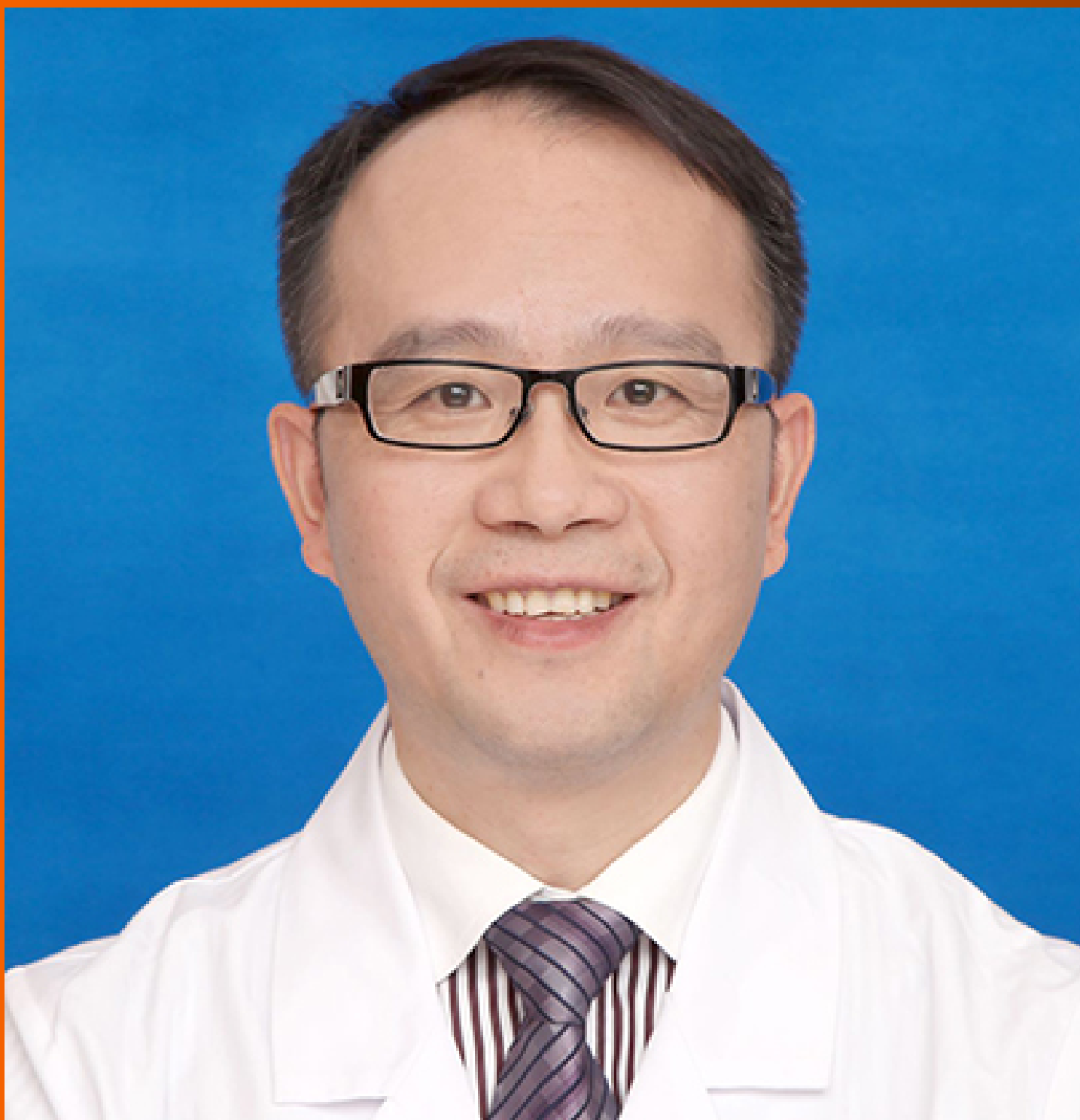


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Observational Study

Epidemiologic investigation of pediatric distal humerus fractures: An American insurance claims database study

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Distal humerus elbow fractures are one of the most common traumatic fractures seen in pediatric patients and present as three main types: Supracondylar (SC), lateral condyle (LC), and medial epicondyle (ME) fractures.

