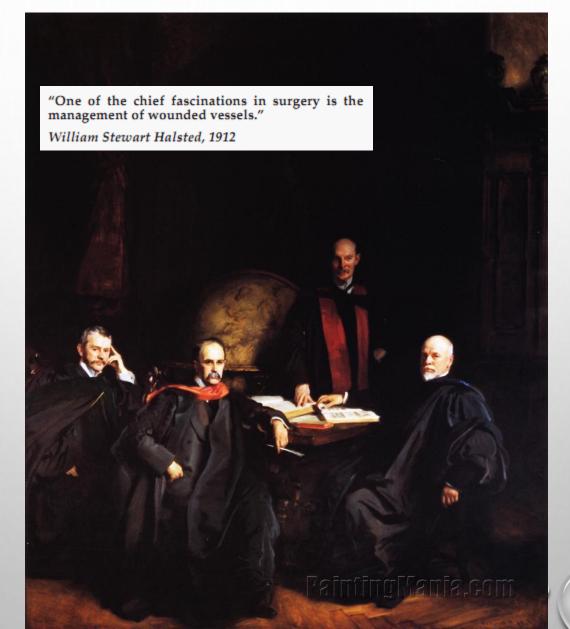
VASCULAR TRAUMA

DR ARUNA WEERASURIYA

MBBS,MD,MRCS

HISTORY











INTRODUCTION

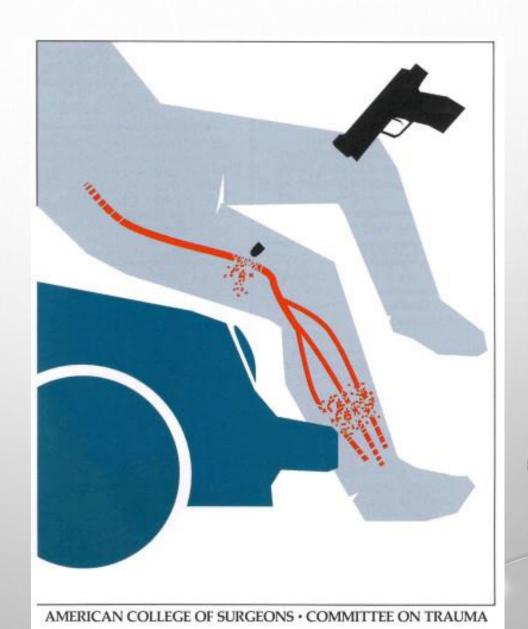
- PERIPHERAL INJURIES ACCOUNT FOR 80% OF ALL CASES OF VASCULAR TRAUMA.
- THE LOWER EXTREMITIES ARE INVOLVED IN 2/3 OF ALL PATIENTS WITH VASCULAR INJURIES.
- 90% -MALE



- GUNSHOT WOUNDS-70-80%- NEED EXPLORATION
- **STAB WOUNDS** (5-10% OF CASES REQUIRE INTERVENTION)
- **BLUNT TRAUMA** (5-10% OF CASES): PRESENCE OF FRACTURE OR DISLOCATION INCREASES THE RISK.
- IATROGENIC INJURY (5% OF CASES):
- 1. ENDOVASCULAR PROCEDURES
- 2. CENTRAL LINE PLACEMENT

