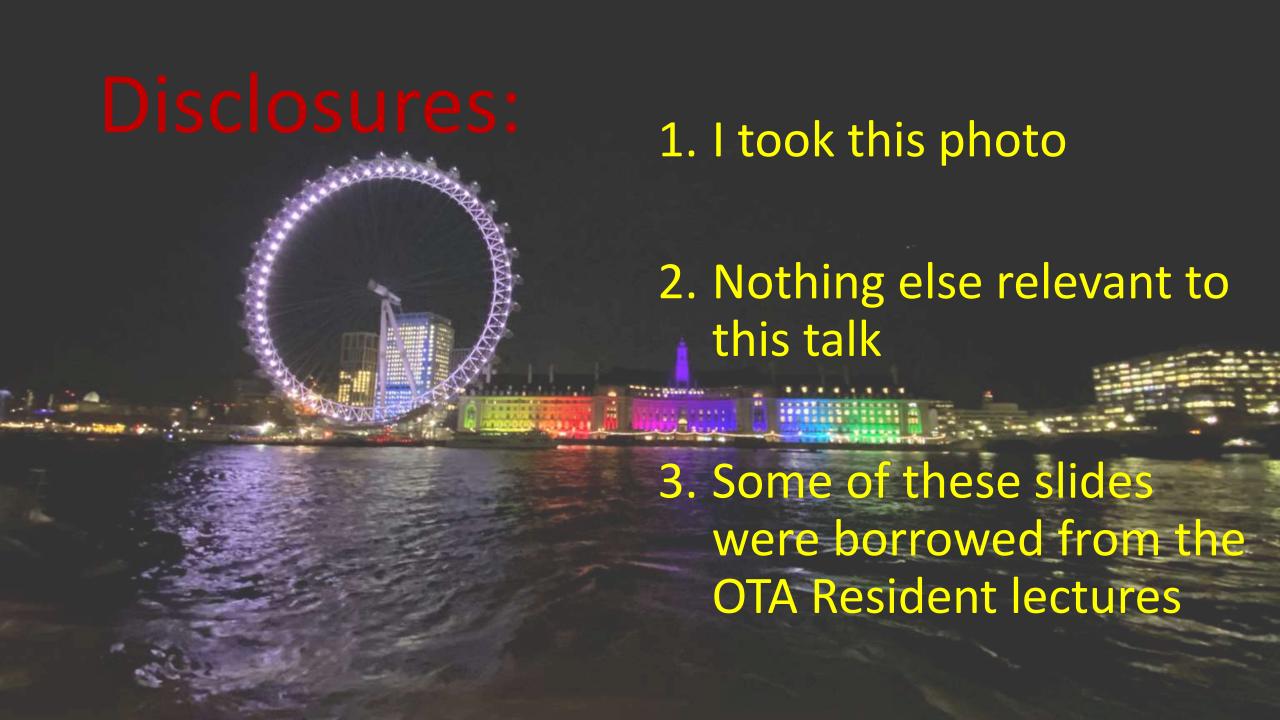
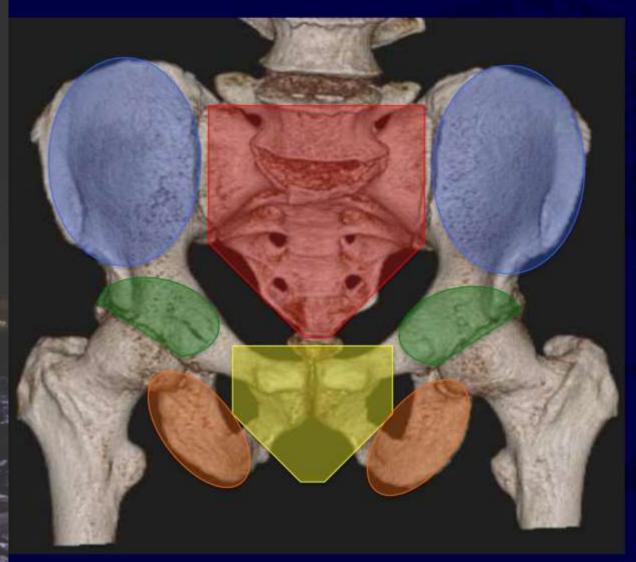


