

World Journal of *Clinical Cases*

World J Clin Cases 2021 September 6; 9(25): 7292-7613



Contents

Thrice Monthly Volume 9 Number 25 September 6, 2021

EDITORIAL

- 7292 Radiation oncology practice during COVID-19 pandemic in developing countries

Abuhijla F, Abuhijlih R, Mohamad I

OPINION REVIEW

- 7297 Complete mesocolic excision and central vascular ligation in colorectal cancer in the era of minimally invasive surgery

Franceschilli M, Di Carlo S, Vinci D, Sensi B, Siragusa L, Bellato V, Caronna R, Rossi P, Cavallaro G, Guida A, Sibio S

- 7306 Fecal diversion in complex anal fistulas: Is there a way to avoid it?

Garg P, Yagnik VD, Dawka S

MINIREVIEWS

- 7311 Regulatory roles of extracellular vesicles in immune responses against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection

Yan Z, Wang H, Mu L, Hu ZD, Zheng WQ

- 7319 Aortic stenosis and Heyde's syndrome: A comprehensive review

Lourdusamy D, Mupparaju VK, Sharif NF, Ibebuogu UN

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Retrospective Study

- 7330 Key determinants of misdiagnosis of tracheobronchial tuberculosis among senile patients in contemporary clinical practice: A retrospective analysis

Tang F, Lin LJ, Guo SL, Ye W, Zha XK, Cheng Y, Wu YF, Wang YM, Lyu XM, Fan XY, Lyu LP

- 7340 Long-term outcome of pancreatic function following oncological surgery in children: Institutional experience and review of the literature

Bolasco G, Capriati T, Grimaldi C, Monti L, De Pasquale MD, Patera IP, Spada M, Maggiore G, Diamanti A

- 7350 Efficacy of arbidol in COVID-19 patients: A retrospective study

Wei S, Xu S, Pan YH

- 7358 Characteristic analysis of clinical coronary heart disease and coronary artery disease concerning young and middle-aged male patients

Peng KG, Yu HL

- 7365 Quantitative analysis of early diabetic retinopathy based on optical coherence tomography angiography biological image

Shi Y, Lin PY, Ruan YM, Lin CF, Hua SS, Li B

- 7372** Mucin 1 and interleukin-11 protein expression and inflammatory reactions in the intestinal mucosa of necrotizing enterocolitis children after surgery

Pan HX, Zhang CS, Lin CH, Chen MM, Zhang XZ, Yu N

Observational Study

- 7381** Research on the prognosis of different types of microvessels in bladder transitional cell carcinoma

Wang HB, Qin Y, Yang JY

- 7391** Is burnout a mediating factor between sharps injury and work-related factors or musculoskeletal pain?

Chen YH, Tsai CF, Yeh CJ, Jong GP

- 7405** Role of international normalized ratio in nonpulmonary sepsis screening: An observational study

Zhang J, Du HM, Cheng MX, He FM, Niu BL

Randomized Controlled Trial

- 7417** Clinical effectiveness of adding probiotics to a low FODMAP diet: Randomized double-blind placebo-controlled study

Turan B, Bengi G, Cehreli R, Akpınar H, Soytürk M

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

- 7433** Association between COVID-19 and anxiety during social isolation: A systematic review

Santos ERRD, Silva de Paula JL, Tardieux FM, Costa-e-Silva VN, Lal A, Leite AFB

CASE REPORT

- 7445** Avascular necrosis of the first metatarsal head in a young female adult: A case report and review of literature

Siu RWH, Liu JHP, Man GCW, Ong MTY, Yung PSH

- 7453** Successful treatment of solitary bladder plasmacytoma: A case report

Cao JD, Lin PH, Cai DF, Liang JH

- 7459** Pseudomyxoma peritonei originating from intestinal duplication: A case report and review of the literature

Han XD, Zhou N, Lu YY, Xu HB, Guo J, Liang L

- 7468** Agranulocytosis following injection of inactivated Japanese encephalitis vaccine (Vero cell): A case report

Wang L, Zhang X, Liu YT

- 7472** Importance of clinical suspicion and multidisciplinary management for early diagnosis of a cardiac laminopathy patient: A case report

Santobuono VE, Guaricci AI, Carulli E, Bozza N, Pepe M, Ranauro A, Ranieri C, Carella MC, Loizzi F, Resta N, Favale S, Forleo C

