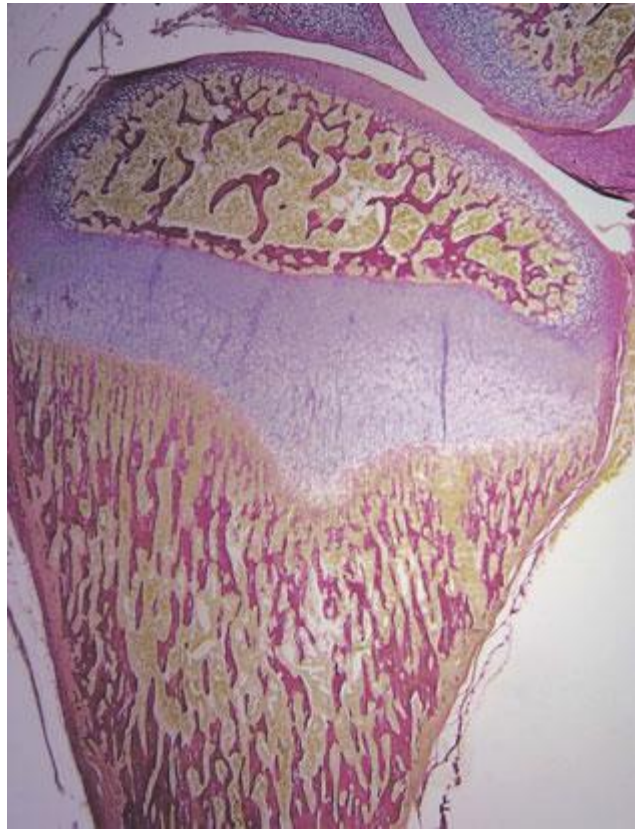


EPIPHYSEAL FRACTURES AND COMMON FRACTURES IN CHILDREN

Babalola om

Peculiarity of fracture in children

- Fracture heals faster, 2X
- Non-union is rare
- Mal-union is not rare
- Incomplete fracture – buckle, green-stick
- Minimal displacement – periosteal thickness
- Epiphyseal fractures





Salter-Harris classification



Physeal injuries

Type 1 – separation of the epiphysis – which usually occurs in infants but is also seen at puberty as a slipped femoral epiphysis.

Type 2 – **fracture through the physis and metaphysis** – is the commonest; it occurs in older children and **seldom results in abnormal growth**.

Type 3 – an **intra-articular fracture of the epiphysis** – needs accurate reduction to restore the joint surface.

Type 4 – **splitting of the physis and epiphysis** – damages the articular surface and may also cause abnormal growth; if it is displaced it needs open reduction.

Type 5 – **crushing of the physis** – may look benign but ends in arrested growth.





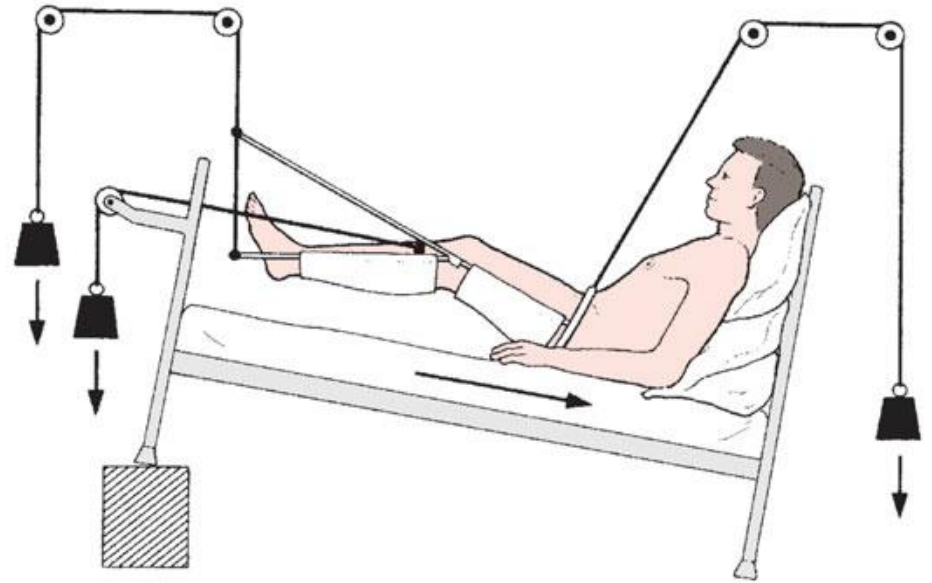
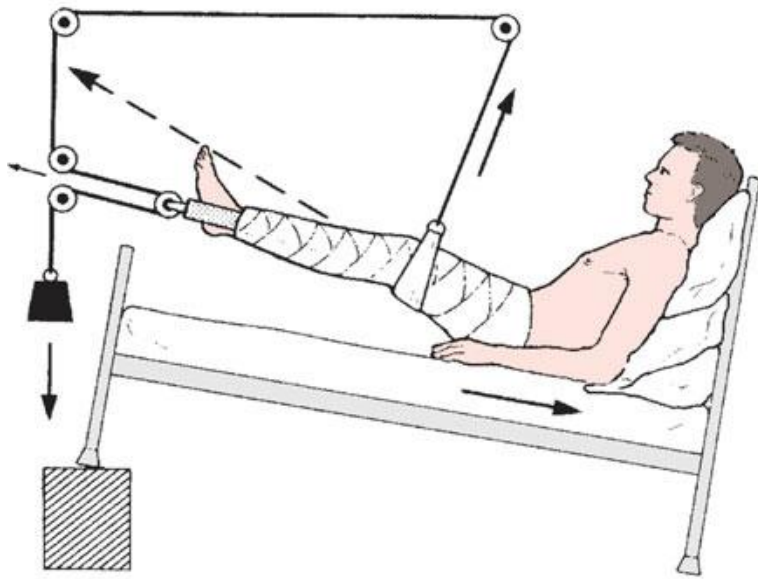


Complications of epiphyseal injury

- Limb length discrepancy
- Angular deformity

Common fractures

- Clavicle
- Supracondylar fractures
- Forearm fractures
- Colle's fracture
- SUFE
- Femoral fractures
- Tibia fractures











Supracondylar paed fracture



Cubitus varus



Forearm fracture



