

Виды переломов ПОЗВОНОЧНИКА

***В соответствии с классификацией AO – Association of
Orthopedics***

*(«AOSpine thoracolumbar spine injury classification system: fracture
description, neurological status, and key modifiers.»)*

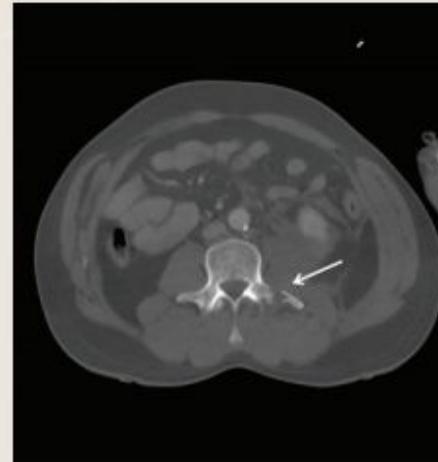
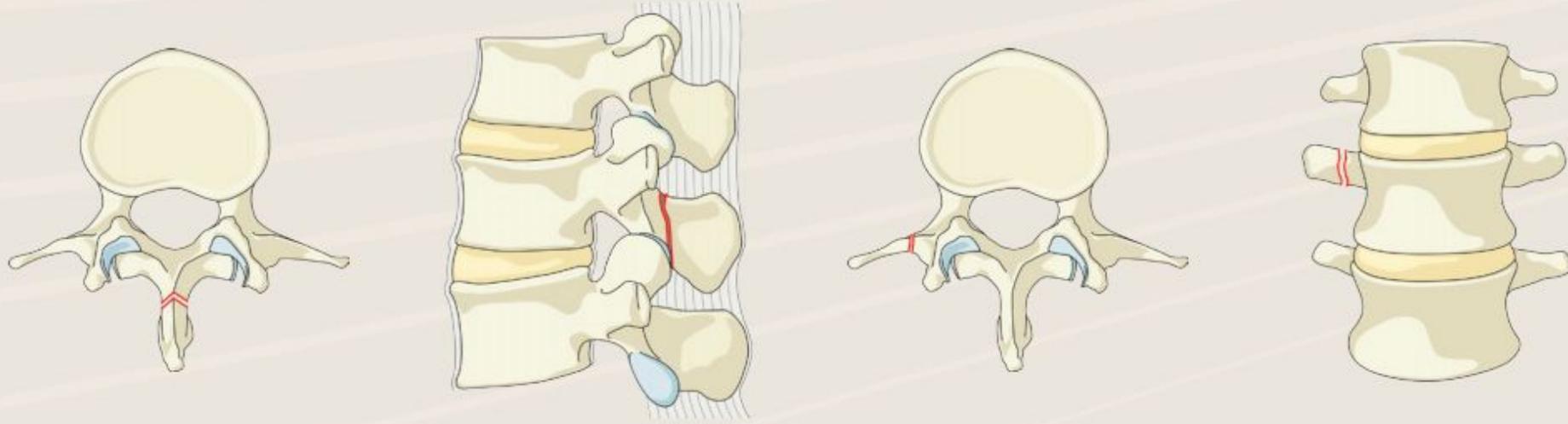
Классификация

- Группа А – Компрессионные переломы
- Группа В – Дистракционные переломы
- Группа С – Дислокация