- 7478** First case of forearm crisscross injury in children: A case report

Jiang YK, Wang YB, Peng CG, Qu J, Wu DK

- 7484** Octreotide-induced acute life-threatening gallstones after vicarious contrast medium excretion: A case report
Han ZH, He ZM, Chen WH, Wang CY, Wang Q
- 7490** Acute deep venous thrombosis induced by May-Thurner syndrome after spondylolisthesis surgery: A case report and review of literature
Yue L, Fu HY, Sun HL
- 7498** Successful treatment of refractory lung adenocarcinoma harboring a germline *BRCA2* mutation with olaparib: A case report
Zhang L, Wang J, Cui LZ, Wang K, Yuan MM, Chen RR, Zhang LJ
- 7504** Effective treatment of polyneuropathy, organomegaly, endocrinopathy, M-protein, and skin changes syndrome with congestive heart failure: A case report
Fu LY, Zhang HB
- 7512** Awake craniotomy for auditory brainstem implant in patients with neurofibromatosis type 2: Four case reports
Wang DX, Wang S, Jian MY, Han RQ
- 7520** Coexistence of tuberculosis and squamous cell carcinoma in the right main bronchus: A case report
Jiang H, Li YQ
- 7527** Is simultaneous presence of IgG4-positive plasma cells and giant-cell hepatitis a coincidence in autoimmune hepatitis? A case report
Tan YW, Wang JM, Chen L
- 7535** Surgical treatment of delayed cervical infection and incomplete quadriplegia with fish-bone ingestion: A case report
Li SY, Miao Y, Cheng L, Wang YF, Li ZQ, Liu YB, Zou TM, Shen J
- 7542** Neonatal biliary atresia combined with preduodenal portal vein: A case report
Xiang XL, Cai P, Zhao JG, Zhao HW, Jiang YL, Zhu ML, Wang Q, Zhang RY, Zhu ZW, Chen JL, Gu ZC, Zhu J
- 7551** Hemorrhagic transformation after acute ischemic stroke caused by polycythemia vera: Report of two case
Cao YY, Cao J, Bi ZJ, Xu SB, Liu CC
- 7558** Treatment of lower part of glenoid fractures through a novel axillary approach: A case report
Jia X, Zhou FL, Zhu YH, Jin DJ, Liu WX, Yang ZC, Liu RP
- 7564** Trigger finger at the wrist caused by an intramuscular lipoma within the carpal tunnel: A case report
Huang C, Jin HJ, Song DB, Zhu Z, Tian H, Li ZH, Qu WR, Li R
- 7572** Thrombolysis and embolectomy in treatment of acute stroke as a bridge to open-heart resection of giant cardiac myxoma: A case report
Chang WS, Li N, Liu H, Yin JJ, Zhang HQ
- 7579** Breast adenoid cystic carcinoma arising in microglandular adenosis: A case report and review of literature
An JK, Woo JJ, Kim EK, Kwak HY

- 7588** Diagnosis and management of ophthalmic zoster sine herpette accompanied by cervical spine disc protrusion: A case report
Yun G, Kim E, Baik J, Do W, Jung YH, You CM
- 7593** Hemorrhagic pericardial effusion following treatment with infliximab: A case report and literature review
Li H, Xing H, Hu C, Sun BY, Wang S, Li WY, Qu B
- 7600** Wernicke's encephalopathy in a rectal cancer patient with atypical radiological features: A case report
Nie T, He JL
- 7605** Total hip revision with custom-made spacer and prosthesis: A case report
Liu YB, Pan H, Chen L, Ye HN, Wu CC, Wu P, Chen L

ABOUT COVER

Editorial Board Member of *World Journal of Clinical Cases*, Lan Sun, MD, PhD, Chief Physician, Professor, Department of Oncology, The People's Hospital of Bishan District, Chongqing 402760, China. sunlan6203@163.com

AIMS AND SCOPE

The primary aim of *World Journal of Clinical Cases* (WJCC, *World J Clin Cases*) is to provide scholars and readers from various fields of clinical medicine with a platform to publish high-quality clinical research articles and communicate their research findings online.

WJCC mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of clinical medicine and covering a wide range of topics, including case control studies, retrospective cohort studies, retrospective studies, clinical trials studies, observational studies, prospective studies, randomized controlled trials, randomized clinical trials, systematic reviews, meta-analysis, and case reports.

INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The WJCC is now indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded (also known as SciSearch®), Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition, Scopus, PubMed, and PubMed Central. The 2021 Edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2020 impact factor (IF) for WJCC as 1.337; IF without journal self cites: 1.301; 5-year IF: 1.742; Journal Citation Indicator: 0.33; Ranking: 119 among 169 journals in medicine, general and internal; and Quartile category: Q3. The WJCC's CiteScore for 2020 is 0.8 and Scopus CiteScore rank 2020: General Medicine is 493/793.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: Yan-Xia Xing; **Production Department Director:** Xiang Li; **Editorial Office Director:** Jin-Lai Wang.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Clinical Cases

ISSN

ISSN 2307-8960 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

April 16, 2013

FREQUENCY

Thrice Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Dennis A Bloomfield, Sandro Vento, Bao-Gan Peng

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

September 6, 2021

COPYRIGHT

© 2021 Baishideng Publishing Group Inc

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

GUIDELINES FOR ETHICS DOCUMENTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/287>

GUIDELINES FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/240>

PUBLICATION ETHICS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

PUBLICATION MISCONDUCT

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>

First case of forearm crisscross injury in children: A case report

Yi-Kun Jiang, Yan-Bing Wang, Chuan-Gang Peng, Ji Qu, Dan-Kai Wu

ORCID number: Yi-Kun Jiang 0000-0001-8405-3879; Yan-Bing Wang 0000-0001-8405-3884; Chuan-Gang Peng 0000-0001-8405-3880; Ji Qu 0000-0001-8405-3881; Dan-Kai Wu 0000-0001-8405-3882.

Author contributions: Jiang YK, Wu DK, and Wang YB reviewed the literature and contributed to manuscript drafting; Peng CG and Qu J contributed to manuscript drafting; Jiang YK made critical revisions related to important intellectual content, and analyzed and interpreted the imaging findings; all authors issued final approval for the version to be submitted.

Informed consent statement: Written informed consent was obtained from the patient's parents for publication of this case report and accompanying images.

Conflict-of-interest statement: The authors have nothing to disclose.

CARE Checklist (2016) statement: The authors have read the CARE Checklist (2016), and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the CARE Checklist (2016).

Open-Access: This article is an open-access article that was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative

Yi-Kun Jiang, Yan-Bing Wang, Chuan-Gang Peng, Ji Qu, Dan-Kai Wu, Department of Orthopedics, The Second Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130000, Jilin Province, China

Corresponding author: Dan-Kai Wu, MA, Chief Doctor, Department of Orthopedics, The Second Hospital of Jilin University, No. 218 Ziqiang street, Changchun 130000, Jilin Province, China. wdk@jlu.edu.cn

Abstract

BACKGROUND

Forearm crisscross injury is rare in children; there is no relevant literature so far. Surgeons lack experience and knowledge in treating this type of crisscross injury. We report a case of forearm crisscross injury in a child for the first time and analyze its mechanism.

CASE SUMMARY

An 8-year-old boy experienced pain in his left forearm when he accidentally fell while skateboarding. Physical examination revealed swelling and deformity of the left forearm. We performed imaging and the results revealed left radial head dislocation, left distal radial epiphyseal separation from the shaft, and interruption of the continuity of the dorsal cortex of the left distal ulna. Antero-posterior and lateral X-ray films showed that the radius and ulna were crisscrossed. A diagnosis of superior radioulnar joint dislocation, left distal radial epiphyseal injury, and left distal ulnar fracture was made. After unsuccessful manual reduction, we adopted a minimally invasive procedure and succeeded. After a 14-wk period of follow-up, the patient had good left upper limb function, no complaints of pain or limited range of motion, and good follow-up results.

CONCLUSION

This is the first report of a child with a forearm crisscross injury in which the mechanism and the differences from adult crisscross injury are analyzed. Minimally invasive surgery with intramedullary fixation can achieve a good therapeutic effect. This case provides a reference for the treatment of similar patients in the future.

