

MECHANISM, OUTCOMES, AND MANAGEMENT OF SPLENIC TRAUMA: AN ANALYSIS OF 450 CASES IN A LEVEL 1 TRAUMA CENTRE

Yadvendra Dheer; Narendra Kumar; Anita Singh; Vaibhav Jaiswal; Aman singh; Samir misra; Sandip Tewari
King George's Medical University, Lucknow, UP, India

Introduction: Splenic trauma, with its diverse causes and treatment approaches, is a serious concern in emergency departments. This study looked at the mode of injury, management, and outcomes for a cohort of 450 patients with splenic injuries.

Methods: A retrospective study was done on 450 patients who had splenic trauma (384 men and 66 women) admitted to the department of Trauma surgery, King George's Medical University, Lucknow. The information was gathered and analysed regarding the mechanism of injuries (RTA, assaults, gunshots, falls, and others), the treatments received, and the results.

Result: RTA accounted for 310 cases of splenic trauma, with men accounting for 275 of those cases. Ninety incidents were falls from heights, affecting 22 females and 68 males. Fifteen cases —all male were related to assaults, and thirteen cases— all male — were related to gunshot injuries (12). Males received conservative therapy in the majority of cases (230), while females had splenectomy and drain implantation (14). 354 patients were discharged from the hospital, 50 were transferred to different departments, 21 patients were departing against medical advice (LAMA), 1 patient absconded, and unfortunately, 24 people died.

Discussion: The study emphasises the prevalence of men in cases of splenic trauma, particularly those involving weapon injuries and traffic accidents, with differing approaches to treatment. The grading of splenic injuries was not well defined, necessitating a more uniform system. The study emphasises how crucial it is to keep an eye on cases of splenic trauma in order to enhance patient outcomes and management.

