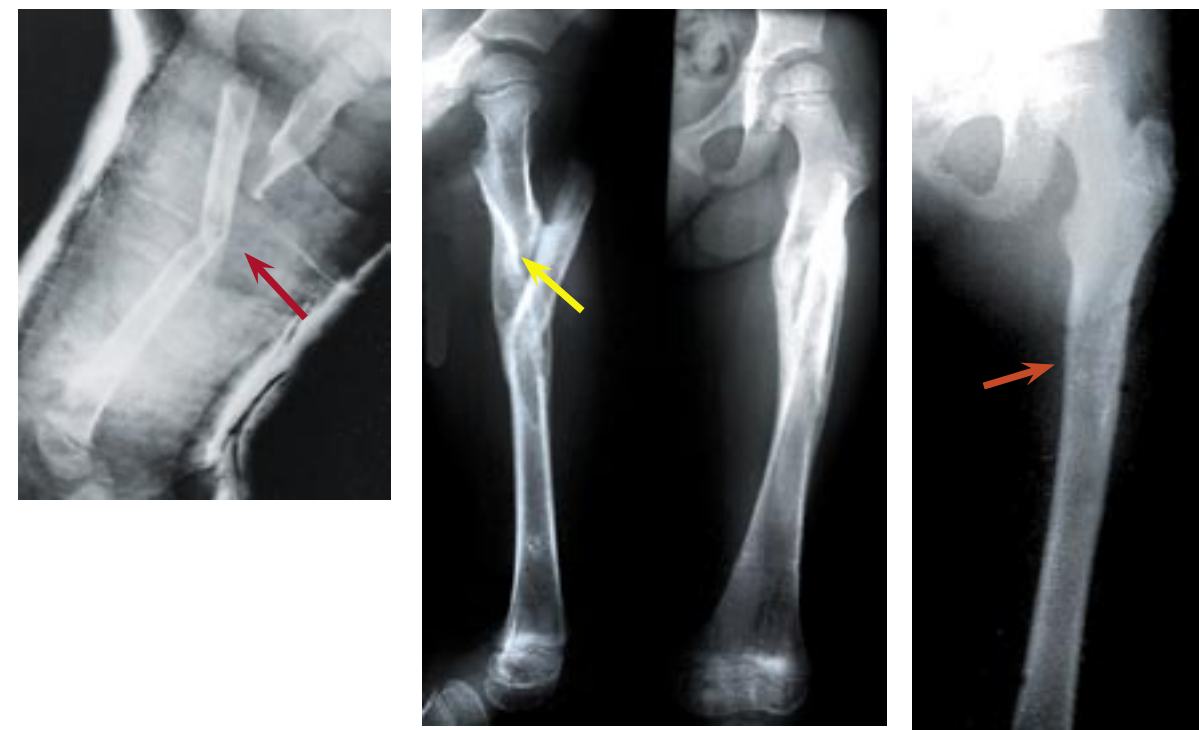
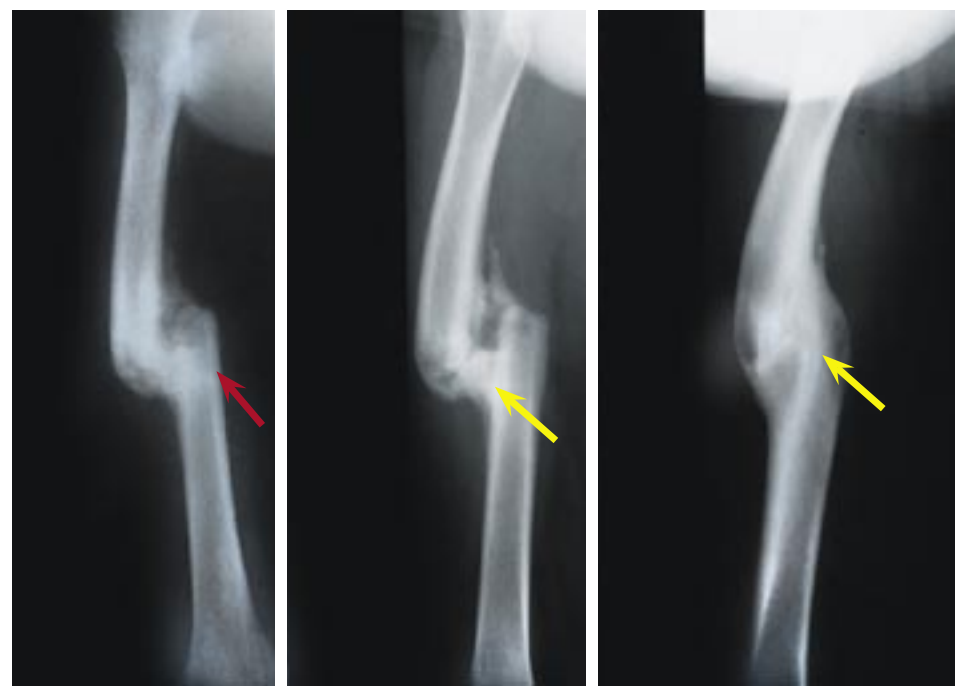


