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Torax Traumatism

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Torax Traumatism

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- From March 2008 to December 2011 (28 months).

Introduction

- Traumatic injuries are the leading cause of death in the first four decades of life.
- It is estimated that one out of four deaths from trauma corresponds to a chest injury.

Introduction

- 70-80% of them are usually secondary to blunt and vehicular collision.
- Nearly two thirds are associated with other injuries, particularly head injuries, or abdominal trauma, which increases its complexity and priority both in establishing procedures, diagnostic and treatment.

Objectives

- Characterize the population admitted to intensive care and chest trauma.
- Analyze the evolution of patients with single thoracic trauma presenting with associated trauma.

Materials and Methods

- A descriptive, cross-sectional study.
- From March 2008 to December 2011 (28 months).
- Medical records of 149 patients admitted to Intensive Care Unit Multipurpose Adults (UTIA) with chest trauma, period were analyzed.

Materials and Methods

- Variables analyzed: sex, age, signs of alcohol intoxication, causes, type of injury, chest trauma only or associated with other injuries, ventilation, complications, mortality.
- Statistical analysis: Mean and percentages as summary measures for qualitative variables.

Results

- Of 149 patients with thoracic trauma who entered UTIA, 25 were women (16.78%) and 124 men (83.22%), with an average ISS of 29.03 and 33.46 years average age. Among the causes were found: vehicular collision, falls and stab wounds and fire.
- Many cases with probable signs of alcohol intoxication (breath alcohol and rescue SNG).
- Pulmonary contusion accounted for 53.02% (n = 79), with a mortality rate of 48.10% (n = 38).

Results

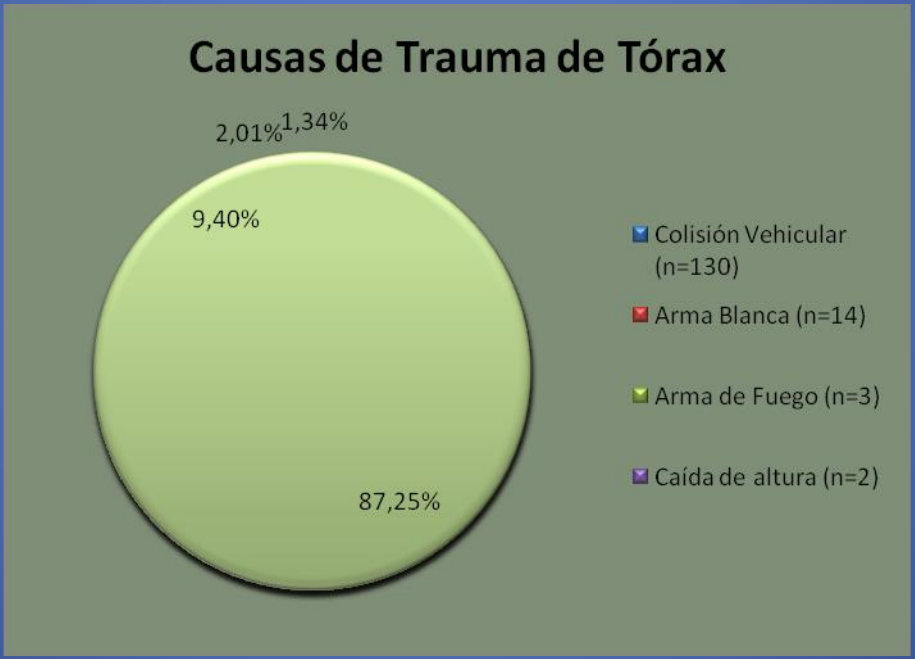
- The 95.97% (n = 143) had associated trauma (Trauma skull, abdomen, pelvis, long bones, vascular, spinal cord injuries), the highest percentage of Trauma Brain Injury (TBI) in a 78.52% (n = 117).
- The mortality of the population sampled with Thoracic Trauma was 31.54% (n = 47), all associated with trauma (100%). A high impact on the mortality of TEC with 72.34% (n = 34) was demonstrated. The most frequent infectious complications were directly related to the time of hospitalization.

