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A Modified Triangular Osteosynthesis Protocol for the Rod and Pedicle Screw Fixation of Vertical Unstable Sacral Fractures

DAWEI TIAN, MD, PHD,¹ XIAOJUN GUO, MD,² NA LIU, MS,³ BO WANG, MD, PHD,⁴
HONGSHENG HE, MD,¹ MIN XIONG, MD, PHD¹

¹Department of Orthopedics, Hubei University of Medicine Dongfeng Hospital, Shiyan 442008, Hubei, China, ²Department of General Surgery, Hubei University of Medicine Dongfeng Hospital, Shiyan 442008, Hubei, China, ³Department of Information Management and Information System, Hubei University of Medicine, Shiyan 442008, Hubei, China, ⁴Department of Spine Section, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences—Shenzhen Hospital, Shenzhen 518003, Guangdong, China

ABSTRACT

Background: The stabilization of vertical unstable sacral fractures has been a complex problem that is a challenge to current standard approaches. Here, we attempted to evaluate a modified technique for sacral fractures.

Methods: In the modified triangular osteosynthesis technique, we adopted a vertical and transverse fixation with a rod and pedicle screw system to reduce and fix sacral fractures in 28 subjects. The postsurgery effect of this technique was evaluated by physical examination and radiography.

Results: In the postoperative day 1, the patients were able to move body position passively from the lateral side to supine and exercise their legs by themselves. After a follow up of 20 months, radiological evaluation showed that fracture fragment reduction was excellent in 18 (64%), good (displacement 5–10 mm) in 8 (29%), and fair (displacement 10–15 mm) in 2 (7%) patients. Three patients with a preoperative perineal neurological impairment had a complete recovery after surgical decompression. All patients had achieved bone union of fractures, and no loss of fracture reduction was detected.

Conclusions: The modified procedures offered an easier approach to fix vertical unstable sacral fractures, thereby achieving quicker and stable functionality. This suggests an alternative approach to manage unstable sacral fractures.

Level of Evidence: 4.

Clinical Relevance: The stabilization of vertical unstable sacral fractures has been a complex problem that is a challenge to current standard approaches. We attempted to introduce a modified technique for sacral fractures.

Lumbar Spine

Keywords: triangular osteosynthesis, vertical unstable sacral fracture, a rod and pedicle screw fixation system

INTRODUCTION

Vertical unstable sacral fracture, part of Type C pelvic ring injuries, results in rotatory and vertical instability, frequently leading to morbidities or even mortality due to pain and malunion.¹ To overcome these complications, an optional treatment is much urgently needed to reconstruct the spine-pelvic junction so that early weight bearing is allowed and easier care is possible, particularly for patients with multiple injuries.²

Operative reduction and internal fixation have been widely used for the treatment of vertical sacral fractures. However, the standard solution for posterior pelvic fixation options was to reconstruct plates by using multiple sacroiliac screws and sacral bars. This protocol suffers some disadvantages that

may cause complications, despite some obvious advantages: the sacroiliac screws have gained popularity because of allowing minimally invasive and early definitive fixation, whereas iliosacral screws were used to reduce posterior pelvic ring injuries percutaneously. However, whether a surgery is successful by following this protocol is dependent on the fracture type, local situation, and posttraumatic timepoint. Of note, there were several limitations of iliosacral screw fixation, which requires fewer screws due to S1 body comminution, but fewer screws can compromise the screw function. For instance, it is impossible for a single iliosacral screw to fix and stabilize sagittal deformity. Additionally, it should be cautioned that, if iliosacral screw fixation must be used, iatrogenic

nerve injury may be provoked due to compression and destruction of the neuroforaminal tunnels. Moreover, long-time traction before operation might cause to delay treatment, and beneficial results of subsequent recovery may be compromised.³ Despite various techniques assisted with computed tomography (CT)-guided/computer-navigated screw positioning were employed to increase precision of screw positioning, none of these interventions could directly counterbalance the biplanar force on the posterior pelvic ring, hence providing adequate fixation for an early unrestricted weight-bearing status.

