

Fractures of the clavicle:

when and how to operate

—indications and methods of fixation

Jeppe Barckman Aarhus University Hospital

42-year-old man, fell off mountain bike

- Displaced fracture of the clavicle
- Neurovascular intact



Operation?

Yes

No

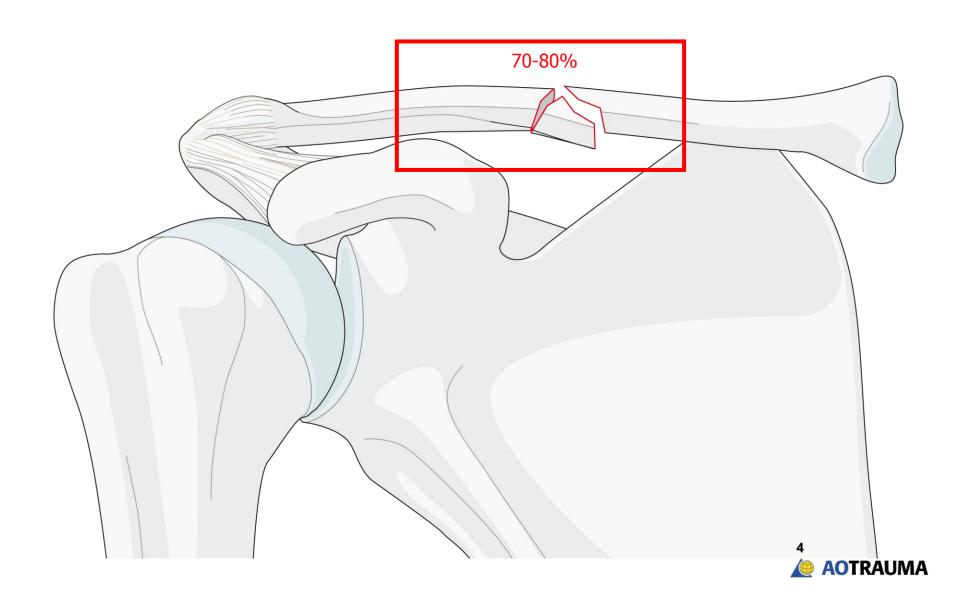


Learning outcomes

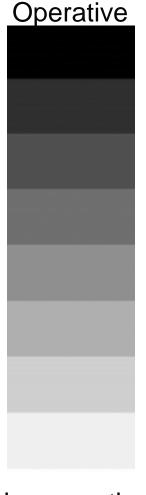
- Discuss indications for operative vs. conservative treatment and the possible complications
- Identify surgical approaches and anatomical structures at risk



70-80% are middle third clavicular fractures



Indication of surgery



Nonoperative

- Absolute
 - Open fracture
 - Neurovascular compromise
- Relative
 - Polytrauma
 - "Floating shoulder"



- "Significant displacement"
- Undisplaced fracture



"Traditional teaching"

- "With surgery, you trade a bump for a scar"
- "Function is normal even following clavicular malunion"
- "All clavicle fractures heal"



Nonoperative Treatment Compared with Plate Fixation of Displaced Midshaft Clavicular Fractures