Conclusion

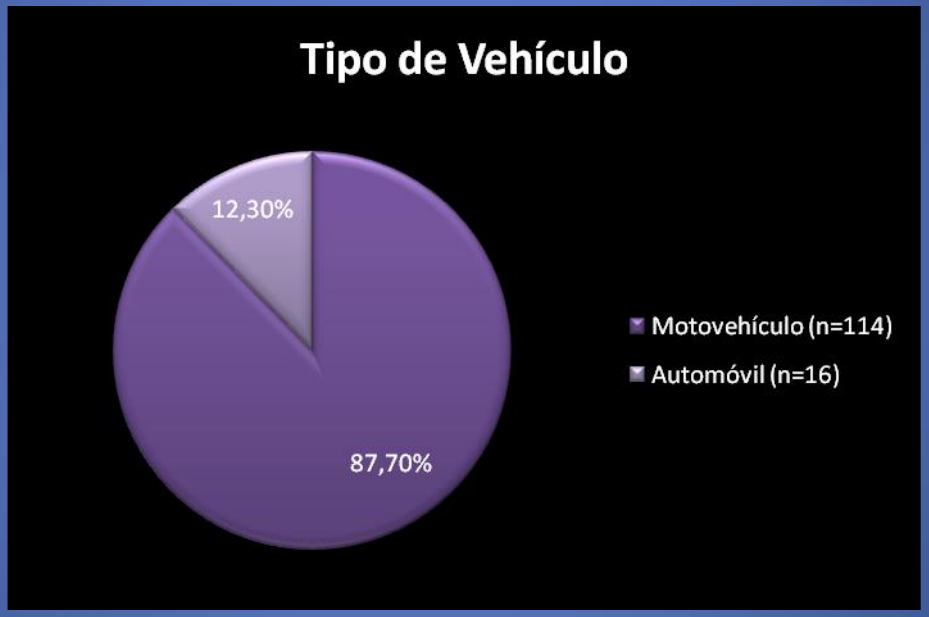
- Mortality in thoracic trauma UTIA was higher in patients with associated trauma (especially with TEC) and vehicular collision. Most were young men with signs of alcohol intoxication on admission.
- The most common chest injury was pulmonary contusion. Patients with single chest trauma had a better prognosis and no deaths.

Conclusion

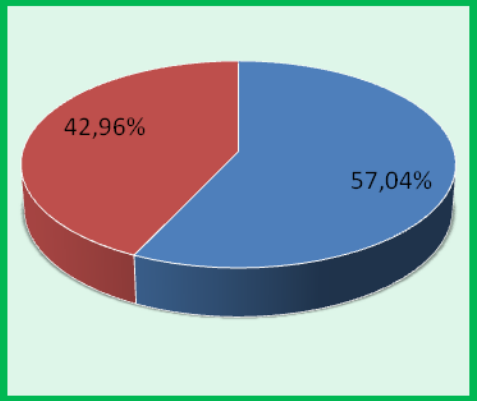
- The bike vehicular collision is the leading cause of death at an early age in our province so it remains of paramount importance to emphasize primary prevention measures.
- We consider that policies to prevent and reduce the trauma for this cause should focus on education, the application of reasonable standards and monitoring compliance.