AIM

To evaluate the epidemiology of pediatric distal humerus fractures (SC, LC, and ME) from an American insurance claims database.

METHODS

A retrospective review was performed on patients 17 years and younger with the ICD 9 and 10 codes for SC, LC and ME fractures based on the IBM Truven MarketScan® Commercial and IBM Truven MarketScan Medicare Supplemental databases. Patients from 2015 to 2020 were queried for treatments, patient age, sex, length of hospitalization, and comorbidities.

RESULTS

A total of 1133 SC, 154 LC, and 124 ME fractures were identified. SC fractures had the highest percentage of operation at 83%, followed by LC (78%) and ME frac-

tures (41%). Male patients were, on average, older than female patients for both SC and ME fractures.

CONCLUSION

In the insurance claims databases used, SC fractures were the most reported, followed by LC fractures, and finally ME fractures. Age was identified to be a factor for how a pediatric distal humerus fractures, with patients with SC and LC fractures being younger than those with ME fractures. The peak age per injury per sex was similar to reported historic central tendencies, despite reported trends for younger physiologic development.

Key Words: Supracondylar humerus fracture; Lateral condyle fracture; Medial epicondyle fracture; Pediatric elbow; Truven; Epidemiology

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Core Tip: In this insurance claims databases used, supracondylar (SC) fractures were the most reported, followed by lateral condyle (LC) and finally medial epicondyle (ME) fractures. Age was identified to be a factor for how a pediatric distal humerus fractures, with patients with SC and LC fractures being younger than those with ME fractures. The peak age per injury per sex was similar to reported historic central tendencies, despite reported trends for younger physiologic development.

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INTRODUCTION

Distal humerus fractures are one of the most common traumatic fractures seen in pediatric patients and present as three main types: Supracondylar (SC), lateral condyle (LC), and medial epicondyle (ME) fractures[1]. Historically, SC fractures are the most common with LC and ME fractures trailing after in incidence[1-3].

The pattern in which the pediatric distal humerus fractures is heavily influenced by both the force vector of injury as well as the remaining unfused ossification centers at the elbow[4,5]. SC fractures typically occur in children aged 5-10 years and are the result of a fall onto an outstretched arm[3-6]. LC fractures typically occur in children aged 4-10 years and are the result of a varus or valgus applied force to the elbow in extension[7]. ME fractures typically present in an older age group at 9-14 years[1,2,8-10]. Etiology consists of either trauma or an avulsion type injury from an overpull of the flexor-pronator mass[8-10].

The ossification centers and fusion at the elbow follow a very predictable sequential pattern[4,5]. Factors that influence the timing of ossification center fusion include injury across the physis, systemic diseases such as diabetes and hypothyroidism, endogenous stress hormones, and elevated estrogen at puberty[11]. Earlier ages of puberty have been observed in American children over the past three decades[12-14]. This phenomenon has implications for the age and injury pattern seen in American children now, in comparison with historic epidemiologic data.

The purpose of this study was to identify current epidemiologic data for pediatric distal humerus fractures between 2015-2020 in two insurance claims databases. The goal was to distinguish possible anthropometric differences with historic data. We hypothesized an overall younger central tendency for each of these injuries as compared to historic data, with a larger effect in females when compared with male patients. The clinical application of this investigation is intended to better predict injury patterns and counsel patients on modes of treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Population

From January 2015 to December 2020, we identified 1411 patients with an ICD 9 or 10 code designating them as having a SC, LC, or ME fracture. We included the ICD 9 codes 812.41 and 812.51 as well as the ICD 10 codes S42.41 and S42.42 (SC fractures). Also, ICD 9 codes 812.42 and 812.52 as well as ICD 10 code S42.45 (LC fractures) were included. Finally, we included ICD 9 codes 812.43 and 812.53 as well as ICD 10 code S42.44 (ME fractures). Selected patients were queried for CPT code treatments, patient age, sex, length of hospitalization, and comorbidities.

