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## Reduction of the need for laparotomy considering clinical and laboratory findings in abdominal blunt trauma patients referred to Rajaei Hospital in year 2014 and 2015

**Ali Jangjou**

Shiraz University of medical sciences, Shiraz, Iran

**Background & Aim:** Trauma is the most common cause of death in persons aged 1-44 years and the third most common cause of death regardless of age. Abdominal trauma is one of the most prevalent cases of trauma. Laparotomy is a therapeutic method which is applied for abdominal trauma. The aim of this study was prediction of the need for laparotomy considering clinical and laboratory findings in abdominal blunt trauma patients referred to Rajaei Hospital.

**Materials & Methods:** This retrospective study was done on all patients who had undergone emergency laparotomy at Shahid Rajaei Hospital at Shiraz for abdominal trauma during, the years 2014-2016. The data were collected through a questionnaire. The statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS 21. P value was significant if was less than 0.05.

**Results:** Of the 81 trauma patients who had undergone laparotomy, 66 cases (81.5%) was male and 15 (18.5%) was female. 95.1% of laparotomies were positive. Patients who had positive laparotomy had lower systolic blood pressure ( $p=0.02$ ), Glasgow coma scale (GCS) ( $p<0.001$ ) and hemoglobin ( $p=0.03$ ) and higher respiratory rate ( $p=0.04$ ). Spleen and liver were the common damage organs.

**Conclusion:** This study showed that blood pressure, GCS, hemoglobin and respiratory rate can predict the need for laparotomy.

### Biography

Ali Jangjou has completed his Postgraduation in Emergency Medicine at Shiraz University of Medical Science. He is the Director of Motahhari Clinic in Shiraz. He is an Assistant Professor at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences.

ali\_jangjou@ymail.com