Surgical and Nonsurgical Pediatric Hand Fractures: A Cohort Study

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Background: Pediatric hand fractures are common and approximately 10% require surgery.

Methods: This retrospective cohort study reports on hand fractures in a large pediatric population and identifies the characteristics and patterns of fractures that required surgical correction. A χ² analysis was done to evaluate the association between individual fracture variables and surgery. The STROBE checklist was applied.

Results: One thousand one-hundred seventy-three hand fractures were reviewed. Peak age was 16 years for boys and 14 years for girls. Most fractures were closed (96.0%) and nonrotated (91.3%), and had no concomitant soft tissue injury (72.7%). More than half (56.3%) were nonepiphyseal plate fractures; yet as a single diagnosis, Salter–Harris II fractures were most common (30.2%). The following variables were significantly associated with surgery: open fractures, rotational deformity, distal phalangeal fracture location, multiple fractures, oblique pattern, comminution, displacement >2 mm, intra-articular involvement, and angulation >15°. Most fractures required only immobilization and early range of motion (64.3%). Closed reduction was required in 22.7%. Minor surgery by the primary provider was performed in 3.2% of fractures. Surgery by a hand surgeon was performed in 9.8%. The most common patterns requiring surgery were proximal or middle phalanx head or neck fractures (38.2%) and metacarpal midshaft fractures (20.9%). The most common operation was open reduction internal fixation (52.2%).

Conclusions: Pediatric hand fractures are common, but 90.2% do not require surgery and, as such, primary providers play a key role in management. Certain fracture variables and patterns are more likely to lead to surgery. (Plast Reconstr Surg Glob Open 2020;8:e2703; doi: 10.1097/GOX.0000000000002703; Published online 24 March 2020.)

INTRODUCTION

Hand fractures are common pediatric injuries, but there are relatively few studies on their epidemiology. Although most do well with immobilization alone, there is a subset of approximately 10% that require surgical intervention. It is common to describe a fracture by physical examination findings (eg, rotated or nonrotated) or radiographic findings (eg, angulation on anterior–posterior radiograph of 20°), but it is rare that surgical treatment is dictated by any one individual finding. The purpose of this study is to report on hand fractures in a large pediatric cohort of patients, which were managed either nonsurgically or surgically, and to identify the characteristics and patterns of fractures that required surgical correction.

METHODS

The National Ambulatory Care Reporting System (NACRS) was used to determine the total number of pediatric hand fractures in the Calgary Zone from January 2013
Studies in Epidemiology statement was followed18 (see appendix, Supplemental Digital Content 1, which displays STROBE statement—checklist of items that should be included in reports of cohort studies, http://links.lww.com/PRSGO/B357). Further subgroup analysis of the fractures that required surgery was performed to identify specific patterns.

RESULTS

All Fractures

The total number of pediatric hand fractures for the years 2013–2014 was 2,783: of these, 2,162 were in the city of Calgary and 621 were in the surrounding, major referral centers (the cities of Airdrie, Cochrane, Okotoks, and Strathmore). Of this total, 1,410 hand fractures were referred to ACH hand surgeons, of which 230 were soft tissue injuries without concomitant fractures and were subsequently excluded. Another 7 fractures were excluded because of incomplete chart information (4 patients had no detailed electronic or paper medical record of the visit) or inaccessible radiographs. Thus, there were 1,173 fractures in 1,043 patients (Fig. 1). Therefore, the proportion of pediatric hand fractures referred in the Calgary Zone to the ACH hand surgeons, and reviewed in this study, was 42.1% (1,173/2,783).