Key Words: Children; Forearm; Cross injury; Fracture; Case report

©The Author(s) 2021. Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

Commons Attribution
NonCommercial (CC BY-NC 4.0)
license, which permits others to
distribute, remix, adapt, build
upon this work non-commercially,
and license their derivative works
on different terms, provided the
original work is properly cited and
the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

Manuscript source: Unsolicited
manuscript

Specialty type: Orthopedics

Country/Territory of origin: China

**Peer-review report's scientific
quality classification**

Grade A (Excellent): 0
Grade B (Very good): B
Grade C (Good): C
Grade D (Fair): 0
Grade E (Poor): 0

Received: January 5, 2021

Peer-review started: January 5,
2021

First decision: May 11, 2021

Revised: May 23, 2021

Accepted: July 16, 2021

Article in press: July 16, 2021

Published online: September 6,
2021

P-Reviewer: Bianchi F, Pop TL

S-Editor: Liu M

L-Editor: Wang TQ

P-Editor: Ma YJ



Core Tip: Forearm crisscross injury is rare in children; there is no relevant literature so far. This case highlights the first pediatric case of a forearm crisscross injury and analyze its differences in the mechanism from injury in adult patients, which could improve the understanding of forearm crisscross injury in children.

Citation: Jiang YK, Wang YB, Peng CG, Qu J, Wu DK. First case of forearm crisscross injury in children: A case report. *World J Clin Cases* 2021; 9(25): 7478-7483

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/full/v9/i25/7478.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v9.i25.7478>

INTRODUCTION

Forearm crisscross injury is rare due its special mechanism; less than ten cases have been reported in the existing literature. Among current reports, all forearm crisscross injuries occurred in adult patients, and there have been no reports on pediatric patients. We report the first pediatric case of a forearm crisscross injury and analyze its differences in the mechanism from injury in adult patients, which could improve the understanding of forearm crisscross injury in children. Minimally invasive surgery led to the patient's smooth recovery at follow-up week 14. This case provided a reference for diagnosis and treatment of forearm crisscross injuries in children.

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

An 8-year-old patient experienced pain and deformity in his left forearm due to an accidental fall. He was admitted to our hospital 2 h after semi-restriction of movement.

History of present illness

A detailed medical history inquiry revealed that the patient accidentally fell while skateboarding; his palm touched the ground, causing excessive external rotation of his forearm and resulting in injury.

Physical examination

Physical examination revealed ecchymosis, deformity of the left wrist, and limited range of motion due to pain. The left forearm showed no obvious swelling, and there was no paresthesia of the left upper extremity, and no vascular or nerve injuries.

Imaging examinations

We performed X-ray and 3-dimensional computed tomography, which showed that the left elbow humeroradial joint was poorly aligned and the radial head was dislocated forward (Figure 1). The left distal radial epiphysis was separated from the shaft, indicating a Salter-Harris type II epiphyseal injury. The cortical continuity of the left distal ulna was interrupted. Anterior and lateral radiographs showed that the ulna and radius were crisscrossed.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

A diagnosis of superior radioulnar joint dislocation, left distal radial epiphyseal injury, and left distal ulnar fracture was made.

TREATMENT

None of the examinations suggested any obvious contraindications; hence, manual reduction was performed under anesthesia. Unfortunately, manual reduction failed and open reduction surgery was planned. After anesthesia induction, a 5-cm longit-



Figure 1 Preoperative imaging examination showing that the distal radius and ulna were fractured. A: Anteroposterior X-ray of the wrist showing epiphysis injury of the distal radius with the distal fracture displaced to the radial side; B: Lateral X-ray of the wrist showing that the distal fracture was displaced to the back side; C: Anteroposterior X-ray of the elbow showing that the radial head was dislocated laterally; D: Lateral X-ray of the elbow showing that the radial head was dislocated anteriorly; E: Three-dimensional computed tomography of the forearm showing radial head dislocation with distal radial epiphysis injury; F: The relative position of the radius and ulna is crisscross.

udinal incision was made on the radial side of the palmar side of the left wrist to expose the distal radius. The anterior spiral muscle was embedded in the distal radius fracture. The embedded soft tissue was removed and the distal radius fracture was fully reduced under direct vision. Crossed K-wire fixation was performed. When the distal ulnar and radial anatomical structures were restored, the original anatomical position of the superior radioulnar joint was also automatically restored. Afterward, the distal ulnar fracture was fixed using a 2.0-mm elastic intramedullary needle.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

Postoperatively, the left elbow was flexed to 90° and the forearm was in a neutral position (Figure 2). After 6 wk of plaster cast immobilization, X-ray examination showed that the fracture fully healed and the disabilities of the arm, shoulder, and hand (DASH) score was 16 points. Hence, the plaster and internal fixation were removed and functional exercises were started (Figure 3). At follow-up week 14, the patient had good left upper extremity function without complaints of pain or limited range of motion (Figure 4). The DASH upper extremity function score was 9 points, with good follow-up results.

