



10 Practice oriented questions about DRUJ-instability



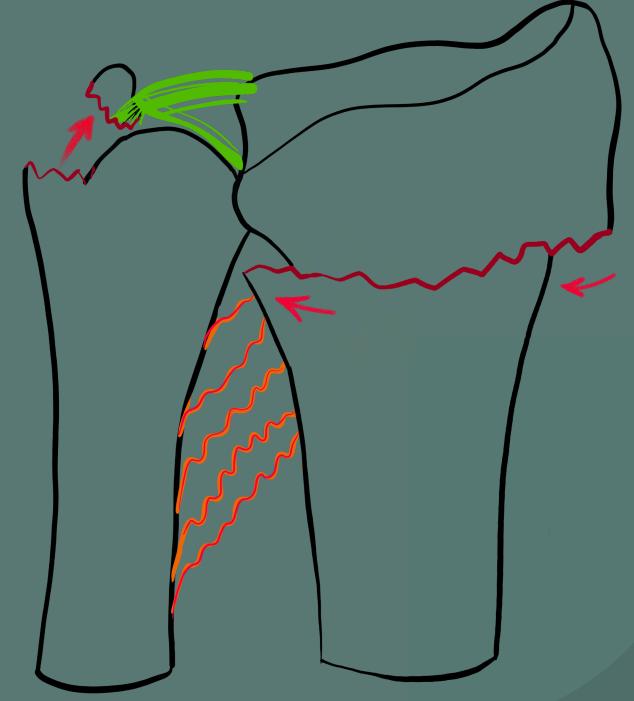


What is the most common cause of DRUJ-Instability?





Fractures of the distal radius



3-37% incidence of instability with a fracture



Which distal radial fractures are accompanied with instability?

Is residual instability a problem?





Galleazzi Fractures

occurs about 7.5cm proximal to the articular surface



Residual instability occurs up to 55%!





Is the lateral X-Ray an accurate method to diagnose DRUJ-Instability?







NO!

CT for both forearms in Neutral-, Supination & Pronation is required



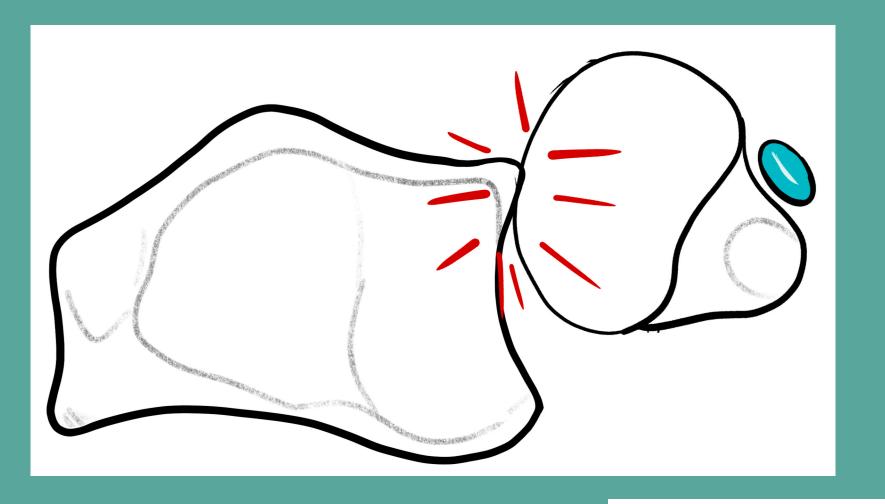


How to name DRUJ Dislocations?



