



Outcomes of Concomitant Fractures of the Radial Head and Capitellum: The ‘Kissing Lesion’

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Conclusion

➤ Surgeons have to be alert to capitellar damage in case of a Hotchkiss type II radial head fracture.

Background & Null Hypothesis

Background: Radial head compression against the capitellum may cause concomitant fracture of the capitellum.

Purpose: To investigate if radial head fracture type can predict a kissing lesion. We secondarily evaluated which capitellar fracture type is most commonly found in kissing lesions.

Methods

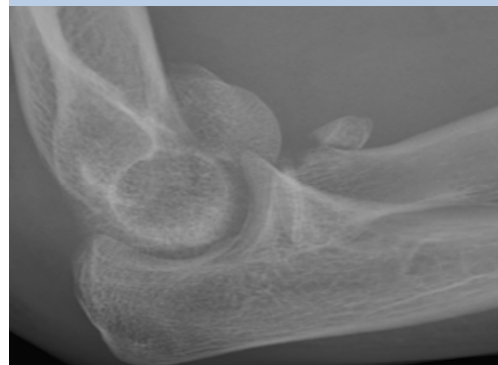
Design: Retrospective study

Setting: Data were identified from MGH, BWH, FH, NSMC and NWH.

Patients: We retrieved records of patients over 18 years of age who underwent treatment for capitellum fracture and radial head fracture between January 2002 and 2014. Patients with olecranon fractures or trochlea fractures were excluded.

Main outcome measure: Range of motion (arc of motion, flexion, extension, pronation and supination).

Lateral view of the elbow: Type II radial head fracture with concomitant type I capitellum fracture



Results

- 10 patients with a radial head fracture and a concomitant capitellum fracture.
- Nine radial head fractures were classified as Hotchkiss
- Modification of the Mason Classification type II and one was classified as type I.
- Three capitellum fractures were type I and seven were type II according to the Grantham classification.

CT- scan: Capitellum fragment wedged into the radial head fracture

