

Occipital condyle fractures in children are relatively rare but may occur due to high-energy trauma such as motor vehicle accidents, falls, or sports-related injuries. The diagnosis and management of these fractures in children can be challenging, as they may be difficult to detect on imaging studies and may be associated with other injuries to the cervical spine or cranial nerves.

The symptoms of an occipital condyle fracture in children are similar to those in adults and may include neck pain, headache, and difficulty moving the head or neck. Children may also present with symptoms such as irritability, changes in mental status, or difficulty feeding or breathing, which may be suggestive of associated injuries.

The management of occipital condyle fractures in children is similar to that in adults and depends on the severity of the injury and associated injuries. Conservative management with rest, immobilization of the neck, and close monitoring may be appropriate for less severe fractures, while more severe fractures or those associated with spinal cord or cranial nerve injury may require surgical intervention. The management of pediatric occipital condyle fractures should be performed by a team of healthcare professionals with expertise in pediatric trauma and spinal injuries.

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