

Guideline Highlights

Femoral Shaft Fractures

Include: Age 0 through 17 years of age who present with a closed femoral shaft fracture as their primary injury

Exclude: • Co-existing abdominal and neurological injuries that require formal surgical intervention

- Open femoral fractures
- Fractures involving the head and neck of the femur
- A history of comorbidities including: immunodeficiencies, metabolic bone disease, neuromuscular disease, chronic serious blood dyscrasias, current treatment of cancer.

Goal: Timely, successful reduction of the fracture and management of pain.

Recommendations

Assessment

- 1. A trauma services consult is recommended for children at risk for multi-system injury.
- 2. If at risk for child abuse, include a standard radiological skeletal survey and a social service consult for children under age 2 and for selected children age 2 to 5 years.
- 3. Anterior/posterior and lateral view x-rays of the femur including the joints above and below the suspected fracture. In addition, AP pelvis x-ray for children age 6 to 18.
- 4. Assess the cervical spine and assess for multi-system injury prior to fracture reduction.
- 5. Routine laboratory testing and crossmatch are not recommended.
- 6. Quality of life assessment at presentation using PODCI instrument, for baseline.

Treatment

- 7. Place two large-bore PIVs and hydrate well for trauma patients. Otherwise place one large-bore PIV.
- 8. Operative/procedural selection is age and growth dependent:
 - age < 6 years, and < 18 kg: immediate immobilization with spica cast or similar immobilizer.
 - age 6 to 12 years, and 18 to 45.4 kg: flexible intramedullary nails.
 - age 13 to 18 years and > 45.5 kg: antegrade locked intramedullary nails. Selective use of flexible intramedullary nailing in this age group, based upon patient's weight and bone maturity (as demonstrated by AP pelvis x-ray).
- 9. Conscious sedation is recommended for children undergoing reduction via spica casting.
- 10. Both pre- and post-operative/procedure, assess and manage pain routinely using age-appropriate assessment tools.

Operative Management

- 11. Surgical correction within 24 hours of the injury, to reduce risk of complications.
- 12. Administer surgical site prophylaxis with cefazolin (see guideline for dosing), 0 to 60 minutes prior to incision (if penicillin allergy, use clindamycin); second dose after three hours operating time prior to wound closure.
- 13. Infiltrate the incision with a local anesthetic at the conclusion of the procedure to decrease post-operative pain; consider femoral nerve block if mid-shaft fracture.

Post-operative Management

- 14. Pain management: use around-the-clock analgesia. Diazepam as needed for muscle spasms.
- 15. Physical therapy, focused on mobility and transfers, may begin once the child has fully recovered from anesthesia.
- 16. Patients with locked intramedullary nails on toe touch weight-bearing (TTWB) status post-op, advancing to full weightbearing over 2-3 weeks.
 - Patients with flexible intramedullary nails are non-weightbearing transfers-only status for two to three weeks.
- 17. Elevate leg and apply ice for surgery patients. Petal the edges of spica cast, reposition patient, and elevate upper body of cast patients.
- 18. Septic workups are not recommended for temperatures < 38.2°C.
- 19. If the diagnosis of compartment syndrome is suspected, begin appropriate intracompartmental pressure monitoring.
- 20. Education of the patient/family is comprehensive and fully addresses all aspects of mobility, safety, transportation, skin care, and options for schooling.

Discharge Criteria

- Adequate pain management
- Family/caregivers demonstrate ability and willingness to care for the child at home
- · Necessary home equipment delivered

- Absence/resolution of post-operative complications
- Social Services notified for safe discharge for suspected child abuse cases.

See complete Guideline for details and supporting evidence. Original Publication Date: 11/02; revised 7/06; affirmed 12/06