

Granulation tissue/connective tissue

Next the hematoma changes to granulation tissue, and then connective tissue develops from the granulation tissue (**Fig 1.3.3-3c**). The maturation of this granulation tissue results in increased stiffness. The elongation to rupture is found to be between 5% and 17%. Fibrous tissue is found in areas where tensile forces act, while, according to Pauwels, cartilage is formed in zones of hydrostatic pressure.

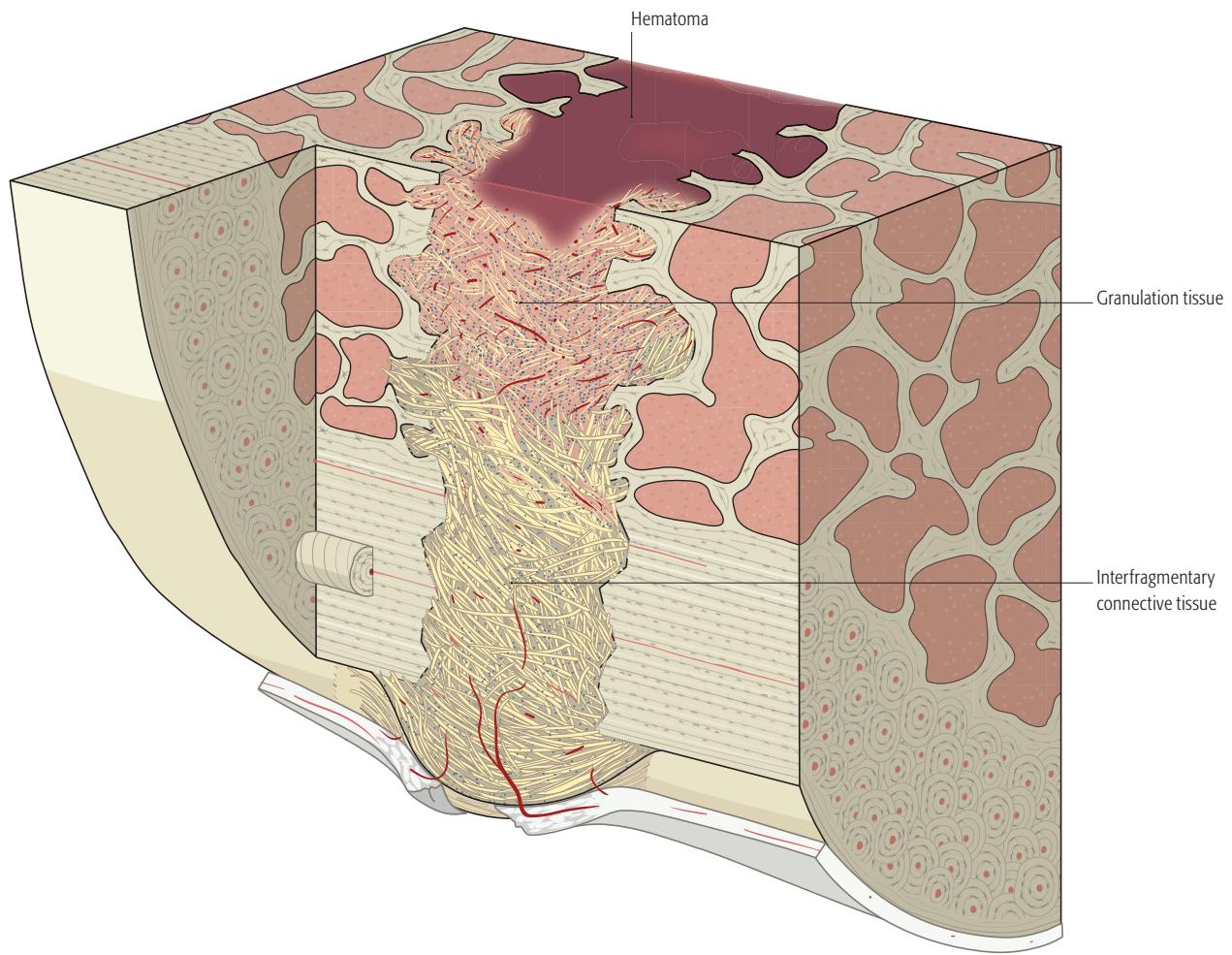


Fig 1.3.3-3c Same section of (a) as in (b). Secondary bone healing, phase 2: granulation tissue and connective tissue replacing the hematoma in the fracture gap.