Triangular osteosynthesis (TOS), initially developed by Schildhauer et al, is a modification of spinopelvic fixation (SPF) techniques.⁴⁻⁶ This fixation technique combines a lumbopelvic distraction osteosynthesis (the vertical component) with a transverse fixation (the horizontal component), ie, iliosacral screw osteosynthesis or tension-band transiliac plate osteosynthesis. A series of clinical and biomechanical studies have demonstrated that TOS had offered sufficient multiplanar stability and satisfactory fixation. By doing this way, the surgery support can counterbalance the force on the posterior pelvic ring, making it possible for patients to have early weight bearing. Based on the principles of TOS, we described a modified TOS protocol to reduce and to fix vertical unstable sacral fractures. It consists of vertical and transverse fixation with a rod and pedicle screw system. In this report, we investigated the clinical outcomes by radiology and examined the reduction and fixation of vertical unstable sacral fractures. We further evaluated the biomechanical function after definitive reduction and stabilization as well as the surgery-related complications.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Recruitment of Patients

From October 2010 to July 2016, 28 patients with vertical unstable sacral fractures were recruited (male, 16; female, 12; median age of 30 [16–59] years; Institutional Review Board Approval No. 201008002; Clinical Research Registration No: ISRCTN81077281; Table 1). Fifteen of them (15/28) were hemodynamically unstable. All patients (28/28) had symphyseal ruptures or pubic rami fractures; 16 of them (16/28) had fractures of the lower extremities as well. Three of them (3/28)

appeared to have perineal neurological deficit. According to the AO Foundation/Orthopaedic Trauma Association classification, there were 10 C1 injuries and 18 C2 injuries; based on Denis classification,⁷ there were 7 Zone I injuries and 20 Zone II injuries (Table 1). Our work was compliant with the Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology criteria.⁸ X-ray trauma series (AP [anterior-posterior], inlet, and outlet of pelvis), pelvic CT and 3-dimensional CT evaluation were performed at the time of emergency admission throughout all follow-up evaluations.

Surgical Managements

According to trauma resuscitation protocol, hemodynamically unstable patients had initially undergone an anterior external fixation in a supine position. For hemodynamically stable patients with a major vertical displacement, distal femoral traction was performed. When a patient's condition was sufficiently improved to allow surgical intervention, a definitive surgery convened, and the prior external fixation could be removed. Treatment of posterior pelvis injury started with reduction and stabilization; a patient was placed in the prone position, assisted with an image boost (conventional C-arm fluoroscopy, Shimadzu, Japan). The surgery was performed by 1 surgeon, and a median lag time between initial trauma and definite operation was around 6 (1–17) days.

Next, 2 initial incisions were made for a subject, and this applies to all patients. A longitudinal and curved approach to the lumbosacral spine was made on a posterior median line that lays between the L4, L5, and iliac bone through the posterior-superior-iliac-spine (PSIS) and is parallel to the sacroiliac joint; the other one was made along the contralateral iliac bone through PSIS. We then performed thoracolumbar fascia and paravertebral muscle mass splitting to expose L4, L5, sacroiliac joint, and bilateral iliac bone through PSIS. To allow a deeper seating of the screw head and to prevent prominence of the metal work under the soft tissues, 2 bone windows were made by a reamer on each side at the bilateral iliac bones. A third paravertebral incision was made to perform sacral laminectomy for patients with preoperative perineal neurological impairment.

We adopted a universal spinal system (USS) rod and pedicle screw system (USS Fixateur Interne; Synthes USA) during the procedure. First, pedicle screw insertion points were identified. After tapping,

Table 1. Preoperation patient data.

