

Management and radiographic outcomes of femoral head fractures

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Abstract

Background Femoral head fractures are uncommon injuries. Small series constitute the majority of the available literature. Surgical approach and fracture management is variable. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the incidence, method of treatment, and outcomes of consecutive femoral head fractures at a regional academic Level I trauma center.

Materials and methods A retrospective review of a prospective database was performed over a 13-year period. All AO/OTA 31C femoral head fractures were identified. A

surgical approach and fixation method was recorded. Clinical and radiographic evaluation was performed for patients with 6 months or greater follow-up. Radiographs were evaluated for fixation failure, heterotopic ossification (HO), avascular necrosis (AVN) and post-traumatic arthritis.

Results We identified 164 fractures in 163 patients; 147 fractures were available for review. Treatment was operative reduction and internal fixation (ORIF) in 78 (53.1%), fragment excision in 37 (25.1%) and non-operative in 28 (19%). An anterior approach and mini-fragment screws were used in the majority of patients treated with fixation. Sixty-nine fractures had follow-up greater than 6 months. Sixty-two fractures (89.9%) proceeded to uneventful union. All Pipkin III fractures failed operative fixation. Six patients developed AVN, seven patients had a known conversion to hip arthroplasty; HO developed in 28 (40.6%) patients and rarely required excision.

Conclusions Fractures of the femoral head are rare. An anterior approach can be used for fragment excision or fixation using mini-fragment screws. Pipkin III fractures represent catastrophic injuries. Non-bridging, asymptomatic HO is common. AVN and posttraumatic degenerative disease of the hip occur but are uncommon.

Level of evidence IV—prognostic.

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Keywords Femoral head · Fracture · Hip dislocation · Pipkin · Heterotopic ossification

Introduction

Femoral head fractures are uncommon injuries. They are often the result of high-energy trauma to the hip or lower extremity, and commonly associated with a hip dislocation



Fig. 1 Anteroposterior (AP) pelvis radiograph of a 36-year-old male involved in a motor vehicle collision with a left femoral head fracture dislocation

(Fig. 1). The infrequency of these fractures has made the study of large patient populations difficult; multiple small studies constitute the majority of the available literature on this topic. A recent systematic literature review of this heterogeneous literature was performed, and included 29 articles describing a total of 453 total fractures; definitive management data was available for only 425 fractures; 99 fractures were managed non-operatively and 326 were treated with surgery [1].

Multiple classification systems have been proposed for femoral head fractures [2–5]. No system provides absolute recommendations for fracture management or has validated prognostic value; most are purely descriptive. Femoral head fracture location, size, displacement and effect on hip stability have all been used as rationale for injury management. In fractures treated surgically, surgical approach, fragment fixation/excision and fracture fixation technique have been debated. Unfortunately, inconsistent fracture classification, treatment methods and lack of comparative evidence leave few concrete conclusions. Data on the overall prognosis and long-term outcome for these injuries, specifically fixation failure, avascular necrosis (AVN), post-traumatic arthritis and conversion to total hip arthroplasty, is poorly defined.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the initial management and documented outcomes in a large consecutive series of patients with a femoral head fracture treated at a single institution. Intermediate-term outcomes, including union, development of heterotopic ossification (HO), AVN and conversion to arthroplasty were evaluated. We hypothesized that using a standard protocol for management, surgical approach and fixation of femoral head fractures would result in low rates of fixation failure, HO and AVN. This series represents one of the largest

consecutive series of patients treated for this uncommon injury.

Materials and methods

Institutional Review Board approval was obtained for this study. A retrospective review of a prospectively collected orthopaedic trauma database at a single regional academic level-one trauma center was performed between 1 January 2000 and 1 January 2013. All patients who sustained a fracture of the femoral head (AO/OTA 31C) were identified [6]. Inclusion criteria included patients who had sustained an acute traumatic fracture of the femoral head, had available plain anteroposterior (AP) and radiograph of the affected hip, as well as a CT scan of the abdomen and pelvis before any surgical intervention had been performed. Exclusion criteria included patients with pathologic or non-acute fractures, an incomplete radiographic evaluation, or unavailable clinical documentation (initial history and physical examination, operative note, etc.).