Of the referred hand fractures (n = 1,173), 92.5% occurred in children over the age of 5 (Table 1). Boys outnumbered girls in almost all age groups. The distribution was unimodal with a peak at 16 years for boys and 14 years for girls. Both distributions were skewed to the right, meaning there were a higher proportion of older children referred with hand fractures. The most common recorded mechanism of injury was participation in ball games (34.6%). Physical findings, location of the fracture, and radiologic findings are described in Table 1. There were 794 phalangeal fractures (67.7%) and 379 metacarpal fractures (32.3%). Most fractures were closed (96.0%) and nonrotated (91.3%), and had no concomitant soft tissue injury (72.7%). The most common fracture locations were the finger proximal phalanges (29.1%). Radiologically, 43.7% of fractures involved the growth plate: Salter Harris II fractures were the most common overall (30.2%). Salter–Harris III fractures accounted for 9.2% of all fractures; Salter–Harris I, IV, and V fractures combined, on the other hand, accounted for less than 5% of all fractures. Nonepiphyseal fractures were more common (56.3%), and the majority were described as transverse or oblique/spiral (29.9% and 19.5%, respectively). Condylar fractures, those that involve the articulating, rounded head of a phalangeal joint, were seen in 6.1% of cases. Only 3.0% of fractures were comminuted. More than one-half of the fractures were displaced at least 2 mm on radiograph (57.6%) and approximately one-quarter of the fractures were intra-articular (23.2%). Included in the category “intra-articular” were volar plate avulsion fractures which made up a large percentage of this description. About one-fifth of fractures displayed greater than 15° of angulation on at least one radiographic view (21.9%).

Fractures Requiring Surgery

Fracture characteristics, detectable on either the physical examination or x-ray, that were associated with...
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a statistically significant increased risk for needing surgery were open fractures, rotated fractures, fractures of the distal phalanges, multiple fractures, oblique or spiral fracture patterns, comminution, displacement, intra-articular involvement, condylar involvement, and angulation greater than 15 degrees on radiograph (Table 1).

Aside from the individual general fracture characteristics listed above, certain fracture patterns were found to be more likely to need surgical intervention (Table 2; Fig. 2). In general, 81/794 (10.2%) phalangeal and 34/379 (9.0%) metacarpal fractures required surgery. Among phalangeal fractures, those most likely to require surgery were head and neck fractures of the proximal and middle phalanges (33.6% required surgery, accounting for 38.2% of all operative cases) and fractures of the middle part of the proximal or middle phalanx (20.7% required surgery, accounting for 5.2% of operative cases). Only 3.2% (18/562) of fractures of the base of the phalanx required surgery; yet this location still accounts for 15.7% (18/115) of all pediatric hand fractures requiring surgery, mainly because this fracture location is so common (562/1,173 of all fractures). These fractures included large avulsion fragments involving the distal phalanx (mallet deformity) or proximal phalanx of the thumb in the vicinity of the insertion of the metacarpophalangeal joint ulnar collateral ligament. Included in this location are the Salter–Harris II and III epiphyseal fractures, which were very common overall, but few required surgery (12/463, 2.6%). Crush injuries of the distal phalanx, most common in very young children and usually related to the tip of the digits being crushed in a door frame, required surgical intervention in 20.3% of cases (accounting for 11.3% of all operative cases). These injuries were often open and required minor debridement and repair of the nail bed.

For metacarpal fractures, two patterns were associated with an increased need for surgical intervention. First, 20.7% of midshaft fractures, either an oblique or transverse, required operative fixation (accounting for 16.5% of all operative cases). Second, 9.5% of fractures of the metacarpal base required surgical intervention (accounting for 11.3% of operative cases); these fractures most commonly involved the first metacarpal (Bennet’s or non-Bennet’s fracture at the base of first metacarpal) or the fifth metacarpal (baby Bennet’s fracture). Fractures of the neck of the metacarpal (ie, Boxer’s fractures) were the least likely to require surgery (1.3% required surgery, accounting for 1.7% of operative cases).

