

BUCKLE FRACTURE

SUMMARY

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT

Prevention of swelling and pain

- Ice
- Elevation
- Oral over-the-counter (OTC) pain medication
- Monitor effectiveness of pain control measures

CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

- Assess for vascular injury and neurological deficit
- Assessment of pain using strategies appropriate to the age/development level of the patient
- Obtain true anterior/posterior (A/P) and lateral wrist or forearm radiographs, if not already available
- Assessment for other injuries

IMAGING

- Anterior/posterior (A/P) and lateral wrist or forearm radiographs, if not already available
- Evaluate for true buckle versus incomplete fracture
 - Buckling of one cortex with opposite cortex (tension side) intact
 - No measurable angulation present

IMMOBILIZATION

- Placement of short volar or dorsal splint depending on location of fracture buckling for support and protection or placement of sugar tong splint if patient is in significant pain
- Placement of removable Velcro® splint, if available, may be definitive treatment. Splint should be worn during the daytime for 3 to 4 weeks. May wean out of splint at night as tolerated.
- A short-arm cast with semi-rigid casting tape for younger children (with whom compliance in a splint is questionable) is appropriate and avoids use of a cast saw for removal
- Patients experiencing significant pain may be treated in a short arm cast for 3 to 4 weeks
- If the patient is minimally tender, there is evidence supporting treatment in a soft bandage only
- For questions regarding the best course of treatment, please call Orthopedics (Anschutz campus specific) at 720-777-3153

FOLLOW-UP

- If patient was not casted and is pain-free with full range of motion after 4 to 5 weeks, the patient should follow-up on an as-needed basis
- If a cast has been placed, the patient should return to the provider that placed the cast in the timeframe recommended by the provider

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TARGET POPULATION

Inclusion Criteria

- Patients with a compression fracture of the distal radius and/or ulna with buckling of one cortex (opposite cortex {tension side} intact with no measurable angulation)

Exclusion Criteria

- No compression fracture of the distal radius and/or ulna with buckling of one cortex

CLINICAL MANAGEMENT

Prevention of swelling and pain

- Ice
- Elevation
- Oral over-the-counter (OTC) pain medication
- Monitor effectiveness of pain control measures

TELEPHONE TRIAGE

- Fractures of the distal radius and/or ulna should be seen by the PCP or Orthopedic Clinic within 5 to 7 days to confirm fracture type and provide appropriate management
- Advise parent or caregiver to continue with ice, elevation and oral pain medications
- Provide parent or caregiver education regarding reasons to seek ED treatments, including neurovascular compromise and pain control

CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

- Assess for vascular injury and neurological deficit
- Assessment of pain using strategies appropriate to the age/development level of the patient
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IMAGING

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- Evaluate for true buckle versus incomplete fracture
 - Buckling of one cortex with opposite cortex (tension side) intact¹
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THERAPEUTICS

- Pain control
 - Use OTC pain medications (ibuprofen or acetaminophen) as recommended by manufacturer's labeling

IMMOBILIZATION³⁻⁵

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PATIENT | CAREGIVER EDUCATION

The Patient/caregiver should be given instruction regarding:

- How to evaluate neurovascular status
- Appropriate pain control measures
- Return precautions
- Splint/cast care

FOLLOW-UP

- If patient was not casted and is pain-free with full range of motion after 4 to 5 weeks, the patient should follow-up on an as-needed basis
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REFERENCES

1. Randsborg PH, Sivertsen EA. Classification of distal radius fractures in children: good inter- and intraobserver reliability, which improves with clinical experience. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord* 2012;13:6.
2. Kennedy SA, Slobogean GP, Mulpuri K. Does degree of immobilization influence refracture rate in the forearm buckle fracture? *J Pediatr Orthop B* 2010;19:77-81.
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6. Randsborg PH, Sivertsen EA. Distal radius fractures in children: substantial difference in stability between buckle and greenstick fractures. *Acta Orthop* 2009;80:585-9.

CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT TEAM MEMBERS

- Mark Erickson, MD** | Orthopedics
- Brian Kohuth, PA** | Orthopedics
- Susan Graham, PA** | Orthopedics
- Denise Pickard, RN, MSN** | Clinical Care Guideline Coordinator

APPROVED BY

- Clinical Care Guideline and Measures Review Committee – Not formulated at time of approval
- Medication Safety Committee – Not applicable
- Antimicrobial Stewardship Committee – Not applicable
- Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee – Not applicable

MANUAL/DEPARTMENT	Clinical Pathways/Quality
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COLORADO SPRINGS REVIEW BY	 Michael DiStefano, MD Chief Medical Officer, Colorado Springs
APPROVED BY	 Daniel Hyman, MD, MMM, Chief Quality Officer, Children's Hospital Colorado

REVIEW/REVISION SCHEDULE

Scheduled for full review on February 8, 2020

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