Patient age, gender, date of injury, and date of operative procedure were collected from the medical record. Operative details included: surgical approach, surgical treatment (fragment excision or fixation) and, if applicable, hardware used. Peri-operative details such as pre-operative nerve palsy, irreducible fracture-dislocation and relevant associated injuries were also recorded. Each injury was classified according to the Pipkin system [2]. Follow up radiographs and clinical notes were collected and reviewed. Patients with ≥ 6 months of both radiographic and clinical follow-up were included in our final evaluation.

In this series, a uniform treatment protocol for patients with a femoral head fracture involved prompt reduction of a hip dislocation event in the emergency room. If closed reduction was unsuccessful, the patient was brought urgently to the operating room for an open reduction. Plain radiographs and computed tomography scans were obtained following reduction in all patients. In 28 cases, an intraoperative manipulative examination under anesthesia was performed when static imaging demonstrated a concentric hip joint with a non-to-minimally displaced fracture. Surgical fixation was performed in cases where hip instability or fracture displacement occurred during fluoroscopically monitored manipulation.

A total of 164 fractures of the femoral head was identified in 163 patients; 17 patients were excluded because of incomplete radiographs or clinical documentation leaving 147 fractures available for review (Table 1). Average patient age was 39.2 years (range 13–81); there were 99 males and 48 females. Fractures were classified as: Pipkin I: 40 (27%), II: 62 (42%), III: 7 (4.7%) and IV: 23 (15%); 15 (10%) fractures did not fit within the Pipkin

Table 1 Demographic, classification and treatment of all fractures. ORIF Operative reduction and internal fixation

Fractures	<i>n</i> = 147
Age	\bar{X} = 39.2 years (13–81 years)
Gender	99 Males 48 Females
Classification	
Pipkin I	40 (27%)
Pipkin II	62 (47%)
Pipkin III	7 (4.7%)
Pipkin IV	23 (15%)
Other	15 (10%)
Treatment	
ORIF	78 (53%)
Excision	37 (25%)
Non-operative	28 (19%)
Hemiarthroplasty	3 (2%)
Other	1

classification system as they were primarily femoral head impaction type injuries and dissimilar to distinct femoral head fractures. Seventy-eight (53%) fractures were treated with operative reduction and internal fixation (ORIF), 37 (25%) fractures with fragment excision, 28 (19%) fractures were managed non-operatively, 3 (2%) fractures with hemiarthroplasty; one patient had an antibiotic spacer placed during initial fracture management secondary to the individual's severe medical comorbidities and complex clinical presentation.

Fracture fixation was performed for 78 fractures. In 76 (97%) fractures, the anterior Smith–Petersen approach was used; a tenotomy of the rectus femoris was performed as a part of this approach in 73 (96%) cases. Fixation was performed with mini-fragment (2.0 or 2.4 mm) fully threaded cortical screws, placed in lag fashion, in the majority of cases (Fig. 2a, b). Fragment and femoral neck fixation was performed initially for all Pipkin III injuries in an attempt to restore native proximal femoral anatomy. Fragment excision was performed through both anterior and posterior (Kocher–Langenbeck) approaches based on the location of the free fracture fragment. Nine patients were identified as having irreducible fracture-dislocations of the femoral head without associated posterior wall acetabular fracture [7].

Sixty-nine fractures in 68 patients had clinical and radiographic follow-up greater than 6 months (mean 12.4 months). Fracture union was defined clinically and radiographically as lack of pain with full weight bearing, fracture consolidation and need for revision or subsequent surgical procedure. The presence of radiographic sclerosis and flattening of the femoral head, as well as the presence

