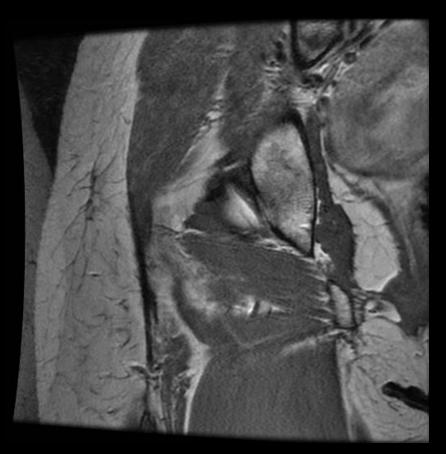
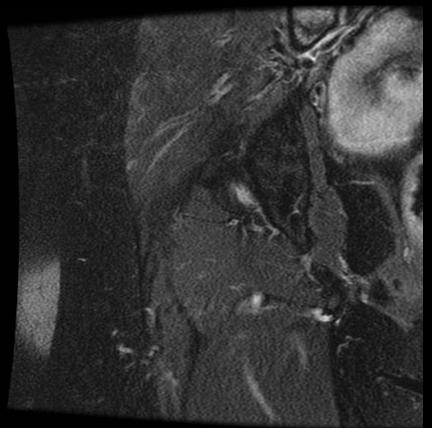


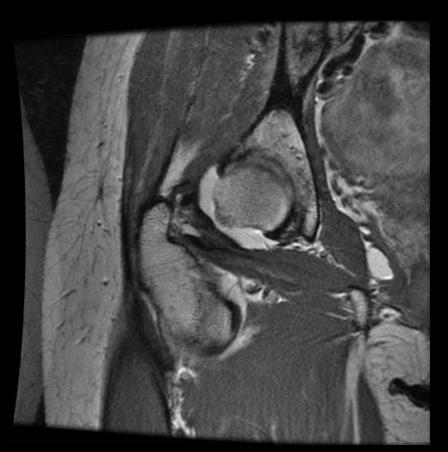
41 year old female with right hip pain. Evaluate for labral tear. Oh yeah, she is also a runner.

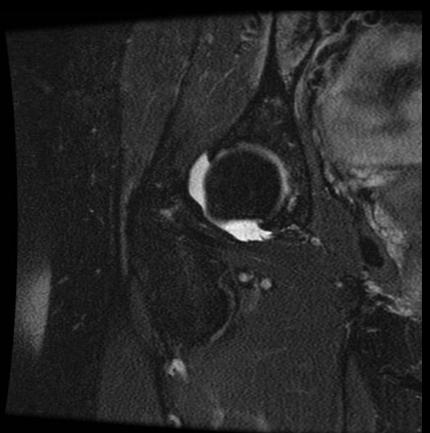




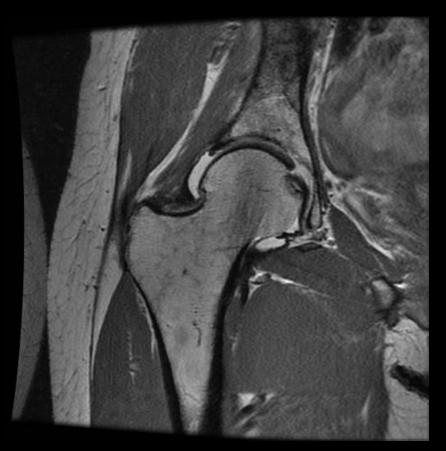


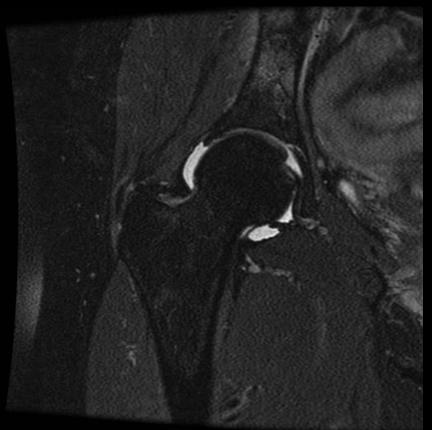
PD T2 FS





PD T2 FS





PD T2 FS



About a month later

# Superomedial Iliac Stress Fracture

- Relatively rare type of stress fracture.
- Associated with long distance running.
- More common in females.
- Look for classic "female athlete triad" of amenorrhoea, osteoporosis and eating disorders.
- Usually treated conservatively with rest and NSAIDS. May restart training gradually after several asymptomatic weeks.

### Stress Fracture

Occur after repetitive stress that is insufficient to cause an acute fracture.

- Fatigue Fracture Abnormal stress on normal bone\*.
  - Usually in athletes, especially runners and dancers.
  - Originally reported in military recruits.
- Insufficiency (Fragility) Fracture Normal stresses on abnormal bone\*\*.
  - Predisposing conditions include metabolic disorders, inflammatory conditions, bone dysplasias, neurologic disorders and drug therapy.

