

Distal Femur Fracture

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2/7/20

MSK Radiology

Dr. Bawa

Clinical History

- Quick summary of the history and physical exam with notable findings
 - Pt is a 59 year old man s/p MCC with LOC and GCS 7, intubated on scene. Obvious deformity to left leg, tourniquet placed. Systolic pressures in 40s. Received 1 unit of whole blood on Lifeflight.
 - CT Head-C-spine-Chest-Abdomen-Pelvis and CTA Neck, as well as CT knee
 - PMH of left hip arthroplasty
 - Other Diagnosis: hemorrhagic shock, AKI, Left internal carotid injury, vertebral artery injury, NSTEMI
 - In trauma bay, palpable pulses once volume resuscitated

Femur



Lateral Epicondyle



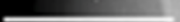
Lateral Femoral Condyle



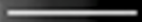
Head of Fibula



Fibula



Medial Epicondyle



Patella



Medial Femoral Condyle



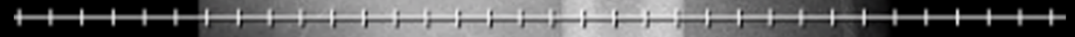
Intercondylar Eminence

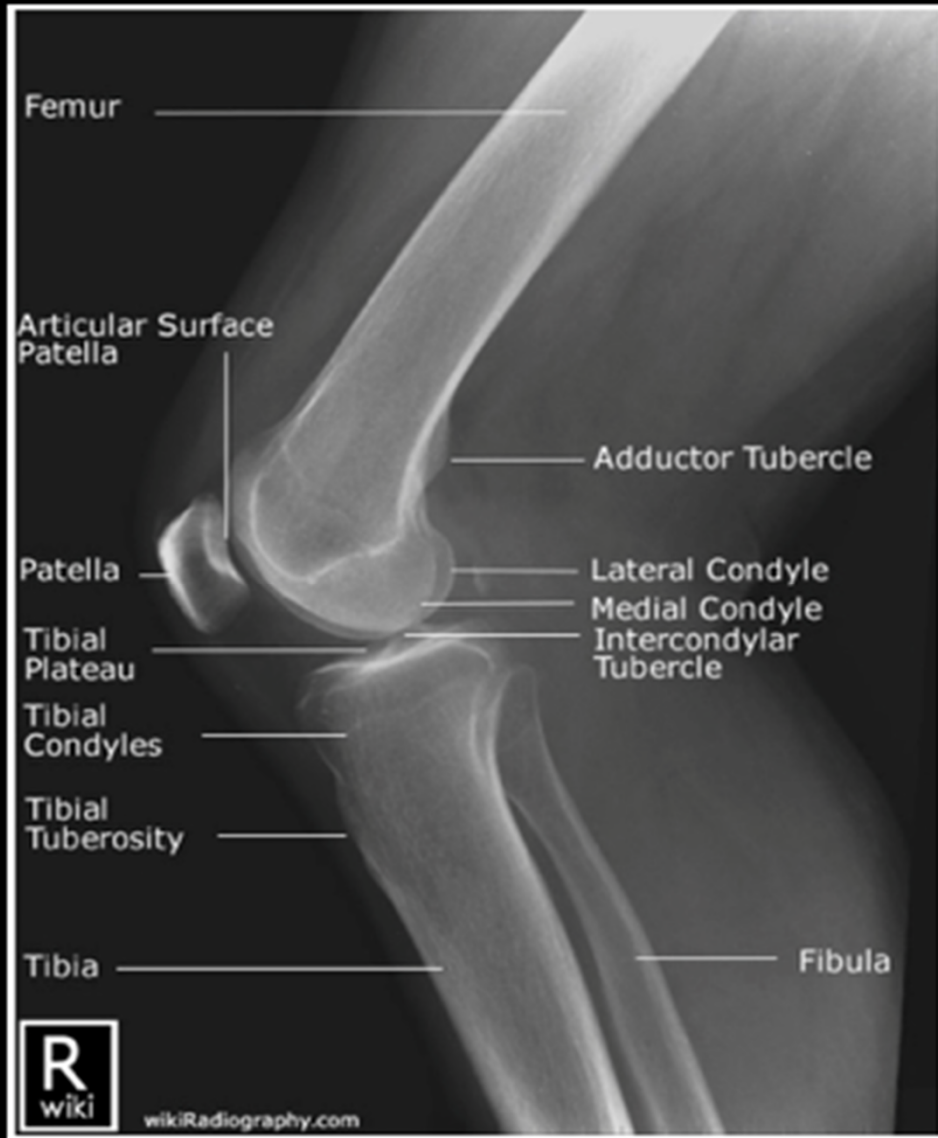


Tibia



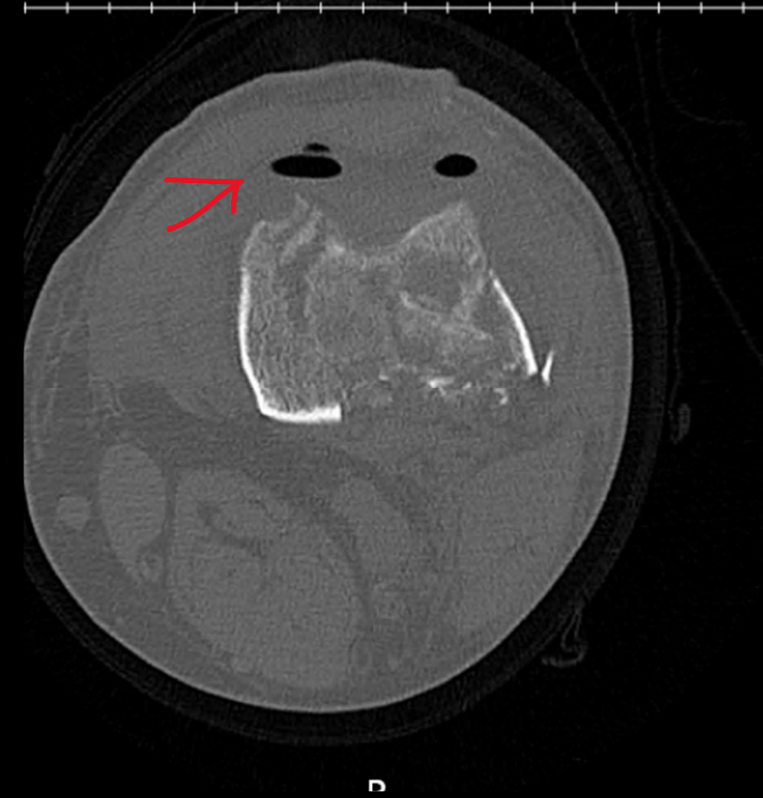
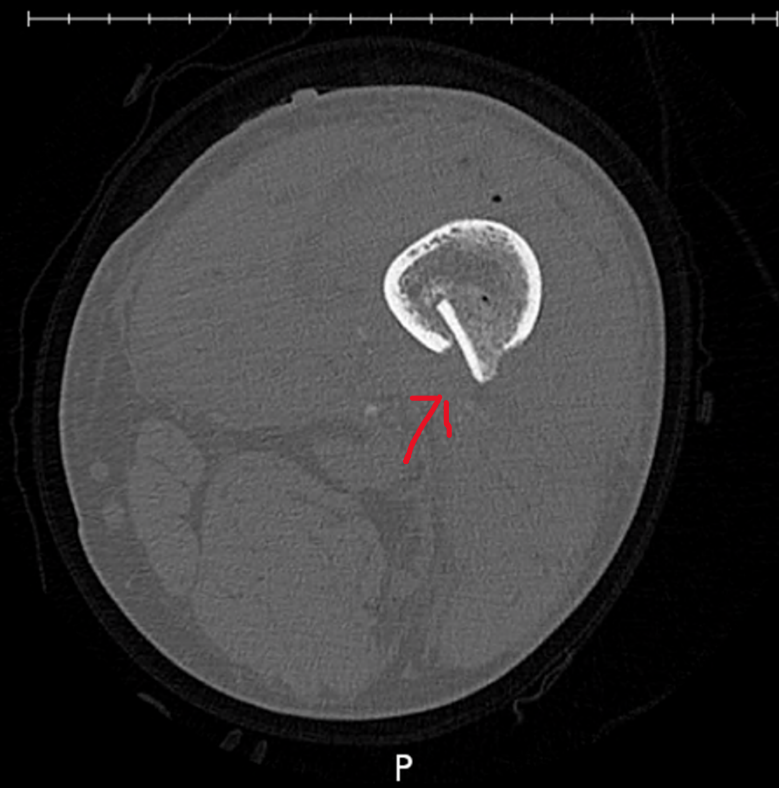
<https://boneandspine.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/knee-x-ray-ap.jpeg>

