

**GEÇ KAPALI
PERFORASYON**
(POSTTRAVMATİK
GEÇ İNCE BARSAK
OBSTRÜKSİYONU)

DR. MÜCAHİT EMET

VAKA

- 7 yaş, E, karın ağrısı, kusma, gaita yapamama
- 11 gün önce at arabası üstüne devrilmiş
- Götürüldüğü sağlık kuruluşunda tetkik ve grafileri normal

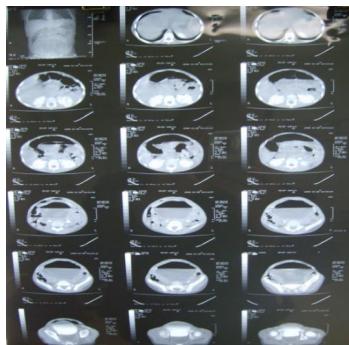


VAKA

○ TA: 90/60 mmHg	○ BK:21500
○ Nb:80/dk	○ AST:57 U/L
○ Solunum:32/dk	○ ALT:45 U/L
○ Ateş:37°C	○ T.Bil:1.21 mg/dL
○ Amilaz: 145 U/L	○

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KLİNİĞİMİZDE ÇEKİLEN BT



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VAKA

- Operasyonda alt kadranda ~ 1000 cc pis kokulu püy
- Tüm barsaklar kitle oluşturacak şekilde birbirine çok sıkı bir şekilde yapışık
- Appendiks normal

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VAKA

- Treitz' den yaklaşık **15 cm kadar distalde jejunumda antemezenterik yüzde** kapalı perforasyon
- İleoçekal valvden 40 cm kadar proksimalde ileumda ikinci perforasyon
- Debridman + primer onarım

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İNTESTİNAL YARALANMA

- Çocuklarda künt travma sonrası barsak yaralanması %1-7



-Holland AJA, Cass DT, Glasson MJ, et al. Small bowel injuries in children. J Paediatr Child Health 2000;36:265-9.

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- Tanı atlama oranı %12,5-50

NEDEN ATLANIYOR?

- 1) Nadir
- 2) Çocukta KAT'da nonoperatif takip
- 3) Çocuk daha geç başvuruyor
- 4) İB'ta rölatif olarak bakteri ↓
- 5) Mezenterik yar. → Sekonder iskemi → geç perf

-Holland AJA, Cass DT, Glasson MJ, et al. Small bowel injuries in children. J Paediatr Child Health 2000;36:265-9.
-Hamill J, Paice R, Civil I, Kolbe A. Blunt traumatic small bowel rupture: are children different? Aust N Z J Surg 2000; 70(11):795-9.

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Aust N Z J Surg (2000) 70: 795–799

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

BLUNT TRAUMATIC SMALL BOWEL RUPTURE: ARE CHILDREN DIFFERENT?

JAMES HAMILL, RHONDA PAICE, IAN CIVIL AND ANNE KOLBE
Trauma Services, Auckland Hospital and Starship Children's Hospital, Auckland, New Zealand

Table 2. Clinical findings, investigations and indications for operation

	Children <i>n</i> = 14	Adults <i>n</i> = 16
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)
Abdominal contusion	8 (57.1)	8 (50)
Peritoneal signs, admission	7 (50)	9 (56.2)
FU examination	11 (78.6)	11 (68.7)
Peritoneal signs on FU (<i>n</i> = 11)	6 (54.6)	10 (90.9)
Plain radiography for free air	8 (57.1)	0
CT scan performed	9 (64.3)	12 (75)
Indication		
Shock	2 (14.3)	3 (18.7)
Free air	7 (50)	6 (37.5)
Clinical	5 (35.7)	7 (43.7)

FU, follow up; CT, computed tomography.

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PATOGENEZ

1. Subklinik perforasyon
2. Lokalize barsak iskemisi
3. Mezenter damar hasarı
4. Striktür
5. Adezyonlar



polyfocal

-Maharaj D, Perry A, Ramdass M, et al. Late small bowel obstruction after blunt abdominal trauma. Postgrad Med J 2003;79:57-8.

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-Marks CG, Nolan DJ, Piris J, Webster CU. Small bowel strictures after blunt abdominal trauma. Br J Surg 1979; 66: 663-664.

