



가 , * , ** , *** , † , ††

Abstract

Clinical Investigation of Pediatric Blunt Thoracic Trauma

Tae Kyo Chung, M.D., Sung Youl Hyun, M.D.*, Jin Joo Kim, M.D., Eell Ryoo, M.D.**,
Kun Lee, M.D., Jin Seung Cho, M.D.***, Sung Yun Hwang, M.D.†, Suk Ki Lee, M.D.††

Department of Emergency Medicine, Department of Thoracic & Cardiovascular Surgery*, Department of Pediatrics**,
Gil Medical Center, Gachon Medical School, Incheon, Korea, Emergency Medical Information Center, Incheon,
Korea***, Department of Emergency Medicine, Masan Samsung Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University School of
Medicine, Masan, Korea†, Department of Thoracic & Cardiovascular Surgery, College of Medicine, Chosun University,
Kwangju, Korea††

Background: Blunt thoracic trauma in children has a high morbidity and mortality. In this study, we assessed the significance of the injury pattern, mechanism and initial status in emergency department on severity and prognosis in pediatric blunt thoracic trauma patients.

Method: We retrospectively reviewed medical records and chest X-ray and CT images of 111 pediatric blunt thoracic trauma patients from October 2000 to June 2005. Data recorded age, gender, season, injury mechanism, injury pattern, associated injury, length of hospital stay and cause of death.

Result: Of all 111 patients, 68 patients were injured by motor vehicle accidents, 30 were falls, 5 were motorcycle accidents, 3 were sports accidents and 5 were miscellaneous. In thoracic trauma, single injury of lung contusion were 35 patients and 32 patients had multiple thoracic injuries. Hospital stay in school age group were longer than preschool age group. The causes of death were brain injury in 9, respiratory distress in 4, and hypovolemic shock in 2 patients. Emergently transfused and mechanically ventilated patients had higher mortality rates than other patients. Patients required emergency operation and patients with multiple thoracic injuries had higher mortality rates.

Conclusion: In this study, patients with combined injury, emergency transfusion, mechanical ventilation, emergency operation, multiple injuries in chest X-ray had higher mortality rates. Therefore in these pediatric blunt thoracic trauma patients, accurate initial diagnosis and proper management is required.

Key Words: Thoracic injuries, Blunt injuries, Pediatrics

* Address for Correspondence : **Sung Youl Hyun, M.D.**

Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Gil Medical Center, Gachon Medical School,
1198 Guwol-dong Namdong-gu Incheon 405-760 Korea

Tel : 82-32-460-3015, Fax : 82-32-460-3019, E-mail : sungyoul@gilhospital.com

: 2005 10 17 , : 2005 11 4 , : 2005 12 9

15

111

4.4% ~ 23%

(1-3, 5).

가

가 (1-4).

가

(2-4).

5%

40%

(1,3,5).

가

SPSS 11.0
Mann-Whitney, Kruskal-
Wallis, Pearson Chi-Square, Fisher's
exact, Cochran-Armitage

p 0.05

1.

111

(72.1%),

가 31 (27.9%)