Fracture Management by Referring Physicians

Fracture management is summarized in Table 3. The most common initial management by a referring physician was immobilization alone (included buddy taping, splinting or casting) (69.3%). Approximately, one-fifth of fractures received a closed reduction (21.8%). The proportion of attempted closed reductions done by primary providers that were successful was 84.7%, where success was defined as only requiring further evaluation and immobilization by a hand surgeon. Of the 39 unsuccessful attempts, 13 required repeat closed reduction and 26 went on to require surgery. Of the 255 fractures that had a closed reduction by the primary provider, the most common type of fracture was Salter–Harris II fracture (120/255) and was successful 86.7% (104/120) of the time. The second most common type of fracture reduced was a transverse fracture of the neck of either the fourth or fifth metacarpals (66/255), and was successful 81.8%
(54/66) of the time. Minor surgery by a primary care physician was performed in 45 fractures (3.8% of all fractures); these were crush injuries of the fingertip (distal phalanx) and minor surgery involved combinations of debridement, nail bed repair, and reduction of the fracture. This minor surgery was successful 82.2% of the time with only 8 patients requiring repeat surgery by the hand surgeon.

Fracture Management by Hand Surgeons

The most common management after assessment by a hand surgeon was immobilization alone, followed eventually by range of motion exercises (973/1,173 fractures, 82.9%). Specific range of motion protocols varied by the surgeon and type of fracture, and the data were not available for analysis. This number included the 216 patients who previously had a closed reduction performed by the primary care provider (18.4% of all fractures). Hand surgeons performed 51 closed reductions (4.3% of all referred fractures) in the clinic; of these, 37 were first-time closed reductions (3.2% of all referred fractures) and 15 were repeat closed reductions (1.1% of all referred fractures).

Table 1. Fracture Characteristics

| Variable                                | Total (N = 1,173) | Required Surgery (N = 115) | P   |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----|
|                                         | N                 | %                          | N   | %   |      |
| Demographics                            |                   |                            |     |     |      |
| Age                                     |                   |                            |     |     |      |
| Preschool (0–5 y)                       | 88                | 7.5                        | 10  | 8.7 |      |
| Primary school (6–11 y)                 | 351               | 29.9                       | 18  | 15.7|      |
| Secondary school (12–18 y)              | 734               | 62.6                       | 87  | 73.7|      |
| Gender                                  |                   |                            |     |     |      |
| Male                                    | 822               | 70.1                       | 88  | 76.5|      |
| Side of hand injured                    |                   |                            |     |     |      |
| Right                                   | 538               | 45.7                       | 63  | 54.8|      |
| Mechanism of injury                     |                   |                            |     |     |      |
| Ball games                              | 406               | 34.6                       | 32  | 27.8|      |
| Fall                                    | 202               | 17.2                       | 13  | 11.3|      |
| Punch                                   | 132               | 11.3                       | 12  | 10.4|      |
| Winter sport                            | 107               | 9.1                        | 12  | 10.4|      |
| Crush                                   | 106               | 9.0                        | 18  | 15.7|      |
| Other                                   | 203               | 17.3                       | 26  | 22.6|      |
| Missing                                 | 17                | 1.5                        | 2   | 1.7 |      |
| Physical findings                       |                   |                            |     |     |      |
| Open                                    | 47                | 4.0                        | 26  | 22.6|      |
| Malrotation                             | 102               | 8.7                        | 32  | 27.8|      |
| Concomitant soft tissue injury          |                   |                            |     |     |      |
| None                                    | 853               | 72.7                       | 70  | 60.9|      |
| Ligament                                | 107               | 9.1                        | 6   | 5.2 |      |
| Tendon                                  | 59                | 5.0                        | 9   | 7.8 |      |
| Nail bed                                | 37                | 3.2                        | 3   | 2.6 |      |
| Dislocation/subluxation                 | 33                | 2.8                        | 6   | 5.2 |      |
| Laceration                              | 19                | 1.6                        | 4   | 3.5 |      |
| Missing                                 | 65                | 5.5                        | 3   | 2.6 |      |
| Location                                |                   |                            |     |     |      |
| Thumb metacarpal                        | 81                | 6.9                        | 9   | 7.8 |      |
| Finger metacarpals                      | 298               | 25.4                       | 25  | 21.7|      |
| Thumb proximal phalanx                  | 127               | 10.8                       | 7   | 6.6 |      |
| Finger proximal phalanges               | 341               | 29.1                       | 39  | 33.9|      |
| Finger middle phalanges                 | 169               | 14.4                       | 12  | 10.4|      |
| Digit distal phalanges                  | 157               | 13.4                       | 23  | 20.0|      |
| Multiple fractures                      | 167               | 14.2                       | 24  | 20.9|      |
| Radiographic characteristics            |                   |                            |     |     |      |
| Epiphyseal                              |                   |                            |     |     |      |
| Salter–Harris I                         | 24                | 2.0                        | 0   | 0   |      |
| Salter–Harris II                        | 346               | 29.5                       | 6   | 5.2 |      |
| Salter–Harris III                       | 117               | 10.0                       | 6   | 5.2 |      |
| Salter–Harris IV                        | 21                | 1.8                        | 1   | 0.9 |      |
| Salter–Harris V                         | 5                 | 0.4                        | 1   | 0.9 |      |
| Nonepiphyseal (more than one descriptor per fracture possible) | | | | |
| Transverse                              | 245               | 20.9                       | 32  | 27.8|      |
| Oblique/spiral                          | 229               | 19.4                       | 45  | 39.1| <0.001 |
| Avulsion                                | 107               | 9.1                        | 8   | 7.0 |      |
| Tuft                                    | 45                | 3.8                        | 6   | 5.2 |      |
| Comminuted                              | 35                | 3.0                        | 11  | 9.6 | <0.001 |
| Intraarticular                          | 272               | 23.2                       | 51  | 44.3| <0.001 |
| Condylar                                | 72                | 6.1                        | 33  | 28.7| <0.001 |
| Displacement                            | 676               | 57.6                       | 77  | 70.0| <0.001 |
| Angulation >15° on x-ray                | 257               | 21.9                       | 47  | 40.9| <0.001 |
| Angulation >15° on lateral x-ray        | 141               | 12.0                       | 21  | 18.5| <0.001 |
| Angulation >15° on lateral x-ray        | 193               | 16.5                       | 38  | 33.0| <0.001 |

