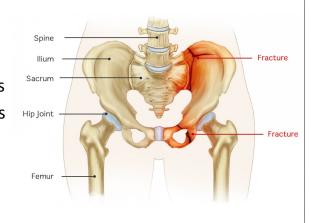
Pelvic Fractures

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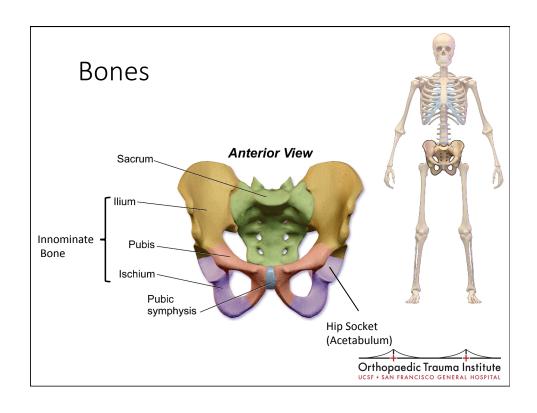


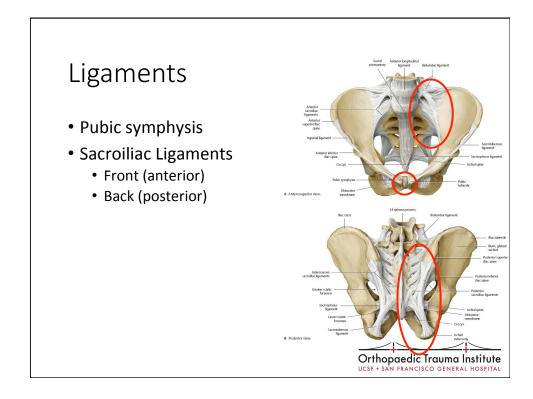
Overview: Pelvic Fractures

- Anatomy
- Types of Injuries
- Injury Mechanisms
- Treatment Options



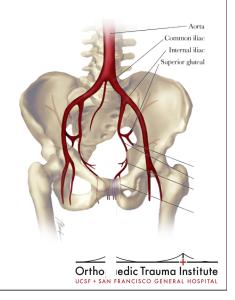






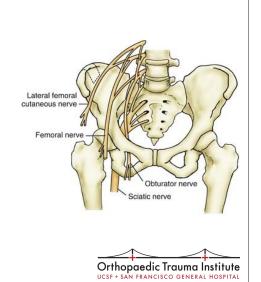
Blood vessels

- Major vessels to:
 - Pelvic contents
 - Lower extremities
- Disruption leads to:
 - Major bleeding
 - Loss of blood flow to limb



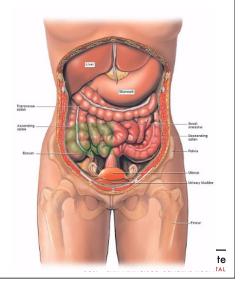
Nerves

- Nerves emerge from lower lumbar spine and sacrum
- Two largest nerves are the sciatic and femoral nerves
- Injury can cause loss of limb function or loss of bowel and bladder function



Pelvic Contents

- Bladder
- Uterus
- Lower part of GI tract



Pelvic anatomy: Summary

- There is complex anatomy surrounding the pelvis!
- Fractures of the bone can be associated with other major injuries
 - Major ligament instabilities
 - Vascular injuries
 - Nerve injuries
 - Bowel and bladder injuries
- Surgical exposure is a challenge!



Common injury patterns

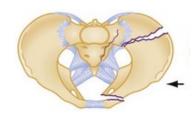
- Pelvic Ring Injuries
 - A break in two parts of the ring (front and back)
 - Relationship between spine and hip becomes unstable, but hip joint is NOT involved
- Acetabular Fractures
 - Fractures involving the hip socket