가

가 80

2000 10

2005 6

가

6

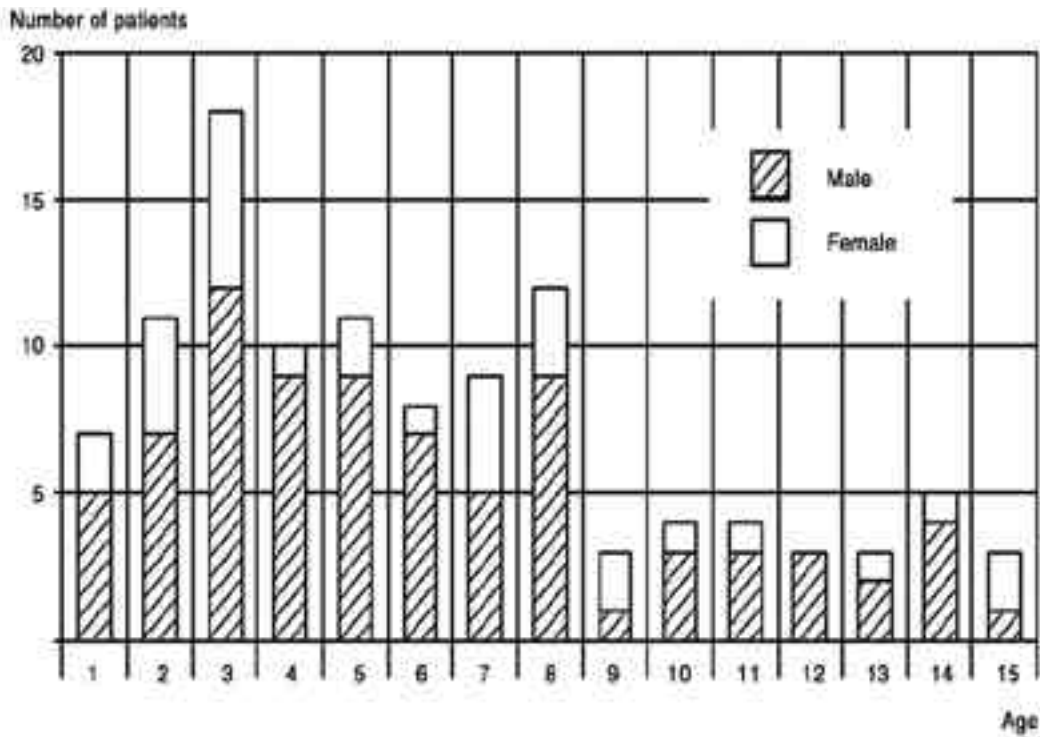


Fig. 1. Distribution of age and gender.

65 (58.6%) 가 7 (46.4%), 3 (2.7%), 41.4%) 가 (Fig. 1). (3 ~ 5) 27 5 (4.5%) . (24.3%), (6 ~ 8) 40 (36.0%), 가 (9 ~ 11) 27 (24.3%), (12 ~ 2) 17 (15.3%) 가 . 가 가 32 (28.8%) 42 (37.8%) (Table 1).

2.

(Table 2).

3.

가 68 (61.3%) 가 가 30 (27.0%) 88% (6) (7) 가 5 (4.5%), , , 가 40 (36.0%) .

Table 1. Number of patients according to seasons

Number of patients (%)

Season	Male	Female	Total
Spring	17 (21.3)	10 (32.3)	27 (24.3)
Summer	28 (35.0)	12 (38.7)	40 (36.0)
Fall	23 (28.8)	4 (12.9)	27 (24.3)
Winter	12 (15.0)	5 (16.1)	17 (15.3)
Total	80 (100.0)	31 (100.0)	111 (100.0)

Spring: March to May, Summer: June to August, Fall: September to November, Winter: December to February.

Table 2. Mechanisms of injury and aspects of thoracic injury

Number of patients (%)

Mechanisms of injury	Lung contusion		Rib fracture		Pneumothorax		Hemothorax		No chest injury	Total
	Sing	Comb	Sing	Comb	Sing	Comb	Sing	Comb		
MV	27	47	0	8	1	17	0	6	20	68 (61.3)
MC	2	5	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	5 (4.5)
Fall	6	15	0	4	0	9	0	4	15	30 (27.0)
Sports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3 (2.7)
Others	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	5 (4.5)
Total	35	67	1	16	1	27	0	11	42	111 (100)

MV : Motor vehicle, MC: Motorcycle, Sports: bicycle, kick boarding, inline skating, etc. Sing: single thoracic injury, Comb: combined with other thoracic injury.

Table 3. Mechanisms of injury in pre-school and school age

Number of patients (%)

Mechanisms of injury	Pre-school age	School age	Total
MV	40 (61.5)	28 (60.9)	68 (61.2)
MC	0 (0.0)	5 (10.9)	5 (4.5)
Fall	21 (32.3)	9 (19.6)	30 (27.0)
Sports	0 (0.0)	3 (6.5)	3 (2.7)
Others	4 (6.2)	1 (2.2)	5 (4.5)
Total	65 (100.0)	46 (100.0)	111 (100.0)

MV : Motor vehicle, MC: Motorcycle, Sports: bicycle, kick boarding, inline skating, etc.

