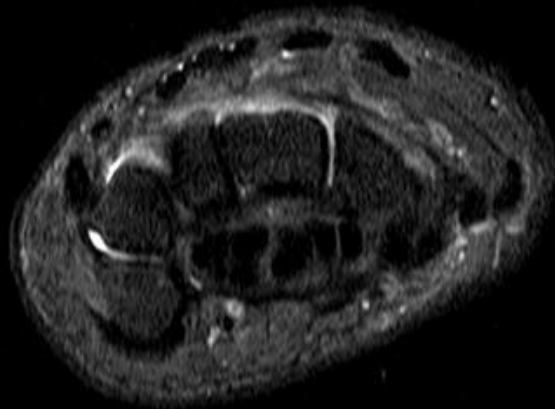
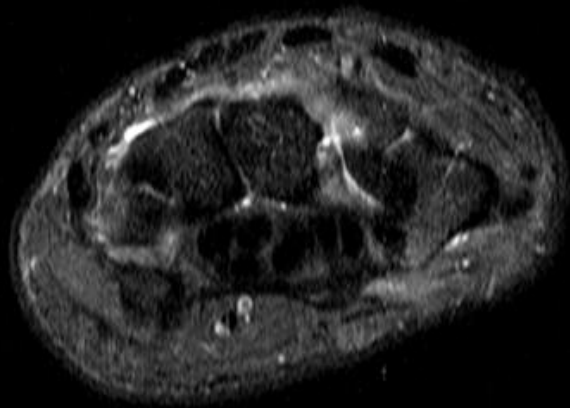
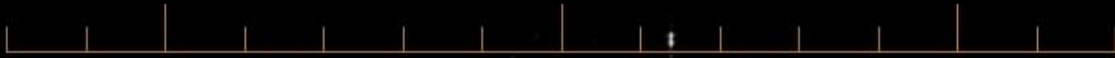
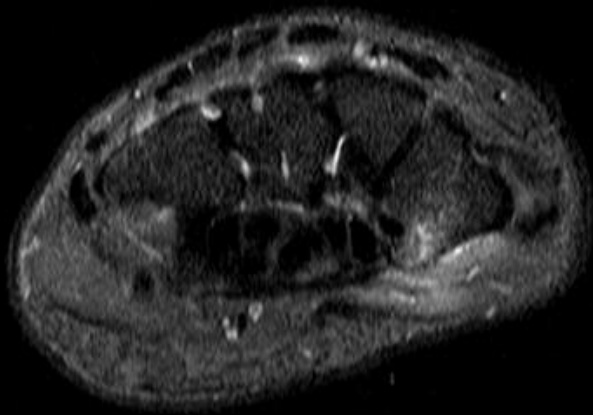


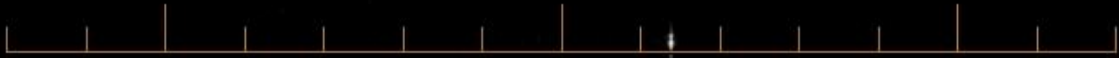
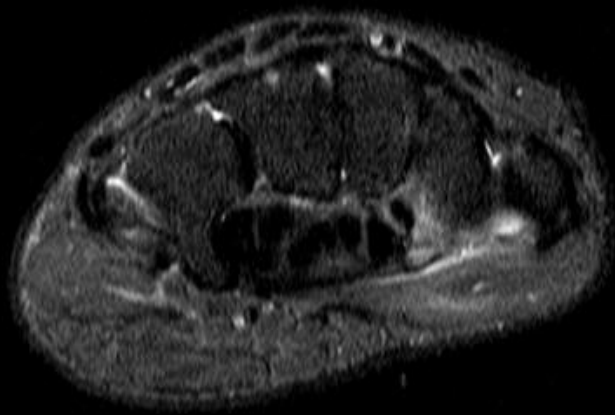


