization	Immobilization may be good.
Exuberant callus present.	No callus.
Rx : Immobilize	Rx : Autologous bone grafting (m/c site of harvesting : Iliac crest)
	

malunion :

healed in anatomically abnormal position.

Rx : Osteotomy.



Gun stock deformity (Supracondylar # malunion)

Abnormal outcomes of fracture :

malunion	Non union
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clavicle (m/c). Supracondylar Humerus. Colle's. Intertrochanteric (Extra capsular) femur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower 1/3rd Tibia (m/c). Lateral condyle humerus. Scaphoid. Neck of femur (Intracapsular). Neck of Talus.

Avascular necrosis

00:19:26

----- Active space -----

AVN

↓

Traumatic Non-Traumatic

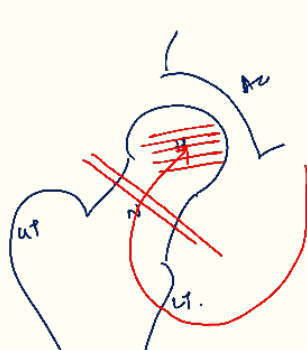
m/c cause : Idiopathic (non-traumatic).

m/c association : Steroid administration.

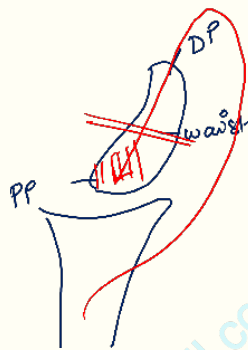
m/c Site : Head of femur (m/c) > Proximal pole of scaphoid > Body of Talus.

Other causes : Alcohol abuse, Perthes disease, sickle cell disease, Gaucher's, Caisson disease.

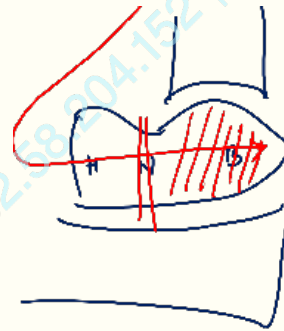
IOC : MRI.



Neck of femur # : Head of femur AVN



Waist of Scaphoid # : Proximal pole of scaphoid AVN



Neck of Talus # : Body of talus AVN



Fracture management

00:24:55

Displacement : Described in relation to distal fragment.