The patients were identified in the IBM Truven MarketScan® Commercial and IBM Truven MarketScan Medicare Supplemental databases. These databases contain de-identified, integrated, person-specific claim data. They are a conglomerate of three separate patient populations. The largest segment contains health information from participating large company employer-based health insurance, the second contains Medicare beneficiaries with supplemental

Table 1 Supracondylar fracture patient demographics			
Treatment	Number of patients	Age (yr)	Male (%)
All SC patients	1133	6.76 ± 3.31	52
SC non-operative	194	8.86 ± 4.53	54
SC operative	939	6.32 ± 2.81	52
SC non-operative <i>vs</i> operative		<i>P</i> < 0.0001	<i>P</i> = 0.61
SC male	588	7.04 ± 3.56	100
SC female	545	6.45 ± 2.98	0
SC male <i>vs</i> female		<i>P</i> = 0.002	

SC: Supracondylar.

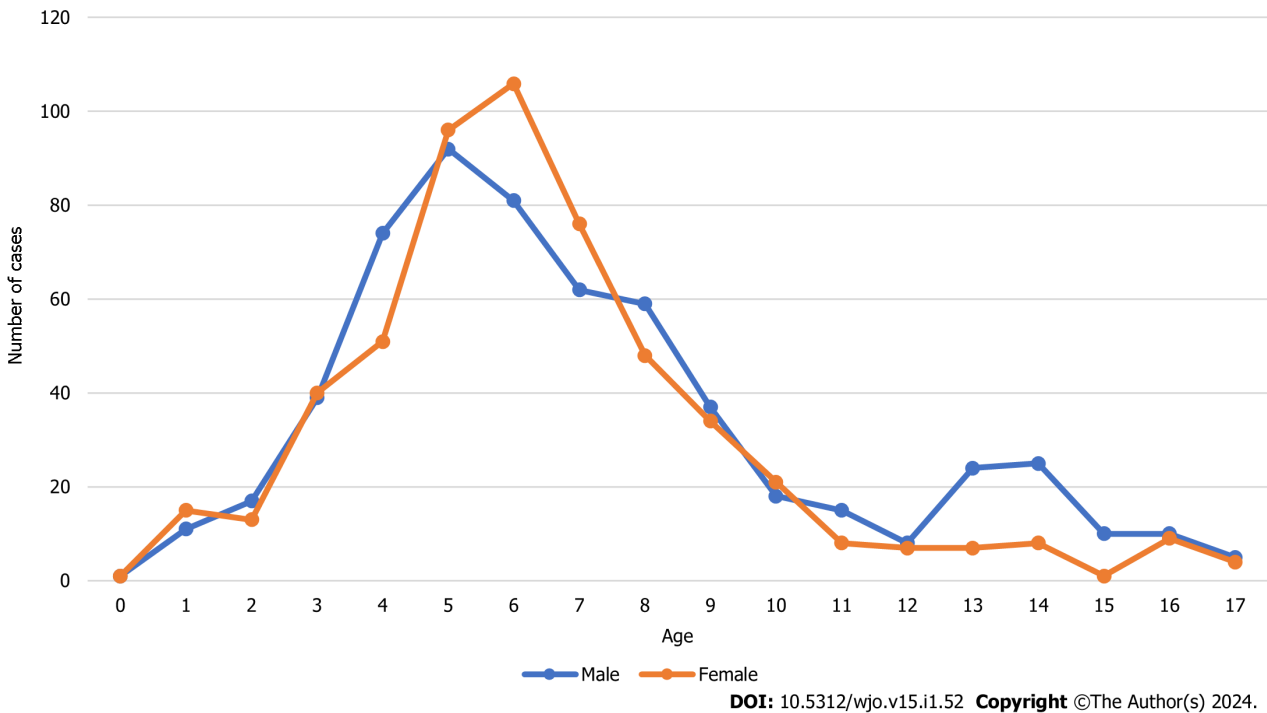


Figure 1 Supracondylar male and female cases per age.

insurance provided by their employer, and the third includes 11 contributing state’s Medicaid health information.