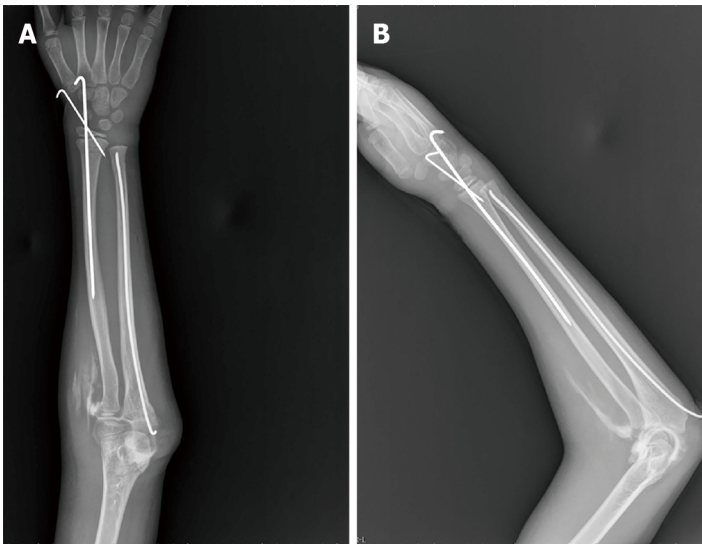


Figure 2 Postoperative imaging examination. The forearm returned to its normal anatomical position and internal fixation functioned well. A: Postoperative anteroposterior X-ray showing that the fracture was reduced and the humeroradial joint returned to normal; B: Postoperative lateral X-ray showing that the fracture was reduced and the humeroradial joint returned to normal.

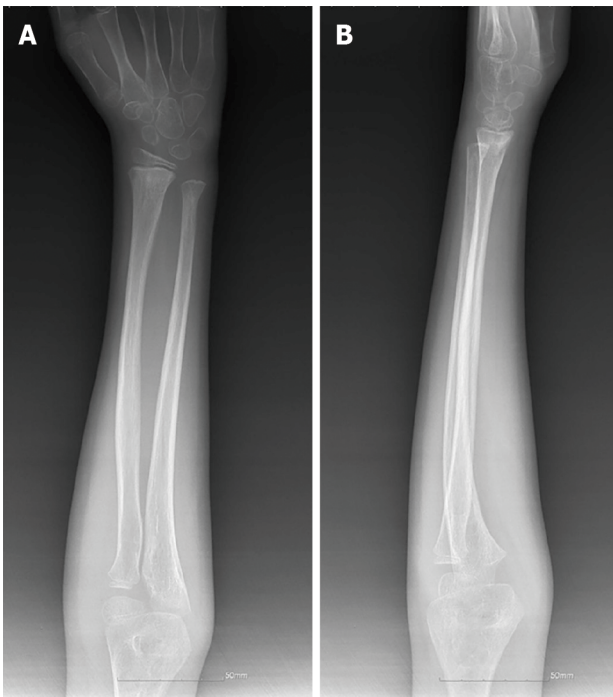


Figure 3 The fracture healed smoothly at postoperative week 6. A: Anteroposterior X-ray examination at 6 wk following removal of the internal fixation; B: Lateral X-ray examination at 6 wk following removal of the internal fixation.

