Introduction

Gluteal compartment syndrome is most commonly seen following prolonged immobility, postsurgical, or trauma. Increased pressure within a compartment can impair the blood supply to that area. If a compartment becomes blocked, linear swelling within the compartment can increase pressure and impede blood flow. Once the pressure reaches a threshold, muscle function is impaired. Clinical findings are consistent with the 6 P's of compartment syndromes: Pain, Paresthesia, Pallor, Paralysis, Pulselessness, and Pressure. Other symptoms include tachycardia, hypotension, and altered mental status. These findings are consistent with decreased tissue perfusion and hypoxia.