Evaluation of Chest Trauma in Patients Admitted To Rasht Poursina Hospitals In 2013

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ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study is to review the epidemiology and the severity of patients with chest trauma damage. In this descriptive study, data of patients with chest trauma in 2013 who admitted to Poursina hospital in Rasht the patients in terms of demographic characteristics, type of trauma, associated injuries, length of hospitalization, ISS and mortality were evaluated. According to research findings, chest internal injuries were % (50.2) were the most leading damages which lead to hem pneumothorax% (28.6). % 79.5 patients recovered with supportive measures and the most common mechanism of injury was motor vehicle accident. (% 58.4) In this study, men had higher ISS and higher ISS in patients led to long hospitalization as well as tube thoracotomy, mortality was higher in the group with higher ISS. Mortality in this study was 7.3%. In general, chest trauma was more in men. Vehicle accident and falling down are the most common mechanism of chest injury. Patients with high ISS had more days of hospitalization, need for intervention and more deaths.

Key words: Chest trauma, Poursina center of Rasht, ISS, blunt trauma