Fracture and Dislocation - Role of Homoeopathy

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Contents
Introduction.................................................................................................................. 2
Fracture ......................................................................................................................... 2
Dislocation................................................................................................................... 2
Subluxation.................................................................................................................. 3
Types of dislocation .................................................................................................. 3
  Congenital.................................................................................................................. 3
  Acquired..................................................................................................................... 3
Clinical Features........................................................................................................ 3
Classification of Fracture......................................................................................... 4
Causes of fracture ..................................................................................................... 4
  Relation to surrounding tissues ............................................................................ 4
  Pattern of fracture ................................................................................................ 4
Healing of fracture .................................................................................................... 6
Healing time of fracture ............................................................................................ 6
  Union ........................................................................................................................ 6
  Consolidation .......................................................................................................... 6
Factors affecting the rate of fracture healing .......................................................... 7
COMPLICATIONS OF FRACTURE .............................................................................. 7
  Complications related to the fracture itself ............................................................ 7
  Complication caused by associated injury ............................................................ 7
  Delayed union ........................................................................................................ 8
  Mal union ................................................................................................................ 8
  Infection ................................................................................................................... 8
  Shortening ............................................................................................................... 8
  Avascular necrosis ................................................................................................ 8
Role of Homoeopathy in treatment of Fractures and dislocations ...................... 9
  Chief remedies for bone fractures and dislocations ............................................. 9
  Repertory of Bone Fractures and dislocations ................................................... 9
Bibliography.............................................................................................................. 13
Introduction
Bones make up the skeleton of the body allow the body for ability to interact with environment and lift out body up against gravity. Bones are attachment points for muscles which allow to run, jump, sit, kneel, grasp, and lift. Bones also protect organs from potential damage, and the bone marrow is responsible for blood cell production. Bones are the body’s storage area for calcium. A broken bone or bone fracture occurs when a force exerted against a bone is stronger than the bone can bear.

Fracture
Complete or incomplete break in the continuity of a bone.

Dislocation
A total loss of contact between the two ends of bones.

Dislocation - Distance between medial border of humeral head and anterior glenoid rim > 6 mm.
**Subluxation**
Incomplete or partial dislocation of a joint.

Subluxation - The clavicle is elevated due to rupture of the coracoclavicular ligaments

**Types of dislocation**

**Congenital**
- eg: CDH

**Acquired**
- Trauma
- Pathology
- Paralysis

**Clinical Features**
- Shock (severe injury)
- Pain
- Oedema
- Bruising
- Local tenderness
- Muscle spasm
- Loss of function
Classification of Fracture
Can be classified in three ways
1. The cause of fracture
2. Relation to surrounding tissues
3. The pattern of the fracture

Causes of fracture
- Traumatic
  - Direct violence
  - Indirect violence
- Stress
- Pathological
  - Avulsion - the forcible tearing away of a body part by trauma or surgery.

Relation to surrounding tissues
- Closed fracture / Simple fracture
  - No communication between the fracture bone and the body surface
- Open fracture / Compound fracture
  - Direct communication exists between the body surface and the fractured bone ends
- Complicated fracture
  - In association with the fracture other important structures have been damaged. e.g.: nerves, vessels, viscera organ etc.

Pattern of fracture
- Complete
  - The bone is completely divided into 2 separate fragments. The fracture line itself maybe transverse, oblique and spiral.
- Incomplete
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- It involves only one surface of the bone
  - In children – greenstick fracture
- Comminuted
  - More than two fragments.
- Compression or crush
  - Usually occurs in cancellous bone
- Segmental
  - Proximal, middle and distal third
- Displacement
  - Undisplaced
  - Displaced
  - Impacted
  - Stable

Typical Bone Fractures

Common types of fractures

- Transverse
- Spiral
- Oblique
- Comminuted
- Segmental
Healing of fracture

There are following stages of healing-
- Haematoma
- Subperiosteal & endosteal cellular reaction
- Callus formation
- Consolidation
- Remodelling

Healing time of fracture

There are two major events taking time to heal-
- Union
- Consolidation

Union
- Union usually takes 3-10 weeks after fracture occurred
- Partial repair of the bone
- Initial callus formation (not reach full bone maturity)
- Minimal movement of the fracture site
- Painful with pressure or weight bearing
- FWB (Fracture Walker Brace) is contraindicated
- Encourage PWB (Partial weight bearing)
- X Ray – fracture line still visible
- Healing time of fracture

