

Fracture Fixation Sequencing in Polyskeletal Trauma: Clinical Experience from a Five-Patient Retrospective Series

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Learning Point of the Article:

In polyskeletal trauma, individualized staged fixation based on physiology, associated injuries, soft-tissue status, and rehabilitation goals provides safer outcomes than rigid fixation algorithms.

Abstract

Aims and Background: Polyskeletal trauma involving multiple long-bone fractures presents major challenges in deciding the sequence and timing of fracture fixation. While early total care may benefit physiologically stable patients, staged management based on damage control orthopedics is often safer in complex trauma. Evidence guiding fracture sequencing remains limited. This study reviews five patients managed using individualized staged fixation strategies.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective case series was conducted at a tertiary trauma center after institutional ethics committee approval (IEC Ref: CSP-MED/26/FEB/126/62; dated February 27, 2026). Five adult patients with fractures involving two or more long bones were included. Data were collected from case records, operative notes, and radiographs. Variables analyzed included injury pattern, associated injuries, temporary stabilization, timing of definitive fixation, fixation sequence, and early outcomes.

Results: All patients initially underwent damage control stabilization using external fixation or splintage where indicated. Definitive fixation was performed in stages after physiological optimization. Pelvic instability, pulmonary injury, cardiac contusion, metabolic comorbidity, soft-tissue compromise, and operative positioning influenced sequencing decisions. All patients achieved fracture stabilization without major early implant-related complications.

Conclusion: Fracture sequencing in polyskeletal trauma should be individualized rather than protocol-driven. A staged approach guided by damage control orthopedic principles allows safe definitive fixation while minimizing systemic stress.

Keywords: Polyskeletal trauma, damage control orthopedics, multiple fractures, fracture fixation, case series.

Introduction

Polyskeletal trauma describes injuries in which fractures occur in more than one long bone, usually after high-energy events, such as road traffic accidents or falls from height [1]. These injuries are frequently accompanied by additional systemic trauma, including thoracic injuries, abdominal trauma, traumatic brain injury, or circulatory instability, which makes treatment planning

more complex. Trauma remains one of the major causes of mortality in the younger population, and skeletal injuries contribute substantially to long-term disability among survivors [1,2,3].

Previous epidemiological studies have shown that fractures of the femur and tibia represent a significant proportion of extremity injuries in polytrauma patients. When multiple long

Author's Photo Gallery



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Access this article online

Website:
www.jocr.co.in

DOI:
<https://doi.org/10.13107/jocr.2026.v16.i07.7710>

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Submitted: 24/04/2026; Review: 05/05/2026; Accepted: June 2026; Published: July 2026

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.13107/jocr.2026.v16.i07.7710>

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Figure 1-Case 1: Sequential management of polyskeletal trauma demonstrating staged fixation strategy. (a) Pre-operative pelvic radiograph showing pubic symphysis diastasis with left sacroiliac joint disruption. (b) Pre-operative radiograph of the left femur demonstrating a distal third segmental femoral shaft fracture. (c) Pre-operative radiograph of the left hand showing fracture of the second proximal phalanx. (d) Pre-operative radiograph of the left ankle showing a lateral malleolus fracture. (e) Immediate post-initial surgery radiograph showing pelvic external fixation for temporary stabilization. (f) Radiograph following initial damage control orthopedics demonstrating left femur knee-spanning external fixation. (g) Post-operative radiograph after definitive fixation showing pubic symphysis plating. (h) Post-operative radiograph showing open reduction and internal fixation of the left lateral malleolus with plate osteosynthesis. (i) Final radiograph demonstrating definitive fixation of the left femoral shaft using an intramedullary interlocking nail. The sequence highlights prioritization of pelvic stabilization and soft-tissue management before definitive long-bone fixation.

bones are fractured, the overall inflammatory response is greater, increasing the likelihood of complications, such as pulmonary dysfunction, delayed fracture healing, and systemic inflammatory response syndrome [4,5,6].