DISCUSSION

Forearm crisscross injury is rare. Due to the special mechanism, less than ten cases have been reported worldwide; all cases involved adult patients[1,2]. To date, this special injury has not been reported in children; its pathogenesis, treatment, and prognosis remain unclear. Leung *et al*[2] first reported the definition and diagnostic criteria of crisscross injury in 2002. A currently recognized crisscross injury refers to simultaneous upper and lower radioulnar joint dislocation with intact interstitial membrane, accompanied by fractures of the radial head and the ulnar styloid process, but not accompanied by ipsilateral ulnar and radial shaft fractures. Lateral and anteroposterior radiographic findings of the forearm revealed radioulnar crisscross. According to Leung *et al*[2], crisscross injuries can be classified into two types: Type I

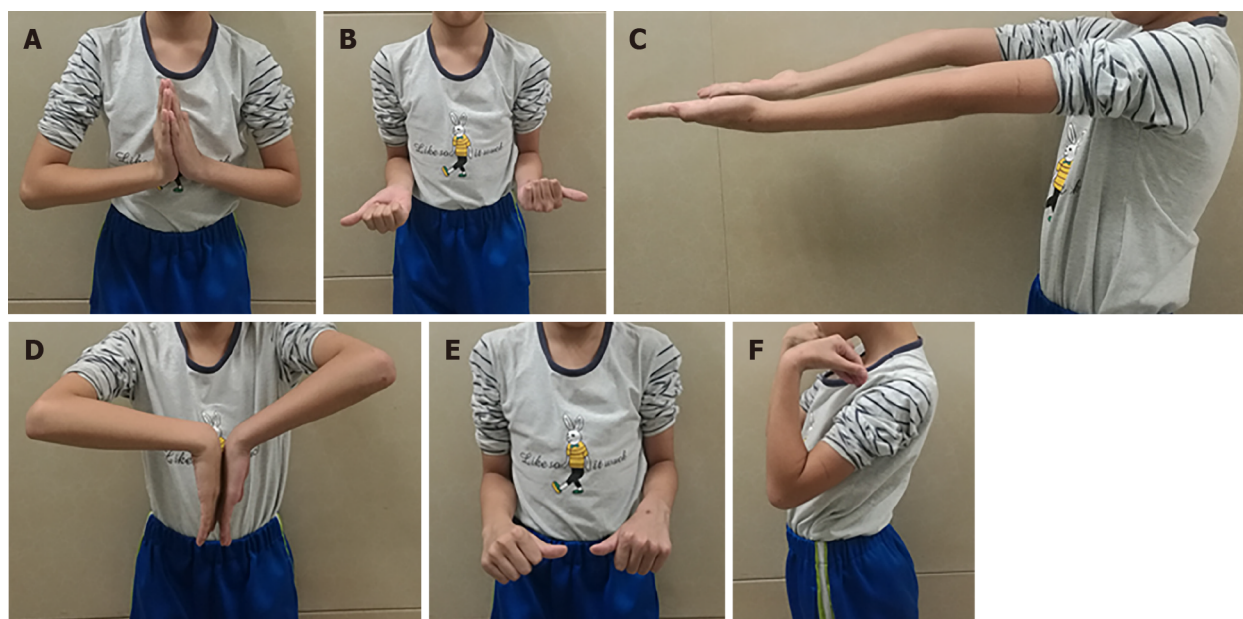


Figure 4 The patient's forearm function returned to normal without complaints of pain or limited range of motion at postoperative week 14. A: Stretching movement of the wrist; B: External rotation of the forearm; C: Stretching movement of the elbow; D: Buckling movement of the wrist; E: Internal rotation of the forearm; F: Buckling movement of the elbow.

refers to forward radial and ulnar head dislocations; type II refers to posterior dislocation of the radial and ulnar heads. The former is due to forearm overpronation, while the latter is caused by supination (with the intact interosseous membrane serving as a fulcrum that participates in the mechanism of the forearm crisscross injury)[3]. Our patient's imaging data showed that the ulna and radius were crisscrossed in the anterior and lateral X-ray images. Although we did not perform magnetic resonance imaging to prove that the interosseous membrane of the forearm was intact, the patient's forearm was not swollen. When the anatomical structure of the distal ulna and radius recovered, the superior radioulnar joint was automatically restored without any additional intervention. These results indirectly proved that the interosseous membrane was intact. In our case, strictly speaking, only the superior radioulnar joint was dislocated. The distal radius epiphysis was fractured and some distal joints were still connected to the ulna; hence, the inferior radioulnar joint did not comprise a true dislocation. Since the ligament strength in children is greater than that of the epiphyseal plate, epiphyseal injury occurs in the distal radius without inferior radioulnar separation. We believe that this is a special manifestation of crisscross injury in children.