**Remodelling of proximal femoral physeal fracture in an infant**  
 Note the remodelling of the completely displaced femoral head (red arrows) throughout childhood (yellow arrow). Normal appearance is shown at age 15 years (orange arrow).

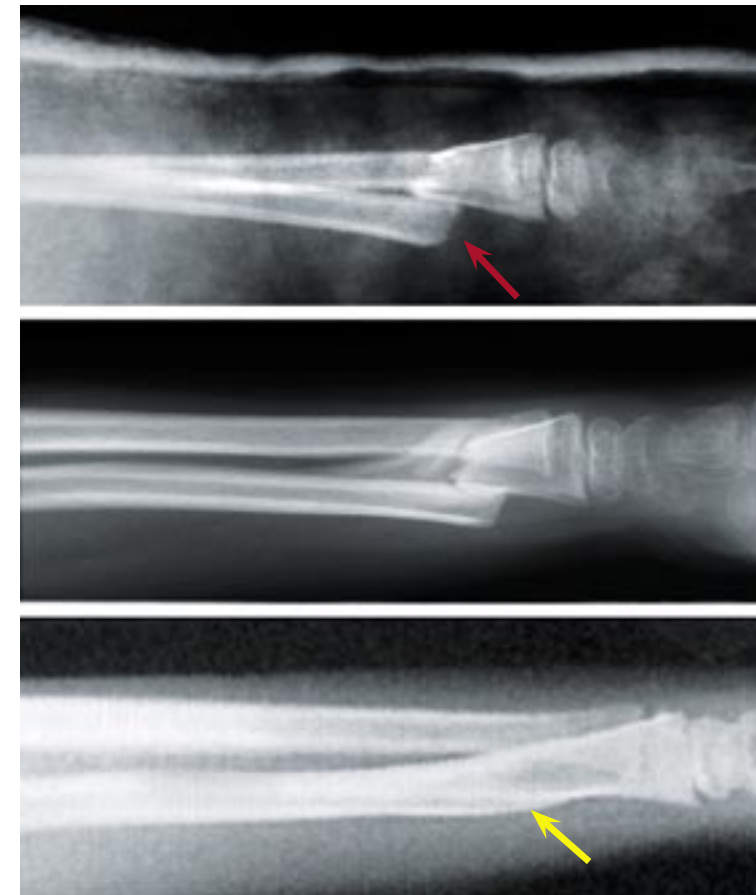


**Remodelling of femoral shaft fracture**  
 This segmental fracture in an 8 year-old girl was managed in traction and in a cast (red arrow). Note the filling in of the periosteal sheath at 6 months (yellow arrow) and restoration of normal femoral shape at age 13 years (orange arrow).