ГРУППА А - КОМПРЕССИОННЫЕ

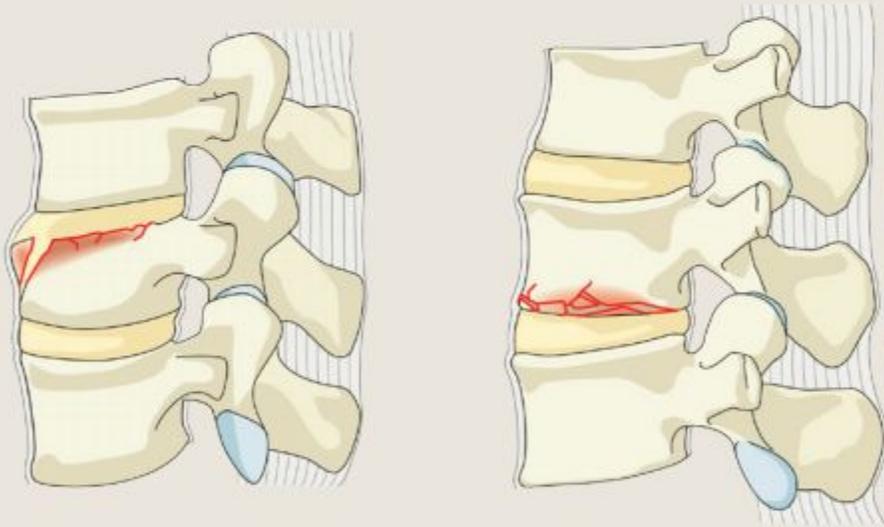
A0. Minor, nonstructural fractures

Fractures, which do not compromise the structural integrity of the spinal column such as transverse process or spinous process fractures.



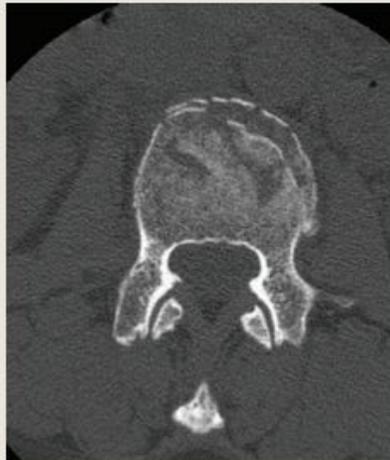
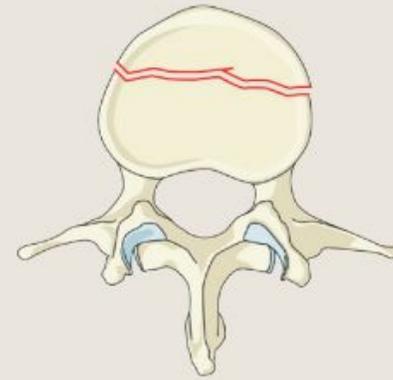
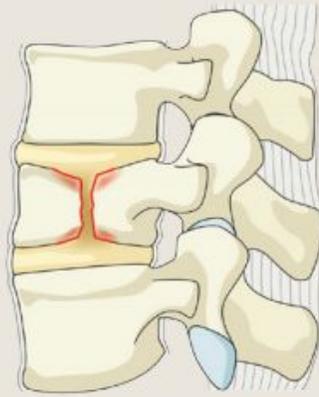
A1. Wedge-compression

Fracture of a single endplate without involvement of the posterior wall of the vertebral body.



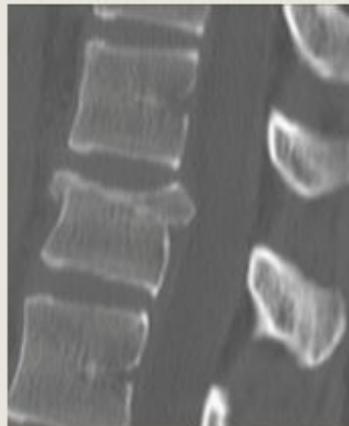
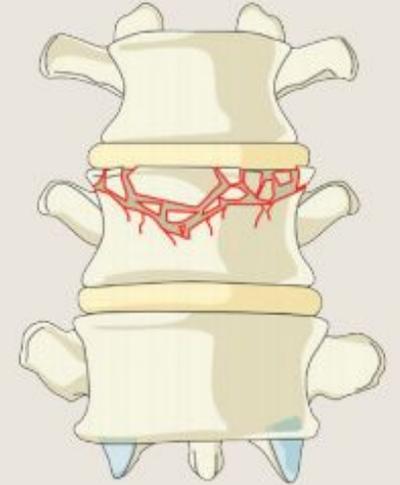
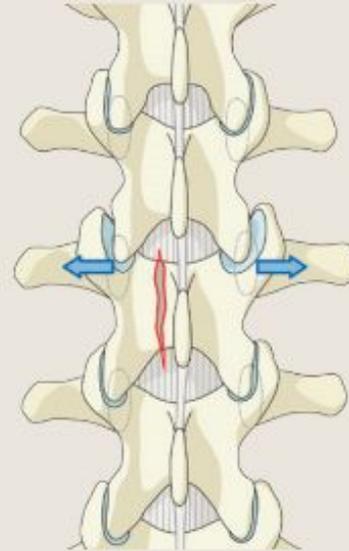
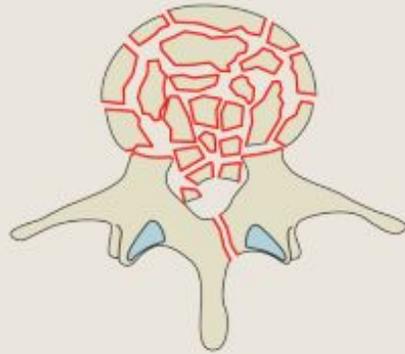
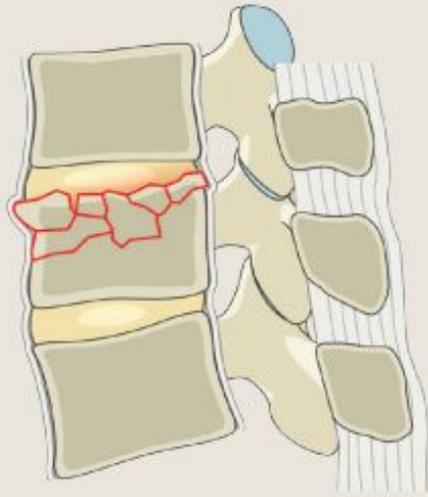
A2. Split