-Welch GH, Anderson JR. Small bowel stricture following abdominal trauma. Postgrad Med J 1985; 61: 1087-1088.

-Maharaj D, Perry A, Ramdass M, Naraynsingh V. Late small bowel obstruction after blunt abdominal trauma. Postgrad Med J 2003; 79: 57-58.

KLİNİK

- Safralı kusma
- Karın ağrısı
- Taşikardi (%82)
- Laboratuarın rolü sınırlı
- Emniyet-kemerî
- ekimozu (lap-belt sign)
- Chance frx (%11)

-Holland AJA, Cass DT, Glasson MJ, et al. Small bowel injuries in children. J Paediatr Child Health 2000;36:265-9.

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EK PATOLOJİLER

Posttraumatic small bowel obstruction in children¹²

Vinci S, Jones V-S, Soundappan, Ralph C, Cohen, John Pitkin, Erick R, Le Hei, Hugh C, Martin, Daniel T, Cass

Journal of Pediatric Surgery (2002) 37: 1380 – 1386
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0022-3493/\$ - see front matter
doi:10.1006/jpsu.2002.3833

Patient details for the initial trauma				
	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 3	Patient 4
Age (y)	10	3	8	5
Mechanism	MVA	MVA	MVA	Bicycle handle bar collapse
Abdominal signs				
Breeding	+	+	+	Not recorded
Tenderness	Could not be assessed	+	+	Not recorded
Other injury	Head injury, facial/malar fractures	All	Fracture L2,3	Fracture tibia
CT scan	Free fluid +	Fr 2 liver laceration, free fluid +	Free fluid +	Not done

Patient details for the SBO				
	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 3	Patient 4
Time gap	43 d	19 d	21 d	13 d
Symptoms				
Abdominal pain	+	+	+	+
Diagnostic modality	Abdomen x-ray	Barium study	CT scan + barium study	CT scan
Operative findings	Jejunal stricture	Old jejunal perforation + adhesions	Jejunal stricture + perforation + adhesions	Jejunal stricture + mesenteric scar

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Small bowel injuries in children

AJA HOLLAND,¹ DT CASS,^{1,2} MJ GLASSON² and J PITKIN²

¹Department of Surgical Research and ²Douglas Cohen Department of Paediatric Surgery, The New Children's Hospital, Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, Westmead, New South Wales, Australia

Objective: To determine the common features of small bowel injury (SBI) in childhood and the consequences of delayed diagnosis.
Methodology: A retrospective case review was performed of children with traumatic SBI between January 1988 and November 1997. Eighty-eight patients were identified with SBI. Road trauma accounted for 71% of them. Tachycardia was present in 75% of patients. Hypotension was present in 40%. Abdominal tenderness was present in 75% of patients and associated with a Chance fracture of the lumbar spine in three patients (11%). An abdominal computed tomography scan with intravenous contrast was performed in all patients. The diagnosis was delayed in six patients, one of whom died as a result of sepsis from a small bowel perforation.

Conclusion: Early diagnosis of SBI is important. Delayed diagnosis is associated with significant morbidity and mortality.



-En sık neden TK (%71)

-Taşikardi %82

-Hematüri ve amilaz düzeyi ile ilişki yok

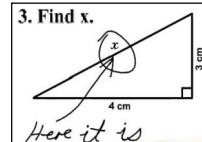
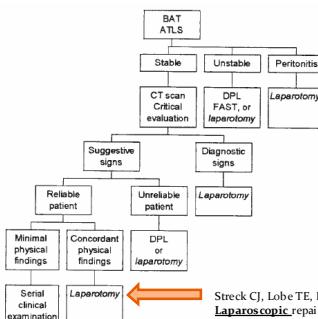
-Jejunal perforasyon %50

-Mezenterik kontüzyon %50

-Diğer perforasyon yerleri: Duodenal, D-J fleksura, ileal

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TANI ALGORİTMASI



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Streck CJ, Lobe TE, Pietsch JB, Lovvold HN. *Laparoscopic repair of traumatic bowel injury in children*. J Pediatr Surg 2006; 41:864–869.

-Hamill J, Paice R, Civil I, Kolbe A. Blunt traumatic small bowel rupture: are children different? Aust N Z J Surg. 2000; 70(11):795-9.