Consolidation
- Usually takes approximately double the union time & full remodelling double the consolidation time.
- Full repair and maturity of the bone.
- Start full function
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Approximate healing time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fracture</th>
<th>Union (wks)</th>
<th>Consolidation (wks)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prox 3rd humerus</td>
<td>7-10 days</td>
<td>3-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distal 3rd radius ulna</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>8-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scaphoid</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>6-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prox 3rd Femur</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>8-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distal 3rd Femur</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prox 3rd tibia</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>12-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distal 3rd tibia</td>
<td>8-10</td>
<td>16-20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Factors affecting the rate of fracture healing
1. Type of bone
2. Pattern of fracture
3. Blood supply
4. Fixation
5. Age

COMPLICATIONS OF FRACTURE

Complications related to the fracture itself
- Non union
- Infection
- Delayed union
- Shortening
- Mal union
- Avascular necrosis

Complication caused by associated injury
- Injury to: major blood vessels, nerves, viscera, tendon, Fat embolism and injuries and post traumatic affection of joints
- Non union
a. Fracture failed to unite.
b. The gap between the bones is filled with fibrous tissue & form pseudoarthrosis

X ray: sclerotic or dense and rounded
Causes: Infection, Poor blood supply, Poor fixation

**Delayed union**
- Fracture takes longer time to heal than expected time.

**Mal union**
- Union of the fractured fragment in an imperfect position.
- Can be prevented by competent initial treatment.
Causes: Poor initial treatment

![Fracture X-ray image]

**Infection**
- Occurs in open fracture, contaminated wound leads osteomyelitis.

**Shortening**
- Caused by mal union or crush fracture.

![Fracture X-ray image]

**Avascular necrosis**
- Necrosis of the bone as a result of lack of blood supply.
Role of Homoeopathy in treatment of Fractures and dislocations

Chief remedies for bone fractures and dislocations:
Acon, Agar, Agn, Alum, Ambr, Am-c, Am-m, Anac, Ang, Anthrac, Arn, Ars, Asar, Bar-c, Bell, Bov, Bry, Calc, Calc-f, Calc-p, Calen, Caps, Carb-an, Carb-v, Caust, Chel, Cocc, Colo, Mag-c, Con, Croc, Dulc, Euph, Eup-per, Fl-ac, Graph, Hep, Hyper, Ign, Kali-I, Kali-n, Kreos, Lach, Lachn, Led, Lyc, Mag-m, Mambo, Merc, Mez, Nat-c, Nat-m, Nit-ac, Nux-v, Petr, Ph-ac, Phos, Psor, Puls, Rhod, Rhust, Ruta, Sep, Sil, Spig, Stann, Staph, Stict, Stron-c, Sulph, Symph, Thuja, Zinc, etc...

Repertory of Bone Fractures and dislocations
Ankles - PAIN, ankles - dislocated, as if - as if it would dislocate- calc-p. calc. nat-c. Ruta
Arms - DISCOLORATION, arms - yellow, spots - DISLOCATION, as if, feeling- Ant-t. merc. rhus-t.
Arms - WEAK, arms - hip, joints, with pain in, as if dislocated, worse when walking- psor. arn. asaf. CALC-P. calen. lyc. nit-ac. ruta sil. sulph. SYMPH.
BACK - INFLAMMATION - cord - dislocation, from a- acon. arn. hyos. merc. rhus-t.
BACK - INFLAMMATION - cord - fracture, from a- acon. phos.
BACK - INFLAMMATION - spine - spinal cord - dislocation, from a- acon. arn. hyos. merc. rhus-t.
BACK - INFLAMMATION - spine - spinal cord - fracture, from a- acon. phos.
Bones - BROKEN, bones - inflammation, after fracture of tibia- ANTHRACI.
Bones - BROKEN, bones - union, of fractures, to promote- \textit{arn. asaf. CALC-P. calen. lyc. nit-ac. ruta sil. sulph. SYMPH.}