Pelvic Ring Fractures: Stable vs Unstable

- Objectives:
 - Review of Pelvic Anatomy
 - Identify contact and radiographic keys to pelvic stability
 - Initial management of pelvic ring injuries
 - When do we <u>need</u> to ask for help
 - Q&A

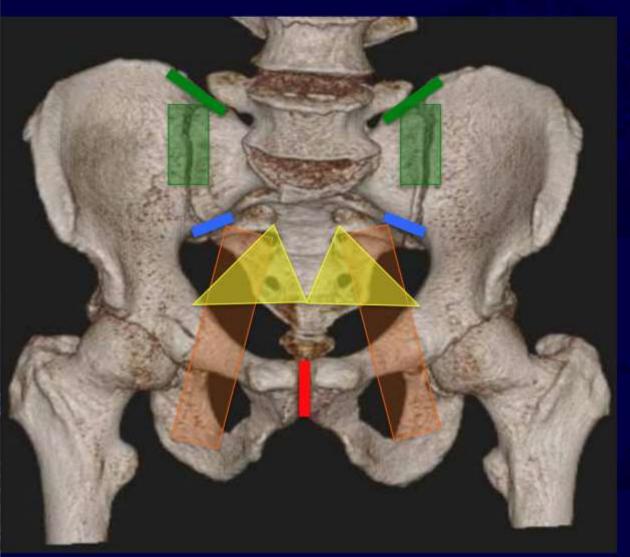


Osteology



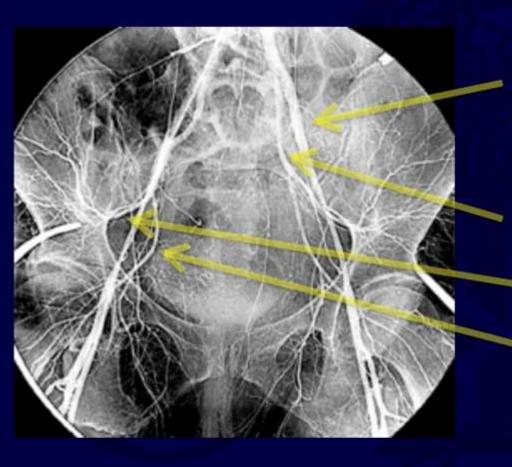
- Sacrum
- Iliac WIng
- Acetabulum
- Pubis
- Ischium

Ligamentous Anatomy



- Pubic Symphysis
- Anterior Sacroiliac Ligaments
- Posterior
 Sacroiliac
 Ligaments
- Sacrospinous Ligaments
- Sacrotuberous Ligaments