MECHANISMS

- BLUNT
- ORTHOPAEDIC #
- DISLOCATION (KNEE)
- - ISOLATED
- PENETRATING
- HIGH VELOCITY
- LOW VELOCITY
- IATROGENIC

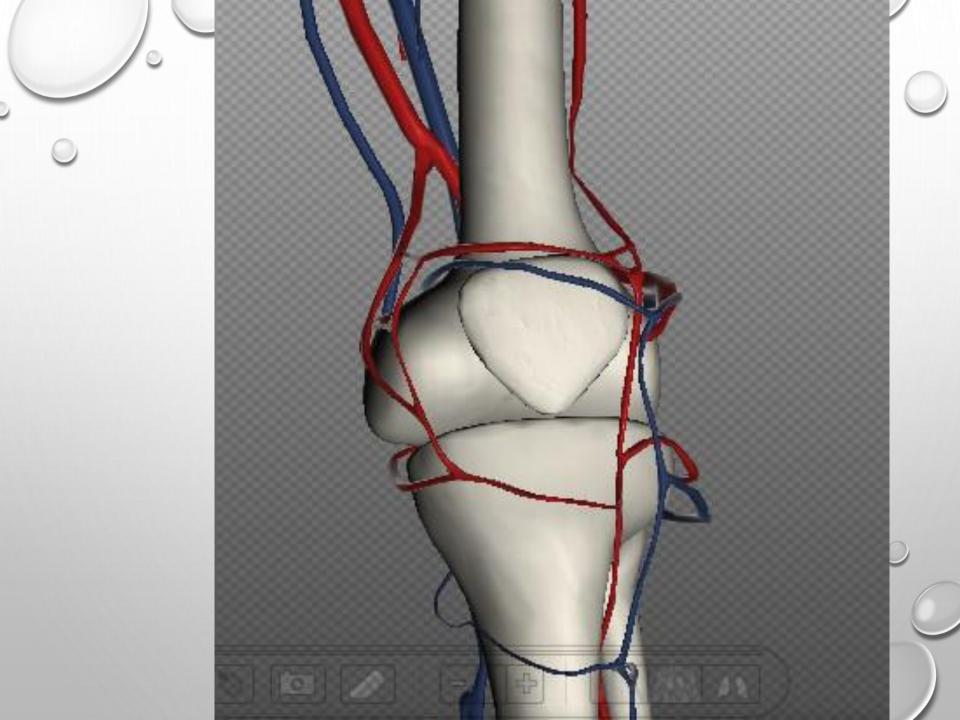


6 PS

- PAIN
- PALLOR
- PULSELESS
- PARESTHESIA
- PARALYSIS
- PERISHING COLD

PROBLEMS WITH DIAGNOSING ISCHAEMIA AFTER TRAUMA

- PAIN— DUE TO INJURY ITSELF, MAY NOT HAVE PAIN DUE TO ASSOCIATED NERVE INJURY
- PALLOR— MAY BE PALE DUE TO BLOOD LOSS
- ABSENT PULSE— ABSENT DUE TO LOW BLOOD PRESSURE.
- PARESTHESIA , PARESIS— OCCUR DUE TO ASSOCIATED NERVE, MUSCLE INJURY OR
- UNRESPONSIVE CONFUSED PATIENT



HARD SIGNS

- 1. EXTERNAL (ARTERIAL BLEEDING)
- 2. RAPIDLY EXPANDING HAEMATOMA
- 3. PALPABLE THRILL/AUDIBLE BRUIT
- 4. OBVIOUS ISCHAEMIA- 5 P'S



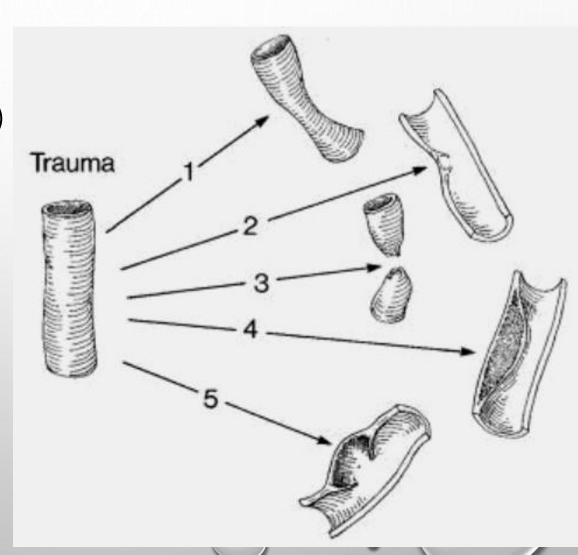
INDEX OF SUSPICION -SOFT SIGNS

- 1. HISTORY OF ARTERIAL BLEEDING
- 2. PROXIMITY OF #/WOUND TO ARTERY
- 3. DIMINISHED PULSE (BP)
- 4. SMALL NON-PULSATILE HAEMATOMA
- 5. NEUROLOGIC DEFICIT