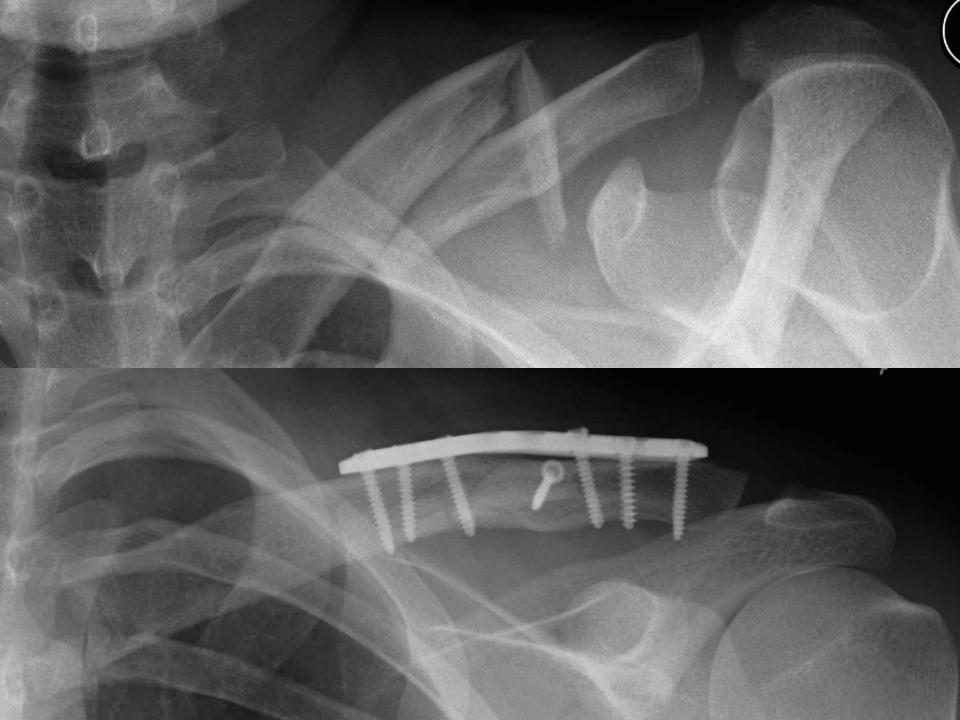
n=13

A Multicenter, Randomized Clinical Trial

By the Canadian Orthopaedic Trauma Society



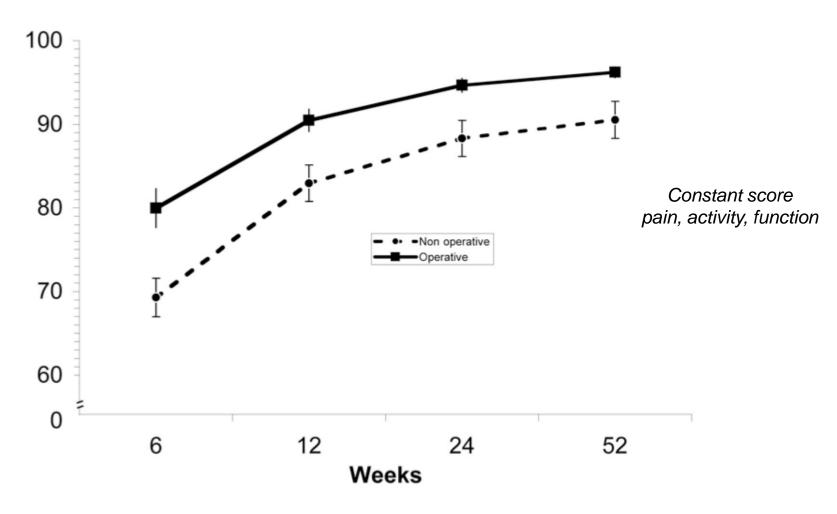




Methods Canadian Orthopaedic Trauma Society

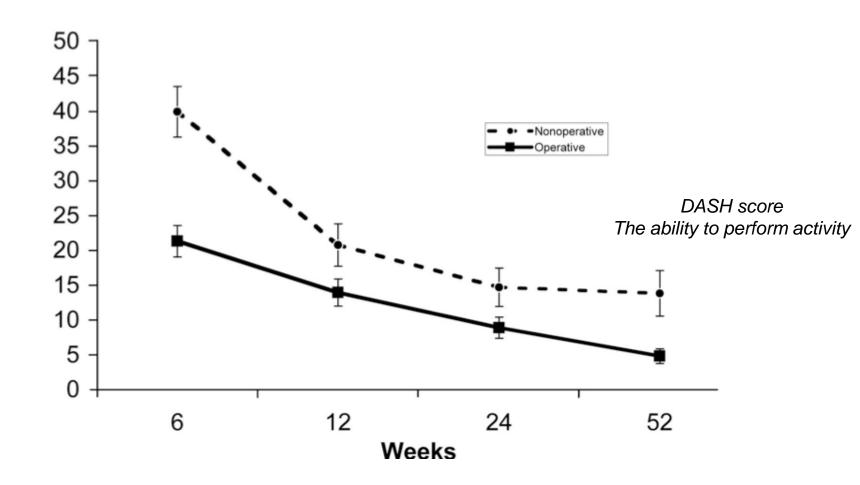
- Inclusion: completely displaced (ie, no contact between the principal fragments) middle third clavicle fractures in adults (16–60 years old) with no absolute or relative indications.
- Nonoperative: sling
- Operative: open reduction internal fixation (ORIF) using small fragment plates and screws
- Outcome: Constant Shoulder Score, DASH scores collected at 6 weeks, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months, and 2 years