Bones - DECAY, of bones - expulsion, promotes, of necrotic bone - assisted, after fracture of head of femur- \textit{Cocc.}

Bones - DISLOCATED, feel as if out of joint, in getting up shakes herself to get them in place- \textit{med. BONES} – Fracture- \textit{Arn. Calc-f. Calc-p. calc. calen. croc. ferr. iod. kali-i. Ruta sil. Sulph. Symph. valer.}

Bones - INJURIES, bones, bruised, blows - brittle, bones, fractured often- \textit{CALC-P. calc. Merc. Sil.}


Bones - INJURIES, bones, bruised, blows - fractures, disposition to- \textit{CALC-P. calc. Merc.}

Bones - INJURIES, bones, bruised, blows - inflammation, after fracture of tibia- \textit{ANTHRACI.}

Bones - PAIN, bones - fractures, in, old- \textit{mag-m.}

Clinical - amputation, pain, phantom pains - compound, fracture of left upper arm, after- \textit{Calen.}


Constitutions - ELDERLY, constitutions - bones, non-union of fractured- \textit{CALC-P.}

Dislocation easy, spontaneous- \textit{ars. Calc. carb-an. chel. graph. lyc. nat-c. phos. prun. rhus-t. ruta sep.}

Dreams - FRACTURE of, jaw- \textit{hecla rauw.}

DROPSY - joints - fractures, after- \textit{bov.}

EXTERNAL THROAT - PAIN - sprained, dislocative- \textit{agar. ambr. ars. asar. calc. carb-an. chinin-s. con. merc. petr. sars.}


EXTREMITIES – DISLOCATION- \textit{drym-cor. oxal-c. rham-pr.}

EXTREMITIES – DISLOCATION; EASY- \textit{ars. Calc. carb-an. chel. graph. lyc. nat-c. phos. prun. rhus-t. ruta sep.}

EXTREMITIES - FRACTURES - Legs - Bones - Tibia - open fracture- \textit{Anthraci.}

EXTREMITIES - FRACTURES - open fractures- \textit{Calen.}

EXTREMITIES – FRACTURES- \textit{arn. bell-p-sp. BRY. CALC-P. Calc. Calen. eup-per. RUTA Sil. SYMPH.}

EXTREMITIES - GANGRENE - Leg - fracture of Tibia, with compound- \textit{Anthraci.}

EXTREMITIES - GANGRENE - lower limbs - legs - bones, tibia, with compound fracture of- \textit{ANTHRACI.}

EXTREMITIES - INJURIES - Hand - fracture with laceration- \textit{Hyper.}

EXTREMITIES - INJURIES - Tibia, compound fracture of, with inflammation or gangrene- \textit{Anthraci.}

EXTREMITIES - INJURIES, - Hand, - fracture with laceration- \textit{Hyper.}

EXTREMITIES - PAIN - Bones - fractures; in old- \textit{bamb-a. symph.}

EXTREMITIES - SWELLING - general - edematous - joints - fractures, after- \textit{bov.}

EXTREMITIES - SWELLING - general - joints - fracture, after- \textit{bov.}

EXTREMITIES - SWELLING - Joints - edematous - fractures, after- \textit{bov.}
EXTREMITIES - SWELLING - Joints - fracture, after- bov.

EXTREMITIES - WEAKNESS - joints - dislocation, after- rheum

FACE - Jaws - Dislocated easy- ign. Petr. Rhus-t. staph.


FACE - Lower jaw and maxillary joints - dislocative pain- cor.- r. IGN. M-ARCT. op. petr. RHUS-T. rob. spig. spong. staph.

Feet - DISLOCATION, as if, feeling- arum-t. bell.

Female sexual organs - Dislocation of hip joint with pain in uterus- sol-t-ae.

Fevers - INTERMITTENT, fever, ague, malaria - quotient, fever - 5 pm., preceded by yawning and pain in maxillary joint, as if dislocated- rhus-t.

Fevers - QUOTIDIAN, fever - 5 pm., preceded by yawning and pain in maxillary joint, as if dislocated- rhus-t.

Fingers - joints - dislocation, easy- hep.

GANGRENE, general - leg, fracture, after - tibia, fracture, after- Anthraci.

GANGRENE, general - leg, fracture, after- anthraci. Lach.

