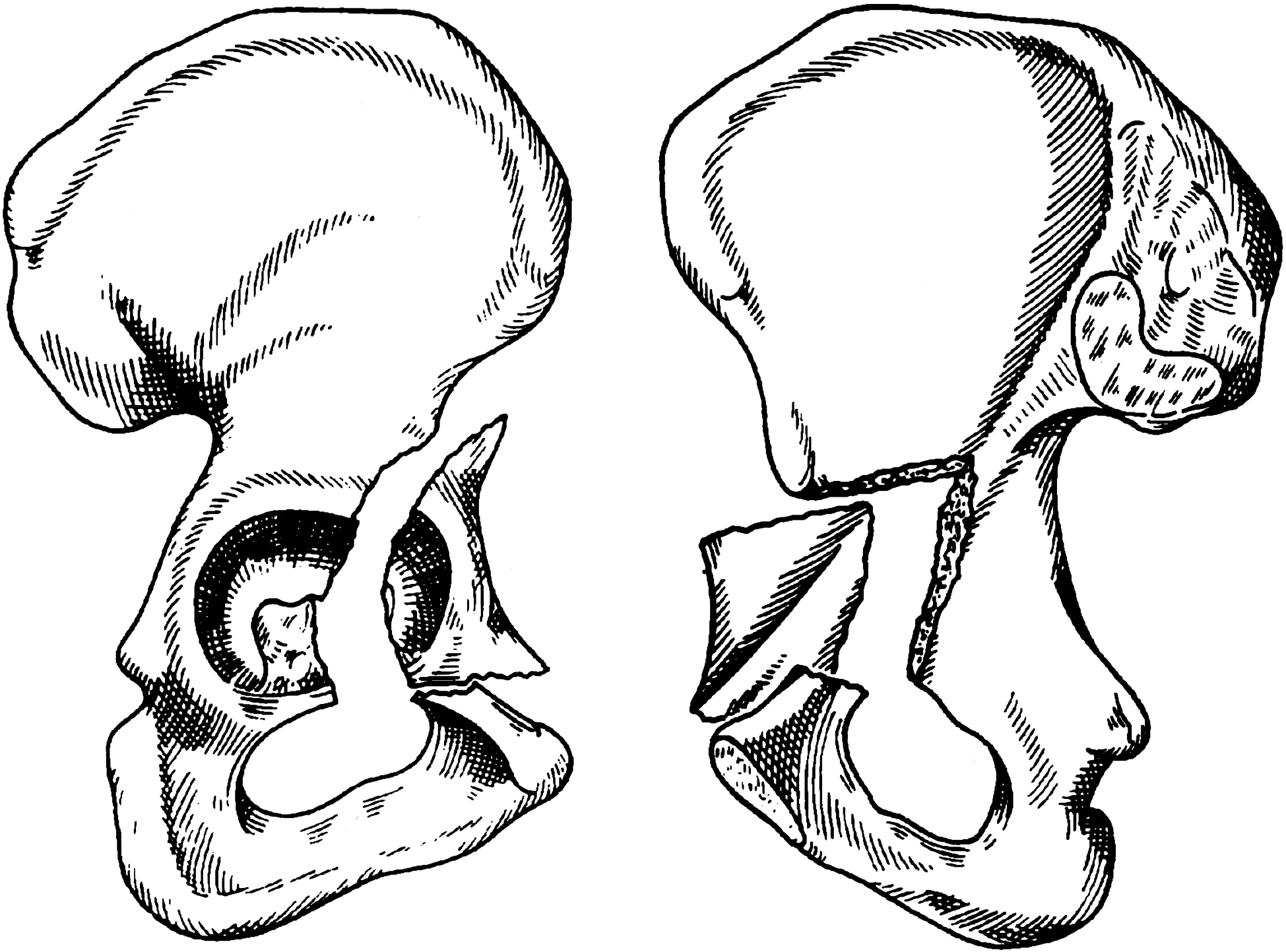

Fig. E-1

An anterior wall fracture results in a separation of the anterior articular surface together with the corresponding segment of the iliopectineal line.