Historically, the concept of early total care promoted immediate definitive fixation of major fractures to facilitate mobilization and reduce complications. However, further research demonstrated that extensive early surgery may aggravate physiological stress in severely injured patients. This led to the development of the Damage Control Orthopedics (DCO) approach, where temporary stabilization is performed initially, and definitive procedures are delayed until the patient's physiological condition improves [7,8,9,10].

In patients with multiple skeletal injuries, the surgeon must also decide the order in which fractures should be fixed, which can depend on factors, such as hemodynamic stability, associated injuries, soft-tissue damage, and surgical positioning requirements. Because clear guidelines for fracture sequencing

remain limited, decision-making often relies on clinical judgment and experience.

This report presents five cases of polyskeletal trauma managed with staged fixation, highlighting practical considerations that influenced the sequence and timing of definitive fracture stabilization.

Materials and Methods

This retrospective case series was conducted at a tertiary trauma center after approval from the institutional ethics committee



Figure 2-Case 2: Staged fixation in bilateral femoral fractures with ipsilateral prioritization in the presence of metabolic comorbidity. (a) Post-operative radiograph showing definitive fixation of the right femur using a long proximal femur nail. (b) Radiograph demonstrating alignment and fixation of the right femur following intramedullary stabilization. (c) Post-operative radiograph showing plate osteosynthesis of the comminuted right proximal tibial fracture. (d) Radiograph following initial damage control orthopedics demonstrating left femoral shaft fracture stabilized with external fixation. (e and f) Post-operative radiograph demonstrating definitive fixation of the left femoral shaft using an intramedullary interlocking nail. (g) Final radiograph showing bilateral femoral fixation following staged surgical management. The sequence highlights prioritization of ipsilateral fracture fixation to facilitate early weight bearing, with delayed definitive fixation of the contralateral limb due to metabolic comorbidity and infection risk.



Figure 3-Case 3: Staged fixation in polyskeletal trauma demonstrating positioning-based sequencing for acetabular surgery. (a) Pre-operative pelvic radiograph showing right acetabular posterior column fracture. (b) Pre-operative radiograph of the right femur demonstrating a subtrochanteric fracture. (c) Pre-operative radiograph of the left leg showing a distal third both-bone fracture. (d) Pre-operative radiograph of the right knee showing a comminuted patella fracture. (e) Radiograph following initial damage control orthopedics demonstrating right femur external fixation. (f) Radiograph showing left lower limb stabilized with ankle-spanning external fixation. (g) Post-operative radiograph showing intramedullary interlocking nailing of the left tibia. (h) Post-operative pelvic radiograph demonstrating open reduction and internal fixation of the right acetabular posterior column. (i) Final radiograph showing definitive fixation of the right femur using an intramedullary interlocking nail. The sequence highlights prioritization of contralateral long-bone fixation to facilitate patient positioning for acetabular surgery, followed by staged definitive fixation.

(IEC Ref: CSP-MED/26/FEB/126/62; dated February 27, 2026). Adult patients presenting with fractures involving at least two long bones were included. Patients with isolated fractures or incomplete documentation were excluded.

Information was obtained from hospital case records, operative notes, and radiological investigations. Data collected included patient demographics, mechanism of injury, fracture distribution, associated injuries, temporary stabilization techniques, timing of definitive fixation, and early post-operative outcomes.

Initial management in all cases followed the principles of DCO, with temporary stabilization using external fixation or splintage when required. Definitive surgical procedures were carried out in stages after physiological stabilization, taking into account the patient’s condition, associated injuries, and soft-tissue status.

Case Series

Case 1

A 21-year-old male presented following a high-velocity accident with pubic symphysis diastasis and left sacroiliac disruption, an open segmental fracture of the distal femoral shaft, a left lateral malleolus fracture, and a fracture of the proximal phalanx of the second finger. Initial treatment included debridement of the open wound, application of knee-spanning external fixation, pelvic external fixation, and splintage of the ankle. After stabilization of the patient’s general condition, definitive procedures were performed in stages. Pubic symphysis plating and ankle fixation were carried out after three days, followed by intramedullary nailing of the femur 1 week later. The finger

