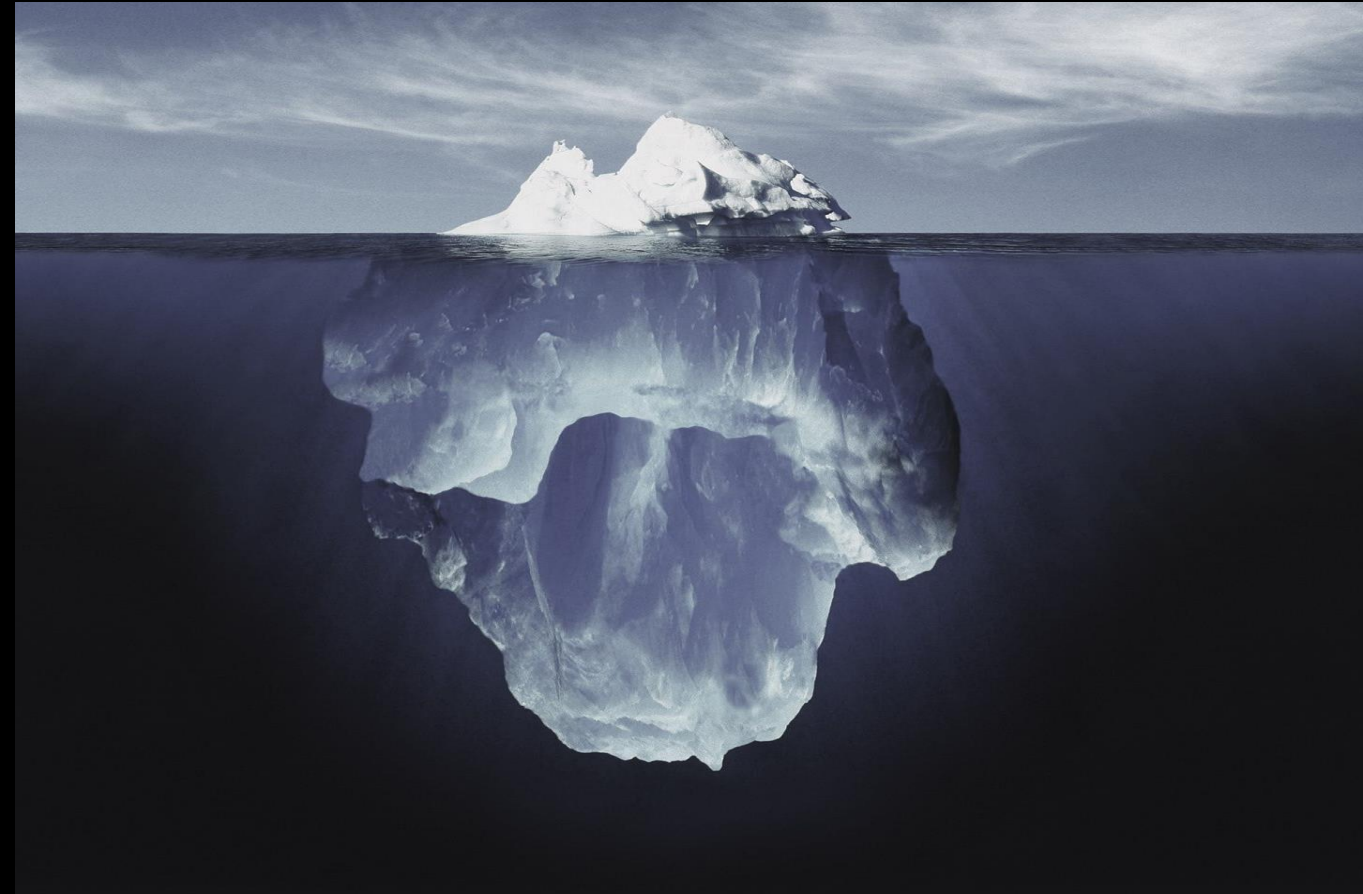


Fracture: Uncovering the Hidden Concerns



Bharti Khurana, MD, MBA, FACR, FASER
National Academy of Medicine Scholar in Diagnostic Excellence
Founder and Director, Trauma Imaging Research and Innovation Center
Department of Radiology and Medicine
Brigham and Women's Hospital
Associate Professor, Harvard Medical School

<https://bhartikhurana.bwh.harvard.edu/>

bkhurana@bwh.harvard.edu

@KhuranaBharti



Financial Disclosures

Wolters Kluwer: *UpToDate* Emergency Radiology Section
Editor Royalties

Cambridge University Press: COFFEE Editor Royalties

GE Healthcare Research Consultant

Scenario

20-year-old male with acute right hip pain
after the Boston marathon, normal Xray

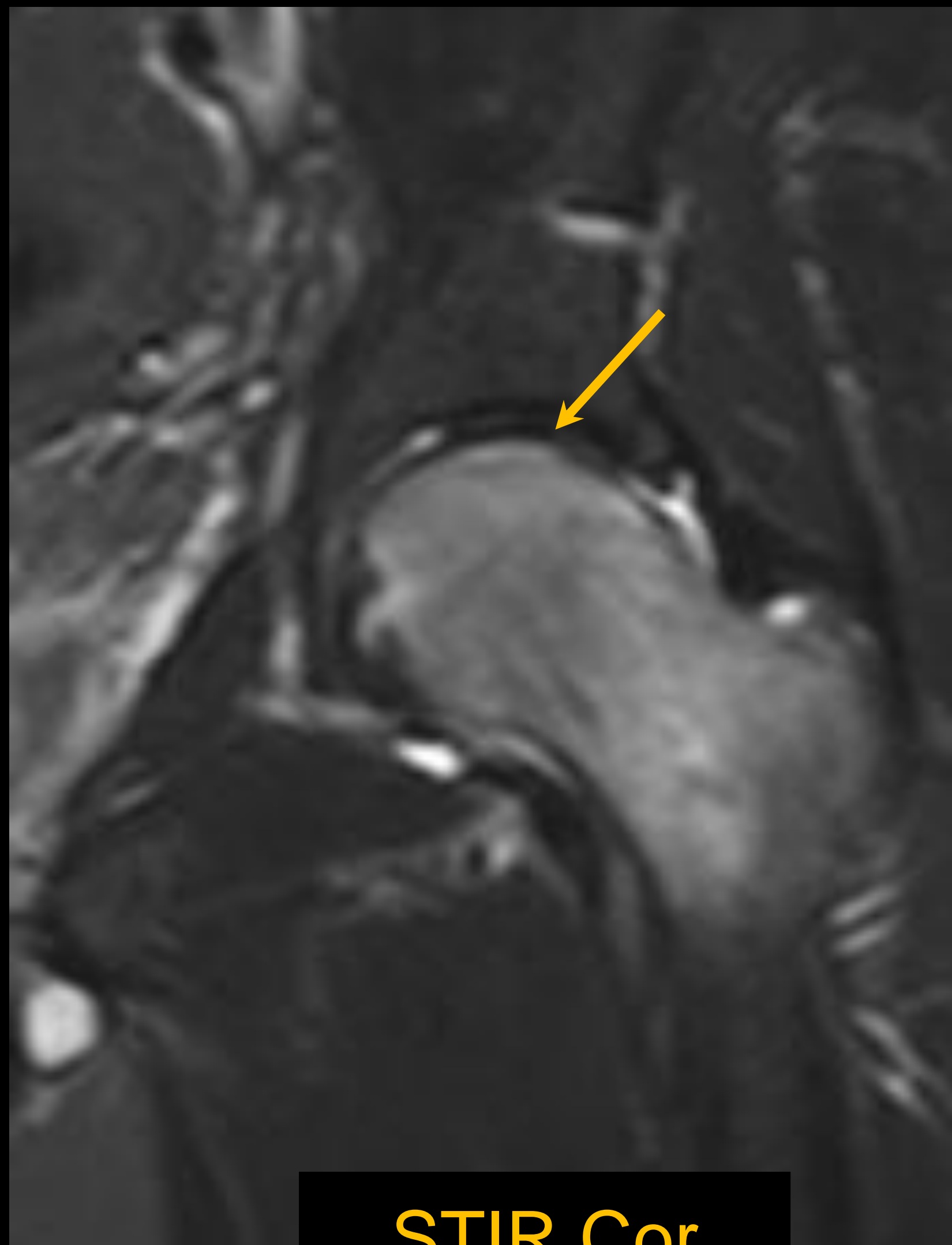
Stress (Fatigue Fx)



Scenario

76-year-old with acute left hip pain

Subchondral insufficiency Fx

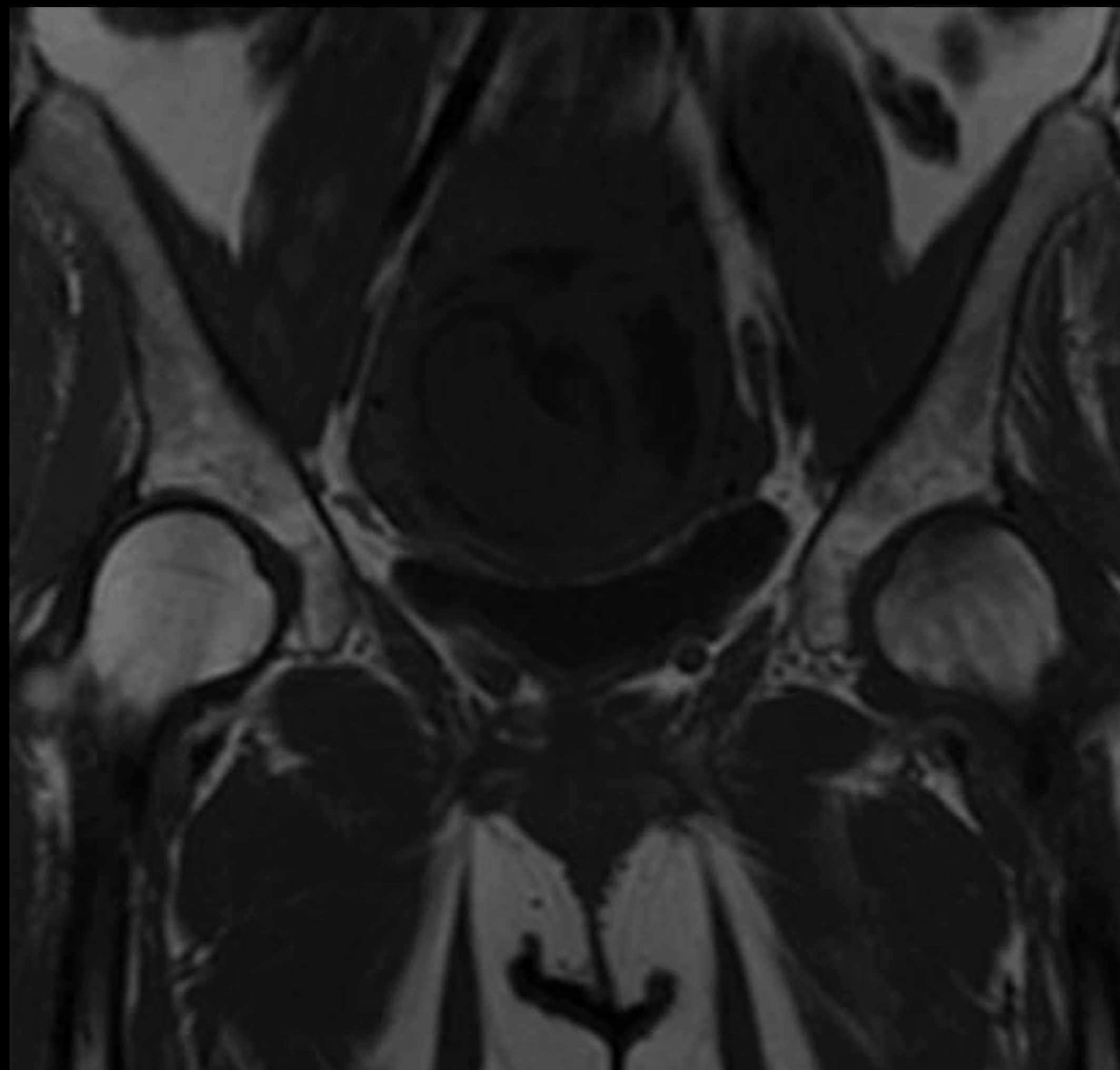


STIR Cor

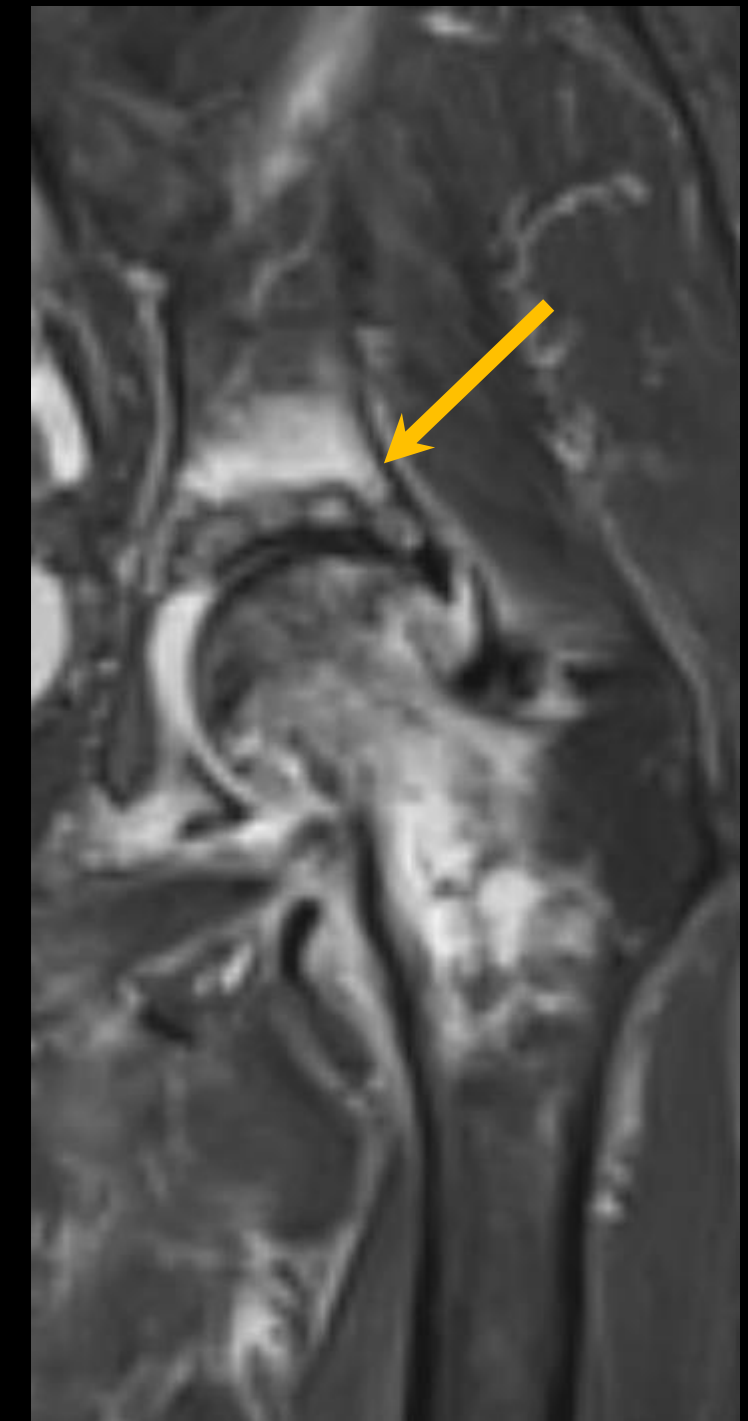


T1 Cor

Subchondral insufficiency Fx



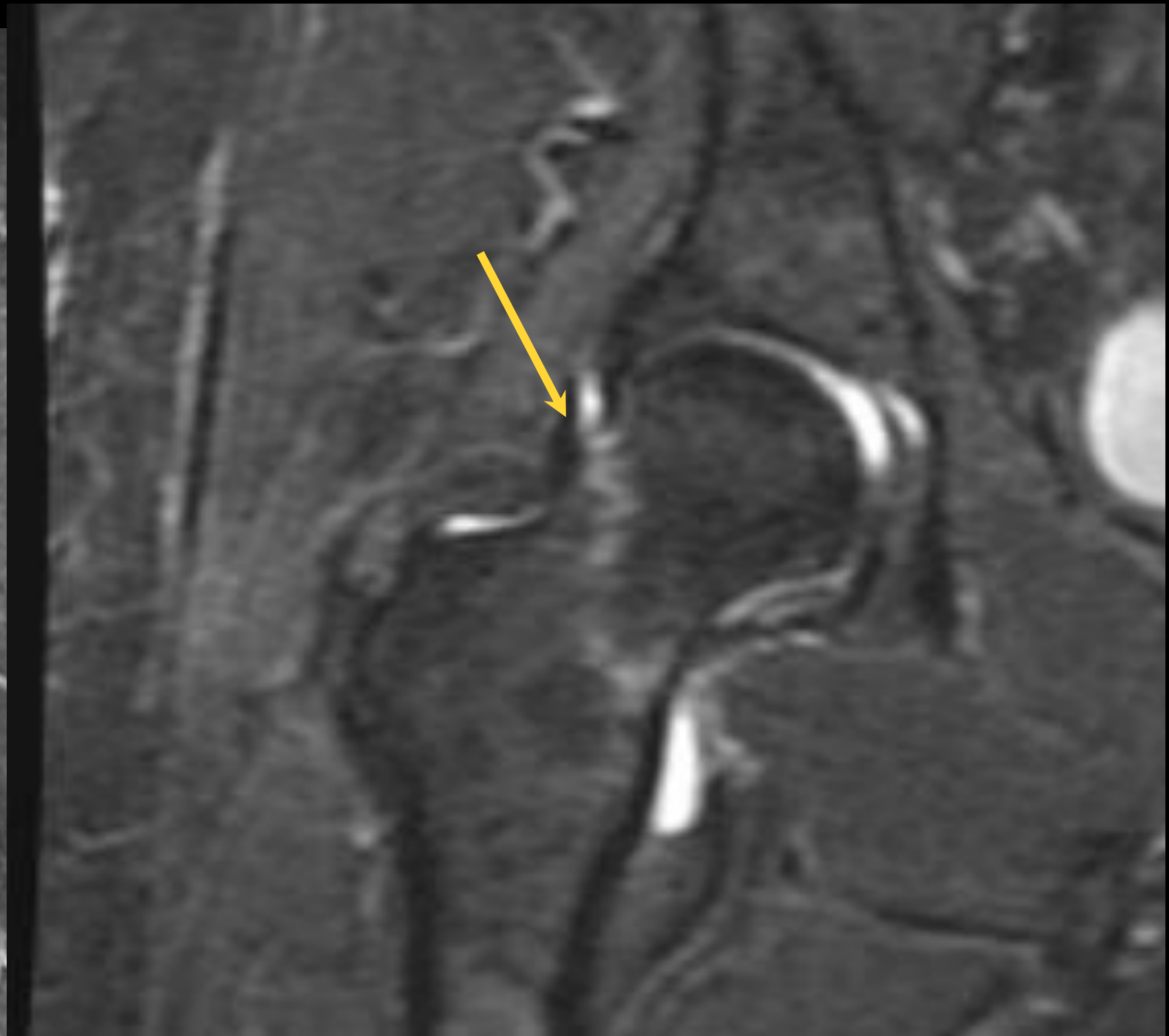
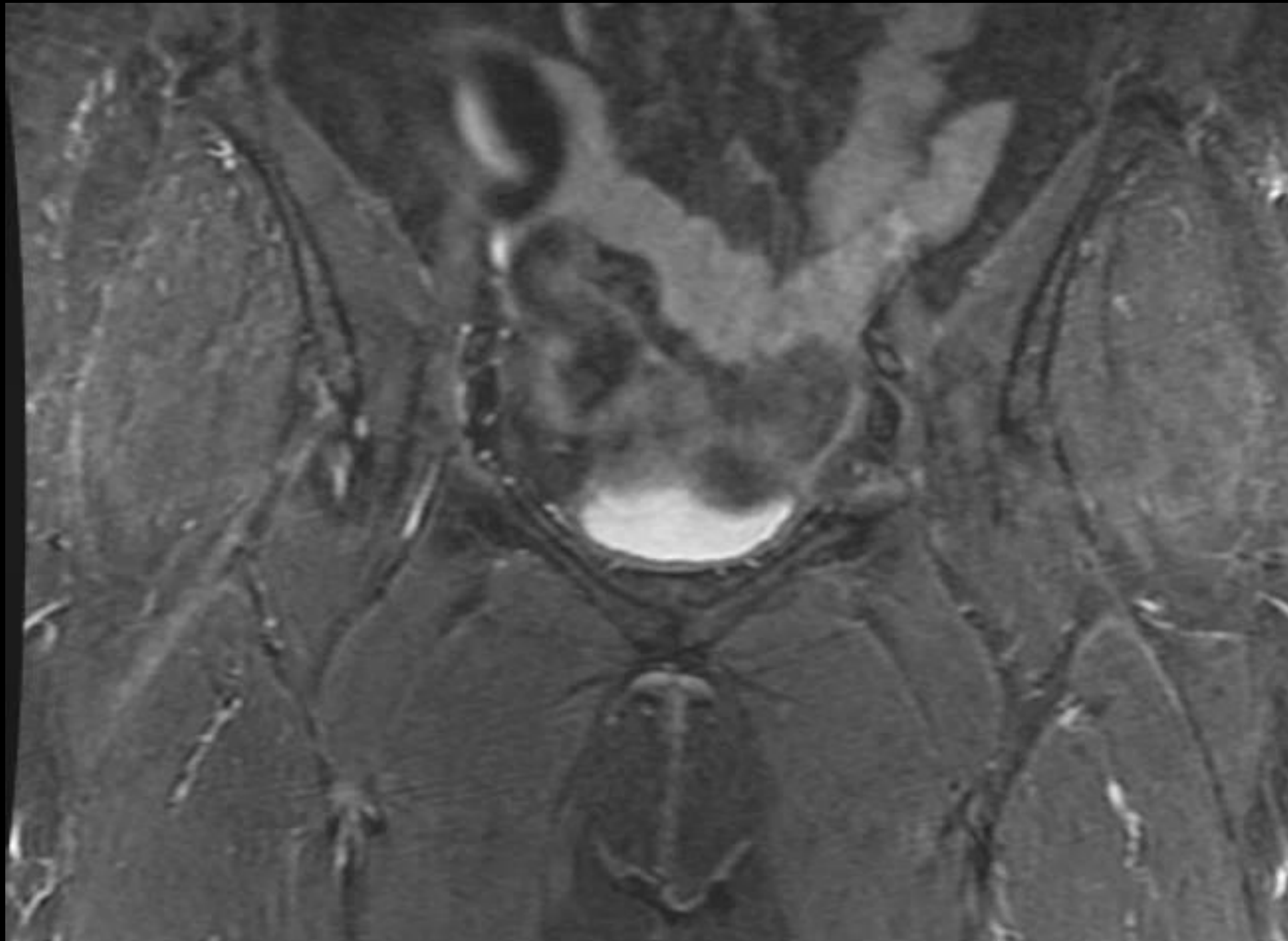
Supracetabular insufficiency Fx



Scenario

37-year-old female attorney runner preparing for marathon presenting with acute right hip pain