GENERALITIES - DROPSY - Joints - fractures, after- bov.


GENERALITIES - INJURIES, blows, falls and bruises - bones, fractures - compound fracture. Anthraci. ARN. CALC. CALEN. con. crot-h. hep. hyper. iod. LACH. PETR. ph-ac. phos. pul. rhus-t. RUTA sil. staph. symph.


GENERALITIES - PAIN - bones - fractures, in old- mag-m.

GENERALITIES - PAIN - General - bones - old fractures, in- mag-m.

GENERALITIES - SHOCKS - injury, from - fractures, from- acon. arn.

GENERAL - ABSCESES - Bones, of – fractures- sil.

Generals - AMPUTATION, pain, phantom pains - compound, fracture of left upper arm, after- Calen.

GENERAL - CONVALESCENCE; ailments during - bones; fracture of- osteo-mye.
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Generals - Fracture in joints- m-ambo.
GENERALS - HISTORY; personal – dislocations- tub.
GENERALS - INJURIES - Bones; fractures of - compound fracture- ARN. Calen. crot-h. hyper. Lach.
GENERALS - PAIN - Bones - fracture; point of- mag-m. symph.
GENERALS - SHOCK - injuries; after - fractures; from- acon. arn.
GENERALS - SWELLING - Joints; of - fractures; after- bov.
Hands - DISLOCATION, fingers, joints, easy - bell. hep. teucr.
Hands - PAIN, fingers - joints - first - dislocation, as of - alum. ruta
HEAD - PAIN - Skull – fractured- bell. glon.
Hip joint - dislocation spontaneous- coloc. rh-t. thuj.
Hips - Cramping, pain, hip and lumbar region - moving, when, as if stiff or dislocated- ang.
Hips - hip-joint, disease - dislocation, with, of head of femur- Calc.
Jaws - dislocation, easy- ign. petr. Rhus-t. staph.
Joints - EDema, joints, dropsy - fractures, after- bry. led.
Joints - swelling - oedematous, fractures, after- bov.
Joints - weak - dislocation, after- rheum
Limbs - AMPUTATION, pain, phantom pains - compound, fracture of left upper arm, after- Calen.
LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM - Knees - Dislocation of patella, on going upstairs- cann-s.
LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM - Nape of Neck - Dislocated, bruised feeling- bell. caust. fago. Lachn.
Lower extremities - Dislocation in hip joint, when walking- bry.
Lower extremities - Fracture in legs- m-arct.
Lumbar back - dislocative pain- eup-per. lach.
Lumbar back - vertebrae, of - dislocated or as if- sanic.
Malaria, infection, ague - quotient, fever - 5 pm., preceded by yawning and pain in maxillary joint, as if dislocated- rhus-t.
Neck and back - Fracture in back- sul-ac.
NECK AND EXTERNAL THROAT - Sprained or dislocative pain- agar. ambr. ars. Asar. calc. carb-an. merc. sars.
Oedema - joints of, fractures, after- bov.
Pelvis - DISLOCATED, as if, sacrum- agar. nux-v.
RESPIRATION - Impeded by - back - dislocative or sprained pain in- petr.
RESPIRATION - Impeded by - scapulae - sprained or dislocative pain in- petr.
SENSATIONS AND COMPLAINTS IN GENERAL - Dislocated or wrenched easily, spontaneous- Agn. am-
Shoulders - PAIN, shoulders - dislocation, as of- ant-t. caps. cor-r. Croc. fl-ac. ign. mag-c. mag-m. mez.
myrt-c. nicc. olnd. RHUS-T.
Sleep - INSOMNIA, sleeplessness - fracture, after reposition of- arn. Stict.
SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - fracture, after reposition of- Stict.
SLEEP - SLEEPLESSNESS - general - fracture, after reposition of- STICT.
TEETH - Dislocative pain- nux-v.
TEETH - PAIN - dislocated, as if- NUX-V.
Upper extremities - Dislocation in right carpal joint, severe pain and- tub.
mez. nux-v. Ox-ac. phos. rhus-t. sars. thuj. tub.
Wrists - PAIN, wrists - dislocation, as of- Arn. Eup-per. phos.

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Radar 10

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