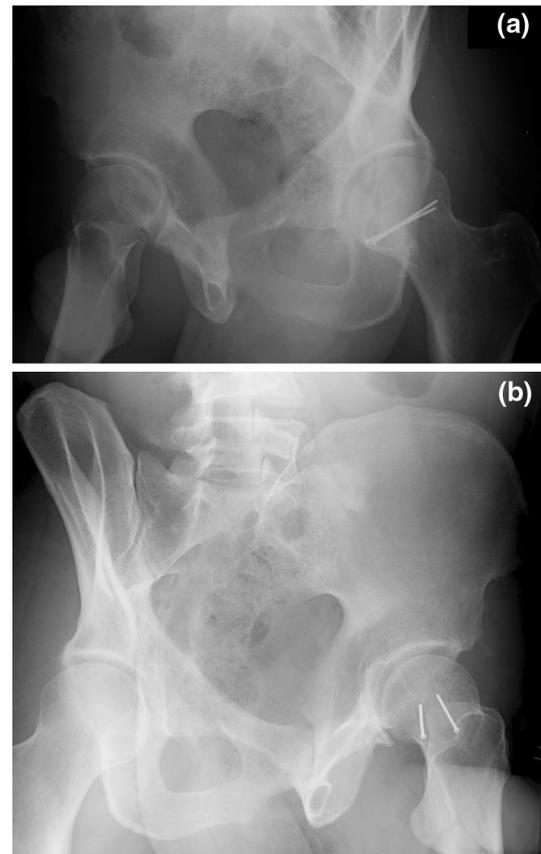


Fig. 2 a Postoperative obturator and b iliac oblique radiographs of patient shown in Fig. 1, demonstrating fixation of the femoral head fracture with two 2.0 mm minifragment screws

of persistent/worsening hip pain, was used to identify AVN. Heterotopic ossification (HO) was identified on the antero-posterior pelvic radiograph and classified according to the Brooker system [8]. The location of HO was then confirmed on the lateral hip radiograph. Early failure of treatment/fixation was defined as radiographic loss of reduction, fracture displacement, femoral-acetabular joint incongruence or need for re-operation within the first 12 postoperative weeks.

Results

Of 69 femoral head fractures, 62 (89%) with follow up equal or greater than 6 months had uncomplicated outcomes (Table 2): 42 (60%) patients in this group were managed with ORIF, 18 (26%) were treated with fragment excision, 8 patients were treated non-operatively and 1 patient was managed with primary hemiarthroplasty.

One patient with follow up ≥ 6 months required a return trip to the operating room for superficial debridement and irrigation of their anterior surgical wound. One patient was noted to have partial wound dehiscence after staple

Table 2 Treatment, results and complications of fractures with follow-up ≥ 6 months

Fractures	<i>n</i> = 69
Follow up	\bar{X} = 12.4 months
Treatment	
ORIF	42 (61%)
Excision	18 (26%)
Non-operative	8 (12%)
Hemiarthroplasty	1
Results	
Union	37 (88%)
Complications	
Early fixation failure	5 (12%)
Pipkin III	2
Repeat trauma	3
Avascular necrosis/post-traumatic degenerative joint disease	6 (9%)
Heterotopic ossification	28 (40%)
Brooker I	17
Brooker II	4
Brooker III	4
Brooker IV	3

removal and required local wound care until uncomplicated secondary wound healing had occurred. No deep infections were noted to have occurred in either the initial patient group or in those individuals with at least 6 months of follow-up. Four patients presented with a sciatic nerve palsy following their traumatic injury; complete resolution was noted to occur in three of four patients, and was persistent in one at the time of last follow-up.

Thirty-seven (88%) of 42 fractures treated with ORIF united without complication. In five patients, early fixation failure occurred. Three patients sustained falls within the initial post-operative period resulting in ipsilateral hip injuries, fixation failure and required conversion to hip arthroplasty. Two patients with Pipkin III fractures failed fixation within 12 weeks of initial fracture fixation (Fig. 3a, b).

At last follow up (mean 12.4 months), six (8.7%) patients had developed radiographic and clinical signs of AVN or post-traumatic degenerative hip disease (Fig. 4). In total, seven (10%) patients were converted to a hip hemiarthroplasty or THA. All Pipkin III fractures ($n = 5$) with follow-up greater than 6 months proceeded to catastrophic failure or avascular necrosis (AVN).