In the diagnosis of crisscross injury in adults, simultaneous dislocation of the superior and inferior radioulnar joints without combined ipsilateral ulnar and radial shaft fractures is a universally accepted diagnostic criterion. Current reports include no description of fractures other than the radioulnar joint dislocation[2,4,5]. During adolescence, tendons, ligaments, and joint capsules are two to five times stronger than epiphyses plates[6]. Therefore, when radioulnar joint dislocations occur in children, their forearms are extremely pronated or supinated, and injuries to the epiphyseal plate" are possible. In our case, the patient's forearm was extremely externally rotated and the shearing force of the epiphysis and ligament of the distal radius increased. Epiphyseal fracture occurred due to the different strengths of the epiphyses and ligaments. The child's single ulna was unable to support the weight of the body and fracture. Our case was different from those reported in the existing literature, possibly due to the differences in the strength of bones and ligaments of children from those of adults. Our patient's imaging manifestation is fully consistent with the diagnosis of a type I crisscross injury, ignoring the impact of distal radial epiphyseal fractures and considering the palm and ulna as a whole. For fracture in children, we generally do not perform CT examination before operation. However, this is a rare and unique case. In order to observe the relative position of the ulna and radius after injury, we chose three-dimensional CT examination. In the process of CT examination, we have made full radiation protection to the non-examined parts of the children, so the amount of radiation received by the children is not much.

Cases of crisscross injuries reported in the existing literature have been successfully treated by closed reduction, manipulation, plaster, or external fixation, and no complications of joint instability or pain occurred. In a patient reported by Potter *et al* [4], closed reduction failed multiple times due to deformities of the radial head, and scar reduction was ultimately successful. In our case, multiple manual reductions failed and the patient had an open epiphyseal fracture. Therefore, epiphyseal fractures must be properly treated as early as possible, focusing on anatomical reduction; otherwise, late deformities can easily occur due to premature epiphyseal closure. We performed intramedullary fixation to treat the fracture, reducing the patient's traumatic stress, while achieving anatomical reduction. The patient fully recovered and returned to his normal life 3 mo postoperatively.

CONCLUSION

We report a case of forearm crisscross injury in children for the first time and analyze the mechanism and differences from adults. Minimally invasive surgery with intramedullary fixation for a forearm crisscross fracture can achieve good results. This case provides a reference for future diagnosis and treatment of similar patients.

REFERENCES

- 1 **Papageorgiou C**, Vradelis K. Simultaneous dislocation of the proximal and distal radioulnar joints. A case report. *Acta Orthop Scand* 1995; **66**: 180 [PMID: [7740954](#) DOI: [10.3109/17453679508995519](#)]
- 2 **Leung YF**, Ip SP, Wong A, Wong KN, Wai YL. Isolated dislocation of the radial head, with simultaneous dislocation of proximal and distal radio-ulnar joints without fracture in an adult patient: case report and review of the literature. *Injury* 2002; **33**: 271-273 [PMID: [12084649](#) DOI: [10.1016/s0020-1383\(01\)00050-x](#)]
- 3 **Wong BL**, Rama KB, Kumar A. Simultaneous dislocation of proximal and distal radio-ulnar joints: a case report. *J Orthop Surg (Hong Kong)* 2013; **21**: 106-109 [PMID: [23630001](#) DOI: [10.1177/230949901302100127](#)]
- 4 **Potter M**, Wang A. Simultaneous dislocation of the radiocapitellar and distal radioulnar joints without fracture: case report. *J Hand Surg Am* 2012; **37**: 2502-2505 [PMID: [23044481](#) DOI: [10.1016/j.jhsa.2012.08.004](#)]
- 5 **Falsafi M**, Baghianimoghadam B. Simultaneous Unilateral Radial Shaft Fracture With Distal and Proximal Radioulnar Joint Dislocation, An Extremely Rare Case Report. *Rev Med Chir Soc Med Nat Iasi* 2016; **120**: 619-622 [PMID: [30142260](#)]
- 6 **Peiró A**, Aracil J, Martos F, Mur T. Fractures of the distal tibial epiphysis in adolescence. *J Bone Joint Surg Am* 1983; **65**: 1208 [PMID: [6630271](#)]



Published by **Baishideng Publishing Group Inc**
7041 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 160, Pleasanton, CA 94566, USA

Telephone: +1-925-3991568

E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

Help Desk: <https://www.f6publishing.com/helpdesk>

<https://www.wjgnet.com>