BT'DE NE GÖRECEĞİZ?

- Açıklanamayan serbest sıvı + (solid organlar N) + (taşikardi)
- Mezenterde dansite artışı
- Mezenterik damardan radyoopak extravazasyon
- Barsak duvar kalınlaşması
- Serbest hava

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Breen DJ, Janzen DL, Zwinreich CV, Nag AG. Blunt bowel and mesenteric injury: diagnostic performance of CT signs. J. Comput. Assist. Tomogr. 1997; 21:706-12.

DPL

Otomo Y, Henmi H, Mashiko K et al. *New diagnostic peritoneal lavage criteria for diagnosis of intestinal injury*. J. Trauma 1998; 44: 991–9.

Fang J-F, Chen RJ, Lin B-C. *Cell count ratio: New criterion of diagnostic peritoneal lavage for detection of hollow organ perforation*. J. Trauma 1998; 45: 540–4.

- 250 KAT, 3-18 st
- BK > 500 hc/mm³
- BK ≥ KK/150 (KK > 10⁵/mm³)
- Sensitivite %99,6
- Spesifite %99,4
- 320 KAT, 3 st, 15 yaş ↑
- BK /KK (Lavaj)> BK /KK (Kan)
- Sensitivite %100
- Spesifite %97

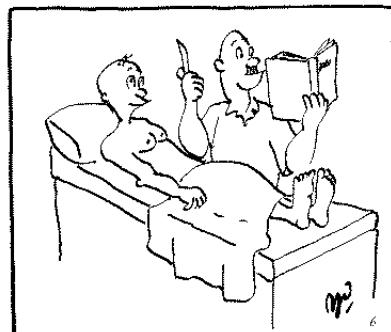
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Jones VS, Soundappan SV, Cohen RC, Pitkin J, La Hei ER, Martin HC, Cass DT. Posttraumatic small bowel obstruction in children. J Pediatr Surg. 2007;42(8):1386-8.

MABUK BY THOMAS YOUNG



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Figure 3 Preoperative picture showing two thickened, fibrotic small bowel segments (arrows) in front of a scarred mesenteric tear.



Figure 4 Inflammation with mucosal ulceration.

Bougard V, Avisse C, Patey M, Germain D, Levy-Chazal N, Delattre JF. Double ischemic ileal stenosis secondary to mesenteric injury after blunt abdominal trauma. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2008;14(1):143-5.

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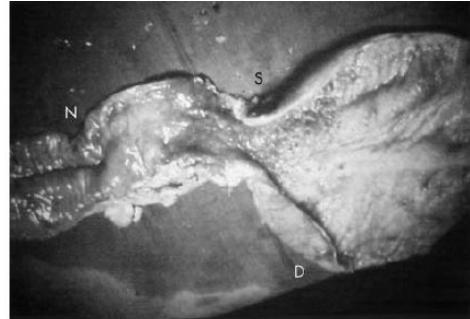


Figure 1 Stricture of the small bowel with scarring of the mesentery. From right to left: distended proximal small bowel (D), strictured segment (S), and normal small bowel (N).

D Maharaj, A Perry, M Ramdass, V Naraynsingh. Late small bowel obstruction after blunt abdominal trauma. *Postgrad Med J*. 2003;79:57-58

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TRAVMATİK ASFİKSİ

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VAKA 1

- 5 yaş
- oyun oynarken park halinde duran traktörün bir kısmına sıkışmış halde 1-2 saat kalmış
- GKS:15
- Nörolojik deficit yok
- Acil juguler venöz RDUS: N
- Cr-Thrx-Abd BT: N



VAKA 2

- 21 yaş, E, ADTK
- Nb ve solunum yok
- OTOPSİ
 - occipital lineer fraktür
 - beyinde SAK
 - özellikle frontal lobta korteksde peteşial kanama
 - göğüs boşluğunda sıvama tarzında kanama
 - bilateral akciğer yüzeyinde peteşial kanamalar
 - AC kesitlerinde ve trakeada bol kanlı köpüklü sıvı

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TRAVMATİK ASFİKSİ-TRİAD

- I. Servikofasikal siyanoz ve ödem
- II. Bilateral subkonjonktival hemoraji
- III. Yüz, boyun ve üst göğüs bölgesinde kutanöz peteşial kanamalar

Haller JA, Donahoo JS. 1971. Traumatic asphyxia in children: pathophysiology and management. *J Trauma* 11: 453-57.

