

3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Congress and Medicare Expo on

# TRAUMA & CRITICAL CARE

March 13-14, 2017 London, UK

## Incidence of thoracic trauma in tertiary level trauma centre, Northeast India

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Majority of thoracic injuries encountered in India are secondary to blunt trauma following motor vehicle accidents. Rib fractures are the cause of major morbidity in trauma patients, leading to pain and difficult respiration with hypoventilation, cyanosis, tachypnoea and chest retractions. A prospective study was conducted at Trauma Centre and Super Specialty, BHU, Varanasi from June 2015 to June 2016. 412 cases enrolled age, sex, socioeconomic status, number of fractured ribs and associated injuries were noted. Out of 412, 331 were males and 81 were females. RTA was the most common cause of chest trauma and fall from height was the second most common cause. Common complaints following trauma were painful respiration (95%) and dyspnoea (60%). Most common complication was hemopneumothorax (34%), followed by pneumothorax (20%). The complications were common in elderly population because of non-plaint nature of ribs over children. In Northeast India, RTA is the most common cause of chest trauma. Isolated ribs fracture (<3) with any associated complications can be managed conservatively and injury associated hemothorax or pneumothorax or hemopneumothorax require chest tube drainage.

### Biography

Awaneesh Katiyar is a Post-graduate student in Master of Surgery. He is working as Junior Resident at Sir Sunder Lal Hospital and Trauma Centre and Super Specialty Hospital. He has special interest in Trauma Surgery and Evaluation of Trauma Patients. During his Post-graduation, he developed a trauma score for proper assessment and prognosis of trauma patients in terms of mortality and morbidity.

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