### FRACTURE CLASSIFICATION

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## **FRACTURE**

A fracture is a break in the continuity of hard tissue like bone, cartilage etc

#### **ETIOLOGY**

1) Extrinsic

2) Intrinsic

#### Extrinsic cause

- 1) Indirect trauma:-Bending force.
- 2) Direct trauma. Tensional force.

1) Muscular Contraction:-

Intrinsic cause

Avulsion fracture.

Shearing force.

2) Pathological fracture:-

Compressive force.

-bone tumors & cysts.

-Osteoporosis.

-Localized bone infection (osteomyelltis).

-Osteoporosis caused by prolonged fixation .

### **CLASSIFICATION OF FRACTURE**

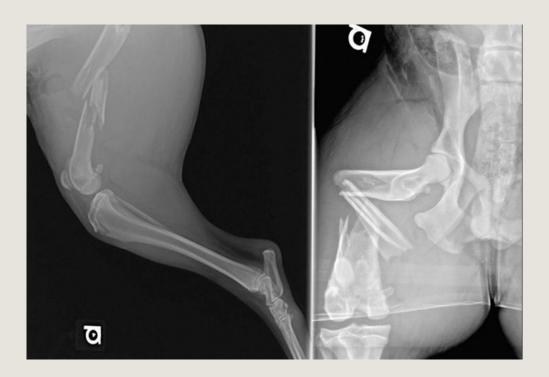
On the basis of communication of fractured site to the environment.

- 1) Simple fracture (Close fracture):- The fracture site does not communicate with the environment.
- 2) Compound fracture ( Open fracture):- A fracture which is communication with an open wound on the skin .





3) Complicated fracture: A closed fracture in which there is considerable injury to important neighbouring vessels or nerves or accompanied by the opening of a joint or vascular cavity.



# On the basis of extent of bond damage. 3 types

- 1) Incomplete fracture: Fracture which does not extended through complete thickness of the bone.
- ❖ Greenstick fracture:- In such fractures, the cortex opposite to the bending force fractures completely, while the cortex under the force remain intact. Fracture occures in young animal.

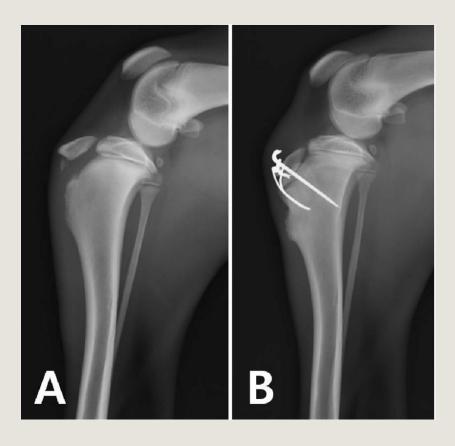
#### ❖Fissured fracture:- fissure (crack)

- -In fissured fracture there is a direct trauma applied to a bone is not sufficient to cause a complete fracture, fissure line will occur.
- -The fissure formed in one cortex of the bone & generally the periosteum remains intact.
  - -The fissure line may be longitudinal, transverse or oblique.

- Splintered or Partial fracture: When splinters of bone are separated from the main bone .Ex- Fire arms.
- \* Subperiosteal (Intraperiosteal) fracture:- A fracture of the cortical bone without rupture of the periosteum.
- Deferred fracture:- In which separation of fragments occurs only after a varying period after incident due to subsequent violence, strain or concussion .Ex- Broken back is horse.
- 2) A Complete fracture: It is a fracture in which the bone is broken completely through its thickness.
- Single fracture:- When the bone is broken at one place only.
- Double fracture: When there are two fracture in the same bone.
- Multiple fracture :- when there are two fractures in the same bone.
- Comminuted fracture:- At least three fracture lines inter connect each other at one point.

#### 3) Avulsion fracture :-

The tearing of bony prominences (like tuberasity) by forcible pull of its tendinous or muscular attachments.