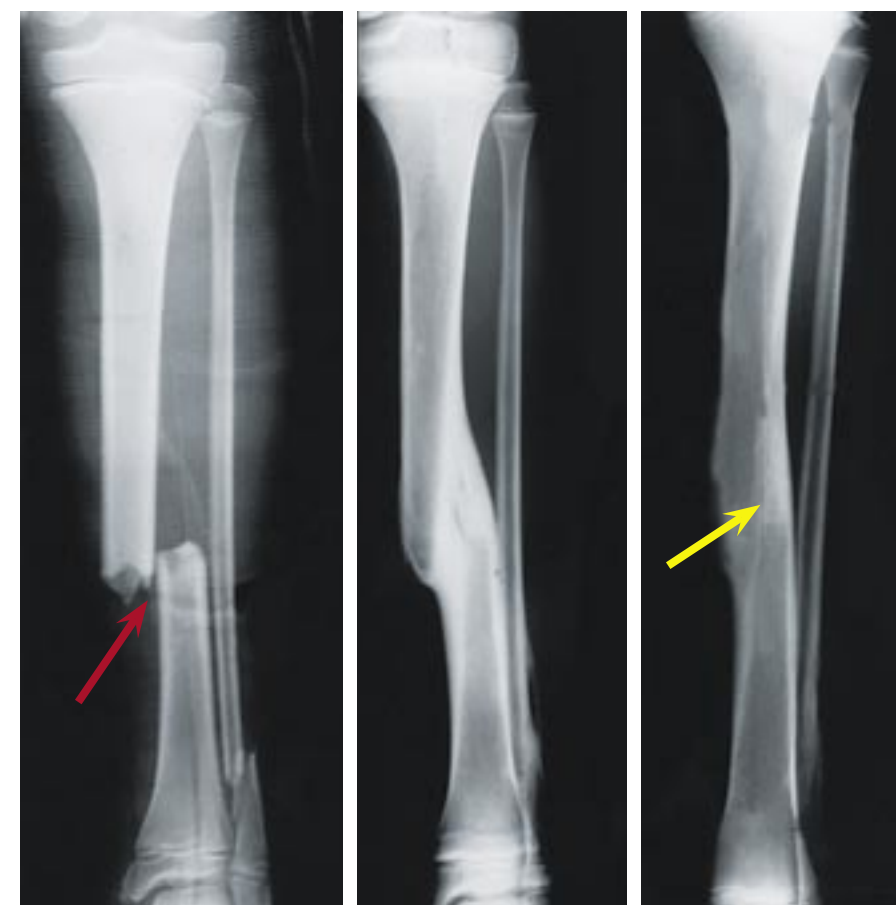


**Limited remodelling in adolescent**  
 This transverse fracture of the mid shaft of the femur (red arrow) in a 15 year-old boy healed but showed limited remodelling (yellow arrow) due to the limited remaining growth over the next 2 years (yellow arrow).

