



Abstract

Nonoperative Management of Blunt Liver Trauma

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Background: The management of hepatic injuries has changed dramatically during the past two decade after the technologic breakthroughs in radiologic imaging techniques. Recently, the non-operative management of blunt hepatic trauma has become the standard of care in hemodynamically stable patients. We reviewed our experience of the non-operative management of blunt hepatic trauma. And the purpose of this study was to examine the prognostic factors and indicators affecting the decision for treatment modality of emergent hepatic trauma.

Methods: The medical records of 84 patients who were treated for blunt hepatic injury at Masan Samsung Hospital from January 2002 to December 2003. The patients were divided two groups, non-operative(Non-OP) and operative(OP), according to the treatment modality. The two groups were compares for age, sex, mechanism of injury, grade of liver injury scale, combined injury, systolic blood pressure, pulse rate, hemoglobin, hematocrit, WBC count, S-GOT, S-GPT, ALP, transfusion amount during initial 24 hours, amount of infused crystalloid fluid, length of ICU stay, length of ward care, morbidity and mortality. The grade of the liver injury were determined by using the organ injury scale(OSI).

Results: Among the 84 patients, 46 cases(54.8%) were managed non-surgically, and 3 cases of Non-OP group were treated by transarterial embolization. Between the two groups, there were significant difference in age, injury grade, combined injury, hemoglobin, hematocrit, initial systolic blood pressure, amount of infused crystalloid fluid, amount of transfusion during the first 24 hours, and length of ICU care, morbidity and mortality.(p<0.05) The overall mortality rate was 8.3%, but 2.2% mortality in the non-operative group.

Conclusion: Non-operative management may be considered as a first choice in hemodynamic stable patients with blunt liver trauma. The reliable indicators affecting the treatment modality of blunt hepatic trauma were systolic BP, Hb, Hct, amount of infused crystalloid fluid, amount of transfusion during the first 24 hours, liver injury grade and combined injury. Strict selection of treatment madality and aggressive monitoring with intensive care unit were more important.

Key Words: Non-operative management, Blunt liver trauma

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(CT)

(Hb, Hct, WBC, SGOT, SGPT, ALP), () , 24 , 24

15 ~ 45% (77 ~ 90%). CT

가 AAST(American Association for the Surgery of Trauma) (Table 1). SPSS Chi-Square t-test , p 0.05

가

1. TAE(Transarterial embolization) 3 46 (54.8%) 38 1 가 , Gause packing,

2.

2003 1 2004 12 84 60 24

84 CT,

Table 1. Organ injury scaling(OIS) : liver American Association for the Surgery of Trauma(AAST) : 1994

Grade	Liver injury scale
I	Hematoma Subcapsular, <10% surface area Laceration Capsular tear, <1cm parenchymal depth
II	Hematoma Laceration Subcapsular, 10-50% surface area: Intraparenchymal, <10cm in diameter 1-3cm parenchymal depth, <10cm long
III	Hematoma Subcapsular, >50% surface area or expanding: Ruptured subcapsular or parenchymal hematoma: Intraparenchymal hematoma >10cm or expanding Laceration >3cm parenchymal depth, <10cm long
IV	Laceration Parenchymal disruption involving 25-75% of hepatic lobe or 1-3 Couinaud 's segments within a single lobe
V	Lacerationa Parenchymal disruption involving >75% of hepatic lobe or 3 Couinaud 's segments within a single lobe Vascular Juxtahepatic venous injuries:
VI	Vascular i.e., retrohepatic vena cava/central major hepatic vein Hepatic avulsion

2.3:1 2.8:1

28.4 37.8
(p=0.032)(Table 2).

가 가 19 (22.6%) , 30 15
(17.9%), 20 13 (15.5%)

가 ,
(Cochran-Armitage
trend test, p=0.0599)(Table 3).

3.

79.8% 가 ,
(Table 4).

4.

CT
OIS)
, Table 1 Organ Injury Scale(
Grade I-II 47 (55.9%) , 36
(76.6%) 11
가
Grade
III-IV가 28 (33.3%) , 20
(60.6%) 가
가 . Grade V-VI
9 7 (77.8%) ,
Grade V 2
가 ,
가
가
(p=0.001)(Table 5). 84 24 (28.6%)

Table 2. Age and sex

Age & Sex	Non-OP(Year)	OP(Year)	Total(Year)	p
Mean age	28.4	37.8	32.6	0.032*
Median age	26.0	40.0	33.0	
Min/Max	2/69	3/70	2/70	
M:F	32:14(2.3:1)	28:10(2.8:1)		0.677
Total	46 (54.8%)	38 (45.2%)	84	

Table 3. Age distribution

	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70
Non-OP	13	4	9	8	3	5	4
OP	6	3	4	7	8	4	6
Total	19	7	13	15	11	9	10

(Cochran-Armitage trend test, p=0.0599)

Table 4. Type of injury

Type of Injury	Non-OP	OP	Total	p
TA	27	26	53(63.1%)	0.66
Pedestrian	8	6	14(16.7%)	
Falldown	9	4	13(15.5%)	
Violence	1	0	1(1.2%)	
Unknown	1	2	3(3.6%)	
Total	46	38	84	

TA: in-car accident, bicycle, motorcycle,

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, 60 2 가

(p=0.002).

