為恭醫療財團法人
為恭紀念醫院
WEI GONG MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

申請繼續教育積分之課程表

主辦單位	為恭醫療財團法人為恭紀念醫院
聯絡人及電話	醫品部教研組 江芯瑜/037-676811 分機 85050
課程日期	民國 115 年 03 月 20 日(星期五)
課程時間	08:00-09:00
課程地點	為恭醫療財團法人為恭紀念醫院信義大樓 16F 第一教室 (苗栗縣頭份市信義路 128 號)
參與對象	全院主治醫師、住院醫師、專科護理師、臨床護理師、有興趣之同仁及有興趣之院外醫事人員
主講人	林弘一 醫師
主講題目(英文)	Radiological Evaluation of Traumatic Femoral Fractures
課程摘要 Abstract (200~300 字左右)	Traumatic femoral fractures are common injuries encountered in both high-energy trauma and low-energy mechanisms in elderly patients, and accurate radiological assessment is essential for prompt diagnosis, classification, and management planning. Radiological studies play a pivotal role in the initial evaluation, perioperative decision-making, and postoperative follow-up of patients with traumatic femur fractures. Plain radiography remains the first-line imaging modality and typically includes anteroposterior and lateral views of the entire femur, extending to adjacent joints to assess fracture location, pattern, displacement, angulation, and associated injuries. Computed tomography (CT) provides superior delineation of complex fracture configurations, particularly in comminuted, intra-articular, and proximal femoral fractures. CT imaging facilitates accurate fracture classification, evaluation of fracture extension, and detection of occult fractures that may not be apparent on plain radiographs. In polytrauma patients, whole-body CT has become an integral component of trauma assessment, allowing simultaneous evaluation of femoral fractures and associated thoracoabdominal or pelvic injuries. Three-dimensional CT reconstructions further assist in preoperative planning and surgical strategy selection. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is not routinely used in the acute trauma setting but is valuable for identifying occult femoral fractures, stress fractures, and associated soft-tissue injuries, including muscle,

	ligament, and marrow abnormalities. MRI is particularly useful in patients with persistent pain despite negative radiographs or CT findings. Follow-up radiological studies are essential for monitoring fracture healing, implant position, and potential complications such as nonunion, malunion, implant failure, and infection. Advances in imaging technology continue to enhance diagnostic accuracy and optimize patient outcomes. A systematic and multimodal radiological approach is therefore fundamental in the comprehensive management of traumatic femur fractures.