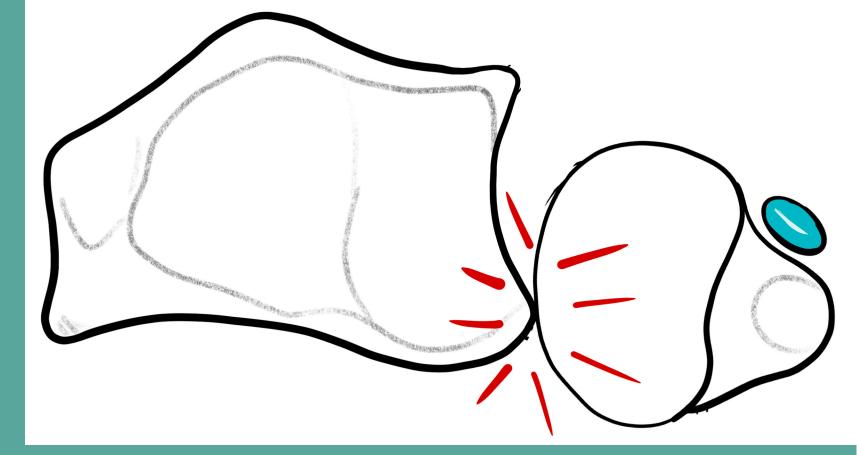
Despite the fact that the radius moves and the ulna is stable, dislocations are named by position of the ulna in relation to the radius.















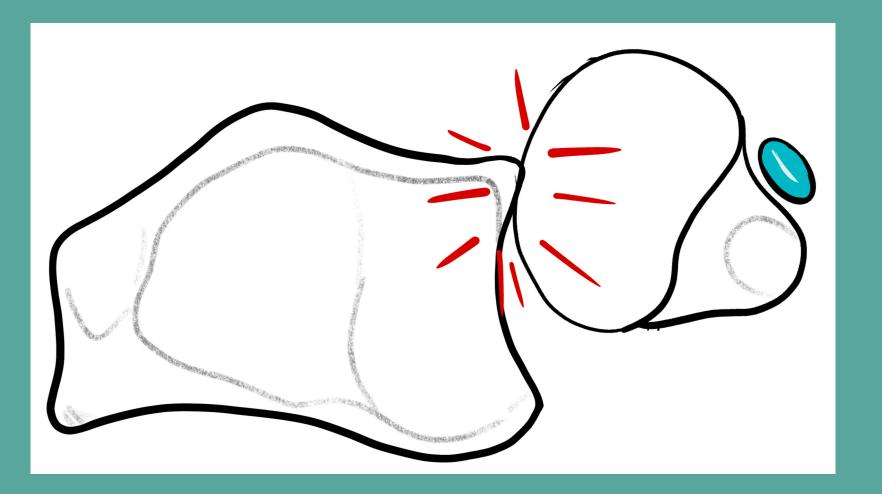
Which Dislocations of DRUJ are the common ones?