18 2

28 (25.2%) 가
가 21 (18.9%) 9 (8.1%)
. 15.0 (10.8) 16.0 (
20.0) 가 (Mann-
(Table 3). Whitney test, p=0.462) 6.3% 15.4%
(Fisher's
12.0 (7.5) 19.0 (exact test, p=0.461)(Table 6).
9.0) 6.
(Mann-Whitney test, p=0.022)
15.4% 10.9%
(Pearson Chi-square
test, p=0.493)(Table 4).
4. 16.0 (
25.0) 17.0 (15.3)
(Mann-Whitney test, p=0.336)
45.2% 1.3%
(Fisher's
15 가
13.5% . 15 4 (26.7%)
11 (73.3%) exact test, p=0.000)(Table 6).
. 9 7.
(60.0%) 가
4
(26.7%), 2 (13.3%)
. 15 11 3.0 (
(73.3%) 4 (26.7%) 29.5) 17.5 (16.5)
(Table 5). (Mann-Whitney test, p=0.058)
61.9% 2.2%
5. (Fisher's exact test, p=0.000)(Table 6).
가 ,

Table 4. Length of hospital stay and mortality in pre-school and school age

	Pre-school age	School age	p-value
Length of hospital stay (day)*	12.0 ± 7.5***	19.0 ± 9.0	0.022
Mortality (%)**	15.4	10.9	0.493

*: Mann-Whitney test, **: Pearson Chi-square test

***: Median value ± interquartile range

Table 5. Mechanisms of injury and causes of death

Mechanisms of injury	Number of patients (%)			
	Brain injury	Respiratory failure	Hypovolemic shock	Total
MV	8 (88.9)	3 (75.0)	0 (0.0)	11 (73.3)
MC	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Fall	1 (11.1)	1 (25.0)	2 (100.0)	4 (26.7)
Sports	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Others	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Total	9 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	15 (100.0)

MV : Motor vehicle, MC: Motorcycle, Sports: bicycle, kick boarding, inline skating, etc.

8. 가 , 가 15.0 (19.0), 111 가 18.5 (15.8), 2.0 (20.0) (Kruskal-Wallis test, p=0.049) 8.8%, 13.9%, 57.1% 가 5 , (Cochran-Armitage test, p=0.046)(Table 7). 가 9 , 가 1 9 , 가 16.5 (17.0) 17.5 (4.4% ~ 23% (1,5). 19.0) 가 33.3% (Mann-Whitney test, p=0.741) 가 가 6.5% (Fisher's exact test, p=0.008)(Table 6). 가 가 가 9. 가 , (2-5,9).

Table 6. Length of hospital stay and mortality according to combined injury, transfusion, ventilator care and major operation

	Length of hospital stay (day)*	Mortality (%)**
Thoracic injury only	15.0 ± 10.8***	6.3
Combined injury	16.0 ± 20.0	15.4
p-value	0.462	0.461
Transfusion	16.0 ± 25.0	45.2
No transfusion	17.0 ± 15.3	1.3
p-value	0.336	0.000
Ventilator care	3.0 ± 29.5	61.9
No Ventilator care	17.5 ± 16.5	2.2
p-value	0.058	0.000
Major operation	16.5 ± 17.0	33.3
No major operation	17.5 ± 19.0	6.5
p-value	0.741	0.008

*: Mann-Whitney test, **: Fisher's exact test

***: Median value ± interquartile range

Table 7. Length of hospital stay and mortality according to aspects of thoracic injury in initial chest X-ray

	No lesion	Single injury	Multiple injury	p-value
Length of hospital stay (day)*	15.0 ± 19.0***	18.5 ± 15.8	2.0 ± 20.0	0.049
Mortality (%)**	8.8	13.9	57.1	0.046