Vascular Anatomy



External Iliac System

Internal Iliac System

- PosteriorDivision
- AnteriorDivision

High energy vs Low energy



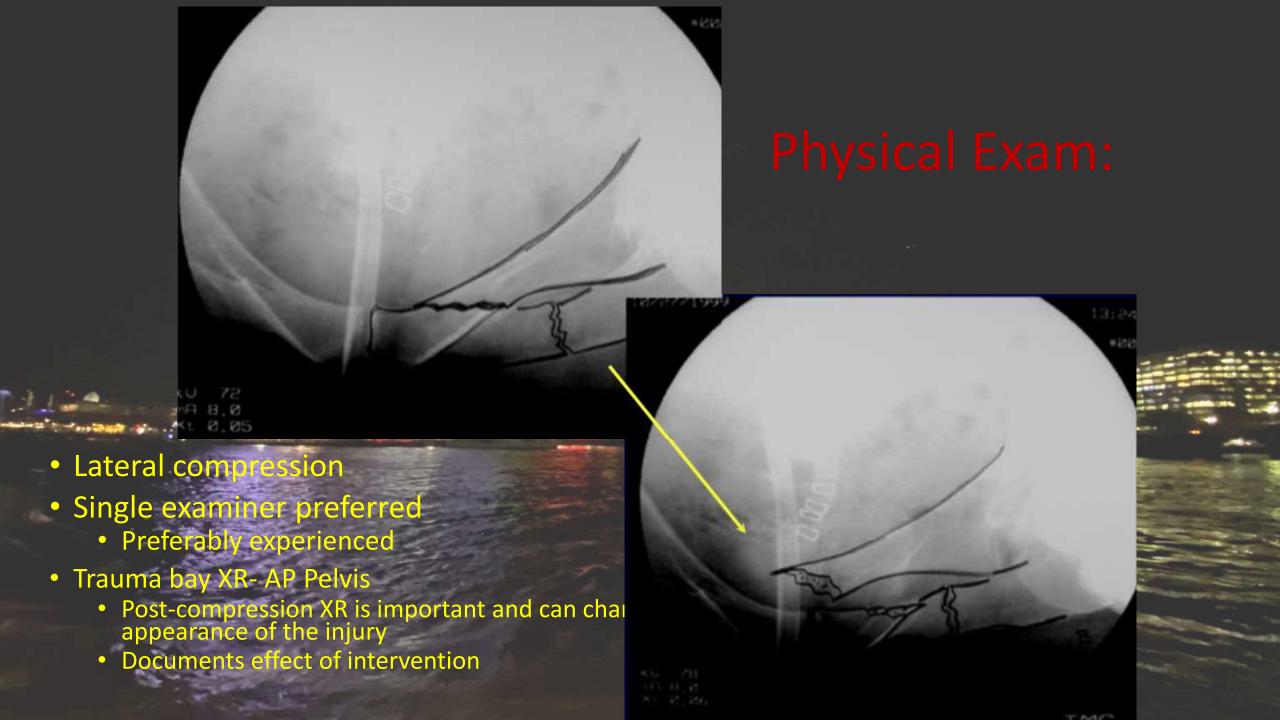


Pelvic Ring Injuries Clinical considerations



- Elevated Morbidity/mortality
 - Comorbid injuries
- Hemorrhage





Pelvic Ring Injuries

- Unstable pelvic ring injury may allow hemorrhage to collect in the true pelvis
 - No constraint to provide tamponade
- Volume traditionally assumed to be akin to a cylinder: $V=4/3\pi r^3$
 - Principal is radius =. Volume ^3
- More accurate as a hemi-elliptical sphere



Primary survey: ABC's

- Airway maintenance with cervical spine protection
- Breathing and ventilation
- Circulation with hemorrhage control
- Disability: Neurologic status
- Exposure/environment control: undress patient but prevent hypothermia

Physical Exam:

- Swelling/ecchymosis
 - Scrotal/labial edema
- Degloving injuries
 - Fluid waves on par pation
- -• Limb shortening
 - Limb rotation
 - Open wounds



Physical Exam- Open Wounds



• Colon, kecturi, pe

Grossly contaminate irrigation and debrid

Repair of lacerations



Stability Defined

- High energy:
 - Radiographic
 - Hemodynamic
 - Biomechanical/Mechanical
 - Skeletal motion eliminated/minimized