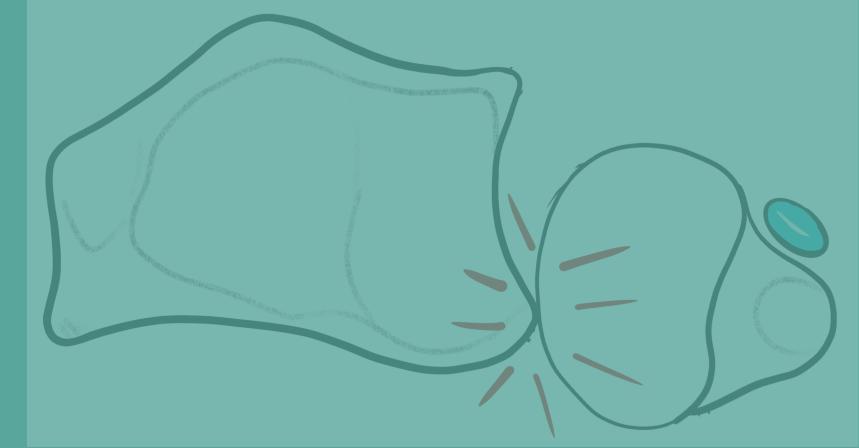


DORSAL dislocations are common





Palmar







How to treat acute closed dislocations of DRUJ







closed reduction



test stability through the whole ROM



stabilize in the stable position



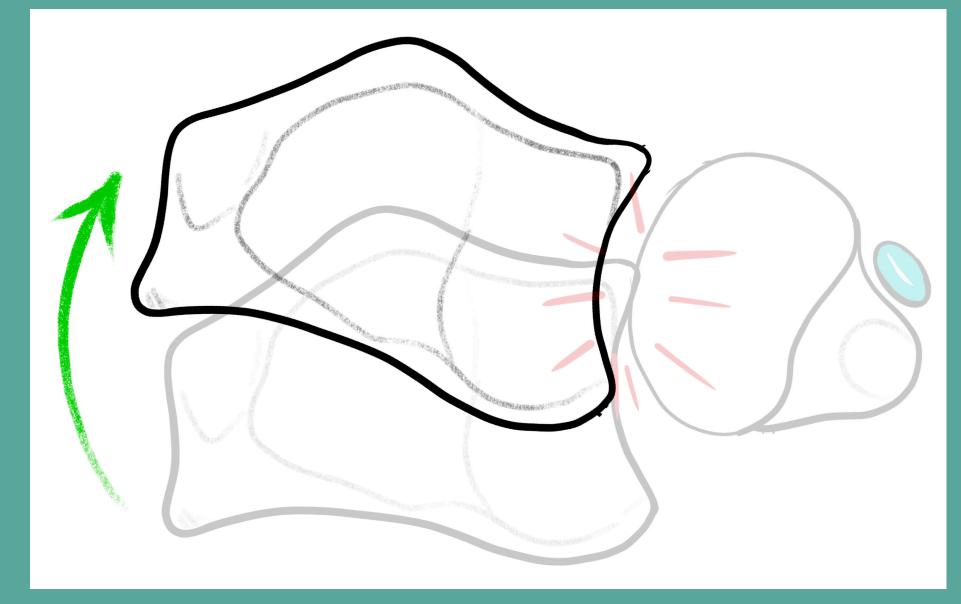


In Which position should you stabilize the forearm after reduction?

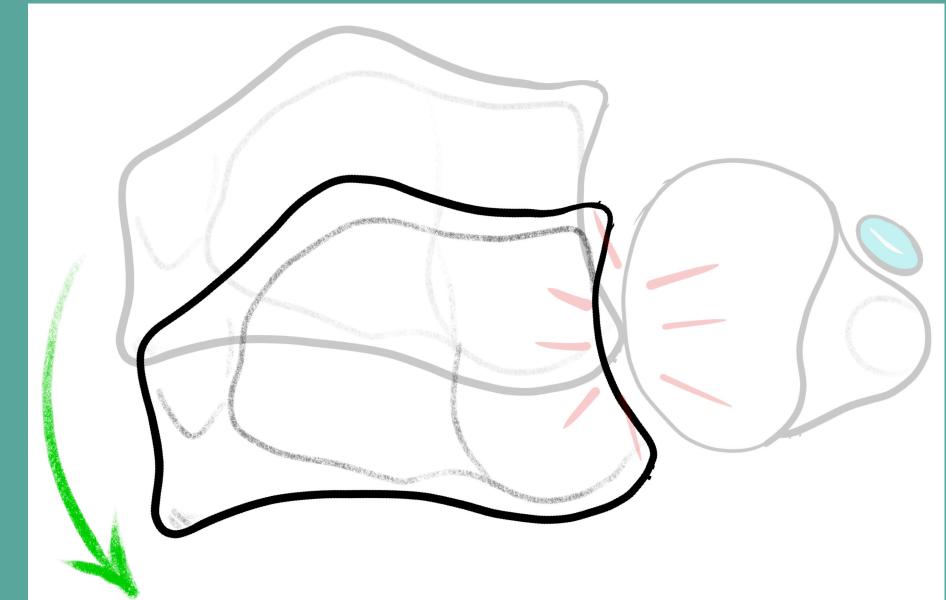




Dor**S**al dislocations are stable in **S**upination



Palmar dislocations are stable in Pronation







When to consider TFCC-Refixation in colsed DRUJ-dislocations?