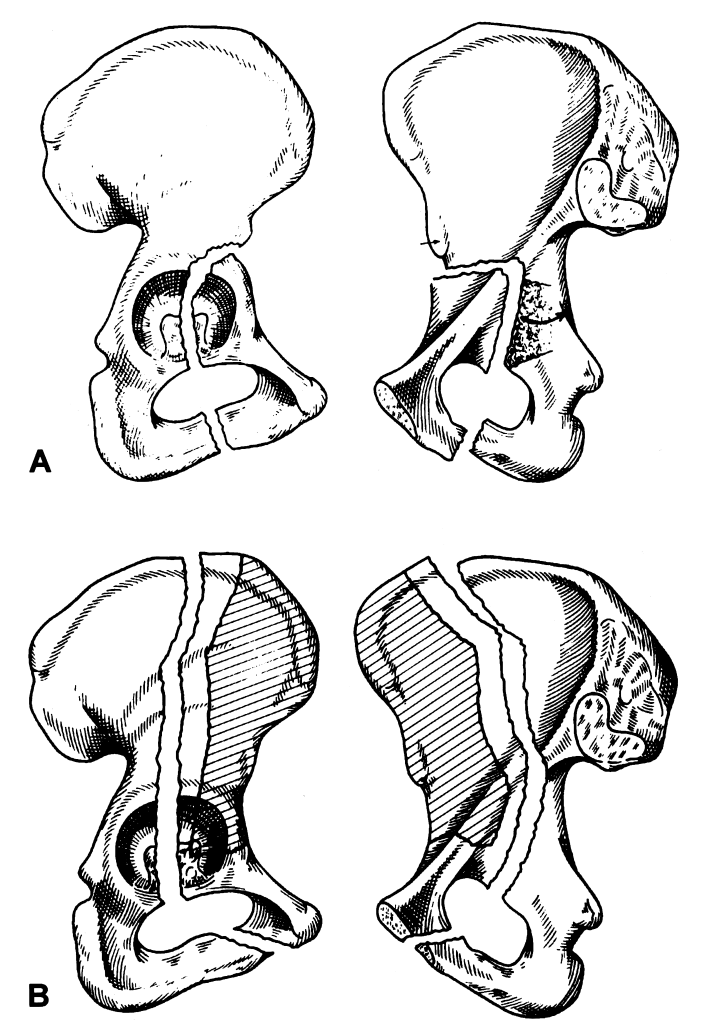

Fig. E-2

An anterior column fracture detaches a segment of the anterior column from the rest of the innominate bone and exits through the inferior pubic ramus.

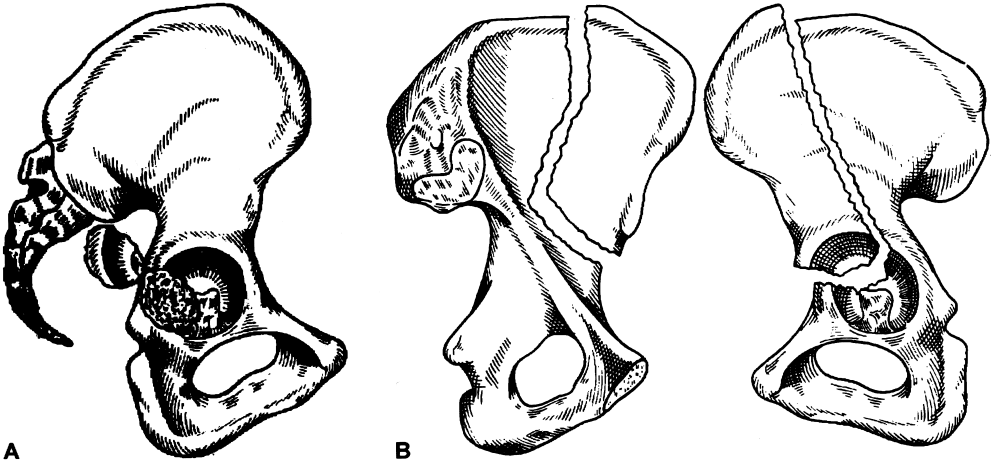

Fig. E-3

A: A posterior wall fracture involves separation of the posterior articular surface; the fracture line leaves the major portion of the posterior column undisturbed. B: This is a posterior wall fracture since the fracture line does not cross the pelvic brim (iliopectineal line).

