FRACTURE AND DISLOCATION – Role of Homoeopathy

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**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
Edema
Bruising
Local tenderness
Muscle spasm
Loss of function

CLASSIFICATION OF FRACTURE
Can be classified in 3 ways
1. The cause of fracture
2. Relation to surrounding tissues
3. The pattern of the fracture

1- The Causes of fracture
1. Traumatic
   • Direct violence
   • Indirect violence
2. Stress
3. Pathological
4. Avulsion- the forcible tearing away of a body part by trauma or surgery.
Avulsion-fracture of the tibial tuberosity that extends whiles the joint. Type IIIa Watson-Jones classifications

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

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

Common types of fractures

Proximal

Middle

Distal

Transverse  Spiral  Oblique  Comminuted  Segmental

Vertebral Compression
Healing of fracture
There are following stages of healing-
1. Haematoma
2. Subperiosteal & endosteal cellular
3. Callus formation
4. Consolidation
5. Remodelling

Healing time of fracture
There are two major events taking time to heal-
1. Union
2. Consolidation

1. **Union**
   1. Union usually takes 3-10 weeks after fracture occurred
   2. Partial repair of the bone
   3. Initial callus formation (not reach full bone maturity)
   4. Minimal movement of the fracture site
   5. Painful with pressure or weight bearing
   6. FWB is contraindicated
   7. Encourage PWB
   8. X Ray – fracture line still visible
   9. Healing time of fracture

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

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

1. Complications related to the fracture itself
   1- Non union
   2- Infection
   3- Delayed union
   4- Shortening
   5- Mal union
   6- Avascular necrosis

2. Complication caused by associated injury
   1- Injury to: major blood vessels, nerves, viscera, tendon, Fat embolism and injuries and post traumatic affection of joints
   2- 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

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

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

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

6. Shortening
   1- Caused by mal union or crush fracture.

7. Avascular necrosis
   1- 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, Pul, Rhod, Rhus, Rust, 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 - DISLOCATED, feel as if out of joint, in getting up shakes herself to get them in place- med.


Bones - INJURIES, bones, bruised, blows - fractures, disposition to- CALC-P. calc. Merc.

Bones - INJURIES, bones, bruised, blows - inflammation, after fracture of tibia- ANTHRACI.

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

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


Constitutions - ELDERLY, constitutions - bones, non-union of fractured- CALC-P.


Dreams - FRACTURE of, jaw- hecla rauw.

DROPSY - joints - fractures, after- bov.
EXTERNAL THROAT - PAIN - sprained, dislocative- agar. ambr. ars. asar. calc. carb-an. chinin-s. con. merc. petr. sars.

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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 fractureang. ANTHRACI. ARN. CALC. CALEN. con. crot-h. hep. hyper. iod. LACH. PETR. ph-ac. phos. puls. 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.

GENERALS - ABSCESSES - 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.
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. teurc.

Hands - PAIN, fingers - joints - first - dislocation, as of- alum. ruta


HEAD - PAIN - Skull – fractured- bell. glon.

Hip joint - dislocation spontaneous- coloc. rhus-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 - 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 - quotidian, 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 - scapulæ - sprained or dislocative pain in- petr.


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.


Wrists - PAIN, wrists - dislocation, as of- Arn. Eup-per. phos.

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10. Check for hemotympanum and for clear or bloody cerebrospinal fluid leak from the nares. Battle sign...- CURRENT Diagnosis & Treatment: Pediatrics > Chapter 11. Emergencies & Injuries > Approach to the Pediatric Trauma Patient > Secondary Survey > Head
Dislocation or subluxation: The terms subluxation and dislocation are often used interchangeably.

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Exercise 6-1. Trauma - Basic Radiology, 2e > Chapter 6. Musculoskeletal Imaging

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Figure 117-5. Ten-year probability of fracture in women by age and T-score. (Data from Kanis et...-

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Dislocation or subluxation: The terms subluxation and dislocation are often used interchangeably.

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Exercise 6-1. Trauma - Basic Radiology, 2e > Chapter 6. Musculoskeletal Imaging

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Diagnostic Use of CT

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Figure 117-5. Ten-year probability of fracture in women by age and T-score. (Data from Kanis et...-
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Orthopedic injuries to these structures include the following: - Tintinalli’s Emergency Medicine > Chapter 264. Initial Evaluation and Management of Orthopedic Injuries > Initial Evaluation and Management of Orthopedic Injuries: Introduction

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