Patient	Age, y	Sex	Cause	Preoperative Neurological Deficit	Fracture Zone	Fracture Type	Associated Lesion
1	32	Male	Car accident	No	II	C1	No
2	16	Female	Suicidal jump	Yes	II	C2	Right femur fracture
3	41	Female	Car accident	No	I	C1	Right pilon fracture
4	25	Male	Car accident	No	II	C2	Right tibial fracture
5	38	Male	Suicidal jump	No	II	C1	Left pilon fracture
6	40	Male	Car accident	No	II	C2	No
7	26	Female	Car accident	No	II	C2	No
8	32	Male	Suicidal jump	No	I	C2	Left femur fracture
9	59	Female	Car accident	No	II	C2	No
10	28	Female	Suicidal jump	Yes	II	C2	Right calcaneus fracture
11	33	Male	Car accident	No	II	C2	No
12	31	Male	Car accident	No	II	C1	Left femur fracture
13	33	Female	Car accident	No	II	C2	No
14	29	Female	Car accident	No	II	C2	Left tibial fracture
15	52	Female	Fall	No	I	C1	Left femur fracture
16	28	Female	Car accident	No	II	C2	No
17	25	Male	Fall	Yes	II	C2	Right pilon fracture
18	42	Male	Car accident	No	II	C2	No
19	21	Female	Car accident	No	I	C1	Right femur fracture
20	33	Male	Fall	No	II	C2	Right calcaneus fracture
21	52	Male	Car accident	No	II	C2	Right and left femur fracture
22	43	Female	Car accident	No	II	C2	No
23	37	Male	Car accident	No	II	C2	Left femur fracture
24	26	Male	Fall	No	I	C1	Left tibial fracture
25	31	Male	Car accident	No	I	C1	No
26	22	Male	Fall	No	II	C2	Right tibial fracture
27	19	Female	Car accident	No	II	C1	No
28	52	Male	Car accident	No	I	C1	No

2 pedicle screws were inserted into the pedicle of L4 and L5. Another 3 pedicle screws were inserted into the ilium between the inner and outer cortices as an iliac screw. Ilium screw size was determined based on the distance from the recessed entrance of PIIS along sciatic buttress to the ending of the anterior inferior iliac spine, ranging from 60 to 110 mm. Then a straight rod was precurved into an L shape with the angle according to screws position in L4, L5 pedicle, and iliac bone through the PSIS that consisted of a vertical fixation; the rod was connected with the iliac bone through the PSIS to finalize a vertical fixation. This was also connected in situ with bilateral parallel iliac screws through the PSIS to achieve a transverse fixation. To restore fractures into their original states, screws were used as “joysticks,” and a manipulator between the 2 screws was used. By doing so, we either loosened or tightened 1 screw alternatively by using a compressor to perform the reduction. Meanwhile, manual forces were gently used to distract the ilium both posteriorly and caudally. The correct reduction of sacral fractures was confirmed posteriorly by palpation of the symmetrical position of bilateral PSIS and the image boost. Lastly, the pedicle and iliac screw were connected sitting with the rod system (Figure 1).^{4,9}

After copious irrigation, the surgical wound was closed with 2 suction drainages. Next, in a supine position, a dynamic compression plate was used to fix the disrupted symphysis pubis or fractures of the pelvic rami. This fixation was carried out depending on displacement level of anterior pelvic ring injury.

Postoperative Management

Postoperative management included bed rest, analgesics, and broad-spectrum antibiotics. A lumbosacral corset was used to assist a subject to move and exercise in a progressive way depending on the subject’s tolerance. This was to mobilize the patients to recover motor function and prevent immobilization-related complications such as deep venous thrombosis and urinary infections. On the postoperative day 1, all patients could move their body position passively from the lateral side to supine, and the patients could exercise lower extremities by themselves. Depending on the pain level of a patient, they were encouraged to ride in a wheelchair or to walk under partial weight bearing with a walker or crutch. Patients were encouraged to walk for 30 minutes with a walker if bone regrowth was revealed and there was no pelvic pain or any instable complaint. Once bone union of the fracture was complete, the fixation devices were removed to