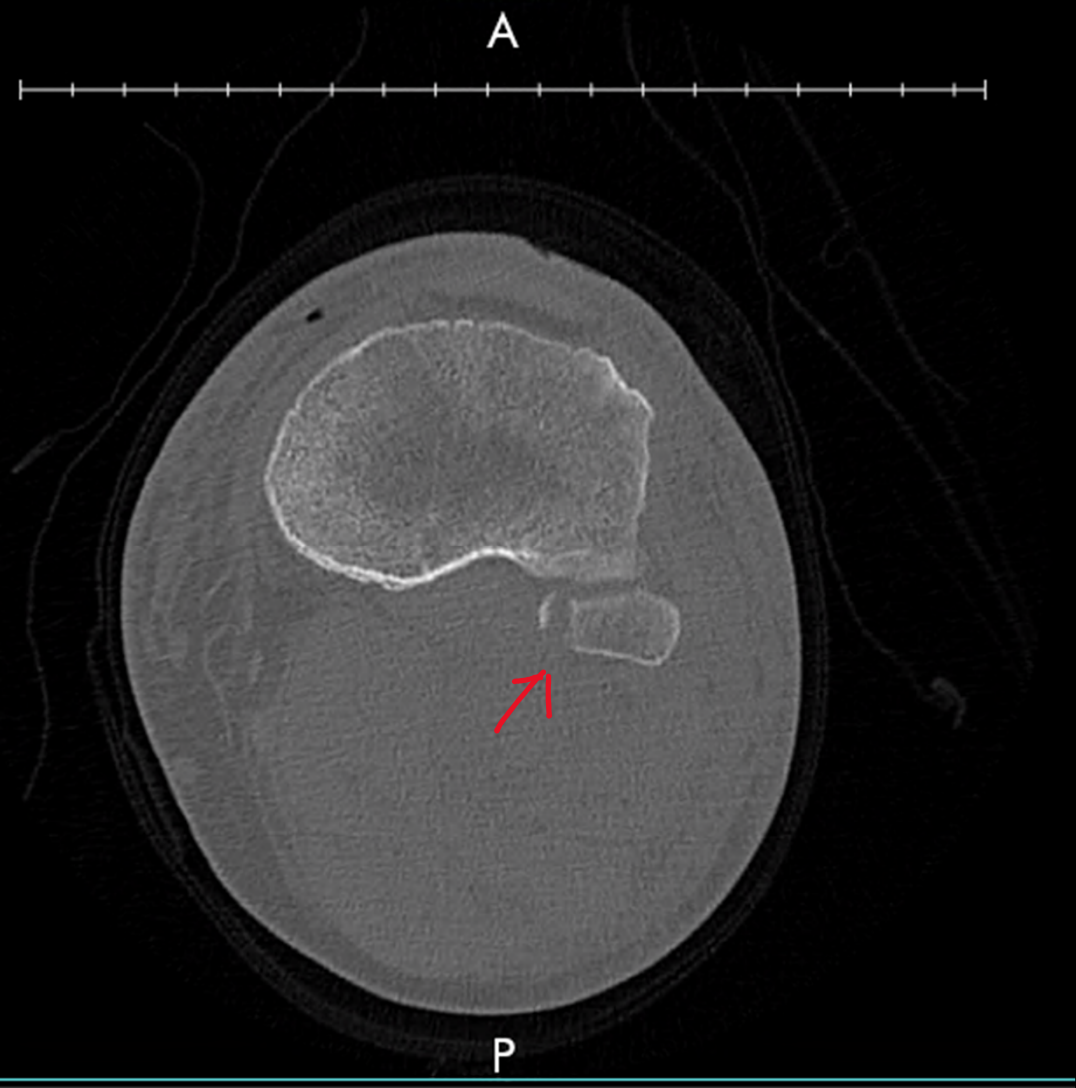
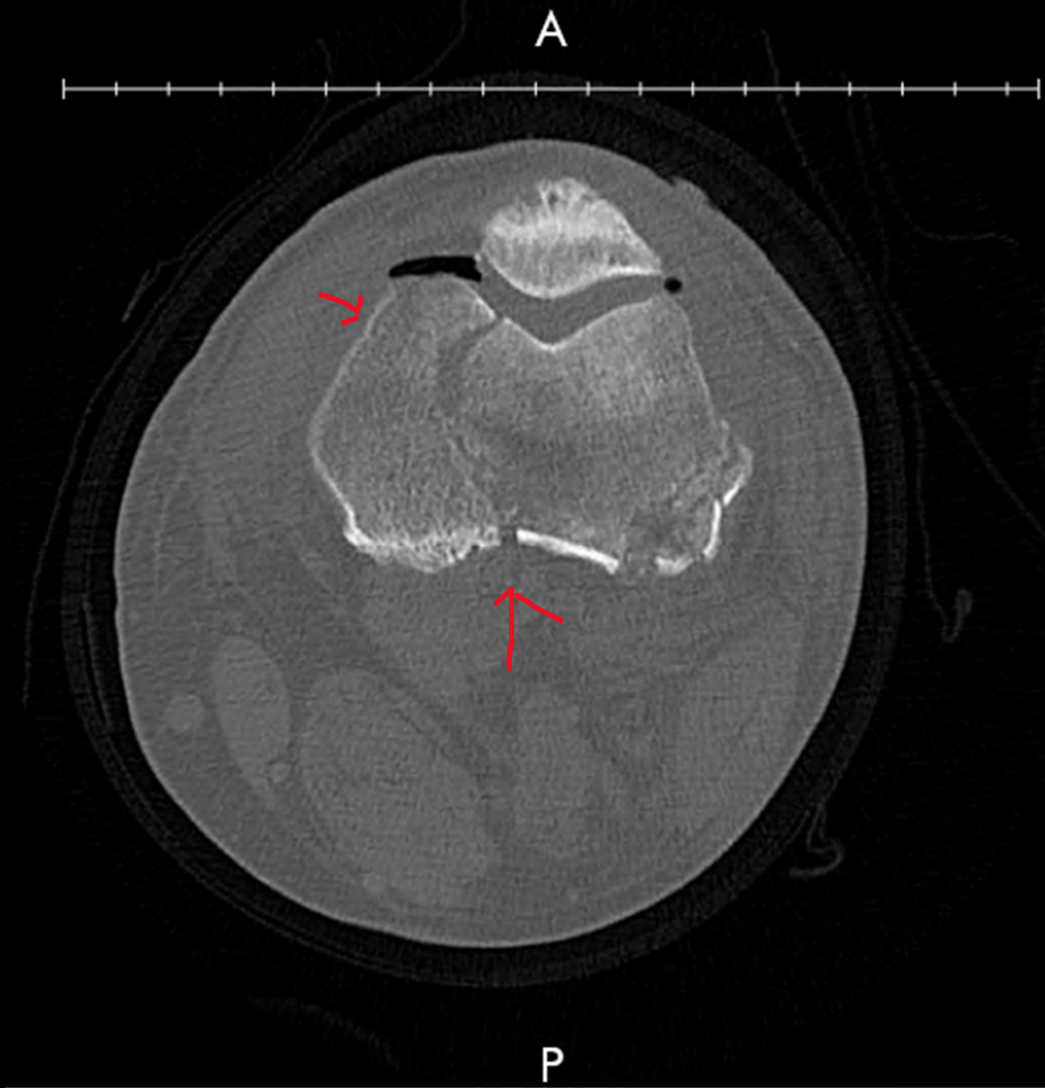




