Clavicular Fracture in a Newborn

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Clavicular fracture is the most common fracture in neonate with an incidence ranging between 0.5 to 1.6% [1]. Risk factors include breech delivery, shoulder dystocia, increased birth weight (>4 kg), instrumental delivery and use of oxytocin [1].

Clinical Image Description

A baby boy was born at 40 weeks of gestation via vaginal delivery to a 36 y/o whose prenatal course was unremarkable. The Apgar score was 9 at the 1st and 5th minutes. The infant was large for gestational age with a birth weight of 4160 g. The head circumference was 33 cm, chest circumference 32 cm, abdominal circumference 31 cm and length 53 cm. On physical examination, we noted that the right arm was not moving as well as the left arm with poor motor reflex and a slight fullness over the right clavicular fossa but no crepitus. An X-ray was performed showing a displaced fracture of right distal clavicle (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Displaced right clavicular fracture on X-ray.

References