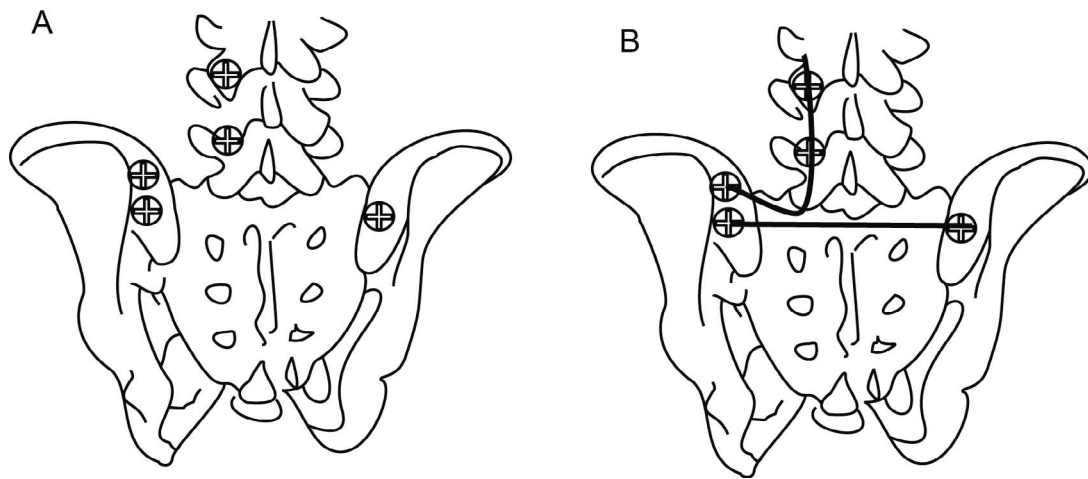


Figure 1. Diagram demonstrating posteroanterior view and the technique of fixation: (A) the point of pedicle insertion hole in L4, L5, and ilium, (B) poly-axial screws in L4, L5, and ilium.

avoid potential metal breakage from increased articular movements of the sacroiliac joint during full weight bearing. This proactive procedure can also prevent possible spontaneous fusion in the lower lumbar spine or the prominent tulips of the iliac screws from provoking pain and disc failure in young active adults. It can also prevent infection and prominence of the tulips, as the prominent tulips of the iliac screws provoke pain. Late displacement of the posterior pelvis fracture was measured based on x-ray imaging (AP, inlet, outlet views) and CT; residual postoperative displacement was evaluated by an independent observer.

RESULTS

All 28 subjects were followed up for an average of 20 (16–32) months with routine visits occurring at 1, 3, 6, 12, 24, and 32 months for physical and radiographic examinations. An average operation time for this procedure was 175 (118–240) minutes, and the average amount of intraoperative blood loss was 1643 (950–2320 mL; Table 2). No patients died during operation or afterwards. For the patients with neurologic impairment, surgical decompression was performed via sacral laminectomy. Intra-operative findings revealed bony retropulsion with compression of nerve roots S1 and S2 and hematoma in the spinal canal, without dural tears. However, the spinal cord was intact, and there was no injury of neural structures. After removal of the fracture fragments and hematoma, a slow but complete recovery was accomplished. Iatrogenic lesion was not observed. Superficial infection was reported in 4 cases, and this was treated with surgical debridement and local

antibiotics. The wound was recovered in 4 weeks; so was the fracture union in 5 months.

Two patients had complaints related to distal screws inserted in the region of the PSIS; the tenderness disappeared after implant removal within 10 months. No skin lesions were observed for both cases. Loosening of the hardware occurred in 1 case in the fifth month after operation, but the fracture had healed; loss of reduction and metal breakage were not observed.

Table 2. Operation data.