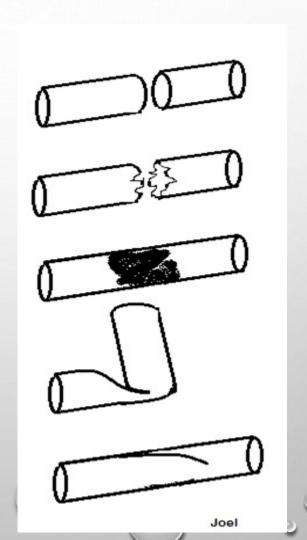
VASCULAR INJURY

- 1. SPASM (OR COMPRESSION)
- 2. INTIMAL INJURY
- 3. TRANSECTION
- 4. INTRAMURAL HEMATOMA
- 5. PSEUDOANEURYSM



MECHANISM OF DISRUPTION OF FLOW AT ARTERIAL LEVEL

- TRANSECTION
- LACERATION
- CONTUSION
- KINK
- INTIMAL FLAP



INITIAL ASSESSMENT-ABCDE

- 1. AIRWAY
- 2. BREATHING/VENTILATION
- 3. CIRCULATION
- 4. DISABILITY
- 5. EXPOSURE



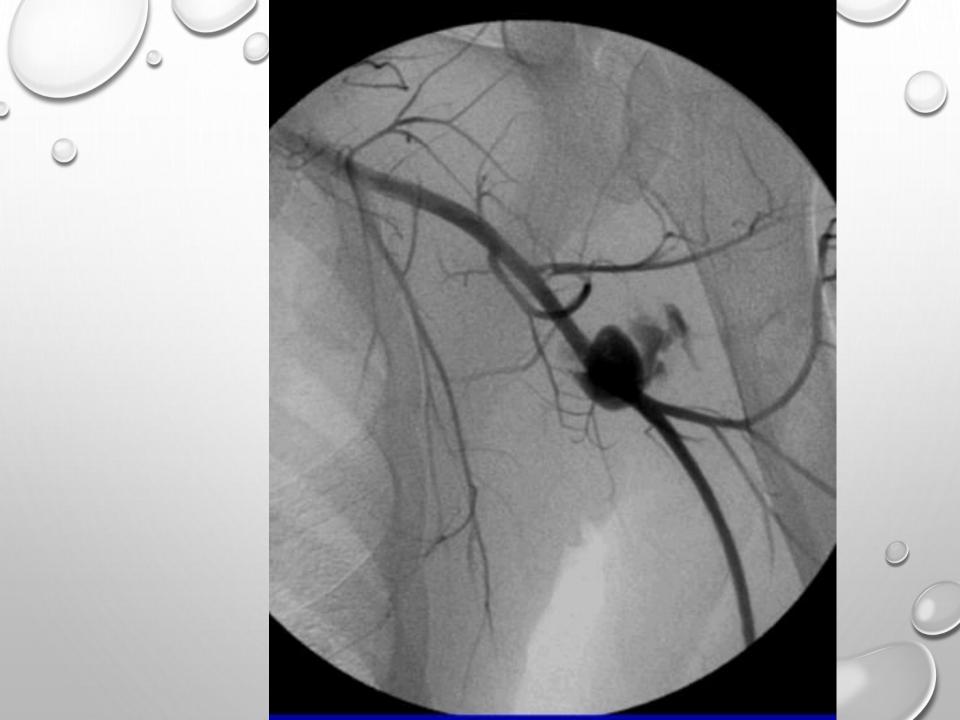
NO SIGNAL = NO PERFUSION



IMMEDIATE TREATMENT

- 1. CONTROL BLEEDING
- 2. REPLACE VOLUME LOSS
- 3. COVER WOUNDS
- 4. REDUCE FRACTURES/DISLOCATION
- 5. SPLINT
- 6. RE-EVALUATE