Statistical analysis

Data was organized by injury, patient age, and sex. Central tendency was calculated between the 25th and 75th percentiles. The distribution of continuous variables was assessed by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, and those with a normal distribution were analyzed by the unpaired *t*-test. Ordinal data was analyzed by the Chi-Square test or one-way analysis of variance for multiple variables. The comparison of proportions test was utilized for percentage analysis. Data entries were considered statistically significant if *P* < 0.05.

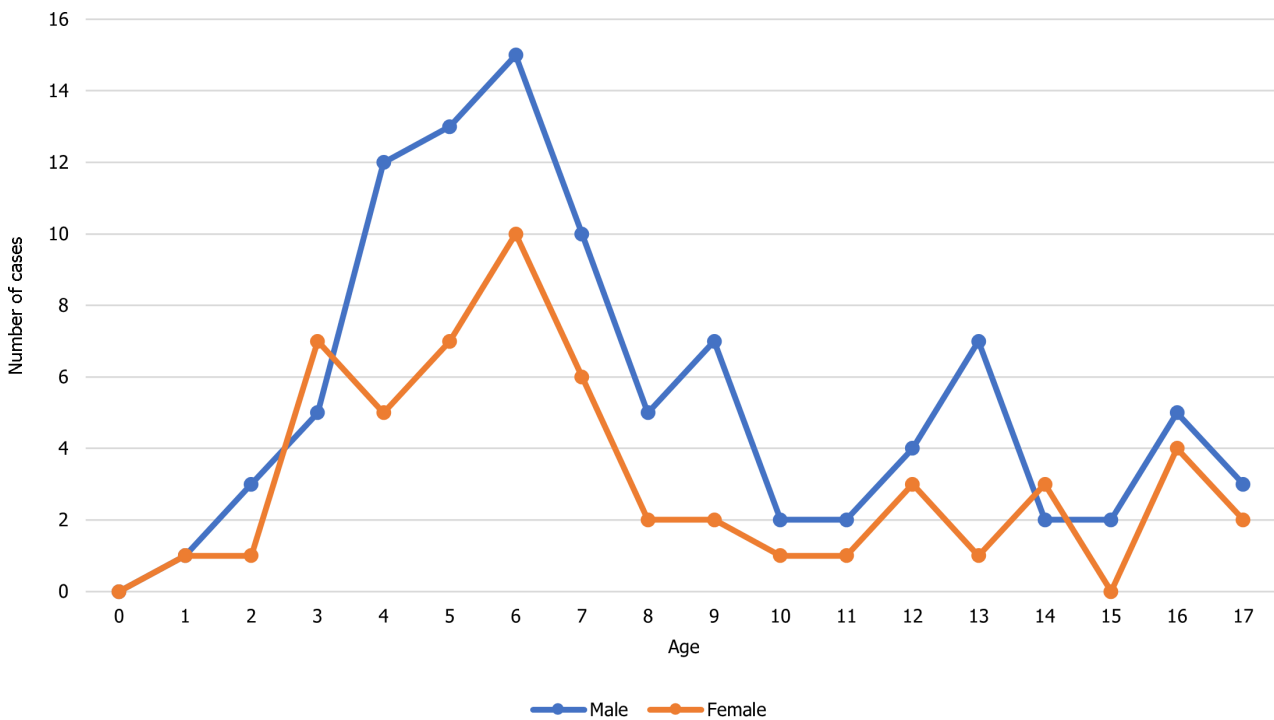
RESULTS

There were a total of 1133 patients with SC fractures at an average age of 6.76 ± 3.31 years, and 52% were male. There were 939 operative patients, 54% of which were male. Operative SC fracture patients were younger than nonoperative patients (6.32 ± 2.81 years *vs* 8.86 ± 4.53 years, *P* < 0.0001). The average age of male patients with SC fractures was 7.04 ± 3.56 years, with 50% having a fall between the ages of 5 and 9 years. The average age of female patients with SC fractures was 6.45 ± 2.98 years, with 50% having a fall between the ages of 5 and 7 years. Male patients were older than female patients (7.04 ± 3.56 years *vs* 6.45 ± 2.98 years, *P* = 0.002) (Table 1, Figure 1).