? Stress Fx



Stress Fx

Insufficiency/Fragility Fx

Normal repetitive stress on bone with abnormal elastic resistance

- Osteoporosis, RA, Osteomalacia,
- Pelvic Bones, Tensile Cortex

Fatigue Fx

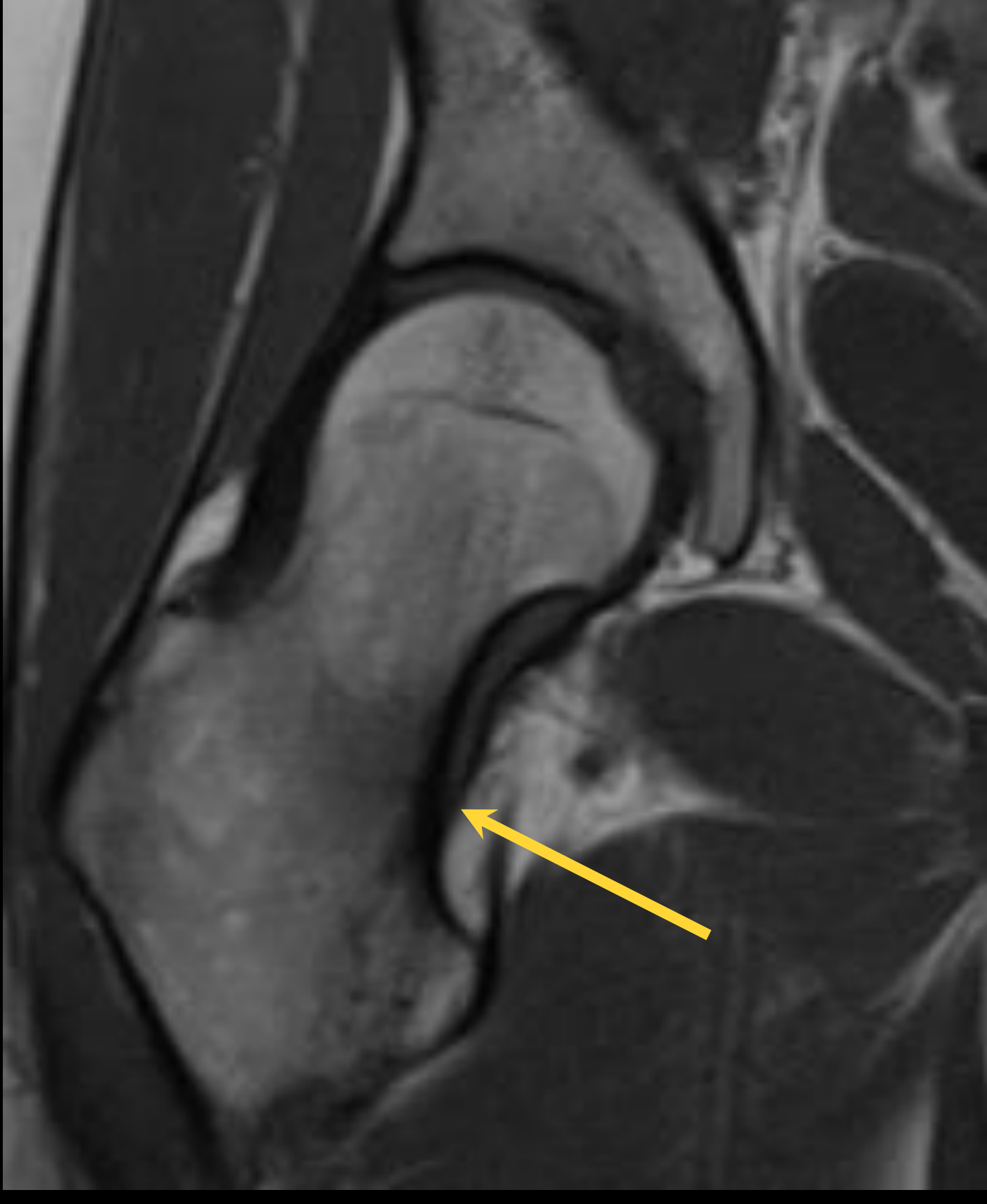
Abnormal repetitive stress on normal bone

- Runners
- Compressive cortex of femoral neck

Fatigue Compressive Stress Fx



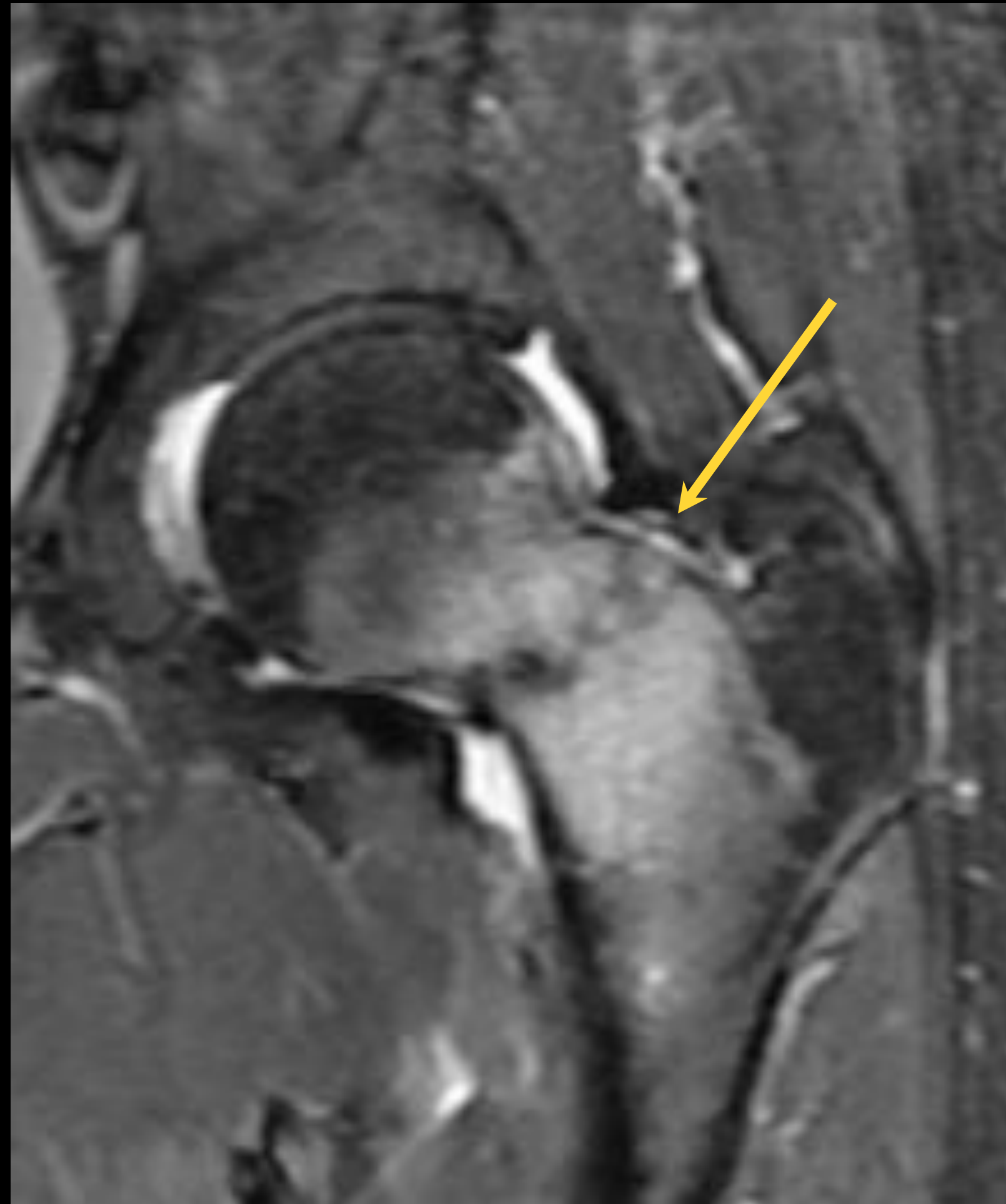
STIR Cor



T1 Cor



Tensile Stress Fx



STIR Cor



T1 Cor



Not all stress fractures are cool

Fatigue Stress Fx

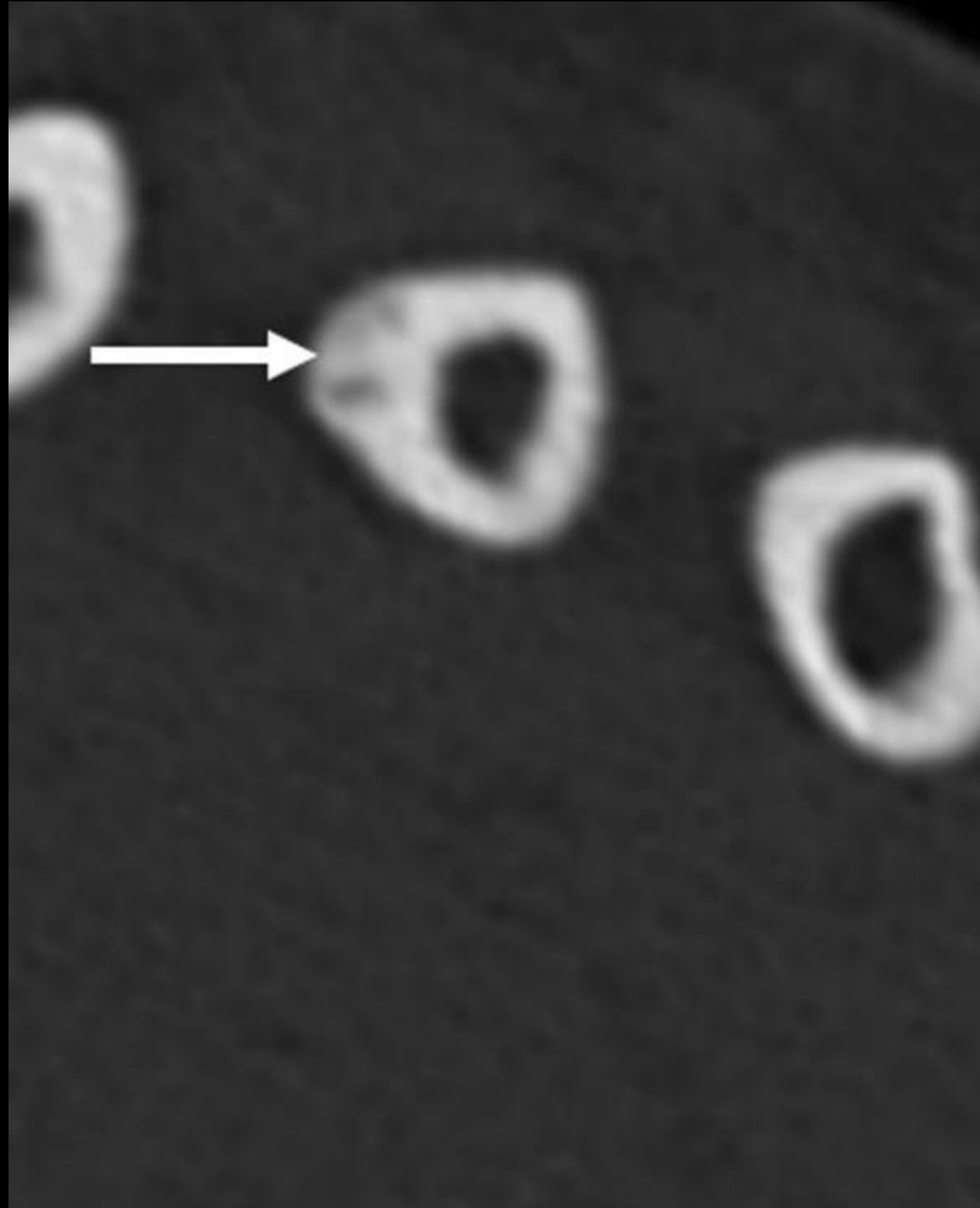


Cortical Bone



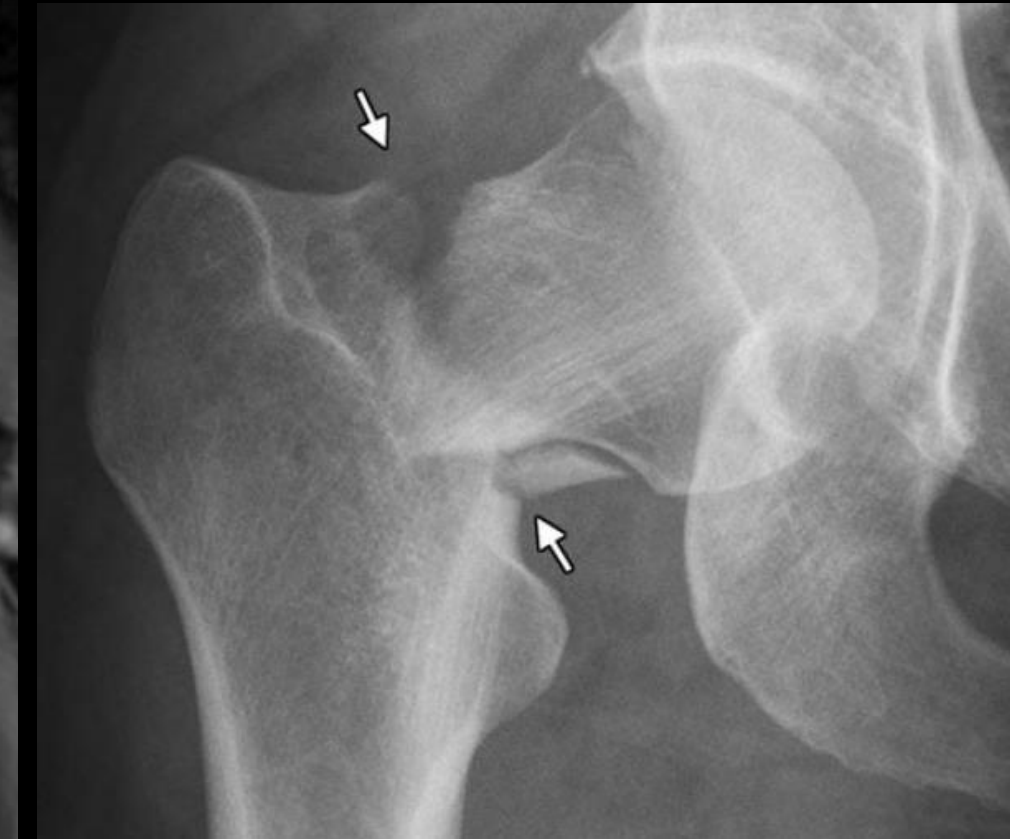
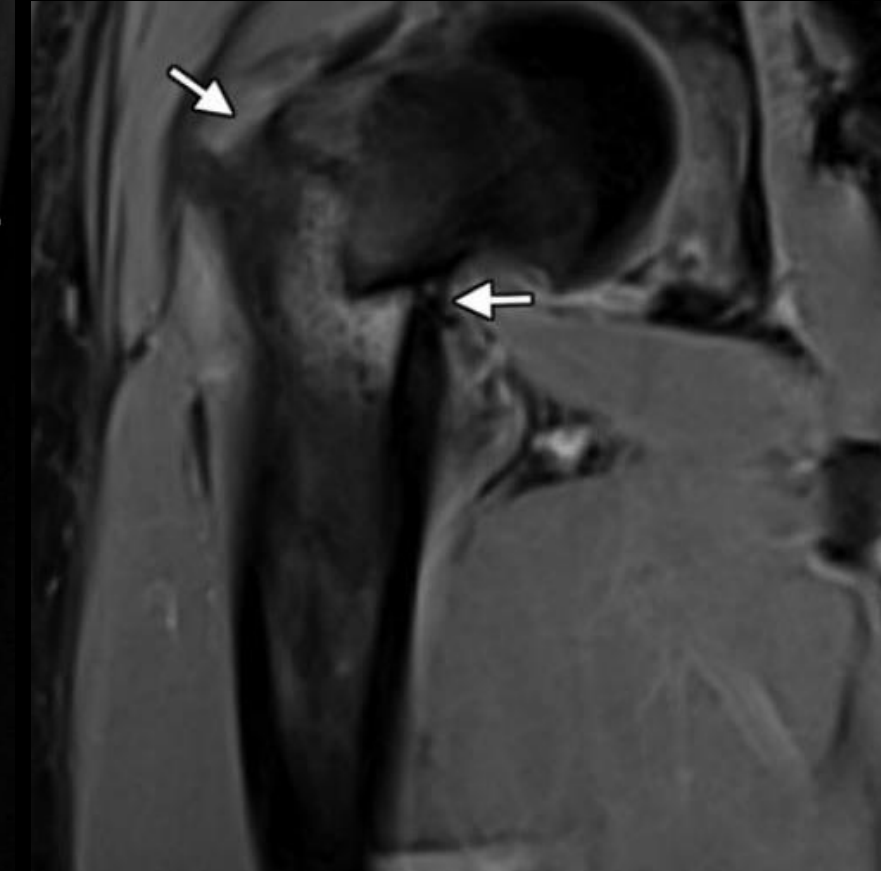
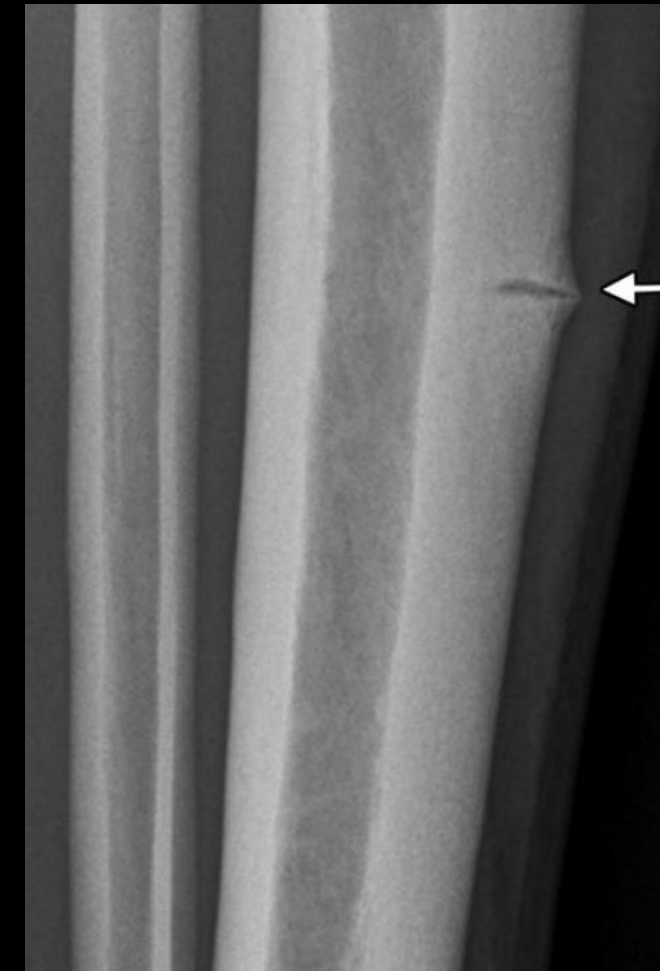
Trabecular Bone

Gray Cortex Sign



Jungmann PM, Schaeffeler C. Bone Stress Injuries at the Ankle and Foot. *Semin Musculoskelet Radiol.* 2023 Jun;27(3):283-292. doi: 10.1055/s-0043-1766098. Epub 2023 May 25. PMID: 37230128.

Stress Fx



LOW-RISK COMPRESSIVE FRACTURE

- Posteromedial tibia, Calcaneus, 3rd and 4th metatarsals, Medial femoral neck
- Activity modification and continued weight bearing

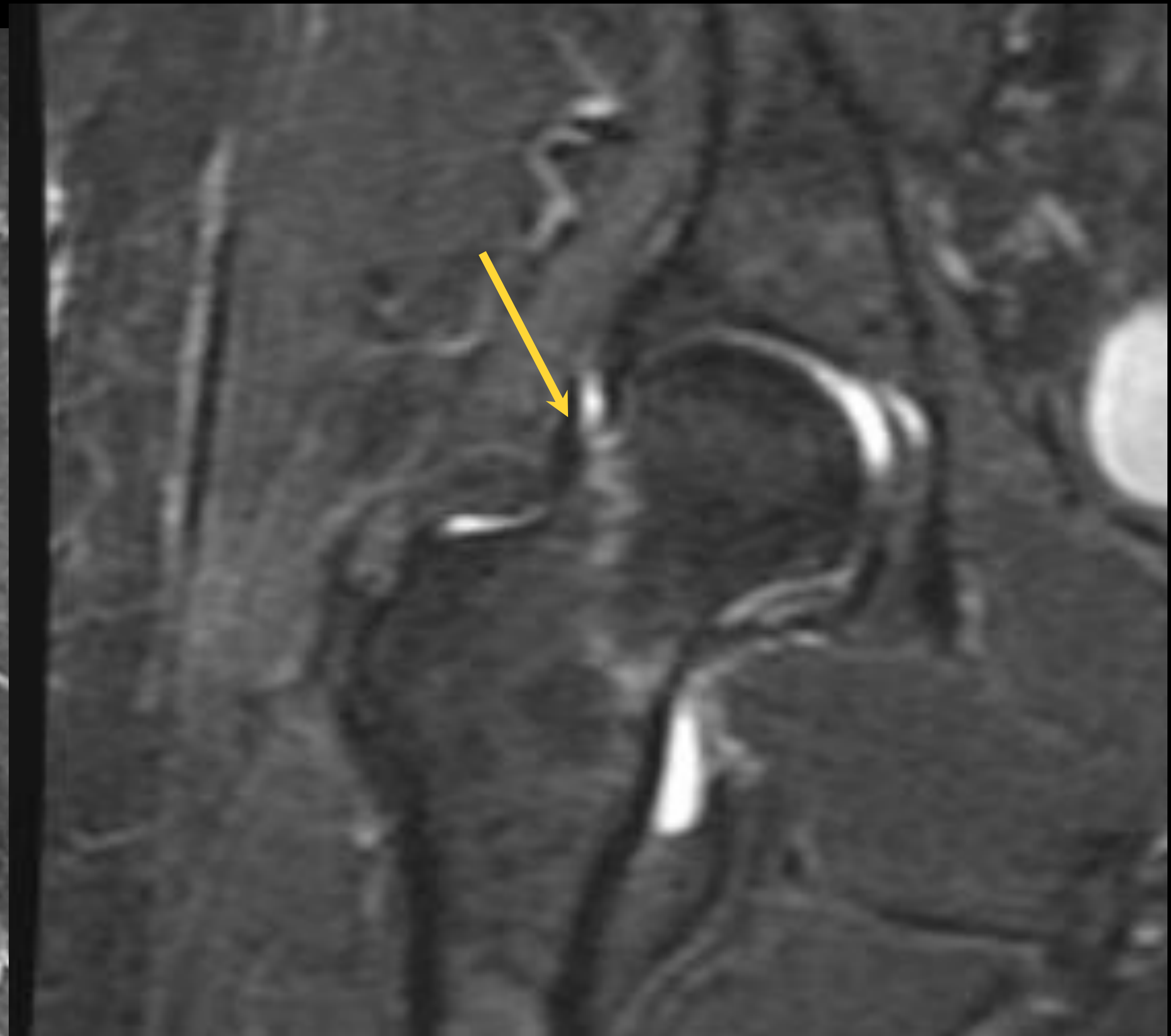
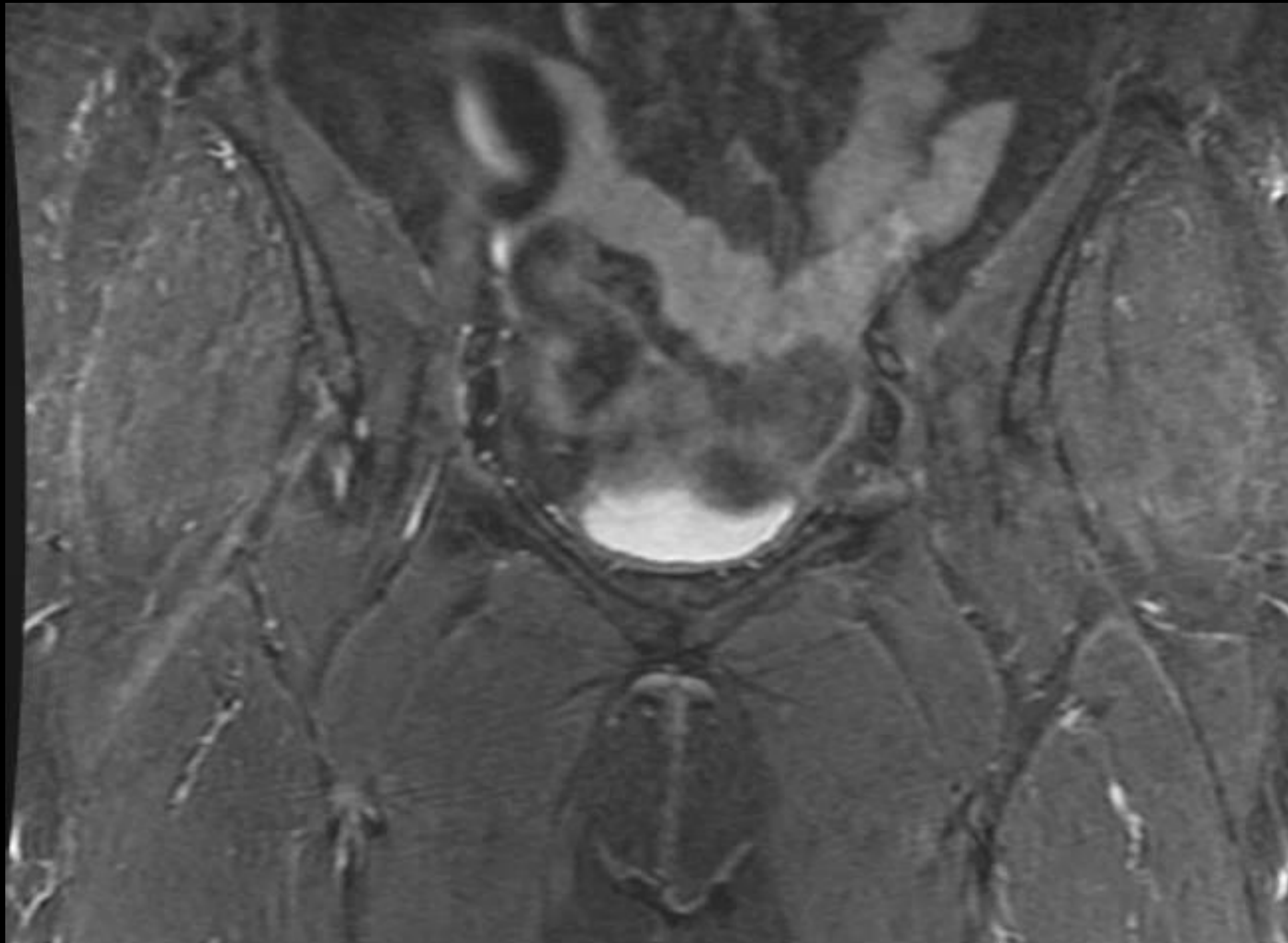
HIGH-RISK TENSILE FRACTURE

- Superolateral femoral neck, patella, anterior tibial cortex, medial malleolus, talar neck, dorsal navicular cortex, proximal metaphysis of 5th MT, Sesamoids of the great toe
- Poor vascularity, delayed union, or complete fracture
- Require aggressive management with protected weight bearing and even surgery.