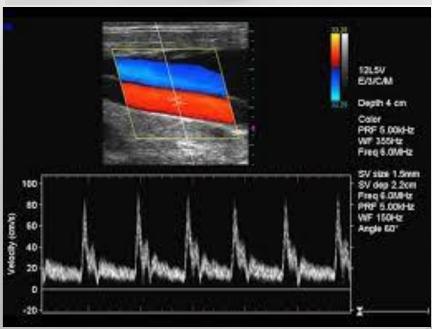


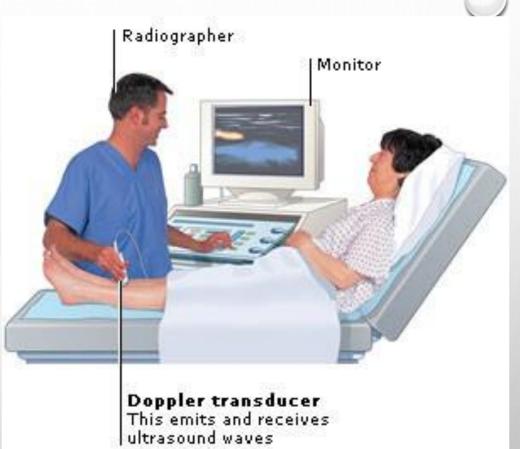












INVESTIGATIONS

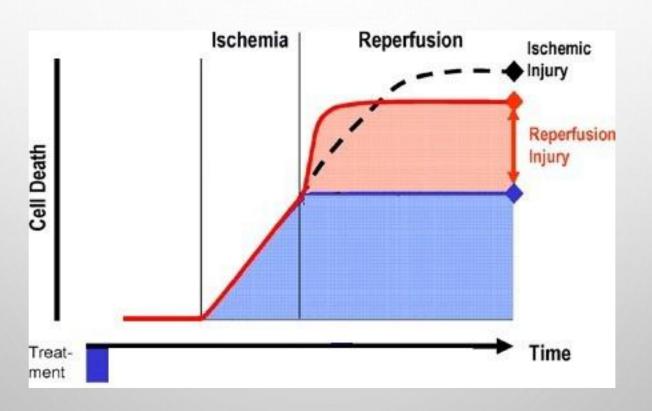
- Angiography
- CT angiography
- Catheter angiography



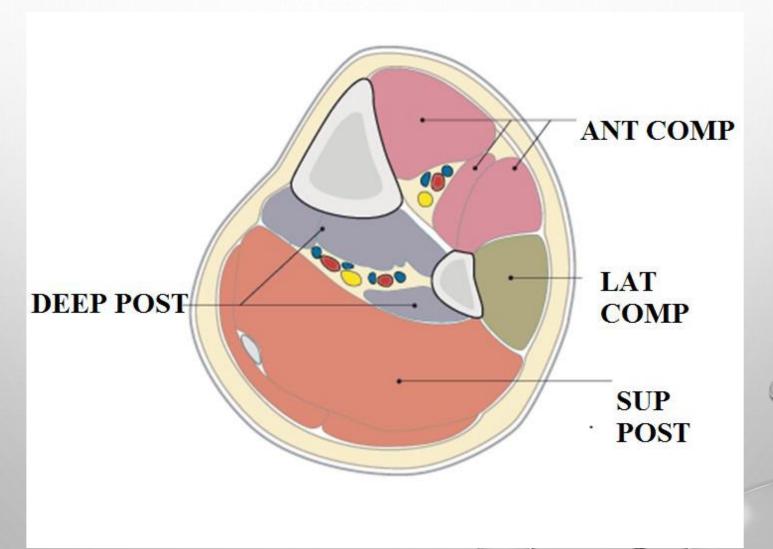


HOW SOON WE SHOULD WE REPAIR

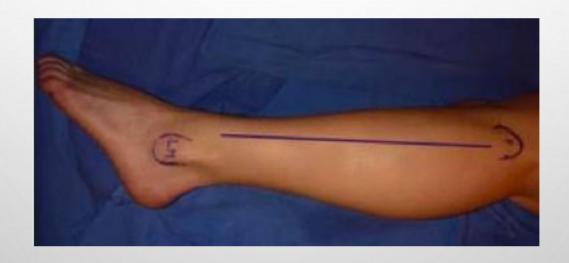
- AS SOON AS POSSIBLE
- EFFECTS OF ISCHAEMIA

