

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

4/7/22

PERFORMANCE GAP/ ACTIVITY NEED:

The most common type of fracture in the pediatric population is elbow fractures. Most commonly, individuals fall on their outstretched hand. Prompt assessment and management of elbow fractures are critical, as these fractures carry the risk of neurovascular compromise. Supracondylar fracture is the most common fracture in children under seven years, and these constitute approximately 15% of all pediatric fractures. The peak incidence occurs at around 6 years of age, with a male predominance. However, there are many other variants of elbow fractures. This activity reviews the etiology, presentation, evaluation, and management of various types of elbow fractures in the pediatric population

DESIRED OUTCOMES: At the end of the activity, attendees will be able to:

- Identify the most commonly seen varieties of elbow fractures and describe their particular mechanism and pathophysiology.
- Describe a complete workup and examination for the elbow, when presented with a possible elbow fracture.
- Review the various treatment options for elbow fractures based on the type of fracture
- Differences exist between young patients and their older peers when it comes to reliable examinations. Tools will be provided for managing young patients

CLC/IB IDENTIFIED: Age, Gender

LEARNERS: pediatricians, orthopedic surgeons, general/family practitioners, emergency department physicians nursing staff, ancillary staff. DESIRABLE PHYSICIAN ATTRIBUTE: Patient Care as well as Medical Knowledge