Clavicle Fractures What I do....

Steve Kane, MD Chairman, AMC Ortho Residency

Clavicle

Clavicular fractures account for 5% to 10% of all fractures and 35% to 45% of shoulder girdle injuries
Traditionally, this was a non op case unless open or with vascular issues

New rules cite greater than 2 cm shortened and 100% displaced or Z configuration

Floating shoulder





Standard Views

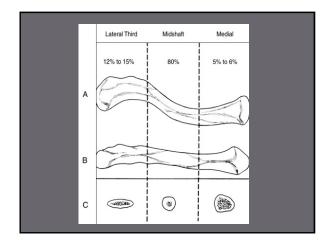
AP view of the clavicle

 45° cephalic tilt view to evaluate superior/inferior or

 45° caudal tilt view to better evaluate displacement in the AP







Clavicle Classification

- 1. Classification of lateral-third clavicular fractures is based on the integrity of the <u>coracoclavicular</u> ligament complex.
- 2. Midshaft fractures present with varying amounts of displacement and comminution.
- 3. Medial fractures are classified according to displacement and involvement of the SC joint

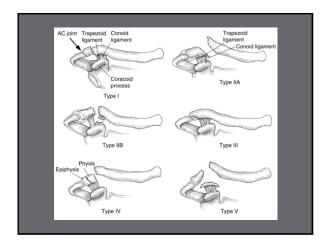
- Medial clavicular fractures
 - Nonsurgical Most medial clavicular fractures are nondisplaced or minimally displaced and can be treated nonsurgically.
 - Surgical Significant displacement of medial clavicular fractures, particularly posterior displacement into the lower neck or mediastinum, warrants consideration of ORIF.

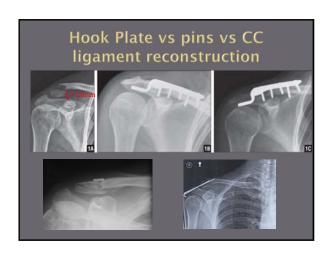
Complications are the same as for posterior SC joint dislocation and if you are going in there, you might want to do it in a place where a thoracic surgeon can bail you out.

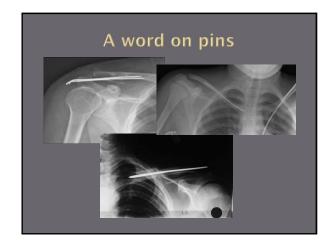
Lateral-third clavicular fractures

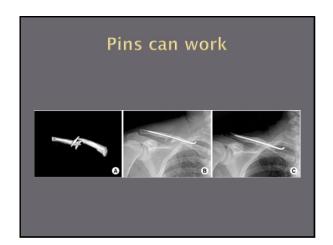
- Nonsurgical treatment is appropriate for all nondisplaced or minimally displaced fractures.
 Complications Nonunion is common with nonsurgical treatment if dissociated from coracoid.

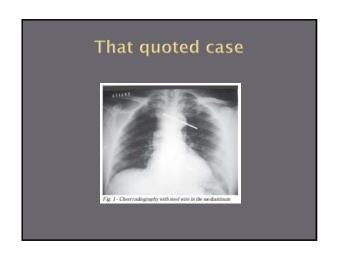
Indications—Surgical treatment is considered for displaced type II fractures because there is a high incidence of nonunion.





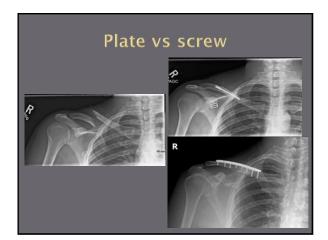






Midshaft Clavicle

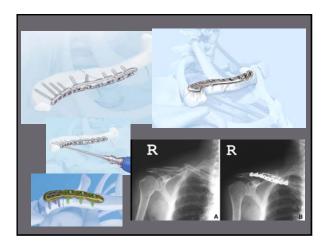
- Surgery is indicated for open midshaft clavicular fractures or fractures with subclavian neurovascular injuries. Relative indications for surgery include skin compromise or tenting, and a displaced midshaft clavicular fracture associated with a scapular neck fracture or double disruption of the shoulder suspensory mechanism.
- Displacement of midshaft clavicular fractures correlates with healing rate. Recent studies show that fractures with 100% displacement and 2 cm of shortening do better with ORIF.
- For displaced midshaft clavicular fractures associated with flail chest, surgery facilitates pulmonary care.

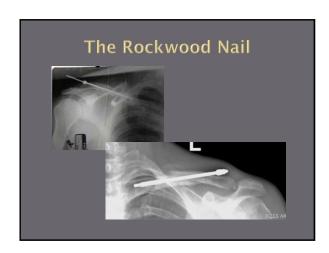


Plates More stable Comminution OK (lag in small fragments) Thin females hate their scars and plate prominence (30-40 % request removal) Infections are a nightmare (5%)

Top or Front Clavicle Plating

- Front to back safer for drilling around the subclavian artery and plexus
- Top plates are mechanically stronger
- Locking plates helpful for the poor bone quality found laterally
- □ Lag screw very effective when it can be employed.
- Plates best for comminuted patterns....in my opinion











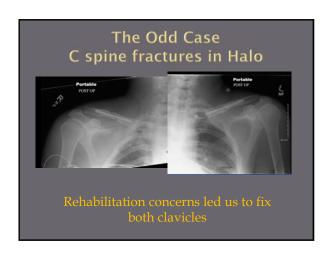












Final Points

- Have a defendable and well thought out reason to fix which includes comorbidities, expectations and risks
- Discuss scars with patient, particularly women
- Non unions (1-2%) are not uncommon and once you go down that road, it isn't an easy recovery
- Beware of adhesive capsulitis, pneumothorax.
- Neurological injury is 3%

Thanks

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