Table 2 Lateral condyle fracture patient demographics

Treatment	Number of patients	Age (yr)	Male (%)
All LC patients	154	7.75 ± 4.2	64
LC non-operative	34	7.22 ± 3.81	65
LC operative	120	9.62 ± 4.91	63
LC non-operative <i>vs</i> operative		$P = 0.009$	$P = 0.83$
LC male	98	7.84 ± 4.1	100
LC female	56	7.59 ± 4.38	0
LC male <i>vs</i> female		$P = 0.72$	

LC: Lateral condyle.



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Figure 2 Lateral condyle male and female cases per age.

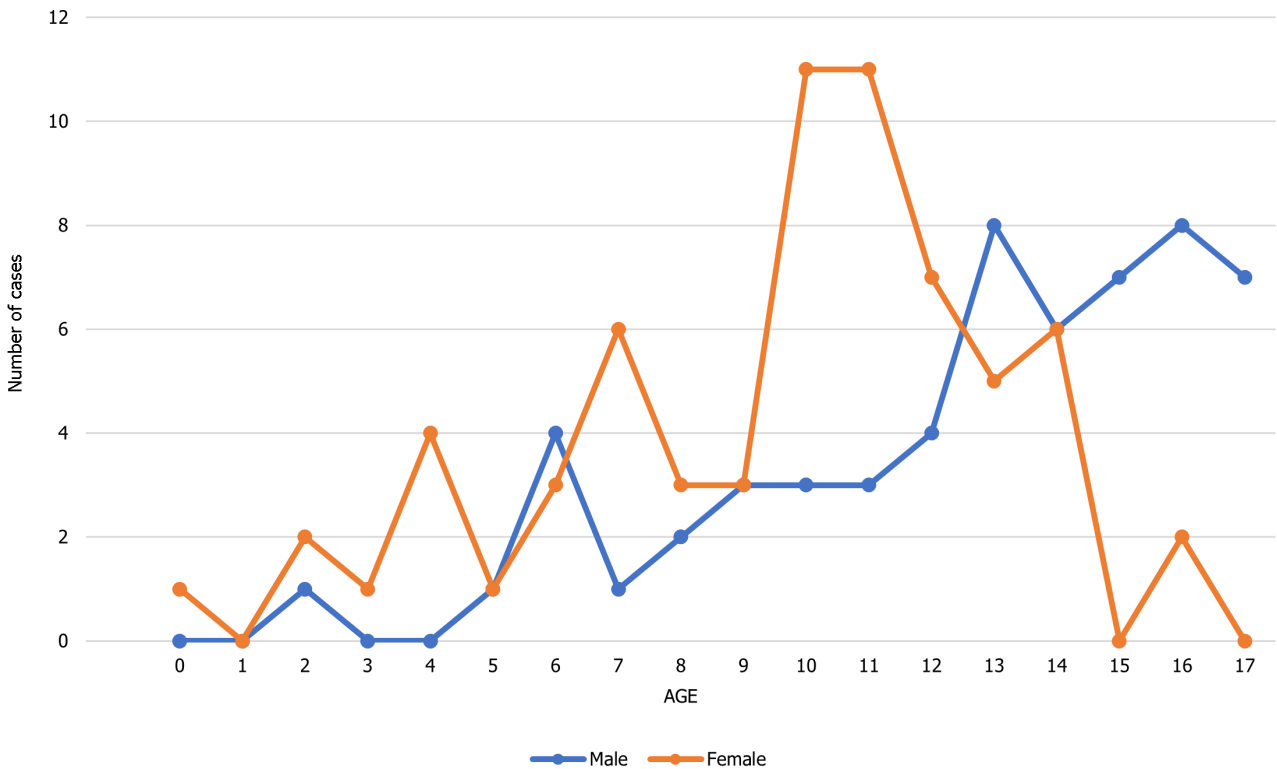
There were a total of 154 patients with LC fractures with an average age of 7.75 ± 4.2 years, and 64% were male. There were 120 operative patients, 63% of which were male. Operative LC fracture patients were older than nonoperative patients (9.62 ± 4.91 years *vs* 7.22 ± 3.81 years, $P = 0.009$). The average age of male patients with LC fractures was 7.84 ± 4.1 years, with 50% having a fall between the ages of 5 and 10 years. The average age of female patients with LC fractures was 7.59 ± 4.38 years, with 50% having a fall between the ages of 4 and 10 years (Table 2, Figure 2).