If stable ONLY in extremes of Pro/Supination

(TFCC is nearly always ruptured at the ulna)





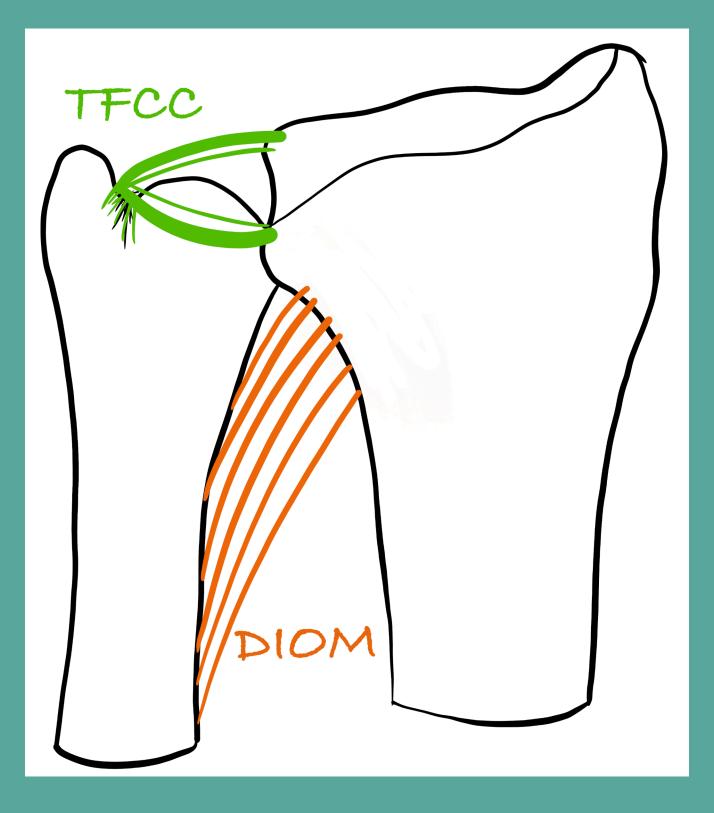
Which structure is responsible for a retained stability in DRUJ, especially when TFCC is torn?