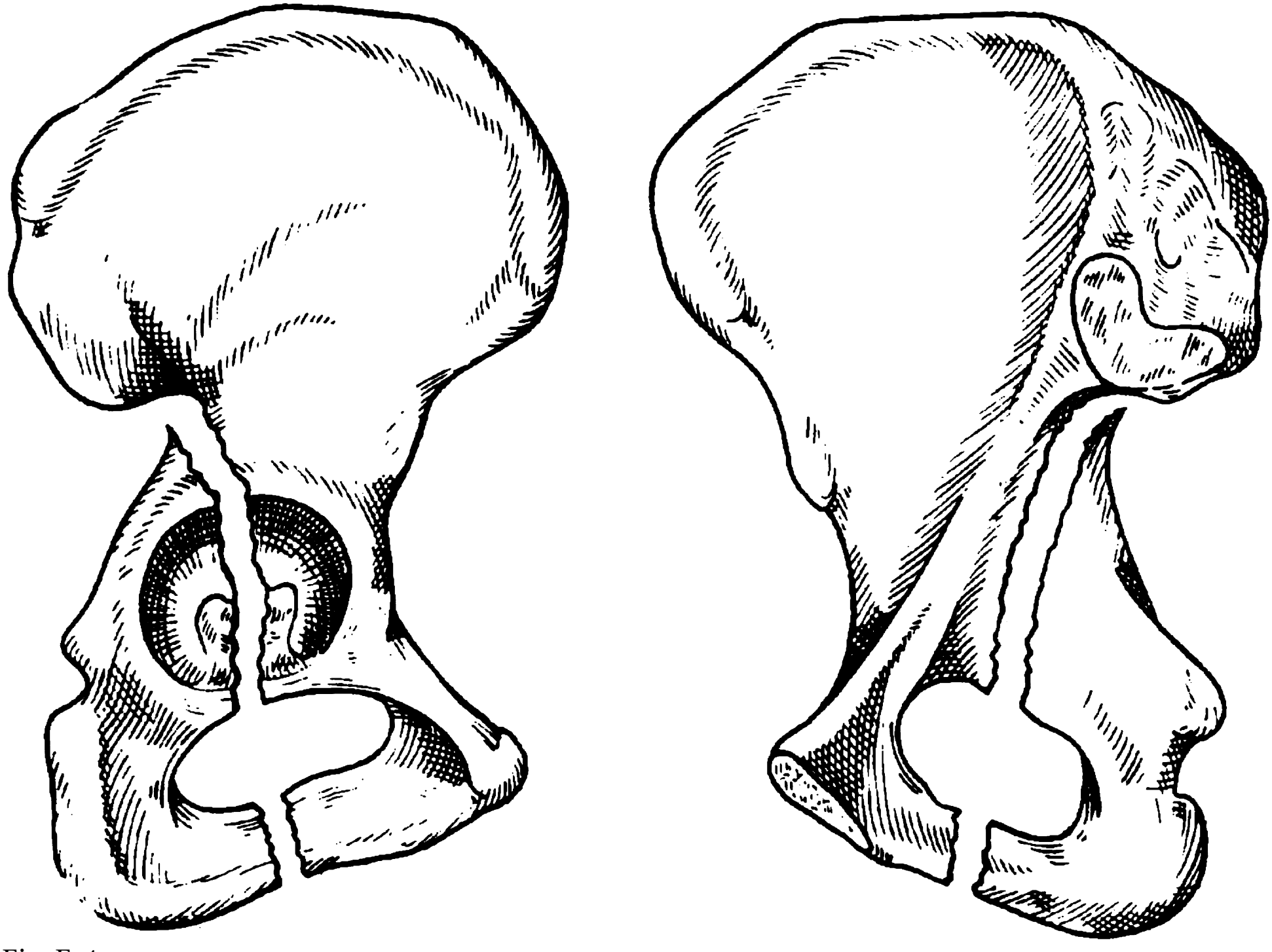

Fig. E-4

Typically, a posterior column fracture detaches the whole posterior column in one fragment.