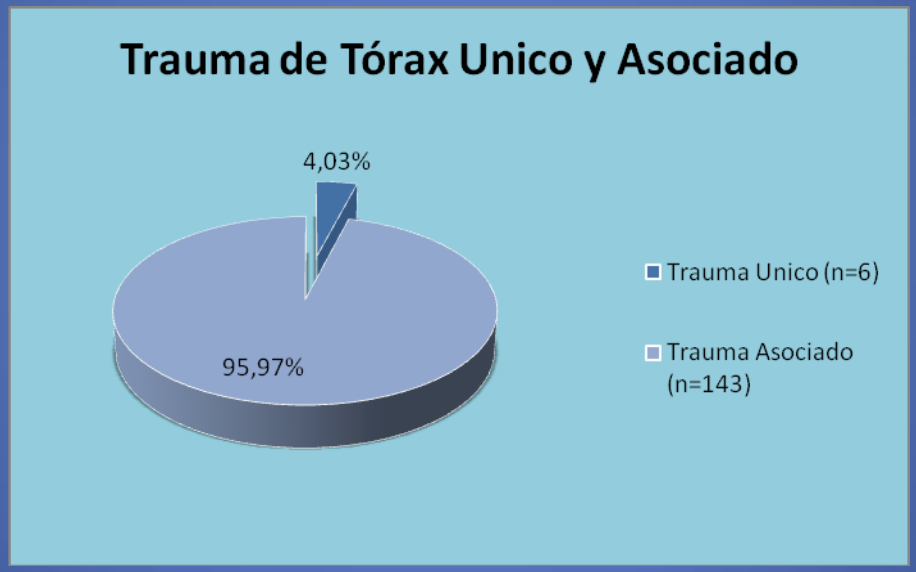

Causas de Trauma de Tórax
2,01%
1,34%
9,40%
87,25%
Colisión Vehicular (n=130)
Arma Blanca (n=14)
Arma de Fuego (n=3)
Caída de altura (n=2)

