

High PATI Score is Associated with Increase Mortality in Patients with Penetrating Abdominal Injuries; A Retrospective Review

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ABSTRACT: Background: Worldwide, injuries due to violence constitute eighth leading cause of death. Penetrating abdominal injuries account for third most common area involved. In literature PATI has been utilized to estimate the severity of abdominal trauma, decision making regarding repairing the damage and even risk of post-operative complications. We aimed and intended to use PATI score (penetrating abdominal trauma index) as a more accurate method of quantifying the extent of damage in patients with the penetrating abdominal trauma and association of high PATI score (>25) with mortality.

Objective: To determine the association of mortality in patient with penetrating abdominal trauma with high PATI score (more than 25).

Methods and Design: Medical records of all adult patients (age more than 16 years of age) admitted at Aga Khan University and Hospital with penetrating abdominal injuries from 2006 - 2012 were reviewed retrospectively; adult patients with complete medical records were included and patients with missing data were excluded from the study. SPSS version 19 was used for data entering and statistical analysis.

Results: We included 74 patients, mostly men (95.9%), with a mean age of 34.4 +/- 11.9 years. Gunshot injuries accounted in 63 patients. Majority of the patients (31.1%) presented with grade 2 shock. Emergency laparotomies were done in 62 patients, 4 patients underwent damage control laparotomies. Seven patients were treated conservatively. Most commonly injured intra-abdominal organ was small bowel (31%). Mean injury severity score was 12.97, mean revised trauma score was 7.63, and mean TRISS was 96.19. Mean PATI Score was 10.85 +/- 8.9. Mortality occurred in 9 patients, among them four patient had PATI score more than 25 (p=0.021). There is a seven time increase in risk of mortality in patients with high PATI score.

Conclusion: Gunshots are mainly responsible for penetrating abdominal injuries in our study. Management was by mandatory laparotomy after clinical assessment, in majority of patients. PATI score is a valuable scoring for estimation of severity of penetrating abdominal injury in context with the outcome.

Keywords: Penetrating abdominal index score (PATI), injury severity score (ISS), trauma and injury severity score (TRISS).

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INTRODUCTION

Violence is a public health problem, especially in low and middle income countries, constituting 8th leading cause of death in the world, current data showing that the problem is on the increase [1, 4]. Karachi, being the most populated city of the country and because of its important geographical location, it bears most influential economic status for the country. On the other side because of strong political influences this city has been a major victim of street violence and bomb blasts. Penetrating wounds represent 25% of all

urban traumas. Abdomen is the third most common injured region of the body, involving 20% of all injured civilians who undergo surgical intervention [2]. Several scoring systems have been used in the literature for estimation of abdominal trauma injuries. We intended to use PATI score, the Penetrating Abdominal Trauma Index (PATI) which was introduced in 1981 by Moore *et al.* P, described as a useful tool for injury assessment, the risk of developing complications and served as a tool in the decision-making in managing penetrating abdominal trauma [1, 10, 12].

METHODS AND DESIGN

Medical records of all adult patients (age more than 16 years of age) admitted at Aga Khan University and Hospital with

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data were excluded from the study. SPSS version 19 was used for data entering and Statistical analysis.