### Fatigue Fractures

#### Mechanism

Repetitive stress responsible for accelerated bone remodeling (bone resorption prevails over bone replacement) and quicker increase in muscle strength relative to bone strength leads to mechanical imbalance and bone fatigue. Additionally, there may be decreased dissipation of bone stress by fatigued muscle.

#### Timing

 Most stress fractures occur 4 to 5 weeks after the onset of a new exercise, are usually relieved by rest, but progress if activity is continued.

#### Morphology

- Fractures may be primarily cortical or cancellous, depending on the fracture site.
  - In one series, 77% of fractures were cancellous and 23% cortical. Radiographs are more helpful with cortical fractures.

### Common Sites of Stress Fracture

#### High risk sites of stress fracture:

- Posterior tubercle of calcaneus
- Base of 5<sup>th</sup> metatarsal
- Neck of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> metatarsal
- Great toe sesamoids
- Talar neck
- Tarsal navicular
- Anterior cortex of tibia
- Medial malleolus
- Superior side of femoral neck
- Femoral head
- Patella
- Pars interarticularis of the lumbar spine

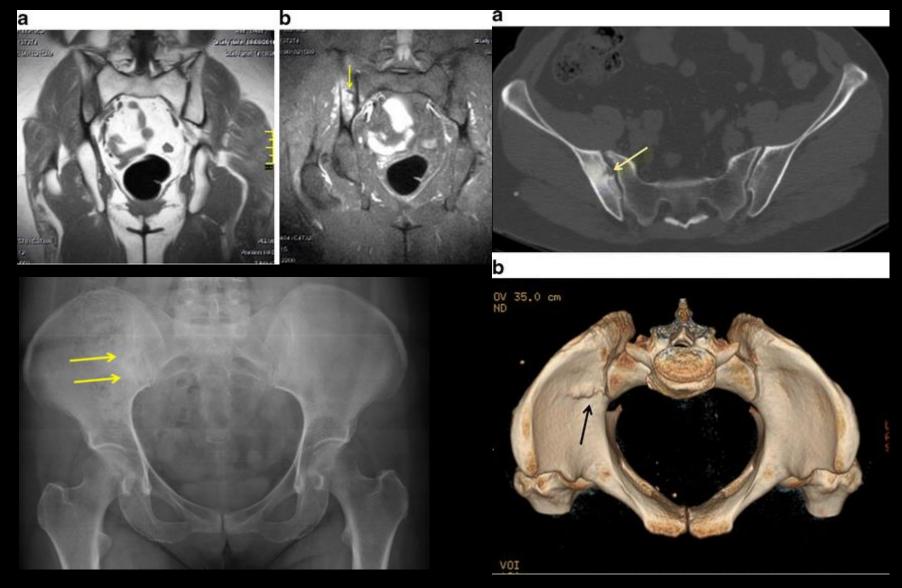
#### Low risk sites of stress fracture:

- Pubic rami
- Sacrum
- Ribs
- Proximal humerus/humeral shaft
- Posterior medial tibial shaft
- 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> metatarsal shafts

