

TRAUMA

SIXTH EDITION

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TRAUMA

Sixth Edition

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Trauma, Sixth Edition

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Foreword

The emerging new millennium has unveiled awe-inspiring breakthroughs in many domains. The Gordian knot of the genome has been severed, thus releasing a continuous stream of discoveries about our inner being. Technology has exploded as typified by ubiquitous, unwired communications, widespread use of industrial robots, cloning, and the marvelous exploration of interplanetary space. The field of medicine has shared in this modern industrial and technological revolution. Among the many examples of this expansion are the availability of highly accurate and more detailed magnetic resonance imaging, ultrasonography, and computed tomography, genetic engineering, and the application of robotic technology to the surgeons' armamentarium.

Many strategies for injury prevention have been developed in the new millennium, as well. The automotive industry has introduced assisted braking sensors, blind spot sensors, and improved restraint and airbag systems. Engineering creations, such as front distance sensors, will allow cars to be propelled along highways with greatly enhanced warning systems. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has increased the protection of workers. The medical industry is expanding safety goals to prevent injury to patients and physicians with multiple innovations including retractable scalpels. Great advances are being made at reducing recidivism in our injured population. Screening and brief intervention programs are being applied more frequently for patients under the influence of alcohol or illicit substances, and these approaches should show much benefit in the near future.

With all of the progress made in the prevention of injury and reduced recidivism, why do we need this Sixth Edition? Sadly, the examples of man's inhumanity to man have kept pace with the recent gains in science, technology, medicine, prevention of injury, and patient reeducation. Drivers routinely push their vehicles beyond the limits of safety. This carelessness of course, is exaggerated when under the influence of alcohol or other substances. Motorcyclists persist in their efforts to have our legislative bodies repeal helmet laws. Our citizenry continues to resolve minor disputes with knives and guns in both our large cities and

in our so-called peaceful suburbs. The world community has incorporated the scientific advances in weaponry into conflicts on the battlefields, which are often in the middle of large cities. A new technique for creating injury to innocent citizens, namely, the suicidal terroristic act, has created great havoc. More mass catastrophes, such as occurred at the World Trade Center, are waiting to occur. Injury will continue to be the number one cause of death and disability in young people throughout the world. And, the ravages of injury will continue to challenge our most experienced physicians in all specialties; hence, this Sixth Edition is truly needed.

This edition follows the format of the prior editions namely, presenting the most current thinking by the brightest and the best. The text covers trauma from a global perspective with topics including penetrating wounds, blunt injury, gang violence, insect bites and stings, burns and radiation injury, geriatric and pediatric trauma, genetic influences, and the contributive effects of substance abuse. Each author incorporates appropriate historical vignettes and then progresses to the most current thinking regarding prevention, etiology, and definitive management in both the operating room and in the critical care suite. Excellent illustrations augment the written word. The authors pay appropriate respect to the different views of best therapy where there is controversy, but are sure to leave the reader with a compilation of his/her desired approaches to treatment. The complete bibliography that accompanies each chapter directs the reader to the differing opinions regarding the best therapy for each type of injury. The postoperative challenges of multiple organ failure after hemorrhagic shock and sepsis are thoroughly discussed.

The Sixth Edition has added four new topics that are vital to the trauma and acute care surgeon in the 21st century. Two of these new chapters, "Disaster Management" and "Weapons of Mass Destruction", are in response to the increased threat of terrorism and mass casualties. A third new chapter, "Acute Care Surgery," introduces the reader to the role that trauma surgeons will be fulfilling in the near future throughout the world. This chapter identifies the logic and efficiency of having on-call

surgeons provide emergency care for both trauma and non-trauma emergencies. The fourth new chapter, "Gastrointestinal Failure," expands the reader's appreciation of the effects of shock and sepsis on the gut and outlines the optimal skills for providing nutritional support to the patient with multiple organ dysfunction.

This comprehensive text on trauma and its complications is an important treatise, which belongs in the library of all students, residents, and practitioners who care for or wish to be informed about care of the injured patient.

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Foreword to the First Edition

Death and taxes are the two most quoted inevitabilities of life; trauma qualifies as a legitimate third. Since trauma is a peculiarly surgical disease, surgeons have an overriding responsibility for the injured patient. From the beginning of what we choose to call civilization, the universal public image of the surgeon has been that of the citizen to whom the injured are brought.

If ever all other surgical disease is conquered, trauma will remain. Sooner or later every citizen is a patient. Whether terrorists endure, urban assassins thrive, conventional warfare flare, or atomic power be unleashed can only be conjectured. We can be certain, however, that the exploring child will tumble, the adventurous adolescent misjudge, the young sportsman overreach, the intoxicated adult crash, and the aged fall. Buildings will burn, vehicles will crash, and tornadoes will destroy.