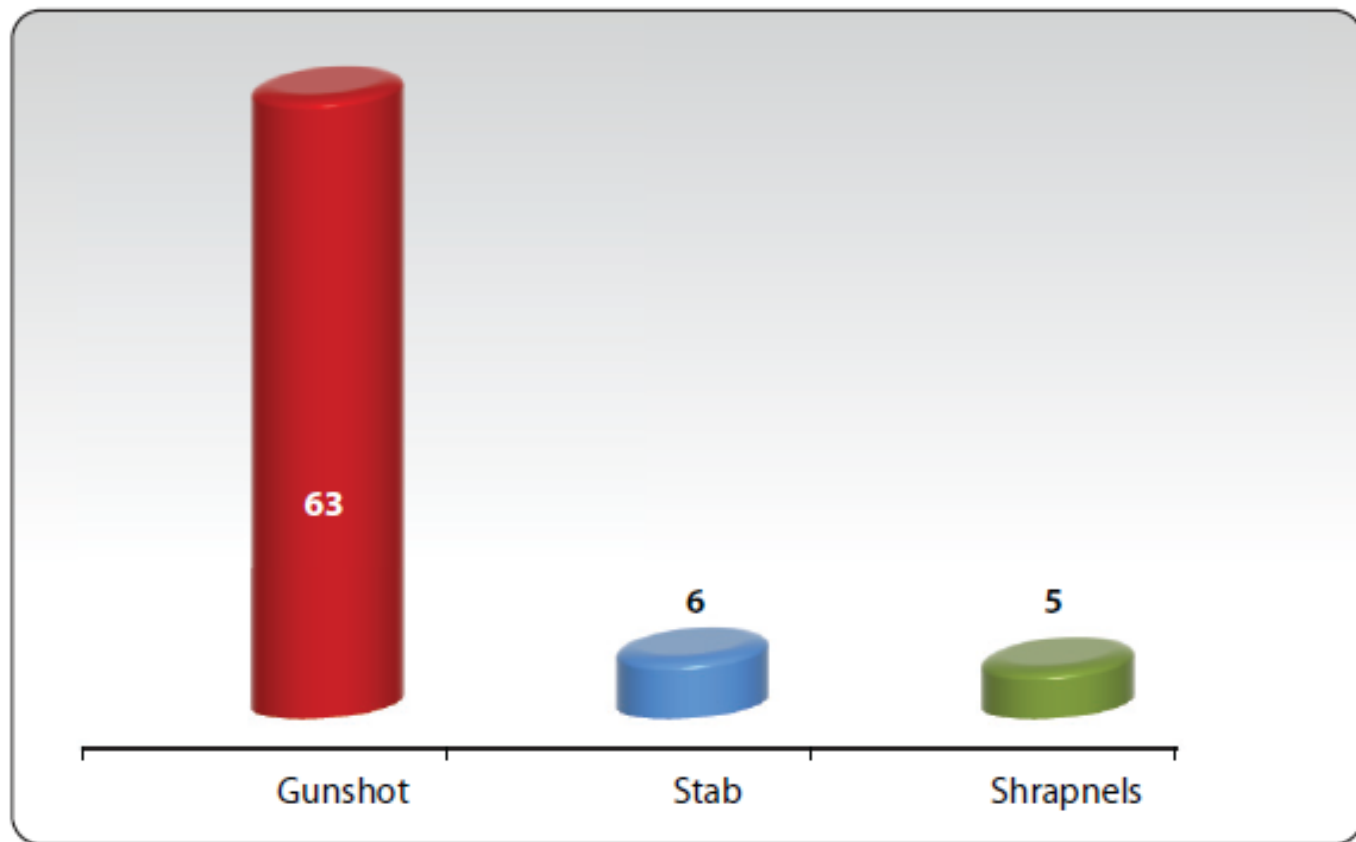


Fig. (1). Showing distribution of patients as per mode of injury.

RESULTS

We identified total of 74 patients, mostly men (95.9%), with a mean age of 34.4 +/- 11.9 years who presented with penetrating abdominal trauma. Among them gunshot injuries accounted for 63 patients (85.1%), stab wounds accounted for 6 patients (8.1%) and in 5 patients (6.8%) shrapnel were the reason for their penetrating injury (Fig. 1).

About 41 patients were transferred from the primary site and 33 were referred from other hospitals. Most of the patients (31.1%) presented with grade 2 shock (Fig. 2). Mean time of presentation from site of injury to hospital was 90 minutes, and mean time of intervention (duration from time of presentation to surgery) was 60 minutes. Emergency laparotomies were done in 62 patients, 4 patients underwent damage control laparotomies. 7 patients were treated conservatively. Most commonly injured organ was small

bowel (31%) followed by large bowel (29.8.), stomach (21.7%), liver (12.2%) and spleen (10.9%). Mean injury severity score was 12.97, mean revised trauma score was 7.63, and mean TRISS was 96.19. Mean PATI Score was 10.85 +/- 8.9. Seven patients had PATI score more than 25, among them 4 died (p= 0.02) (Table 1). Overall mortality occurred in 9 patients (12.2%), six mortalities occurred on DAY1 secondary to hypovolemic shock, one mortality was on DAY 3 cause of death was MODS, and two patients died on DAY 16, DAY 37 secondary to sepsis, following trimodal pattern of death. High PATI score (>25) is associated with 7 times increased risk of mortality (CI = 1.380 to 3.719).

DISCUSSION

Violence is particularly concentrated among adolescents and young adults and has become the leading cause of potential