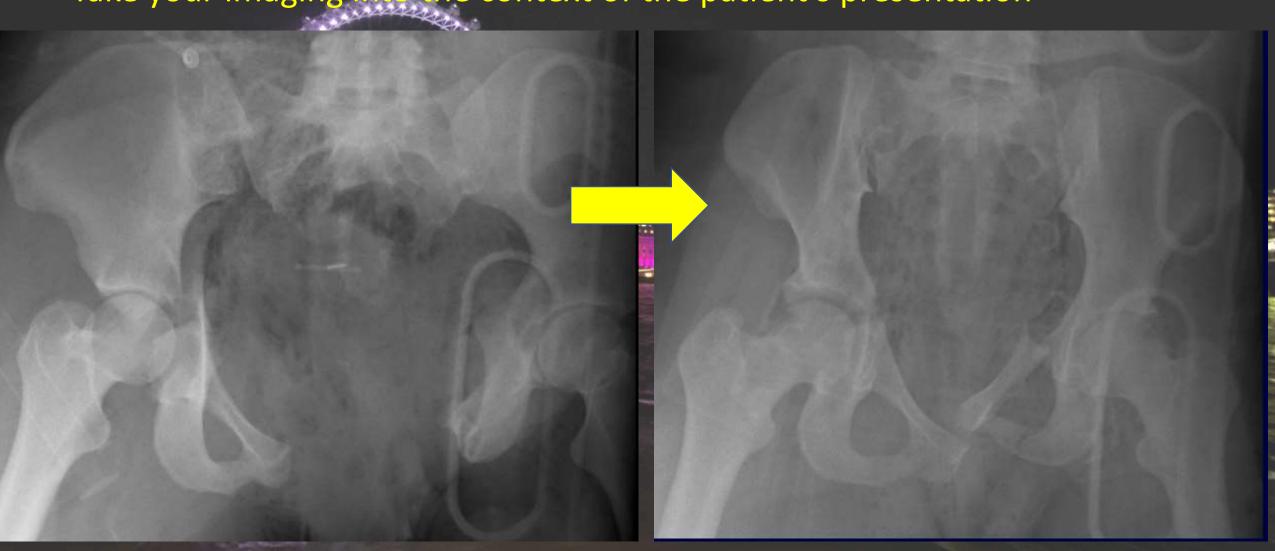
"Able to withstand normal physiologic forces without abnormal deformation"

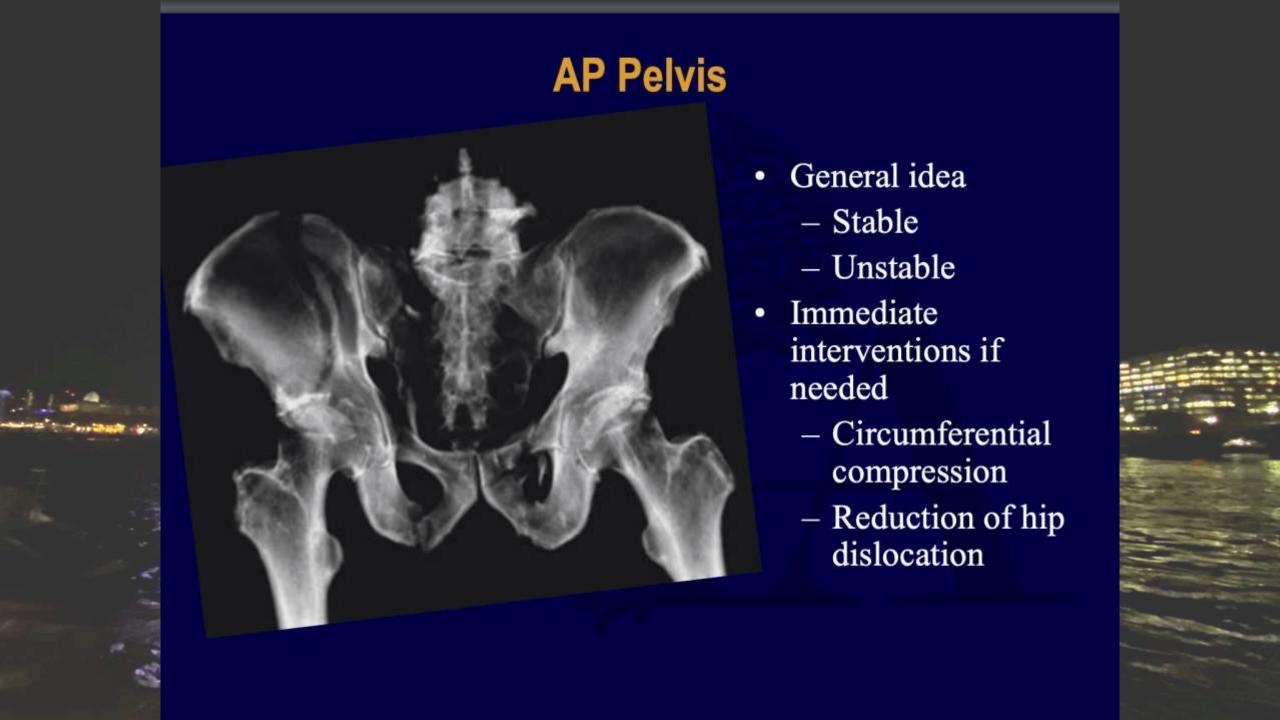
- Low energy:
 - Pain well controlled
 - Able to ambulate/participate in self care



