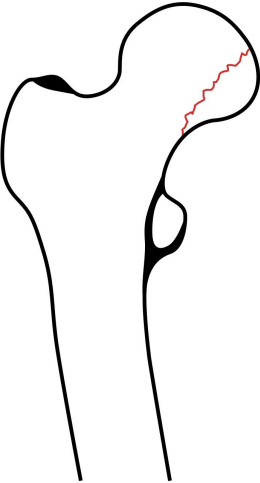
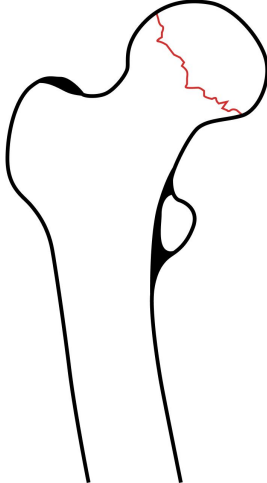
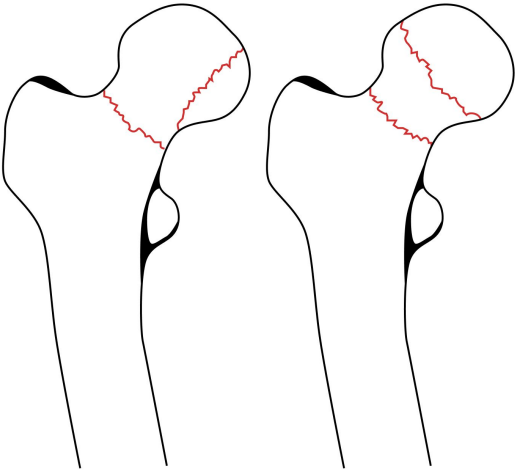
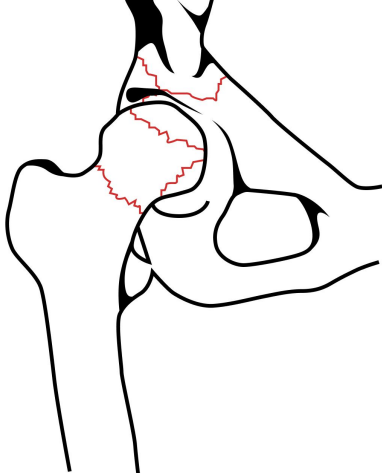


Pipkin Classification

The Pipkin Classification system consists of four types of femoral head fractures: type I, II, III, and IV. These types are determined based on the involvement of certain anatomical structures, such as the acetabular rim and weight-bearing surface.

	
<p>Type I</p>	<p>Type II</p>
<p>Fracture of the femoral head inferior (distal) to the fovea capitis. This is a small fracture that does not involve the weight-bearing surface.</p>	<p>Fracture of the femoral head superior (proximal) to the fovea capitis. This is a larger fracture that involves the weight-bearing surface.</p>
	
<p>Type III</p>	<p>Type IV</p>
<p>Type I or II femoral head fracture with an additional fracture of the femoral neck. This type has an increased risk of avascular necrosis.</p>	<p>Type I or II femoral head fracture with an additional fracture of the acetabular wall, usually the posterior wall.</p>

Deng, F. (2020, January). Pipkin femoral head fracture classification. Radiopaedia. <https://radiopaedia.org/articles/pipkin-femoral-head-fracture-classification>

Wang, Jinwu & Cai, Leyi & Xie, Linzhen & Chen, Hua & Guo, Xiaoshan & Yu, Kehe. (2019). 3D printing-based Ganz approach for treatment of femoral head fractures: a prospective analysis. Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery and Research. 14. 10.1186/s13018-019-1383-7.