

ED Splinting Guidelines

Splinting Pearls:

- First layer of webril needs to be circumferential and 3 layers thick.
- Make sure that the webspace between thumb and index finger is well padded for upper extremity splints
- Don't forget the webril over the plaster and prior to the ace wrap: "courtesy wrap"
- Remember to tell families that children are non-weight bearing for any lower extremity splint

Diagnosis	Type of Splint	Special Notes
Distal radius/ulna buckle fractures, non-displaced	Short arm volar splint	
Distal radius greenstick fractures, non-displaced	Long arm double sugartong splint	Forearm at neutral
Radius and ulna shaft fractures, non-displaced and non-angulated	Long arm double sugartong splint	Forearm at neutral
Toddler fractures, non-displaced	Long leg posterior slab splint with knee flexed 30 degrees	Use webril, not bulky cotton. Don't forget to tell family NWB
Ankle fracture, non-displaced	Short leg splint	Use webril, not bulky cotton. Don't forget to tell family NWB
Foot fractures, non-displaced	Short leg splint or hard sole shoe	If splint: Use webril, not bulky cotton. Don't forget to tell family NWB. Sometimes it is hard to find appropriate sized hard sole shoe. This is why we sometimes splint and later cast for foot fractures.