Constant Shoulder Score Canadian Orthopaedic Trauma Society





DASH scores Canadian Orthopaedic Trauma Society





Study conclusions Canadian Orthopaedic Trauma Society

- Data supports early operative plate fixation of completely displaced midshaft clavicle fractures in young active individuals
- Nonoperative treatment of midshaft clavicular fractures should be reconsidered



KKR DK 2012

(Godkendt DOS 2014)

Short clinical guidline



Klavikelfraktur - Korte Kliniske retningslinjer

Behandling

Den optimale behandling er meget omdiskuteret. Historisk er konservativ behandling den foretrukne da klaviklen som udgangspunkt har et stort helingspotentiale. Operativ behandling er mange steder foretrukket ved dislocerede frakturer, men aktuelt forligger der ikke videnskabelig evidens der taler for bedre resultater efter operativ behandling.

Ved følgende forhold er der oftest indikation for operativ behandling:

- Åbne frakturer
- Truet hud
- Påvirkede neurovaskulære forhold
- Samtidig fraktur af collum scapula (floating shoulder)

Ellers kan de forskellige klavikelfrakturer behandles efter følgende algoritme:

Open fractures
Risk of skin perforation
Neurovascular compromise
Floating shoulder

Laterale		Udisloceret:
	-	Slynge behandling
		Disloceret:
	2	Er sjældne og forekommer ofte hos ældre. Disse synes kun at have få symptomer ved non-union hvorfor primær behandlingen er slynge. Hos yngre patienter (specielt hvis frakturen er intraartikulær) kan operation overvejes.
Midtskafts		Udisloceret (uanset vinkling):
		Slynge behandling.
	~	Disloceret (>1 knoglesbredde med og uden flere fragmenter):
	~	Omdiskuteret men slynge behandling er at foretrække. Undersøgelser viser at der er signifikant let bedre resultater (funktionelt og smertemæssigt) i den første tid efter operationen sammenlignet med slynge behandling, men resultaterne synes at udlignes med tiden (ca. 1-2 år.)
Mediale	-	Udisloceret / disloceret
	-	Ses yderst sjældent. Oftest er frakturen disloceret og ekstraatikulær. Slynge behandling er foretrukket. Hvis frakturen trykker i mediastinum skal lukket reponering forsøges. Hvis det ikke lykkes skal pt åbent reponeres på OP.

Udarbeidet mai 2012 af

llija Ban¹, Carsten Moss², Michael Brix³
Ortopædkirurgisk afdeling, Hvidovre Hospital. ²Ortopædkirurgisk afdeling, Regionshospitalet Randers. ³Ortopædkirurgisk afdeling, Odense Universitets Hospital.



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		Hos yngre patienter (specielt hvis frakturen er intraartikulær) kan operation overveies.

Conclusion

All midshaft clavicle fractures can be treated conservatively if there is not absolute indication



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What are the issues? If conservative treatment?





Nonunion



Malunion



Can we predict who will suffer nonunion?

Robinson CM, Court-Brown CM, McQueen MM, et al. Estimating the risk of nonunion following nonoperative treatment of a clavicular fracture. *J Bone Joint Surg Am.* 2004 Jul;86-A(7):1359–1365.

 Calculated probability of a nonunion at 24 weeks after a clavicular shaft fractures, based on age, sex, comminution, and displacement*