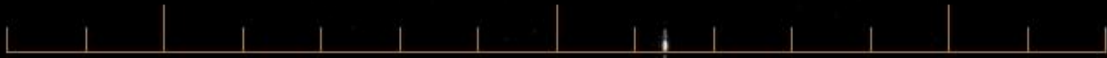
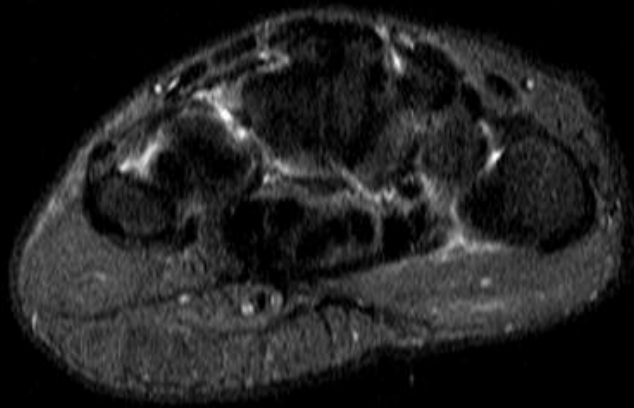
48 year old female s/p fall with 5 weeks of persistent radial-sided wrist pain despite negative radiographs

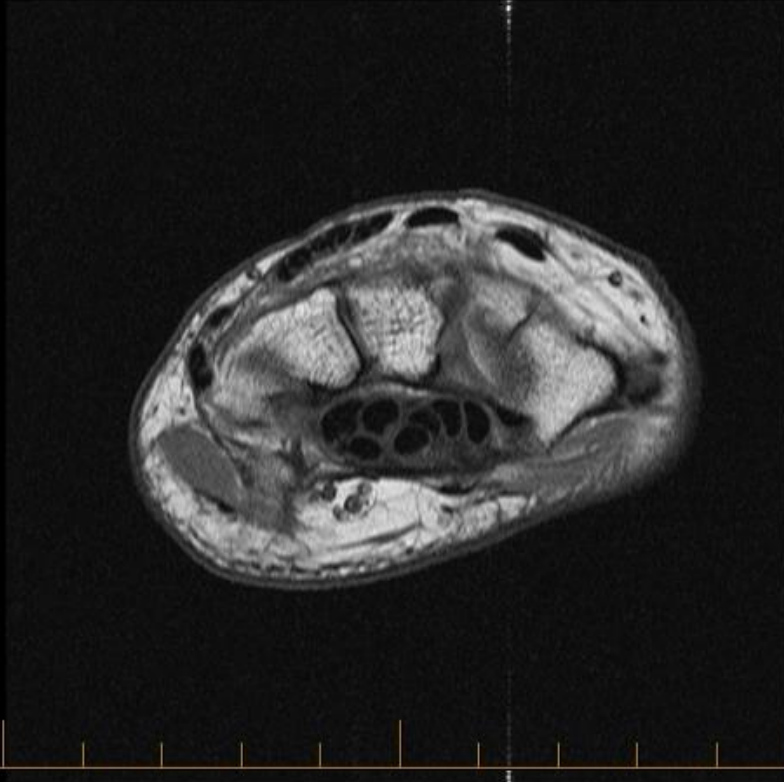


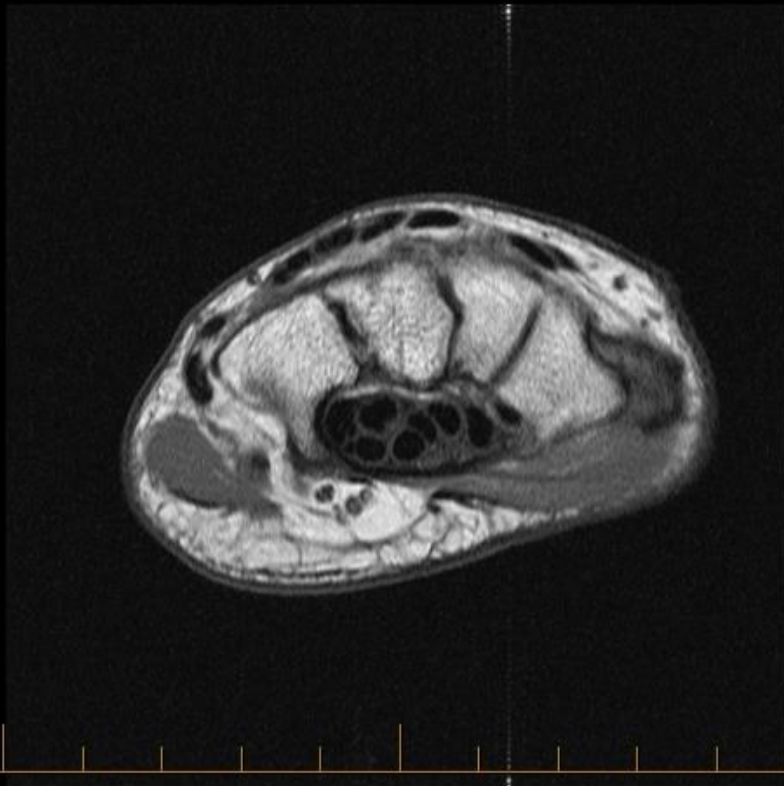