Case	Age/Sex	Injuries	Initial DCO procedure	Definitive fixation sequence	Associated injuries/comorbidities	Reason influencing fixation timing
1	21/M	Pelvic injury, femur fracture, ankle fracture, hand fracture	Pelvic external fixator+femur external fixator	Pelvis→ankle→femur	Perineal hematoma, scrotal cellulitis	Soft-tissue stabilization before definitive fixation
2	59/F	Bilateral femur fractures, proximal tibia fracture	Bilateral external fixation	Tibia+right femur→left femur	Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus	Infection risk and metabolic instability
3	35/M	Tibia fracture, acetabulum fracture, femur fracture	Femur external fixator+ankle-spanning external fixator	Tibia→acetabulum→femur	Patella fracture, nasal bone fracture	Positioning for acetabular fixation
4	25/M	Distal femur fracture, tibia fracture, pelvic injury, clavicle fracture	Knee-spanning external fixator	Distal femur+pelvis→tibia+clavicle→distal radius	Rib fractures, cardiac contusion	Chest injury and cardiac monitoring
5	24/F	Distal femur fracture, hand fractures	Knee-spanning external fixator	Distal femur plating	Pneumothorax, aspiration pneumonitis	Pulmonary stabilization before surgery
DCO: Damage control orthopedics						





Figure 4-Case 4: Staged fixation in severe polyskeletal trauma with prioritization based on systemic stability and associated injuries. (a) Post-operative radiograph showing open reduction and internal fixation of the right distal femur with plate osteosynthesis. (b) Post-operative pelvic radiograph demonstrating pubic symphysis plating for pelvic stabilization. (c) Radiograph showing definitive fixation of the right tibial shaft using an intramedullary interlocking nail. (d) Post-operative radiograph demonstrating plate osteosynthesis of the left midshaft clavicle fracture. (e) Post-operative radiograph showing open reduction and internal fixation of the right distal radius fracture. The sequence highlights prioritization of lower limb and pelvic stabilization, followed by upper limb fixation, with timing influenced by associated thoracic injuries and cardiac contusion.

fracture was treated non-operatively. (Fig. 1)

Case 2

A 59-year-old female with poorly controlled diabetes sustained bilateral femoral shaft fractures along with a comminuted fracture of the right proximal tibia. Initial damage control management involved external fixation of the left femur and knee-spanning external fixation on the right side. Definitive fixation was staged, beginning with plate fixation of the proximal tibia and intramedullary fixation of the ipsilateral femur after ten days. The contralateral femur was treated with intramedullary nailing 2 weeks later. (Fig. 2)

Case 3

A 35-year-old male sustained a distal third fracture of both bones of the left leg, a right subtrochanteric femur fracture, a posterior column acetabular fracture, and a comminuted patella fracture. Temporary stabilization included external fixation of the femur and ankle. One week later, intramedullary nailing of the tibia and open reduction with internal fixation of the acetabulum were performed. Intramedullary fixation of the

femur was completed during the following week. (Fig. 3)

Case 4

A 25-year-old male presented with multiple injuries, including an open comminuted fracture of the distal femur, a tibial shaft fracture, pubic diastasis with sacroiliac disruption, a clavicle fracture, and an intra-articular distal radius fracture. Additional injuries included rib fractures and cardiac contusion. Initial treatment consisted of wound debridement and knee-spanning external fixation. Definitive fixation was performed sequentially: Distal femur plating and pelvic stabilization were performed first, followed by tibial nailing and clavicle fixation, and finally distal radius plating. (Fig. 4)

Case 5

A 24-year-old female sustained an open distal femoral fracture accompanied by fractures of the fourth and fifth metacarpals, pneumothorax, and aspiration pneumonitis. Initial management included wound debridement and temporary external fixation of the femur. After improvement in respiratory status, definitive distal femur plating was performed 4 days later. Skin grafting for the associated soft-tissue injury was carried out



Figure 5-Case 5: Staged fixation in polyskeletal trauma influenced by associated pulmonary injury. (a) Pre-operative radiograph of the left distal femur showing an open comminuted distal femoral fracture. (b) Pre-operative radiograph of the left hand demonstrating fractures of the fourth metacarpal base and fifth metacarpal head. (c) Radiograph following initial damage control orthopedics showing left femur stabilized with knee-spanning external fixation. (d) Post-operative radiograph demonstrating definitive fixation of the left distal femur using plate osteosynthesis. The sequence highlights delayed definitive fixation due to associated pulmonary injury, emphasizing the role of physiological optimization before surgical intervention.

