

## ABSTRACT

My dissertation is on “ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS FACTORS INCLUDING SURGICAL APGAR SCORE AFFECTING OUTCOME IN TRAUMA PATIENTS UNDERGOING EMERGENCY LAPARATOMY ”

### AIM OF THE STUDY

1.To correlate the Surgical Apgar score with the patient’s outcome in the form of complications (morbidity) including death within 30 days of surgery (30 day mortality).

2.To estimate other factors like age, sex, duration of injury, mode of injury, associated injuries, co-morbidities, and inter-relation of these factors in influencing the overall outcome of patient undergoing emergency laparotomy following trauma.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

108 randomly selected patients admitted at Madras Medical College & Rajiv Gandhi Government General hospital, Chennai undergoing emergency laparotomy procedures following trauma. 108 randomly selected patients admitted at Madras Medical College & Rajiv Gandhi Government General hospital, Chennai undergoing emergency laparotomy procedures following trauma

### RESULTS

Road traffic accident appears to be the most common cause of trauma. Males are more affected than females. Spleen is the most commonly injured organ. Duration of injury was an important prognostic factor in prognosis of patient. Polytrauma patient had high morbidity and mortality.

## CONCLUSION

In our study, surgical Apgar score has proved to be an important tool in early detection of the complications and also in predicting mortality and morbidity with accuracy.

In our study, road traffic accidents was found to be the most common cause of trauma. Men were more affected than females. Incidence of injury was higher in age of 15-55 years.

10 point Apgar scoring system is superior in identifying the patients at risk of complications and 30 day mortality in Emergency surgeries.

Thus surgical Apgar score holds promise as both a prognostic measure and a clinical decision support tool based on this study.