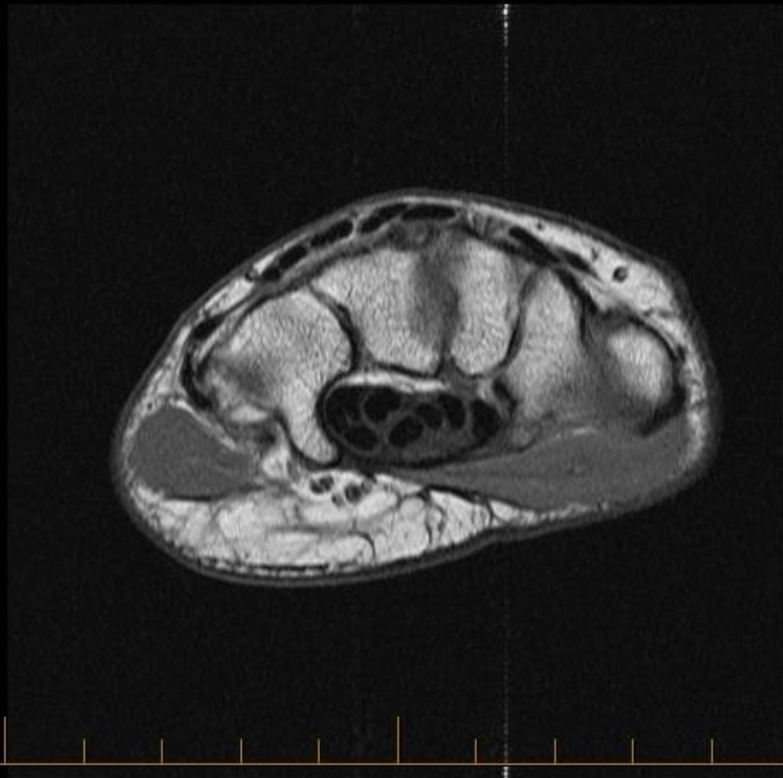


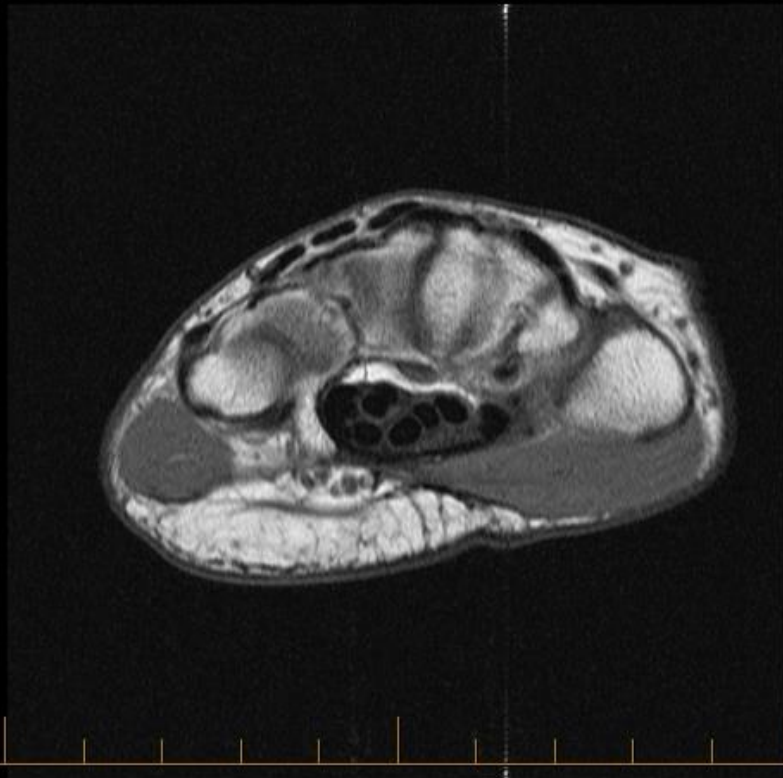








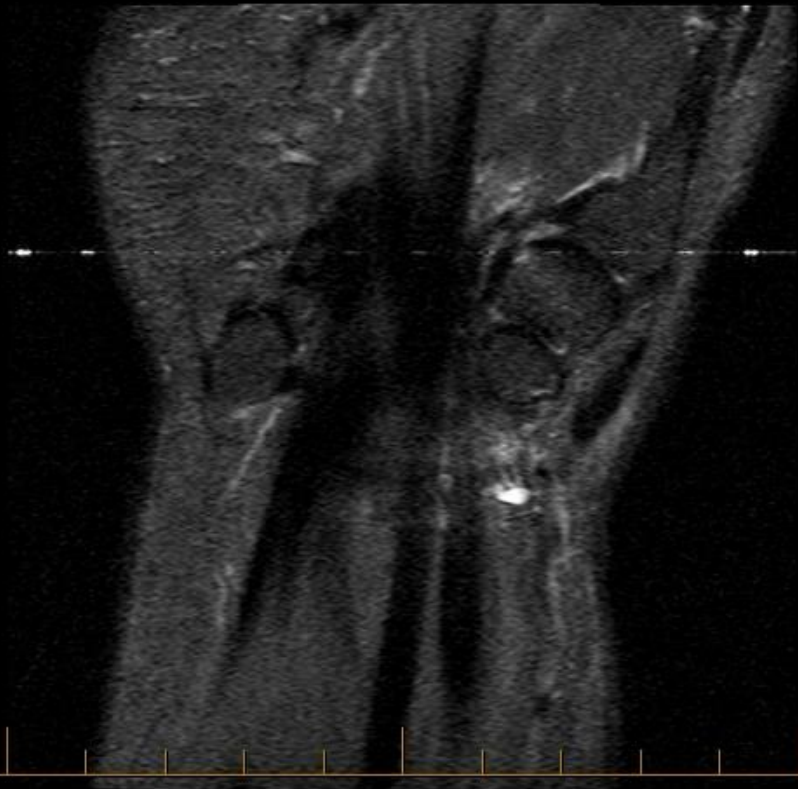






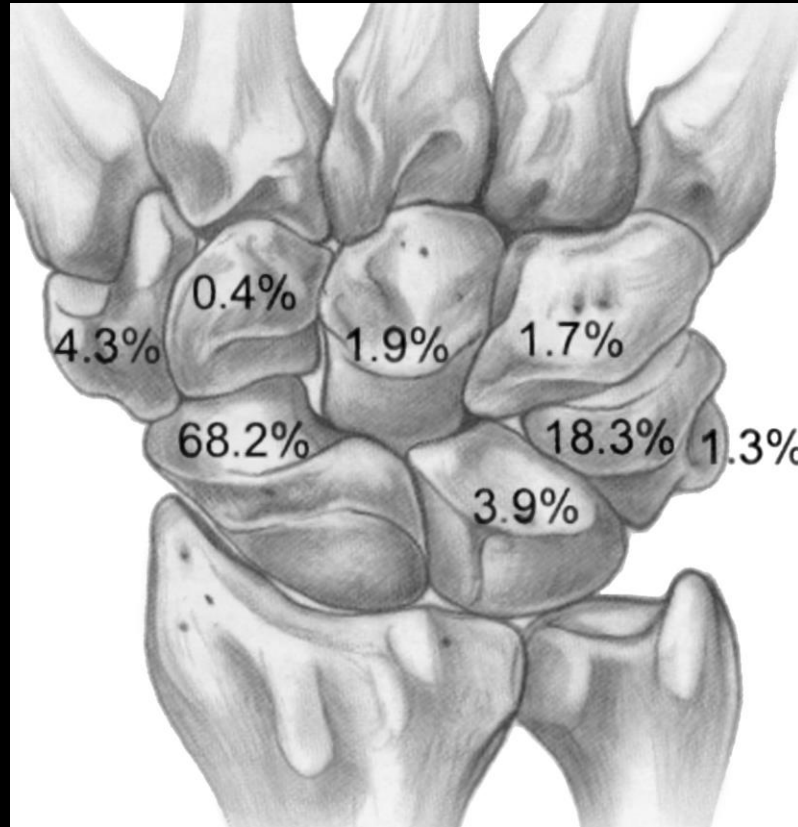






Trapezial Fractures

- Rare fracture of the wrist
 - Only 4% of carpal fractures



