

MODERN APPROACHES IN PELVIC FRACTURES MANAGEMENT

Hrishikesh Sen, Kusturova Anna

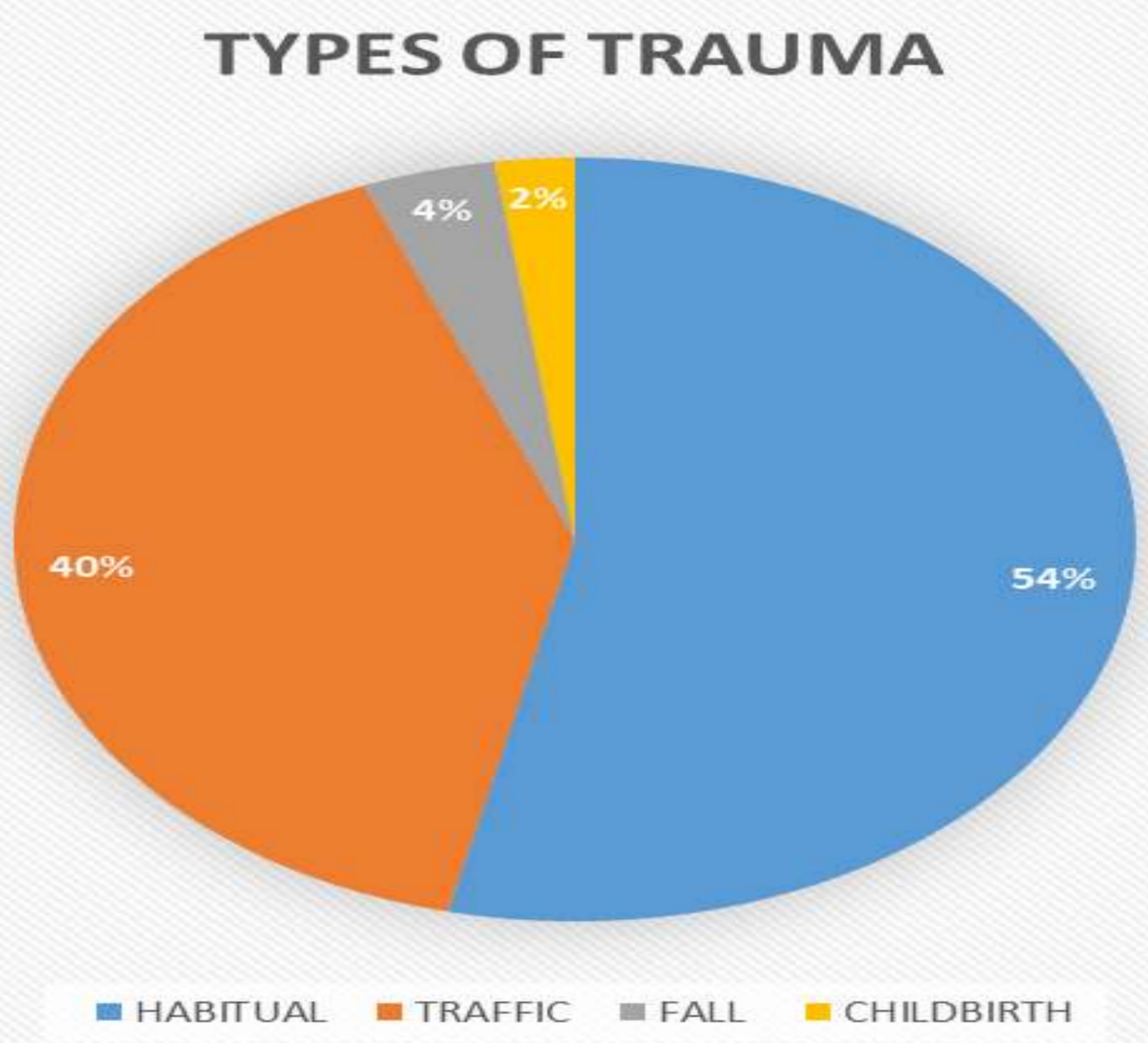
Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology - SMPPhU

Introduction: Occurring in 3-10% of all fractures, pelvic injuries require some complex management techniques in trauma care. They usually occur in young persons due to high-energy trauma and can be fatal and requires a multidisciplinary approach in pelvic trauma management.

