

# AOSpine Sacral Classification System

## Sacral Fractures—Overview

Hierarchical system progressing from least to most unstable

- **Type A. Lower Sacrococcygeal 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

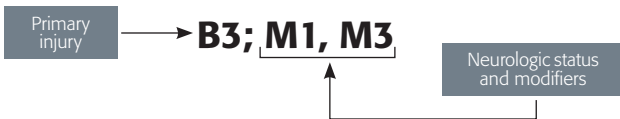
Type	Neurological
Nx	Cannot be examined
NO	No neurological deficits
N1	Transient neurological injury
N2	Nerve root injury
N3	Cauda Equina Syndrome/Incomplete SCI
N4	Complete SCI

## Modifiers

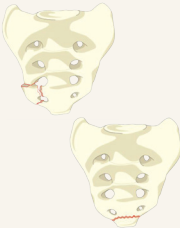

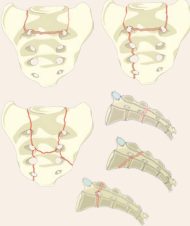

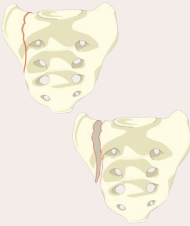

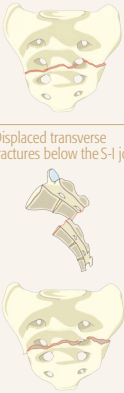
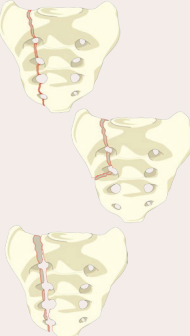

Type	Description
M1	Soft tissue injury
M2	Metabolic bone disease
M3	Anterior pelvic ring injury
M4	Sacroiliac joint injury

## Classification nomenclature

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



# AOSpine Sacral Classification System

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