Inconsistencies abound in our attitudes to trauma. As a nation, we talk about premature birth but little about premature death, even though trauma remains the greatest killer of our citizens between the ages of 1 and 44 years when most productive as breadwinners and parents. We properly stress the vital need for active measures to prevent birth accidents when we remain apathetic about other accidents. We view with horror the intoxicated obstetrician but tolerate the drunken driver. We insist on detailed privileges for individual physicians but not for all institutions that seek to manage injured patients. Our Congress, lobbied by interested scientists and lay persons, grants disproportionately vast sums of money to categorical diseases affecting much smaller numbers of citizens than does trauma. It may perhaps be reasonably argued that those interested in trauma have not stressed their case with sufficient vigor. We protect animals against the guns of hunters but accept with seeming equanimity the shame of the highest homicide rate in the Western World and possibly beyond. We devote public money to sports stadiums while neglecting our emergency medical services. We acquiesce in the repeal of helmet laws while we bemoan the cost of care for the thousands of vegetating humans produced each year by this legislative cowardice condoned in the name of personal freedom. The indictment is long and can be lengthened.

"The First Edition was published in October, 1987."

The litany is sad, well known, and widely ignored. Almost 100,000 die from accidents each year and 9 million more sustain disabling injuries. With an increase in the speed limit recently legislated, vehicular deaths will soon exceed 50,000 again and disabling injuries rise to approximately 2 million annually. The cost to the country is estimated at about \$100 billion each year with vehicular accidents accounting for half of this. Approximately \$25 billion more will be lost in wages, and medical expenses will be about \$15 billion. Almost 10% of all hospital discharges will have originated in trauma and about 4 million citizens will be labeled with a capricious DRG that discriminates against the institutions that treat the most severely injured among them. Alcohol will continue to be a factor in more than half the motor vehicle accidents with few attempts made to curb its potential for carnage. Each U.S. citizen will have a 1 in 70 chance of being hospitalized for trauma this year and almost 50% of the male deaths due to trauma will occur in individuals under the age of 34. Two million citizens will be burned, approximately 100,000 hospitalized, and 10,000 will die.

As if inured to the presence of trauma, our society has chosen for the most part-or at least until very recent times-to accept trauma with a passivity reminiscent of that displayed by the ancients toward lightning and the bubonic plague. For the most part, public interest has flared only in times of military or civilian conflict. Over the years, a relatively small group of surgeons has viewed the care of the injured as their primary clinical responsibility while a still smaller cadre have concerned themselves with the scientific and sociologic aspects of the disease. Regrettably, the central governments of the world have conspicuously ignored the problem even when trauma takes the pride of their youth, hobbles their workers, and empties their coffers. Most citizens are sensitized to trauma only when a personal loss is suffered or when a national celebrity falls victim. Even then, the more for reform tends to be fleeting and surgeons and physicians as a group have been slow to fan the embers of heightened sensitivity. As yet, no sustained passion for prevention and cure, as typified by campaigns on cancer and cardiovascular disease, has been generated.

Happily, a perceptible change has occurred over the past 25 years. A sense of urgency is now discernible and a determination

to improve results is increasingly visible. Today, it is clearly recognized that trauma is a disease that can be identified, measured, and often prevented. The effects of trauma can be ameliorated and lives saved. While the needs of the injured patient have often been obscured by a veil shot through with institutional ambitions, personal gains, professional convenience, and public apathy, many holes have now been made in this fabric, which in some parts of the country has been virtually stripped away. The Committee on Trauma of the American College of Surgeons, aided increasingly by other medical and lay organizations, has been largely responsible for this change as it has sought to elevate the public recognition of trauma of that accorded to other major diseases. While doing this, these groups have stressed organization, efficiency, quality of care, and their individual responsibility of all health professionals involved with the injured patient. It is proper that surgeons should lead in the design of systems to prevent trauma. Surgeons should also lead in the rapid identification of the injured when such systems fail, the implementation of protocols for prehospital transport and care, the organization of hospital staffs and resources to permit optimal care, the collection of data for trauma registries which permit epidemiologic and clinical studies, the design of educational programs for physicians and others, and the pursuit or research whether managerial, fiscal, sociologic, basic, or clinical in nature. Finally, it is proper that surgeons should be deeply concerned with improving the much neglected phase of rehabilitation.

Education merits special comment. Since trauma knows no visceral boundaries and calls forth a profound physiologic response liable to affect every cell and system in the body simultaneously and to varying unpredictable degrees, an essential feature of the training of any surgeon is the ability to recognize priorities as if by instinct. The sequential application of resuscitative interventions should come naturally to any trained surgeon of whatever persuasion. Knowledge of advanced trauma life support skills should be

as integral to a surgeon as a knowledge of the importance of sterility at the operating table.