Low Risk Vs High Risk Stress Fx



Tensile Stress Fx



Femoral neck Stress Fx



Compressive

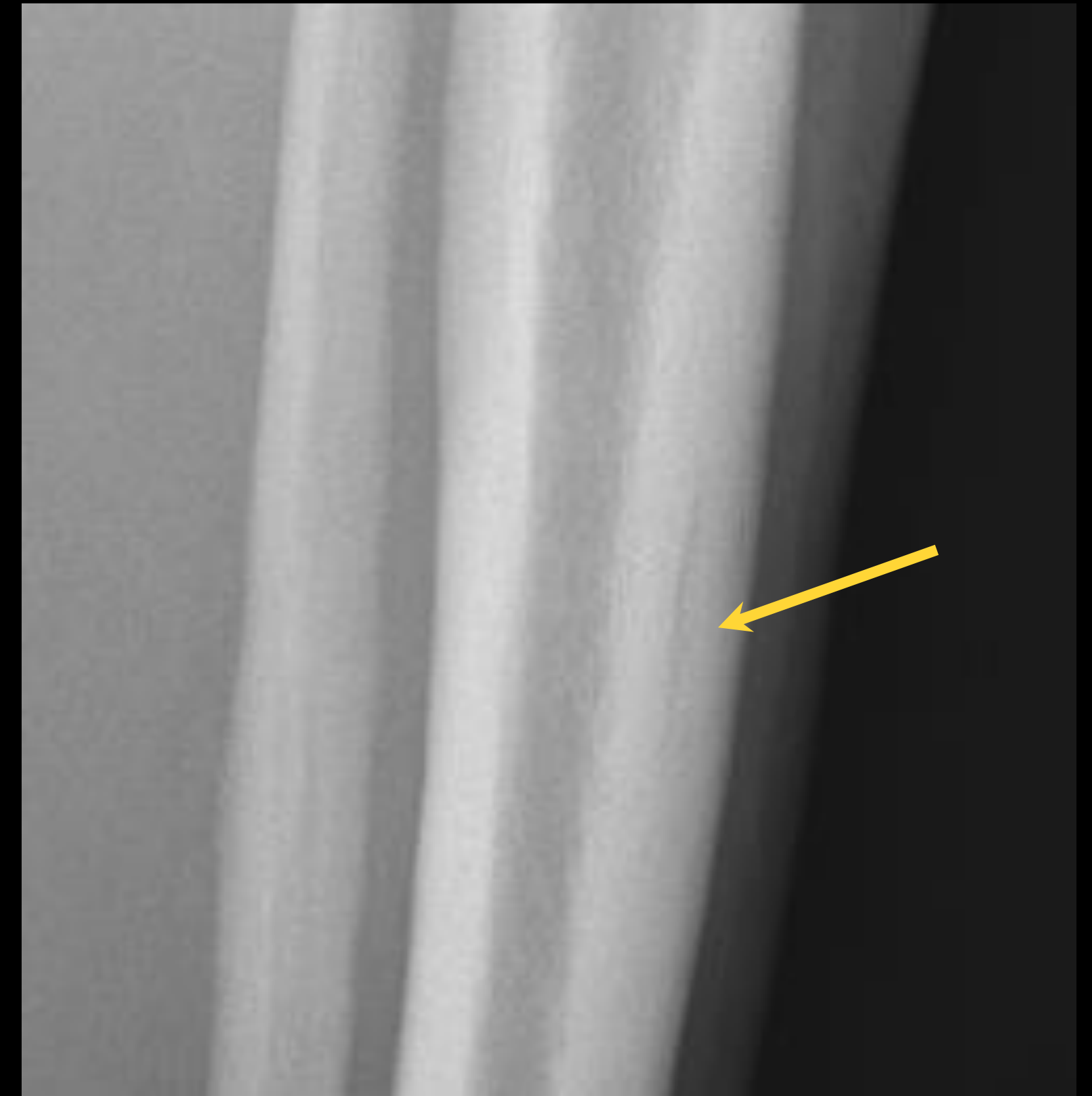
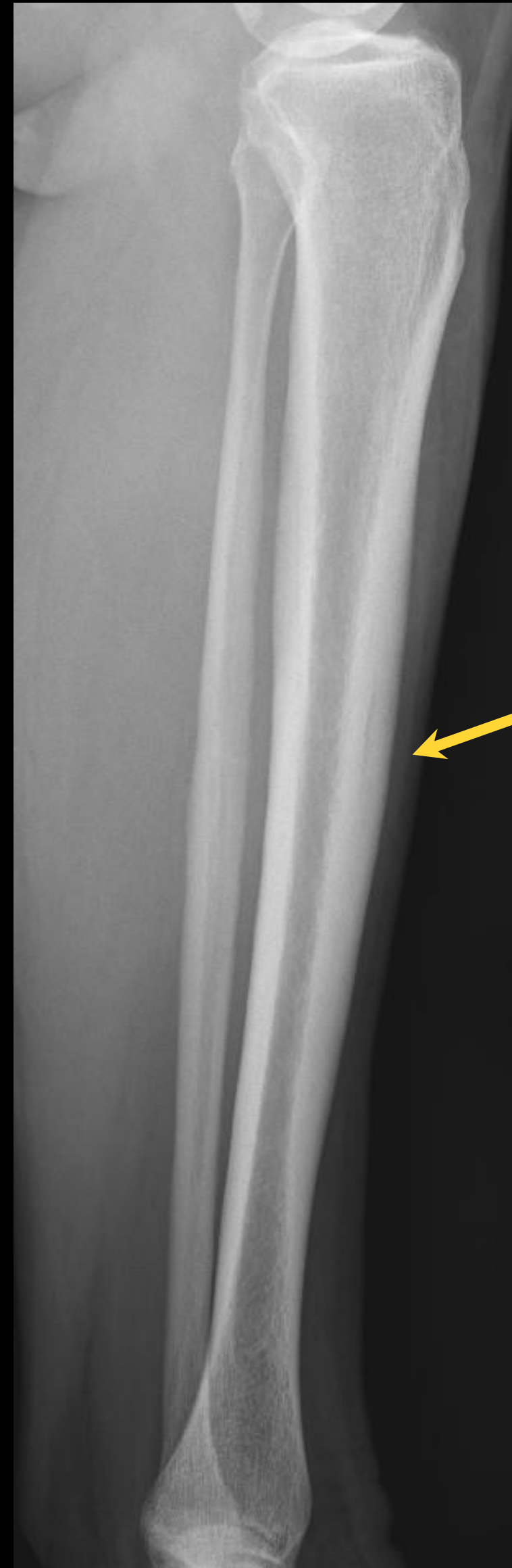


Tensile



Displaced

Longitudinal Stress Fatigue Fx



Scenario

27-year-old male preparing for marathon

Low-Risk Compressive Fatigue Fx



Scenario

83-year-old woman, s/p fall from standing, acute
left hip pain



How would you report this injury?

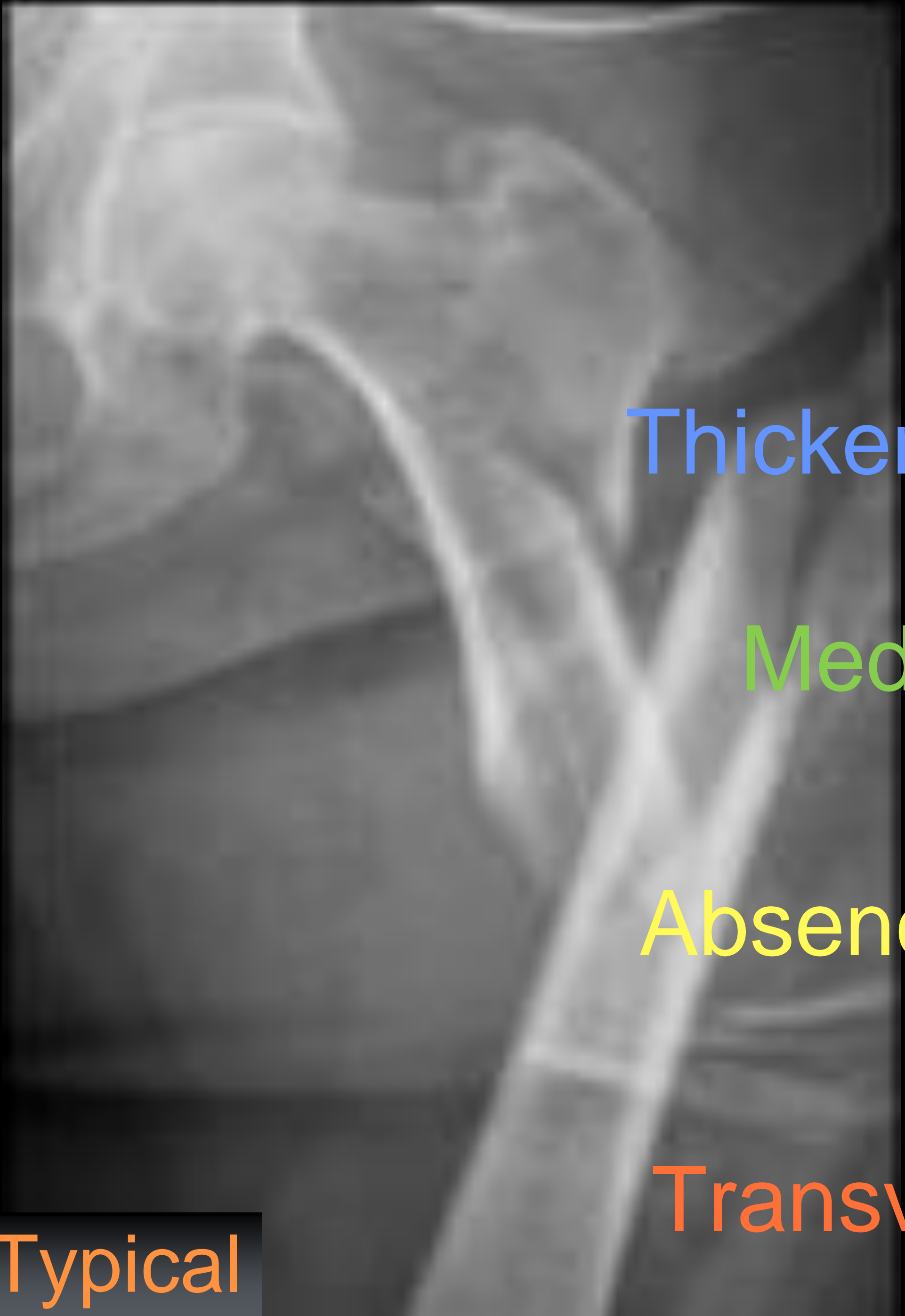
- **Displaced femoral shaft fracture**
- **Subtrochanteric fracture**
- **Pathologic subtrochanteric fracture**
- **Atypical subtrochanteric fracture**

Subtrochanteric Fx



- **Area from lesser trochanter to 5 cm distal**
- **Oblique/Spiral**
- **Significant shortening**
- **ORIF: Higher rates of failure**

Typical



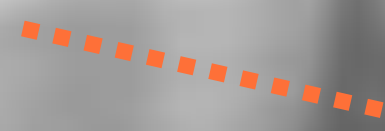
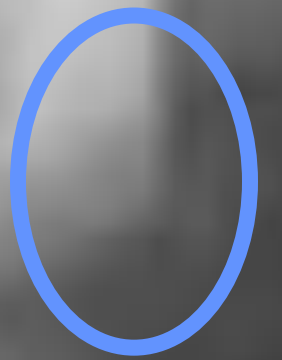
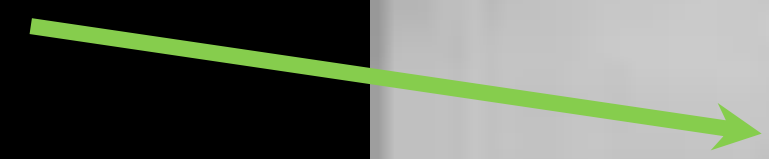
Thickened lateral cortex

Medial spiking

Absence of comminution

Transverse/short oblique

Atypical



What is the best next step?

- **Further imaging with CT**
- **Further imaging with MRI**
- **Imaging of the contralateral femur**
- **Protected weight bearing with follow up radiographs in six weeks**

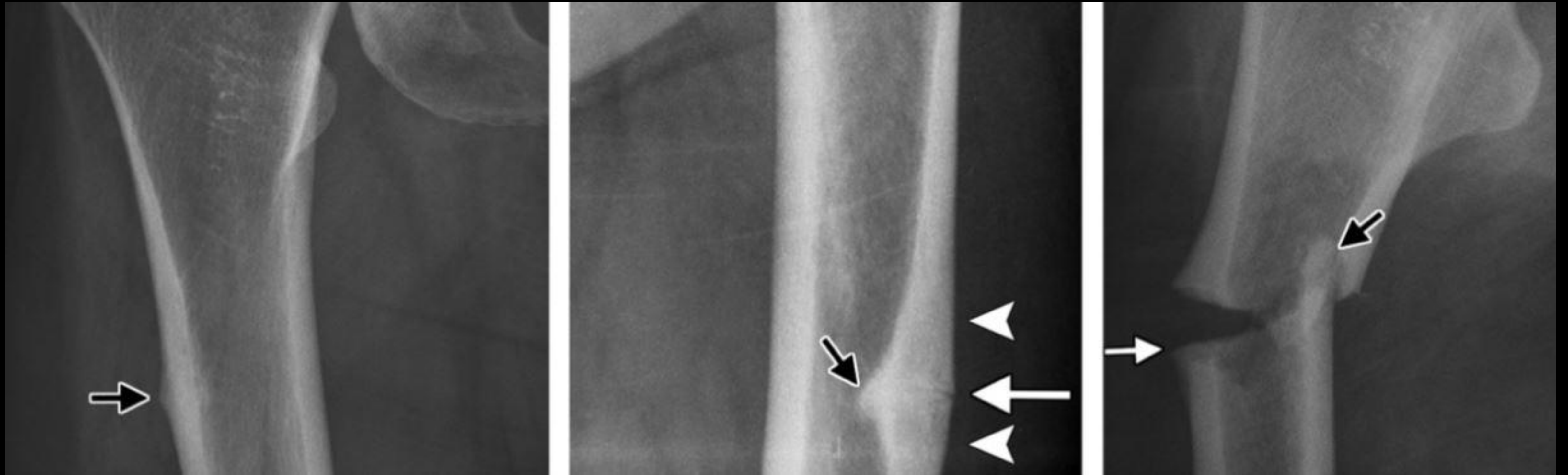
Atypical Femoral Fx



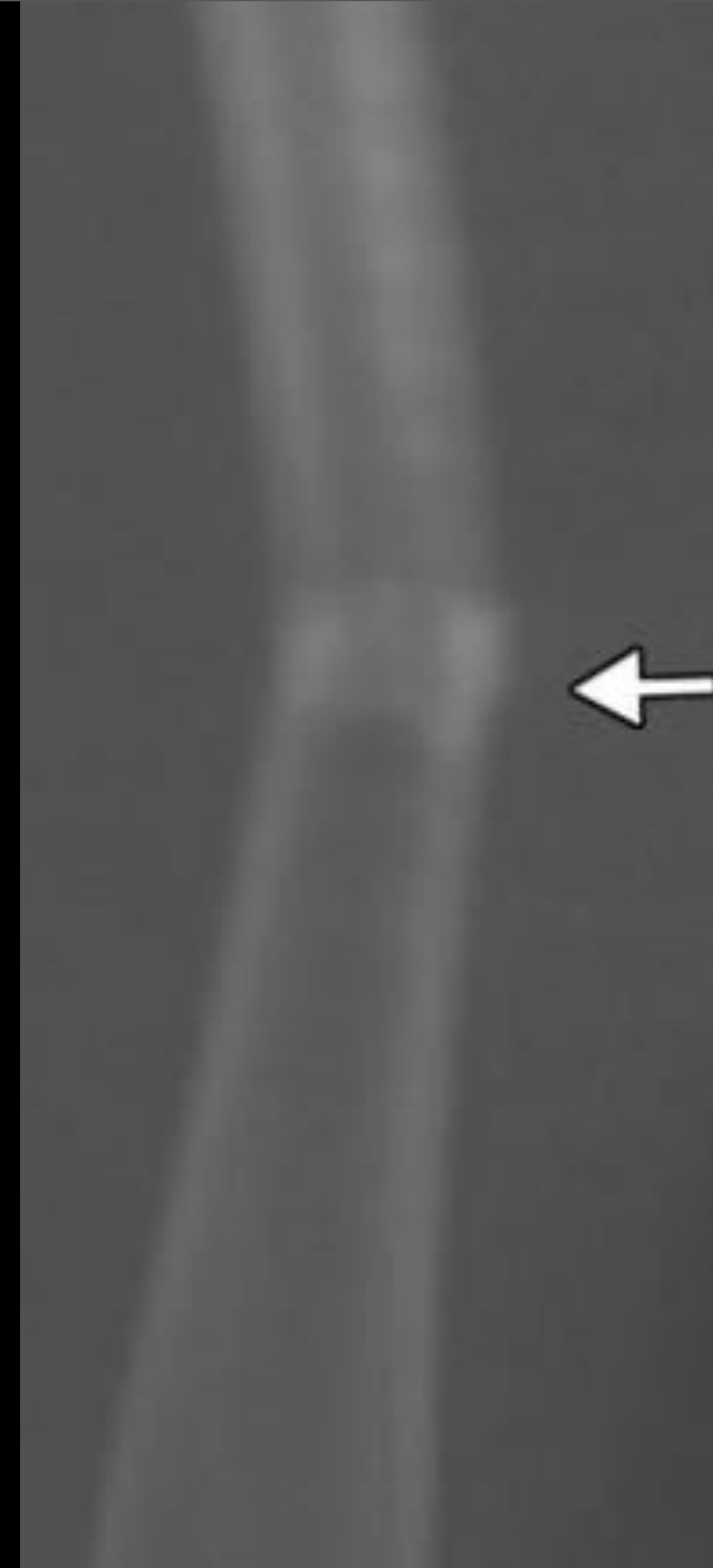
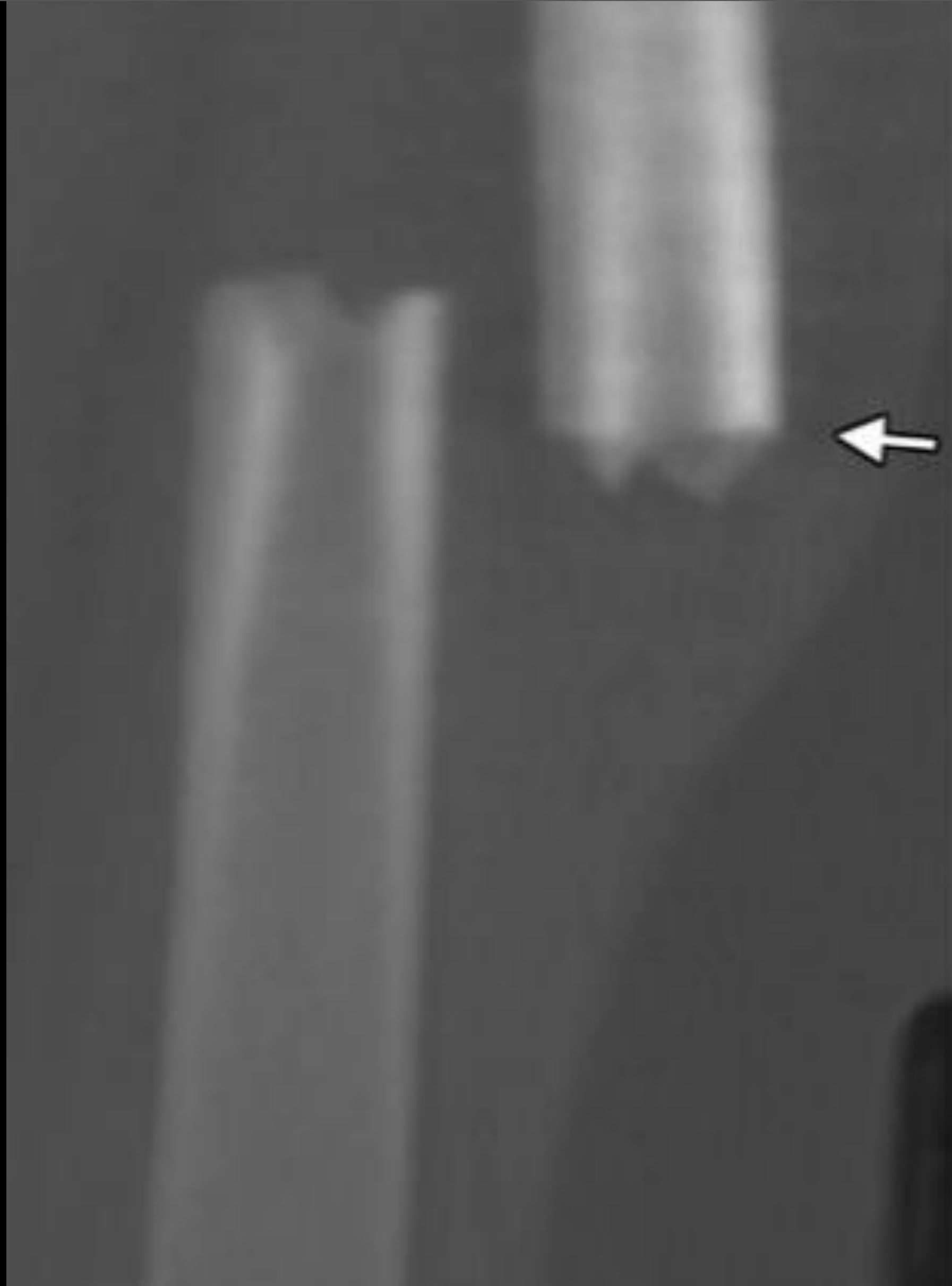
6 weeks



Atypical Femoral Fx



Differential



Atypical Femoral Fx

THE JOURNAL OF BONE & JOINT SURGERY • JBJS.ORG
VOLUME 95-A • NUMBER 2 • JANUARY 16, 2013

ATYPICAL FEMORAL FRACTURES: WHAT DO WE
KNOW ABOUT THEM?