Trapezium Fractures

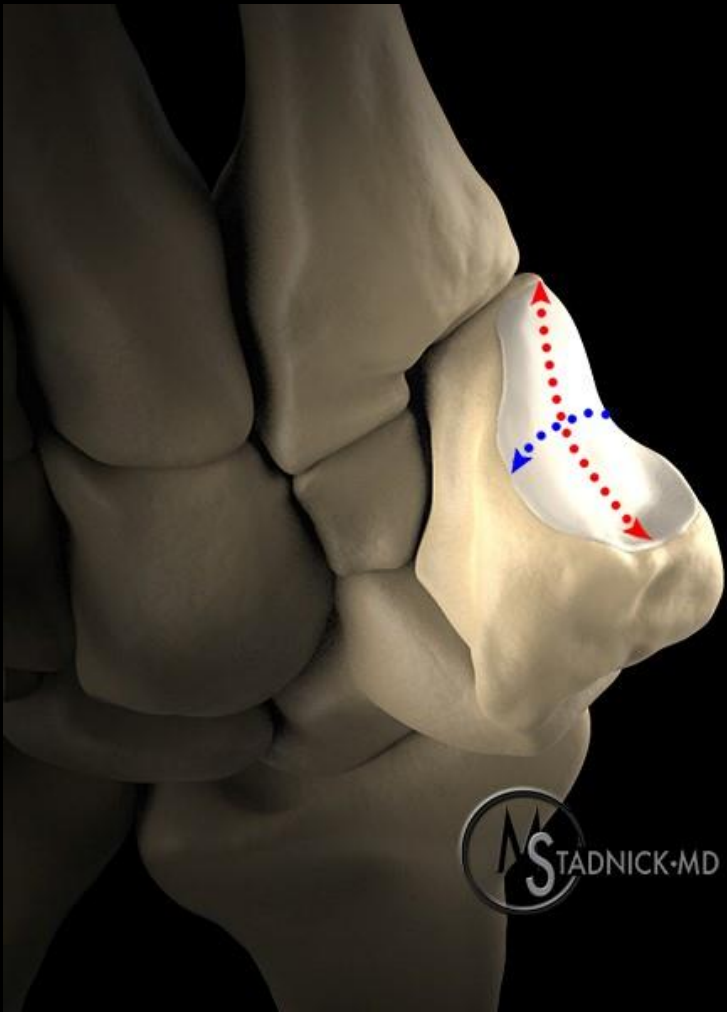
- Important to detect because the trapezium is key in grip and pinch
- Two main types:
 - Body fractures (more common)
 - Volar ridge
 - Avulsion fractures
 - Direct blow

Pertinent Anatomy

- Three articulations
 - Biconcave with 1st metacarpal
 - “Double saddle”
 - Allow flexion/extension and abduction/adduction
 - Slightly concave with scaphoid
 - Flat facet with the trapezoid
- Volar ridge
 - Attachment site of the transverse carpal ligament (flexor retinaculum)