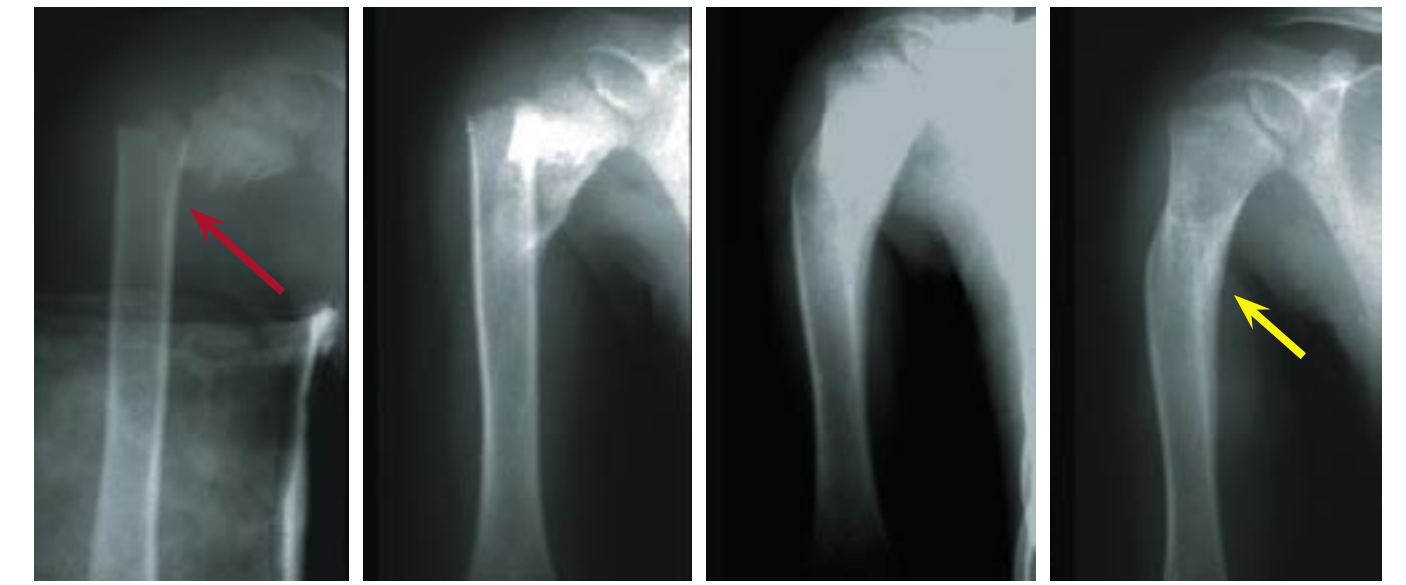
# Remodelling in Children



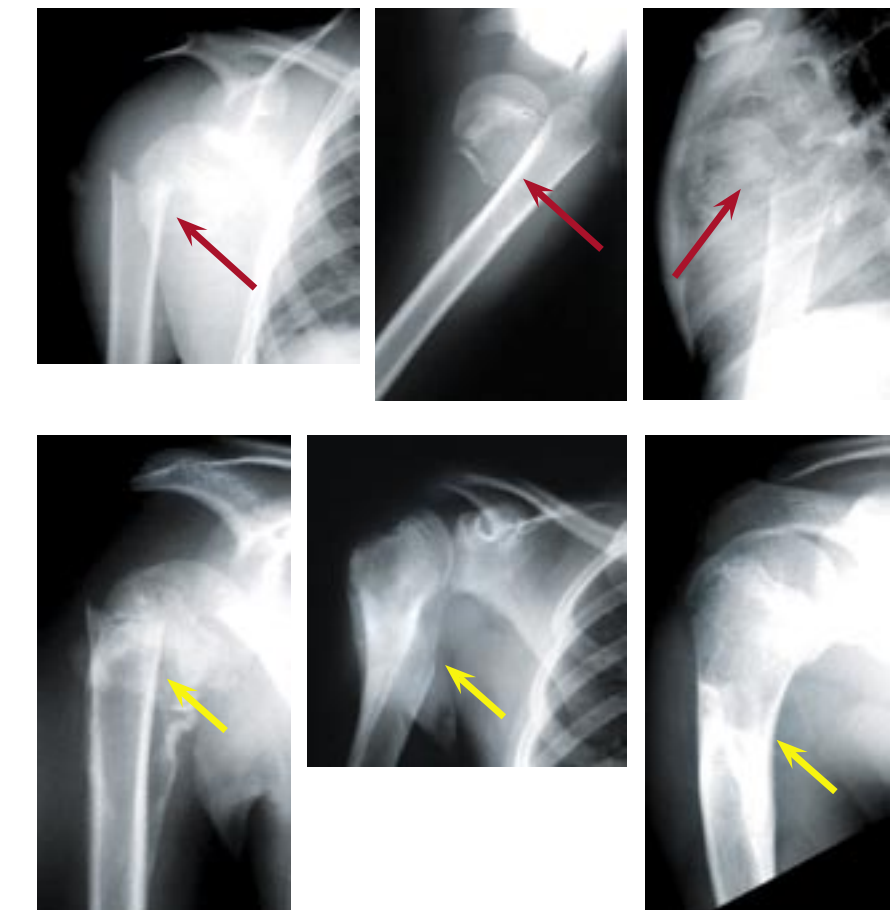
**Remodelling of the forearm**  
 This fracture (red arrow) could not be reduced by manipulation and was left with side-to-side alignment. Remodelling corrects the deformity in 18 months (yellow arrow).



**Remodelling of side-to-side apposition**  
 This 8-year-old child sustained this fracture, which was aligned but not reduced (red arrow). Over a period of 2 years, tibia remodelling resulted in a good outcome (yellow arrow).



**Remodelling of the humerus**  
 This 8 year old boy shows a complete loss of apposition (red arrow). Note the remodelling over the next 2 years (yellow arrow).



**Remodelling of the humerus**  
 This 8-year-old boy shows a complete loss of apposition (red arrow). Note the remodelling over the next 2 years (yellow arrow).

Poster created by L. Staheli, MD  
 Contribution: upper left – Edison Forlin, Curitiba, Brazil  
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