Aasis Unnanuntana, MD, Anas Saleh, MD, Kofi A. Mensah, MD, PhD, John P. Kleimeyer, BA, and Joseph M. Lane, MD

TABLE I Major and Minor Features for Diagnosing Atypical Femoral Fractures^{15*}

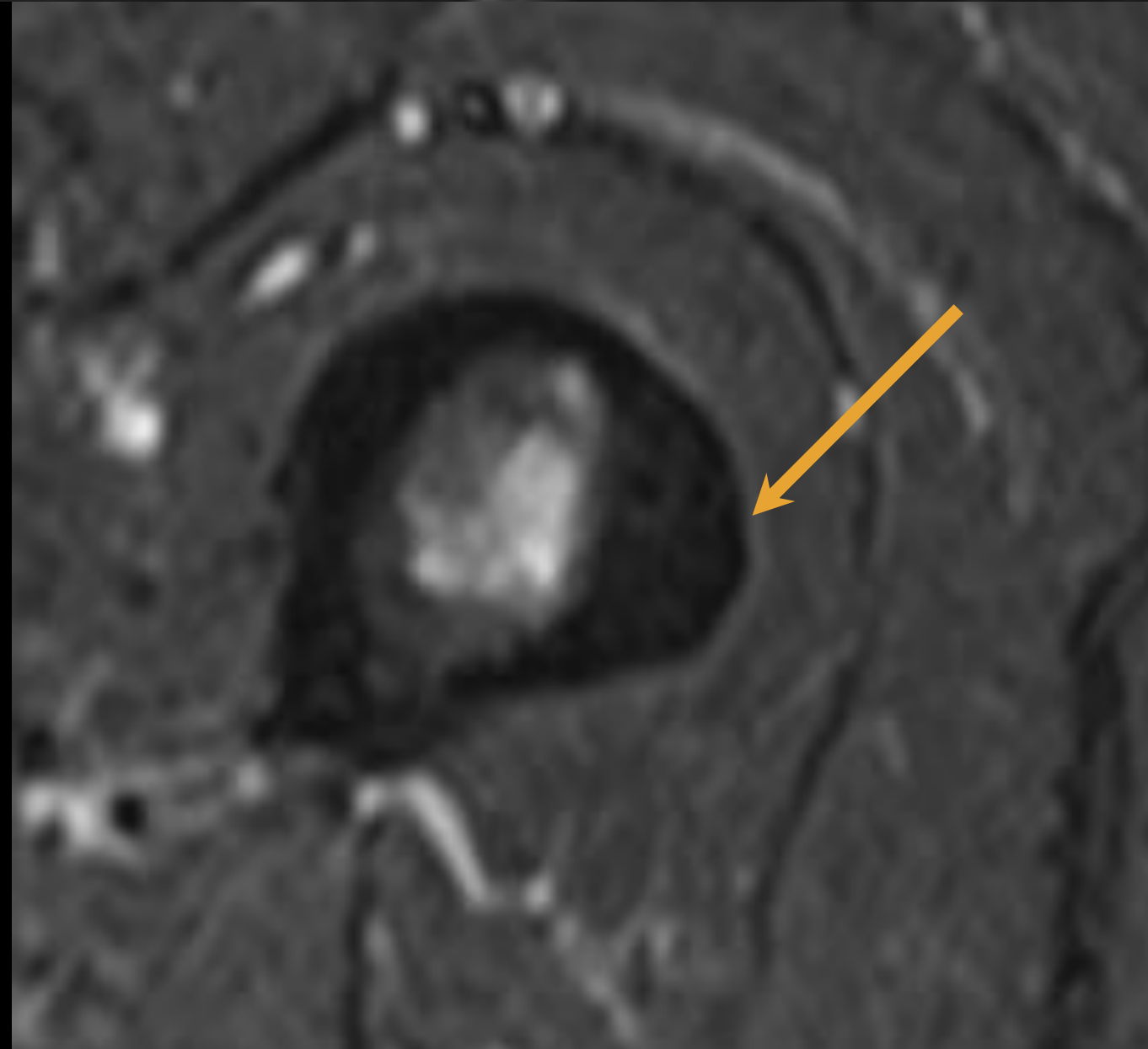
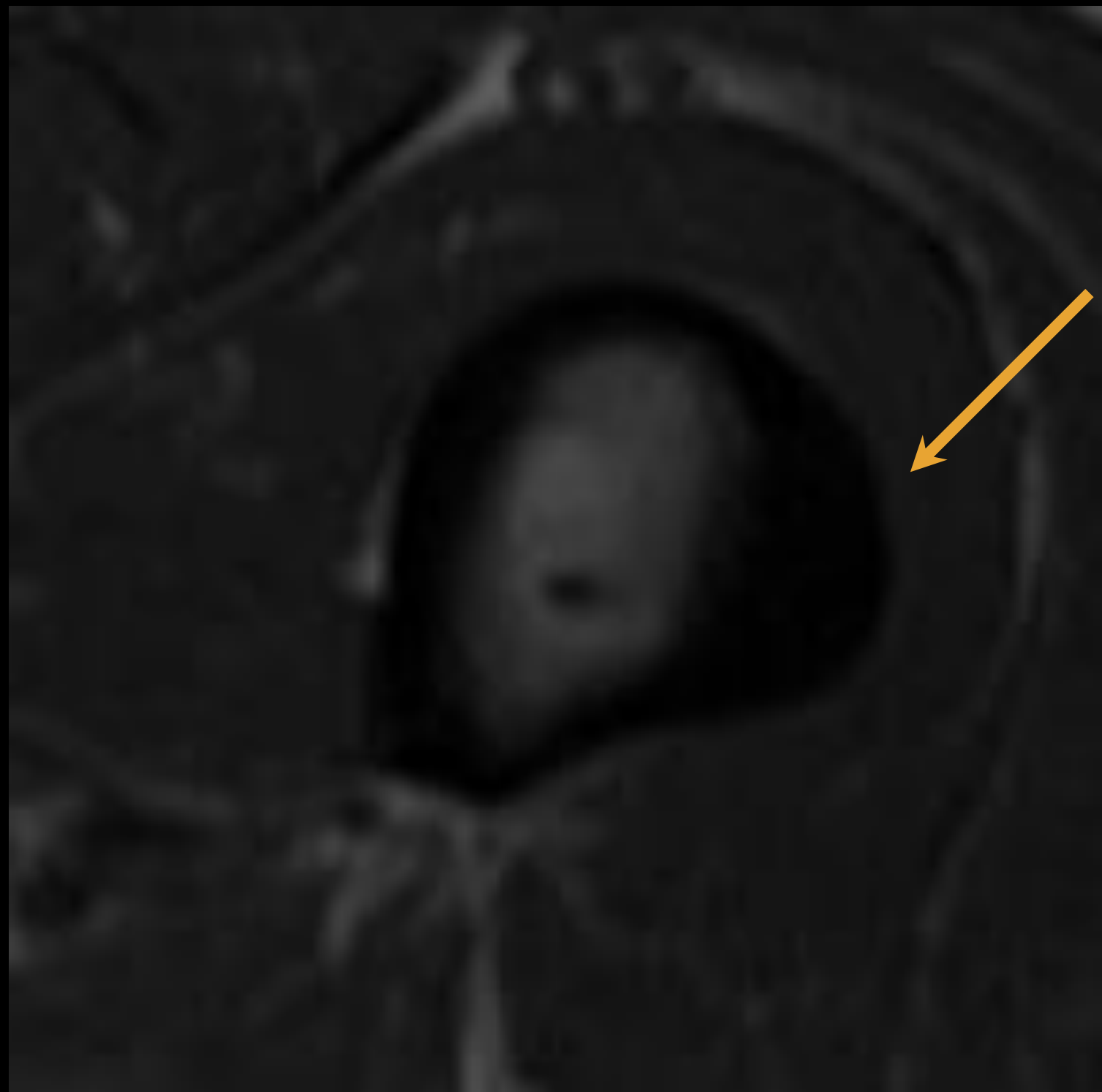
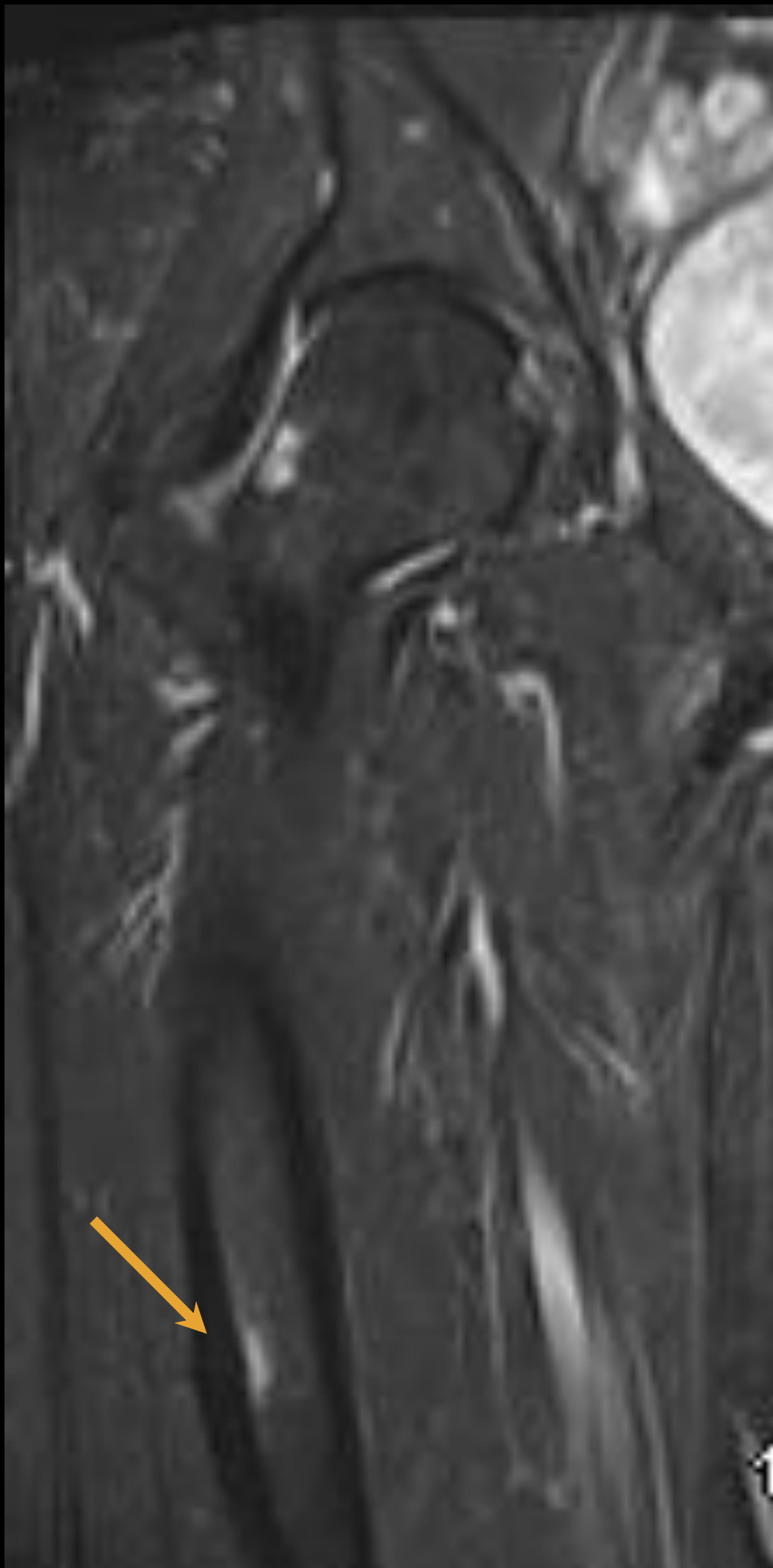
Major Features

No history of trauma, or associated with low-energy trauma†
Fracture located anywhere from distal to the lesser trochanter to proximal to the supracondylar area
Transverse or short oblique fracture configuration
Noncomminuted fracture
Medial spike in complete fractures; incomplete fractures involve only the lateral cortex

Minor Features

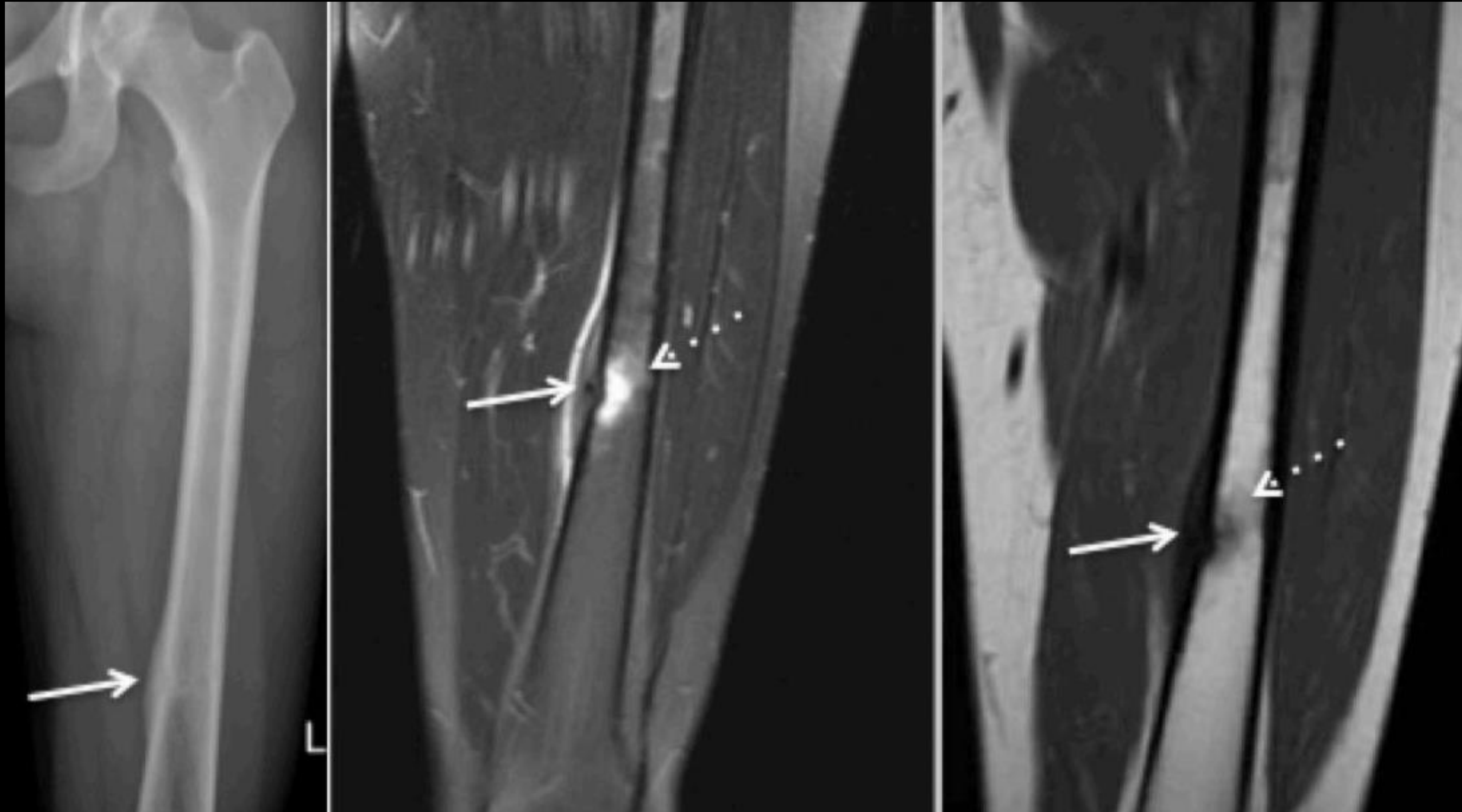
Localized periosteal thickening of the lateral cortex
Generalized thickening of the femoral cortices
Prodromal symptoms
May be associated with bilateral fractures or symptoms
Evidence of delayed fracture-healing
Comorbid conditions or the use of some medications‡

*All major features, accompanied by none or some of the minor features, are required to diagnose atypical femoral fractures. †Low-energy trauma is defined as a fall from a standing height or less. ‡Examples of comorbid conditions and medications are rheumatoid arthritis, rickets and osteomalacia, renal osteodystrophy, and the use of bisphosphonates, glucocorticoids, or proton pump inhibitors.



Some fractures are visible only when you understand the underlying pathology

Compressive Fatigue Femoral Fx



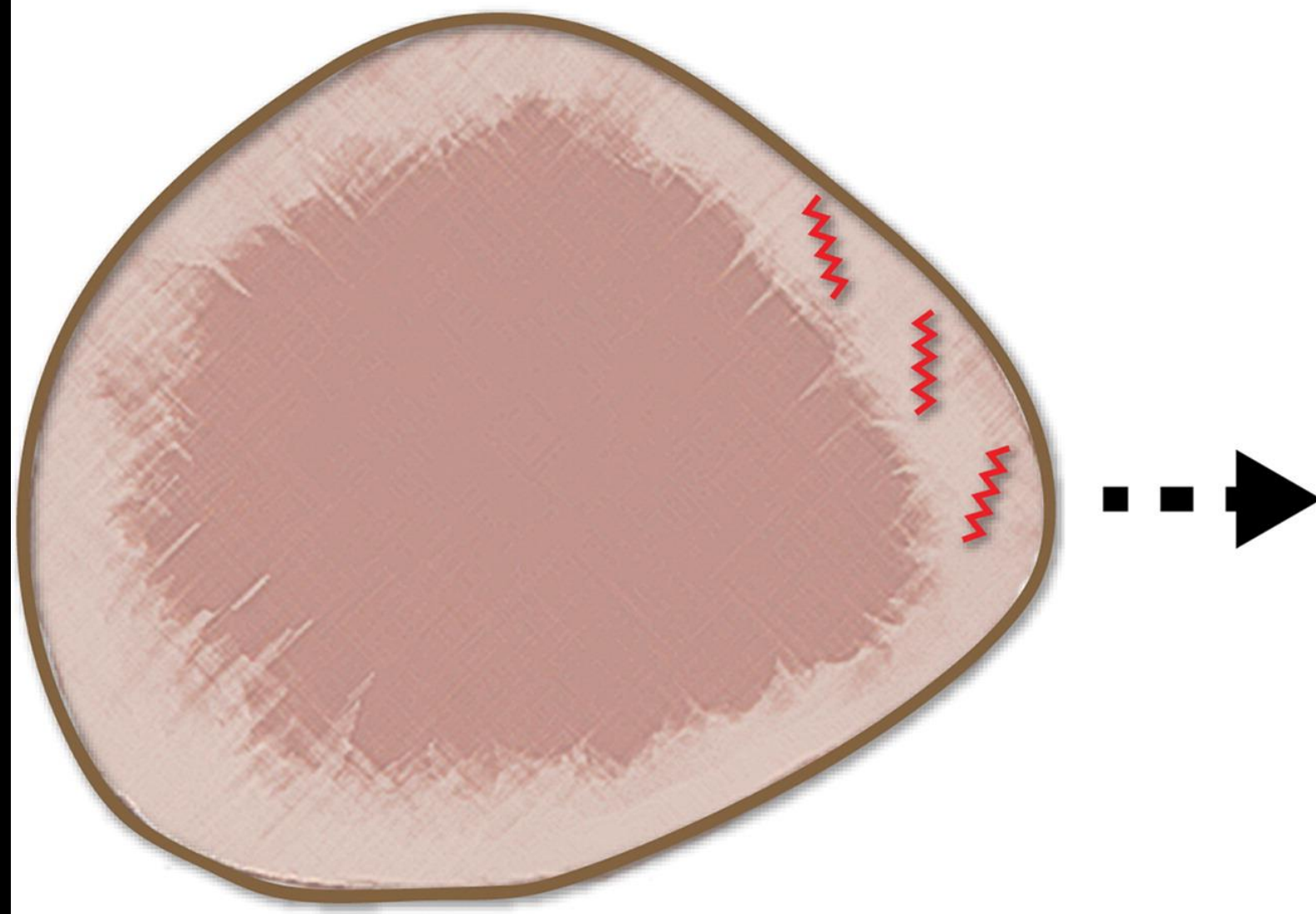
Hedge G, Thaker S, Botchu R, Fawcett R, Gupta H. Atraumatic fractures of the femur. Br J Radiol 2021; 94: 20201457

Looser Zones of Osteomalacia

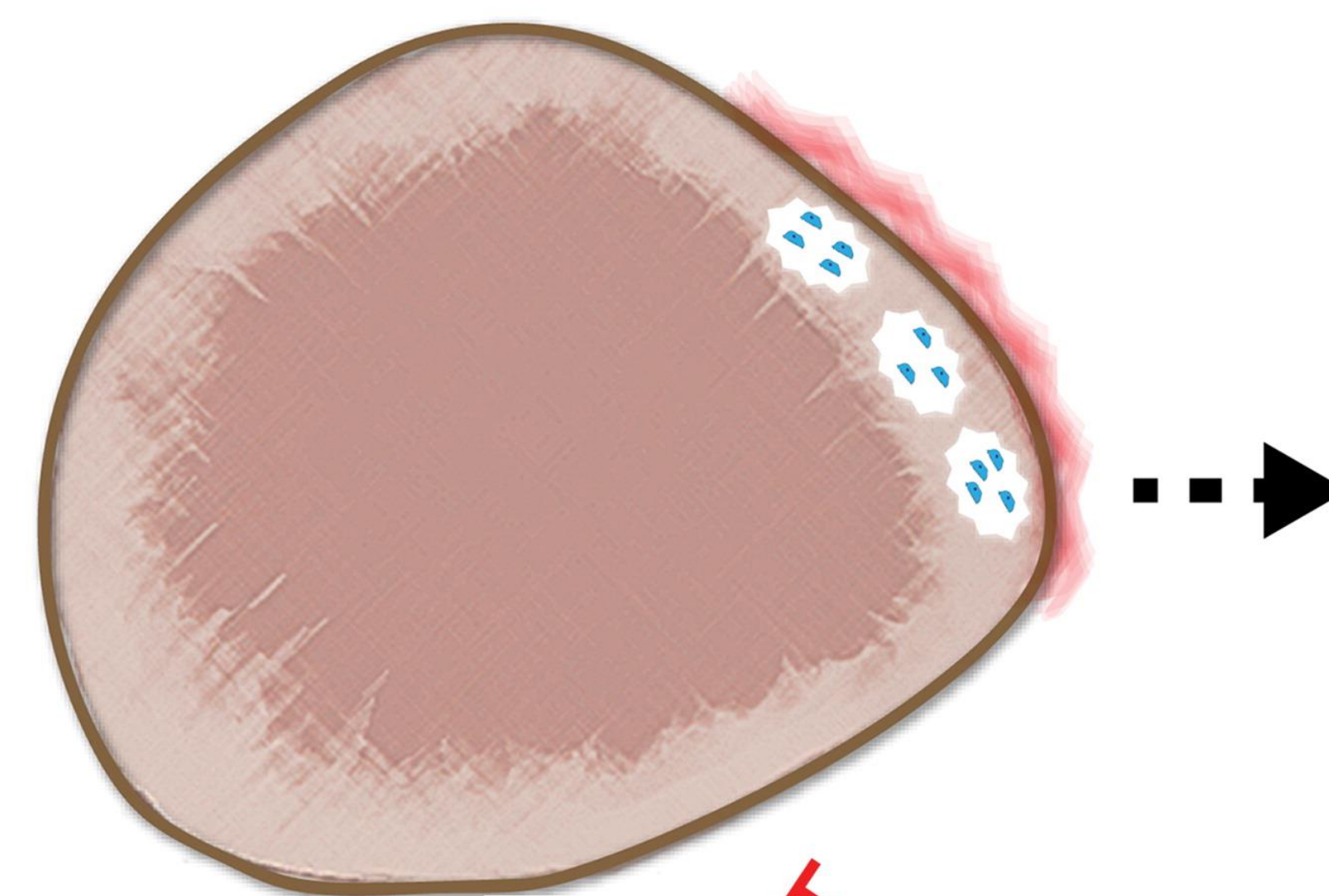


Hedge G, Thaker S, Botchu R, Fawcett R, Gupta H. Atraumatic fractures of the femur. Br J Radiol 2021; 94: 20201457