5.

16 (42.1%) , ,

46 3 (6.5%)

2 가

, 1 , , , 113.5 mmHg 92.1

Table 5. Grade of injury

Liver injury grade	Non-OP	OP	Total	p
I	17	6	23 (27.4%)	p<0.0001
II	19	5	24 (28.6%)	
III	5	10	15 (17.6%)	
IV	3	10	13 (15.4%)	
V	2	6	8 (9.5%)	
VI	0	1	1 (1.2%)	

(Cochran-Armitage trend test)

Table 6. Vital sign and laboratory finding

Vital sign & Lab. finding		Non-OP	OP	p (t-test)
Systolic BP (mmHg)	Mean	113.5	92.1	0.032*
	Median	120.0	100.0	
	Min/Max	50/150	0/160	
PR (beat/min)	Mean	95.8	101.5	0.301
	Median	88.0	101.5	
	Min/Max	62/157	0/160	
Hb (g/dl)	Mean	12.6	11.2	0.001*
	Median	12.7	11.1	
	Min/Max	5.8/16.4	11.7/15.8	
Hct (%)	Mean	36.9	33.1	0.002*
	Median	37.2	32.9	
	Min/Max	17.5/46.9	22.1/47.0	
WBC (/mm ³)	Mean	12777	14270	0.322
	Median	12100	13861	
	Min/Max	2200/25000	4200/35000	
S-GOT (IU/L)	Mean	385.9	466.7	0.515
	Median	236.5	301.5	
	Min/Max	17/4000	14/2163	
S-GPT (IU/L)	Mean	260.7	394.7	0.163
	Median	149.5	209.5	
	Min/Max	15/2113	10/2703	
ALP (IU/L)	Mean	164.4	138.1	0.428
	Median	144.5	66.0	
	Min/Max	33/655	14/564	

mmHg 가 , 5 (p=0.032).
Hemoglobin Hematocrit 가 ,
12.6g/dl, 36.9% 11.2g/dl, 33.1% 80 mmHg
(p=0.001, p=0.002). 가 21
가 S-GOT/S-
GPT/ALP Hemoglobin
가 (Hb-) (Hb-)
(Table 6).
, Hemoglobin, Hematocrit , Hb- 29 (63.1%) , 21
(55.3%) Hb-
(p=0.072). , Hemoglobin
6. Hemoglobin ,
24 가
Hematocrit ,
24 2.1L
5.9L (p=0.000).
24 1.2U 6.6U
(p=0.000).
2.8 7.5
(p=0.001). (Table 8).
(Table 7). 24 5U
0-5U
7. 46 41 (81.9%)
38 28 (73.7%) 6U
21U 8
80 mmHg
46 41 (89.1%) 80 mmHg 가 ,
38 21 (55.3%) 가
80 mmHg (Table 9).
(P=0.000). 80 mmHg 22 17

Table 7. Amount of infused crystalloid fluid, amount of transfusion during the first 24 hours and length of hospitalization

		Non-OP	OP	P (t-test)
Crystalloid	Mean	2.1	5.9	0.000*
	Min/Max	1/8	1/17	
Transfusion	Mean	1.2	6.6	0.000*
	Min/Max	0/11	0/22	
Length of ICU care	Mean	2.8	7.5	0.001*
	Min/Max	0/18	1/43	
Length of Ward care	Mean	20.0	30.9	0.082
	Min/Max	1/120	1/167	

8. 45% ~ 100%

Hb

가

46 9 (19.6%)

13 38 22 0% ~ 6.4% 5.9 ~ 21.8%

(61.1%) 41 (Table 11).

가 (p=0.002)(Table 10).

9. 가

Grade 1 1 (2.1%)

7 1 가

가 가 가

(MOF) 79.8%

가 (p=0.03)

(Table 10).

