

Lung Injury Necessitates Pulmonary Resection

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Description

Trauma remains the greatest cause of death in people under the age of 45 in developed countries. Among trauma injuries, lung trauma is the second highest cause of death. Trauma is the major or contributing factor in over 25% of all trauma patients who die. Lung contusions, lacerations, hematomas, and pulmonary vascular injuries are all examples of severe trauma to the lungs. A hit to the chest frequently results in lungs injury. Blood vessels can be damaged by a dull hit, causing blood and fluid to pool in the lungs. Water in the lungs can reduce the amount of oxygen delivered to the body. The most common lung damage in persons who have been hit in the chest is a pulmonary contusion [1].

If other treatments fail, an extracorporeal membranous oxygen supply can be used to oxygenate blood from the body and send it to a machine that removes carbon dioxide before returning it to the body. Damage to tiny blood arteries in the lungs causes pulmonary contusions. It has nothing to do with lung tissue lacerations. At first, pulmonary contusions are generally asymptomatic. The most prevalent symptom is pain. See a doctor if the discomfort persists, intensifies, or causes shortness of breath after 3 days [2].

When more than 20% of the lungs are damaged, the risk of significant consequences is higher. Respiratory infections, deep lung infections, and Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome are all serious problems (ARDS). Hypoxic levels are frequently linked to these disorders. The lungs may take days or weeks to mend, depending on the quantity of crushed lung tissue. If the pain persists after a few days, make an appointment with a doctor to discuss treatment options. Pulmonary contusions are injuries to the lungs. The effects of uncontrolled, injured lungs might be fatal [3].

Tests that doctors can use to check the extent of injury include chest X-rays, chest ultrasound CT scans, and oxygen level tests. The main goal of treatment is to increase the flow of oxygen and relieve pain. Lung tissue takes time to heal. Currently, no specific drug or cure is known to accelerate the healing process of pulmonary contusions. Doctors usually recommend oxygen therapy to make breathing easier. If you cannot breathe on your own, you may use a ventilator to help your lungs breathe regularly [4].

Signs and symptoms that can occur in an injured lung include chest pain, shortness of breath, and shortness of breath or breathing pain, coughing, increased heart rate, and low energy [5]. More severe signs and symptoms of pulmonary trauma include wheezing, cyanosis or skin bruising due to lack

of oxygen, crackling of the chest, shallow or rapid breathing, hemoptysis or blood coughing, cold and moist skin, hypotension, etc. Treatment depends on the severity of the injury. Your doctor will check your symptoms and order a series of tests to see if your lungs are hydrated. These tests can also identify additional injuries that occur in addition to lung collapse [6].

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest towards the manuscript.

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