

Radiographic Accuracy in Scaphoid Waist Fractures

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Abstract

Objectives: We compared CT scanning and radiographic imaging to determine the relationship between measurements of displacement and angulation of the fracture.

Design: X-ray review.

Methods: All patients with acute scaphoid fractures treated at our hospital in a 4-year period that had a CT scan and plain radiographs were evaluated. The maximum displacement seen on either AP or lateral X-rays was measured as well as the amount of palmar flexion through the fracture as seen on the lateral X-ray. The differences were calculated and the mean of the sum of the differences was calculated.

Results: 103 patients radiographic files were evaluated and 43 were found to have CT scans through the longitudinal axis of the scaphoid as well as AP and lateral plain radiographs taken within one week of the CT in acute fractures. The average displacement seen on the CT was 1.85mm with an average of 50.9 degrees of palmar flexion through the fracture. The average displacement and angulation on the plain radiographs were .93mm and 33.2 degrees respectively. The mean difference in displacement and angulation between the CT scan and plain radiographs was 1.39mm ($p=0.003$) and 17.9 degrees ($p=0.013$) respectively. These were statistically significant using paired t-test comparison.

Conclusion: We believe that the accurate assessment of scaphoid fractures is essential to ensure the most appropriate treatment is rendered. We feel that CT scanning should be used to evaluate all acute scaphoid fractures to ensure that the most reliable determination of displacement can be made, and the most effective treatment rendered.

Introduction

Radiographs are routinely used to diagnose and evaluate scaphoid fracture displacement and angulation [1-9]. The amount of angulation and displacement is used to determine whether or not a patient would benefit from non-operative or operative management [10-12]. The accuracy of plain radiographs is often taken for granted and has not been validated with other imaging modalities that are more accurately utilized for fracture displacement and angulation. We compared CT scanning and radiographic imaging to determine the relationship between measurements.

Materials and Methods

All patients with acute scaphoid fractures treated at our hospital over a 4-year period that had a CT scan and plain radiographs were evaluated. The maximum displacement and angulation of the scaphoid fracture was measured in the sagittal plane (Figure 1) using the dorsal cortical angle (Figure 2) [13,14]. The maximum displacement seen on either AP or lateral X-rays was measured as well as the amount of palmar flexion through the fracture as seen

on the lateral X-ray. The differences were calculated and the mean of the sum of the differences was calculated.



Figure 1

Results

103 patients' radiographic files were evaluated and 43 were found to have CT scans through the longitudinal axis of the scaphoid

as well as AP and lateral plain radiographs taken within one week of the CT in acute fractures. The average displacement seen on the CT was 1.85mm with an average of 50.9 degrees of palmar flexion through the fracture. The average displacement and angulation on the plain radiographs were .93mm and 33.2 degrees respectively. The mean difference in displacement and angulation between the CT scan and plain radiographs was 1.39mm ($p=0.003$) and 17.9 degrees ($p=0.013$) respectively. These were statistically significant using paired t-test comparison.

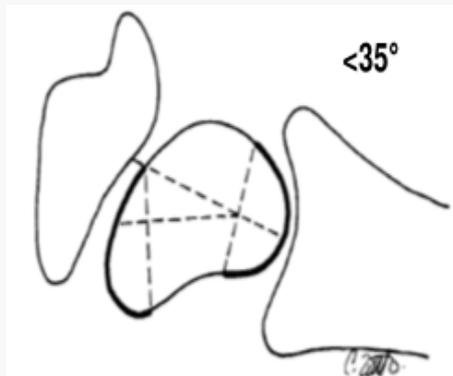


Figure 2: Intrascaphoid angle. A perpendicular line is drawn to the proximal and distal articular surfaces and the resulting angle is measured.

Discussion

Scaphoid fractures are one of the most troublesome injuries about the wrist. The propensity for suboptimal outcomes with these injuries should make the treating physician particularly suspicious when dealing with wrist injuries that may involve the scaphoid. Radiographic determination of displacement and angulation of scaphoid fractures is quite difficult at times. Displacement and angulation of 1mm and 60-70 degrees is generally accepted as indications for operative stabilization of scaphoid fractures [15,16]. Hence, it is extremely important to evaluate the scaphoid using the most accurate modality available.

Conclusion

In our series of patients, we have found a significant discrepancy in the amount of displacement and angulation between plain X-rays

and CT scanning. Based on this data we recommend CT scanning for all scaphoid fractures that have displacement and angulation. The CT scan will better delineate the fracture characteristics and facilitate pre-operative planning.

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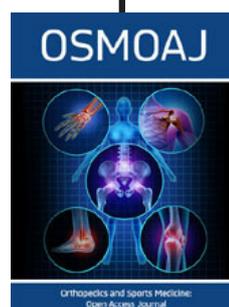
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