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INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The *WJO* is now abstracted and indexed in PubMed, PubMed Central, Emerging Sources Citation Index (Web of Science), Scopus, China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), China Science and Technology Journal Database (CSTJ), and Superstar Journals Database.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: Yan-Xia Xing; Production Department Director: Xiang Li; Editorial Office Director: Jia-Ping Yan.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Orthopedics

ISSN

ISSN 2218-5836 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

November 18, 2010

FREQUENCY

Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Massimiliano Leigheb

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<http://www.wjgnet.com/2218-5836/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

November 18, 2020

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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

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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

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Radiographic evaluation of vascularity in scaphoid nonunions: A review

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Author contributions: Cheema AN contributed to formulation of research question, literature search, procurement of images/figures, writing and editing of manuscript, formatting of manuscript; Cheema HS contributed to formulation of research question, literature search, procurement of images/figures, writing and editing of manuscript.

Conflict-of-interest statement: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Manuscript source: Unsolicited manuscript

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Abstract

Scaphoid fractures, particularly those that occur more proximally, are unreliable in achieving union due to the retrograde blood supply of the scaphoid bone. Vascular compromise is associated with the development of nonunions and avascular necrosis of the proximal pole. Due to the tenuous blood supply of the scaphoid, it is imperative that the vascularity be assessed when creating diagnostic and treatment strategies. Early detection of vascular compromise *via* imaging may signal impending nonunion and allow clinicians to perform interventions that aid in restoring perfusion to the scaphoid. Vascular compromise in the scaphoid presents a diagnostic challenge, in part due to the non-specific findings on plain radiographs and computed tomography. Magnetic resonance imaging techniques have dramatically improved our ability to assess the blood supply to the scaphoid and improve time to intervention. This review aims to summarize these advances and highlights the importance of imaging in assessing vascular compromise in scaphoid nonunion and in reperfusion following surgical intervention.

Key Words: Vascularity; Perfusion; Scaphoid fracture; Scaphoid nonunion; Scaphoid open reduction and internal fixation; Bone graft

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Core Tip: This paper aims to summarize the modern radiographic methodologies available to clinicians to assess the vascularity of scaphoid nonunions, as it crucial in decision-making for future treatment plans. For example, a scaphoid nonunion with

Specialty type: Orthopedics**Country/Territory of origin:** United States**Peer-review report's scientific quality classification**

Grade A (Excellent): 0

Grade B (Very good): 0

Grade C (Good): C

Grade D (Fair): 0

Grade E (Poor): 0

Received: March 16, 2020**Peer-review started:** March 16, 2020**First decision:** September 24, 2020**Revised:** October 1, 2020**Accepted:** October 20, 2020**Article in press:** October 20, 2020**Published online:** November 18, 2020**P-Reviewer:** Mayfield CK**S-Editor:** Zhang H**L-Editor:** A**P-Editor:** Xing YX

preserved vascularity at the proximal pole may be amenable to simple bone grafting and open reduction internal fixation. In cases with compromised perfusion, significantly more extensive surgical intervention involving vascularized bone transfer may be required. Given the drastic differences in treatment algorithms, review papers such as this are needed to better educate the medical community to improve treatment of this complex orthopedic disease process.

Citation: Cheema HS, Cheema AN. Radiographic evaluation of vascularity in scaphoid nonunions: A review. *World J Orthop* 2020; 11(11): 475-482**URL:** <https://www.wjgnet.com/2218-5836/full/v11/i11/475.htm>**DOI:** <https://dx.doi.org/10.5312/wjo.v11.i11.475>