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TRAVMATİK ASFİKSİ-DİĞER ADLARI

- Ekimotik maske
- Ollivier Sendromu
- Perthes semptom kompleksi
- Travmatik siyanoz
- Kompresyon siyanozu
- Servikofasyal statik siyanoz
- Servikofasyal kutanöz asfiksii

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TRAVMATİK ASFİKSİ-NEDENLER

- TK (en sık)
- Dalma
- Asılayazma
- Epileptik nöbet
- Blast injury
- Şiddetli kusma
- Crush asfiksisi
- Zor doğum
- Astım atağı

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TR. ASFİKSİ-PATOFİZYOLOJİ

- 1) Derin inspirasyon
- 2) Glottisin kapanması
- 3) İstemli torakoabdominal solunum eforu
- 4) Torasik ve abdominal kompresyon

-Bolt RA. Traumatic asphyxia—a report of a case. Cleve Med J 1908; 7: 647-59.²⁷
-Williams JS, Minken SL, Adams JT. 1968. Traumatic asphyxia—reappraised. Ann Surg 167: 384-92.

TRAVMATİK ASFİKSİ-BULGULAR

- Peteşi ve ekimoz göz kapakları, burun ve dudaklarda belirgin (Newquist and Sobel, 1990)
- Karakteristik renk değişikliği deriye karşı basınç uygulayan koruyucu giysiler varlığında oluşmaz (Ghali and Ellis, 1989)
- Subkonjonktival hemorajî nedeni bu bölgede relativ olarak bağ dokusunun az olması (Feldman, 1969)

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TRAVMATİK ASFİKSİ-BULGULAR

- Buccal mukoza, dilaltı, farinks ve damakta peteşi ve ekimoz (Lowe et al., 1990)
- Dilde ödem (Lowe et al., 1990)
- Epistaxis (Fred and Chandler, 1960)
- Hemotimpaniyum (Jongewaard et al., 1992)

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TR. ASFİKSİ İLİŞKİLİ YARALANMALAR

- Pulmoner
- Kardiak
- Nörolojik
- Oftalmik
- Abdominal
- Ortopedik



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TR. ASFİKSİ-PULMONER BULGULAR

- Pulmoner kontüzyon
- Pnömo/hemotorax
- AC laserasyonu
- Kot kırığı
- Flail chest
- Kardiyak kontüzyon
- MI



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TR. ASFİKSİ-NÖROLOJİK BULGULAR

- CT → N
 - Rigid kalvariyum
 - Geniş venöz sinüsler
- Konfüzyon, geçici şuur kaybı → Cerebral VP ↑ → Beyin perfüzyon ↓
- Ajitasyon, dezoryantasyon
- Konvülziyon
- Otopsi: peteşi ve konjesyon

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TR. ASFİKSİ-OFTALMİK BULGULAR

- Egzoftalmus
- Papillödem
- Retinal hemorajiler ve ödem
- Vitröz eksudalar
- Propitozis ve diplopi (bir vaka) (Macnab AJ, Baldwin GA, McCormick AQ, Flodmark O. 1987. Proptosis and diplopia following traumatic asphyxia. Ann Emerg Med 16: 1289–90.)
- Görme kaybı (bir vaka) (Jongewaard WR, Cogbill TH, Landercasper J. Neurologic consequences of traumatic asphyxia. J Trauma 1992; 32: 28–31.)



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Ghali GE, Ellis E. 1989. Traumatic asphyxia: report of a case. J Oral Maxillofac Surg 47: 867–70.

TR. ASFİKSİ-ABDOMİNAL BULGULAR

- KC ve/veya dalak laserasyonu
- GİS kanaması
- Diyafram ruptürü (vaka) (Sklar DP, Baack B, McFeeley P, Osler T, Marder E, Demarest G. 1988. Traumatic asphyxia in New Mexico: a five year experience. Am J Emerg Med 6: 219–23.)
- Geçici mikroskopik hematüri ve proteinüri (Rosato RM, Shapiro MJ, Keegan MJ, Connors RH, Minor CB. 1991. Cardiac injury complicating traumatic asphyxia. J Trauma 31: 1387–89.)

