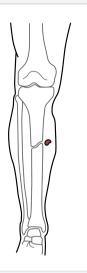
# **Gustilo Anderson Classification**

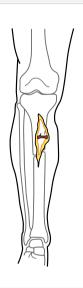
#### Type I



Type I injuries involve wounds that are less than 1 cm in size with minimal contamination. The fracture associated with this type shows minimal comminution, meaning the bone is only slightly fragmented, and there is no stripping of the periosteum.

Additionally, there is no vascular injury requiring repair, and soft tissue coverage is adequate.

### Type II



Type II injuries are characterized by wounds larger than 1 cm with moderate contamination. The fractures display moderate comminution with minimal periosteal stripping.

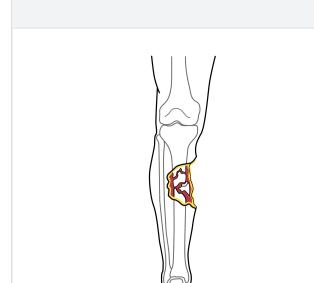
Similar to Type I, there is no vascular injury requiring repair, and soft tissue coverage remains adequate.

#### Type IIIA



Type IIIA injuries can involve wounds of any size but are marked by severe contamination. The fractures are either severely comminuted or segmental, often with periosteal stripping.

Although there is no vascular injury requiring repair, soft tissue coverage is initially adequate but may become inadequate following debridement procedures.



## Type IIIB

Type IIIB injuries also include wounds of any size with severe contamination. The fractures are severely comminuted or segmental and involve periosteal stripping.

There is no vascular injury requiring repair, but soft tissue coverage is inadequate, necessitating the use of rotation flaps or free flaps for coverage.

#### Type IIIC



Type IIIC injuries involve wounds of any size with severe contamination. The fractures are severely comminuted or segmental with periosteal stripping, and there is a vascular injury that requires repair.

Soft tissue coverage is inadequate, and like Type IIIB, requires rotation flaps or free flaps for adequate coverage.

#### References

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Gustilo, R. B., Gruninger, R. P., & Davis, T. (1987). Classification of type III (severe) open fractures relative to treatment and results. *Orthopedics*, *10*(12), 1781–1788. <a href="https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/3324085/">https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/3324085/</a>

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