

“A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON GENITOURINARY TRAUMA IN RGGGH”

ABSTRACT

AIM:

1. To study the clinical and imaging parameters and decide upon the line of management in genitourinary trauma.
2. To study the clinical outcome of patients managed conservatively.
3. To study the profile of various other associated injuries.
4. To study the role of multidisciplinary approach in genitourinary trauma.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY:

- 1) STUDY CENTRE- Madras Medical College and Rajiv Gandhi Government General hospital.
- 2) DURATION- October 2016- September 2017
- 3) STUDY DESIGN-Observational study (Prospective& Retrospective).
- 4) SAMPLE SIZE- 30 patients.

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

All trauma victims sustaining blunt and penetrating trauma to the abdomen with injury to genitourinary organs with or without associated injuries.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

All trauma victims with injury to abdomen without injury to genitourinary organs

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Genitourinary trauma is associated with blunt and penetrating abdominal trauma and high index of suspicion is needed to diagnose it
2. A multidisciplinary approach is essential but investigating in the management of genitourinary trauma since it is usually associated with is polytrauma
3. The management is heavily influenced by the underlying etiology and the organ injured, hemodynamic status of patients and associated injuries which together determine the prognosis

CONCLUSION:

- a. The most common cause of genitourinary tract injury is due to road traffic accident.
- b. Similar to many large series males are more often affected by road traffic accident than females due to their outdoor nature of work.
- c. Middle aged patients are the victims when compared to either extremes of age.

- d. Most common injury to the genitourinary system is lower urinary tract injury. Among these, bladder injury is most common and it is commonly associated with pelvic bone fracture.
- e. Hemodynamically unstable patients are most commonly associated with other intra abdominal visceral organ or pelvic fractures. Early resuscitation and laparotomy along with methodical exploratory technique is essential for penetrating injuries and blunt injuries.
- f. Renal injuries can be managed conservatively unless associated with other injuries.
- g. Investigations such as X rays and blood tests are only complimentary to clinical examination.

KEYWORDS:

Genitourinary trauma

Blunt injury

Kidney, ureter, bladder, urethra, genitalia