









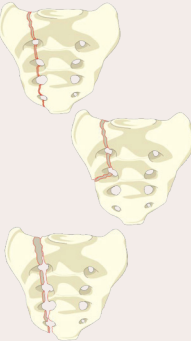
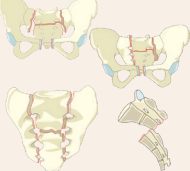


AOSpine Sacral Classification System

Type A. Lower Sacro-coccygeal Fractures	Type B. Posterior Pelvic Injuries	Type C. Spino-Pelvic Injuries
<p>A1. Coccygeal or compression vs ligamentous avulsion fractures</p> 	<p>B1. Central Fracture—involves spinal canal</p> 	<p>C0. Nondisplaced sacral U-type variant</p> 
<p>A2. Non-displaced transverse fractures below the S-1 joint</p> 	<p>B2. Transalar Fracture—does not involve foramina or spinal canal</p> 	<p>C1. Alternative—Sacral U-type variant without posterior pelvic instability</p> 
<p>A3. Displaced transverse fractures below the S-1 joint</p> 	<p>B3. Transforaminal Fracture—involves foramina but not spinal canal</p> 	<p>C2. Bilateral complete Type B injuries without transverse fracture</p> 
		<p>C3. Displaced U-type sacral fracture</p> 

AOSpine Sacral Classification System

Sacral Fractures—Overview

Hierarchical system progressing from least to most unstable

- **Type A. Lower Sacroccocygeal Injuries**
No impact on posterior pelvic or spino-pelvic instability
- **Type B. Posterior Pelvic Injuries**
Primary impact is on posterior pelvic stability
- **Type C. Spino-Pelvic Injuries**
Spino-pelvic instability

Neurology

Type	Neurological
N0	No neurological deficits
N1	Transient neurological injury
N2	Nerve root injury
N3	Cauda Equina Syndrome/Incomplete SCI
N4	Complete SCI
NX	Cannot be examined
+	Continued spinal cord compression

Modifiers

Type	Description
M1	Soft tissue injury
M2	Metabolic bone disease
M3	Anterior pelvic ring injury
M4	Sacroiliac joint injury

Classification nomenclature

Transforaminal fracture (B3) high energy injury associated with soft tissue injury (M1) and anterior pelvic ring (M3)