## Based on the portion of the bone involved

- 1) Diaphysary fracture :- A fracture involving the diaphysis (shaft) of a long bone.
- 2) Epiphysary fracture:- (Epiphysary separation) :- Fracture at the junction of the epiphysis & shaft of the bone.
- This type of fracture common in young animals (whom the calcification of epiphysis is incomplete).

Ex- Proximal end of tibia in calves.

Distal end of femur of dogs.

3) Supracondyle fracture: - A fracture above the condyle.

Ex:- Supracondylar fracture of humerus.

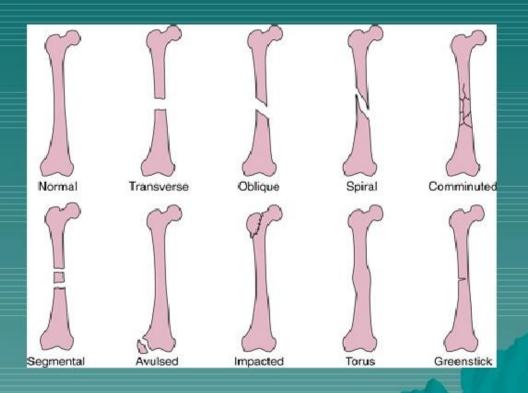
4) Condyloid fracture (Condylar fracture):- A fracture in which small fragments including the condyle is separated from the bone.

Ex- Condyloid fractures of humerous, femur etc

- 5) Transcondylar fracture: A fracture of the humerus or femur in which the line of fracture is at the level of the condyles.
- 6) Intercondylar fracture :- A fracture between the condyles of the humerus.
- 7) Pertrochanteric fracture: Fracture of the femur passing through the greater trochanter.
- 8) Transcervical fracture :- Fracture through the neck of the femur.
- 9) Periarticular fracture: When the bone is fractured close to its articulating extremity without extending into the joint, a periarticular fracture results.

- 10) Articular fracture ( joint fracture):- Fracture involving the articular surface of a bone.
- 11) Extracapsular fracture :- A fracture near a joint but not entering with in the joint capsule.
- 12) Intercapsular fracture :- A fracture with in the joint capsule.

# Types of Bone Fractures

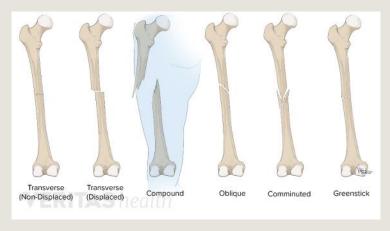


## Depending on the direction of the fracture

- 1) Transverse fracture :- A fracture at right angles to the axis of the bone.
- 2) Longitudinal fracture :- A fracture extending in a longitudinal direction.

Ex- "split pastern" in horse.

- 3) Oblique fracture :- A break in a bone extending in an oblique direction.
- 4) Spiral fracture :- A fracture which in a spiral direction.



# Depending on relation between the fragments in the fracture.

- 1) Torsion fracture :- A fracture in which one of the fragments has been twisted & separated.
- 2) Impacted fracture: Fracture in which one fragment is firmly driven into another or one bone is driven into the fracture site of another. Ex:-Head of femur being driven into a fractured acetabulum.
- 3) Dentate fracture :- A fracture in which the ends of the fragments are toothed & interlocked.
- 4) Riding fracture (Over- riding fracture):- A fracture in which fragments lie side by side, causing shortening of the limb.
- 5) Distracted fracture :- A fracture in which the fragments are separated by muscular pull. Ex- Fracture of olecranon.

## A FRACTURE COULD BE

- 1) Compression fracture: A fracture produced by compression, causing apparent reduction in the size of the bone due to pressure. Ex:- Some fracture occurring in cancellous bones like vertebrae.
- 2) Depressed fracture :- A fracture of the skull in which a fragment is depressed below the surface .
- 3) Colle's fracture :- Fracture of the distal end of radius. Abduction a paw is noticed in colle's fracture.
- 4) Pathological fracture (Spontaneous fracture, secondary fracture):- A fracture occurring due to a weakening of bone by disease & not due to trauma.
- 5) Congenital (Intrauterine) fracture:- Fracture of the bone of a foetus in the uterus.

# Salter-Harris-Physeal Fracture

