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Diagnosis and treatment of 186 patients with penetrating cardiac trauma

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Objective: To identify the significance of clinical types of penetrating cardiac trauma (PCT), and to summary the remedial experience of PCT. Methods: According to the clinical manifestations, PCT patients are divided into 3 types (clinical type, and sub-clinical type, the former composed of pericardial tamponade and hemorrhagic shock).

Results: There were 186 PCT cases. Of the 147 clinical type patients, the time from injury to arrival at the emergency room was 0.75±0. 44h, the Revised Trauma Score at arrival emergency room was 6.32±0. 78. For the 39 sub-clinical type cases, the figures stand at 1. 6±2. 50 h¸4.69±1. 24 respectively (P<0.05). The difference of Revised Trauma Score at the time of anesthesia and Injury Severity Score between clinical and sub-clinical type has no statistical significance (P>0.05). The total death is 28 cases with overall mortality of 15.05%. The mortality was significantly decreased in sub-clinical group as compared with clinical group (P<0.01).

Conclusion: The clinical manifestation of PCT enhances the doctors' vigilance toward PCT patients, and help with early diagnosis and treatment.The number and the sites of cardiac injuries, the physiologic condition of patients on admission, and the presence of pericardiac large blood vessel injuries or associated abdominal injuries or not, are the important prognostic factors for PCT patients.

Biography

Ming Li has completed his Ph.D. at the age of 31 from Sichuan University, China. He has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals and serving as a surgeon in the cardiovascular surgery department, the second affiliated hospital of Zhengzhou university.

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