Column A

1. Break parallels the long axis of the bone
2. Bone is broken through
3. Bone ends are aligned

Column B

A. Complete fracture
B. Displaced fracture
C. Incomplete fracture
D. Linear fracture
E. Nondisplaced fracture
F. Transverse fracture

5. Use the key choices to identify the fracture (fix) types shown in Figure 6.6 and the fracture types and treatments described below. Enter the appropriate answer in each answer blank.

Key Choices

A. Closed reduction
B. Comminuted fracture
C. Compression fracture
D. Compound fracture
E. Depressed fracture
F. Greenstick fracture
G. Open reduction
H. Simple fracture

1. Bone is broken cleanly; the ends do not penetrate the skin
2. Nonsurgical realignment of broken bone ends and splinting of bone
3. Bone breaks from twisting forces
4. A break common in children; bone splinters, but break is incomplete
5. A fracture in which the bone is crushed; common in the vertebral column
6. A fracture in which the bone ends penetrate through the skin surface
7. Surgical realignment of broken bone ends
8. A common type of skull fracture
9. Also called a closed fracture
10. A common sports fracture
11. Often seen in the brittle bones of the elderly

Figure 6.6
6. For each of the following statements about bone breakage and the repair process that is true, insert T in the answer blank. For false statements, correct the underlined words by inserting the correct words in the answer blanks.

1. A **hematoma** usually forms at a fracture site.

2. Deprived of nutrition, **osteocytes** at the fracture site die.

3. Nonbony debris at the fracture site is removed by **fibroblasts**.

4. **Osteoclasts** produce collagen fibers that span the break.

5. Osteoblasts from the **medullary cavity** migrate to the fracture site.

6. The fibrocartilaginous **callus** is the first repair mass to splint the broken bone.

7. The bony **callus** is composed of **compact bone**.