Case Report

A Patient with Clavicle Fracture and Recurrent Scapular Winging with Spontaneous Resolutions

Kendra E. Keenan and John G. Skedros

1 Utah Orthopaedic Specialists, 5323 South Woodrow Street, Suite 200, Salt Lake City, Utah 84107, USA
2 The University of Utah Department of Orthopaedics, Salt Lake City, Utah 84108, USA
3 Intermountain Medical Center, Salt Lake City, Utah 84107, USA

Correspondence should be addressed to John G. Skedros, jskedrosmd@uosmd.com

Received 22 June 2012; Accepted 26 August 2012

Academic Editors: P. Q. Chen, P. Laforgue, and M. Pirpiris

Copyright © 2012 K. E. Keenan and J. G. Skedros. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Injury to the long thoracic nerve with resulting serratus anterior palsy is a typical cause of medial scapular winging [1, 2]. This injury, which results in palsy of the serratus anterior muscle, can be caused by a variety of acute trauma events and chronic repetitive activities. In some cases, the winging is not associated with electrodiagnostic evidence of injury to the long thoracic nerve or cervical nerve roots that contribute to it (C-5, C-6, and C-7) [1–3]. With respect to fractures of the shoulder girdle, there are reports of medial scapular winging in association with (1) malunions and nonunions of acromion fractures [2, 4], (2) malunions and nonunions of clavicle fractures [1–3], (3) clavicle fractures with other associated injuries [3, 5], (4) glenoid fractures [1], and (5) malunions of scapular body fractures [2]. Although our review of the English literature revealed a few cases of ipsilateral medial scapular winging in the setting of clavicle fractures prior to being considered nonunions [3, 5], we could only locate one case describing recurrent winging. In that case the patient did not sustain a clavicle fracture, but had an acromioclavicular separation and required a brace to keep working because the winging did not resolve after the recurrence [4].

We report the case of a patient who sustained a closed and minimally comminuted mid-shaft clavicle fracture after a ground-level fall which developed ipsilateral scapular winging that became obvious and clinically significant when she started physical therapy prior to sufficient healing. The winging resolved completely in three months, only to recur after the surgical reconstruction of the nonunion that developed. This second episode of winging also completely resolved three months later. Additional unusual aspects of this case include (1) electrodiagnostic studies revealing evidence of mild injuries to the brachial plexus in addition to the long thoracic nerve and (2) there were no fractures or significant injuries to the ribs or scapular body or to
the acromioclavicular, sternoclavicular, and glenohumeral joints.

2. Case Report

A previously healthy 70-year-old right-hand-dominant female was seen in our clinic three months after sustaining a closed and minimally comminuted mid-shaft fracture of the right clavicle, which resulted from a ground-level fall (Figure 1). She tripped on a raised edge of a concrete driveway while walking and fell directly onto the lateral aspect of her shoulder without extending out her hand. There was no head or neck trauma, no rib fractures, and no significant trauma to the other extremities. She was initially under the care of another physician who had prematurely started her on a physical therapy program (including active overhead motion) one month after injury even though there was no radiographic evidence of callus formation. This premature initiation of physical therapy contributed to her report of severe pain and clicking/catching sensations at the fracture site. She also complained of numbness and tingling radiating along the ulnar forearm and burning sensations at the inferior aspect of the scapula as well as radiating distally to the upper anterior forearm.

Physical examination showed swelling in the mid-clavicular area and crepitance with attempted shoulder motion. Medial winging of her right scapula was obvious and was viewed from behind while the patient was pushing against a wall. Strength with grip, finger abduction, and thumb extension was decreased (4/5) on manual testing. A nerve conduction study and electromyographic evaluation (NCS/EMG) showed evidence of (1) mild brachial plexopathy with involvement of the upper trunk and axillary nerve, in addition to a slightly decreased ulnar motor response and (2) long thoracic nerve injury. The NCS/EMG showed reduced axillary nerve amplitude. There were also motor unit changes in the muscles innervated mainly by the long thoracic and also by the axillary, radial, and ulnar nerves. Based on NCS/EMG criteria, the overall prognosis for recovery was considered good. Recommendations included stopping physical therapy and starting daily treatments with an ultrasound-based bone growth stimulator (OrthoLogic, dj Orthopedics, LLC, Vista, CA, USA).

