Intrathoracic fracture-dislocation of the humeral head.
Is removal of the humeral head necessary?

Naude Du Plessis,1 Simon Rajendran,1 Syed Ali Naqi,1 Ronan Cahill2

1Department of Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin, Ireland
2Department of Surgery, Beaumont Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

Correspondence to Dr Simon Rajendran, simonrajendran@gmail.com

DESCRIPTION
We present a case of a 68-year-old female who presented to the emergency department with shortness of breath and right shoulder pain after falling down a flight of stairs. Chest x-ray revealed multiple rib fractures and a large haemothorax on the right side (figure 1A). x-Ray of the humerus showed a complex fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus with deficient bone at the site of the humeral head (figure 1B,C). A chest drain was inserted and CT revealed displacement of the humeral head into the thoracic cavity with no evidence of vascular injury (figure 2). Chest drain was removed 5 days later and humeral fracture was managed conservatively. She was discharged home 2 weeks later and is well 6 months after injury.

Intrathoracic humeral dislocation-fracture is rare, with only nineteen cases accounted for in the literature since described by West in 1949.1 2 The mechanism of injury is likely to be forced adduction against the inside of the chest wall. Initial radiographs may not reveal the injury and, therefore, diagnosis can be difficult. Adjunctive imaging with CT may aid diagnosis and will also evaluate the relation of fracture fragments to major vessels. Four previous cases were managed conservatively while surgery may be indicated in patients with pre-existing lung disease.2 3 Our case underlines the importance of clinical correlation with imaging and highlights in the absence of intrathoracic complication, the removal of the humeral head may not be necessary.

Competing interests None.
Patient consent Obtained.

REFERENCES

Figure 1  (A) Chest x-ray showing pneumohaemothorax and multiple rib fractures with associated subcutaneous emphysema. (B and C) X-ray of the right shoulder showing a complex fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus with deficient bone at the site of the humeral head.
Figure 2  Axial (A) and coronal (B) images demonstrating intrathoracic displacement of humeral head. Note the associated haemopneumothorax and multiple rib fractures.