INTRODUCTION

As the most commonly fractured carpal bone, the treatment of scaphoid nonunions remains a significant clinical challenge for orthopaedic providers. Scaphoid nonunions are defined as fractures that fail to unite by six months after injury and comprise 5%-10% of all scaphoid fractures^[1]. Misdiagnosis and under-treatment of scaphoid nonunions may result in continued pain, avascular necrosis (AVN), and chronic joint instability^[1] (Figure 1). Longstanding instability may increase the risk of developing scaphoid lunate advanced collapse and scaphoid nonunion advanced collapse (Figure 2). Other potential complications include permanent joint deformity, osteoarthritis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and sympathetic dystrophy^[2,3]. Management of acute scaphoid fractures ranges from non-operative immobilization to open reduction and internal fixation (ORIF). In nonunions, ORIF can be accompanied by vascularized bone grafting with reported union rates of 80%-91% in the absence of AVN and 43%-67% in the presence of AVN^[4,5]. With non-vascularized bone grafting, reported union rates have ranged between 90%-97% without AVN^[6,7], and 40%-67% with AVN^[8]. Fractures at the proximal pole of the scaphoid are at the highest risk for AVN due to its retrograde blood supply, whereas fractures at the relatively well-perfused distal pole typically unite without difficulty^[9,10]. Eighty-three percent of the scaphoid bone is vascularized from a dorsal arterial network comprising of the radial artery, dorsal radial carpal arch, and dorsal scaphoid arteries at the proximal pole^[9]. The remaining 17% of the vascular supply is provided by a volar network to the distal scaphoid^[9]. In the pre- and postoperative setting, careful evaluation of the vascular status of the scaphoid is essential. Plain radiographs, computed tomography (CT), and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) techniques are frequently used in assessing scaphoid viability, as well as bony bridging and graft integrity postoperatively. However, given the various limitations of these imaging modalities, assessing the viability of the scaphoid presents a diagnostic challenge. This review will summarize and evaluate the current literature on the radiologic evaluation of the vascularity of scaphoid nonunions, defined as greater than 6 mo without evidence of fracture healing, and imaging modalities used to assess and predict revascularization after surgical intervention.

ASSESSING PERFUSION IN SCAPHOID NONUNIONS

Plain radiographs are important in initially screening for nonunions, although further imaging is required for definitive diagnosis. The most common manifestation of poor blood flow to the scaphoid on plain radiographs is varying degrees of sclerosis (Figure 3). However, sclerosis may also signify new bone formation, dystrophic calcification, bone compaction, or even relative osteopenia of adjacent bones resulting from immobilization^[10]. As such, the findings on plain radiographs are too non-specific for precise diagnosis.

Intraoperatively, perfusion to the scaphoid is assessed by puncturing the proximal pole to visually inspect for signs of bleeding; this serves as the gold standard to which imaging modalities are then compared. One study compared CT scans to punctate proximal pole bleeding and found that CT assessment of vascular status did not correlate with intraoperative findings^[11]. While CT is not helpful in assessing



Figure 1 Plain PA and lateral radiographs demonstrating a post-traumatic deformity of a proximal right scaphoid with moderate to severe radiocarpal joint narrowing as well as dorsal intercalated segmental instability.

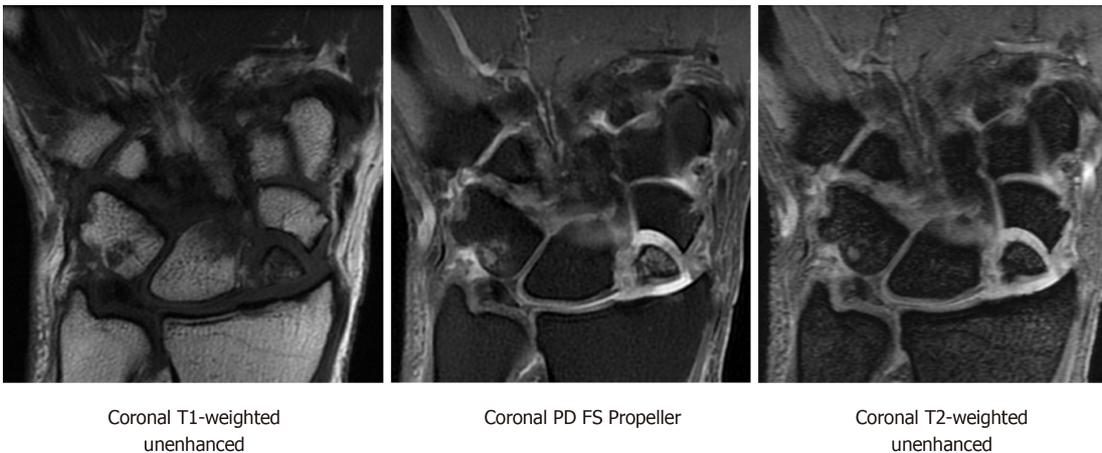


Figure 2 Coronal magnetic resonance imaging T1-weighted unenhanced, coronal proton density fat-saturation propeller, and coronal T2-weighted sequences showing scaphoid nonunion advanced collapse with chronic ununited comminuted scaphoid fracture involving the proximal pole and mid waist. There are several displaced and necrotic proximal pole fragments, and severe chondrosis at the radioscaphoid articulation. PD: Proton density; FS: Fat-saturation.

vascularity, it is instrumental in assessing fine osseous details. As such CT is used to determine bony architectural changes, such as the degree of deformity (Figure 4) and level of bony bridging (Figure 5), which are helping in diagnosing nonunions and for operative planning.