Fracture of both endplates without involvement of the posterior wall of the vertebral body.



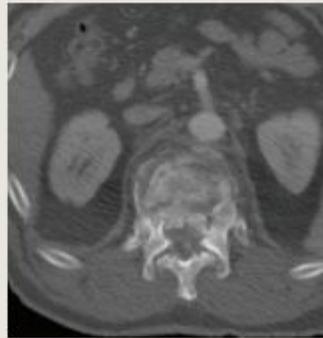
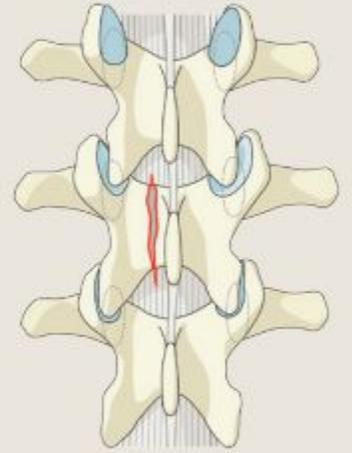
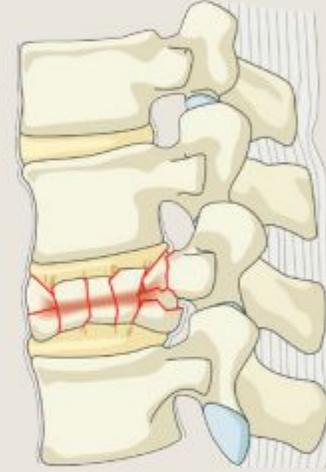
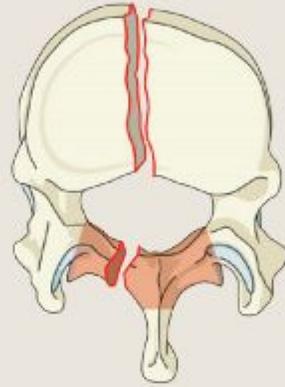
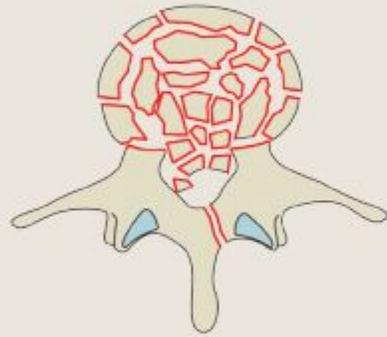
A3. Incomplete burst

Fracture with any involvement of the posterior wall; only a single endplate fractured. Vertical fracture of the lamina is usually present and does not constitute a tension band failure.



A4. Complete burst

Fracture with any involvement of the posterior wall *and* both endplates. Vertical fracture of the lamina is usually present and does not constitute a tension band failure.

