

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

{قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا

عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ}

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Modern Management of Liver Trauma

Essay

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Contents

	<i>page</i>
List of contents	i
List of abbreviations.....	ii
List of tables.....	iii
List of figures.....	iv
Introduction.....	1
Aim of the work.....	3
Review of literature.....	
<i>Chapter one</i>	
Anatomy and Physiology of the liver	4
<i>Chapter two</i>	
Causes and types of liver trauma	22
<i>Chapter three</i>	
Diagnosis and assessment of patient with hepatic trauma	46
<i>Chapter four</i>	
Management of hepatic trauma	78
Summary	124
References	130
Arabic Summary	1



List of figures

<i>Figure</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Page</i>
<i>Figure 1:</i>	Segmental anatomy of the liver. Hepatic veins (blue) and large portal vein branches (red) are interdigitating. Each of the four sectors, sub-divided by the main branches of the hepatic vein is supplied by a portal venous branch. Further ramifications of the portal triad subdivide the sectors into eight independent segments, each with its own blood supply and biliary drainage.	4
<i>Figure 2:</i>	The functional anatomy in this schematic represents the division by the three hepatic veins that lie within the liver scissurae like fingers of the hands. Each receives a portal pedicle.	7
<i>Figure 3:</i>	Lobar anatomy of liver.	8
<i>Figure 4:</i>	Posterior view of the liver, showing organs that produce impressions on the inferior surface of the liver.	10
<i>Figure 5:</i>	Axial CT shows Grade 1 hepatic injury (subcapsular and parenchymal hematoma less than 1 cm thick).	29
<i>Figure 6:</i>	Axial CT shows Grade 2 hepatic injury (subcapsular hematoma 3 cm thick).	29
<i>Figure 7:</i>	Axial CT shows Grade 3 hepatic injury (4-cm-thick subcapsular hematoma associated with parenchymal hematoma and laceration).	30
<i>Figure 8:</i>	Axial CT shows Grade 3 hepatic injury (5-cm-thick subcapsular and parenchymal hematoma).	30



Figure	Item	Page
Figure 9:	Abdominal sonogram and Axial CT shows Grade 4 hepatic injury (large subcapsular hematoma measuring more than 10 cm).	30
Figure 10:	Axial CT shows Grade 4 hepatic injury (large parenchymal hematoma).	31
Figure 11:	Axial CT shows Grade 4 hepatic injury (Multisegment infarction).	31
Figure12:	Axial CT shows Grade 4 hepatic injury (right lobar parenchymal contusion).	31
Figure 13:	Axial CT shows Grade 5 hepatic injury (global injury to the liver).	32
Figure 14:	CT scan of a patient developed large biloma and abscess after NOM	37
Figure 15:	A.Post-operative angiogram demonstrates a fistula between the hepatic artery and the portal vein (arteriportal fistula). B. Fistula between the hepatic artery and portal vein embolized with stainless steel coils	38
Figure 16:	a CT of patient developed hemobilia after blunt hepatic trauma (After NOM)	40
Figure 17:	Ultrasonogram show free fluid in the Morrison Pouch with blunt abdominal trauma	51
Figure 18:	CT scan of patient with blunt abdominal trauma shows hepatic laceration	54
Figure 19:	Grade 1 liver injury a stabbing injury to the right upper quadrant of the abdomen.	58
Figure 20:	Grade 2 liver injury after minor blunt abdominal trauma.	59
Figure 21:	Grade 3 liver injury after blunt abdominal trauma	59



Figure	Item	Page
Figure 22:	Grade 4 liver injury shows a large parenchymal hematoma in segments 6 and 7 of the liver with evidence of an active bleed	59
Figure 23:	Grade 5 liver injury after motor vehicle accident	60
Figure 24:	selective celiac arteriogram of a grade 1 hepatic injury. The image shows a focal area of hemorrhage in the right lobe of the liver (arrow). The well-demarcated filling defect seen in the lateral aspect of the right lobe of the liver is due to compression of normal liver parenchyma by the subcapsular hematoma.	63
Figure 25:	View of the linea alba and anterior abdominal fascia following a midline infraumbilical incision for an open or semi-open approach to DPL	68
Figure 26:	While grasping and elevating the anterior abdominal fascia, an 18-gauge needle is inserted at a 45o angle toward the pelvis. Two "pops" are felt as the needle traverses the fascia and peritoneum	68
Figure 27:	Following guidewire placement through the needle, a dilator is passed through the fascia prior to placing the peritoneal catheter	69
Figure 28:	Aspiration of 10 ml of gross blood is diagnostic	69
Figure 29:	After fluid is instilled, the bag is placed onto the floor to allow the intraabdominal fluid to return. 30% of the original amount of instilled fluid is required for an adequate sample	70
Figure 30:	Diagnostic algorithm to patients with blunt hepatic trauma.	76