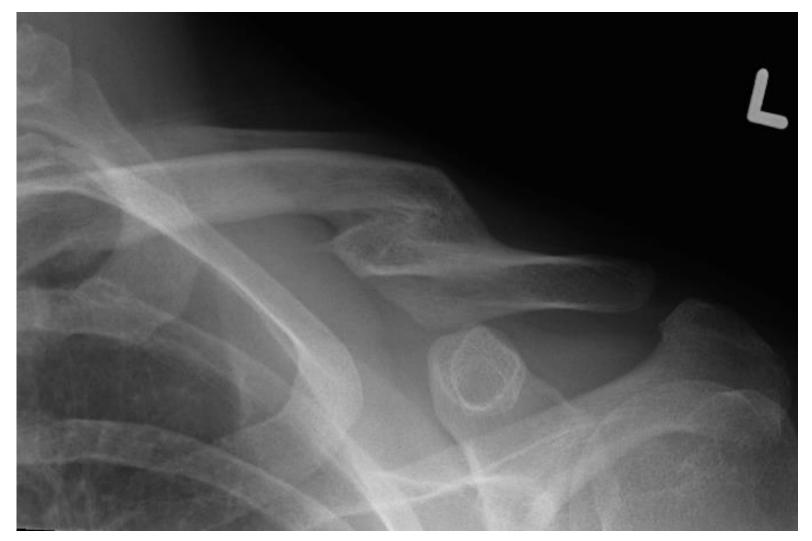
Probability of a Nonunion

	Not Displaced, Not Comminuted		Displaced, Not Comminuted		Comminuted, Not Displaced		Displaced and Comminuted			
Age (yr)	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
20	<1%	2%	8%	16%	2%	7%	18%	30%		
30	<1%	3%	10%	20%	4%	9%	20%	35%		
40	1%	5%	13%	26%	5%	12%	25%	38%		
50	2%	6%	18%	28%	6%	13%	29%	40%		
60	2%	7%	19%	30%	8%	15%	31%	44%		
70	4%	10%	21%	37%	9%	18%	35%	49%		

^{*}The values are based on studies including a total of 581 fractures 9,125.



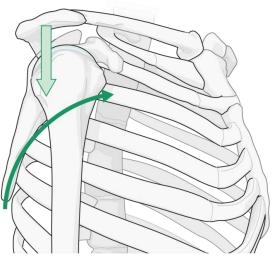
Is this malunion a problem?

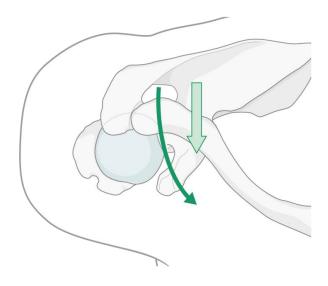


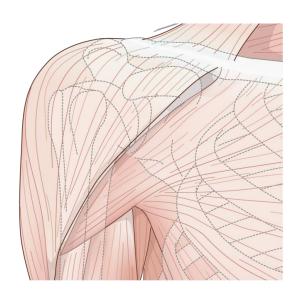


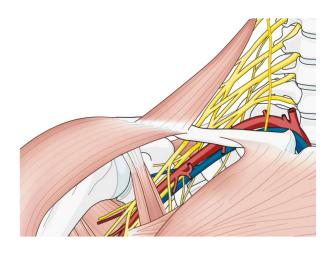
Clavicular malunion













What are the issues? If conservative treatment?