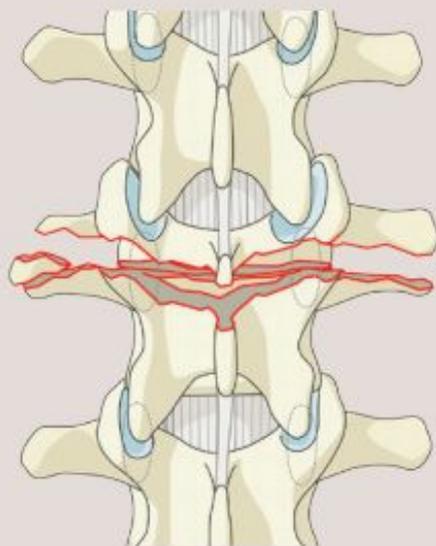
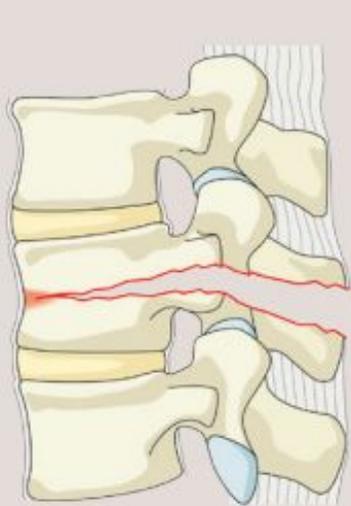


ГРУППА В - ДИСТРАКЦИОННЫЕ

B1. Transosseous tension band disruption

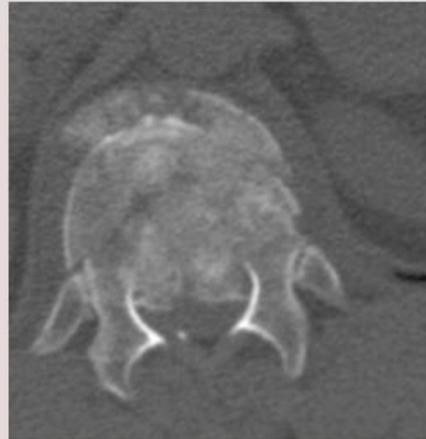
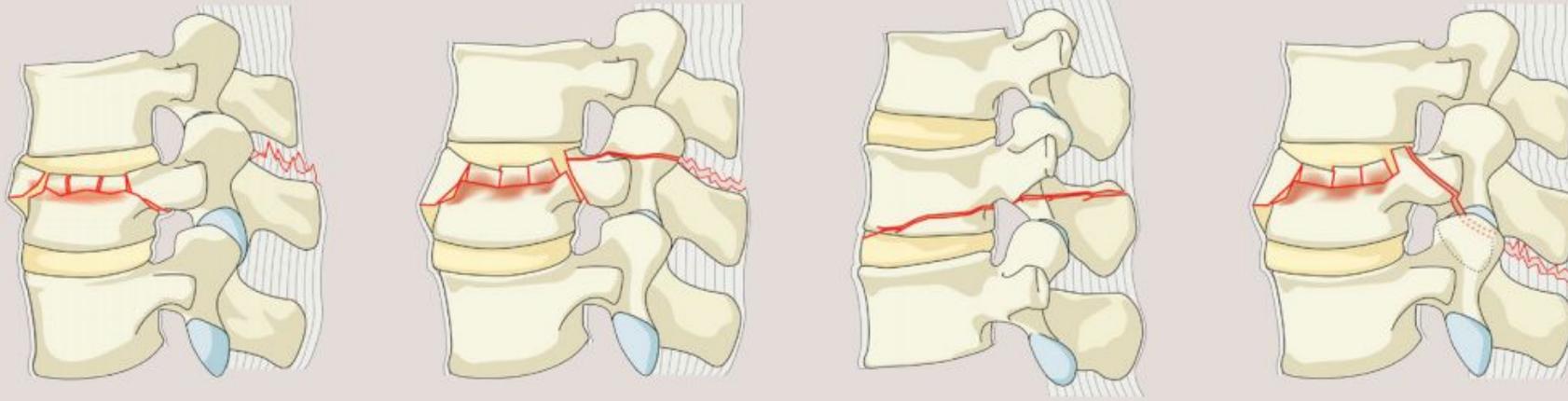
Chance fracture

Monosegmental pure osseous failure of the posterior tension band.
The classical Chance fracture.