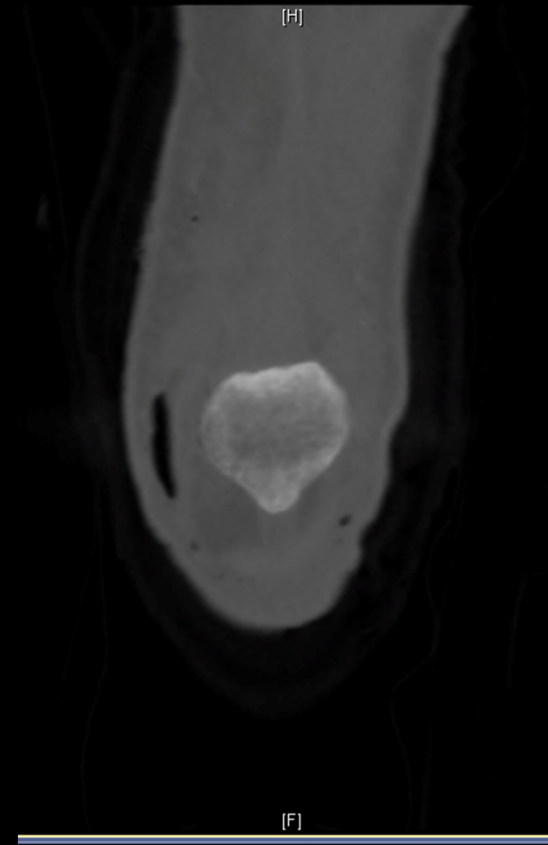
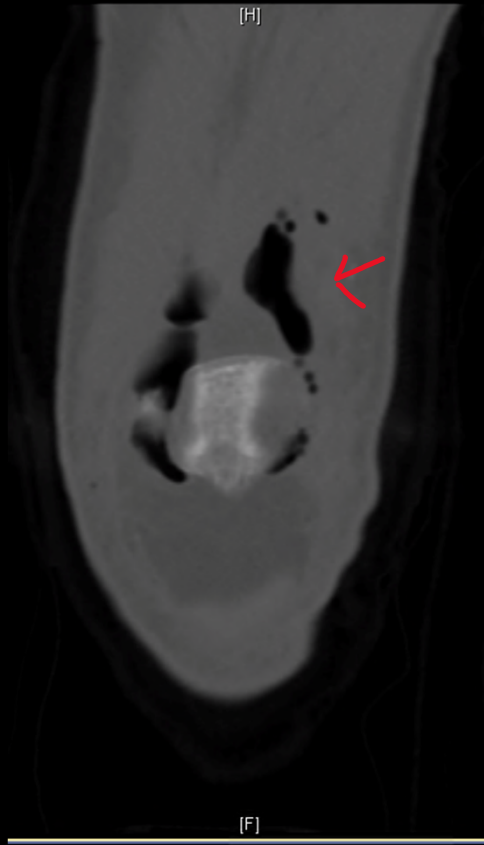
<https://upload.orthobullets.com/topic/322085/images/lateral.jpg>