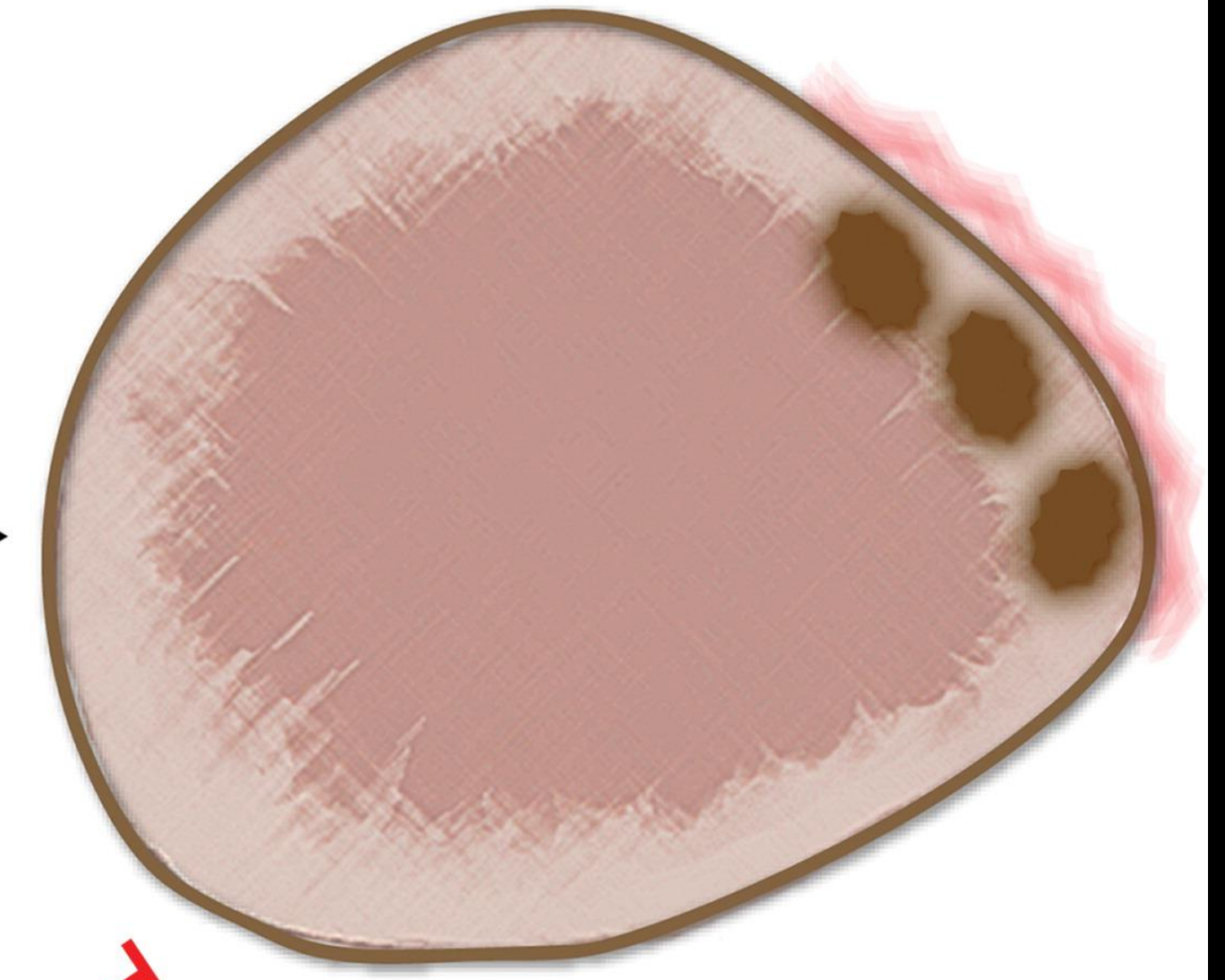
1) Microcrack formation



2) Osteoclast-mediated resorption cavity creation



3) Osteoblastic new bone deposition



Stress fracture:

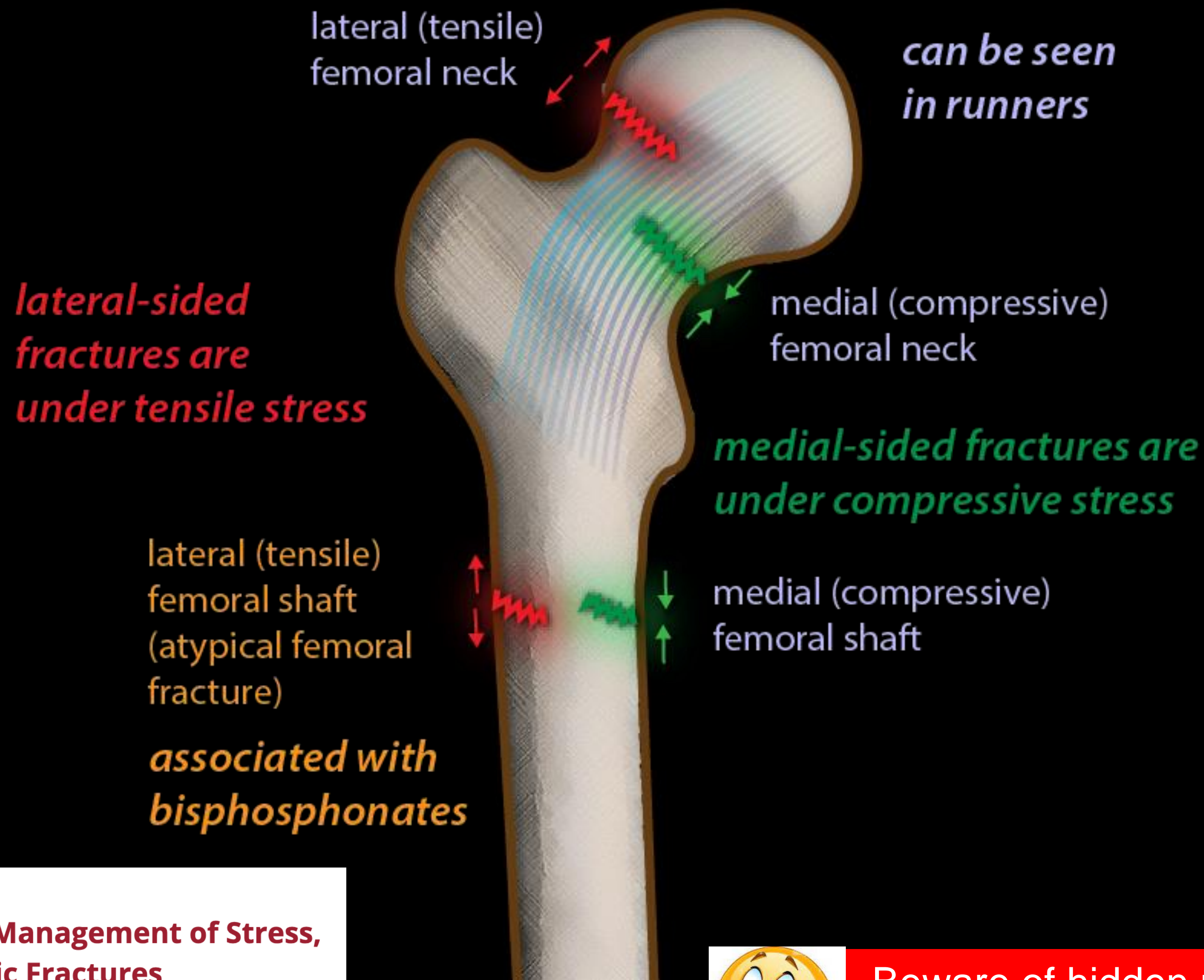
Rate of microcrack formation outpaces the otherwise normal bone remodeling pathway.

Atypical femoral fracture:

Generalized suppression of remodeling, possibly mediated by osteoclast inhibition.

Pathologic fracture:

Focal lesion inhibits ability of bone to repair by physically disrupting bone remodeling pathway.



Trauma/Emergency Radiology

Imaging Features and Management of Stress, Atypical, and Pathologic Fractures

Richard A. Marshall, Jacob C. Mandell, Michael J. Weaver, Marco Ferrone, Aaron Sodickson, Bharti Khurana



Beware of hidden pathologies with fractures

Paget's disease



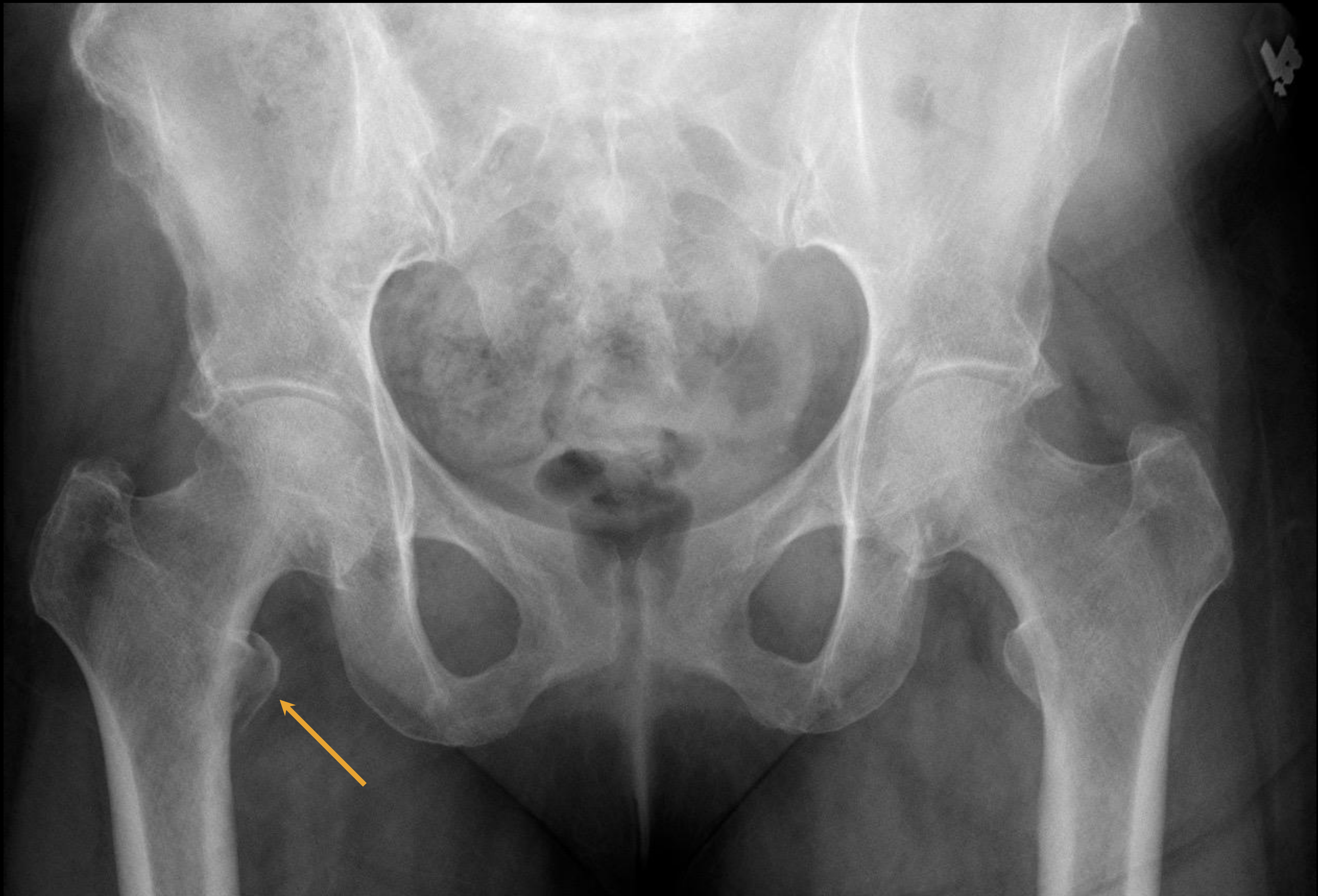
- **Enlargement, sclerosis, cortical thickening, trabecular prominence, deformity**
- **Atypical convex “banana” fracture**
- **Insufficiency fracture**

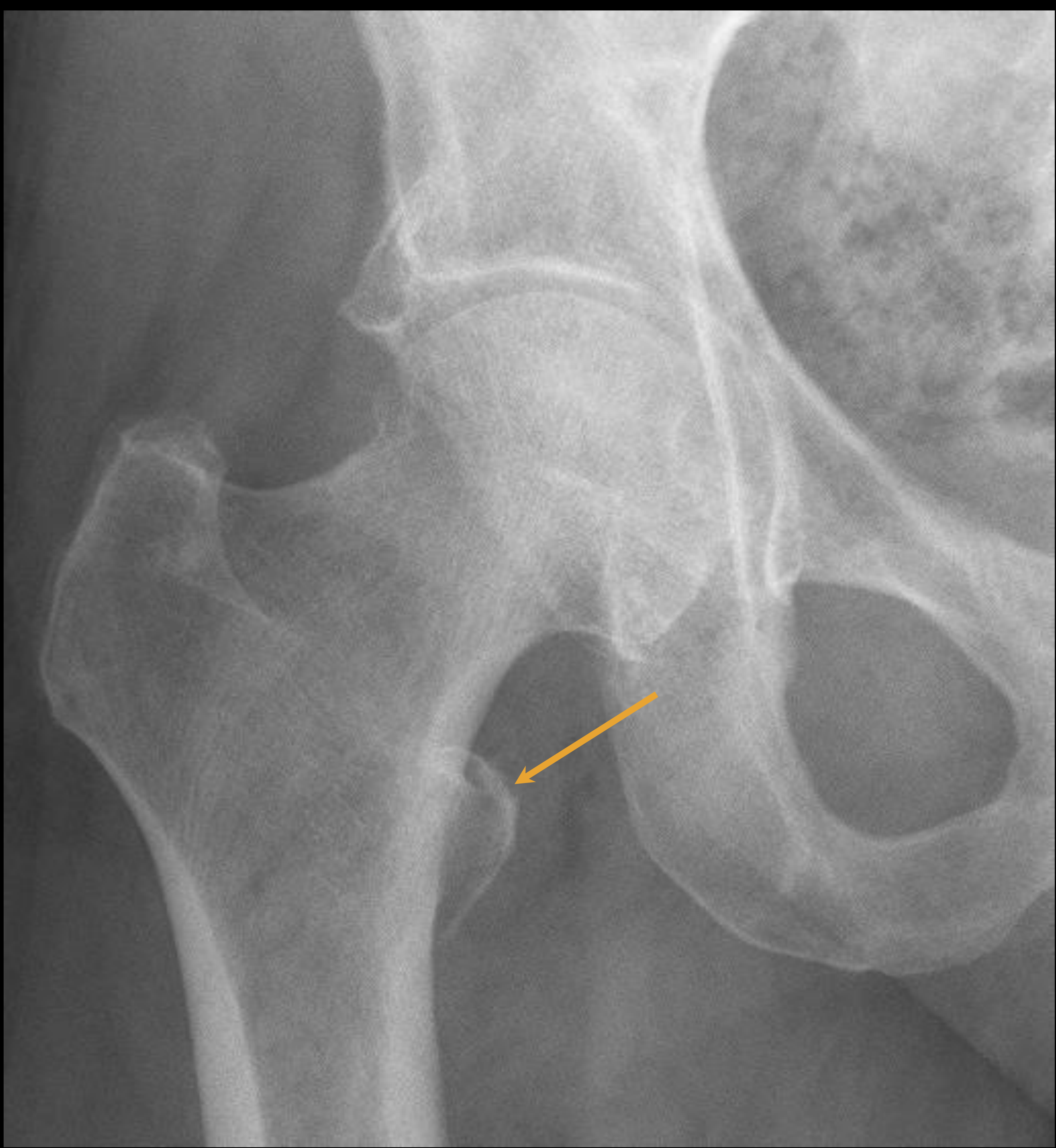


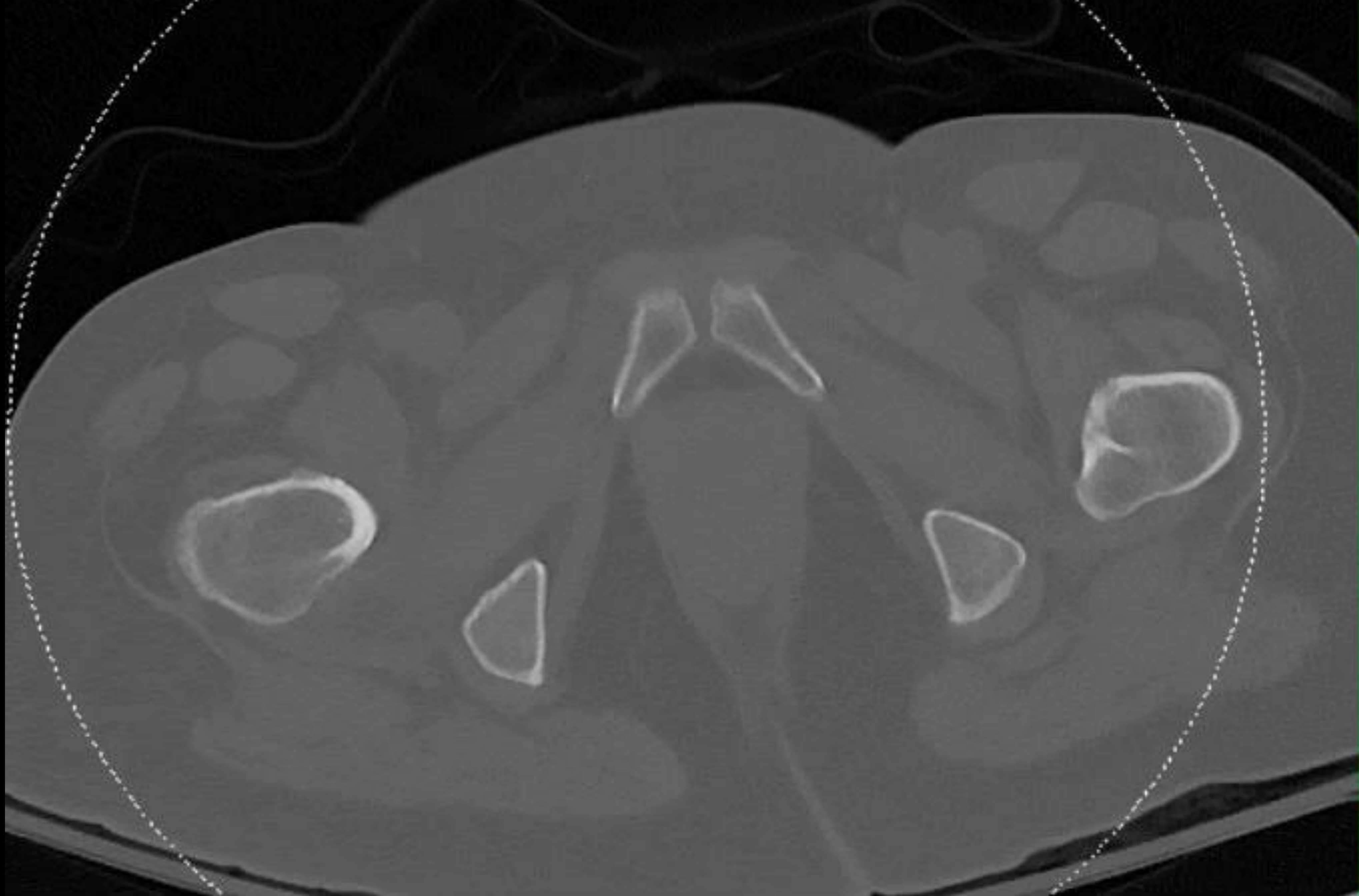
Some fractures are visible only when you understand the underlying pathology

Scenario

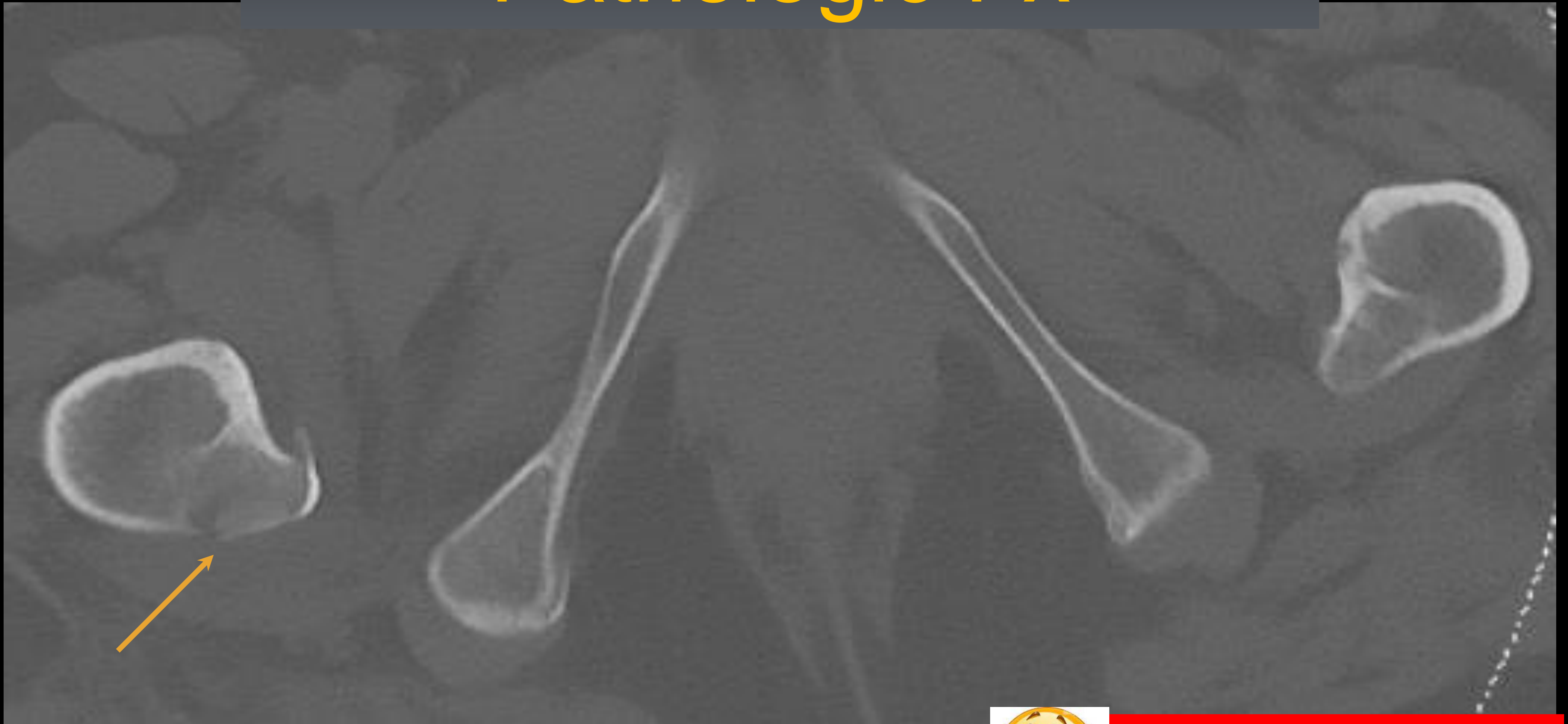
57-year-old woman acute right hip
pain after a Yoga pose







Pathologic Fx



Some pathologies are visible only when you look for them



Melanoma



Prostate cancer metastasis

Pathologic Vs Stress Fx



Pathologic Fx:

- Cortical destruction, endosteal scalloping
- Aggressive periosteal reaction
- Lytic, permeative pattern
- Absent or infiltrated fracture line
- Low T1 SI
- Substantial adjacent edema
- PET: Diffuse uptake

Stress Fracture

- Endosteal and Periosteal thickening
- Benign periosteal reaction
- Intact sclerotic trabecula
- Well-defined fracture line
- Heterogenous T1 SI
- Poorly defined muscle edema
- PET: Focal or linear uptake