Bone scintigraphy has also been used to assess scaphoid vascularity, but it lacks sensitivity due to the low resolution of detecting radiotracers (*i.e.*, measures of perfusion), such as Tc-99m hydroxymethylene diphosphonate, in the small carpal bones^[12]. Although not very helpful in assessing vascularity, bone scintigraphy may still play a role in detecting occult scaphoid fractures suspected clinically in which other imaging correlates are not available.

MRI is the most reliable imaging modalities for assessing perfusion to the scaphoid in nonunions. Viable bone is characterized by T1-weighted-imaging isointensity and T1-weighted-imaging enhancement with gadolinium (Figure 6). Diagnostic criteria for avascular necrosis includes the presence of hypointensity on T1-weighted and T2-weighted imaging and lack of enhancement on fat-suppressed T1-weighted post-gadolinium sequences (Figure 7). In a head-to-head comparison of MRI *vs* the gold standard of intraoperative punctate bleeding, hypointensity on non-contrast T1-weighted-imaging of the proximal pole was 72% sensitive and 100% specific, in addition to having a 100% positive predictive value, and 73% negative predictive value for osteonecrosis^[11]. Furthermore, 90% of scaphoids with MRI findings in keeping with osteonecrosis were confirmed to have the same finding during surgery^[11,13].

If MRI is the best modality in assessing scaphoid vascularity, the logical next question is whether its utility can be enhanced with contrast. One study compared



Figure 3 Plain PA, lateral and navicular view radiographs demonstrating sclerosis of the scaphoid at the waist and resorption of the proximal pole.

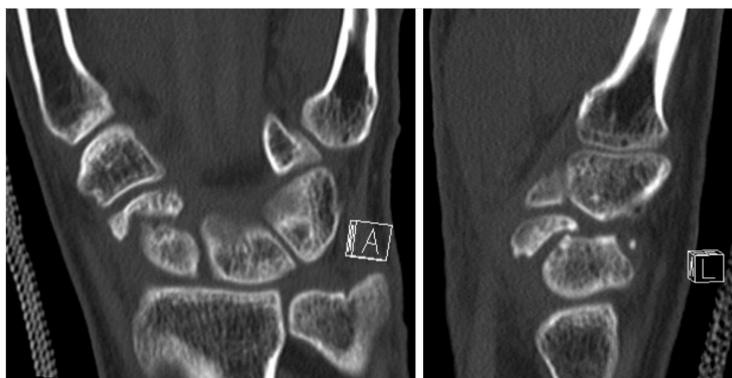


Figure 4 Coronal and sagittal unenhanced computed tomography image demonstrating a chronic fracture involving the distal scaphoid with moderate humpback deformity and dorsal intercalated segmental instability.

unenanced MRI to the gold standard of intraoperative punctate bleeding and determined a sensitivity of 36% and specificity of 78%^[14,15]. Another study used gadolinium-enhanced MRI and reported a significantly better sensitivity of 63%-66% and 77%-88% specificity^[14,15]. As such, contrast enhancement improves the ability of MRI to assess scaphoid vascularity.

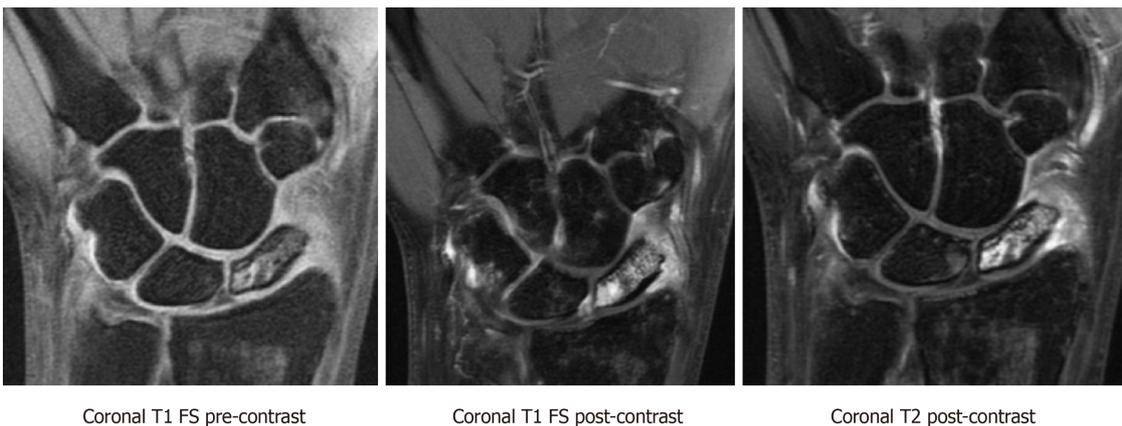
Static *vs* dynamic contrast-enhancement protocols have also been compared to assess scaphoid vascularity. In one study, 28 scaphoid nonunions were evaluated and found that dynamic contrast-enhancement in fact led to inferior sensitivity and specificity in detecting vascular compromise^[16]. Another study evaluated 35 scaphoid nonunions and determined that dynamic contrast-enhancement was superior to static contrast-enhanced MRIs^[17]. Given these contradictory findings, the authors postulate that the utility of dynamic contrast-enhancement is dependent on the time from initial injury. Non-unions closer to the 6-mo post-injury timepoint have less contrasting signals between the proximal and distal fragments (*i.e.*, flattening of the time-intensity curves); however, in nonunions several years old, the difference between the proximal and distal fragments is more evident and therefore more reliably assessed on dynamic contrast imaging^[17]. Further research is needed to determine the timepoint whereafter dynamic protocols may be more helpful than static protocols in assessing scaphoid nonunions.