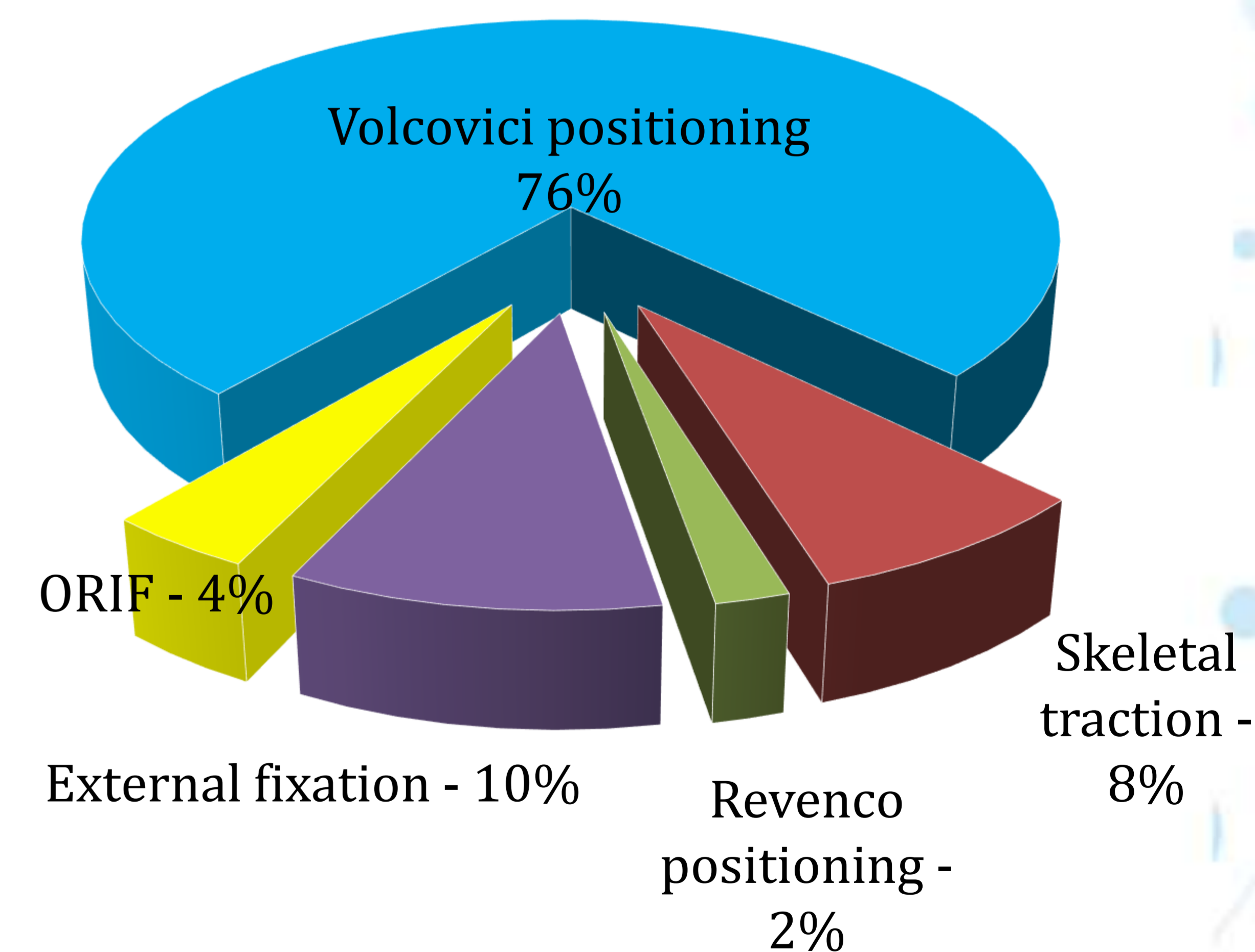
Aim: To study the treatment tactics in different types of pelvic fractures.

Results: In the majority of cases (86,53%) conservative treatment was indicated, surgical treatment was performed in unstable pelvic fractures -7 cases (3%). All the patients completed treatment with good results.

Material and methods: The study included retrospective data analysis of 52 patients with pelvic fractures treated in the Institute of Emergency Medicine. There were 24(46%) men and 28(54%) women. Fracture type: A-40, B-7, C-5. Complex management included physical exam, laboratory tests, X-ray, CT and individual tactics of treatment was applied to each patient.



TREATMENT



Conclusions: Treatment of pelvic fractures should be individual and depends on fracture type, associated injuries, patient age, general condition.



Male patient 55 y.o., traffic road accident. Ds: polytrauma, TBI, multiple wounds of the face, pelvic fracture type C (rupture of the pubic symphysis 4,6 cm, rupture of the left ISJ), fracture of the right forearm bones. Osteosynthesis of the pelvic ring by external device. Treatment outcome -no pain, no discomfort, normal gait.

Complex management of pelvic fractures should allow early functional and anatomical recovery, prevent long-term morbidity and other complications.