# Crepitus

**Crepitus** is grating, crackling or popping sounds and sensations experienced under the <u>skin</u> and <u>joints</u> or a crackling sensation due to the presence of air in the subcutaneous tissue.

Various types of crepitus that can be heard in joint pathologies are:

- Bone crepitus: This can be heard when two fragments of a fracture are moved against each other.
- Joint crepitus: This can be obtained when the affected joint is passively moved with one hand, while the other hand is placed on the joint to feel the crepitus.
- Crepitus of <u>bursitis</u>: This is heard when the fluid in the bursa contains small, loose fibrinous particles.
- Crepitus of tenosynovitis

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#### Causes

The sound can be created when two rough surfaces in an organism's body come into contact—for example, in <u>osteoarthritis</u> or <u>rheumatoid arthritis</u> when the <u>cartilage</u> around joints erodes and the surfaces in the joint grind against one another, or when the two <u>fractured</u> surfaces of the broken <u>bones</u> rub together. Crepitus is a common sign of <u>bone</u> fracture.

Crepitus can easily be created and observed by exerting a small amount of force on a joint, thus 'cracking it'. This is caused by bubbles of <u>nitrogen</u> forming in the <u>synovial fluid</u> bursting. Almost every joint in the body can be 'cracked' in this way, but the joints which require the least amount of effort include the hallux, knuckles and neck joints.

In soft tissues, crepitus can be produced when gas is introduced into an area where it is normally not present.

The term can also be used when describing the sounds produced by <u>lung</u> conditions such as <u>interstitial</u> <u>lung disease</u>—these are also referred to as "<u>rales</u>". Crepitus is often loud enough to be heard by the human ear, although a stethoscope may be needed to detect instances caused by respiratory diseases.

In times of poor surgical practice, post-surgical complications involved <u>anaerobic</u> infection by *Clostridium perfringens* strains, which can cause gas gangrene in tissues, also giving rise to crepitus.

Subcutaneous crepitus (or surgical emphysema) is a crackling sound resulting from <u>subcutaneous</u> emphysema, or air trapped in the subcutaneous tissues.

Crepitus	
Other names	Crepitation
Pronunciation	/ˈkrɛpɪtəs/

# See also

- Cracking joints
- Screamer, a bird whose flesh is filled with crackling gas bubbles

### **Further reading**

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# **External links**

The dictionary definition of <u>crepitus</u> at Wiktionary	Classification ICD-10: R29.898 D
	(https://icd.who.int/b
	rowse10/2019/en#/
	R29.898) ICD9 =
	719.60 (http://www.i
	cd9data.com/getIC
	D9Code.ashx?icd9
	=719.60), 756.0 (htt
	p://www.icd9data.co
	m/getICD9Code.as
	hx?icd9=756.0)

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