Joint Trauma System

Pelvic Fracture Care
Agenda

- Contributors
- Purpose
- Summary
- Key Principles of CPG
- Performance Improvement (PI) Monitoring
- References
- List of Appendices in CPG
Contributors

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Photos are part of the JTS image library unless otherwise noted.
This CPG provides evidence-based guidelines for the management of pelvic fractures.
Summary

- Pelvic fractures are primarily stabilized with external fixation or using sheets/pelvic binders centered over the greater trochanters.

- Pelvic fractures may require surgical intervention to control ongoing hemorrhage.
Key Principles of CPG

- Background
- Evaluation
- Treatment
- PI Monitoring
- References
- Appendices
Pelvic fractures in the combat environment tend to be more complex, more difficult to classify, and more commonly open than in civilian trauma.

- Often associated with other severe injuries.
- Death often a result of acute blood loss and associated injuries.
Pelvic fractures can be a complex challenge as sharp spikes of bone from the fracture can lacerate surrounding soft tissues and cause bleeding.

- Most common sources of bleeding:
  - Fracture surfaces
  - Retroperitoneal venous plexus
  - Gluteal artery

- Damage possible to hollow viscera, L5 nerve root, and lumbar plexus.
Evaluation begins with complete trauma evaluation and assessment of hemodynamic stability.

- Evaluate all possible sources of bleeding.
- A thorough examination of the pelvis and perineum is required as part of this examination.
For all pelvic fractures, initial stabilization is done with whatever means available.

- Options include:
  - Pelvic Binder
  - Sheet/Fabric
  - Pelvic external fixation
  - Bean or sand bags

- If unable to determine pelvic fracture stabilization, stabilize with sheet or binder.

- Taping knees and ankles together can minimize additional rotational movement.

Pelvic binders (all varieties) are correctly placed by centering over the greater trochanter of the femur.
Venous bleeding is most common from blunt pelvic fractures and can be controlled with a pelvic binder.

- 70% of hemorrhage from blunt trauma is venous.
- Generally controllable with maneuvers that reduce pelvic volume and stabilize pelvis.

Less commonly, arterial bleeding is present and often requires procedural interventions including:

- Embolization.
- Pelvic packing.
- Bilateral internal artery ligation.
Treatment

- If requiring procedural intervention, temporary aortic occlusion may help control life-threatening hemorrhage.

- Given the rare availability of endovascular embolization in the deployed setting, pelvic packing is considered the next best option.
  - Performed preferably through suprapubic incision.
  - Avoid intraabdominal approach unless required for other injuries.

- Bilateral internal iliac artery ligation is considered a last resort.
Evaluation and Treatment

Hemodynamically Unstable Patient with Pelvic Fracture

1. Initiate aggressive resuscitation with fluid and blood products
2. Rule out thoracic source of hemorrhage (i.e. ATLS and chest x-ray)
3. Wrap pelvis with sheet or apply pelvic binder

Ultrasound Abdomen

POS

NEG

OPERATING ROOM
- Laparotomy, consider extraperitoneal pelvic packing
- On table angiography if available
- Sheet/Binder, external fixation where/when applicable

Resuscitation for Hemorrhage

Hemodynamically Stable?

NO

YES

OPERATING ROOM
- DPL and/or Exploratory laparotomy
- Consider pelvic packing when appropriate
- External fixation when applicable
- Bilateral iliac artery litigation if hemorrhage continues

ICU (CT if stable and available)

ICU (CT if available)
Plan for pelvic external fixation if applicable

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Intent (Expected Outcomes)

- At forward locations with providers who lack the expertise and resources for accurate placement of external pelvic fixation, pelvic stabilization is performed using sheets or binders centered over the greater trochanters.
- In patients with pelvic fractures who have negative focused assessment with sonography in trauma (FAST) exam but remain unstable despite adequate resuscitation, diagnostic peritoneal lavage (DPL) and/or exploratory laparotomy is performed.

Performance/Adherence Measures

- When expertise and resources were lacking at forward locations, pelvic stabilization was performed using sheets or binders.
- In patients with pelvic fractures who had negative FAST exam but continued hemodynamic instability despite adequate resuscitation, DPL and/or exploratory laparotomy was performed.

Data Source

- Patient Record
- Department of Defense Trauma Registry (DoDTR)
References

References


Appendix A: Pelvic Fracture Clinical Pathway

Appendix B: Additional Information Regarding Off-label Uses in CPGs