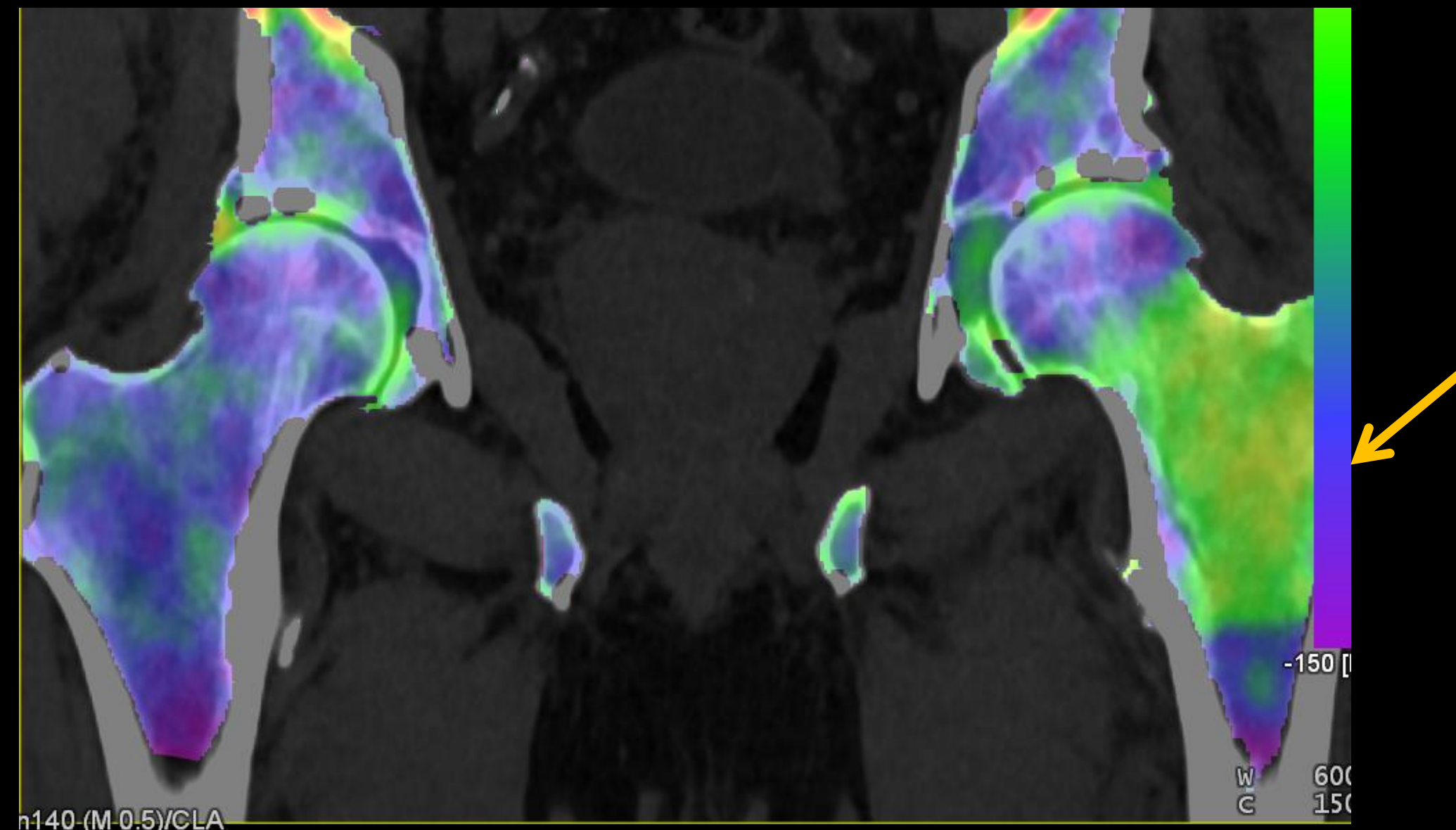
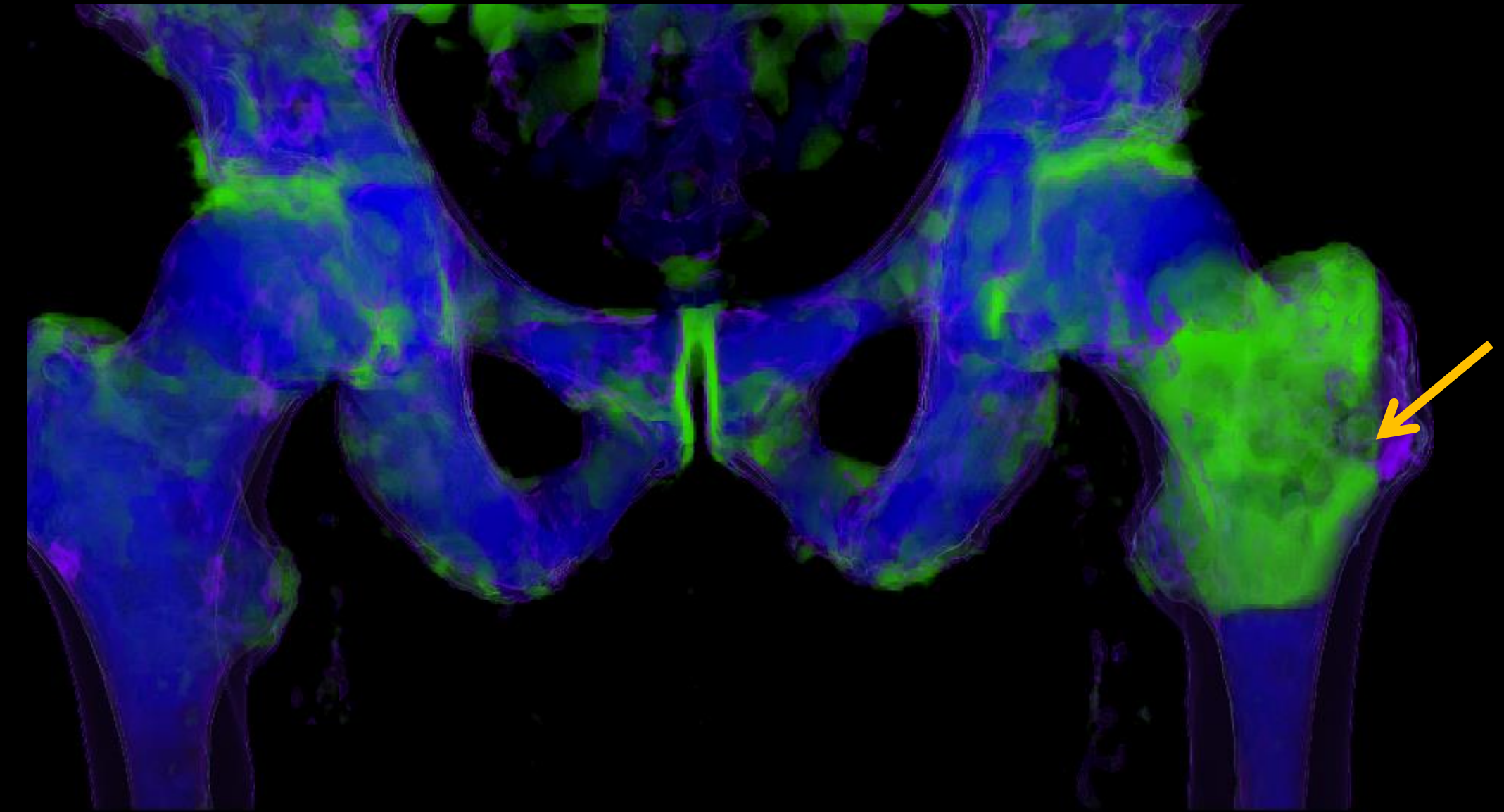
Pathologic Subtrochanteric Fx



Scenario

64-year-old woman, status post fall
left hip pain

Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma



Predicting Fracture Risk: Mirels Criteria

Mirels Criteria

Score > 8-9 suggests need for prophylactic fixation

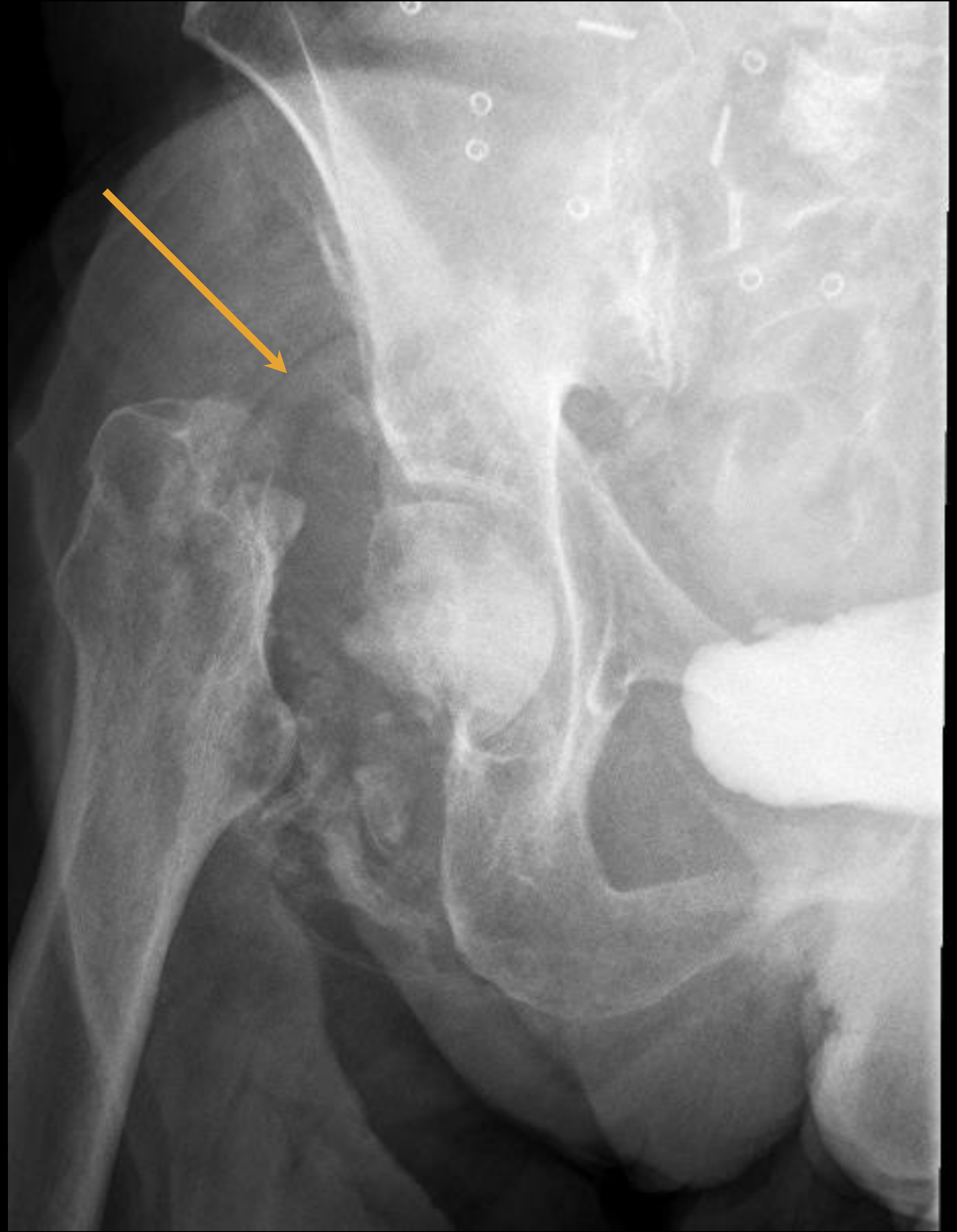
Variable	Score		
	1	2	3
Site	Upper Limb	Lower Limb	Peritrochanteric
Pain	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Lesion	Blastic	Mixed	Lytic
Size*	<1/3	1/3 - 2/3	>2/3

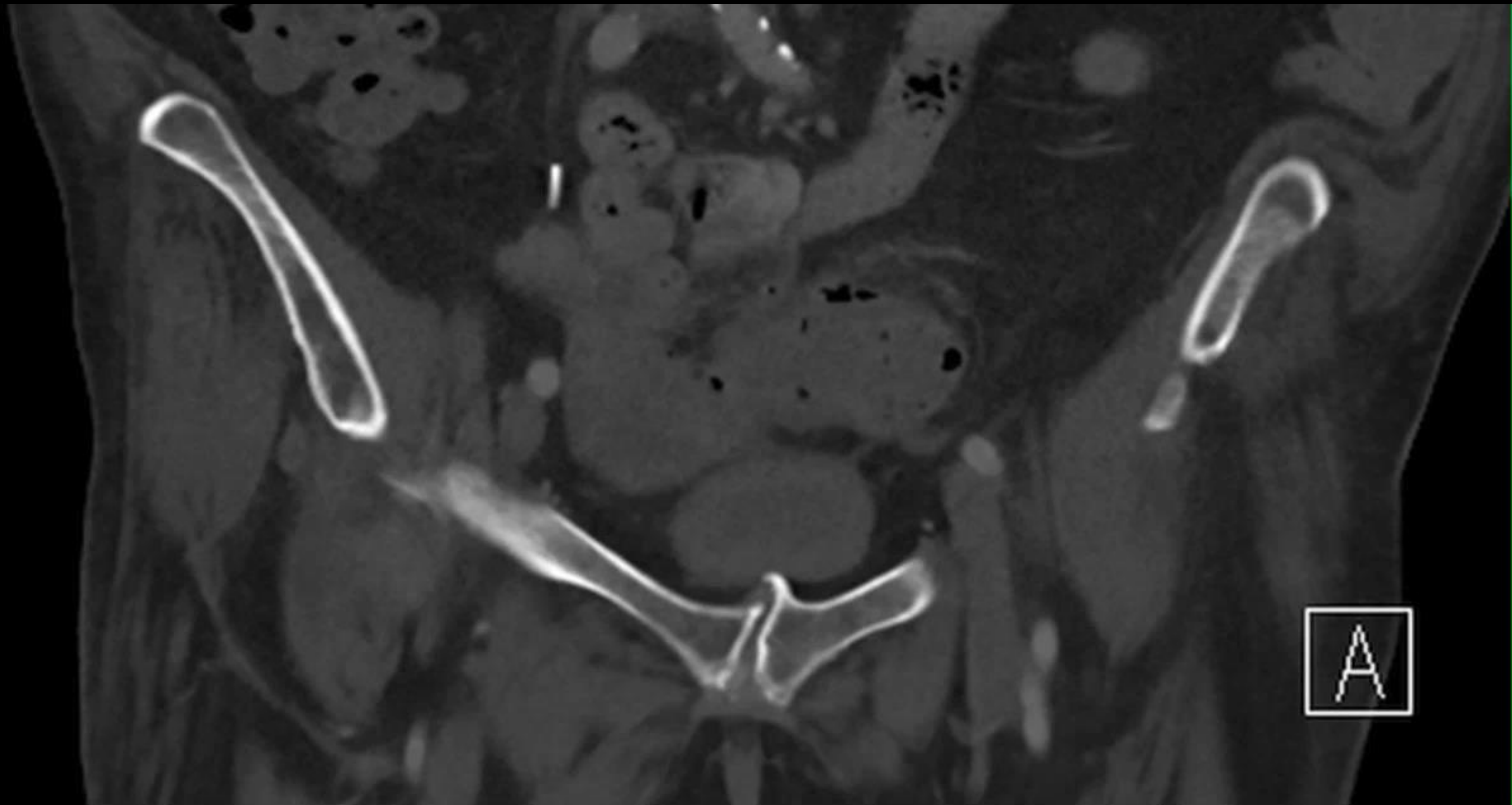
*Diameter of lesion with relation to bone



Scenario

90-year-old female, status post fall, acute right
hip pain





A

Scenario

29-year-old male, status post-fall



Segond Fx



- Elliptical bone fragment parallel to the lateral aspect of the tibial plateau
- Lateral capsular sign
- ACL tear (75-100%)
- MM or LM tear (60-75%)
- LCL, Biceps avulsion
- No need to do a CT

Scenario

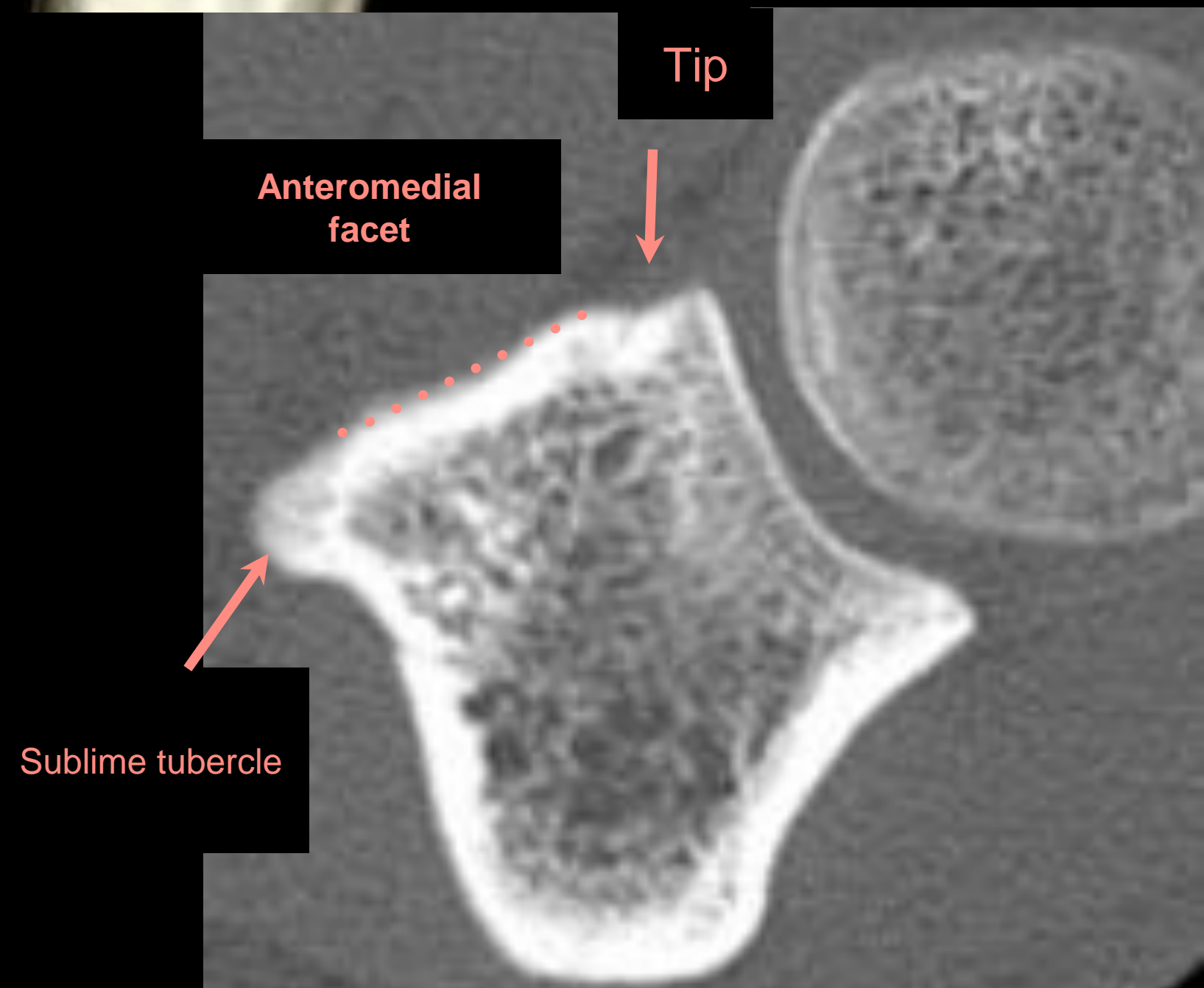
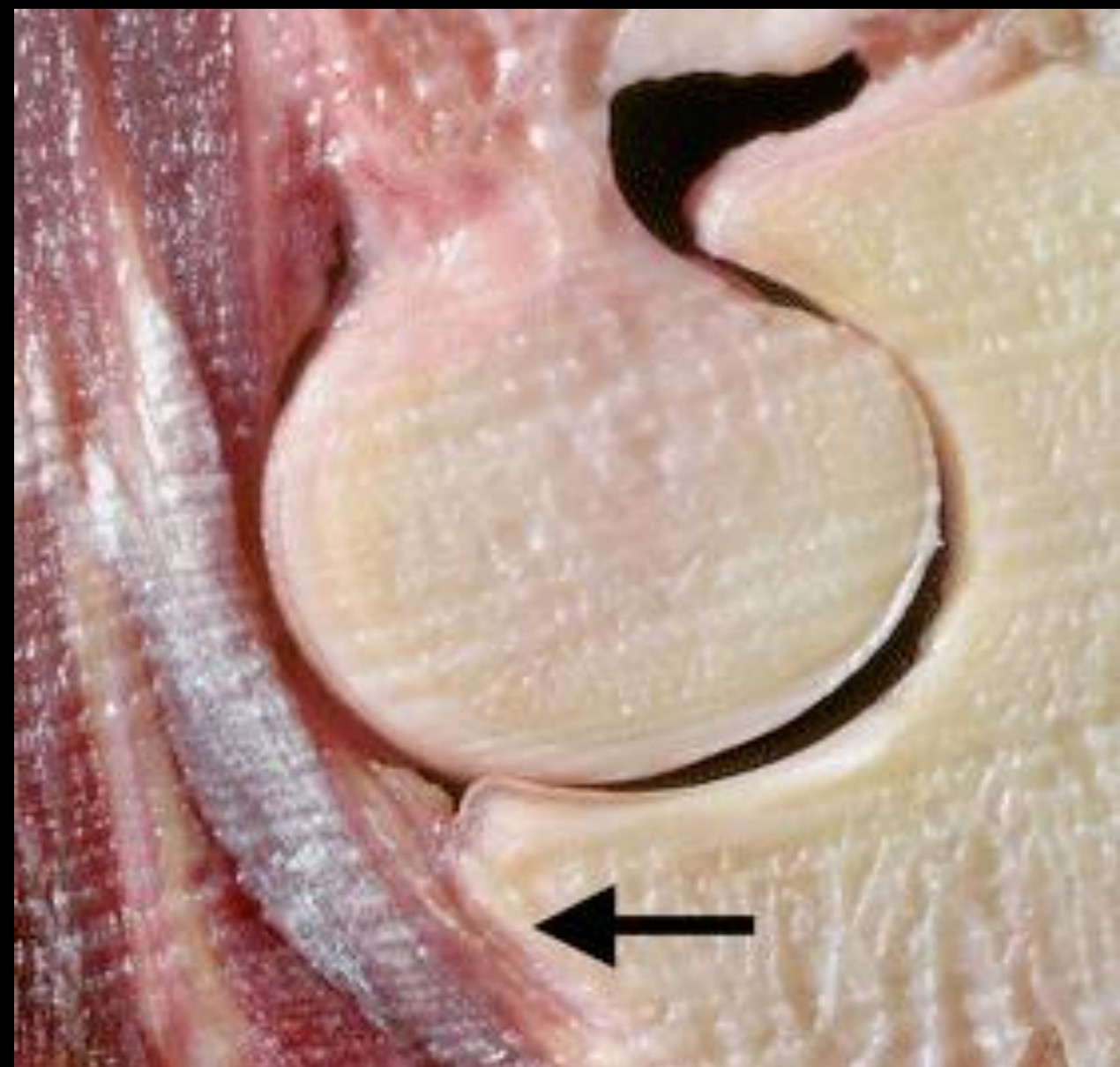
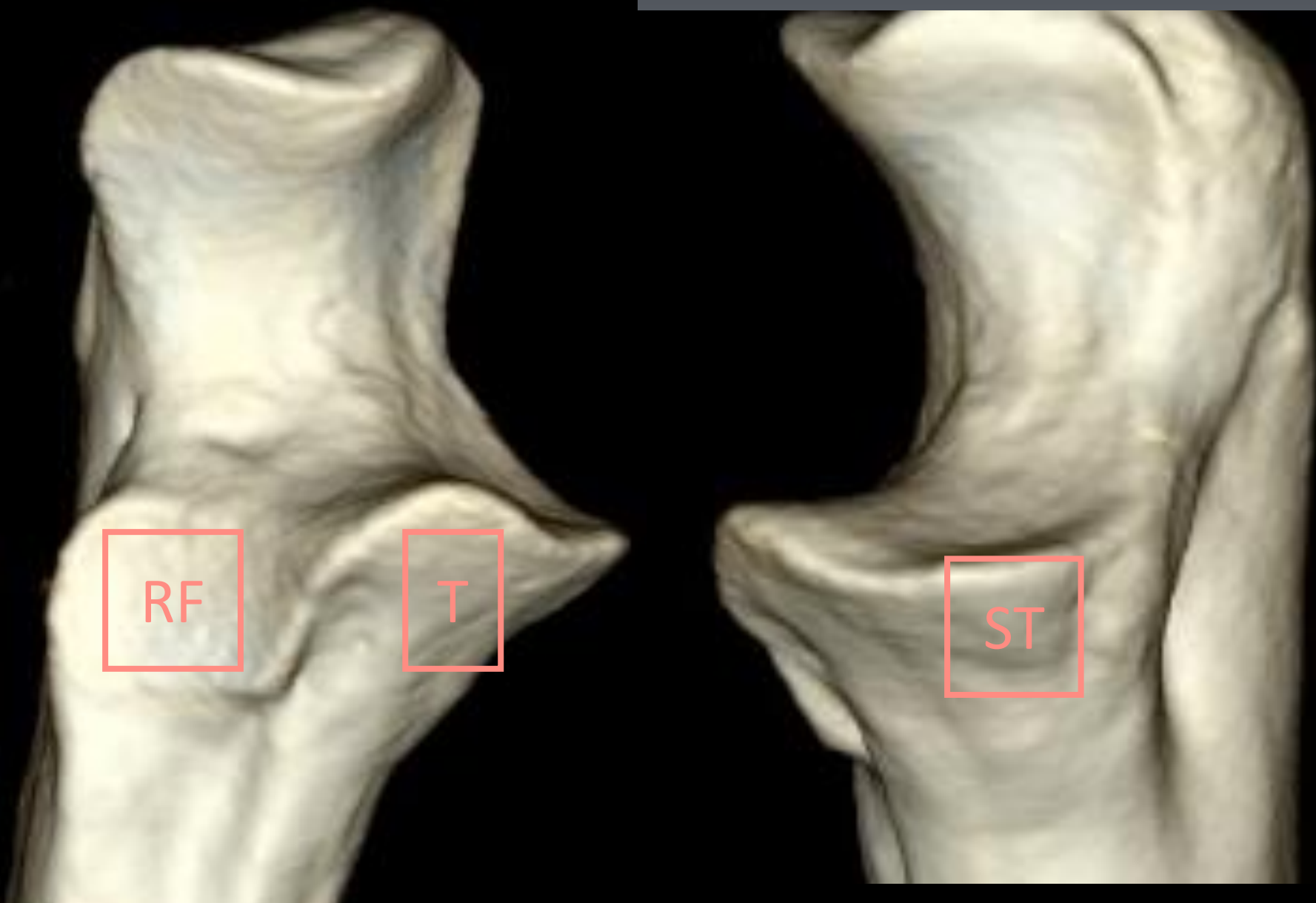
33-year-old female, status post fall