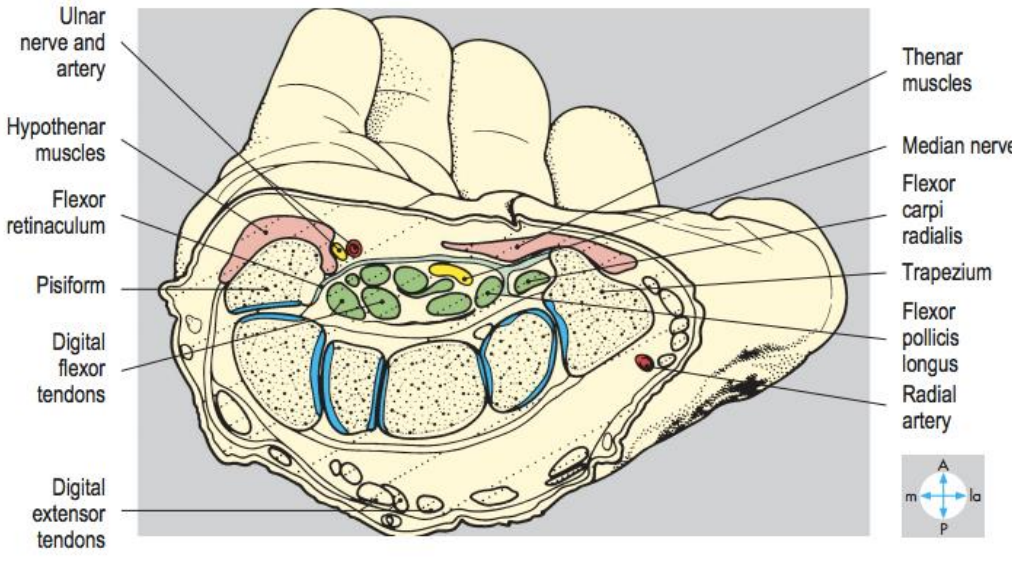
Pertinent Anatomy

- Vascular supply
 - Via the distal branches of the radial artery, greater dorsally
 - Rich intraosseous anastomosis
 - Osteonecrosis uncommon
 - Radial artery courses immediately dorsal