*Significant for a decreased risk of surgery. Values in boldface are statistically significant.
Surgery was performed in 115/1173 (9.8%) fractures. Of these, 102 were done with an anesthesiologist present: 100 under general anesthetic, 1 with conscious sedation, and 1 with regional axillary block. The remaining 13 procedures were performed under local anesthetic, without the presence of an anesthesiologist. The most common operation was open reduction, internal fixation with either miniplate(s), lag screws or K-wires (52.2%).
followed by closed reduction and internal fixation with K-wires (33.9%), and open reduction and debridement without internal fixation (13.9%).

Summarizing the ultimate treatment of all the fractures, 64.3% was managed with immobilization only followed by early range of motion programs; 22.7% was managed with closed reduction, immobilization, and eventually range of motion programs; 3.2% underwent successful minor surgery by a primary care provider and 9.8% required surgery by the hand surgeon.

**DISCUSSION**

This study reports on the epidemiology of pediatric hand fractures using a large Canadian sample. The findings confirm and extend observations from other studies in first world countries. Most fractures occurred in males, and fracture rates peaked later in males than females.\(^6\) Nonepiphyseal fractures were slightly more common (56.3%) than those involving the growth plate. As a single entity, Salter–Harris II fractures were the most common fracture.\(^5,7,19\) Most of the observed fracture characteristics were similar to the literature: they were closed (96.0%) and nonrotated (91.3%), and had no concomitant soft tissue injury (72.7%). However, over half of the observed fractures in this study were displaced which is higher than previously reported,\(^7,9\) possibly due to the relatively broad definition of displacement (>2 mm). Approximately, one-fourth of fractures were intra-articular (23.2%), which is higher than the rates of 5%–17% reported by others.\(^6,7\)