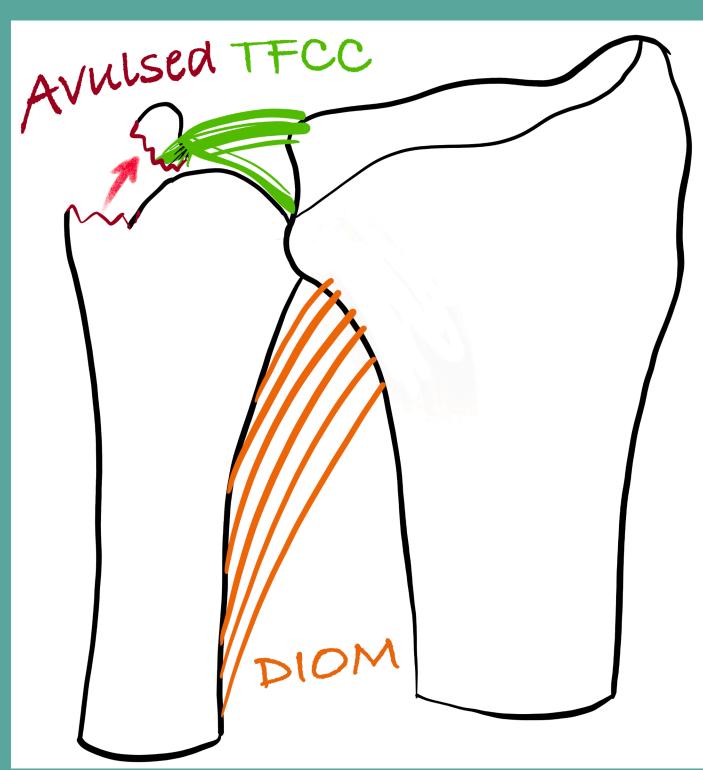






the distal interosseous membrane (DIOM) of the forearm





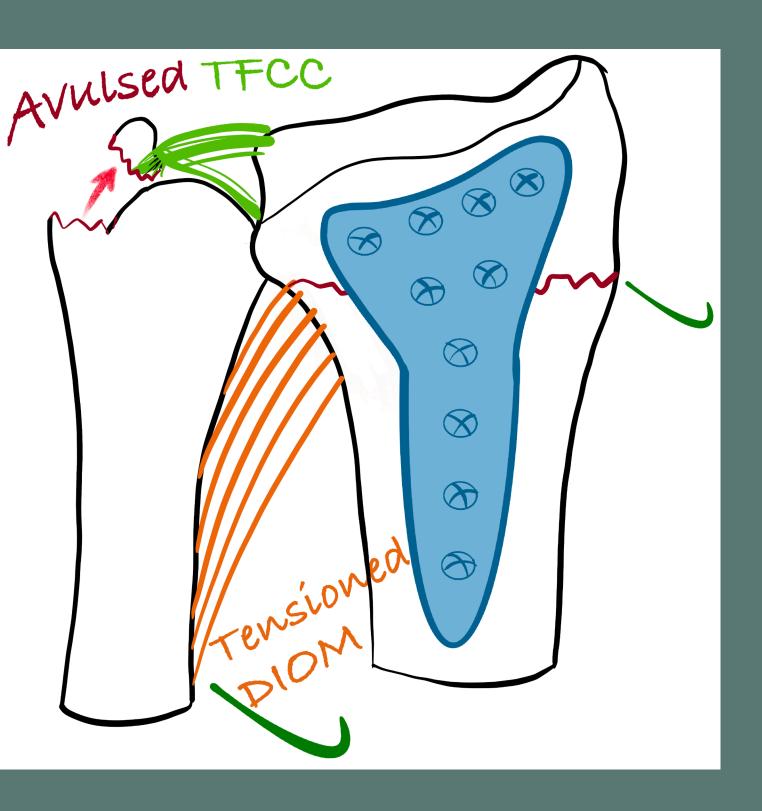


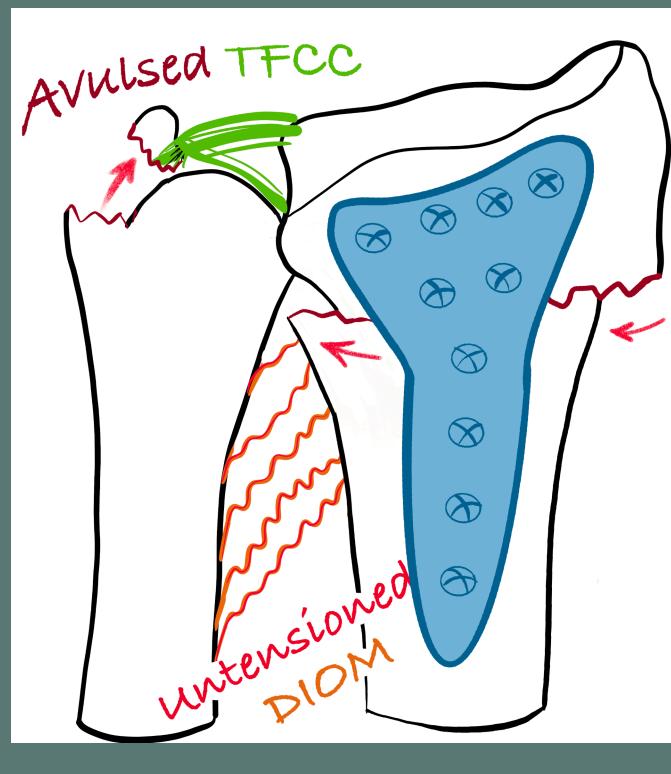


Why correcting the residual ulnar translation of radial shaft in DRFs is paramount in reducing the incidence of DRUJ instability, when TFCC is injured?



To keep the DIOM tensioned & retain DRUJ-Stability











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