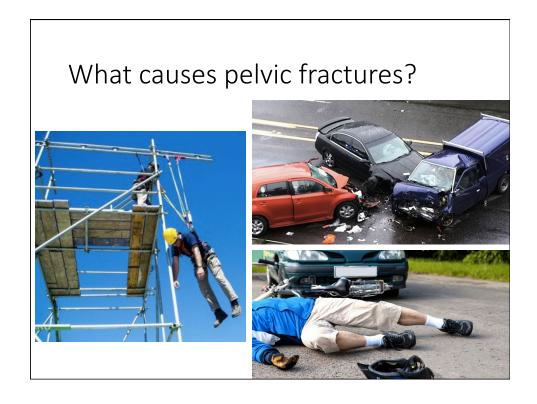


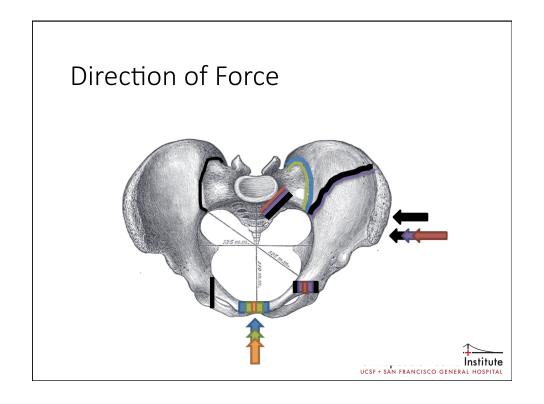
Elements of a Pelvic Ring Injury

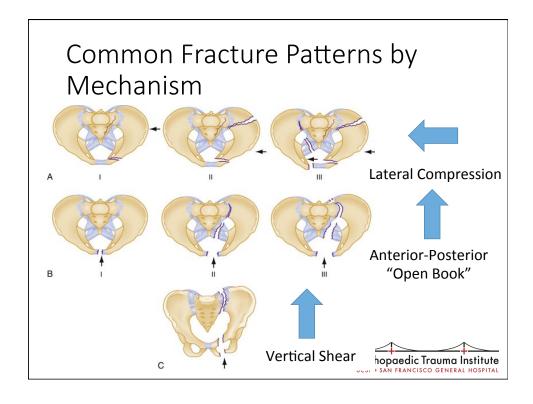
- Breaks in two places
 - Fracture
 - Ligament Tear
- Front (Anterior)
 - Pubic symphsis injury
 - Ramus fracture
- Back (Posterior)
 - Sacral or Iliac Fracture
 - Sacroiliac Ligament injury











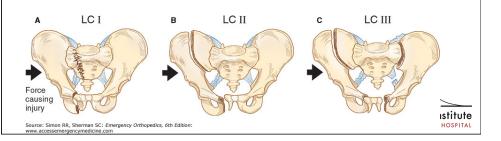
What happens as bones age?

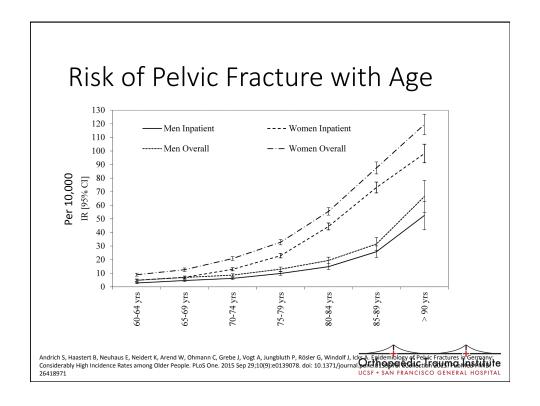
• Bad injuries can happen with less force



Pelvic Ring Injuries from Falls

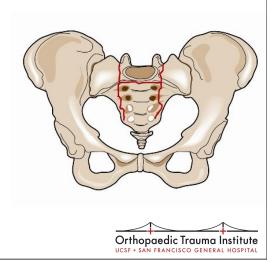
- Increasing lateral compression force leads to a spectrum of energy
- Energy + (Poor) Bone Quality = Fracture Severity





Sacral Insufficiency Fractures

- Cracks develop in the back of the pelvis due to poor bone quality
- Can cause severe lower back pain
- Increasing incidence with age
- Treatment is conservative: Rest, early mobilization, physical therapy



Treatment: Pelvic Ring

- Many are treated without surgery!
- Nearly all lateral compression injuries are managed with early mobilization
- If both front and back of ring are unstable, then surgery is needed



Treatment: Acetabular Fractures

- If displacement, surgery often necessary
- As little as 2mm of mismatch between pieces can cause arthritis
- Exposures are large, high risk