<i>Figure</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Page</i>
<i>Figure 31:</i>	Manual compression of a severe liver injury over laparotomy pads as resuscitation is taking place	108
<i>Figure 32:</i>	The Pringle's maneuver being accomplished with an atraumatic vascular clamp	109
<i>Figure 33:</i>	Perihepatic packing for liver trauma	110
<i>Figure 34:</i>	Direct Suturing of the liver	111
<i>Figure 35:</i>	Omental Packing	116
<i>Figure 36:</i>	Mesh Wrapping	117
<i>Figure 37:</i>	Debridement	119



List of Tables

<i>Table</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Page</i>
Table (1)	American association for the surgery of trauma liver injury scale	28
Table (2)	Estimation of volume of hemoperitoneum based on eight intraperitoneal spaces	55
Table (3)	Summary points in investigations for suspected liver trauma	76
Table (4)	Initial evaluation and management of critically injured patients	79
Table (5)	Type of monitoring of patients with liver injuries.	88
Table (6)	Criteria for non operative management in liver trauma patients.	91
Table (7)	Protocol of nonoperative management in AAST - OIS grade IV blunt hepatic trauma....	91
Table (8)	The stages of damage control surgery Stage...	104
Table (9)	Indications for damage control surgery.....	104



List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Meaning
AAST:	American Association for Surgery of Trauma
ACS:	American Collage of Surgeons
AFP:	Alpha Feto-Protein
ATP:	Adenosine Tri-Phosphate
ATVs:	All Terrain Vehicles.
AVM:	Arterio-Venous Malformation
Ca²⁺:	Calcium ion
cAMP:	Cyclic Adenosine Mono-Phosphate
cDNA:	Complementary Deoxyribonucleic Acid
Cl⁻:	Chloride ion
CM	Conservative Management.
CT:	Computed Axial Tomography
DCL:	Damage Control Laparotomy
DNA:	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DPL:	Diagnostic Peritoneal Lavage
EAST:	Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma
ECG:	Electrocardiography
ERCP:	Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio-Pancreatography
FAST:	Focused Abdominal Sonography for Trauma
GCS:	Galascow Coma Score
HCO₃⁻:	Bicarbonate ion
IBW:	Ideal Body Weight
ICU:	Intensive Care Unite
IL-1:	Interleukin-1
IL-10:	Interleukin-10
IL-4:	Interleukin-4



Abbreviations	Meaning
IL-6:	Interleukin-6
K⁺:	Potassium ion
Mg²⁺:	Magnesium ion
MODS:	Multisystem Organ Dysfunction Syndrome
mOsm:	Milli-Osmol
Mph:	Mile Per Hour
MVAs:	Motor Vehicle Accidents
MVCs:	Motor Vehicle crashes
Na⁺:	Sodium ion
NOM:	None Operative Management
OM:	Operative Management
OM:	Operative Management
PTBD:	Percutaneous Transhepatic Biliary Drainage
RBCs:	Red Blood Cells
RCTs:	Randomized Controlled Trials
SLE:	systemic lupus erythematosus
TAE:	Transarterial Embolization
TNF:	Tumor Necrosis Factor
WBCs:	White Blood Cells.



Introduction

The liver is the most frequently injured abdominal organ in blunt trauma. Incidence of liver trauma associated with other solid organ, bowel, mesenteric and diaphragmatic injury has been reported to be 15–20%. Blunt liver trauma is associated with splenic injury in 45–60% of patients (*Igrec et al., 2010*).

Penetrating injury can be seen after different kinds of events including stab wounds, gunshot wounds, industrial accidents, falls from height, traffic accidents. (*Keskinoglu et al., 2008*).

Nonoperative management is now recommended for stab wound as well as low-velocity gunshot wound to right upper quadrant in stable patients, if other injuries have been excluded which require laparotomy (*Demetriades et al., 2006*).