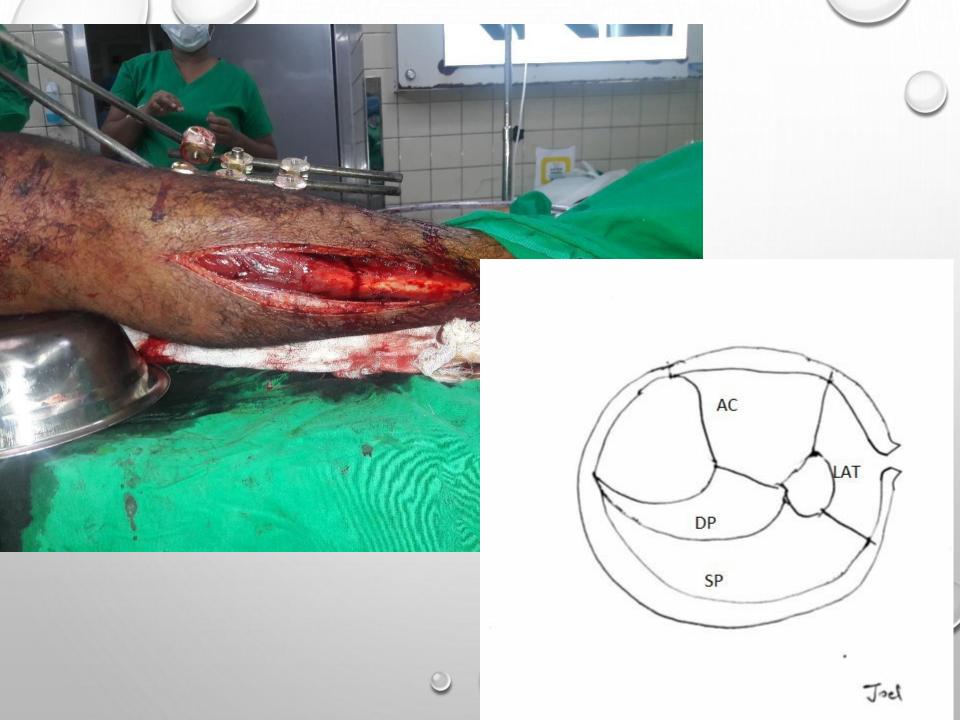


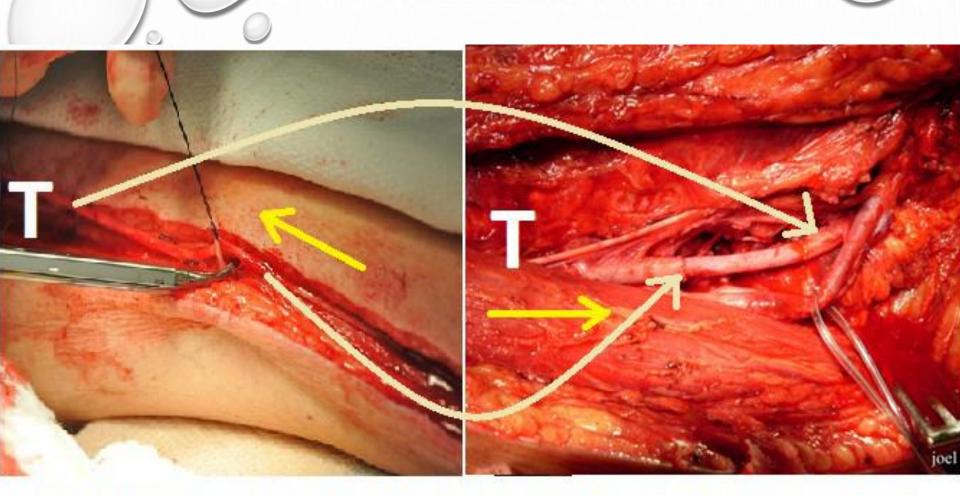
WHAT ARE THE LEG COMPARTMENTS



FASCIOTOMY







REVERSED SAPHENOUS VEIN GRAFT (RSVG)



REPERFUSION EFFECTS

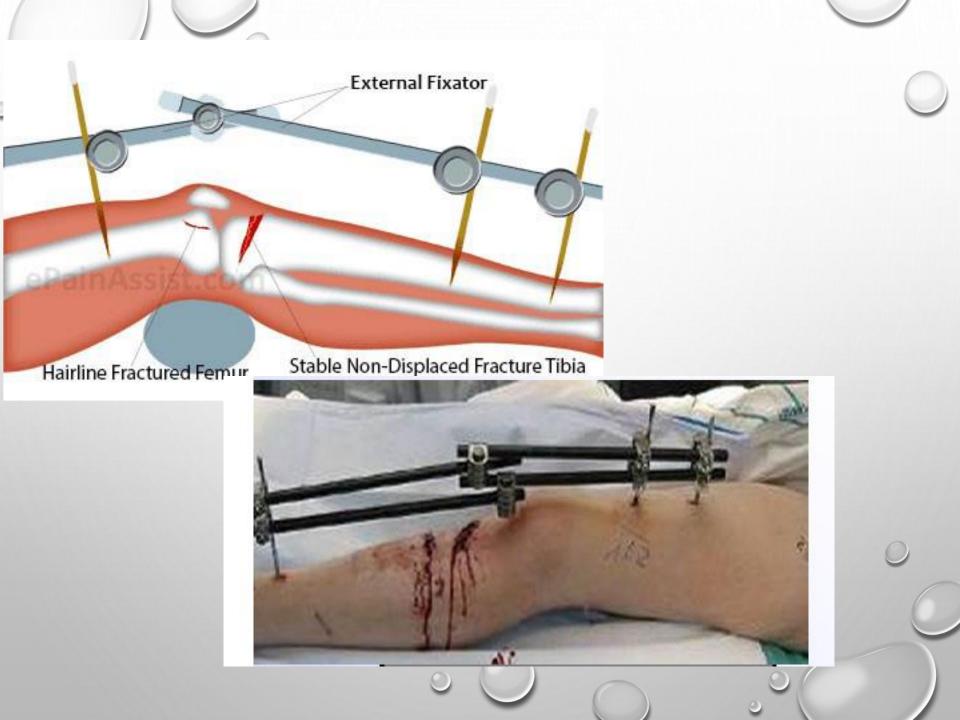
- LOCAL REPERFUSION INJURY PARADOXYCAL DEATH OF ALREADY DYING MUSCLES AFTER REPERFUSION
- SYSTEMIC- REPERFUSION SYNDROME
- 1. HYPOTENSION
- 2. ARDS
- 3. LACTIC ACIDOSIS
- 4. HYPERKALEMIA
- 5. RENAL FAILURE