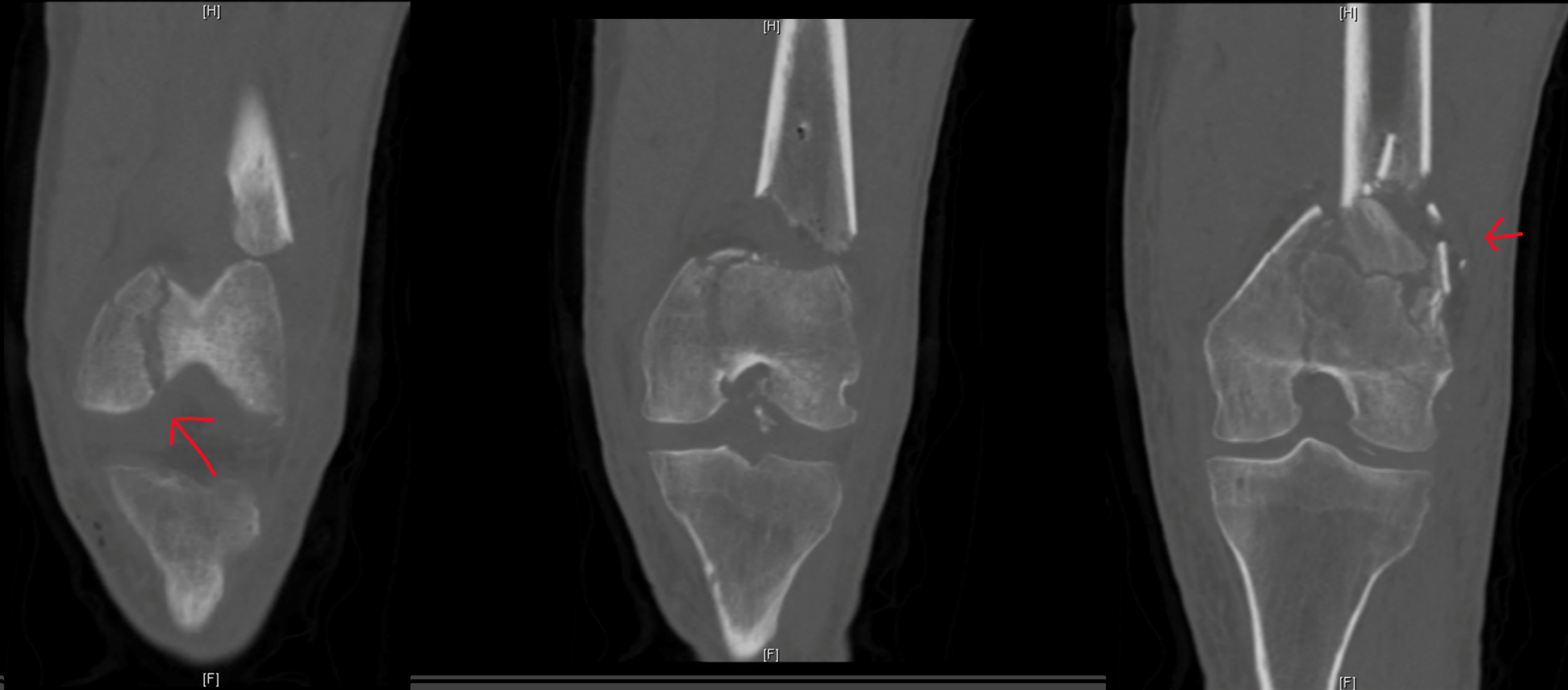




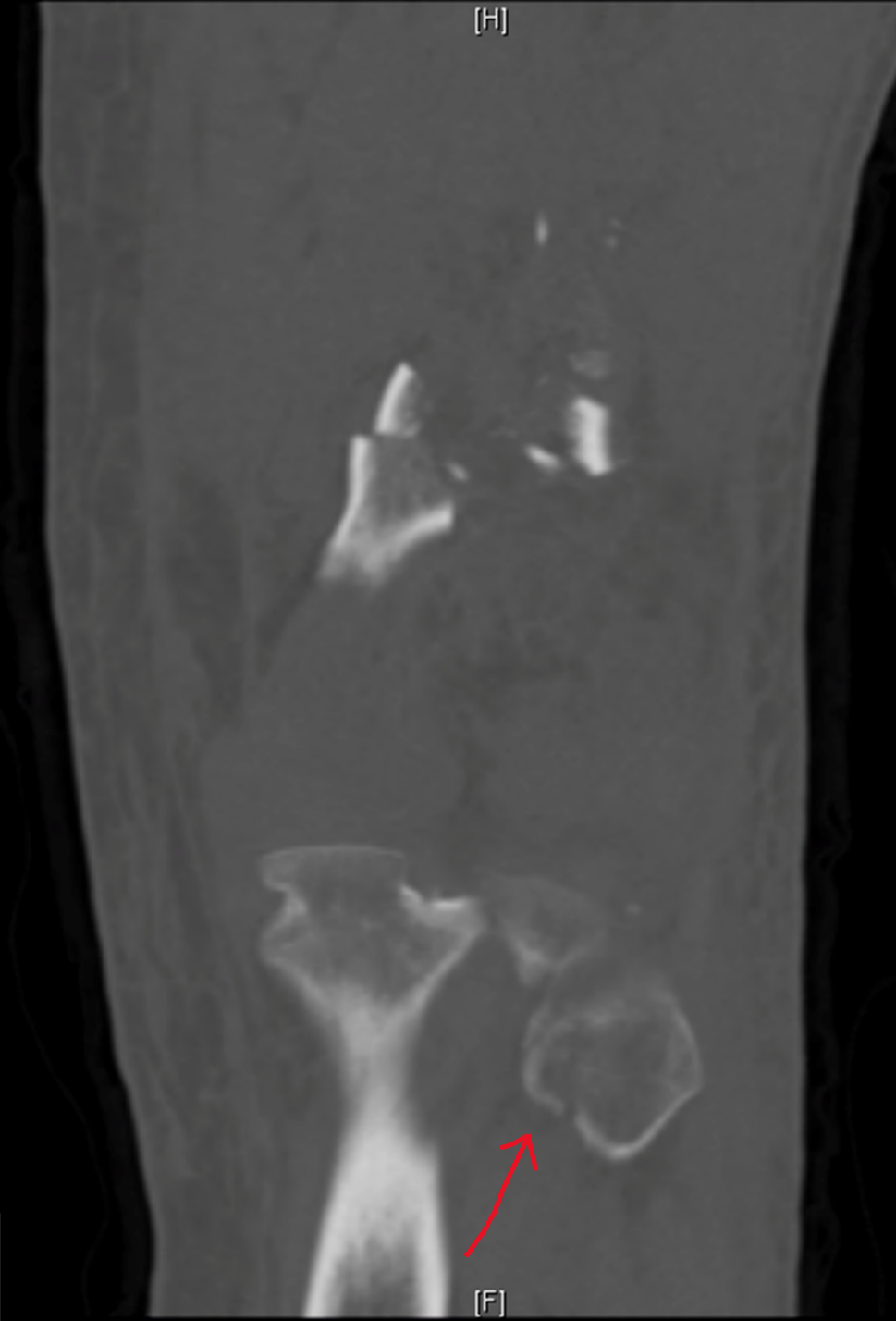
Axial cuts of CT



Coronal cuts of CT



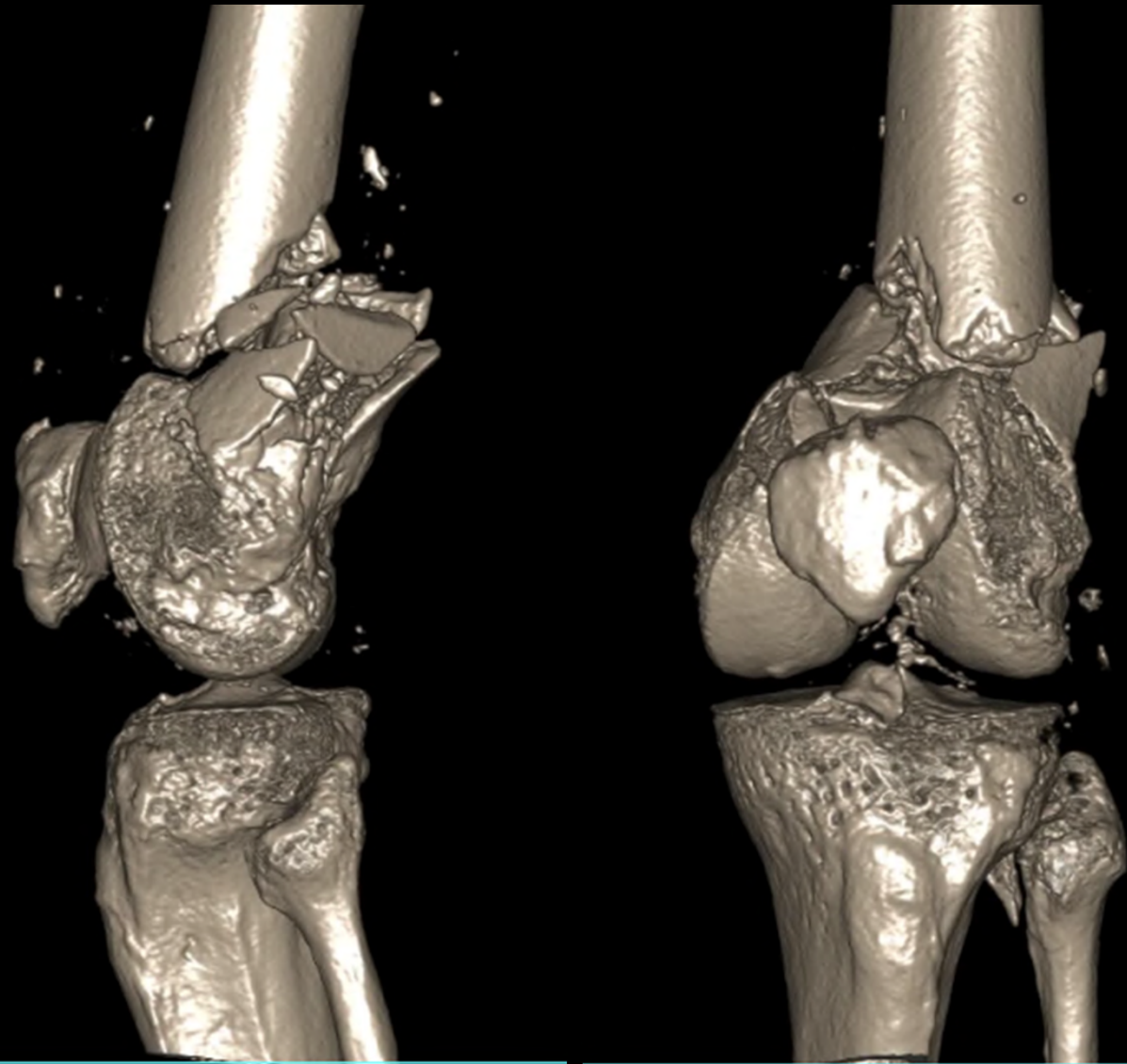
Coronal cuts of CT



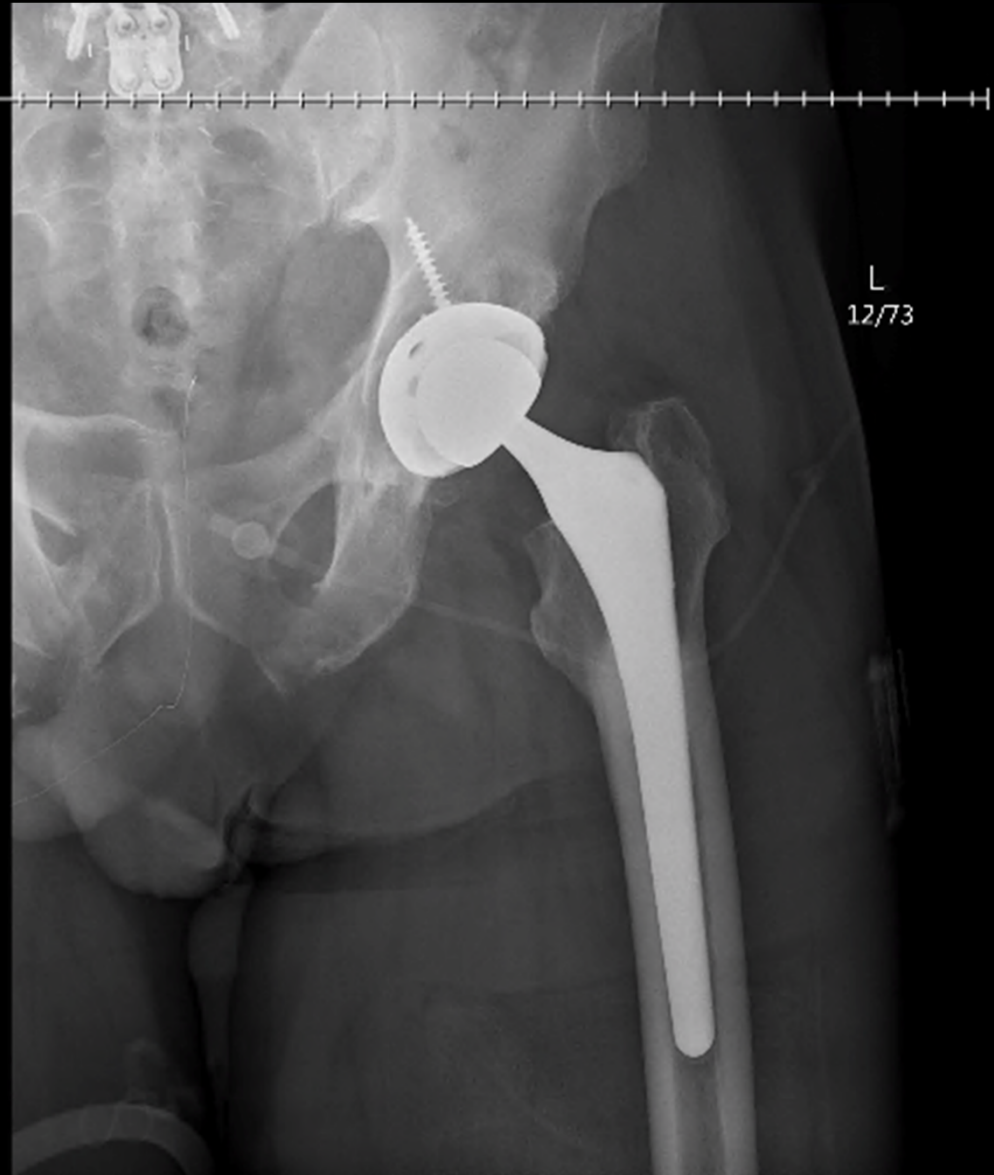
Coronal cuts of CT

- Fibular head fracture present in this section

3D
Reconstructions
of the Knee



Plain film of
ipsilateral hip



Key Imaging Findings

- Plain film summary:
 - Comminuted distal femur fracture with intraarticular extension
 - Apex posterior angulation (Recurvatum)
 - AO-OTA type 33-C3
- CT knee summary:
 - Intraarticular air suggesting open fracture
 - Fractures in the sagittal and coronal plane
 - Fibular head fracture

Discussion

- This was a polytraumatized 59 year old man with an open femur fracture, representing the high-energy mechanism of the MCC.
- The extensive comminution, as well as bleeding suggested an open fracture on physical exam, and the air present in the joint on CT supported this notion
- Pt was taken for I&D as well as placement of Ex-Fix
- Further management when pt is hemodynamically stable will likely include ORIF vs IMN
- Ultimately, treatment will likely be temporizing to give good bone stock for a total knee arthroplasty given the extensive articular surface involvement

Cost of Imaging (relevant to knee)

- CT Knee w/o contrast = \$3,078
- Plain film Knee AP and lateral = \$523
- Plain film hip 3 view = \$861

<https://www.memorialhermann.org/patients-caregivers/pricing-estimates-and-information/>

Final Diagnosis

- Left Distal Femur Fracture
 - AO-OTA Type 33-C3
 - Gustilo-Anderson Type 3A

Gustilo and Anderson classification of open fracture



Type I. Wound <1 cm long. No evidence of deep contamination



Type II. Wound >1 cm long. No extensive soft tissue damage



Type IIIA. Large wound. Good soft tissue coverage



Type IIIB. Large wound. Exposed bone fragments, extensive stripping of periosteum. Needs coverage