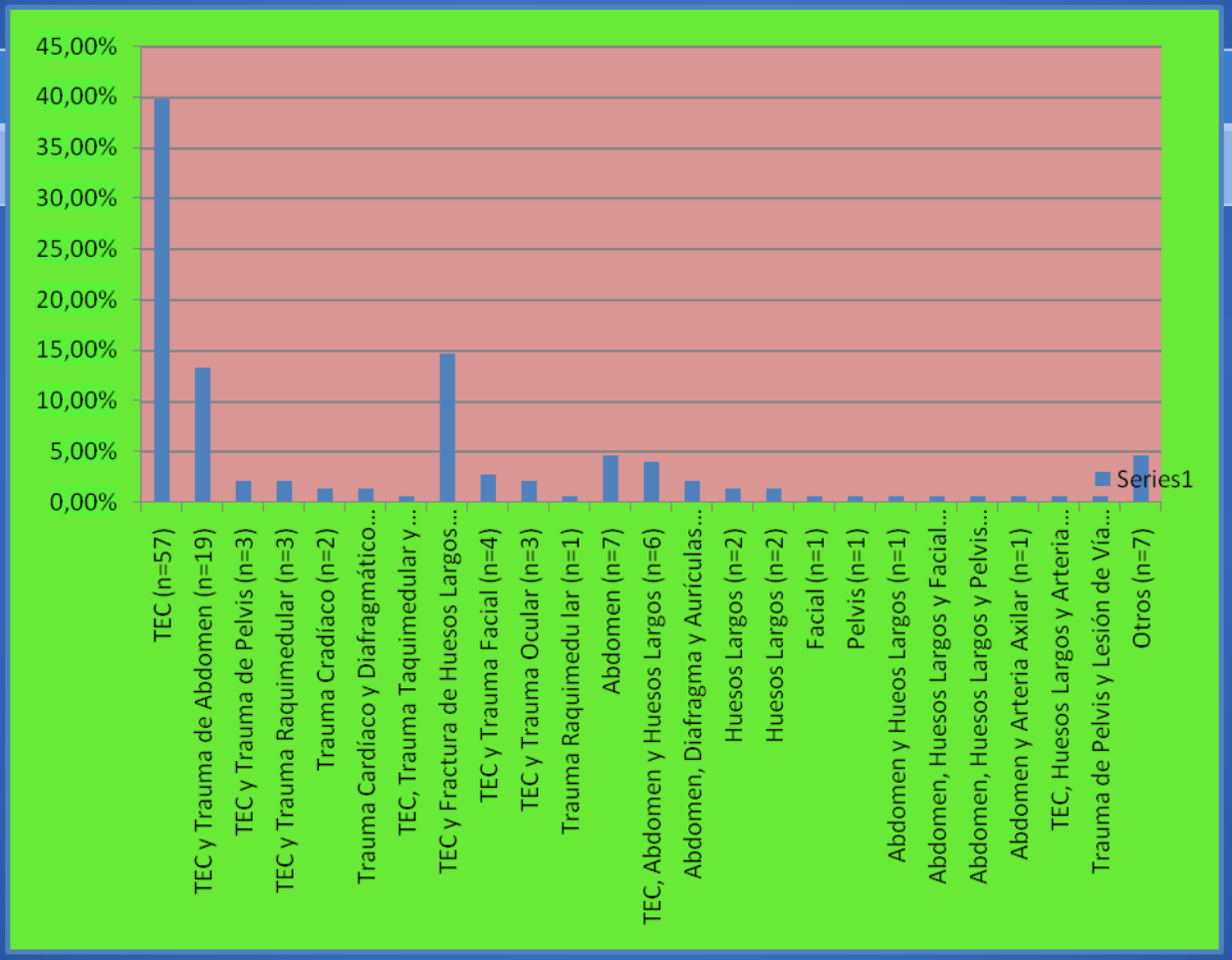

Población Total por Sexo
17%
83%
Hombres (n=124)
Mujeres (n=25)


Tipo de Vehículo
12,30%