Patient	Delay to Surgery, d	Duration of Surgery, min	Loss of Blood, mL	Vessel and Nerve Injuries
1	12	125	1021	No
2	1	240	2100	No
3	4	145	950	No
4	8	153	1230	No
5	10	180	1850	No
6	14	150	1390	No
7	17	195	2020	No
8	3	182	1500	No
9	7	210	1700	No
10	2	136	1327	No
11	5	203	1750	No
12	7	131	1265	No
13	1	165	1504	No
14	6	210	1980	No
15	10	230	2105	No
16	3	153	1065	No
17	8	185	1740	No
18	2	132	1548	No
19	4	172	1806	No
20	6	200	1850	No
21	3	139	1536	No
22	8	205	2106	No
23	9	210	2008	No
24	11	226	2305	No
25	5	140	1725	No
26	12	236	2320	No
27	7	118	1206	No
28	5	125	1106	No

Table 3. Postoperation patient data.

Parameter	Value
No. patients	28
Follow-up, mean (range), mo	20 (16–32)
Postoperative neurological deficit	0
Franck tenderness over distal screws	2
Skin lesion	0
Deep infection	0
Loss of reduction	0
Fracture heal	28
Implant loss	1
Implant removal, mean (range), mo	13.5 (10.5–18.1)

According to the Nelson and Duwelius standard,¹⁰ radiological evaluations showed fracture fragment reduction was excellent (displacement 0–5 mm) in 18 (64%), good (displacement 5–10 mm) in 8 (29%), and fair (displacement 10–15 mm) in 2 of the subjects (7%), respectively. Vertical reduction was excellent in 15 patients (54%), good in 10 (36%), and fair in 3 of the cases (10%). A displacement more than 15 mm was not observed. The fracture union was evaluated by x-ray and CT by examination of the presence of callus formation. The mean time of fracture healing was 4 (3–6) months. The implant was removed at a mean of 13.5 (10.5–18.1) months (Table 3). There was no additional displacement at the time of the last follow up compared with the immediate postoperative state (Figures 2 and 3).

All the patients were able to sit, lie on their sides, and stand with a crutch after operation. Fifteen patients were not able to put full weight on the operated extremity (mean 26 ± 5 weeks), partially due to concomitant injuries. Thirteen patients without concomitant injuries were able to bear full weight after 15 ± 2 weeks. All patients showed normal walking capability at final follow-up evaluation. No apparent motor weakness was detected in any of the patients. Two patients reported mild pain on gait that was located at the low back region; however, they did not need pain medication. Regarding the working status at the final follow-up evaluation, 24 patients (86%) returned to their previous job, whereas 4 of them (14%) were unable to return to a similar job. According to the criteria of Rommens and Hessmann,¹¹ the clinical results showed 19 (68%) excellent cases, 7 (25%) good, and 2 (7%) moderate ones.

DISCUSSION

The sacrum is a critical link for weight of the trunk to be transmitted to the legs. It is a location of

frequently complained-about back pain. Fixation of sacral fractures has been challenging for local anatomic complexities, unique biomechanical forces, and poor bone quality.^{4,12}

Previous biomechanical analysis has confirmed that TOS was among the most reliable methods for stable posterior pelvic fixation.^{13–16} This fixation technique combined a lumbopelvic distraction osteosynthesis with a transverse fixation. The transiliac internal fixator, one of the transverse fixations, provides the same biomechanical stability as other implants tested. There are several alternative ways to use this device; however, the modified protocol we demonstrated here had 2 distinct elements: (1) rod and pedicle screw fixation was chosen as reduction and fixation for TOS; (2) a transiliac internal fixator was applied as transverse fixation.

The TOS construct bypassed the sacrum and sacroiliac joint and unloaded the area of injury by mimicking a normal load transfer from acetabulae through the sacroiliac joints to the lumbar spine, providing a good level of protection against cranial migration of the injured pelvic ring.^{16,17} The TOS provided greater immediate postoperative stability and prevented loss of reduction in comminuted vertical shear pelvic fracture. The reliability of this fixation is justifiable as it allows earlier full weight bearing (as early as 6 weeks postoperatively) without a need for cumbersome external braces. This configuration also allows comprehensive decompression of sacral neural elements and likely reduction of sacral fractures.^{9,18} In general, it is particularly suited for the treatment of sacral fractures.