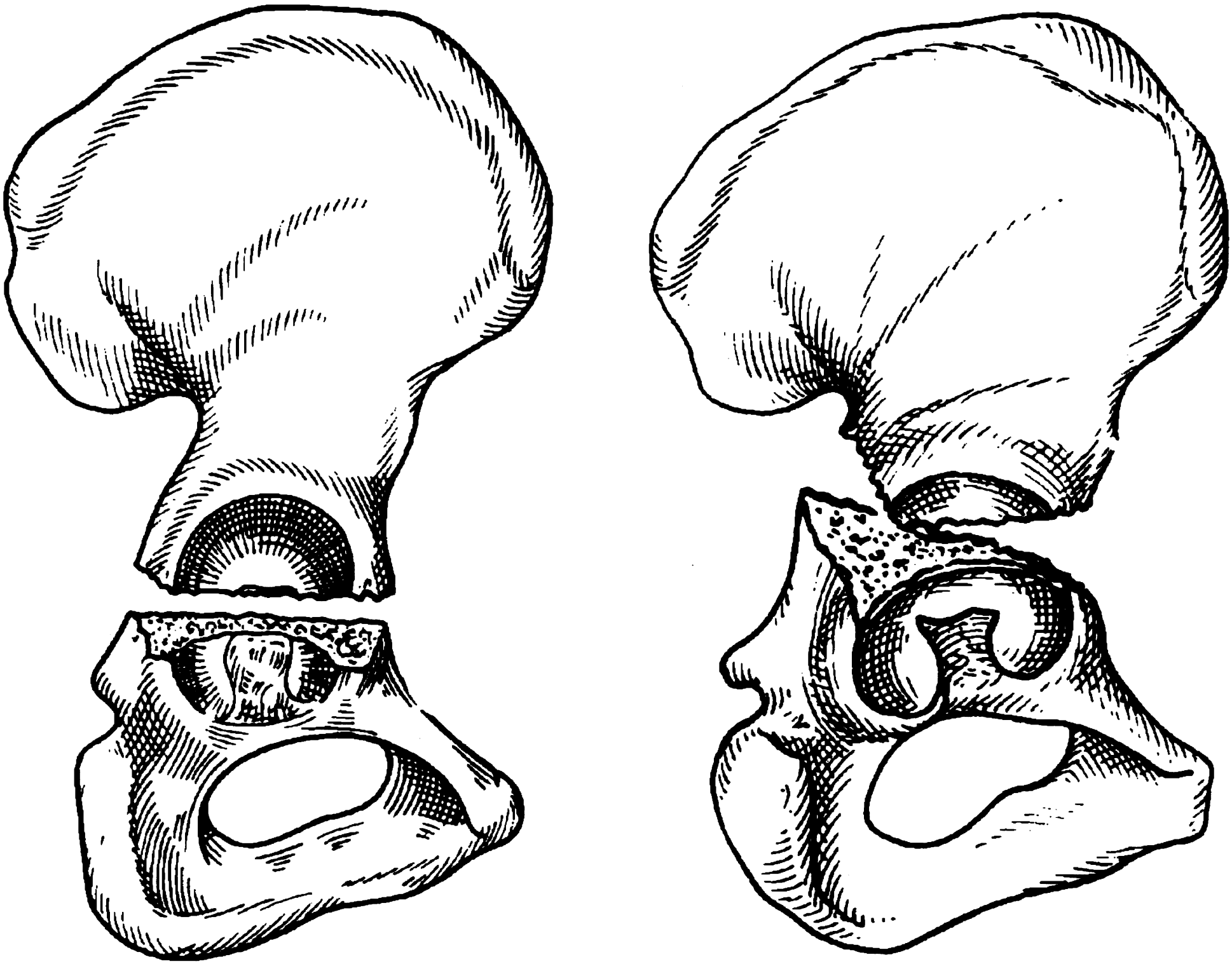

Fig. E-5

A transverse fracture splits the innominate bone, through the acetabulum, into two segments: the upper iliac and lower or ischiopubic fragment.