Several outcome surveys were completed at each visit (Table 1). Four months after the fracture occurred, pain had increased at the fracture site, but the radiating burning sensations had abated. She also continued to complain of clicking sensations at the fracture site with attempts at grooming and changing clothing. Strength with grip and finger abduction showed improvement. Scapular winging persisted. Radiographs showed early callus formation at the medial aspect of the fracture. The bone growth stimulator was continued. One month later, the winging was no longer present.

Radiographs six months after the fracture showed a well-established nonunion. Treatment was open reduction and internal fixation with bone grafting (Figure 2). Although the surgery was otherwise uncomplicated, the scapular winging recurred. The winging spontaneously resolved within three months after surgery and did not recur.

Nine months after surgery, the patient underwent hardware removal because of local discomfort from clothing. Radiographs taken fourteen months after fracture fixation surgery and six months after hardware removal (20 months after injury) show complete healing of the clavicle fracture (Figure 3). She reported no pain and the shoulder examination was normal. Strength in grip, finger abduction, and thumb extension was normal. All outcome measures showed improvement. Additional improvement was also reported by surveys that were mailed at 20 months after fracture fixation surgery (26 months after the fracture originally occurred) (Table 1). She reported complete satisfaction in a telephone conversation at 4.5 years after fracture fixation surgery (five years after the fracture occurred).

3. Discussion

Although medial scapular winging has been reported to occur in association with nonunion and malunions of shoulder girdle fractures [1, 3, 5, 6], our review of the English literature only revealed one case of recurrent scapular winging [4]. In this case, the patient had an acromioclavicular
Table 1: Outcome scores and physical examination data: visual analog scale (VAS) for pain, Western Ontario rotator cuff index (WORC), the American shoulder and elbow surgeons standardized shoulder assessment form (ASES), simple shoulder test (SST), disabilities of the arm, shoulder and hand (DASH) score, short form 36 (SF-36), and shoulder range of motion (ROM) measurements.

| Postinjury months (fracture repaired at 6 months after injury) | 3 months after Injury | 4 months after Injury | Surgery 6 months after injury | 12 months after injury | Hardware removal 15 months after injury | 20 months after injury | 26 months after injury |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Active forward flexion                                        | 70°                   | —                     | 170°                          | 170°                  | —                                        | —                     | —                     |
| Winging                                                       | Yes                   | Yes                   | No                            | No                    | No                                       | No                    | No                    |
| 10 cm VAS pain on typical day                                 | 3.9                   | 6.1                   | 0.3                           | 0                     | 0                                        | 0                     | 0                     |
| ASES score (best = 100)                                       | 47.2                  | —                     | 90.2                          | —                     | —                                        | —                     | —                     |
| WORC score (best = 0 (100%))                                  | —                     | 1619                  | 570                           | 192                   | —                                        | —                     | —                     |
| Simple shoulder test† (best = 12 yes responses)               | —                     | 3                     | 8                             | 11                    | 12                                       | —                     | —                     |
| DASH score (best = 0)                                         | —                     | 77                    | 17                            | 2                     | 4                                        | —                     | —                     |
| Short form-36∗                                                | —                     | 40.0                  | 75.0                          | 70.0                  | 88.8                                     | —                     | —                     |
| Physical functioning                                          | —                     | —                     | 75.0                          | 70.0                  | 100.0                                    | —                     | —                     |
| Role limitations due to physical health                       | —                     | 0.0                   | 50.0                          | 75.0                  | 100.0                                    | —                     | —                     |
| Role limitations due to emotional problems                    | —                     | 100.0                 | 100.0                         | 100.0                 | 100.0                                    | —                     | —                     |
| Energy/fatigue                                                | —                     | 75.0                  | 70.0                          | 80.0                  | 90.0                                     | —                     | —                     |
| Emotional wellbeing                                          | —                     | 80.0                  | 88.0                          | 88.0                  | 76.0                                     | —                     | —                     |
| Social functioning                                            | —                     | 50.0                  | 100.0                         | 100.0                 | 100.0                                    | —                     | —                     |
| Pain                                                          | —                     | 22.5                  | 67.5                          | 67.5                  | 90.0                                     | —                     | —                     |
| General health                                                | —                     | 70.0                  | 80.0                          | 85.0                  | 85.0                                     | —                     | —                     |

† Number of yes responses/number of questions ("yes" responses correlate with better shoulder function than "no" responses). Twelve “yes” responses are possible.