10. 5

1908 Pringle

30 가

Table 8. Significant indicators

Non-OP	OP	Total	p
Systolic BP < 80 mmHg	5	17	22 (26.2%)
Systolic BP ≥ 80 mmHg	41	21	62 (73.8%)
Hb-N	29	17	46 (54.8%)
Hb-A	17	21	38 (45.2%)
Hct-N	28	11	39 (46.4%)
Hct-A	18	27	45 (53.6%)

Hb-N: Hb Normal, Hb-A: Hb Abnormal,
Hct-N: Hct Normal, Hct-A: Hct Abnormal
(p : Chi-Square Tests)

Table 9. Amount of transfusion(U)

Amount of Transfusion	Non-OP	OP	Total	p
0	31	2	33 (39.3%)	p<0.0001*
1-5	10	8	18 (21.4%)	
6-10	3	7	10 (11.9%)	
11-15	1	8	9 (10.7%)	
16-20	1	5	6 (7.1%)	
21	0	8	8 (9.5%)	

(Cochran-Armitage trend test)

(3) Scalafini, Moore, Cywes

가 .(1)

가 50~80%

가 가

1972 Richie

(4-6)

Fonkalsruā

가

CT

(2), 1983 Karp

Table 10. Morbidity and Mortality

	Non-OP	OP	Total	p
Morbidity	9 (19.6%)	22 (61.1%)	31 (36.9%)	p=0.000*
No of Cx	13	41	54	
Mortality	1 (2.1%)	6 (15.8%)	7 (8.3%)	p=0.003*

(p : Chi-Square Tests)

Table 11.

/	Number of Patient Total/Non-OP	Age	M;F	Type of injury	Significant factors	Complication Non-OP/OP	Mortality Non-OP/OP
2000	95 / 57	30	3:1	TA: 42%	systolic BP Amount of Transfusion OT/PT	15.7%/ 15.7%	3.5%/ 15.8%
2000	46 / 29	32.2	-	TA : 76.1%	Injury grade	-	0 %/ 29%
2001	49 / 34	21.2	: 73.5%	TA: 61.2%	Amount of Transfusion	5.9%/ 26.7%	0 %/ 13.3%
					Initial BP		
2002	132 / 76	28.7	: 69.7%	TA: 59.1%	Initial Hb Asociated organ injury Injury grade OP vs Non-OP	7.9%/ 41.1%	4%/ 25%
					Systolic BP Hemoglobin S-GPT ALP Amount of Transfusion Injury grade		
2002	307 / 90	30	2:1	TA: 75.6%	Systolic BP Hemoglobin Amount of transfusion Length of ICU stay Injury grade	11.1%/ 30.9%	3.3%/ 20.3%
					Systolic BP Hemoglobin Amount of transfusion Length of ICU stay Injury grade		
2003	67 / 37	30	1.7:1	TA: 70.14	Systolic BP Hemoglobin Amount of transfusion Length of ICU stay Injury grade	21.8%/ 63.3%	0%/ 7.46%
					Systolic BP		
2004	57 / 48	34	2.4:1	TA: 100%	Systolic BP	-	6.4%/ 67%

1995 Pachter

가 가
가
가 .(7)

Meyer

hemoglobin/Hematocrit
, CT

500 ml

.(8)

가 Feliciano

CT

500 ml

가

.(9)

.(16,17)

Hemoglobin (g/dl) 12.6

11.2

. Hematocrit

CT

가

(%)

33.9%

33.1%

가

. Hemoglobin

가

가

(18),

(19),

(20)

가

(21) Hb

가

(gender)

가

Hemoglobin, Hematocrit

.(10)

가

Hemoglobin

가

, Hematocrit

-113.5 mmHg,

(Table 8).

Hemoglobin

-92.1 mmHg

Hematocrit

. Hammond

(11), Goan

(12), Croce

(13),

가

(14)

가

80 mmHg

가

80

mmHg

46

41

(89.1%)

38

21

(55.3%)

가

5

.(17)

80 mmHg

(1.2U)

(6.6U)

, 24

가

(2.1L)

(5.9L)

Hammond

(11)

Goan

(12)

가

. Gregory

5U

(15)

(Cochran-Armitage trend test),

가

가

6U 5 , 가
 6U , 가 , (27) 가 가 CT ,
 가 , 가 , CT 가
 가 , 가 , 가
 가 (22,23) 가 가 가
 가 가 가
 가 가
 CT 가
 (OIS 4) ,
 .(24, 25) CT 가
 가 CT
 .(7) CT 가
 .(12) .(19,21,17) 가
 Table 5 ,
 OIS 1, 2 가 가
 (46 36 ,78.3%), (p=0.032).
 가) (p<0.0001). OIS 4, 5 5 가 (p=0.0599).
 CT 가
 OIS 4 가 .(28,29) 가
 가 가
 . OIS 1, 2 47 11 (23.4%) , 50~70 19
 가 , 10 가, 9
 () 가 ,
 가 1 1 84 46 (54.8%)
 CT OIS , 1 45 (97.8%)
 38 6
 .(17,21,26) 가 , 15.8%
 .(18-20) CT 46 9 (19.6%) 13 ,
 가 , 38 22 (61.1%) 54
 가 가
 가 (, , ,)
 가 ,
 가 ,
 10~30% 가

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