87,70%
Motovehículo (n=114)
Automóvil (n=16)

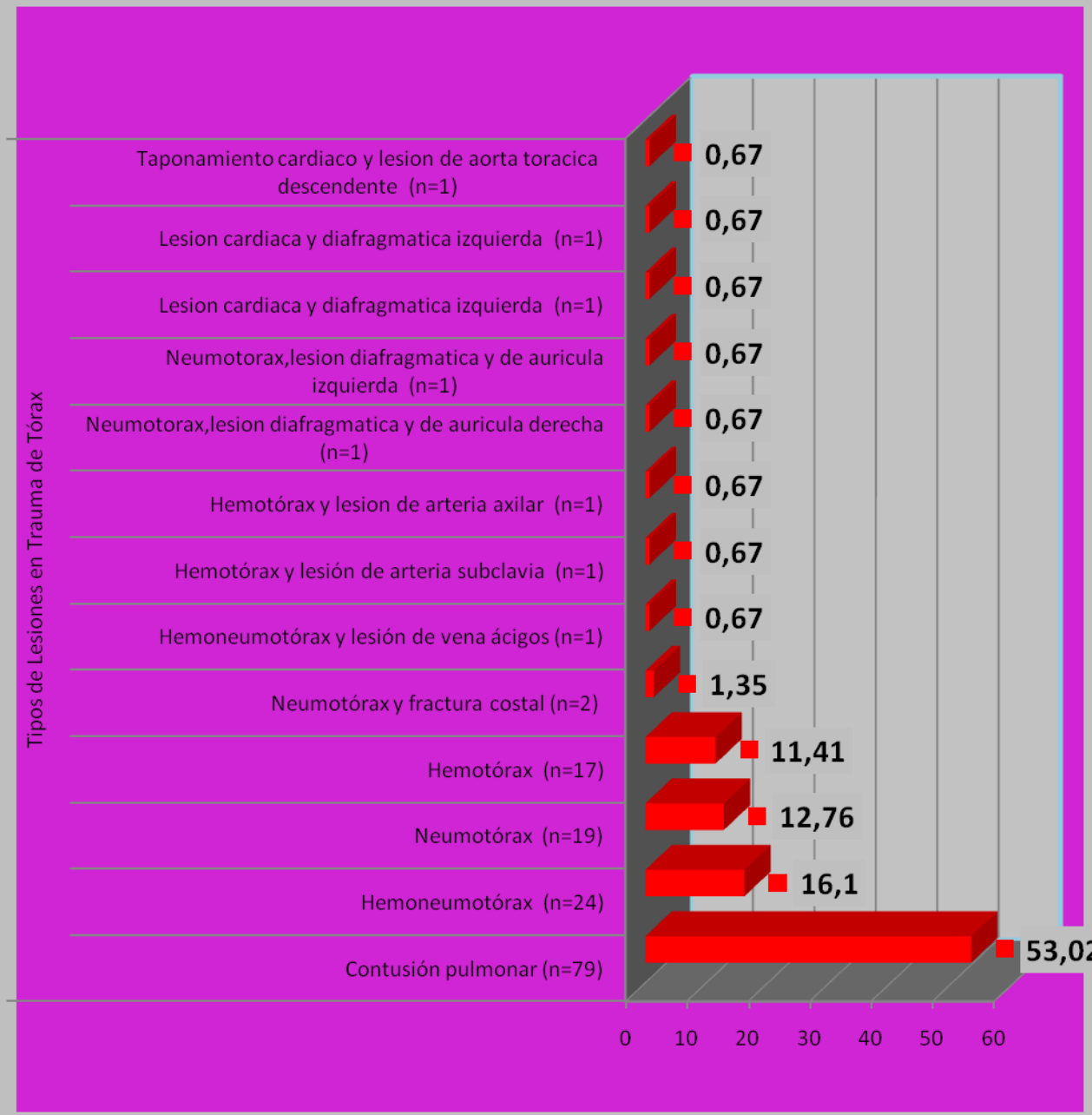
Presencia de Signos de Intoxicación Alcohólica