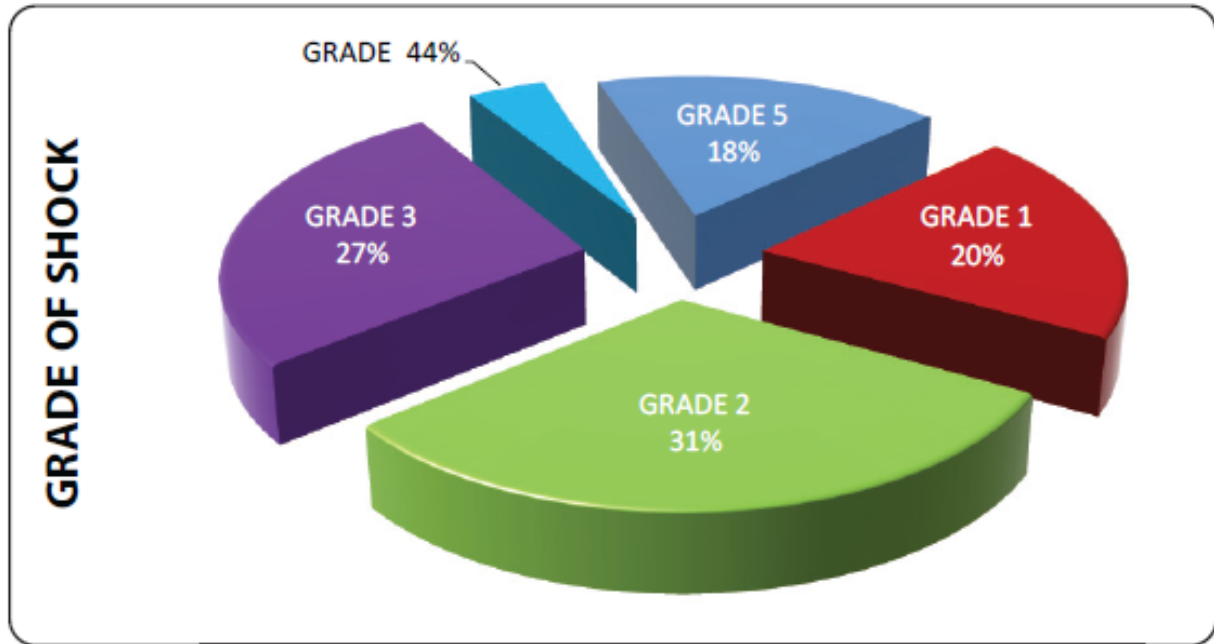


Fig. (2). Showing grade of shocks.

Table (1). Showing statical significance between PATI score and mortality along with the cause of death.

	mortality						Total	p-value
	no mortality	sepsis	ARF	cardiac arythmias	ARDS	hemrrhage		
PATI RANGE 0	8	0	0	0	0	1	9	0.021
1-9	33	0	1	0	0	0	34	
10-15	8	1	0	0	0	0	9	
16-20	12	0	0	0	0	1	13	
21-24	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	
>25	3	1	0	1	1	1	7	
Total	65	2	1	1	1	4	74	

years of life lost in most countries [3]. According to CPLC records, there has been an increase in number of killing over past few years in Karachi especially in 2010 where about 1339 people lost their life on the account of terrorism [5]. Across the world the frequency of penetrating abdominal trauma (PAT) varies because it relates to the weapons available, industrialization and the presence of military conflicts [6]. These injuries can be caused by gunshot, sharp object like knives, metal object, and shrapnel *etc.*, but in our region gunshot is the most common cause of penetrating abdominal injuries. We focused on patients with abdominal injuries, most of them were male constituting about 95.9%, similar to a study by Muazzam Nasrullah [7]. About 31% of patients (n=23) were in grade 2 shock as shown in Fig. (2).

Clarke *et al.* [8] showed 98% of positive laparotomy in 192 patients. In current study 64% of patients were rushed to OR either because of significant injuries, hemodynamically unstability or ground realities based decision by trauma team, four had damage control laparotomy. Most common hollow abdominal viscera involved was small bowel 31% (n=23) followed by Large bowel 29.8% (n=22) and then stomach 21.7% (n=16). And most common **solid visceral** involvement was Liver 12.2% (n= 9) followed by Spleen 10.9% (n=8). For small bowel injuries primary resection and anastomosis was the treatment of choice with no post-operative leakage. For large bowel exteriorization was mostly done, all the stomach perforations were repaired primarily without any post-operative complications. Eight

patients with gunshot were successfully managed conservatively. They did not seek surgical intervention because of being hemodynamically stable, absence of signs of peritonitis/peritonism, unconvincing trajectory of the bullet inconcordance with no injury detection on FAST and CT SCAN abdomen. As enhanced abdominal-pelvic CT can accurately exclude violation of peritoneum, thus avoiding unnecessary surgical intervention in majority of patients without definite need for laparotomy [9]. Trauma scoring systems were used to quantify the severity of an injury, estimate the probability of survival, facilitate pre-hospital triage, hence to organize and improve patient care [10]. Mean Penetrating Abdominal Index Score (PATI) was 10.85 +/- 8.9. Overall mortality occurred in 9 patients, among them four patient had PATI score more than 25. PATI score is comparable with the mortality ($p = 0.021$) as in Table 1.

Study by José Francisco G-L [11] showed overall risk of mortality up to 1.8 times with high PATI score, but in current study we found up to 7 times increase in mortality with high PATI score. Moore EE *et al.* in his study showed 50% increase in complications with high PATI score [12]. Overall mortality occurred in 9 patients (12.2%) following the trimodal pattern of death [13-15].

CONCLUSION

Gunshots are the main cause of penetrating abdominal injury in our part of the world. Penetrating abdominal trauma index score (PATI) is a valuable scoring tool for severity estimation of penetrating abdominal injuries and there outcome.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Declared none.

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