Pelvic Ring Injuries: The good news

- Bony injury more straightforward to fix
- Can often be done without large incisions
- The bone usually heals and doesn't cause longterm problems



Pelvic ring injuries: The bad news

- Commonly associated with other major injuries
 - Head injury
 - · Abdominal injury
- · High risk of major bleeding
- High risk of injury nearby structures
 - Bladder
 - Major nerves
 - Foot drop
 - · Bowel or bladder incontinence





Acetabular fractures

Good:

- Lower risk of bleeding from fracture
- Less risk of damage to surrounding structures

Bad:

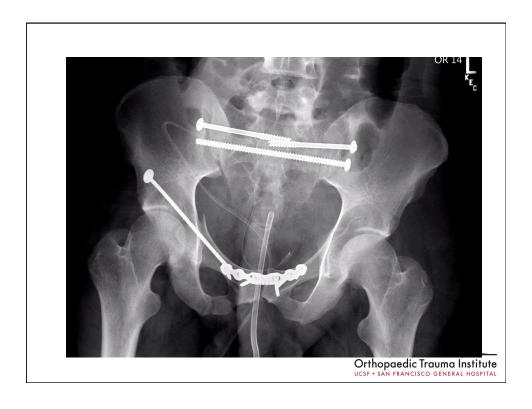
- Complex injury to treat
- Requires large incisions
- High risk of arthritis longterm





Example 1: 61yo man motorcycle crash



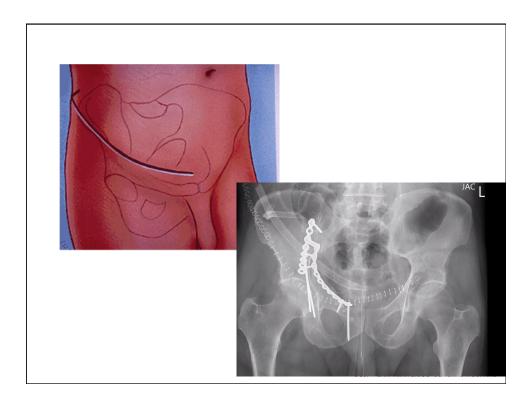


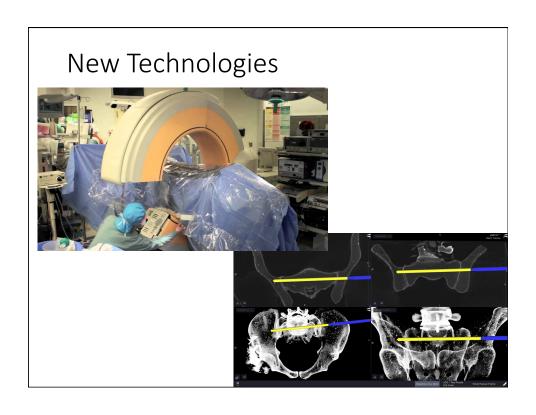
Example 2: 71-year-old man fall from ladder

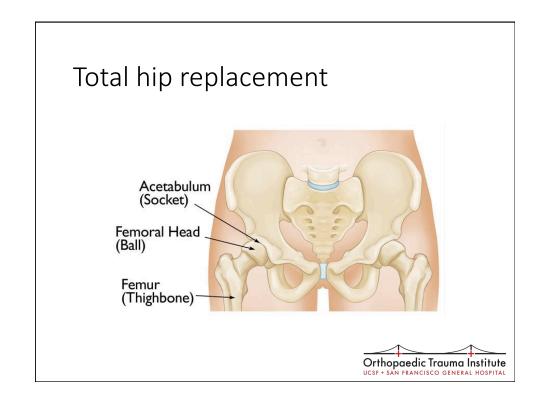












Fix and replace?



Orthopaedic Trauma Institute
UCSF + SAN FRANCISCO GENERAL HOSPITAL

Conclusion

- Complex anatomy surrounds the pelvis
 - → Complex multi-system injuries
 - →Complex surgeries to reconstruct
- Pelvic fractures increase with age due to poor bone quality
- Pelvic ring injuries wide spectrum
 - Stable → Nonop (Most)
 - Unstable → Surgery
- Acetabular fractures affect the hip joint
 - More complex to treat
 - High risk of arthritis long-term

