
ABSTRACT

Background&Objective:

In view of increasing number of road traffic accidents and blunt abdominal injury and its lethal & fatal complications ,FAST is an essential and necessary component of trauma management.Hence this study is undertaken. The ObjectivesOf Our Study Were To Asses The Diagnostic Acuracy Of Focussed assessment with sono graphy in detecting intra abdominal free fluid after blunt abdominal injuries..

Methods:

Govt.Rajaji hospital ,Madurai, admits all the victims of Blunt Abdominal Trauma in Trauma ward. 50 consecutive patients with history of blunt abdominal trauma attendingor taken to our hospital 01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014 were included

in the study. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were defined, and applied to all patients. All the 50 patients underwent FAST protocol examination for evidence of intra-abdominal free fluid. Patients were grouped into 2 categories based on presence of free fluid (FAST +ve) and absence of free fluid (FAST -ve). FAST findings were compared with gold standards like laparotomy findings and in conservatively treated patients, with CT scan findings. Statistical analysis was done by Sensitivity and Specificity.

Results:

50 patients with history of blunt abdominal trauma were included in the study, out of which 36 were males and 14 were females. Most of the patients in the age group of 20-50 yrs. RTA was the most common mechanism of trauma seen in 35 patients. 30 patients presented with hypotension. FAST findings were

positive in 38 patients and negative in 12 patients. 34 patients were underwent laparotomy and 16 patients were treated conservatively.

Specificity of FAST was 100% in comparison with laparotomy findings and 60% when compared to CT findings. The sensitivity was 84% comparison with laparotomy findings and 72% when compared to CT findings. FAST has +ve predictive value of 100% and 80% in comparison with laparotomy and CT Scan findings respectively. The negative predictive value of FAST found to be 16% and 50% in comparison with laparotomy and CT Scan findings respectively.

Interpretation & Conclusion:

In our study we noted that the most common cause or mechanism of trauma causing blunt abdominal trauma was Road traffic accidents. Males were most commonly affected. The average time taken for FAST examination was 10 minutes. Most of the patients presented with pain abdomen and hypotension. Splenic and Liver laceration were the most common organ injury.

FAST has the 84% diagnostic accuracy in detecting the organ injury in blunt abdominal trauma. We conclude that the advantage of FAST protocol is harmless ,non-invasive quick,portable,accurate, repeattable and can be done during resuscitation.It does not interfere with other investgations especially in hemo dynamically unfit patients.

Key words:

Blunt abdominal injury, focussed abdominal sonography,ultrasonography.