There were a total of 124 patients with ME fractures with an average age of 11 ± 3.86 years, and 47% were male. There were 51 operative patients, 45% of which were male. Operative ME fracture patients were older than nonoperative patients (12 ± 2.58 years *vs* 10 ± 4.43 years, $P = 0.0045$). The average age of male patients with ME fractures was 12.62 ± 3.67 years, with 50% having a fall between the ages of 10 and 15 years. The average age of female patients with ME fractures was 9.62 ± 3.52 years, with 50% having a fall between the ages of 7 and 12 years. Male patients were older than female patients (12 ± 3.67 years *vs* 9.62 ± 3.52 years, $P < 0.0001$) (Table 3, Figure 3).

When comparing across injury types, there was a statistically significant difference in the percentage of operative patients between SC and ME (83% *vs* 41%, $P < 0.0001$), and between LC and ME (78% *vs* 41%, $P < 0.0001$). Operative SC fracture patients were younger than those with LC (6.32 ± 2.81 years *vs* 9.62 ± 4.91 years, $P < 0.0001$) as well as ME fractures (6.32 ± 2.81 years *vs* 12 ± 2.58 years, $P < 0.0001$). Operative LC fracture patients were younger than those with ME fractures (9.62 ± 4.91 years *vs* 12 ± 2.58 years, $P = 0.001$). There was a statistical difference in sex among operative patients with SC (52% male), LC (63% male), and ME fractures (45% male) ($P < 0.05$; Table 4).

Table 3 Medial epicondyle fracture patient demographics			
Treatment	Number of patients	Age (yr)	Male (%)
All ME patients	124	11 ± 3.86	47
ME non-operative	73	10 ± 4.43	48
ME operative	51	12 ± 2.58	45
ME non-operative <i>vs</i> operative		<i>P</i> = 0.0045	<i>P</i> = 0.74
ME male	58	12.62 ± 3.67	100
ME female	66	9.62 ± 3.52	0
ME male <i>vs</i> female		<i>P</i> ≤ 0.0001	

ME: Medial epicondyle.



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Figure 3 Medial epicondyle male and female cases per age.

DISCUSSION

Pediatric distal humerus fractures are commonly encountered and therefore warrant continued epidemiologic investigation. SC fractures were the most represented in this study, followed by LC and finally ME fractures. American children may be undergoing developmental changes at earlier timepoints than in previous generations or in non-Western countries. This study identified differences in age and sex among the three injury types as well as in operative rate among injury types, with ME fractures having the lowest and SC fractures the highest operative rate.