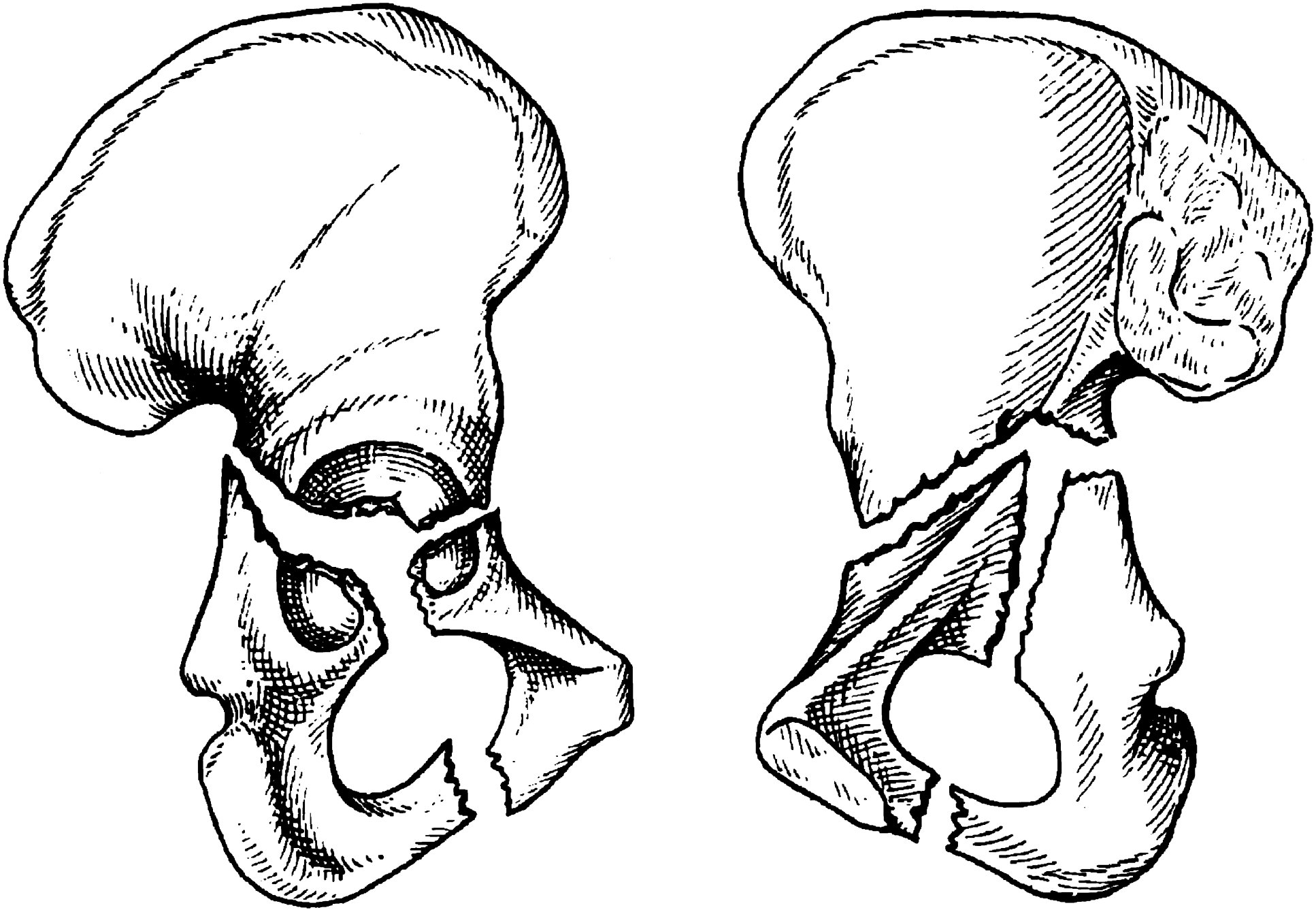

Fig. E-6

A T-shaped fracture is a combination of a transverse fracture of any variety with an additional split dividing the ischiopubic fragment into two parts.