Imaging

• Take your imaging into the context of the patient's presentation

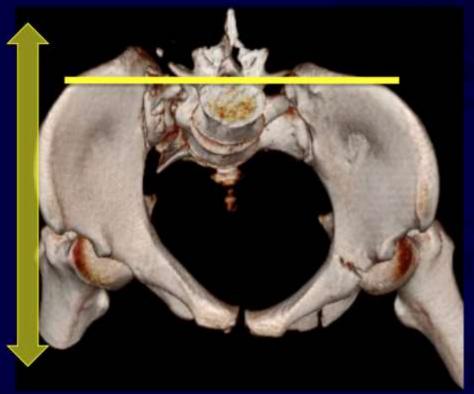


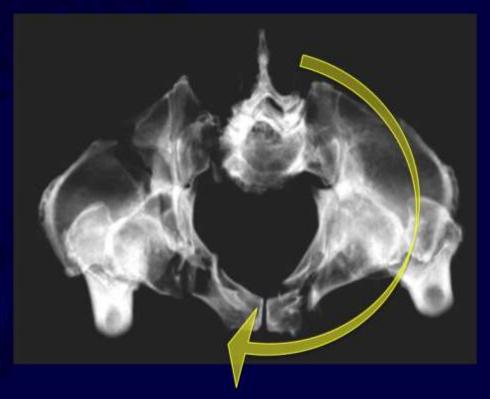


Inlet

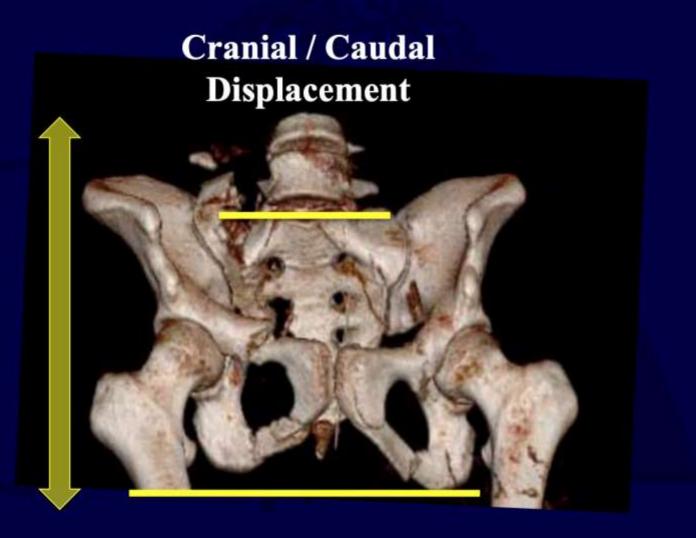
Anterior / Posterior Displacement







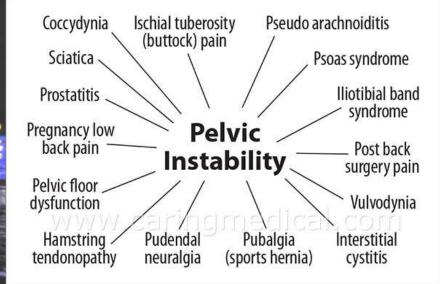
Outlet



Radiographic Instability

- Sacroiliac joint displacement of 5mm in any direction
- Posterior fractive gap (instead of impaction)
- 5th Lumbar transverse process avulsion