A subtle fracture can be the tip of the iceberg

Coronoid Process of Ulna





Double Crescent Sign



TRAUMA/EMERGENCY RADIOLOGY 869

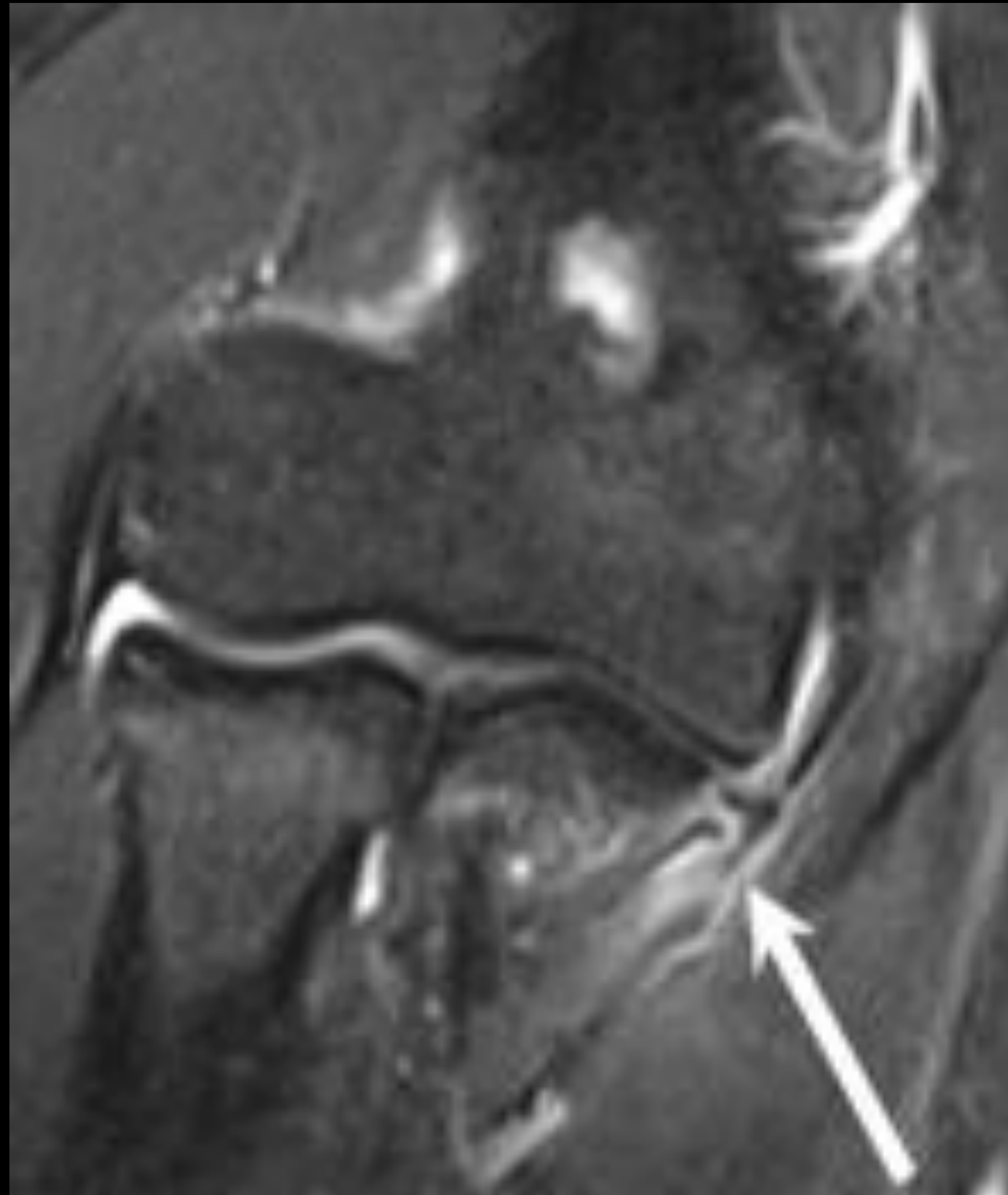
RadioGraphics

Traumatic Elbow Injuries: What the Orthopedic Surgeon Wants to Know¹

SA-CME
See www.rsna.org/education

Scott E. Sheehan, MD, MS • George S. Dyer, MD • Aaron D. Sodickson, MD, PhD • Ketankumar I. Patel, MBBS • Bharti Khurana, MD

Sublime Tubercle Avulsion



Coronal PD FS



Axial PD FS



A subtle fracture can be the tip of the iceberg

Sublime Tubercle Avulsion

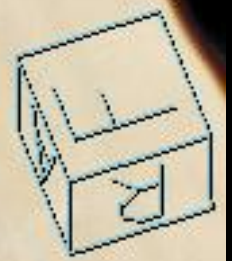


5403)

S
2

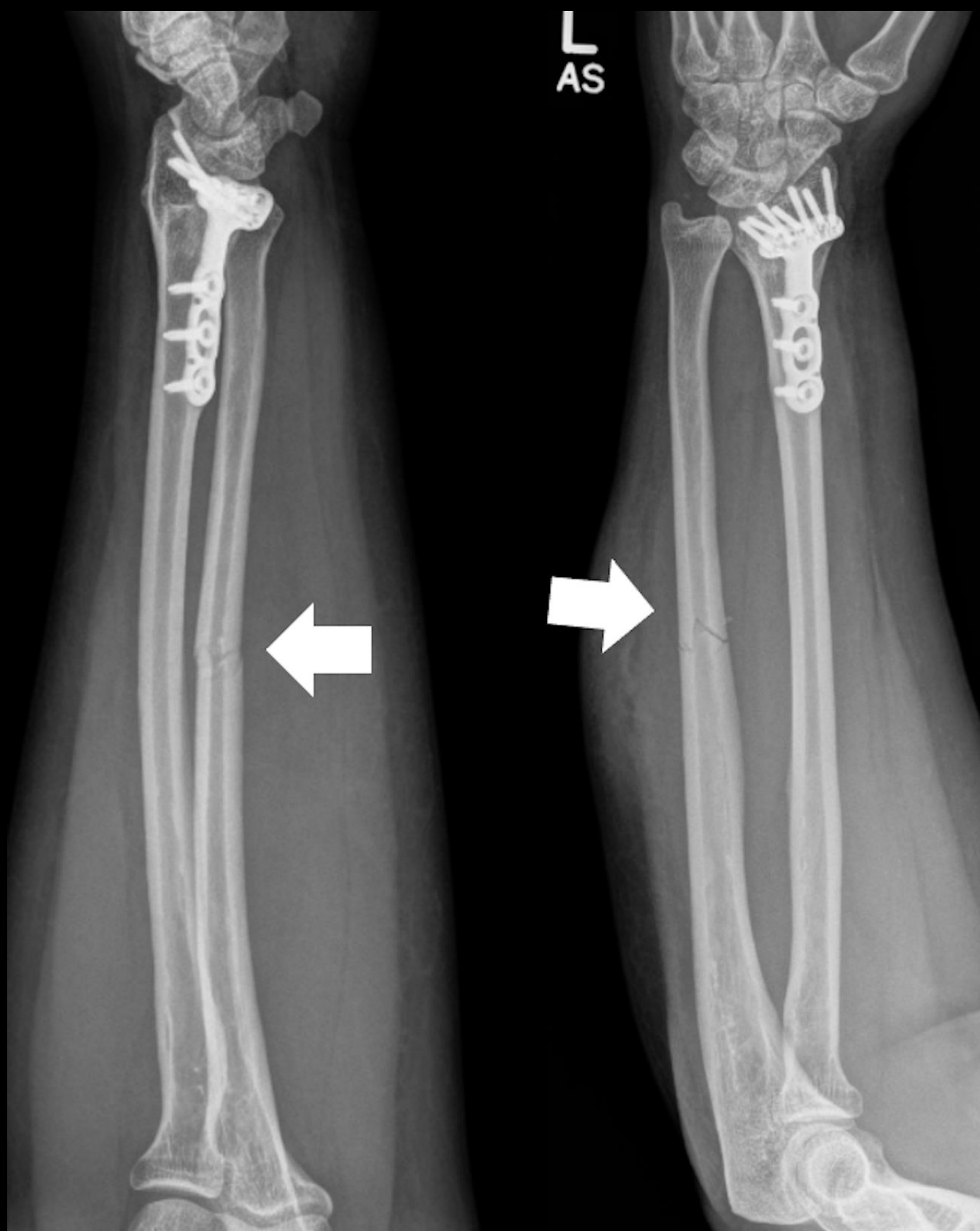


1cm



Case

42-year-old woman with a history of fall



L
AS

Isolated Ulnar Fracture



Isolated Ulnar Fracture

Does an isolated ulnar fracture in a woman represent IPV?

Can we differentiate an ulnar fracture due to IPV from accidental causes?



RECOGNIZING ISOLATED ULNAR FRACTURE AS A POTENTIAL MARKER FOR INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Khurana B, Sing D, Gujrathi R, Keraliya A, Bay CP, Chen I, Seltzer SE, Boland GW, Harris MB, Dyer GSM, Tornetta P.

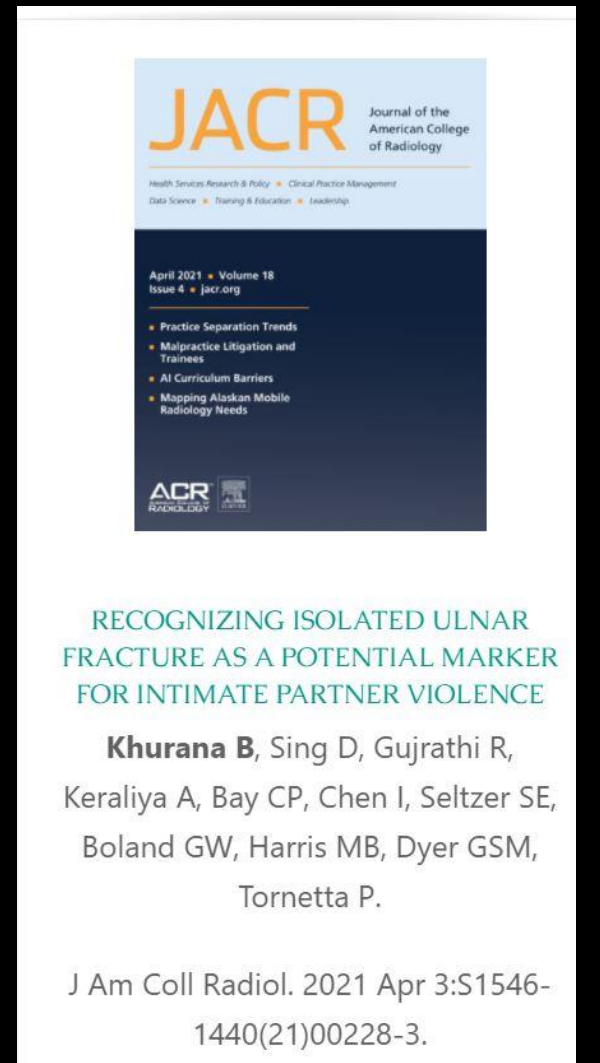
Isolated ulnar fracture as a potential marker for IPV

Three level 1 trauma centers-BWH, MGH, BMC
All women, 18-50 years with isolated ulnar fractures=62

26% of isolated ulnar fractures in women were attributable to IPV

- Confirmed IPV: 12
- Suspected IPV: 8

32% of women with isolated ulnar fractures were either confirmed or clinically suspected to have IPV



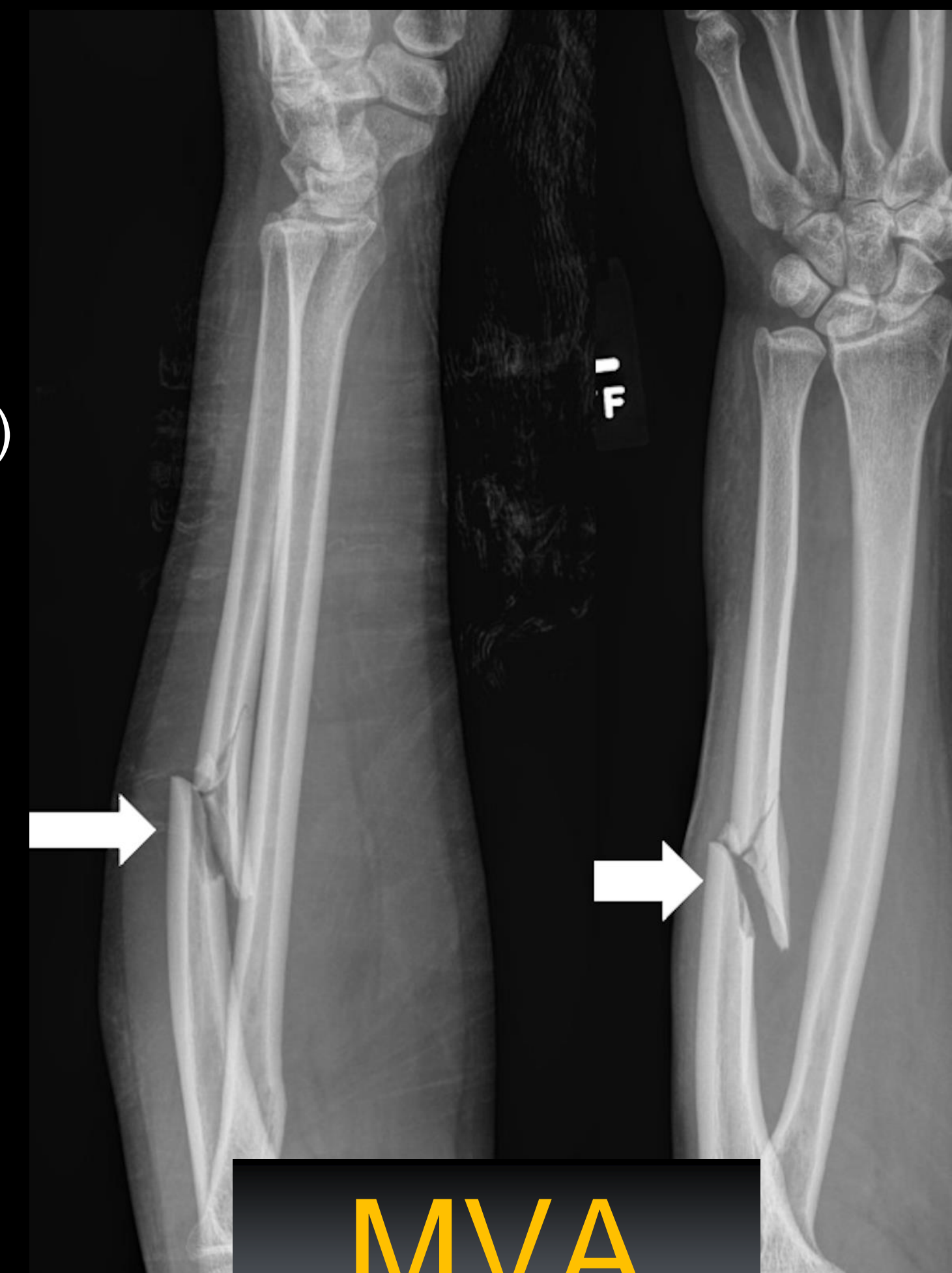
Ulnar fractures: IPV Vs Accidental Causes

IPV

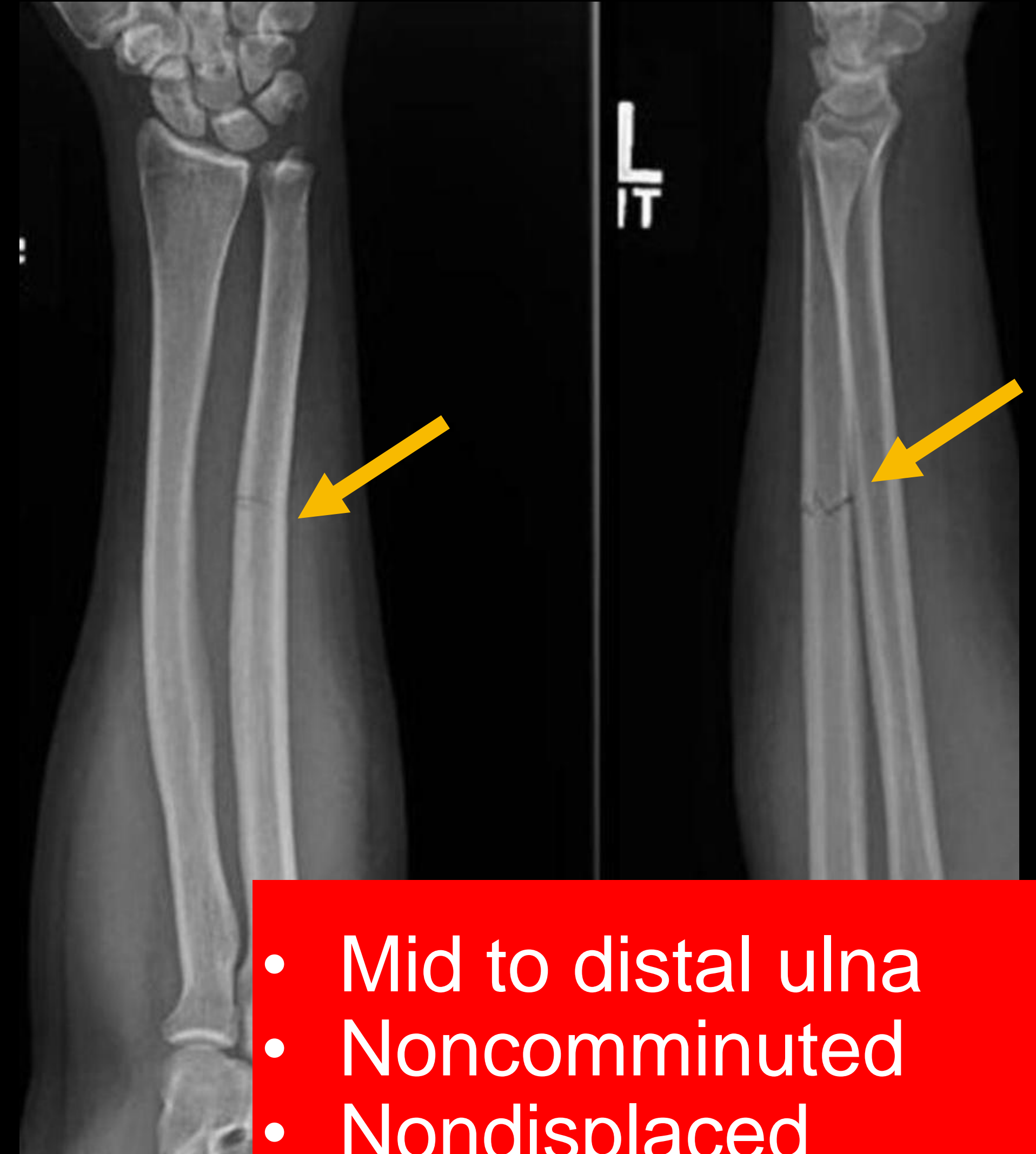
- Non-displaced (95% vs 43%; $p < 0.001$)
- Transverse
- Non comminuted
- Mid to distal ulnar shaft