∗ All questions are scored from 0 to 100, with 100 representing the highest level of functioning possible. Aggregate scores are compiled as a percentage of the total points possible, using the RAND scoring table.

separation without fracture. Because the second occurrence of winging did not resolve, that patient required a brace for his employment as a manual laborer. This contrasts with our patient who had two episodes of scapular winging, both with spontaneous resolution during the period of fracture treatment.

Clavicle fractures account for 2.6 to 4% of all fractures, and of those approximately 80% are mid-shaft clavicle fractures [7, 8]. The association of scapular winging with a clavicle fracture is uncommon. For example, in 1,288 reported cases of clavicle fracture (excluding nonunions), only four cases of scapular winging were reported [1, 3, 5, 6, 9–13]. This suggests that the prevalence of scapular winging with mid-shaft clavicle fractures is less than 0.05%.

By contrast, brachial plexus injury (without scapular winging) is more commonly associated with clavicle fractures. For example, of 111 cases of mid-shaft clavicle fracture reported by the Canadian Orthopaedic Trauma Society [7], eight of their operative patients and seven of their nonoperative patients had transient brachial plexus symptoms. Brachial plexus injury has also been reported in association with clavicular malunions and nonunions [14–18]; however, scapular winging has only been reported in a few cases [1, 3, 5, 6].

Barbier et al. [16] report a case of a 32-year-old male who sustained a comminuted mid-shaft clavicle fracture from a fall and suffered from continuous pain in the arm and shoulder from a 2.5 cm bone fragment that was pressing directly on the proximal part of the posterior cord. The symptoms resolved after removal of the fragment. Matz et al. [19] report a case of a 21-year-old male football player who sustained a comminuted mid-shaft clavicle fracture. After the fracture healed with nonoperative treatment, their patient complained of weakness and dysesthesia. Electrodiagnostic studies showed compression of the lateral cord of the brachial plexus. Abundant callus was surgically removed, which alleviated all symptoms. Rüst et al. [20] describe a young adult male who sustained a comminuted mid-shaft clavicle fracture after crashing on a bicycle during a triathlon. The musculocutaneous nerve was impaired and there was decreased sensation across the region of the anterior deltoid muscle. The fracture was treated acutely...
Our patient appears to have a di.serratus anterior moves posteriorly, laterally, and inferiorly. These combined events cause the head tilt, flexion, and rotation and (2) elevation of the scapula body, or to the acromioclavicular, sternoclavicular, and glenohumeral joints.

4. Conclusion

Our patient presented with a unique case of medial scapular winging and spontaneous resolution prior to nonunion of her clavicle fracture and with spontaneous and permanent resolution of the recurrent winging after fracture reconstruction. We suspect that the winging was caused by injury the brachial plexus, which indirectly affected the long thoracic nerve. Our case is also unusual because there were no fractures or apparent significant injury to the ribs and scapular body, or to the acromioclavicular, sternoclavicular, and glenohumeral joints.

Consent

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this paper and any accompanying images. A copy of the written consent is available for review by the Series Editor of this journal.

Conflict of Interests

The authors have no conflict of interests in either a financial capacity or other capacity that would bias this work.

References

[1] N. J. Fiddian and R. J. King, “The winged scapula,” Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research, vol. 185, pp. 228–236, 1984.
[2] J. E. Kuhn, “The scapulothoracic articulation: anatomy, biomechanics, pathophysiology and management,” in Disorders of the Shoulder: Diagnosis and Management, J. P. Iannotti and G. R. Williams, Eds., pp. 1057–1086, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia, Pa, USA, 2 edition, 2007.
[3] H. N. Rasyid, T. Nakajima, K. Hamada, and H. Fukuda, “Winging of the scapula caused by disruption of "sternoclavicularoscapular linkage": report of 2 cases,” Journal of Shoulder and Elbow Surgery, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 144–147, 2000.
[4] J. R. Gregg, D. Labosky, and M. Harty, “Serratus anterior paralysis in the young athlete,” Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery A, vol. 61, no. 6, pp. 825–832, 1979.
[5] A. W. Pearsall and G. V. Russell Jr., “Ipsilateral clavicle fracture, sternoclavicular joint subluxation, and long thoracic nerve injury: an unusual constellation of injuries sustained during wrestling. A case report,” *American Journal of Sports Medicine*, vol. 28, no. 6, pp. 904–908, 2000.

