

Retroperitoneal Trauma



The abdomen in trauma has often been likened to a Black box in which injuries may occur. These injuries are a frequent cause of preventable trauma deaths. Much attention has been given to diagnosing intra-abdominal injuries, and diagnostic peritoneal lavage has revolutionized the ability to diagnose these injuries. However, the retroperitoneum has remained a source of missed injuries and aetiology of both early and late morbidity and mortality in the trauma patient. Retroperitoneal Trauma addresses the retroperitoneum as a distinct and separate entity in the care of the trauma patient. A thorough understanding of retroperitoneal anatomy is essential to the identification and treatment of these difficult injuries. The kinematics of retroperitoneal injuries, initial evaluation, CT scanning in abdominal trauma, organs of the retroperitoneum and special diagnostic and surgical techniques are discussed in detail providing the trauma physician with the essential aspects of retroperitoneal anatomy essential to identifying and treating these injuries.

INJURIES OF THE RETROPERITONEUM Traumatic retroperitoneal hematoma is the common complication of abdominal or pelvic injuries. Retro peritoneum contains a number of visceral and vascular structures in the gastrointestinal, genitourinary, vascular, musculoskeletal and nervous systems. **The management of retroperitoneal haematoma discovered at** Of a total of 488 patients with abdominal trauma, 145 (30%) with RPH were identified 136 of whom were male (M:F = 15:1). Mean age was 28.8 **Full Text (PDF) - RSNA Publications Online** Retroperitoneal hemorrhage is a lesion which is commonly associated with abdominal trauma. It should be recognized as a possible site of massive blood loss. **Traumatic retroperitoneal hematoma - ScienceDirect** Surg Gynecol Obstet. 1992 Apr;174(4):281-90. Retroperitoneal hematoma after blunt trauma. Goins WA(1), Rodriguez A, Lewis J, Brathwaite CE, James E. **Retroperitoneal hemorrhage - WikEM** **Management of Traumatic Retroperitoneal Hematoma - ResearchGate** Retroperitoneal hemorrhage (or retroperitoneal hematoma) refers to an accumulation of blood. Ballistic trauma. Stab wound. Blunt trauma/ superficial/closed. **Traumatic Injuries of the Organs of the Retroperitoneal Space: Adult** The retroperitoneum is one of the most challenging areas of the abdomen. out plan for the management of each injury to a particular organ or vascular structure. : **Ultrasound in Trauma - FAST** Management of Traumatic Retroperitoneal Hematoma on ResearchGate, the professional network for scientists. **Traumatic Retroperitoneal Hematoma - SlideShare** 1From the Department of Radiology, University of Virginia Health System, Charlottesville, Va. Presented as an education exhibit at the 2006 RSNA Annual **Management of Abdominal Trauma** In this chapter we will review the traumatic injuries to the organs of the retroperitoneal space, which will include the pancreas, kidneys, ureters, **Overview of the diagnosis and initial management of traumatic** Retroperitoneal haemorrhage can be a

source of significant yet occult blood loss. pelvic, abdominal or lumbar trauma (e.g. pelvic fractures) blood dyscrasia

The management of retroperitoneal haematoma discovered - Injury During trauma the abdomen is one region which cannot be ignored. Due to its Complex anatomy it is very important that all the areas in the abdomen be

Retroperitoneal injuries: pitfalls in diagnosis and management. - NCBI Traumatic injury to retroperitoneal structures often accompanies abdominal trauma. The retroperitoneum represents a potential anatomic space **Overview of the diagnosis and initial management of traumatic** Retroperitoneal . Zone 1: Central. Pancreaticoduodenal injuries, major vascular **Retroperitoneal haemorrhage Radiology Reference Article** Radiographics. 2008 Oct28(6):1571-90. doi: 10.1148/rg.286075141. Traumatic Retroperitoneal Injuries: Review of Multidetector CT Findings. Daly KP(1), Ho

Images for Retroperitoneal Trauma After blunt trauma, selected retroperitoneal hematomas in the lateral perirenal and pelvic areas do not require operation and should not be opened if discovered **Retroperitoneal Hemorrhage Quick Answers Surgery** Mortality was highest for blunt trauma and lowest for stabs (p = 0.146). Twelve of 24 A retroperitoneal haematoma (RPH) results from injury to **Delayed presentation of shock due to retroperitoneal hemorrhage** Haemodynamically Normal. Hollow viscus injury. Pancreas or renal. Identify presence of gastrointestinal, diaphragmatic or retroperitoneal injury **Retroperitoneal hematoma after blunt trauma. - NCBI** hemoperitoneum, 11 retroperitoneal. FAST may under diagnose injuries after BAI in HD patients. Miller MT et al., J Trauma 200354:52-60. Biffi and Moore Cur **Management of retroperitoneal trauma - ScienceDirect** J Chir (Paris). 2004 Jul141(4):243-9. [Management of traumatic retroperitoneal hematoma]. [Article in French]. Bageacu S(1), Kaczmarek D, Porcheron J. **Retroperitoneal hemorrhage - Wikipedia** Injury. 2014 Sep45(9):1378-83. doi: 10.1016/.2014.01.026. Epub 2014 Feb 3. The management of retroperitoneal haematoma discovered at laparotomy **The management of retroperitoneal haematoma discovered at - NCBI** **Traumatic Retroperitoneal Injuries: Review of Multidetector CT** Traumatic Retroperitoneal Hematoma Spreads Through the Interfascial Planes J Trauma. 200559:595 608. **Traumatic Retroperitoneal Injuries: Review of Multidetector CT** Ultrasound is poor at identifying and grading solid organ injury, bowel injury and retroperitoneal trauma. The FAST examination is directed purely at detecting [**Management of traumatic retroperitoneal hematoma**]. - **NCBI** Injury to retroperitoneal structures can be caused by a variety of blunt, penetrating, and iatrogenic traumata. While injuries involving the kidney are among the : **Abdominal Trauma: Penetrating Abdominal Trauma** The retroperitoneal location of the pancreas protects it in most instances of blunt abdominal trauma. Blunt injuries usually result from direct impact or deceleration injury, often in conjunction with other visceral injuries, including injuries to the liver, spleen, duodenum, stomach, and kidneys. Retroperitoneal injury caused by penetrating trauma or associated with progressive shock following blunt trauma is usually recognized promptly and managed