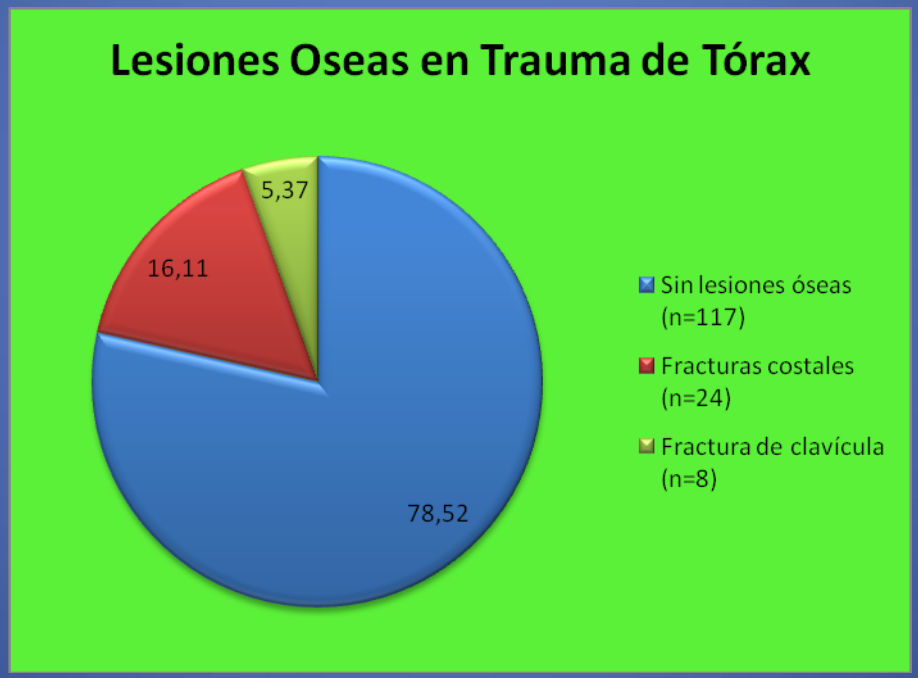


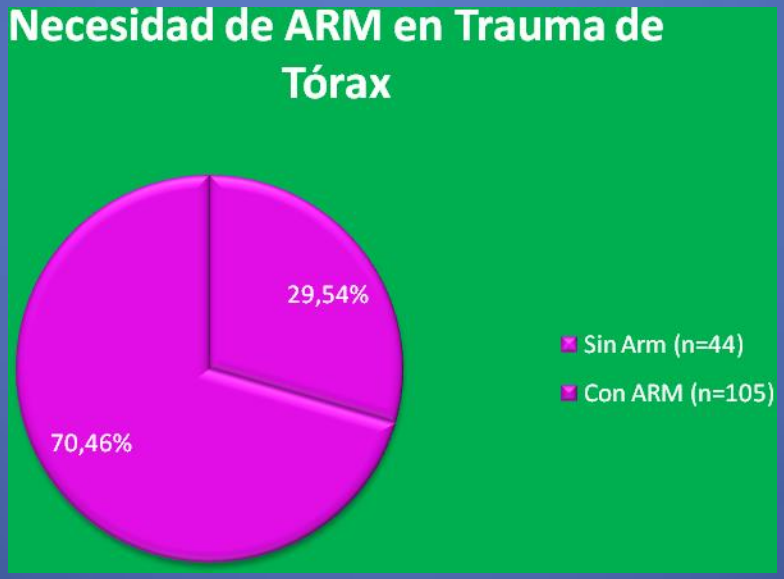

Trauma de Tórax Unico y Asociado
4,03%
95,97%
Trauma Unico (n=6)
Trauma Asociado (n=143)

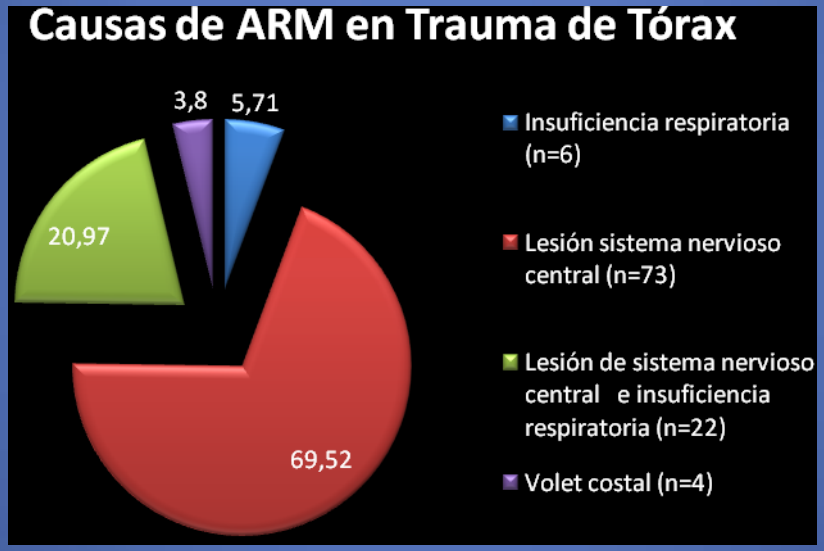

45,00%
40,00%
35,00%
30,00%
25,00%
20,00%
15,00%
10,00%
5,00%
0,00%
TEC (n=57)
TEC y Trauma de Abdomen (n=19)
TEC y Trauma de Pelvis (n=3)
TEC y Trauma Raquimedular (n=3)
Trauma Cradíaco (n=2)
Trauma Cardíaco y Diafragmático...
TEC, Trauma Taquimedular y ...
TEC y Fractura de Huesos Largos...
TEC y Trauma Facial (n=4)
TEC y Trauma Ocular (n=3)
Trauma Raquimedu lar (n=1)
Abdomen (n=7)
TEC, Abdomen y Huesos Largos (n=6)
Abdomen, Diafragma y Aurículas...
Huesos Largos (n=2)
Huesos Largos (n=2)
Facial (n=1)
Pelvis (n=1)
Abdomen y Hueos Largos (n=1)
Abdomen, Huesos Largos y Facial...
Abdomen, Huesos Largos y Pelvis...
Abdomen y Arteria Axilar (n=1)
TEC, Huesos Largos y Arteria ...
Trauma de Pelvis y Lesión de Vía...
Otros (n=7)
Series1

Tipos de Lesiones en Trauma de Tórax




Lesiones Oseas en Trauma de Tórax
5,37
16,11
78,52
Sin lesiones óseas (n=117)
Fracturas costales (n=24)
Fractura de clavícula (n=8)


Necesidad de ARM en Trauma de Tórax
29,54%
70,46%
Sin Arm (n=44)
Con ARM (n=105)


Causas de ARM en Trauma de Tórax
3,8
5,71
20,97
69,52
Insuficiencia respiratoria (n=6)
Lesión sistema nervioso central (n=73)
Lesión de sistema nervioso central e insuficiencia respiratoria (n=22)
Volet costal (n=4)

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Thank you very much
for your attention