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BONE FRACTURE – REASON, TREATMENT

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Abstract:
A bone fracture during Judo is a complete or partial violation of bone integrity as a result of a load on a specific part of the skeleton that exceeds its strength. Fractures can occur due to injury, as well as as a result of various diseases with changes in the strength properties of bone tissue. The severity of the condition is determined by the number and size of the damaged bones. Fracture of several tubular bones leads to the development of a lot of blood loss and painful shock. In addition, patients recover slowly from such injuries, recovery can take several months.

The importance of the problem

A bone fracture is a very common injury in life.

Bone fractures in humans are not much different from such injuries in other vertebrates. Below, fracture is considered as an example of the human body, but given the characteristics of the skeleton, the rest of the techniques and signs can be applied to all vertebrates.

The problem of treating fractures is important for both people and society. In all human civilizations, there was an analogue of the profession of "bone fixer" - a profession professionally engaged in restoring broken limbs of people and animals. Thus, when 36 Neanderthal skeletons with bone fractures were analyzed, only 11 of them had unsatisfactory fracture healing results. This shows that even at this level of development, the effectiveness of medical care for bone fractures was more than 70%, and primitive people had knowledge of this type of injury and its repair.

The main principles of treatment of broken bones have not changed since ancient times, but modern surgery has revealed the possibility of preserving the anatomical structure of bones in complex, fragmented fractures and malunions. Bone fractures are classified according to several criteria, which are related to the lack of a common cause and localization of the injury. In the modern classification, fracture types are divided according to the following characteristics:

According to the reason of appearance
Traumatic - caused by an external influence;
Pathological - bone fracture in some pathological processes (for example, tuberculosis, edema, etc.) as a result of minimal external impact.
According to the severity of the injury
Full:
Without displacement (for example, under the periosteum);
With the displacement of pieces.
Irregular - cracks and partial fractures.
According to the form and direction of fracture
Transverse - the fracture line is conditionally perpendicular to the axis of the tubular bone;
Longitudinally - the fracture line is conditionally parallel to the axis of the tubular bone;
Oblique - the fracture line passes at a sharp angle to the axis of the tubular bone;
Helical - rotation of bone fragments relative to their normal location;
Fragmented - there is no clear fracture line, the bone in the damaged area is divided into separate pieces;
Lumpy - usually noted in vertebral fractures, in which one bone is pressed into another bone and forms a hump-shaped deformity;
Pinched - bone fragments slide proximally along the axis of the tubular bone or are located outside the surface of the main tubular bone;
Compression - bone fragments are very small, clear, there is no single fracture line.

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