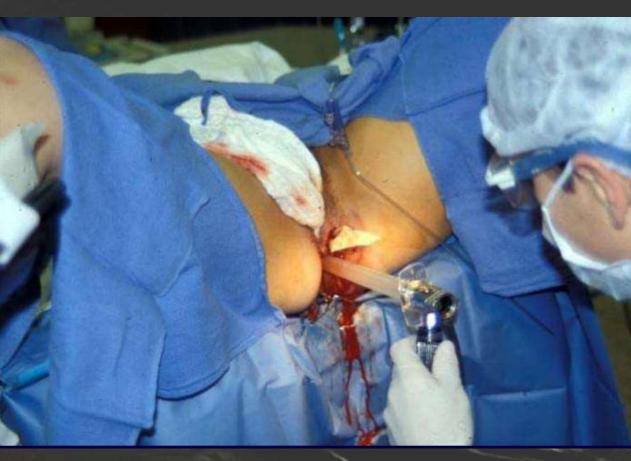


Initial management

- Treat the WHOLE patient!!!!
 - ATLS Protocol
 - Good EMS report
 - Appropriate lines/fluids running
 - Team approach
 - Reverse/Treat correctible problems
 - Shock vs Hemodynamic instability
 - Stop/Address obvious sources of bleeding
 - Open fracture antibiotics, tetanus updated

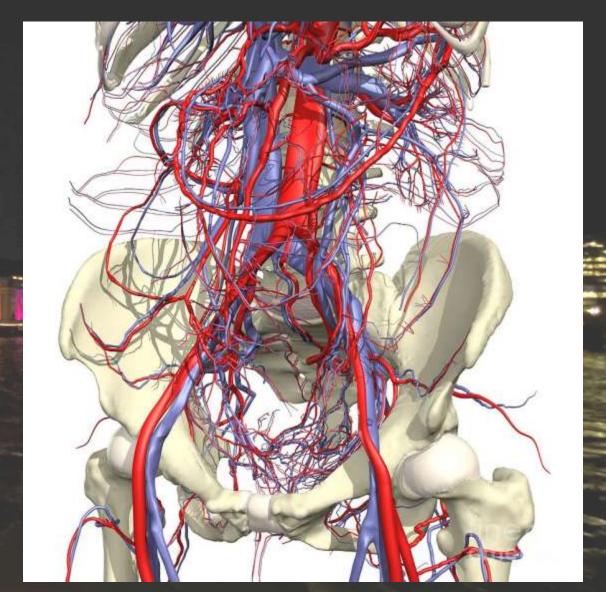
Some wounds can be tricky to find..... Be suspicious and look at the patient