TOS fixation instruments were reconstruction plates and multiple screws as well as sacroiliac screws, sacral bars, and a rod and pedicle screw system. These instruments can be used to fix limited complications but are not useful to do fracture reduction. For example, plate and screws used for fixation usually work well when prior fracture reduction has been successful made. However, by following TOS protocol, an excellent reduction and fixation can be accomplished altogether to treat fractures. The rod and pedicle can offer both vertical and transverse reduction and fixation. Given that TOS is a complicated major surgery, incidence of soft tissue damages (wound infection, dehiscence, and subcutaneous necrosis) was higher than a vertical or transverse fixation alone, especially when transsacral plating was performed for horizontal pelvic ring stabilization.¹⁹



Figure 2. (A)–(C) Radiographs of a 16-year-old girl with right vertical unstable sacral fractures and right femur fractures, showing a preoperation anteroposterior x-ray, computed tomography (CT) coronal and 3-dimensional view and (D) the immediate postoperative scans after reduction and internal fixation. (E). Postoperative anteroposterior x-ray at the second month. (F) Loosening of the hardware was detected at the fifth month. (G)–(H) A follow-up view at the 10th month. (I) The anteroposterior x-ray at the 11th month indicates hardware removal; no loss of reduction was detected.

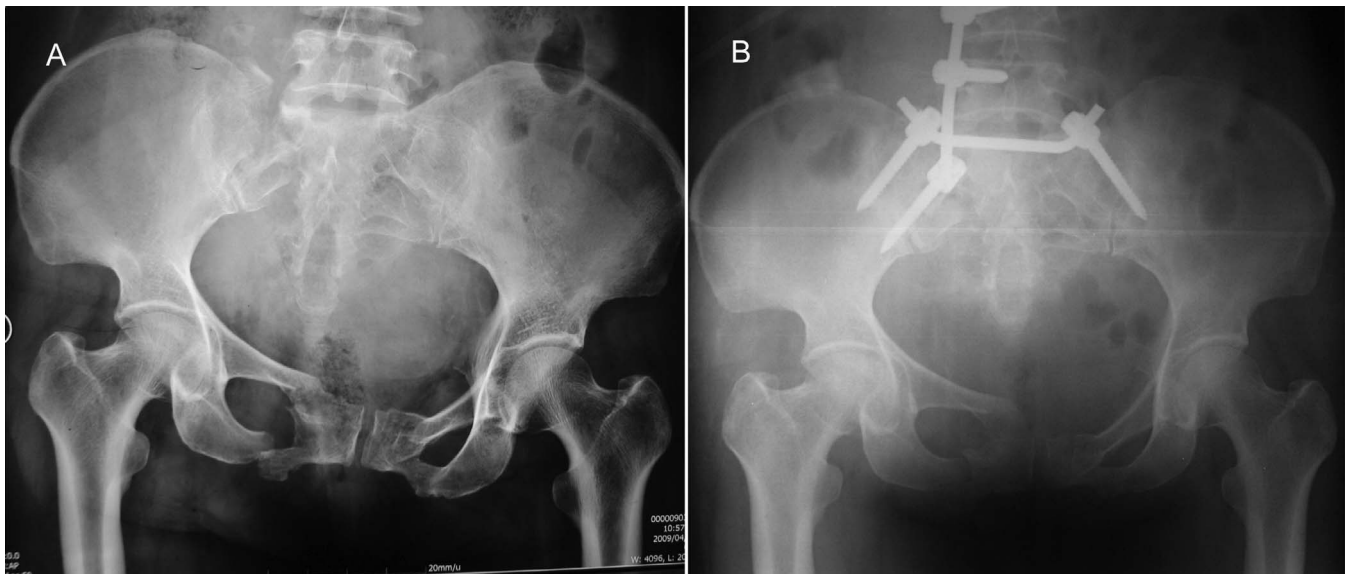


Figure 3. Radiographs of a 59-year-old female with right vertical unstable sacral fractures before and after operation. (A) An initial anteroposterior scan. (B) An immediate postoperative scan after reduction and posterior fixation.