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TR. ASFİKSİ-ORTOPEDİK BULGULAR

- Klavikula
- Uzun kemikler
- Pelvis
- Vertebra
- 2 vaka: benign servikal prevertebral yumuşak doku

şışliği (Plewa MC, Peitzman AB, Stewart RD. 1995. Benign cervical prevertebral soft tissue swelling in traumatic asphyxia. J Trauma 38: 937–40)

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TR. ASFİKSİ-AYIRICI TANI

- VCS sendromu
- Baziler kafa kırığı (subkonjunktival hemorajî, periorbital ekimoz, hemotimpaniyum ve epistaksis)

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TR. ASFİKSİ-TEDAVİ

- Destekleyici
 - O₂
 - Baş elevasyonu 30°
 - ICU
 - MV
 - Crush yaralanmasına yönelik ted



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TR. ASFİKSİ-PROGNOZ

- Uzun dönem sekel bildirilmemiş
- Morbidite ve mortalite eşlik eden yaralanmalara bağlı
- Ölenlerde otopsi → subepikard, epikard, plevra ve beyinde peteşi

(Sklar DP, Baack B, McFeeley P, Osler T, Marder E, Demarest G. 1988. Traumatic asphyxia in New Mexico: a five year experience. Am J Emerg Med 6: 219-23.)

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ABDOMİNAL KOMPARTMAN SENDROMU

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TANIMLAR

- İtraabdominal basınç:
 - 5-7 mmHg: N; üst limit: 12 mmHg
 - 10-15 mmHg: morbid obez, gebe
- İtraabdominal HT ≥ 12 mmHg
 - Hiperakut (sc): gülme, öksürme, hapşurma vs
 - Akut (h): travma, İCH
 - Subakut (d): medikal hastalar
 - Kronik (m-y): gebelik, morbid obezite
- Abdominal Kompartman Sendromu (ACS): İAH nedeniyle organ disfonksiyonu

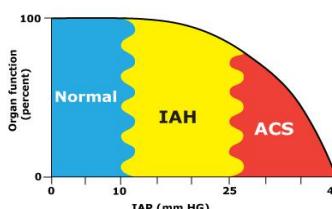
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ABDOMINAL COMPARTMENT SYNDROME

- TANIM: aralıksız İAB > 20 mmHg + yeni organ disfonksiyonu (+ dekomp sonrası düzelmeye)
- Hiçbir İAB değeri her hastada ACS tanısını koymaz
- Primer ACS: abd. travma, KC Tx, A. Pct
- Sekonder ACS: sepsis, kapiller sızma, yanık

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Intraabdominal hypertension and abdominal compartment syndrome



Intraabdominal hypertension (IAH) is defined as a sustained intraabdominal pressure > 12 mmHg. Abdominal compartment syndrome (ACS) is defined as a sustained intraabdominal pressure > 20 mmHg that is associated with new organ dysfunction. Based on information from: AbdominalCompartmentSyndrome.org

UpToDate

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ACS-EPİDEMİYOLOJİ



- IAH YBU yatan hastalarda %32
- YBU yatan hastalarda insidans %1-4
- Hastanın ağırlığı attıkça ACS insidansı da artmaktadır

- Hong JJ et al. Br J Surg. 2002
- Gladwin MT, Raaij NJ, Shiva S, et al: Nitrite as a vascular endocrine nitric oxide reservoir that contributes to hypoxic signaling, cytoprotection, and vasodilation. Am J Physiol 2006; 291

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ACS - RİSK FAKTÖRLERİ



- Travma (Balogh Z et al. Arch Surg. 2003)
- Yanık (TBSA >%30) (Kirkpatrick AW et al. World J Surg. 2009)
- KC Tx (IAH %32) (Biancofiore G et al. Intensive Care Med. 2003)
- Medikal hastalık (sepsis) (Malbrain ML et al. Intensive Care Med. 2006)