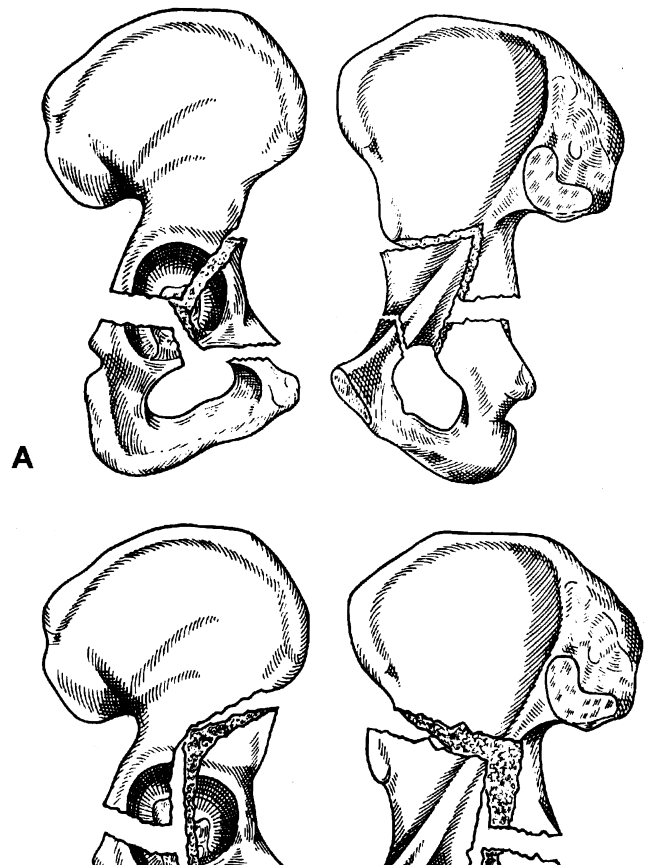

Fig. E-7

An anterior plus posterior hemitransverse fracture is a combination of an anterior wall (A) or an anterior column (B) fracture together with a split of the posterior column corresponding to the back half of a transverse fracture.