1 week later. (Fig. 5)

Discussion

Treatment of patients with multiple skeletal injuries requires balancing fracture stabilization with the patient's physiological reserve. While immediate complete fixation may suit stable patients, severely injured individuals often benefit from staged management based on DCO concepts [7,8,9,10].

In this series, pelvic instability was prioritized in selected patients to improve mechanical stability and simplify nursing care. Fractures affecting potential weight-bearing limbs were frequently addressed early to support rehabilitation. Chest trauma, cardiac contusion, uncontrolled diabetes, and soft-tissue compromise influenced delayed reconstruction to reduce perioperative risk.

Operative logistics also affected sequencing. In one patient, stabilization of the contralateral limb enabled safer positioning for acetabular surgery. Such practical factors are rarely emphasized in protocols but strongly influence real-world decisions.

Prevention of fat embolism syndrome remains an important consideration in patients with multiple long-bone fractures. Early temporary stabilization using external fixation or splintage helps reduce ongoing marrow embolization and systemic inflammatory response. Adequate resuscitation, maintenance of oxygenation, correction of acidosis, and avoidance of prolonged surgical procedures in physiologically unstable patients are essential to minimize pulmonary and systemic complications. Recent literature recommends conversion to definitive fixation only after clinical and physiological optimization, including hemodynamic stability and improvement of associated thoracic or systemic injuries. In the present series, staged fixation following temporary stabilization allowed safer definitive reconstruction without major early implant-related complications [9,10].

These cases demonstrate that fracture sequencing should remain individualized rather than protocol-driven. Repeated physiological assessment, multidisciplinary care, and staged operative planning remain central to successful outcomes.

Strengths and limitations

The major strength of this study is the presentation of real-world fracture sequencing strategies in patients with complex polyskeletal trauma managed using individualized staged fixation principles. The series highlights practical clinical decision-making based on patient physiology, associated injuries, soft-tissue conditions, rehabilitation goals, and operative considerations. Inclusion of varied injury patterns also demonstrates the adaptability of staged fixation strategies within the same damage control framework.

However, this study has several limitations. The sample size was small and retrospective in nature, limiting generalizability. Functional outcomes and long-term follow-up were not uniformly available for all patients. In addition, heterogeneity of fracture patterns and associated injuries prevented direct comparison between cases. Larger prospective studies are required to establish standardized recommendations regarding optimal fracture fixation sequencing in polyskeletal trauma.

Overall, these cases demonstrate that fracture sequencing should be individualized and guided by the patient's clinical status rather than rigid protocols.[10]

Conclusion

Polyskeletal trauma presents significant challenges in determining the sequence and timing of fracture fixation. A staged surgical strategy based on damage control orthopedic principles allows stabilization of major injuries while minimizing physiological stress. Careful evaluation of systemic condition, associated injuries, and operative requirements remains essential in planning fracture fixation in complex trauma patients.

Clinical Message

In patients with multiple skeletal injuries, the order of fracture fixation should be tailored to physiology, associated injuries, and functional goals. Staged fixation often provides safer outcomes than immediate definitive fixation of all fractures.

Declaration of patient consent: The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent forms. In the form, the patient has given the consent for his/ her images and other clinical information to be reported in the journal. The patient understands that his/ her names and initials will not be published and due efforts will be made to conceal their identity, but anonymity cannot be guaranteed.

Conflict of interest: Nil **Source of support:** None

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Conflict of Interest: Nil

Source of Support: Nil

Consent: The authors confirm that informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this article

How to Cite this Article

Charan SD, Srinivasan SS, Sameer M. Fracture Fixation Sequencing in Polyskeletal Trauma: Clinical Experience from a Five-Patient Retrospective Series. *Journal of Orthopaedic Case Reports* 2026 July;16(07):426-431.

