Sports injury resulting in an isolated osteochondral fracture of posterior femoral condyle in a pediatric patient-A case report.

DR PUNEETH. K. PAI
Senior resident
Department of Orthopedics
Governmedical college Kozhikode

DR.T.K.JEEJESH KUMAR MBBS,D.Ortho,DNB,MNAMS.

Post Doctoral clinical fellowship in Ilizarov and limb reconstructive surgery, Fellowship in Arthroplasty,

Associate Professor,

Govt. Medical College ,Kozhikode. Kerala.

History and Clinical features

13 year old girl with history of fall on ground C/O swelling and pain knee O/E she has effusion no instability (lachman test-negative)

Differential diagnosis

Hemarthrosis knee
IDK
Hoffa's fracture
Fracture condyle of distal femur or
proximal tibia
Osteochondral fracture





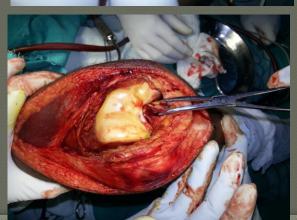


Investigations and Management

What next?







•Open reduction and Fixation of the fragment by open arthrotomy and Headless screw fixation.(Herbert screw)





3D CT

Osteochondral fracture in the intercondylar notch

Treatment options

- Excision of the fragment
- Fixation of the fragment
- By open arthrotomy or artroscopic

MANAGEMENT

Herbert screw fixation





Fragment was about 2X3.5X2 cm in size

Which was completely seperarted froagment with no soft tissue attachment It was fixed by 2 Herbert screw

Follow-up one year









3 Year follow up ,ROM full,No signs of AVN, X ray shows signs of union, No other complaints

Conclusion

Osteochondral injuries might be the result of a patella dislocation.

The antero-proximal margin of the lateral femoral condyle is the most common site of femoral injury, with the weightbearing surface of the lateral femoral condyle being less common.

Chondral fractures are distinct from the more common osteochondral fractures: 1. Challenge to diagnose, 2. Difficult to fix due to absence of bony component.

Fixation can be done with Cannulated screws, headless screws, brioscrews, suture anchors.