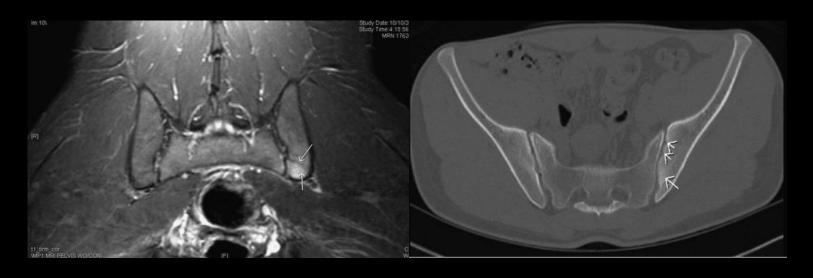
## Sites and Associations

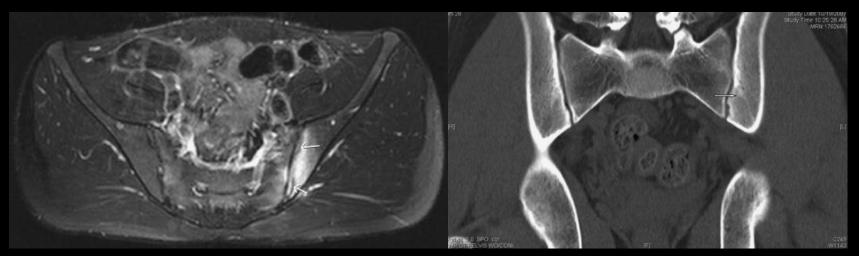
| Site        | Stress fractures [2, 4]<br>(%) | Predominant sporting associations  | Predominant<br>bone type |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Metatarsals | 8.0-24.6                       | Second and third metatarsal distal shaft and neck: long-distance runners Jones fracture: long-distance runners                                     | Cortical                 |
| Tarsals     | 7.0–25.3                       | Calcaneum: long-distance runners; jumpers Navicular: track and field athletes; rugby and basketball players Talus: long-distance runners; gymnasts | Trabecular               |
| Tibia       | 16.0–49.1                      | Transverse (posterior): long-distance runners Transverse (anterior): jumpers Longitudinal: long-distance runners                                   | Cortical                 |
| Fibula      | 1.3-12.1                       | Long-distance runners; jumpers   | Cortical                 |
| Femur       | 4.2-48.0                       | Neck: long distance runners  | Trabecular               |
| Pelvis      | 1.3-5.6                        | Shaft: long distance runners; gymnasts   | Cortical                 |
|             |                                | Sacrum: long-distance runners  | Trabecular               |
|             |                                | Apophyseal: soccer players; gymnasts   | Cortical                 |
|             |                                | Pubic rami: long-distance runners  | Cortical                 |

# From the Literature

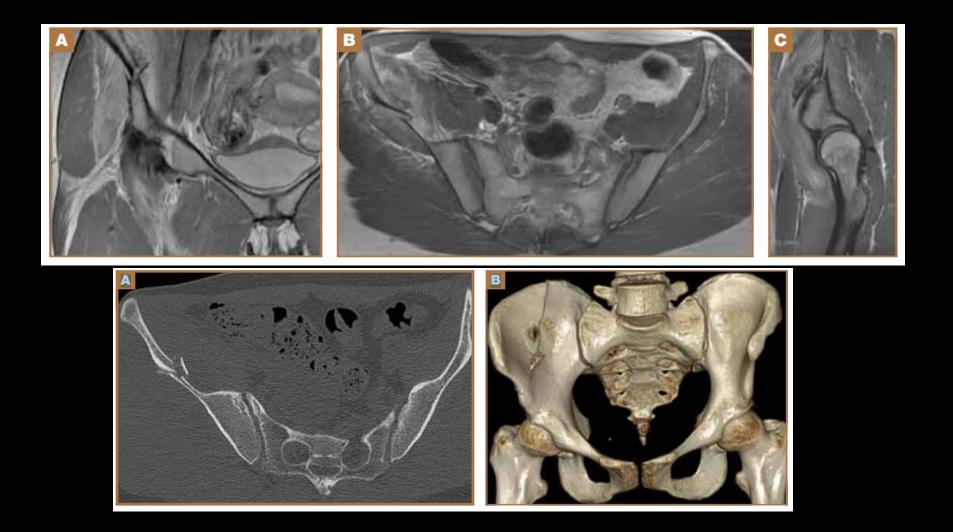


# From the Literature



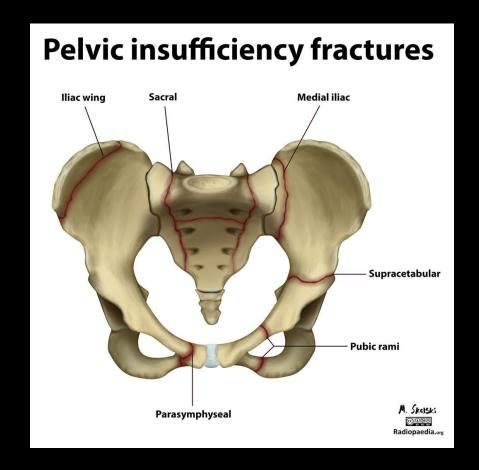


# From the Literature



## Insufficiency Fracture

- Generally seen in the elderly and more frequently in women.
- Osteoporosis the most common predisposing factor.
- Less common but well documented types include calcaneus insufficiency avulsion in diabetics and proximal femoral fractures in bisphosphonate use.



### References

- 1. Touhy J, Nattiv A. Iliac stress fracture in a male collegiate track athlete. Curr Sports Med Rep. 2008;7(5):252-254. doi:10.1249/JSR.0b013e3181873326.
- 2. Battaglia M, Guaraldi F, Vannini F, Vanel D, Giannini S. Unusual superomedial iliac fatigue stress fracture. *Skeletal Radiol*. 2012;41(1):103-106. doi:10.1007/s00256-011-1244-x.
- 3. Amorosa LF, Serota AC, Berman N, Lorich DG, Helfet DL. An isolated iliac wing stress fracture in a marathon runner. *Am J Orthop (Belle Mead NJ)*. 2014;43(2):74-77. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24551864.
- 4. Liong SY, Whitehouse RW. Lower extremity and pelvic stress fractures in athletes. *Br J Radiol*. 2012;85(1016):1148-1156. doi:10.1259/bjr/78510315.
- 5. Radsource.us/stress-fractures-foot-ankle/
- 6. Radiopaedia.org/articles/stress-fractures/
- 7. Radiopaedia.org/articles/insufficiency-fracture/