Fibrocartilage

The next step is the development of fibrocartilage (**Fig 1.3.3-3d**) which, with further development, becomes mineralized cartilage which then is replaced by woven bone and finally

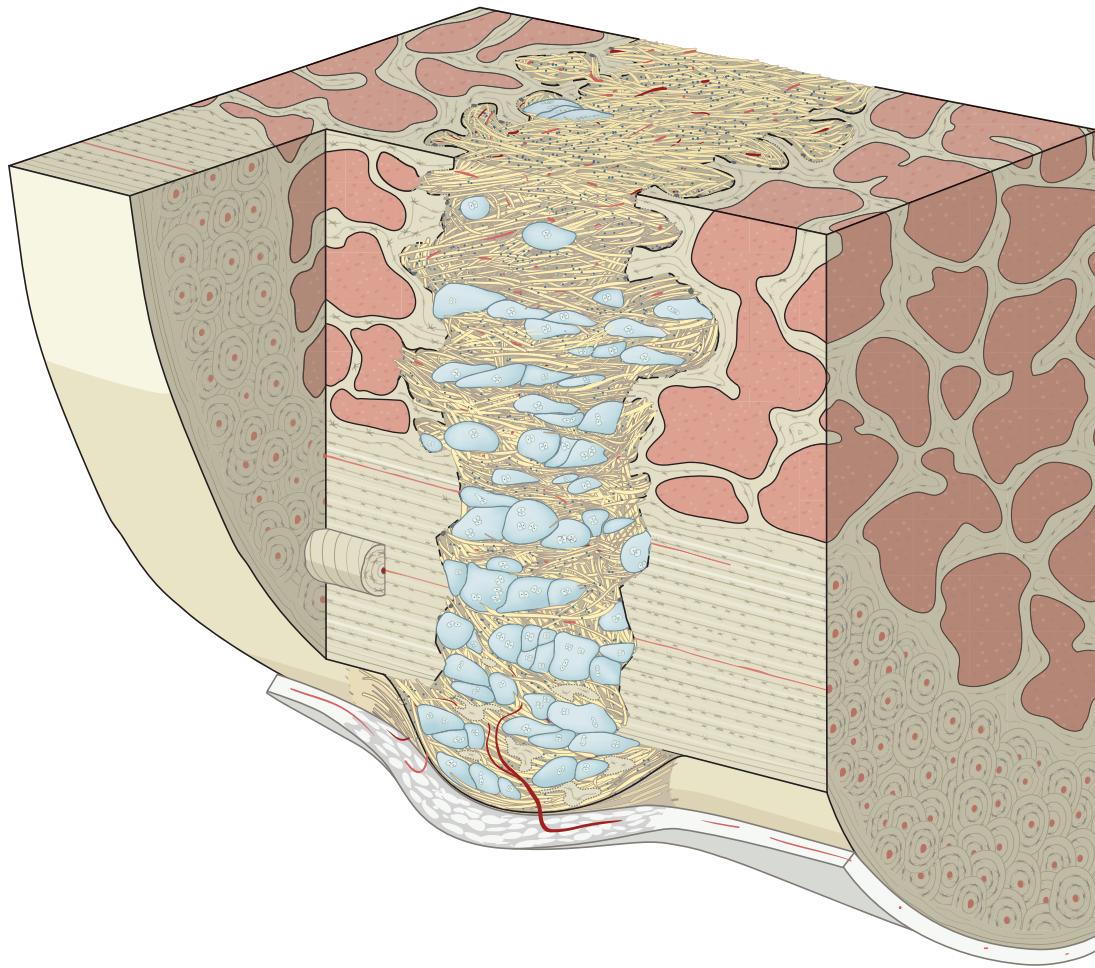


Fig 1.3.3-3d Same section of (a) as in (b). Secondary bone healing, phase 3: fibrocartilage replacing the connective tissue in the fracture gap.