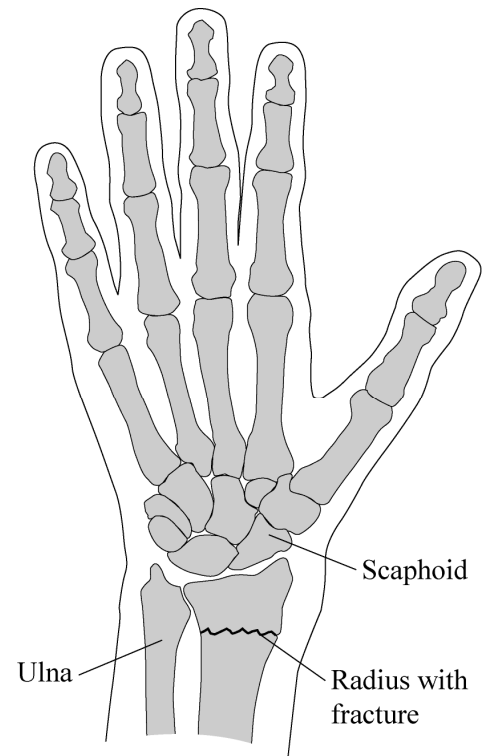


Wrist Fractures

The wrist is made up of 8 small bones and two bones of the lower arm called the radius and ulna. A **fracture**, also called a **broken bone**, can happen when there is force against a bone such as from a fall or accident. If you have brittle bones from osteoporosis, you can also be at greater risk for a wrist fracture. The bone most often fractured in the wrist is the **radius**.

A fracture may be called:

- A **simple fracture** – the bone pieces are in place
- An **unstable fracture** – the bone pieces are out of place or the bone may be in many pieces
- A **compound or open fracture** – the bone breaks and comes through the skin making it more at risk for infection



Signs of a Fracture

You may have one or more of these signs:

- Pain in the hand or wrist
- Swelling
- Loss of motion or strength in the hand and wrist
- A crooked wrist

More on next page →

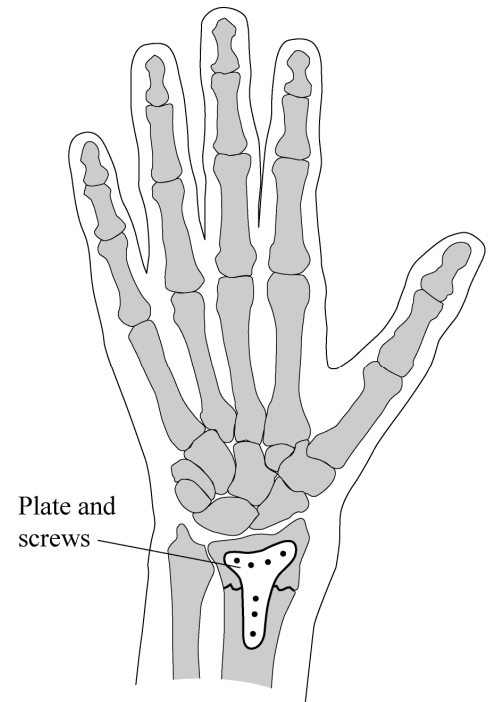
Learn more about your health care.

Treatment

Your doctor will do an exam and will order x-rays to be done to see if there is a fracture. A CT scan or an MRI of the hand and wrist may be done to check for damage to the ligaments, tendons, muscles and nerves that may also need treatment.

For a simple fracture, a splint or cast may be used to protect the bone until it heals. Other fractures may require surgery. Pins, screws, plates, rods and external fixation may be used to hold the bone pieces together.

- **External fixation** uses a frame on the outside of the hand that is attached with pins to the bone above and below the injury.
- **Bone grafts** may be needed if bone is missing or crushed. The bone graft may be taken from another part of your body, or it may come from a bone bank. Synthetic bone grafts may also be used.



Your hand surgeon will talk with you about the best treatment for your injury.

Healing and Recovery

- While the wrist fracture heals, keep your fingers moving so they do not get stiff, unless your doctor instructs you to limit motion.
- Avoid smoking since smoking will slow the blood supply to the bone and could slow or prevent bone healing. If you need help quitting, please talk to your doctor.

As healing occurs, your doctor or therapist will have you start other exercises to help improve motion, strength and use of your wrist. Be sure you follow your exercise program.

Recovery time will depend on the type of fracture and any other injuries. It is not unusual for a wrist fracture to take several months to heal. Some people have some stiffness or aching and arthritis may develop. In some cases, other treatment or reconstructive surgery may be needed.

☒ **Talk to your doctor or others on your health care team if you have questions. You may request more written information from the Library for Health Information at (614) 293-3707 or email: health-info@osu.edu.**