*: Kruskal-Wallis test, **: Cochran-Armitage test

***: Median value ± interquartile range

(6-10). Ceran (8) , Nakayama (9)
60% 68.6 ~ 82% , 가 가
, Roux (7) 가 가
(11) , 가
230 84 (36.5%),
59 (25.6%), 42 (18.3%), 45 (p=0.462)
(19.6%) 가 가 (p=0.461).
2 . , ,
68 (61.3%) 가 가
30 (27.0%) 가 가
(11) 15 .
4 가 42.4%, 5~9 6.7% 25%
가 44.1% 9 가 (3,6,9)
86.5% . Nakayama 15 가 13.5%
(9) 0~4 12.1% 가 Clark (13)
가 9 (60.0%) 가
(6) 65 .
58.6% (7) 46 .
41.4% (p=0.336),
19.0 (9.0) 12.0 (45.2%
7.5) (p=0.022) (1.3%)
(p=0.493). (p=0.000).
가 가 가
가 가 가
(12) 19 Nakayama (9)
29.9% 가 21%
36.0% 가 1 4.9
, 가 24.3% 39.5%가 9.1 Johnson (14)
15.3% 가 .
가 가 가
Roux (7) 가 Clark (13)
가 31%
57% ~ 59% 가
Black (1) 10.4 .

(15) 가 가 (13).
 가 가
 가 가
 가 가 (92%)
 (15).
 가
 가
 (p=0.058)
 61.9%
 (2.2%)
 (p=0.000).
 가
 가
 (p=0.741)
 33.3%
 (6.5%)
 (p=0.008).
 가
 가
 15.0 (19.0), 18.5 (20.0)
 (p=0.049) 8.8%, 13.9%, 57.1%
 (p=0.046).
 가

REFERENCES

- 1) Black TL, Synder CL, Miller JP, Mann Jr CM, Copetas AC, Ellis DG. Significance of chest trauma in children. *South Med J* 1996;89:494-496.
- 2) Sarihan H, Abbes M, Akyazici R, Cay A, Imamoglu M, Tasdelen I. Blunt thoracic trauma in children. *J Cardiovasc Surg* 1996;37:525-528.
- 3) Peclet MH, Newman KD, Eichelberger MR, Gotschall CS, Garcia VF, Bowman LM. Thoracic trauma in children: An indicator of increased mortality. *J Pediatr Surg* 1990;25:961-965.
- 4) Balci AE, Kazez A, Eren S, Ayan E, Ozalp K, Eren MN. Blunt thoracic trauma in children: review of 137 cases. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2004;26:387-392.
- 5) Allshouse MJ, Eichelberger MR. Patterns of thoracic injury. In: Eichelberger MR eds. *Pediatric trauma, prevention, acute care, rehabilitation*. St. Louis: Mosby-Year Book, 1993;437-448.
- 6) Rielly JP, Brandt ML, Mattox KL, Pokorny WJ. Thoracic trauma in children. *J Trauma* 1993; 34:329-333.
- 7) Roux P, Fisher RM. Chest injuries in children: An analysis of 100 cases of blunt chest trauma from motor vehicle accidents. *J Pediatr Surg* 1992;27:551-555.
- 8) Ceran S, Sunam GS, Aribas OK, Gormus N, Solak H. Chest trauma in children. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2002;21:57-59.
- 9) Nakayama DK, Ramenofsky ML, Rowe MI. Chest injuries in childhood. *Ann Surg* 1989;210:770-775.
- 10) Peterson RJ, Tepas III JJ, Edward FH, Kissoon N, Pieper P, Ceithaml EL. Pediatric and adult thoracic trauma: Age-related impact on presentation and outcome. *Ann Thorac Surg* 1994;58:14-18.
- 11) 2003;14:555-559.
- 12) 2004;17:139-148.
- 13) Clark GC, Schecter WP, Trunkey DD. Variables

affecting outcome in blunt chest trauma: flail chest vs pulmonary contusion. J Trauma 1988;28:298-304.

14) Johnson JA, Cogbill TH, Wingo ER. Determinants of outcome after pulmonary contusion. J Trauma 1986;26:695-697.

15) 2004;15:452-455.