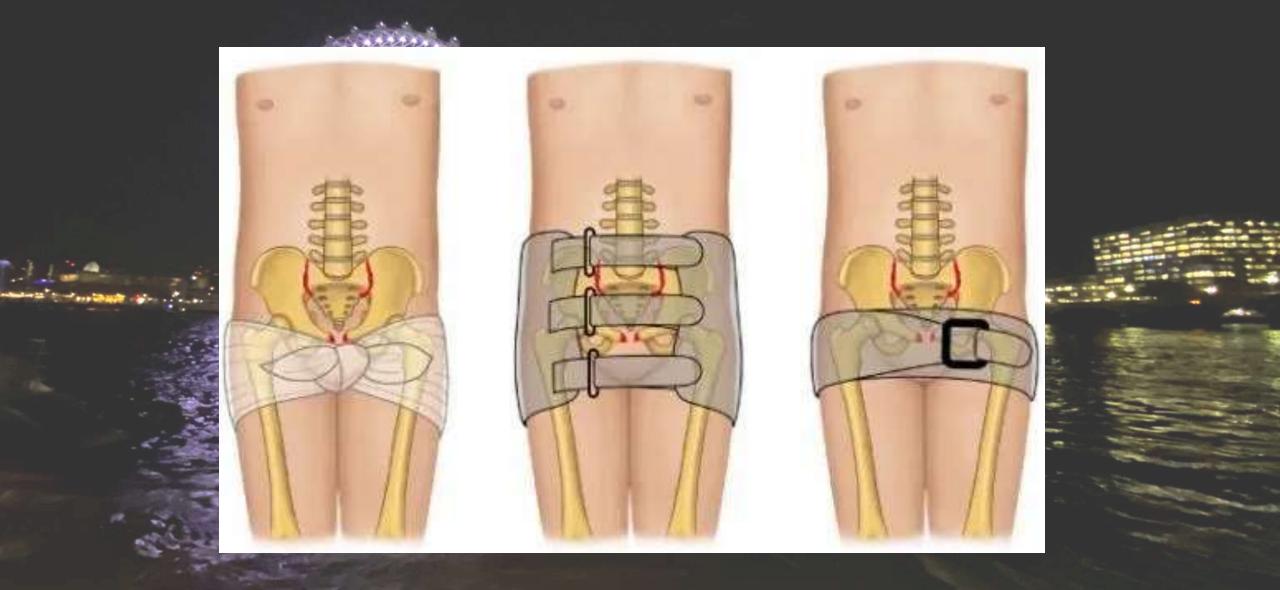


Intra-pelvic Hemorrhage Control

- Containment, close down space
 - Sheets
 - Binder
- External Fixation
- Angiograph
- Laparotomy and pelvic packing



Binder or Sheet



PELVIC BINDERS NO MENDERS







Beware of Urologic Injuries

- 15% incidence
- Blood at meatus or high riding prostate
- Scrotal/labial
 swelling/edema
 - If indicated, check a retrograde urethrogram
 - CONSULT UROLOGY!



Coordination of Care



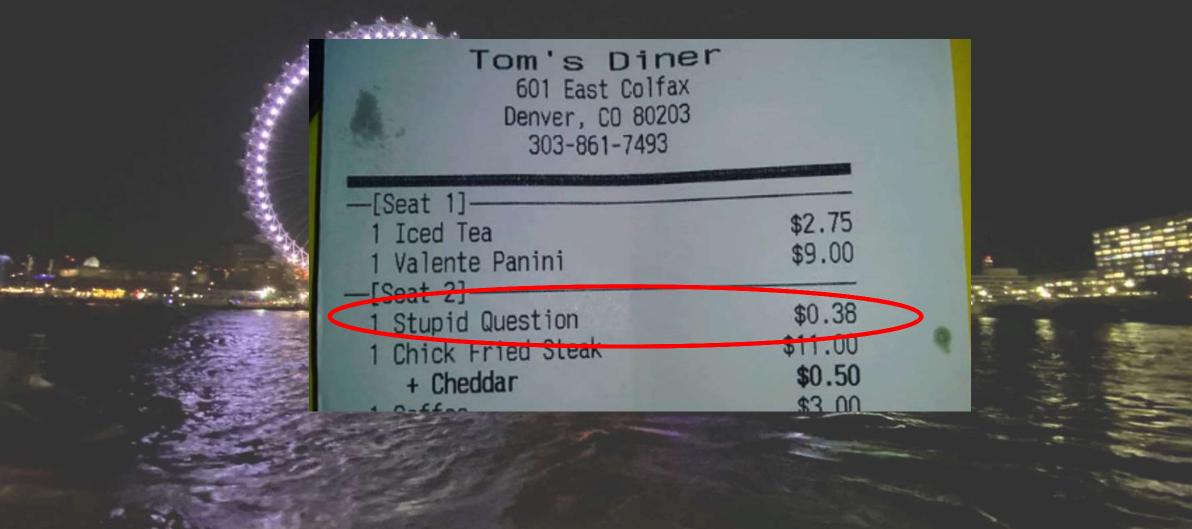
- Led by Trauma Surgeon
 - Depends on other injuries
 - Neurosurgery?
 - General surgery?
 - Urology?
 - OMFS?
 - Vascular?
 - Others?

Considerations for Help... t's OK to transfer if needed

- What resources are available at your institution?
- Potentially life in eatening

- What other injuries are present?
- What interventions can/should occur early?

Questions?



Thank you