Management of blunt liver trauma has progressed over the last 20 years with the adoption of conservative non-operative management as the gold standard in 80-90% of patients. Clinical and hemodynamic changes, and CT imaging guide the conservative attitude or pose an indication for urgent surgical intervention in unstable patients (*Bouras et al., 2010*).



The advantages of nonoperative management include lower hospital cost, earlier discharge, avoiding nontherapeutic celiotomies (and their associated cost and morbidity), fewer intra-abdominal complications, and reduced transfusion rates. Selective nonoperative management of blunt hepatic injury is associated with an improvement in mortality when compared with operative therapy (*Christmas et al., 2005*).

The main indication of the operative approach to the blunt liver injury is hemodynamic instability, not the grading of the injury. Although a higher grade injury has higher potential for failure of nonoperative management, hemodynamic instability remains the most important branch of the decision tree indicating operative intervention (*Velmahos et al., 2003*).

High-velocity gunshot wounds can be devastating and will require resectional debridement or lobectomy. Isolation of the liver can be temporarily achieved by using Satinsky clamps on the suprahepatic inferior vena cava, , and the porta hepatis. (*Donald el al.,2002*)



Aim of the work

The aim of this work is to review the different modalities in diagnosis and treatment of hepatic trauma.



Anatomy Of The Liver

☞ **Functional Anatomy:**

The three main hepatic vein branches divide the liver into four sectors, each of which is supplied by a portal vein branch. The liver is further sub-divided into eight segments according to the course of portal and hepatic vein branches. Hepatic veins and portal vein branches are intertwined like the digits of two hands (*Dancygier, 2010; O'Connell et al., 2008*).

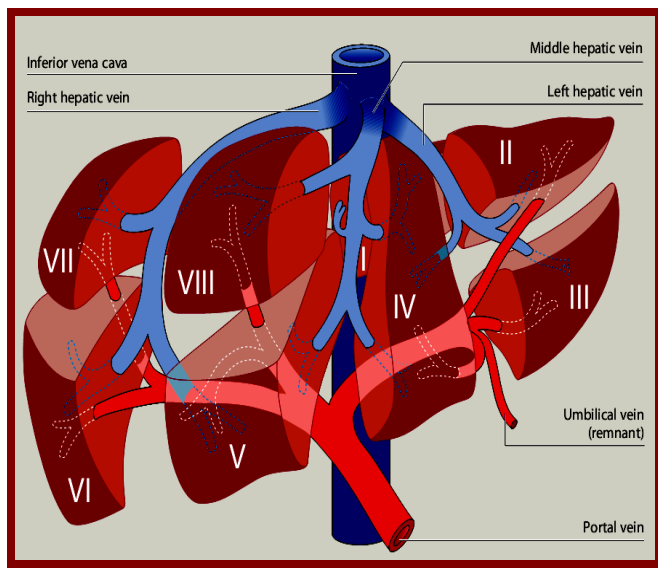


Fig. 1: Segmental anatomy of the liver. Hepatic veins (blue) and large portal vein branches (red) are interdigitating. Each of the four sectors, sub-divided by the main branches of the hepatic vein is supplied by a portal venous branch. Further ramifications of the portal triad subdivide the sectors into eight independent segments, each with its own blood supply and biliary drainage.



In Fig. 1, the segmental anatomy of the liver is depicted. The right liver is made up of the right-posterior sector with segments 6 (inferior) and 7 (superior), and the right-anterior sector with segments 5 (inferior) and 8 (superior). The left liver consists of the left-anterior sector with segments 4 (medial) and 3 (lateral), which are separated by the umbilical fissure. The left-posterior sector is the sole sector having one segment only (segment 2). Segment 1 is the caudate lobe. It has a unique position, receiving its portal venous blood from the right and left portal vein branches, and having its venous outflow drain directly to the retrohepatic inferior vena cava, thus bypassing the hepatic veins. This exceptional anatomical position of the caudate lobe attains clinical significance in hepatic venous outflow tract disorders, such as Budd-Chiari syndrome (*Dancygier, 2010; Takasaki, 2007*).

An imaginary plane through the middle hepatic vein divides the liver into a right and left part (not identical to the right and left lobe described above). The right and left part of liver are completely independent units, receiving separate arterial and venous blood supplies and biliary drainage. The right and left hepatic vein sub-divide each part into an anterior and a posterior sector. With its right and left main branch, the portal vein supplies the right and