

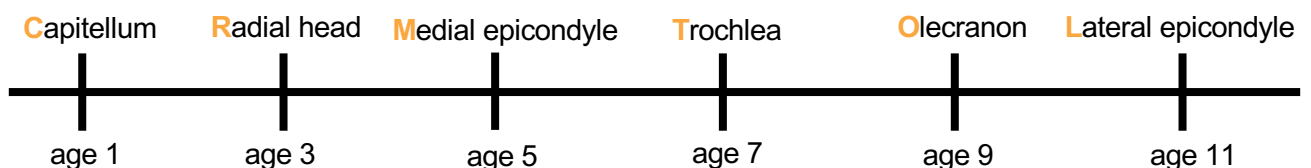
## X-Ray Workflow

- ❑ Confirm patient ID, orientation and film quality
- ❑ Draw a line down the surface of the humerus in the lateral view, should intersect middle 1/3 of the capitellum
- ❑ Draw line along radial neck, should intersect with capitellum
- ❑ To help identify subtle injuries, check the cortex of each bone in the elbow
- ❑ Check for a lucent crescent of fat (posterior fat pad) in the olecranon fossa → effusion

## Most Common Pediatric Elbow Fractures

1. Supracondylar Humerus Fracture (50-70%)  
*Features:* Anterior humeral line does not intersect capitellum, + posterior fat pad + anterior fat pad
2. Lateral Condyle Fracture (10-15%)  
*Features:* Fracture line starting at lateral distal humerus which crosses physis
3. Medial Epicondyle Fracture (~10%)  
*Features:* Posterior ulnar and radial dislocation, physis involvement

## Ossification Center Development



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