[6] E. R. Gozna and W. R. Harris, “Traumatic winging of the scapula,” *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery A*, vol. 61, no. 8, pp. 1230–1233, 1979.

[7] J. Bernstein, “Nonoperative treatment compared with plate fixation of displaced midshaft clavicular fractures,” *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery A*, vol. 89, no. 8, p. 1866, 2007.

[8] A. Nordqvist and C. Petersson, “The incidence of fractures of the clavicle,” *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, no. 300, pp. 127–132, 1994.

[9] B. D. Coupe, J. A. Wimhurst, R. Indar, D. A. Calder, and A. D. Patel, “A new approach for plate fixation of midshaft clavicular fractures,” *Injury*, vol. 36, no. 10, pp. 1166–1171, 2005.

[10] C. M. Robinson, “Fractures of the clavicle in the adult. Epidemiology and classification,” *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery B*, vol. 80, no. 3, pp. 476–484, 1998.

[11] V. Kulshrestha, T. Roy, and L. Audige, “Operative versus nonoperative management of displaced midshaft clavicle fractures: a prospective cohort study,” *Journal of Orthopaedic Trauma*, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 31–38, 2011.

[12] C. H. Cho, K. S. Song, B. W. Min, K. C. Bae, and K. J. Lee, “Operative treatment of clavicle midshaft fractures: comparison between reconstruction plate and reconstruction locking compression plate,” *Clinics in Orthopedic Surgery*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 154–159, 2010.

[13] A. Eskola, S. Vainionpaa, and P. Myllynen, “Outcome of clavicular fracture in 89 patients,” *Archives of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery*, vol. 105, no. 6, pp. 337–338, 1986.

[14] C. K. Kitsis, A. J. Marino, S. J. Krikler, and R. Birch, “Late complications following clavicular fractures and their operative management,” *Injury*, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 69–74, 2003.

[15] S. P. Kay and J. J. Eckardt, “Brachial plexus palsy secondary to clavicular nonunion. Case report and literature survey,” *Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research*, vol. 206, pp. 219–222, 1986.

[16] O. Barbier, J. Malghem, O. Delaere, B. Vande Berg, and J. J. Rombouts, “Injury to the brachial plexus by a fragment of bone after fracture of the clavicle,” *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery B*, vol. 79, no. 4, pp. 534–536, 1997.

[17] K. M. Rumball, V. F. da Silva, D. N. Preston, and C. C. Carruthers, “Brachial-plexus injury after clavicular fracture: case report and literature review,” *Canadian Journal of Surgery*, vol. 34, no. 3, pp. 264–266, 1991.

[18] C. E. Chen and H. C. Liu, “Delayed brachial plexus neuropathia complicating malunion of the clavicle,” *American Journal of Orthopedics*, vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 321–322, 2000.

[19] S. O. Matz, P. S. Welliver, and D. I. Welliver, “Brachial plexus neuropathy complicating a comminuted clavicle fracture in a college football player. Case report and review of the literature,” *American Journal of Sports Medicine*, vol. 17, no. 4, pp. 581–583, 1989.

[20] C. A. Rüst, B. Knechtle, P. Knechtle, and T. Rosemann, “Atrophy of the brachialis muscle after a displaced clavicle fracture in an Ironman triathlete: case report,” *Journal of Brachial Plexus and Peripheral Nerve Injury*, vol. 6, Article ID 7, 2011.

[21] D. O. Overpeck and R. K. Ghormley, “Paralysis of the serratus magnus muscle caused by lesions of the long thoracic nerve,” *Journal of the American Medical Association*, vol. 114, no. 20, pp. 1994–1996, 1940.