HO developed in 28 (40%) fractures (Fig. 5). It was classified as Brooker I in 17(60%) fractures, Brooker II in 4 (14%) fractures, Brooker III in 4 (14%) fractures and Brooker IV in 3(10%) fractures. HO was present in the anterior aspect of the hip in 23 (82%) patients, anterior and posterior in 4 (14%), and isolated to the posterior hip in 1

patient. Two (2.9%) patients required a second operation for excision of HO. Indomethacin was given in the setting of 19 fractures. Follow up data was available for 17 patients who were prescribed prophylaxis. Eight patients were found to have HO on last available radiographs. No association between the presence of HO and use of pharmacologic prophylaxis can be determined secondary to the small number of patients treated, heterogeneous group of injuries, and lack of control for medication dosage and adherence.

Discussion

Femoral head fractures have historically been associated with poor outcomes. Pipkin stated that the nature of the injury precluded an excellent result [2]. Early outcome data reflected historic management protocols and treatment measures, primarily non-operative management or fragment excision [9, 10]. The management goals in these investigations were prompt and concentric reduction of the hip dislocation through open or closed means. More recent investigations have focused on surgical approach, fixation, and outcomes associated with different fracture types. Other common sequelae of this injury and its treatment, including HO and AVN, continue to be reported.

The infrequency of femoral head fractures makes comparative studies difficult. Swiontkowski et al. [11] compared an anterior to posterior approach for the treatment of Pipkin I and II fractures in a retrospective case matched study. To the authors' knowledge, only two limited randomized studies on the topic exist [12, 13]. Apart from a single systematic review on the topic [1], the largest contemporary series of femoral head fractures in the literature evaluated 110 patients from multiple centers and surgeons, over a period of 36 years; only 30 patients in this group were treated with femoral head ORIF [14].

This study presents a large consecutive series of femoral head fractures treated at a single institution, primarily by the two senior authors (J.C.K. and M.L.R.). Surgical management was highly consistent throughout the study period. Some injuries were addressed by other staff members; individual fracture management was determined at the surgeon's discretion. The majority (53.1%) of patients were treated with fragment fixation; this percentage is notably greater than other large series [14–16]. This reflects both the large number of Pipkin II fractures in our series, as well as the treatment approach we have taken to perform anatomic reduction and stable fixation to many of these injuries. Radiographic and minimum 6-month follow-up data was available on 42 patients treated with osteosynthesis; this represents the largest cohort of patients treated with ORIF in the literature.

Fig. 3 **a** Postoperative AP radiograph of a 28-year-old male who sustained a gunshot wound to the left hip and presented with a Pipkin III fracture of the femoral neck and head. Minifragment screws were used for femoral head fixation; cannulated screws were used for femoral neck fixation. **b** Three-month follow-up AP radiograph of the patient shown in **a**. Radiographs show catastrophic failure of fixation that required conversion to a total hip arthroplasty

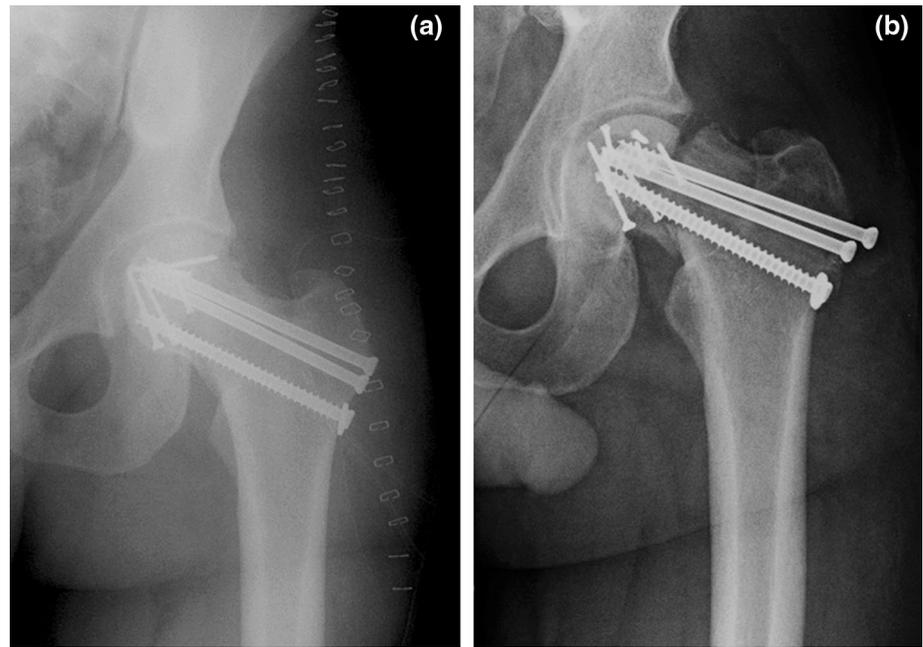


Fig. 4 Follow-up radiograph of a 19-year-old male 4 years after left femoral head operative reduction and internal fixation (ORIF) with end stage post-traumatic arthritis in the hip joint