The pedicle screw system has been developed as a procedure for posterior internal fixation of the thoracic, lumbar, and lumbosacral spines. Pull-out strength is related to screw-cortical bone interface, as well as the screw length and width. Some pedicle and iliac screw hardware provide only partially threaded iliac screws with limited length, whereas polyaxial pedicle screws with lower prominent screw head, optimal screw length, and width are better options for lumbopelvic reduction and fixation. We proposed a low-profile side opening system. With the help of a USS, our approach could determine an optimal screw length to support the main stress of vertical and rotational shear. This applies sound biomechanical force to achieve compression and makes the force close to the body gravity center. The use of our 3-dimensional variable connection system can also provide an easier, correct reduction and fixation. After all, the current connection system allows an immediate, progressive weight bearing and safe nursing even in a case with multiple traumas. Specifically, given these obvious advantages, osteosynthesis of the anterior pelvic ring may not be necessary, as osteosynthesis may only work well for some cases depending on displacement level of anterior pelvic ring injury.

Additionally, we have demonstrated that a visualized, progressive vertical reduction with precision can be easily managed with our USS system. First, the connecting rod of the USS system is fixed to 1 pedicle screw and set loosely on the

second one. With the pedicle screw used as a joystick, a surgeon could change the direction and bridging-fixation range reversibly between the sacrum and the ilium, while the vertical unstable sacral fractures could be compressed or distracted directly. By doing so, the fractures can be reduced both vertically and horizontally. Once a correct reduction is achieved, the connecting rod is secured to the second pedicle screw, making it possible to fix fractures with the rod being adjusted in 3 dimensions. The posterior surgical management allows a nerve decompression, which is important for vertically unstable sacral fractures with neurological insult.²⁰

There are 2 potential challenges in the rod and screw system. Skin breakdown over the sacroiliac joint is a concern that may be caused by protruded rod-iliac screw connection. The skin overlying the sacroiliac joint lacks underlying muscle tissues, but pedicle screws had high prominence, which tended to develop a pressure sore when a patient is in supine position. Saiki et al reported a high incidence of skin problems over this site after the use of rod and pedicle screw internal fixation devices.²¹ To avoid such a complication, a bone window should be made, lower prominence pedicle screws should be chosen, and the connecting device at this site should be buried in the iliac cortex. Another problem is the difficulty to bend a rod into an L shape to fit screw positions at L4, L5, and the iliac bone throughout PSIS. In this situation, a curved individual rod based on

imaging scans may be developed before operation. This bending is tricky as great bending may weaken the rod to resist against axial and rotational forces.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, vertical unstable sacral fractures can be successfully reduced and fixed in a correct position using a rod and pedicle screw system between the L4, L5 vertebra, and the ilium. Our surgical procedure can easily and reversibly reduce and fix the vertical unstable sacral fractures with a good reconstruction of pelvic ring, thus providing a great immediate postoperative stability. This procedure is a suitable alternative that may be useful in treating vertical unstable sacral fractures.

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Disclosures and COI: Dawei Tian and Xiao-jun Guo contributed equally to this paper. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interests. This study was approved by the Research Review Board of SinoPharm Dongfeng General Hospital (Institutional Review Board Approval No. 201008002) and is listed in the ISRCTN registry (No. ISRCTN81077281). DT, XG, and MX designed the study; DT and XG performed the surgery; DT and XG collected and analyzed the

data; DT, XG, and MX drafted the manuscript. NL, BW, and HH assisted with the preparation of surgery and participated in drafting the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Corresponding Authors: Min Xiong, MD, PhD, Department of Orthopedics, Hubei University of Medicine Dongfeng Hospital, Shiyan 442008, Hubei, China. Phone: 0086 (719) 827-2448; Fax: 0086 (719) 827-2448; Email: minxiong1975@yahoo.

com. Dawei Tian, MD, PhD, Department of Orthopedics, Dongfeng Hospital. Email: davidiswho@sina.com.

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