Common Paediatric Sports Injuries

Bobby KW Ng

Division of Paediatric Orthopaedics, Department of Orthopaedics & Traumatology, Prince of Wales Hospital, Chinese University of Hong Kong,

Shatin, Hong Kong.



Introduction

- Spectrum of injuries
- Causes of injuries
- Regional
 - Spine:
 - Gymnast Spinal cord injuries cervical spine fracture
 - Stress fracture of Pars inter-articularis LS Spine, Badminton players
 - Upper limb
 - Shoulder throwing sports Baseball player fracture humerus arm wrestling
 - Elbow
 - Lower limb
 - Hip/knee/ankle ACL, Tibial fractures Triplane fractures
- Risks related to specific sports
 - Contact sports: Football/ basketball
 - Non contact : Badminton/ table tennis/ swimming
 - Track and field :Sprinting/ Hurdling/ long jump, high jump
 - Long distance running stress fractures

Spectrum of Injuries

Bone

- All severity of fractures
- In Children, specific growth plate injuries
- Joint
 - Dislocation, subluxation
 - Ligament tear
 - Intra-articular

Soft tissues

- Muscle tear, strain

Epidemiology of Children Fractures

•	1 Distal radius fracture	20.2%
	2 Supracondylar humeral	17.9%
	3 Forearm shaft	14.9%
•	4 Tibial Shaft	11.9%
	5 Fingers & hand	4.9%
•	6 Lateral condyle	4.8%
•	7 Femoral shaft	4.6%
•	8 Ankle	3.1%
•	9 Proximal radius (head & neck) 2.9%	
•	10 Humeral shaft	2.8%
•	11 Medial Condyle humeral	2.5%
•	12 Olecranon	1.7%
•	13 Distal radius epiphyseal	1.7%
•	14 Elbow dislocation	0.8%
•	15 Rarities	5.4%
	Dovious of 6402 freetures	

Review of 6493 fractures JCY Cheng et al JPO 19:344-350 1999



Causes of injury

- Loading beyond the limits
 - Acute: fracture, muscle tear
 - Chronic: stress fracture, tendonitis e.g. Achilles
- Environmental risks leading to accidental fall
- Danger of human fatigue
- Danger of unaccustomed training, over training stress fracture
- Danger of inadequate warm up, de-conditioned after illness

Important General Principles

- Most sport injury are usually higer energy – MORE SERIOUS WITH COMPLICATIONS
- Serious injury causes
 - Pain
 - Deformity from
 - Fracture deformity
 - Swelling from soft tissue injury
 - Loss of function from
 - Pain inhibition
 - Loss of bone continuity
 - Neurological injury

Effect of Injury to Athletes

- Prevention from injury is most important
- Major interuption of training
 - Minor injury 2 weeks
 - Moderate injury 2 months
 - Severe injury 2 years (fracture)



Simple #

CR PKWF- No controversy

F/10 Fell from height





Appearance under EUA, CR? Segmental



The Pulseless SCH#

Pucker Tenting of skin

Mechanism of Neuro-Vascular Injury PL Displacement









Patient post operation little flexion IF



Forearm Shaft Fractures- Best treated by CR+/- IMPKWF

Yung SH, Lam CY, Choi KY, Ng KW, Maffulli N, Cheng JCY Percutaneous intramedullary Kirschner wiring for displaced diaphyseal forearm fractures in children JBJS B 1998 Vol 80-B No 1 January 1998



Mid shaft # R&U

M14, Slipped on parallel barshead looked odd- AS point up and out

Scapular lateral no dislocation

22

2:57 PH



Often looked subluxed post op Deltoid inhibition, no need for alarm

22 2:57 PH

Patient reported a previous injury 1 months ago treated by bone setter to be a dislocationprobable an impacted fracture at the metaphyseal area. Thick periosteal bone = infection or fracture

Deceptive Humeral shaft

Seemed simple 2 parts



Really 3 pts

Great pain & wobbly pre-op. felt arm useless



Complex Dislocations Nerve Injury

M/9 fell off slide at playground 1.5M, elbow deformed, unable to move

AP CHUN

2.20



Note bruising alon

Locked in this position

Note bruising along flexors





Reduced and looked right









M/14 Injured left leg on sports day tripped and fell







Powerful Quadriceps



Comminuted unstable compound Fractures- Ext. Fix. fixes well works great- heals fast too- simple AO Frame CB rods



Specific Cartilaginous Injuries-Apophyseal Avulsion fractures

- Hip
 - Avulsion AIIS
 - Adductor longus origin
- Knee
 - Osgood Schlatter
 - Johannson Sinding Larsen

M/13 right hip pain after sprinting





M/14 Left hip pain after sprinting



Knee Injury can be subtle



Swelling is important





M/14 bicycle injury crash



Epiphyseal injury



M/16 Twisted ankle at basketball



Conclusion

- Wide spectrum of injury
- Wide distribution of injury
- It could also affect spine- rare
- It could cause some very serious injury with major consequence
- Most important is to prevent injury