There are 4 steps to repairing a fracture:

1. A hematoma (blood clot) forms from the ruptured blood vessels of the periosteum and bone.
   • Bone cells deprived of nutrition die
   • Tissue becomes swollen, painful and inflamed.
There are 4 steps to repairing a fracture:

2. Capillaries grow into the hematoma.
   - Phagocytes come in and begin to clean up debris.
   - Fibers and cartilage are deposited throughout the clot by fibroblasts forming a cartilage callus.
   - The cartilage callus bulges over the side of the bone in the form of a “splint” to keep the ends together.
There are 4 steps to repairing a fracture:

3. The cartilage callus is converted to woven bone, and is now called a bony callus.
There are 4 steps to repairing a fracture:

4. The woven bone is remodeled to resemble the original bone, with compact on the outside.
   - The bulge is gradually dissolved so very little will remain.