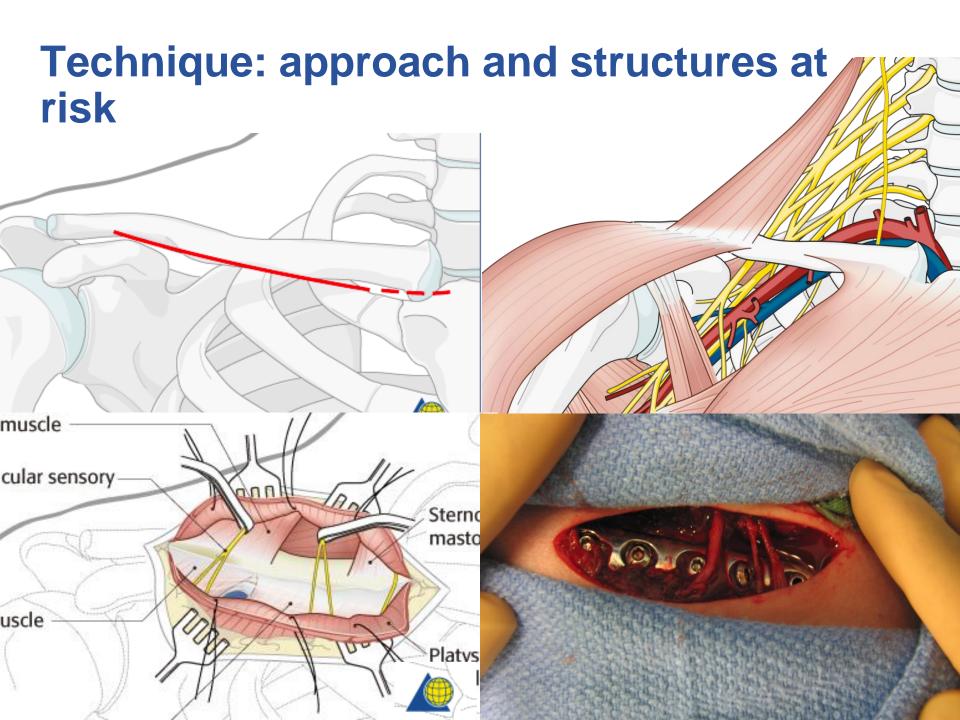


Nonunion



Malunion

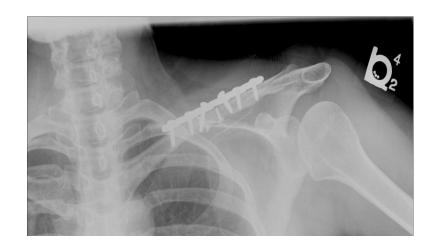


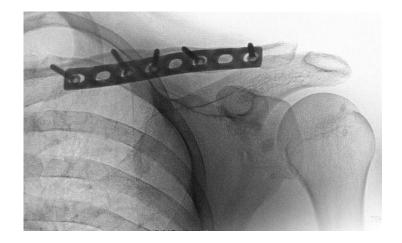


What implants?

No difference in functional outcome

Houwert RM, Wijdicks FJ, Steins Bisschop C, et al. Plate fixation versus intramedullary fixation for displaced mid-shaft clavicle fractures: a systematic review. *Int Orthop.* 2012 Mar;36(3):579–585









Nail versus plate?

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Elastic stable intramedullary nailing of midclavicular fractures in athletes

A Jubel, J Andermahr, H Bergmann, A Prokop, K E Rehm

Br J Sports Med 2003;37:480-484

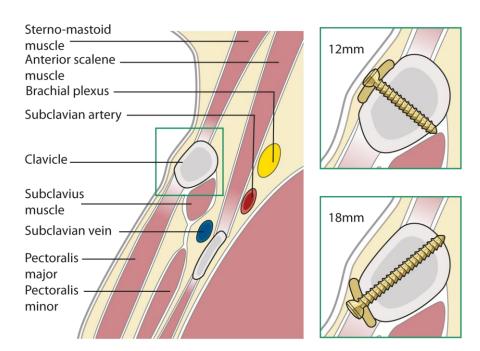






Other considerations

- Type of plate
- Position of plate
- Hardware removal





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Operation?

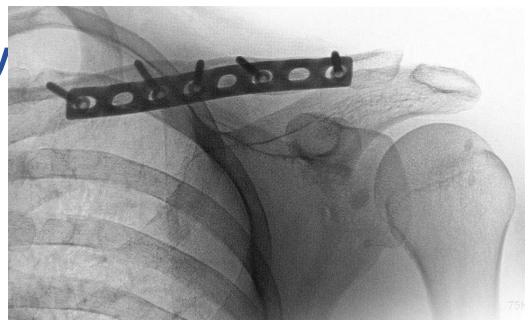
Yes

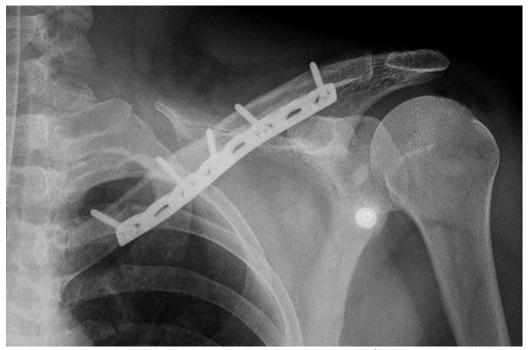
No





Postoperative x-ray





AOTRAUMA









Summary

- In displaced clavicle fractures there is some evidence (RCT) that operative treatment have better patient oriented outcomes.
- Nonunion and malunion may have significant morbidity.
- Nonoperative therapy remains an appropriate option, but requires monitoring and patient compliance.