The anterior Smith–Petersen approach was utilized to address the majority of these injuries. This approach provides excellent visualization of most fractures, allows anterior femoral head dislocation, and does not disrupt the posterior based blood supply to the proximal femur. The Smith-Petersen approach has been associated with increased rates of HO [11]. Our series found that 40.6% of



Fig. 5 AP radiograph of a 37-year-old patient 15 months after ORIF of a femoral head fracture with non-bridging Brooker I heterotopic ossification

all patients developed radiographic signs of HO. This finding exceeds the overall 16.8% HO rate described by Giannoudis et al. in their systematic review [1], but likely represents our predominant use of the anterior approach. Despite the radiographic finding of HO, we found that it was rarely bridging and rarely limited the patient clinically. Two patients required an additional surgical procedure for excision.

Surgical fixation of femoral head fractures has been reported using multiple fixation devices [17–20]. In our

series, almost all patients were treated with 2–3 2.0 mm minifragment screws placed in lag fashion across the fracture and countersunk below the chondral surface. Other implants used for internal fixation were 2.4 and 2.7 mm screws. The acetabulum functions as an internal splint for the head fragment and following anatomic reduction, we have found that use of more or larger screws is unnecessary.

Avascular necrosis has approached 25% in some series of femoral head fractures [9]. Injury to the proximal femoral blood supply is multifactorial and may occur at the time of injury or during surgical intervention. A posterior approach has been associated with greater rates of osteonecrosis than an anterior approach [1, 11, 19]. We report an overall AVN rate of 8.7% in our series of patients with minimum 6 months and mean 12 months follow-up. This rate is comparable to 11.8% reported by Giannoudis et al. [1]. Although radiographic signs of AVN were identified at 6 months in some of our patients, longer follow up may identify more patients.

Fractures of the femoral neck and femoral head represent a dual insult to the proximal femur. These injuries are the least common Pipkin type encountered across the reported literature. The severity of this fracture, and associated poor prognosis, is well recognized [21]. In our series, seven were identified over a period of 13 years. Open reduction and internal fixation was performed of both fractures in every case and fixation failure was seen in all of cases. Although other studies report treatment success, based on our experience, arthroplasty should be strongly considered for displaced fractures of the femoral neck and head.

Despite the large number of included patients, less than 50% had recorded follow-up greater than 6 months. Our center provides care to patients within a large geographical region who follow up with other providers or are unable to travel back to our clinics. Follow up information was also acquired from review of the medical records and archived digital image system. Future work will focus on obtaining longer-term clinical and radiographic follow-up data on their injuries. Functional outcome data, including collection of validated functional outcome scores would add to our results. Improved subgroup and comparative analyses would also be helped with this information.

In conclusion, femoral head fractures are infrequently encountered injuries. Urgent closed or open concentric reduction of the hip joint should occur. Surgical treatment can successfully be performed using an anterior hip approach in most cases with minifragment lag screw fixation. Pipkin III fractures are a unique subset of injuries that may not be amenable to successful surgical fixation secondary to high rates of fixation failure or AVN. Non-bridging HO is common following operative intervention

through an anterior approach but rarely requires a second surgical procedure for removal. Fracture union and progression to uneventful radiographic healing should be expected.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors report no conflicts of interest; no intra- or extra- mural funding has been used in the preparation of this manuscript. The authors, their immediate family, and any research foundation with which they are affiliated did not receive any financial payments or other benefits from any commercial entity related to the subject of this article.

Patient consent Obtaining the informed consent from involved patients was waived by the Institutional Review Board.

Ethical standards All procedures involving human participants were in accordance with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board.

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