POST-OPERATIVE ASSESSMENT OF PERFUSION IN SCAPHOID NONUNIONS

Surgical fixation of scaphoid fractures may be performed using internal lag screws,



Figure 5 Coronal, sagittal, and axial unenhanced computed tomography images status post treatment of scaphoid nonunion with vascularized bone graft from the distal radius and single threaded screw. There is evidence of bony bridging and integration of the graft.



Coronal T1 FS pre-contrast

Coronal T1 FS post-contrast

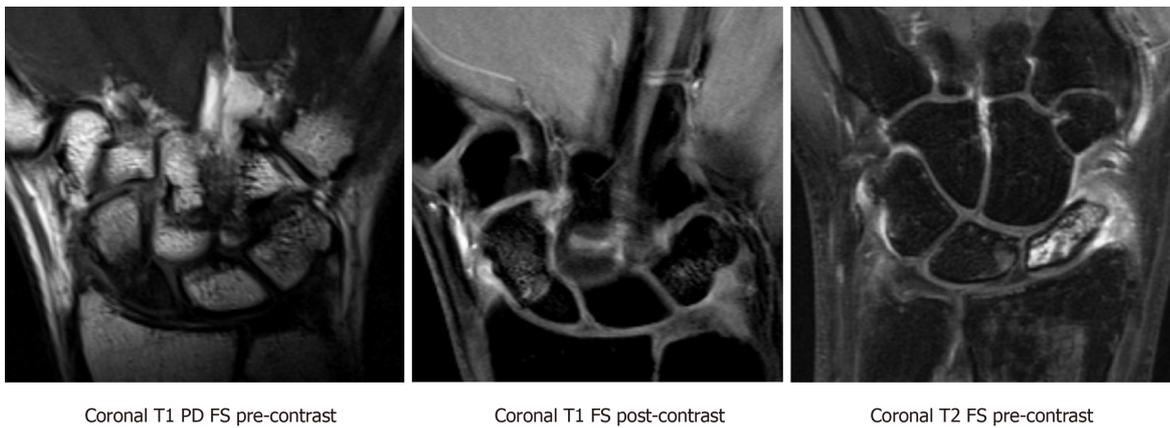
Coronal T2 post-contrast

Figure 6 T1-weighted fat saturated pre-contrast, T1-weighted fat saturated post-contrast, and T2-weighted post-contrast sequences showing preserved vascularity in a proximal pole scaphoid fracture. There is a hypointense fracture line and diffuse marrow edema throughout the scaphoid. There is also hypointense T1 signal and hyperintense T2 signal with corresponding hyperenhancement on post-contrast imaging at the proximal pole, most intense in the proximal pole in keeping with preserved vascularity. FS: Fat saturated.

plates, or staples. In nonunions, fixation often requires augmentation with bone grafts, which may or may not be vascularized, to provide the osteoinductive and osteoconductive growth factors important for healing^[18,19]. Postoperatively, patients are followed with imaging to confirm graft integration and fracture union.

In the post-operative period, CT is the gold standard for evaluating bone graft integration; however, CT scan does not reliably demonstrate revascularization after vascularized bone grafting^[20]. While the presence of a persistent pseudo-arthritis on CT may be a reflection of inadequate vascular restoration, CT does not directly display the vascular compromise itself^[20]. It is also important to remember that failure to achieve union is not necessarily a consequence of inadequate vascularity. For example, conditions such as in hypovitaminosis D or abnormal parathyroid hormone levels can lead to union despite ample vascularity. As such, presence of pseudo-arthritis on CT does not necessitate inadequate vascularity.

