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## Radiographic Signs of Type 3A Schatzker Fracture of Lateral Tibial Plateau

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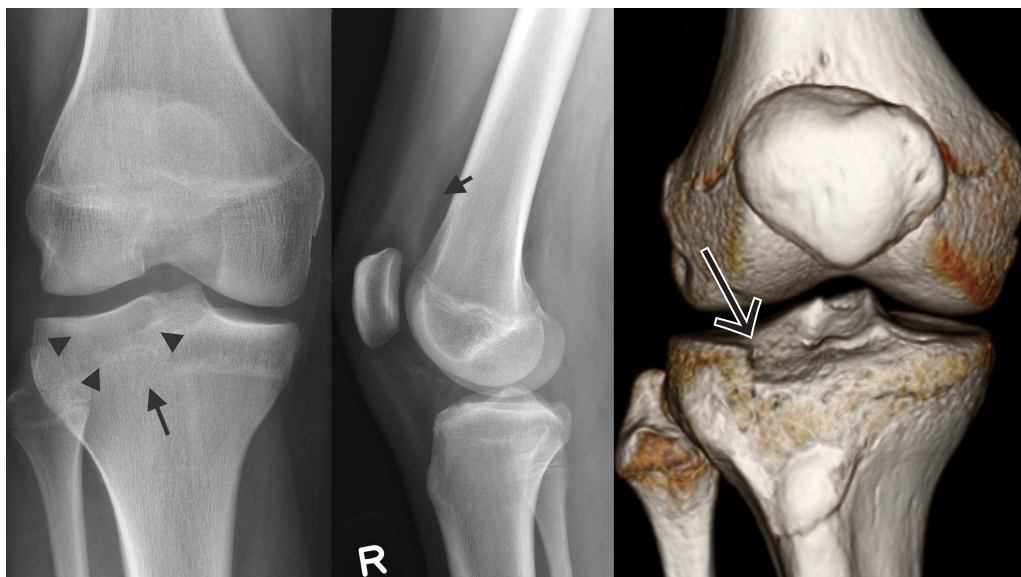
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**Figure.** Both anterior and posterior margins of the medial tibial plateau are distinctly visible but the anterior aspect of the lateral plateau is not (arrowheads), a subtle indicator of the depressed fracture. Associated sclerosis (arrow) is noted. Lateral image demonstrates a small knee joint effusion (small arrow). Three-dimensional computed tomography confirms the fracture.

A 14-year-old boy developed immediate right knee pain and difficulty weight bearing after colliding with another baseball player. Knee radiographs and computed tomography confirmed type-3A Schatzker tibial plateau fracture. A depressed fracture may not be appreciated on plain radiographs and only clearly demonstrated at cross sectional imaging. Studies of tibial plateau fractures have shown that surgical plan based on radiographs are modified in 6-60% of cases after CT.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, this fracture is more common in older age group with osteopenia rather than young patients. If left untreated, depression results in joint incongruity, valgus deformity and a sense of instability.<sup>1</sup>

We describe three signs of type 3A Schatzker fracture of lateral tibial plateau on radiographs, which include loss of visualization of the tibial plateau margin, associated increased sclerosis and effusion (Figure). In the setting of traumatic knee effusion, anterior and posterior margins of the tibial plateaus should be scrutinized. Management of the fracture centers on evaluating and repairing the articular cartilage and restoring the articular surface.<sup>1,2</sup> The patient underwent open reduction

and internal fixation with elevation of the depressed fracture fragment and supported by allograft. Optimum outcome post treatment is obtained with an anatomic reduction, adequate rigid internal fixation and bone grafting of the depressed areas.<sup>2</sup>

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