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Robert Judet †

Fractures of the Acetabulum

Second Edition
Entirely Revised and Enlarged



Springer-Verlag



E. Letournel R. Judet†

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With 458 Figures in 1754 Separate Illustrations,
Some in Color

Springer-Verlag
Berlin Heidelberg New York
London Paris Tokyo Hong Kong
Barcelona Budapest

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Title of the original French edition:

Les fractures du Cotyle. © Masson et Cie., Paris, 1974

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Letournel, Émile. [Fractures du cotyle. English] Fractures of the acetabulum/E. Letournel, R. Judet; [translator and editor, Reginald A. Elson]. – 2nd ed. entirely rev. and enl. p. cm. Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN-13: 978-3-642-75437-1 e-ISBN-13: 978-3-642-75435-7

DOI: 10.1007/978-3-642-75435-7

1. Acetabulum (Anatomy) – Fractures. 2. Hip joint – Surgery. I. Judet, Robert. II. Elson, Reginald. III. Title. [DNLM: 1. Acetabulum – injuries. 2. Fractures. WE 750 L649f] RD549.L4713 1993, 617.1'58 – dc20. DNLM/DLC

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© Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 1981, 1993
Softcover reprint of the hardcover 2nd edition 1993

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Reproduction of the figures: Gustav Dreher GmbH, Stuttgart
Typesetting: K+V Fotosatz GmbH, Beerfelden

24/3130 - 5 4 3 2 1 0 – Printed on acid-free paper

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Glossary

Acetabular notches	both anterior and posterior lips of acetabular margin present with well defined indentations in their mid-parts
Acetabulo-obturator line	radiological landmark described in Sect. 3.2.1
Anterior pillar	thickened area of iliac wing which supports gluteus medius tubercle
Anterior tubercle of obturator foramen	tubercle located on margin of obturator foramen at junction of inferior pubic ramus and ischial ramus
Gluteal surface	external iliac fossa
Gluteus medius tubercle	tubercle of iliac crest
Innominate bone	used throughout text for os innominatum or pelvic bone
Interspinous notch	area of anterior border of innominate bone between anterior superior and anterior inferior iliac spines
Ischio-pubic notch	recess at junction of body of ischium with root of superior pubic ramus
Marginal impaction	(French: fracture mixte) – the impaction and incarceration into the underlying cancellous bone of small osteochondral fragments from the shattered margin of the acetabulum (further explanation on page 35)
Obturator ring	convenient description of the whole bone structure enclosing the obturator foramen
Osteosynthesis	widely used and convenient term which embodies reduction <i>and</i> fixation of fractures
Pelvic brim	refers to brim of true pelvis: an anatomically complex formation which could be variously called ilio-pectineal, innominate or (posteriorly) arcuate lines
Posterior tubercle of obturator foramen	tubercle located on margin of obturator foramen at junction of body of ischium and pubic ramus
Psoas gutter	ilio-pectineal surface of innominate bone in which the psoas lies at its departure from the pelvis
Root of superior pubic ramus	that part of the superior pubic ramus which contributes to the acetabulum (in French: body of the pubis)
Sciatic buttress	condensation of trabecular bone which related to the angle of the greater sciatic foramen and formed by system described in Sect. 1.4
Sciatic nerve	its two large branches are named in this book: lateral popliteal (= Common peroneal nerve) and Medial popliteal (Tibial nerve)
Sub-cotyloid groove	groove under overhanging lip of postero-inferior aspect of inferior horn of articular surface
Teardrop	commonly used radiological feature which the French call (more accurately) a “U”