- HYDRATE THE PATIENT
- MANNITOL
- 02
- INOTROPES
- LIGATION OF VESSEL IF NOT RESPONDING TO ABOVE MESURES
- BICARBONATE DIURESIS

WHAT ELSE CAN WE DO

- COMPARTMENT EXCISION ?
- LIGATION
- AMPUTATION



 PRIMARY AMPUTATION • EXTENSIVE CRUSH INJURIES AND SOFT TISSUE DAMAGE - "MANGLED LIMB" • NO NEED TO TRANSFER - DISCUSS / PHOTO





Hours? Limb Ischemia Reduced Pulse but Normal Perfusion Pulseless, Paresthesias, Slow Capillary Refill +2. Cool, Paralysis, Numb/Insensate +8 Patient Age Range <30 years old </p> 30-50 years old +1 50 years old +2 Shock SBP > 90 Consistently Hypotension Transiently +1 Persistent Hypotension +2 Injury Mechanism Low Energy (stab, gunshot, simple fracture) +1 Medium Energy (dislocation, open/multiple fractures) +2 High Energy (high speed MVA or rifle shot) +3 Very High Energy (high speed trauma with gross)

MESS Score

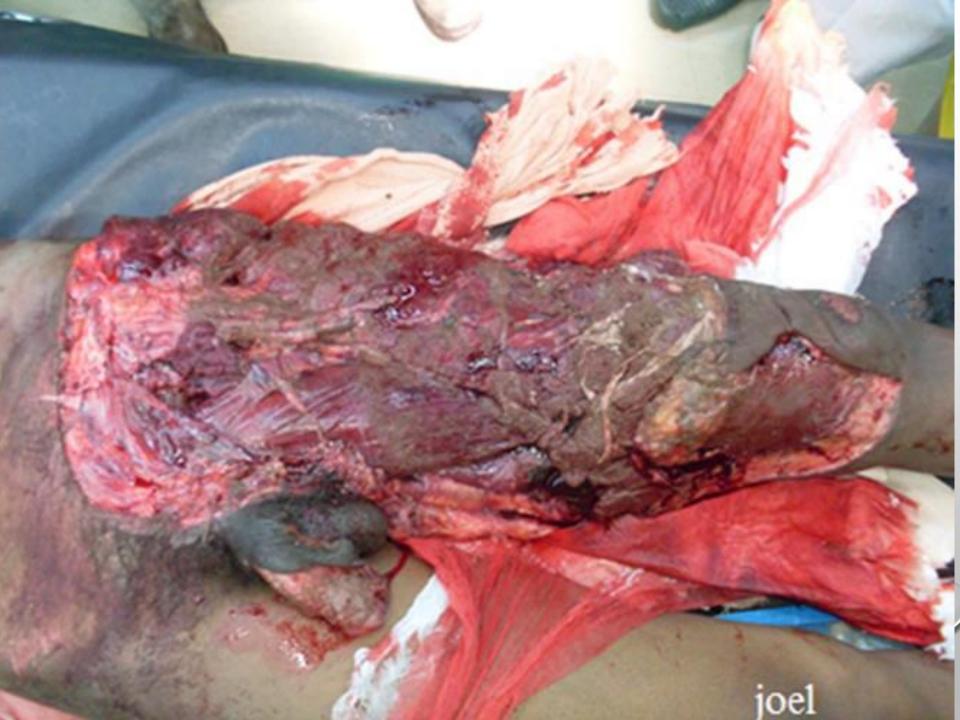
Click!

points

A score >7 predicts a low likelihood of limb/extremity viability.

contamination) +4







•THANK YOU