

临床研究

损伤控制手术在以腹部损伤为主的严重胸腹联合伤中的应用

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摘要:

目的: 探讨损伤控制手术(DCO)在治疗以腹部损伤为主的严重胸腹联合伤中的应用。方法: 回顾性分析2008年3月—2011年6月收治的71例严重胸腹联合伤患者的临床资料, 其中, 行损伤控制手术41例, 另外30例患者行一期确定性手术。结果: 损伤控制手术组患者复苏后乳酸水平, pH值, 体温, 凝血酶原时间(PT)与一期确定性手术组的患者无统计学差异(均 $P>0.05$)。71例患者均治愈后安全出院, 但损伤控制手术组患者粘连性肠梗阻、感染的发生率明显低于一期确定性手术组(均 $P<0.05$)。结论: 在正确掌握适应证的前提下, 损伤控制性手术对于严重胸腹部损伤患者是理想的治疗策略。

关键词: 腹部损伤; 多处创伤/外科学; 损伤控制外科; 酸中毒 乳酸性

Damage control surgery for severe thoracoabdominal injuries dominated by abdominal trauma

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Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the utilization of damage control operation (DCO) in treatment of the severe thoracoabdominal injuries dominated by abdominal trauma. Methods: The clinical data of 71 patients with severe thoracoabdominal wounds admitted from March 2008 to June 2011 were retrospectively analyzed. Of the patients, 41 cases received DCO procedure, and another 30 cases underwent primary definitive surgery. Results: There were no significant differences in the lactate levels, pH value, body temperature, and prothrombin time (PT) between the DCO patients after resuscitation and patients undergoing primary definitive surgery (all $P>0.05$). All of the 71 patients were cured and discharged from hospital, while the patients receiving DCO had significantly lower incidence of adhesive ileus and infection compared with those undergoing primary definitive surgery (both $P<0.05$). Conclusion: DCO is a better treatment strategy for patients with severe thoracoabdominal injuries under the condition of a correct understanding of its indications.

Keywords: Abdominal Injuries Multiple Trauma/surg Damage Control Surgery Acidosis, Lactic

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