This study included avulsion fractures (n = 107) as intra-articular fractures which may account for this increased proportion. Despite the higher number of fractures that were displaced or intra-articular in this study, the majority of fractures remain nonoperative and can be managed with immobilization alone, which is consistent with the literature.\(^2,4,5,7,8,15,17\)

The authors of this study have previously performed a scoping review of the literature looking at primary care physicians’ referring practices for pediatric hand fractures and found a considerable variation in reported referral rates.\(^20\) In particular, primary care physicians reported referring rates to hand surgeons of 6.5%–82.6%\(^9,21,23\) and hand surgeons reported referring rates from primary care physicians of 35%–100%.\(^4,7,14,24,26\) In this current study, the proportion of pediatric hand fractures referred by primary care providers at its major referral centers to the ACH hand surgeons was 42.1%.

An important finding from this study was the role that primary providers play in the management of pediatric hand fractures. It was worthwhile for primary care providers to treat hand fractures with closed reduction or minor surgery when indicated. Fractures displaced >2 mm or angulated >15 degrees were successfully reduced by the primary provider 84.7% of the time. This accounted for 18.4% of all fractures and these were mainly Salter–Harris II fractures of the proximal phalanx and Boxer’s fractures of the fourth and fifth metacarpals. Also, primary care providers were successful with their minor surgical procedures 82.2% of the time in distal phalanx fractures with nail bed injuries. Of course, it is still worthwhile for fractures that have been reduced to be evaluated by hand specialists to ensure proper reduction: 5.1% required repeat reduction and 10.2% required surgery.

This study also highlights for primary providers that certain variables were more likely to lead to surgery, and thereby, should necessitate a referral to a hand surgeon. Clinical and radiologic characteristics found in this study to statistically predict for the need for surgery and which are also corroborated in the literature include open fractures,\(^5,8,27\) rotation deformity,\(^4,5\) distal phalanx fractures with nail bed laceration,\(^8\) multiple fractures, oblique or spiral fractures, comminution,\(^4\) displacement,\(^4,8,27\) intraarticular involvement,\(^26,27\) condylar involvement,\(^26,28\) and significant angulation.\(^15\)

Although identification of individual fracture characteristics may make the description of fractures by primary care providers more complete, there are certain patterns of fractures that are recognized by the hand surgeon as at higher risk for needing surgery or at least in need of close follow-up. In many cases, it is not the specific fracture characteristic that is important to the hand surgeon but rather the fracture pattern. For example, the characteristic “intraarticular” can refer to both a small minimally displaced volar avulsion fragment from the base of the middle phalanx with no loss of joint stability (not in need of surgical intervention), and to unicondylar or bicondylar proximal phalangeal fractures also involving the proximal interphalangeal joint (requiring close follow-up and in many cases surgery). It would be useful to develop tools which would allow primary care providers to determine which pediatric hand fractures need to be referred to hand surgeons.

Limitations of this study include the retrospective study design. Also, because this is a referred population, the hand fractures in this study may be more severe than all-comer hand fractures. In addition, fracture management was reported, but outcomes were not available for reporting.

In conclusion, although pediatric hand fractures are very common, approximately 90% do not require surgical intervention, and conversely the primary provider can potentially play a key role in the management of this nonsurgical group. Certain fracture variables and specific fracture patterns can potentially predict which fractures are in need of either surgery or close observation by a hand surgeon. Future efforts in this area will focus on the development and validation of a prediction rule to aid primary care providers in management decisions, including identification of the subset of children who should be referred to a hand surgeon. 

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This project was approved by the University of Calgary Conjoint Health Research Ethics Boards (REB14-1846). Dr Hartley had full access to all data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. All authors meet ICMJE authorship criteria. R.H., J.L., C.K., K.H., C.T.-O., A.R.H., and F.O.G.F. were involved in statistical analysis.

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