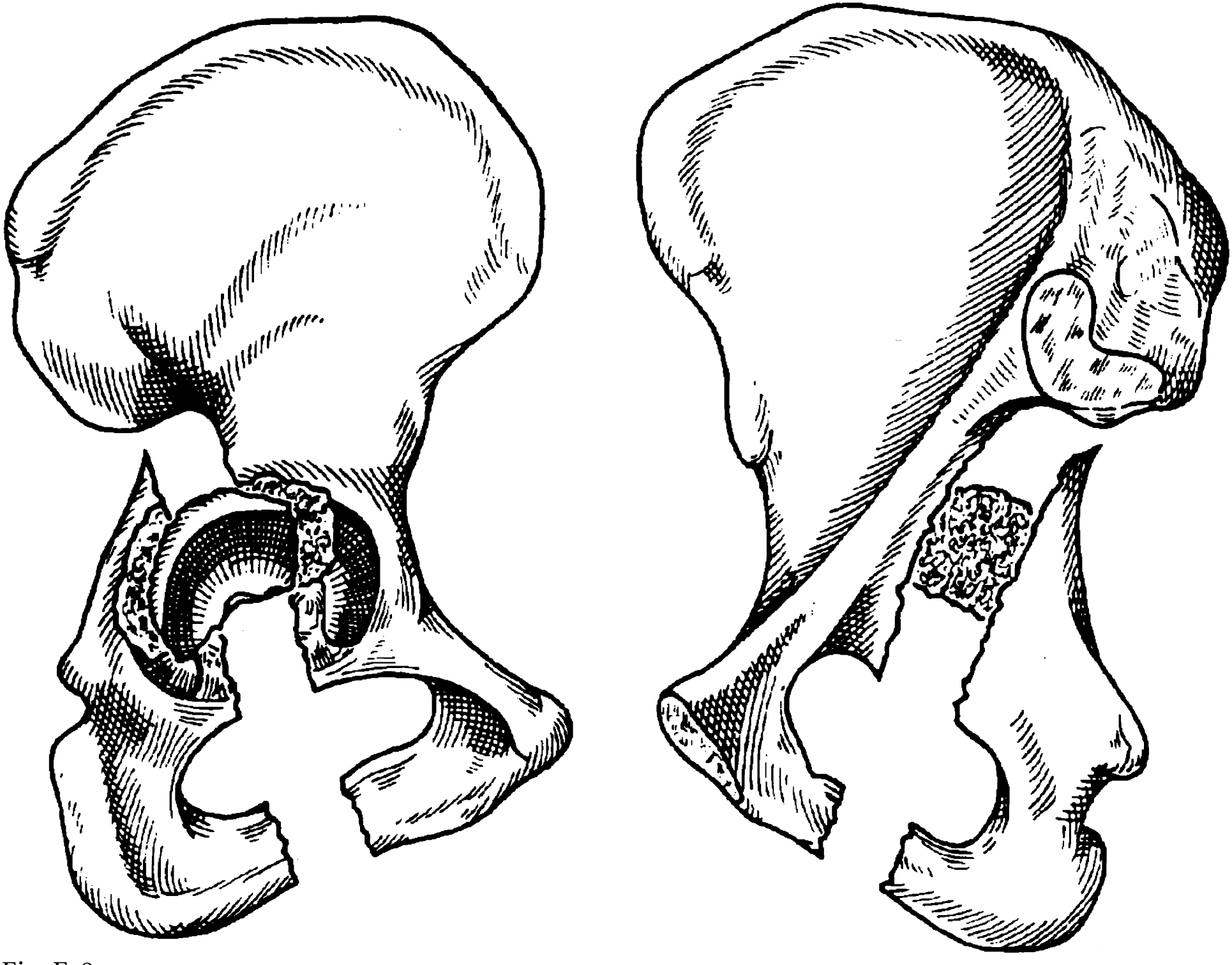

Fig. E-8

A posterior column plus posterior wall fracture comprises a separation of the posterior wall of the acetabulum together with a fracture of the posterior column.

