Objectives:
- understand the unique anatomy of the elbow
- identify injury patterns that are best treated with surgery
- understand and avoid the complications arising from non-operative and operative treatment options

Elbow anatomy:
- 3 articulations
- key anatomic structures that correlate with elbow stability
- special consideration for the coronoid
- elbow biomechanics

Physical exam:
- elbow exam includes the wrist and forearm
- compartment assessment
- bipolar or Essex-Lopresti injuries
- how to efficiently assess the peripheral nerves

Imaging:
- role of traction views
- CT scan

Management:
- initial: closed reduction, splinting
- definitive: non-operative vs. operative
- post-operative management: early mobilization, therapy, role of HO prophylaxis

Classifications:
- how does classifying elbow fractures aid management
- distal humerus, radial head, coronoid