Rather than CT, MRI is the primary diagnostic modality in evaluating post-operative revascularization of scaphoid nonunions or identifying vascularized graft failures^[21]. One study treated 77 scaphoid nonunions with distal radius vascularized



Coronal T1 PD FS pre-contrast

Coronal T1 FS post-contrast

Coronal T2 FS pre-contrast

Figure 7 Coronal T1-weighted proton density fat saturation pre-contrast, Coronal T1-weighted fat saturation post-contrast, and coronal T2-weighted fat saturation pre-contrast magnetic resonance imaging sequences demonstrating nondisplaced ununited fracture of the proximal pole of the scaphoid. There is T1 hypointense and heterogeneous T2 signal within the proximal pole fracture fragment. The proximal pole fracture fragment demonstrates no significant contrast enhancement on the postcontrast images, compatible with avascular necrosis. PD: Proton density; FS: Fat saturation.

bone grafts and then prospectively followed those patients with enhanced MRIs at 3-mo post-op. In all patients who had clinical signs of union, *i.e.*, complete to almost complete relief of pain, the MRIs showed restoration of signal in the proximal pole^[22]. Another similar study also evaluated post-operative revascularization of 13 scaphoid nonunions after distal radius vascularized graft and compared MRI findings to CT scans, rather than clinical relief of pain. With a minimum of three year follow up, they reported that all patients who did not have restoration of bone marrow signal in the proximal pole on MRI had persistent nonunion on CT scan^[20]. These studies confirm the ability of enhanced MRI to detect scaphoid revascularization post-operatively.

PREDICTING NONUNION FORMATION AND POST-OPERATIVE HEALING WITH MRIS

It remains unclear whether imaging may be used to detect acute scaphoid fractures at risk for progression to nonunion. In one study, scaphoid fractures were imaged using fat-suppressed T1-weighted gradient-echo MRI within 2 wk of injury and the proximal pole vascularity was quantified using a custom grading system^[23]. The fractures were treated non-operatively and then underwent CT imaging 12 wk post-injury to assess for union. They reported that the quantitative severity of vascular compromise measured on pre-treatment MRIs had no correlation with development of nonunion on follow up CT imaging^[23]. As such, the authors concluded that MRIs could not reliably predict which acute fractures would develop nonunion after non-operative treatment.

Similarly, other studies suggest that MRIs also cannot predict which scaphoid nonunions will heal after operative intervention. In a study of nonunions that underwent surgical management, those with more than 50% enhancement of the proximal pole on pre-operative MRI had union rates of 67%. However, nonunions with less than 50% enhancement pre-operatively actually had higher a union rate of 75%, and those with less than 25% enhancement had 50% union rates^[24]. As such, no definitive correlation exists between preoperative vascularity and the ability to predict of union in the post-treatment (non-operative and operative) settings. Further research is needed before imaging can be reliably used to make predictions of nonunion.

CONCLUSION

This review provides an overview of the role of various imaging modalities used to assess the vascular status of scaphoid nonunions at either clinical presentation or after surgical intervention. In nonunions, changes associated with vascular compromise are too non-specific for accurate detection by plain radiographs or CT, and bone scans lack the resolution to adequately detect the extent of vascular insult. MRIs are useful for

evaluation of vascular compromise, with slightly improved sensitivity and specificity with gadolinium administration. Dynamic contrast-enhancement does not necessarily provide additional advantages over static contrast-enhancement, but this may be dependent on the age of the nonunion. Postoperatively, plain radiographs and CTs can be used to assess bony union. However, MRI is preferred in detecting signal recovery as evidence of bone graft viability. None of our current modalities have been shown to reliably predict scaphoid fractures at risk for progression to nonunion, or the success of operative intervention on achieving bony bridging in nonunions. There is still a need for development of an accurate prognosticator.

A promising tool may be found in T1-rho MRI sequences, which are sensitive in detecting changes in cartilage vascularity and structure. Perhaps, T1-rho MRIs can be used to assess scaphoid cartilage after fractures, and thresholds can be set that define the degree of cartilage change needed to predict which fractures will go on to union or nonunion. Further research is needed to ascertain the role of new imaging modalities like T1-rho MRIs and delineate what constitutes normal or abnormal cartilage blood flow in the setting of acute scaphoid fractures and nonunions.

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