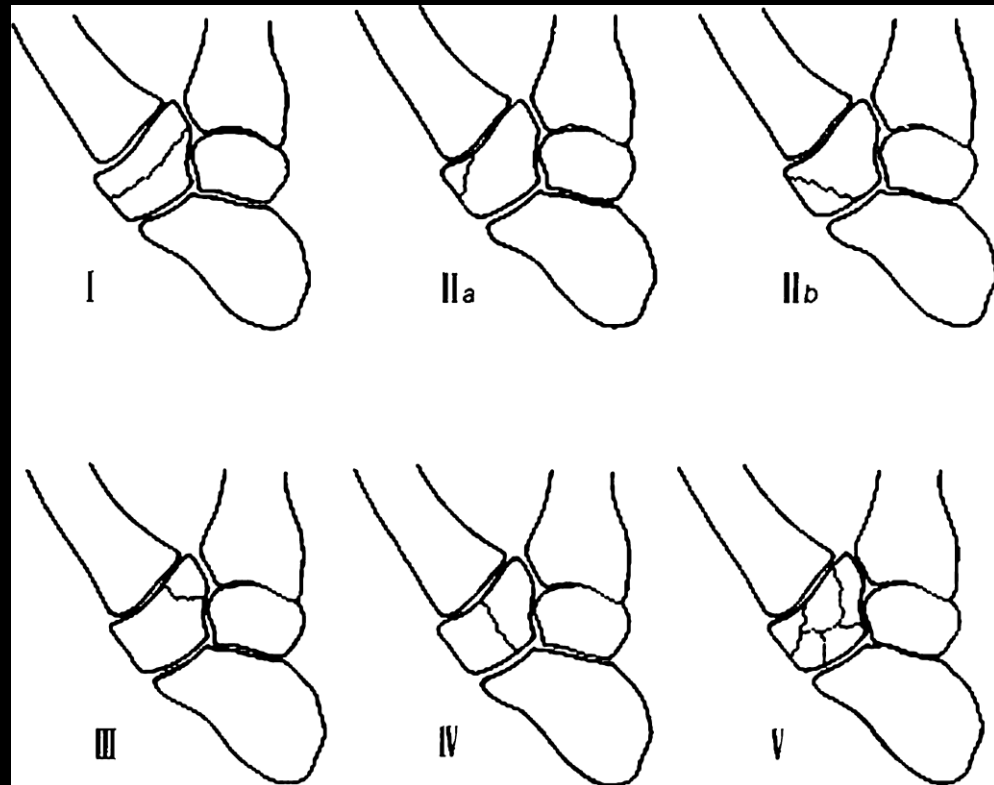
STADNICK·MD





Body Fractures

- Mechanism: Axially loading or shearing mechanisms across the first CMC joint
- Walker classified 5 types
- Most common: IV



