## PENETRATING LIVER INJURY IN CHILDREN

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**Aims:** Guidelines for blunt solid organ injury are well described for children. There is a paucity of evidence for the management of penetrating solid abdominal organ injury (PSAOI) in children. We present our experience in the management of penetrating liver injury in children.

**Methods:** A retrospective review of patients aged <16 years who sustained PSAOI was carried out using a prospectively maintained database of major trauma activations at our centre between 2007 and 2016. Data collected included: patient demographics, mechanism of injury (MOI), concurrent injuries, investigations, management, outcome, complications, length of stay and mortality.

**Results:** 99 children sustained penetrating injuries to the abdomen over the last 10 years. 11 patients suffered penetrating liver injury (other PSAOI include 4 renal, 0 spleen). 10 (91%) were male, median 15 years (range 2-15). MOI: stab (10/11; 91%) and gunshot wound (1/11; 9%). Median ISS 9.5 (range 4-29). Median grade of liver injury AAST 3 (range 1-4). All patients suffered concurrent injuries and most patients (n=9; 82%) required surgical intervention. 1 (8%) patient required laparotomy for active bleeding from liver injury (Figure 1). 1 suffered pre-hospital traumatic cardiac arrest and died in ED (mortality rate 1/11; 8%). 5 (50%) required PICU admission with median length of stay 2 days. Median length of total inpatient stay was 6 days (3-46). 1 patient developed a bleeding pseudo-aneurysm (found on routine follow-up CT day 7 post injury), which required 2 episodes of angio-embolisation. No patients developed bile leak.

**Conclusion:** The liver is a commonly affected solid organ in penetrating abdominal injuries. Concurrent injuries may require operative intervention, however liver injuries with stable physiological parameters can successfully managed conservatively. Injury may be complicated with pseudo-aneurysm formation for which follow up imaging is recommended.

Associated injury	No. of patients
Cardiac tamponade	1
Gunshot pellets lodged in rectal wall, spine, other bony structures and soft tissue	1
Evisceration of bowel/ omentum	3
Renal injury	3
Haemo/ pneumothorax	5
Rib fracture	1
Limb fracture	1
Limb tendon/ muscle injury	1

Figure 1. Summary of concurrent injuries and indications for operation

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