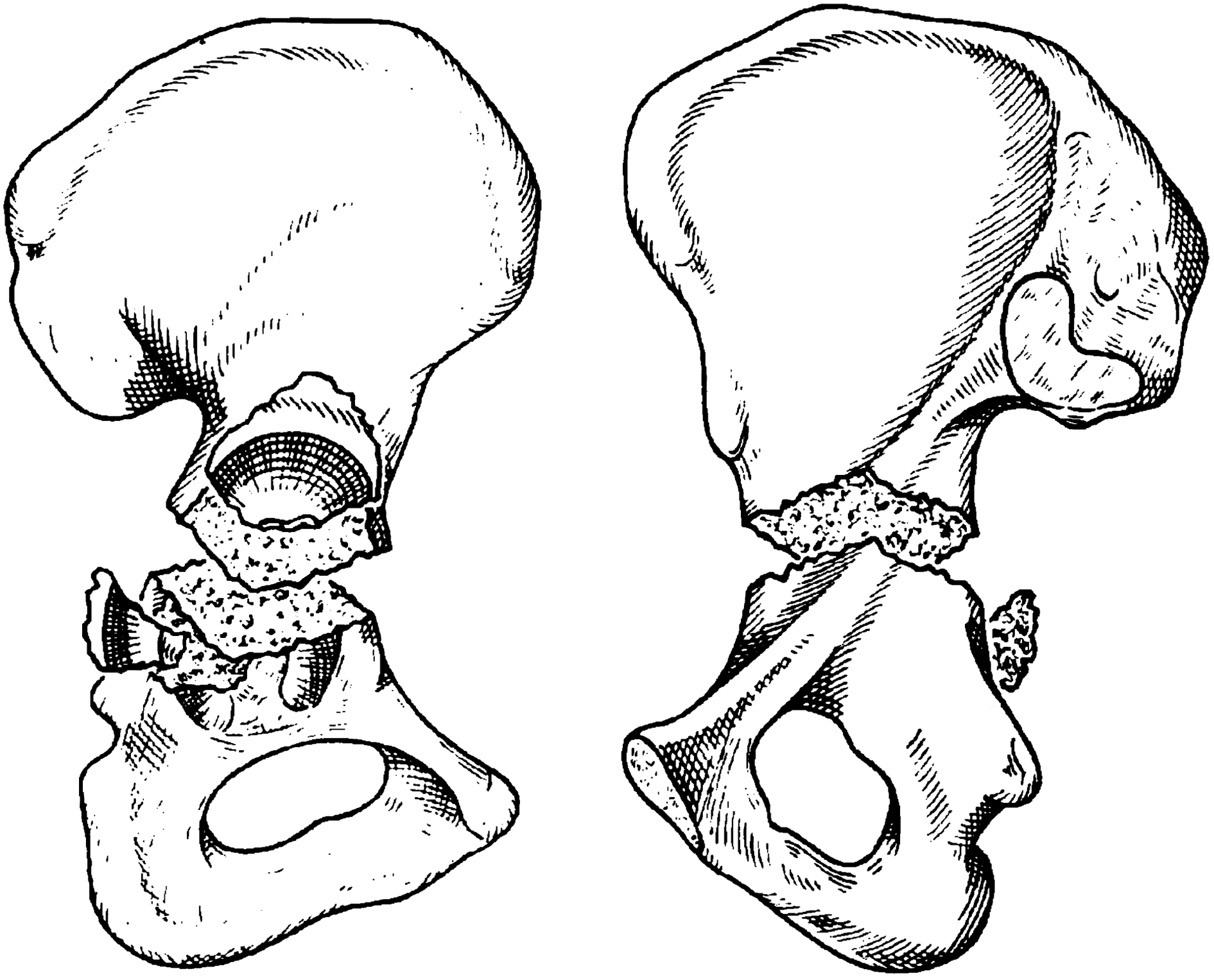

Fig. E-9

A transverse plus posterior wall fracture embodies all of the characteristics of the pure transverse fracture with an associated fracture of the posterior articular surface.

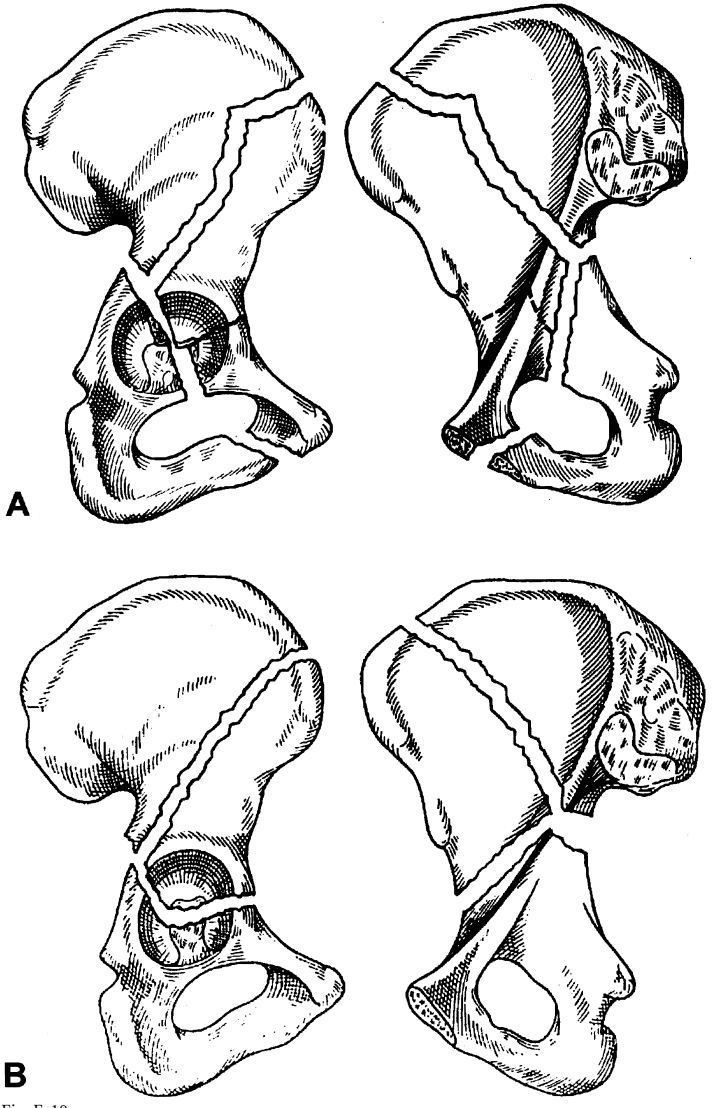

Fig. E-10

A both-column fracture leaves no articular fragment attached to the ilium, with the ilium remaining connected with the sacrum only by the posterior parts of the iliac wing.