Multiple contemporary studies have identified younger ages at which American female children and, to a lesser extent, male children undergo puberty[12-14]. A leading theory is directly linked with the simultaneous youth obesity epidemic in America[15-17]. Adiposity increases circulating estrogen and not only can initiate puberty, but it also has been found to directly close the physis[11,17-20]. Despite these population-wide trends, the effect on the distal humerus physis has not been shown in the orthopaedic literature. Peering back on previously published epidemiologic studies provides a comparison to our current landscape. One of the earliest pediatric elbow fracture epidemiologic studies collected the data from 1950-1979 in Sweden and found the average age of patients to be 7.4 ± 3.1 years for SC, 8.7 ± 3.9 years for LC, and ME 12 ± 2.3 years for ME fractures[21]. More recently, a Canadian study published results from 2002-2010 and found an

Table 4 Treatment comparison

Treatment	Total	Percentage of total (%)	Age (yr)	Male (%)
Operative SC	939	83	6.32 ± 2.81	52
Operative LC	120	78	9.62 ± 4.91	63
Operative ME	51	41	12 ± 2.58	45
Operative SC <i>vs</i> LC		<i>P</i> = 0.13	<i>P</i> < 0.0001	<i>P</i> = 0.03
Operative SC <i>vs</i> ME		<i>P</i> < 0.0001	<i>P</i> < 0.0001	<i>P</i> = 0.01
Operative LC <i>vs</i> ME		<i>P</i> < 0.0001	<i>P</i> = 0.001	<i>P</i> = 0.002

SC: Supracondylar; LC: Lateral condyle; ME: Medial epicondyle.

interquartile range of 3 to 6 years for all SC fractures[22]. Epidemiologic data has been published on non-Western populations with lower childhood obesity rates[23,24]. A 2013 Iranian study identified 8.1 ± 2.31 years old as the average age for all pediatric elbow fractures[25]. Similarly, an Indonesian study collecting data between 2009 to 2018 found the average age for all pediatric elbow fractures at 7.3 years[26]. In the American patient databases used, we did not observe any large age shifts from previous generations or for non-Western countries. Additional comparison studies can be found in [Supplementary material](#)[5,20-22,27-52].

Our study identified differences in patient sex distribution across the various fracture types. The 1998 study by Cheng *et al*[5] identified the sequence for the six pediatric elbow ossification centers and demonstrated that males lag about two years behind females. Our data coincides with the sex differences in ossification centers and physeal maturation, with male patients being older than female patients on average in SC and ME fractures[4,5]. The highest percentage of operative male patients was noted in those with LC fractures, while the lowest percent operative males was seen in those with ME fractures. In previous studies, ME fractures occur more frequently in a male population, likely due to mismatch between muscular strength and ME fusion site[7-9]. Our study identified more female ME fracture patients, possibly due to the increase in overall ligamentous laxity, larger elbow carrying angle, and continued increased involvement of women in overhead athletics[53-58].

Limits of the study

There were several limitations to this study. The data is retrospective in nature and were collected from de-identified insurance claims databases, so we were unable to read operative notes, review radiology exams, and analyze patient factors such as mode of injury, time from injury, body mass index, and follow-up. We also could only compare chronologic age and not bone age, which may be a better metric for this age group.

CONCLUSION

In the insurance claims databases used, SC fractures were the most reported, followed by LC and finally ME fractures. Age was identified to be a factor for how a pediatric distal humerus fractures, with SC and LC fracture patients being younger than ME fracture patients. The peak age per injury per sex is similar to reported historic central tendencies, despite reported trends for younger physiologic development. These results will help more accurately predict the type and treatment of distal humerus fractures in the American pediatric population.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Distal humerus fractures are one of the most common traumatic fractures seen in pediatric patients and present as three main types: Supracondylar (SC), lateral condyle (LC), and medial epicondyle (ME) fractures and as such warrant continued, updated epidemiological evaluation.

Research motivation

The American pediatric population may be physiologically maturing at younger ages as compared to previous generations. This study aimed to look at common pediatric elbow injuries in relation to age and sex.

Research objectives

To explore patient age, sex, injury type, and treatment type for three common distal humerus fractures.

Research methods

A retrospective database review was performed.

Research results

SC fractures were the most reported, followed by LC and finally ME fractures.

Research conclusions

Age is a factor for how a pediatric distal humerus fractures, with patients with SC and LC fractures being younger than those with ME fractures.

Research perspectives

The peak age per injury per sex is similar to reported historic central tendencies, despite reported trends for younger physiologic development.

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FOOTNOTES

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