IPV

MVA



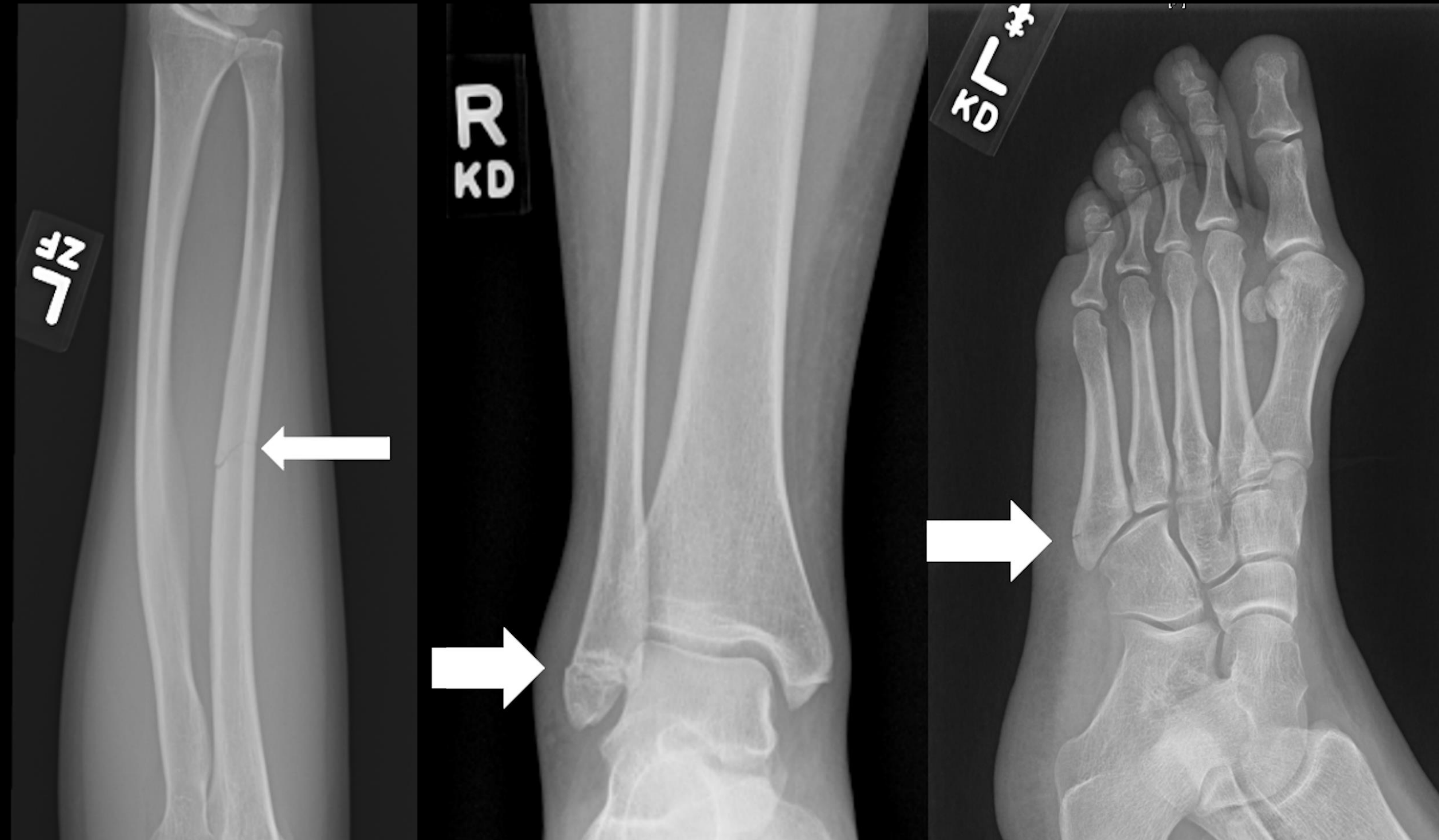
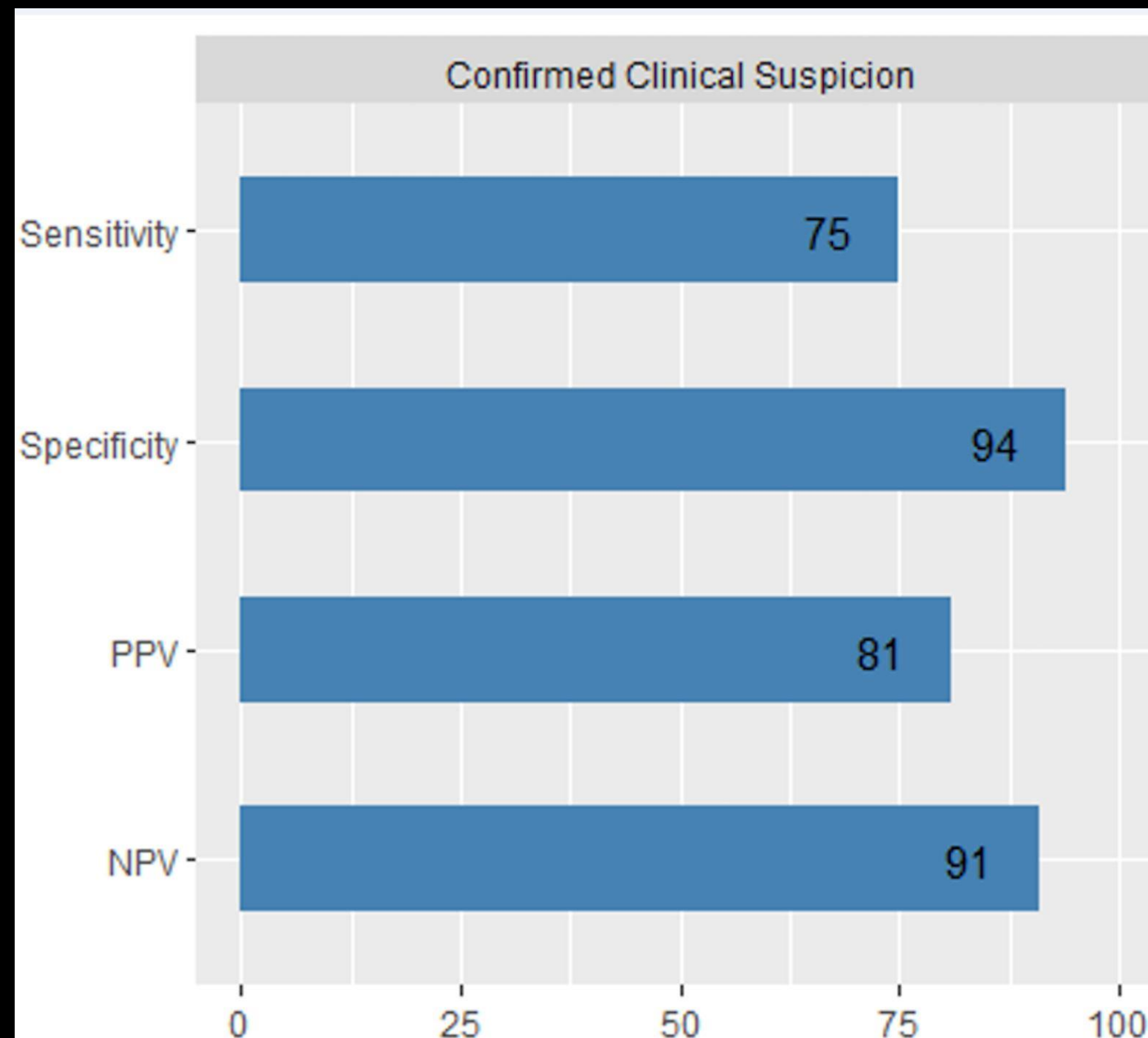
IPV Ulnar Fx



- Mid to distal ulna
- Noncomminuted
- Nondisplaced

Historical Imaging Analysis in IPV prediction

2 radiologists blinded to the IPV status predicted IPV based on all available radiology reports alone



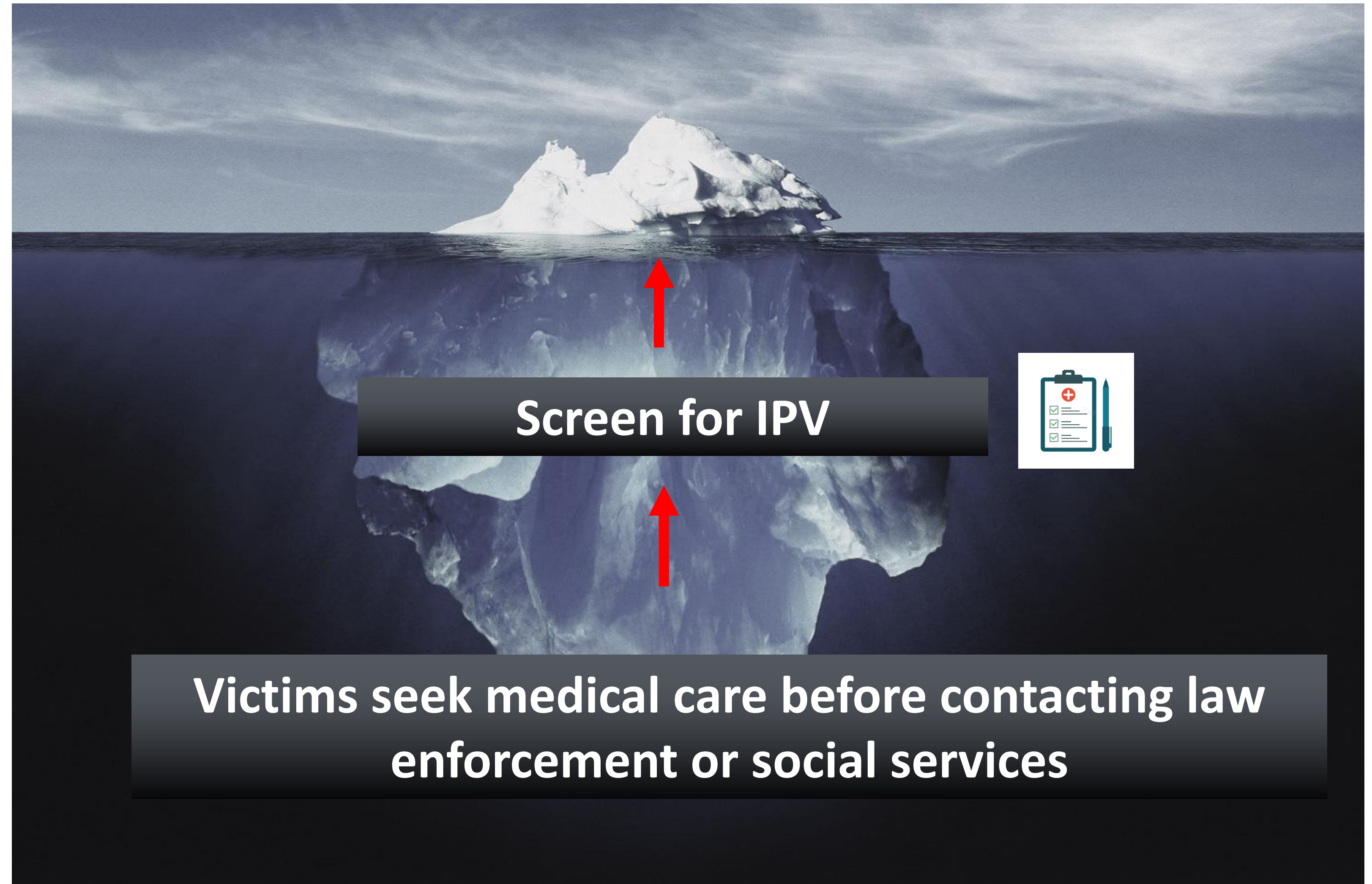
Problem: Intimate Partner Violence

Physical, Sexual or Emotional violence between current/former partners

>55% of female homicides are linked to IPV in the US

\$3.6 trillion life-time economic cost for health care, lost productivity, and criminal justice in the US.

1 in 4 women and 1 in 7 men have reported IPV in their lifetime in the US



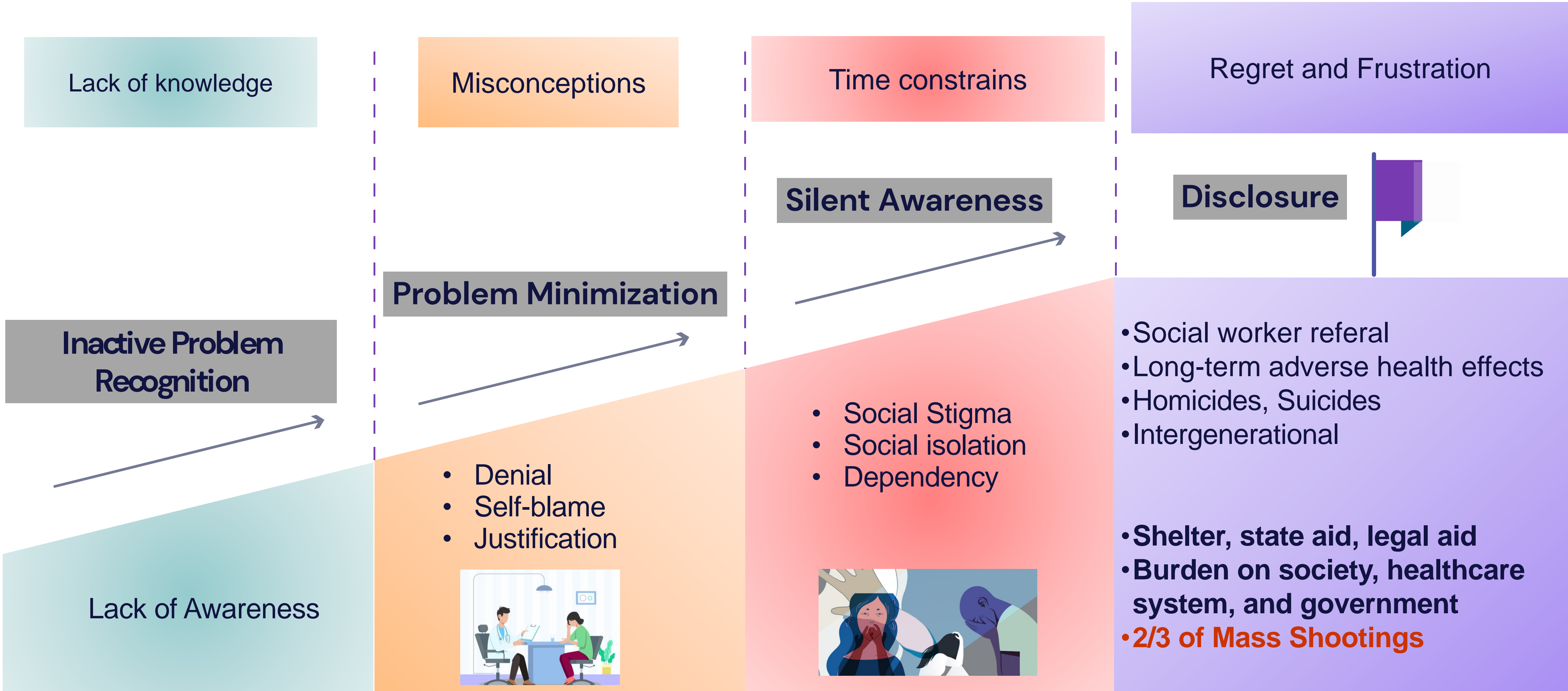
IPV: Patient and Provider Journey



P
R
O
V
I
D
E
R



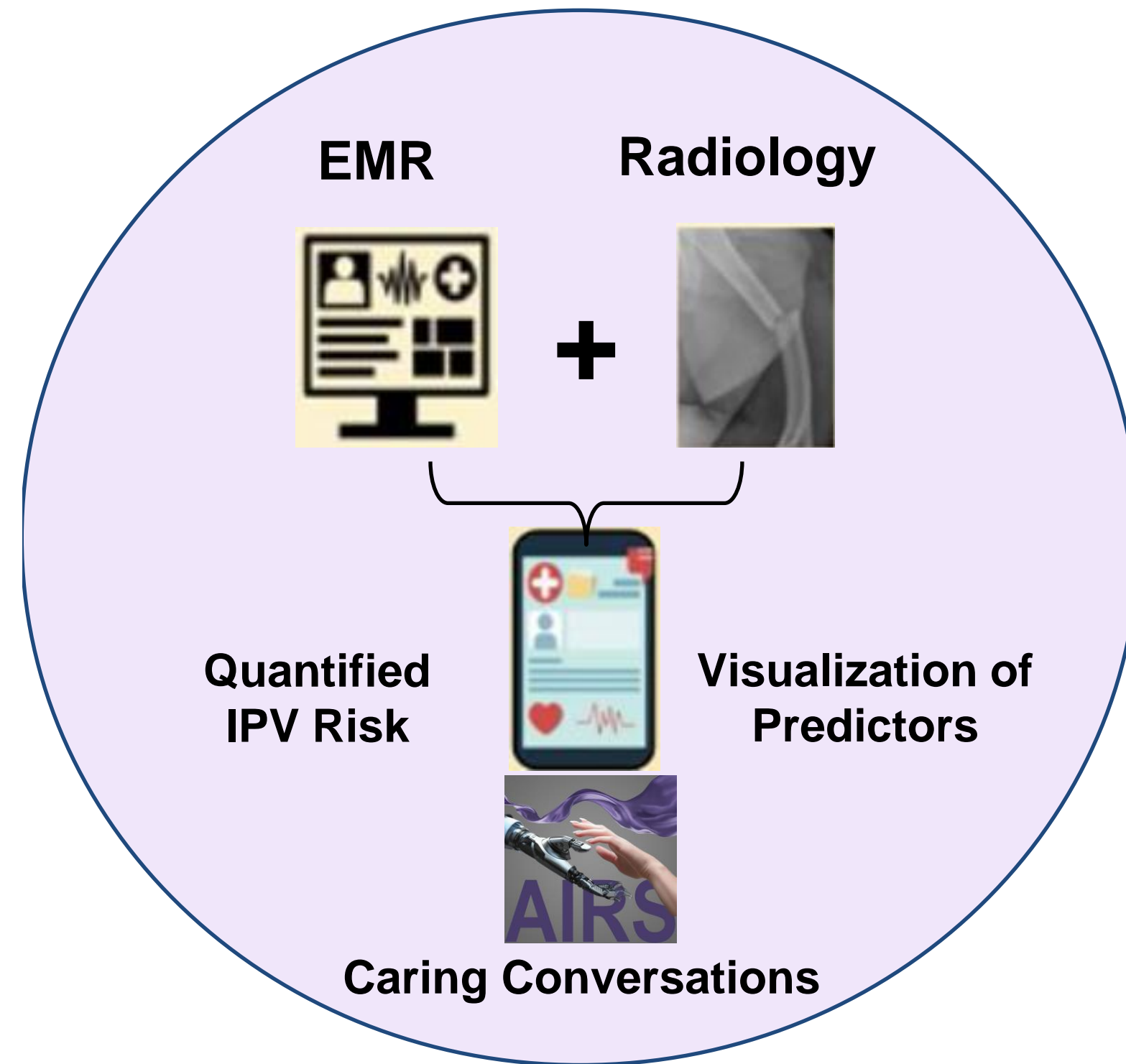
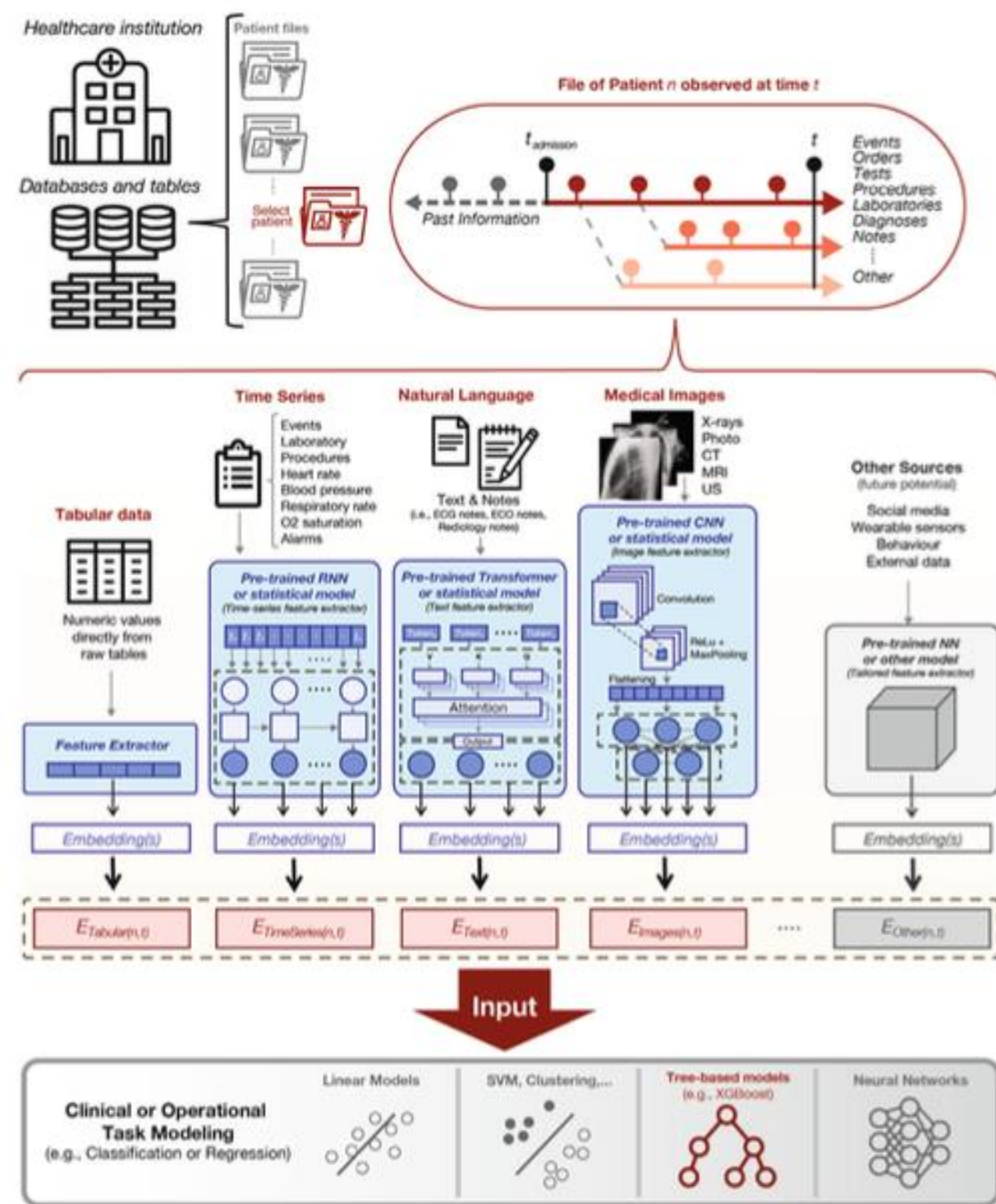
P
A
T
I
E
N
T



80% of IPV cases come through ED, yet **only 5-30%** are flagged

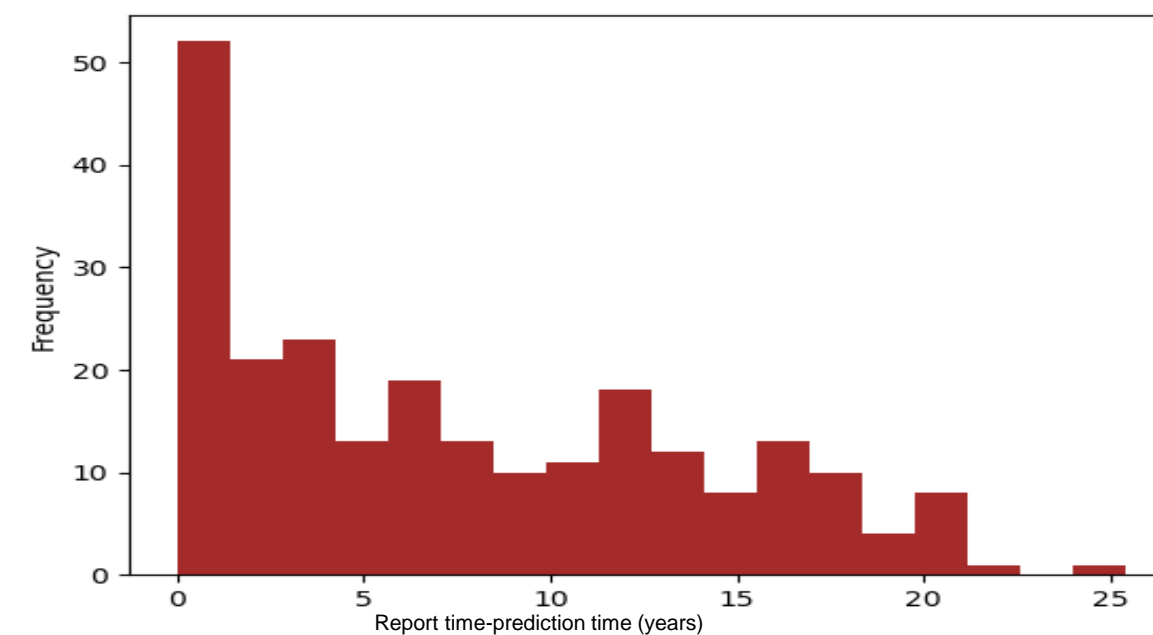
Solution: AIRS

Automated *Intimate Partner Violence* Risk Support (AIRS)

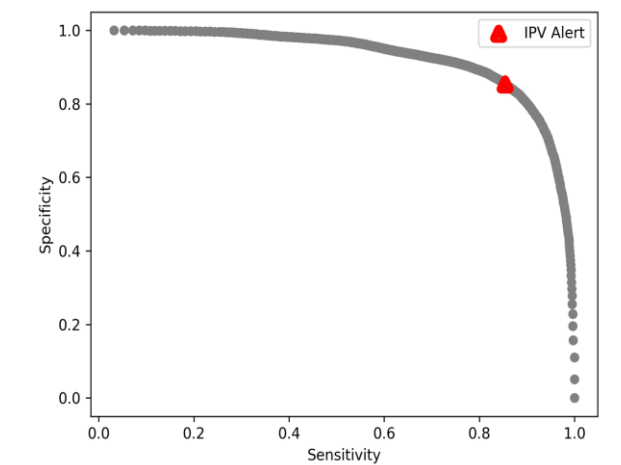


AUC Performance on Test Set (2013-2019)		
Tabular Model	Language Model	Tabular + Language Model
91%	90.1%	92.6%

AUC Performance on 2021		
Tabular Model	Language Model	Tabular + Language Model
84.9%	87.5%	90.5%



Mean: 6.51 years before self-report
 Median: 4.66 years before self-report



Sensitivity: **85.4%**
 Specificity: **85.3%**

Prof Dimitris Bertsimas, MIT

Integrated multimodal artificial intelligence framework for healthcare applications. *npj Digit. Med.* 5, 149 (2022)

Patient and Provider Journey with AIRS



Awareness

Primary Prevention

- Understand their risk factors
- Learn healthy relationship skills
- Recognize unhealthy



Problem
Recognition

Secondary Prevention

- Recognize the problem
- Resources and safety plan
- Self esteem and confidence



Support

Tertiary Prevention

- Visual Evidence of Abuse
- Documentation for legal cases
- Health Risk Prediction & Prevention



Empowers providers and improves satisfaction

Automated Intimate Partner Violence Risk Support