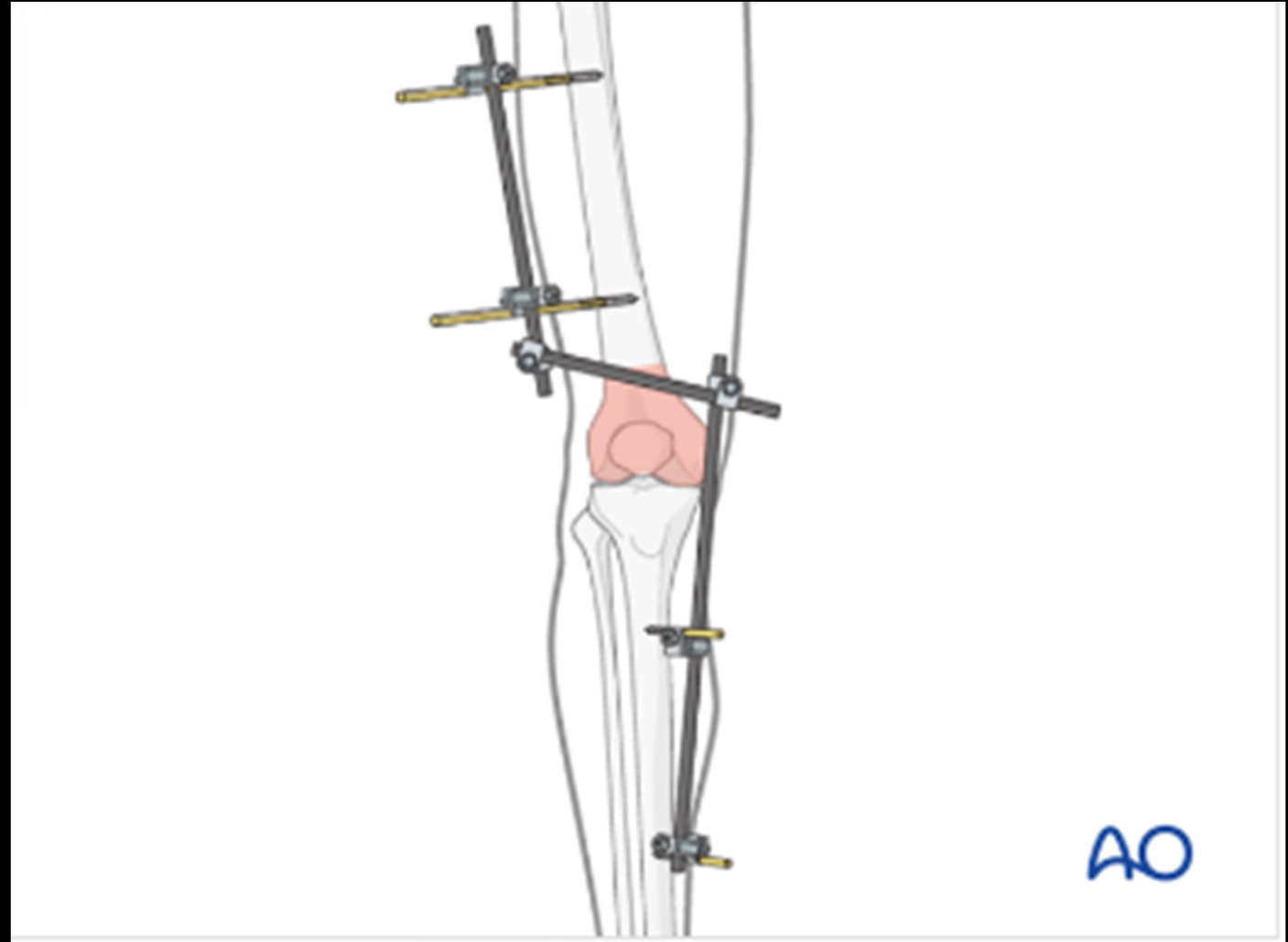
Type IIIC. Large wound with major arterial injury

F. Netter M.D.



<https://www.orthobullets.com/trauma/1041/distal-femur-fractures>

Treatment



<https://surgeryreference.aofoundation.org/orthopedic-trauma/adult-trauma/distal-femur/complete-articular-fracture-multifragmentary-articular/temporary-external-fixator>

Treatment



<https://www.orthobullets.com/trauma/1041/distal-femur-fractures>

ACR appropriateness Criteria

Variant 7:

Adult or child 5 years of age or older. Significant trauma to the knee (eg, motor vehicle accident, knee dislocation). Initial imaging.

Procedure	Appropriateness Category	Relative Radiation Level
Radiography knee	Usually Appropriate	☼
CTA lower extremity with IV contrast	Usually Appropriate	☼☼☼
Arteriography lower extremity	May Be Appropriate	☼☼
CT knee with IV contrast	May Be Appropriate (Disagreement)	☼
CT knee without IV contrast	May Be Appropriate	☼
MRA knee without and with IV contrast	May Be Appropriate	○
MRI knee without IV contrast	May Be Appropriate	○
MRA knee without IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	○
Bone scan with SPECT or SPECT/CT knee	Usually Not Appropriate	☼☼☼
CT knee without and with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	☼
MR arthrography knee	Usually Not Appropriate	○
MRI knee without and with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	○
US knee	Usually Not Appropriate	○

Take Home Points

- Comminuted distal femur fractures occur via high energy mechanism such as MCC
- Plain film helpful in the trauma bay to quickly identify fractures
- CT scan often necessary to further classify fracture and assist with operative planning
- CT can also identify open fractures via air in joint or soft tissues

References

- Egol, K., MD, Koval, K., MD, & Zuckerman, J., MD. (2015). Distal Femur Fractures. In *Handbook of Fractures* (5th ed., pp. 235-237). New York: Wolters Kluwer.
- Thompson, Jon C, and Frank H. Netter. *Netter's Concise Orthopaedic Anatomy*. Philadelphia, PA: Saunders Elsevier, 2010.



Questions?



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