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Systemic effects of elevated intraabdominal pressure	
Central nervous system	Gastrointestinal
↑ Intracranial pressure	↓ Celiac blood flow
↓ Cerebral perfusion pressure	↓ SMA blood flow
Cardiac	↓ Mucosal blood flow
Hypovolemia	↓ pH
↓ Cardiac output	
↓ Venous return	
↑ PCWP and CVP	
↑ SVR	
Pulmonary	
↑ Intrathoracic pressure	↓ Urinary output
↑ Peak inspiratory pressure	↓ Renal blood flow
↑ Airway pressures	↓ GFR
↓ Compliance	↓ Portal blood flow
↓ PaO ₂	↓ Mitochondrial function
↑ PaCO ₂	↓ Lactate clearance
↑ Shunt fraction	
↑ Vd/Vt	
UpToDate	

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ACS – FİZYOLOJİK ETKİLER

- CVS: Periferal ödem ve DVT ↑ (MacDonnell SP et al. J Am Coll Surg. 1996)
- AC: Pulmoner infeksiyon ↑ (Aprahamian C et al. J Trauma. 1990)
- GiS: Barsak iskemisi, Laktik asidoz (Diebel LN et al. J Trauma. 1992)
Bakteriyel translokasyon (Diebel LN et al. J Trauma. 1997)
- SSS: ICP ↑, Progressif serebral iskemi (Joseph DK et al. J Trauma. 2004)

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ABDOMINAL COMPARTMENT SYNDROME-SX

- İletişim kuramayan hastalar
- Karın FM ACS için zayıf belirleyici (Malbrain ML et al. Intensive Care Med. 2006)
- FM ile tanı koyma olasılığı (Kirkpatrick AW et al. Can J Surg. 2000)
 - Sensitivite %56
 - Spesifite %87
 - PPV %35
 - NPV %94

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ACS-SX



- Progressif oligürü
- Hipotansiyon
- Taşikardi
- JVP ↑
- Periferal ödem
- Abdominal hassasiyet
- Akut pulmoner dekompanseyon
- Hipoperfüzyon bulguları

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ACS-GÖRÜNTÜLEME

- Değeri az, patognomonik bulgu yok
- CT (Picardet PJ et al. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 1999)
 - VCİ'ye dışarıdan bası
 - Massif abdominal distansiyon
 - Direkt renal bası
 - Barsak duvar kalınlaşması
 - Bilateral inguinal herni



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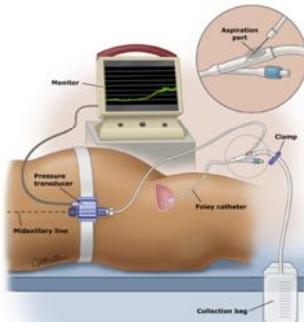
ACS-TANI

- İAP ölçülmeli
 - intravesikal (mesane)
 - intragastrik
 - intrakolonik
 - inferior vena cava katateri



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Malbrain ML. Different techniques to measure intra-abdominal pressure (IAP): time for a critical re-appraisal. Intensive Care Med. 2004.



1. Foley katateri drenajına klemp
2. Mesane içine 60 cc steril SF
3. 18-gauge iğneye aspirasyon pordunun içine basınç transducer yerleştir
4. Midaksiller hatta transducer sıfırla
5. Supin pozisyonda, abdominal kas kontraksiyonları yokken ekspirasyon sonu mesane basıncını ölç

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ACS-MESANE BASINCI KORELE OLMADIĞI DURUMLAR

1. İntraperitoneal adezyonlar
2. Pelvik hematoller
3. Pelvik kırıklar
4. Güçlü karın kasları
5. Nörojenik mesane



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Malbrain ML. Different techniques to measure intra-abdominal pressure (IAP): time for a critical re-appraisal. Intensive Care Med. 2004.

ACS-TEDAVİ



1. Destekleyici
 - a) Ventilatör destek: TV↓, paralizi, PEEP
 - b) Hemodinamik destek
2. Dekompresyon cerrahisi
 - İki hasta grubunda DC yapılmasına gerek yok (Hobson KG et al. J Trauma. 2002)
 - 1) Masif ascit → parasentez
 - 2) Yanık skarı → eskarotomi

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ACS-DEKOMPRESYON CERRAHİSİ



Figure 2. Diagram demonstrating one method of temporary abdominal wall closure using a sterile intestinal bag, adhesive sheeting x 2, Jackson-Pratt drains, and two no. 10 sterile towels.

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SORU VE KATKILAR



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