



Coronal Fracture: Causes, Diagnosis and Treatment

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Introduction

Coronal fractures are a type of fracture that occurs in the coronal plane, which is a vertical plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior portions. These fractures can occur in various parts of the body, including the skull, spine, and long bones. They are often caused by high-velocity trauma, such as falls from heights or motor vehicle accidents. The diagnosis of coronal fractures typically involves a combination of physical examination, imaging studies (such as X-rays, CT scans, and MRI), and clinical history. Treatment options vary depending on the location and severity of the fracture, but may include immobilization, surgery, and rehabilitation.

Understanding coronal fractures

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In Orthopedics: Coronal fractures of the long bones, such as the femur or humerus, are often treated with intramedullary nailing or external fixation. In the case of the skull, coronal fractures may require craniotomy and repair of the bone flap.

In Dentistry: Coronal fractures of the teeth, also known as crown fractures, are common dental emergencies. Treatment options include dental bonding, veneers, or crowns, depending on the extent of the damage.

Discussion

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Treatment of coronal fractures

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Orthopedic Treatment

Non-Surgical Management: Some coronal fractures, particularly those of the long bones, may be treated non-surgically with immobilization using a cast or splint. This approach is typically reserved for stable, non-displaced fractures.

Surgical Management: Most coronal fractures require surgical treatment. This may involve open reduction and internal fixation (ORIF) with plates and screws, or intramedullary nailing for long bone fractures.

Surgical Management:

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Open Reduction and Internal Fixation (ORIF): ▲▼▲▼▲▼