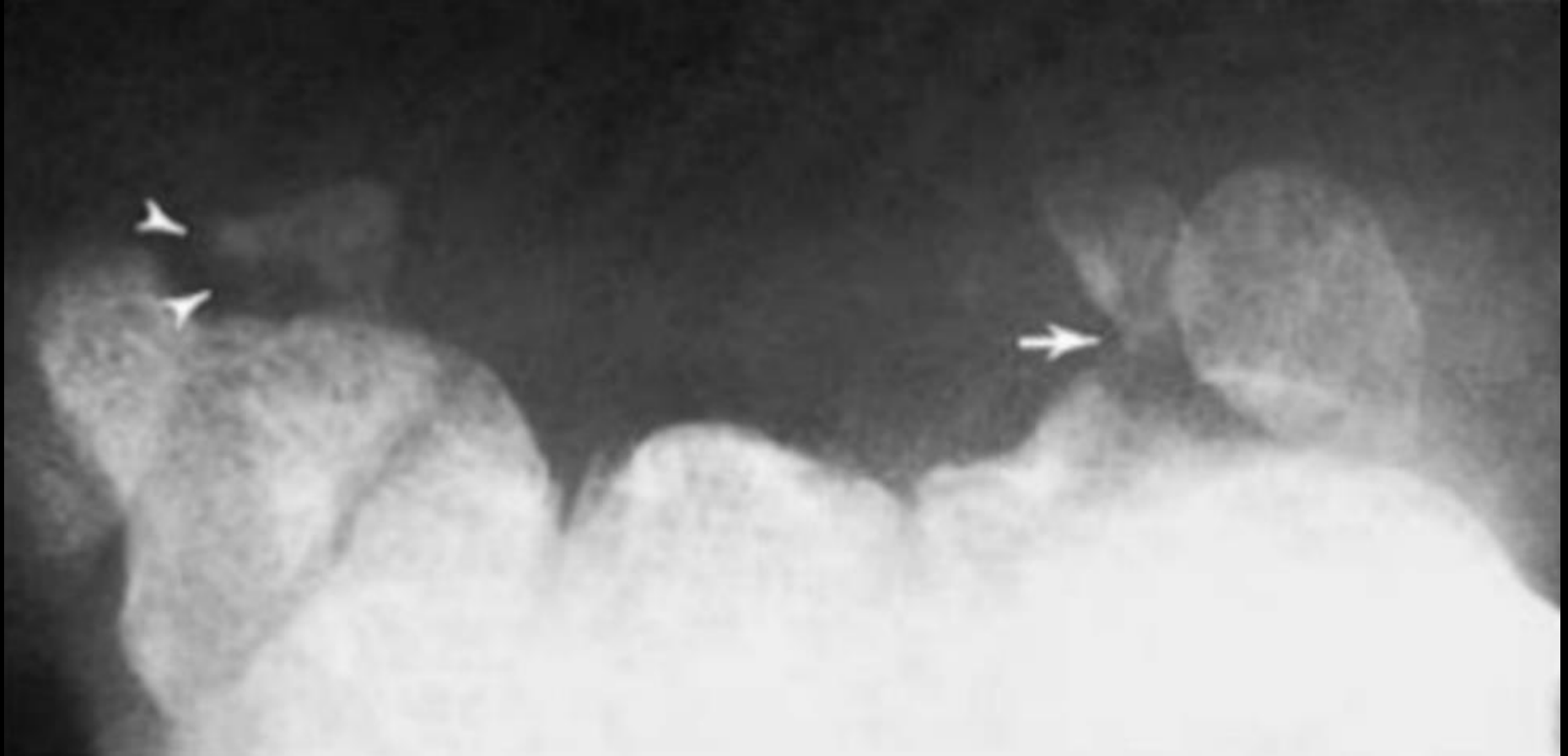
Volar Ridge Fractures

- Mechanism: FOOSH vs. less likely direct blow
- Usually avulsion of the transverse carpal ligament
- Two types:
 - Type I: base
 - Type II: tip
- Presents with pain in the thenar area
 - Can mimic a scaphoid fracture
 - If missed can lead to non-union (→ pain, median nerve irritation)

Evaluation

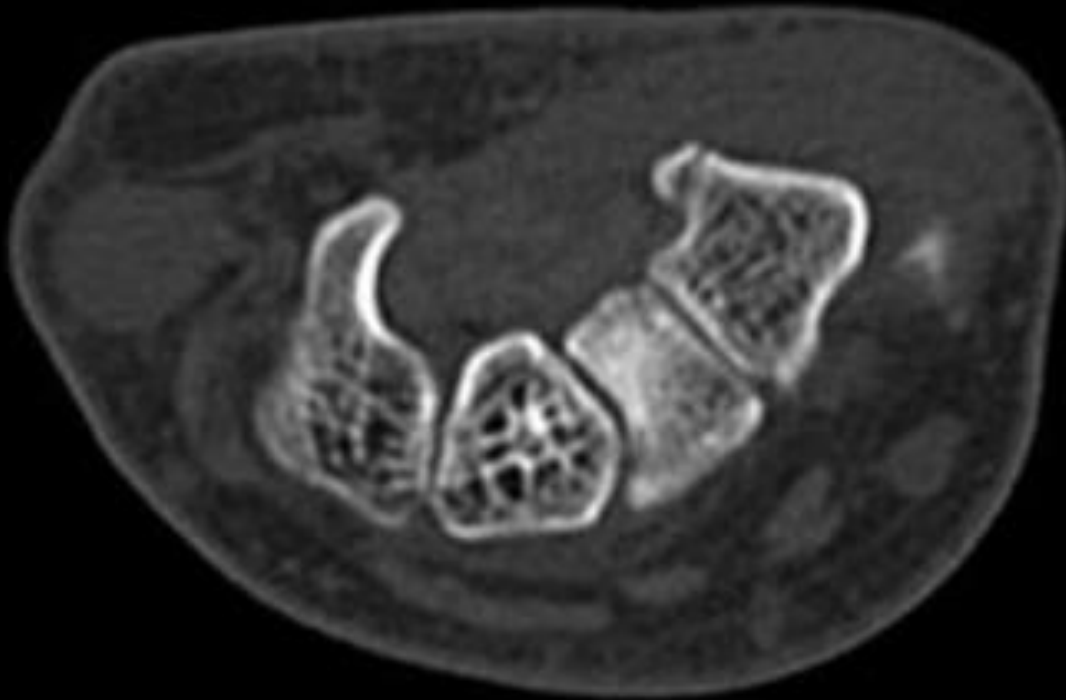
- Radiographs
 - Projections:
 - Standard
 - Bett's view
 - Outlines the trapezium and base of the 1st metacarpal
 - Carpal tunnel view
 - Not accurate
 - Sensitivity: 18% (Balci; 137 total carpal fractures); 67% (Welling; 38 total carpal fractures)





Pavan. Carpal Bone Fractures

CT



Treatment

- Surgical:
 - Complicated fractures (open, comminuted, neurologic/vascular deficit, injury to other carpal bones or 1st CMC subluxation)
 - Displaced body (>2mm)
 - Distal volar ridge fracture (Type II)
- Conservative:
 - Isolated and uncomplicated fractures
 - Non-displaced body or non-displaced trapezial ridge base (Type I) fractures
 - 4-6 weeks of cast immobilization

Key Points

- If a patient continues to complain of radial wrist pain, but x-rays are negative → MRI
- Fracture at the tip of trapezial ridge bad.
Fracture at base good. Er. Not as bad.

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