Trauma does not lend itself well nor naturally to intellectual fragmentation. Organs cannot be viewed in isolation. The potential for organ failure-lung, kidney, intestine, cerebrum-originating from an anatomic distant site is omnipresent. The need for imaginative and logical mental projection into the patient's clinical future is therefore axiomatic. While important for all surgical lesions, nowhere is this skill more important than in the care of the acutely injured patient.

To this point, most textbooks, reflecting the rather narrow vision of trauma held by most physicians, have concentrated almost exclusively on the technical aspects of therapy. This volume is possibly the first to attempt to encompass their modern approach to trauma as an integrated, orderly, broad and thoughtful enterprise rather than a relatively crude prosaic venture. This comprehensive array of chapters ranges from the surgeon's inescapable responsibility for promoting the avoidance of trauma to the long neglected social, economic, and rehabilitative facets that we have found so difficult to engage. Samuel Johnson's observation that "man needs more often to be reminded than informed" is belied in the pages that follow as all who care for the injured patient will find much to instruct them. Trauma is the common thread that binds all surgeons together. It remains a stark reminder of our origins and our obligations.

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Preface to the Sixth Edition

Over 22 years ago, the three editors of *TRAUMA* met with the original publishers of the textbook to plan the First Edition. Envisioned as a true, comprehensive reference for all involved with the care of injured patients, the book has continued to evolve over what are now six editions. The philosophy of the editors, however, has remained consistent. First, new chapters are added as the body of knowledge in trauma expands and areas of interest change in the trauma community. Second, the authors of 30-35% of the chapters are changed with each edition to bring new perspectives to a textbook that is published on a regular basis at relatively short intervals.

This Sixth Edition retains the format of previous editions with sections entitled Trauma Overview, Generalized Approaches to the Traumatized Patient, Management of Specific Injuries, Special Problems, and Management of Complications after Trauma. All aspects of trauma, including history, epidemiology, prevention, regionalization, scoring and outcomes, kinematics, prehospital care, response to mass casualties and disasters, rural trauma, evaluation and resuscitation in the emergency department, operative and nonoperative care for specific injuries, management of special problems, and critical care after trauma are discussed. Also, the Sixth Edition includes four new chapters entitled Disaster Management, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Acute Care Surgery, and Gastrointestinal Failure. These are all topics of great interest currently in the worldwide trauma community. In addition, 31% of the chapters now have new authors from new institutions. The authors of the commentaries have been changed from those in the Fifth Edition, as well. The Sixth Edition, therefore, is intended to be an up-to-date and one-stop comprehensive reference source that contains information on the entire continuum of trauma care.

Since the completion of the Fifth Edition, three special colleagues who made significant contributions to prior editions of *TRAUMA* have passed away. This Sixth Edition is dedicated to their memories and is a small token of appreciation for their teaching, friendship, and contributions to *TRAUMA*:

C. James Carrico, MD (1935-2002)-Friend, teacher, leader in the trauma community, renowned academic surgeon, and Role Model in American Surgery

Peter Mucha, Jr., MD (1943-2006)-Mentor, friend, charismatic inspiration to many, Mayo surgeon, and Innovative Leader in Trauma Care

Charles J. Weigel, II, JD (1936-2006)-Friend, teacher and advisor, founder of the South Texas Law Institute for Medical Studies, and Distinguished Professor of Law

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An extraordinary number of individuals contribute to a comprehensive textbook of this size. The Editors are especially grateful for the efforts of the authors of the chapters and commentaries for their willingness to share their knowledge, expertise, and time and ensure that *TRAUMA* remains a standard in the field. Special thanks are extended to Dr. Charles E. Lucas, Professor of Surgery at Wayne State University School of Medicine and surgeon extraordinaire, for writing the Foreword to the Sixth Edition. In addition to mentoring the first editor, he has been a teacher and role model for an entire generation of surgeons who care for injured patients.

We are also indebted to the most tolerant and supportive staff from McGraw-Hill Medical Publishing Division-Marsha S. Loeb, Editor, and Christie Naglieri, Project Development Editor. They have endured delays, excuses, and revisions with remarkable professionalism and patience. We thank them for their commitment to excellence.

TRAUMA could not have been completed without the valiant efforts of our administrative assistants-Chuki King Valentine, Samantha Bucknor, Meg Lewis-Howe (DVF), Mary Allen and Lisa Villarreal(KLM), and Victoria Martin (EEM). They arranged schedules to permit writing and editing, typed manuscripts, communicated with authors and publishers, and coordinated many of the activities necessary to complete this Sixth Edition. We thank them for their many contributions to the textbook and for their friendship and loyalty.

Finally, we thank all of our families, mentors, teachers, friends in the field of trauma, and especially, faculty colleagues and surgical residents from Emory University, Baylor College of Medicine, and the University of Colorado.

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