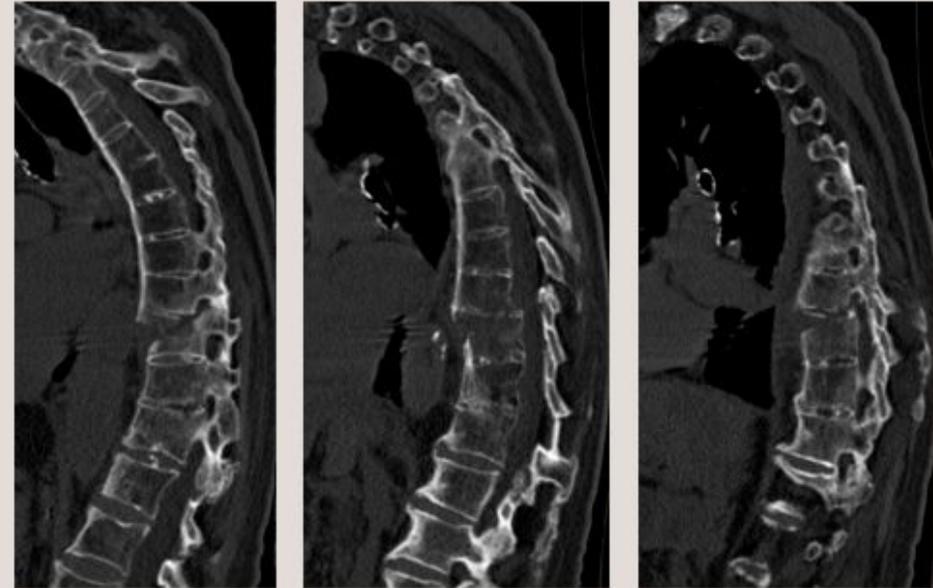
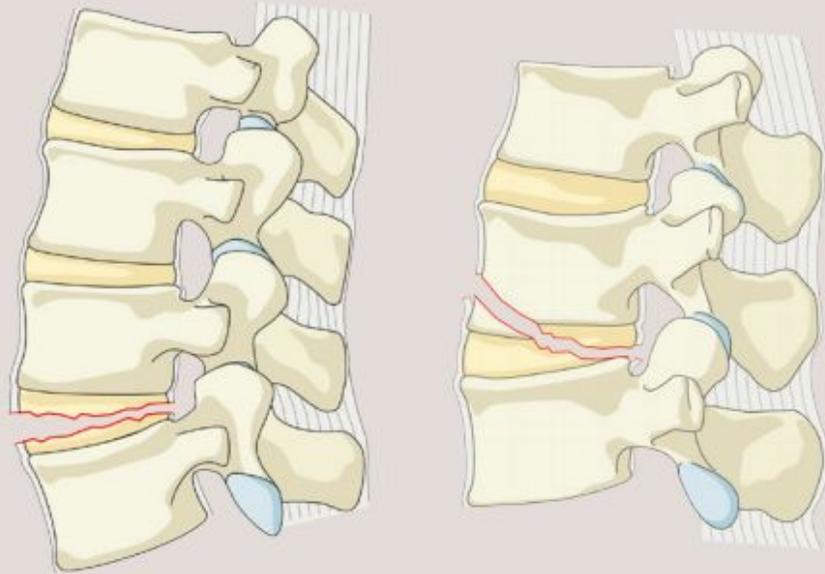
B2. Posterior tension band disruption

Bony and/or ligamentary failure of the posterior tension band together with a Type A fracture. Type A fracture should be classified separately.



B3. Hyperextension

Injury through the disk or vertebral body leading to a hyperextended position of the spinal column. Commonly seen in ankylotic disorders. Anterior structures, especially the ALL are ruptured but there is a posterior hinge preventing further displacement.



ГРУППА С - ДИСЛОКАЦИОННЫЕ

C. Displacement or dislocation

- There are no subtypes because various configurations are possible due to dissociation/dislocation. Can be combined with subtypes of A or B.

