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3rd Swiss Trauma & Resuscitation Day 2014

workshop 1 acute compartment syndrome

Introduction, Diagnostic Pathway

PD Dr. L.M. Benneker, Bern

Lower Extremity

Prof. Dr. A. Platz, Zurich

Upper Extremity

Dr. E. Benninger, St. Gallen

epidemiology

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- > Incidence: 0,3 (f) 7,3 (m) / 100'000 p/y
- > 70% traumatic cause
- > 50% in long bone fractures
- > 7-17% of all fractures
- > 2nd most frequent complication in tibial shaft fractures

(McQueen 2000, Ozkayin 2002, Schmickal 1998, Sterk 2001)

definition

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"A compartmental syndrome is defined as a condition in which the circulation and function of tissues within a **closed space** are compromised by **increased pressure** within that space."

(Matsen 1975)



pathophysiology

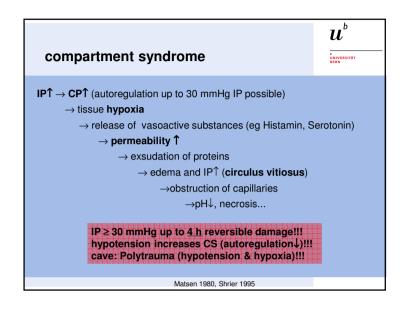
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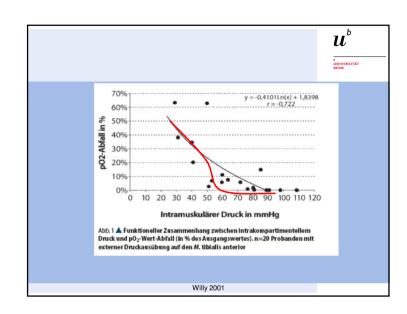
> local perfusion: (CP-IP)/R

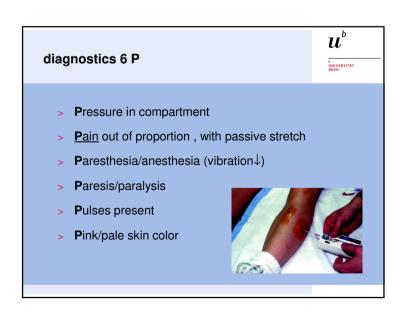
(CP capillary pressure, IP intersit. pressure, R resistance)

- > normal: IP = 4-6 mmHg; CP 25 mmHg
- > cell metabolism requiers min. 5-7 mmgHg oxygen tension



etiology > external compression — casts etx — circular burns — pressure, perioperative positioning > internal compression — hematoma (fractures, AC, blunt trauma, postop) — paravasal infusions/injections — increased permeability — toxins (tetanus, snake bites..) — revascularisation injury — inflammations





general treatment



- > horizontal positioning
- > removal/loosening of dressings and casts
- > correction of volume deficiency
- > antiphlogistics
- > frequent controls
- > intermittant AV impuls compression (AV pump)
- > hyperbaric oxygenization

complications



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- > reperfusion injury, rhabdomyolysis (crush kidney)
- > myogenic contractions (Volkmann's)
- > ischemic neurologic disorders
- > infections
- >`The average malpractice award in suits of this nature exceeds \$500,000`....







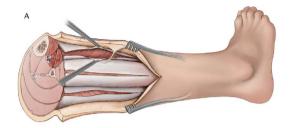


Compartment Syndrome of the lower leg

Single Incision or double Incision?

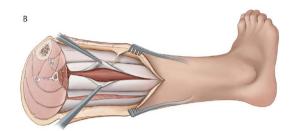
Complications?





Release of the anterior compartment

Dermatofasziotomy (Single Incision)



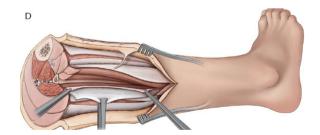
Release of the lateral compartment

Dermatofasziotomy (Single Incision)

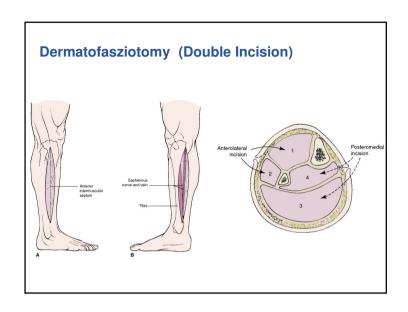


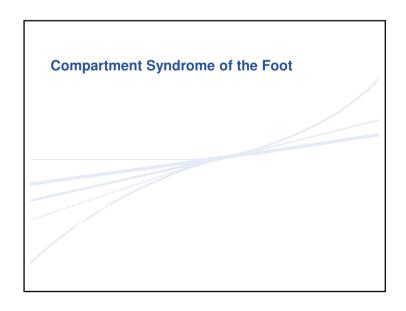
Release of the superficial posterior compartment

Dermatofasziotomy (Single Incision)



Release of the deep posterior compartment





Single Incision vs double Incsion

Single: Only one wound

Needs more experience

Better overview Double:

Large wounds, problems with skin bridge

Results: ... The fasciotomy technique used did not

show a significant correlation with outcome.

Acute Compartment Syndrome of the Lower Leg: Retrospective Study on

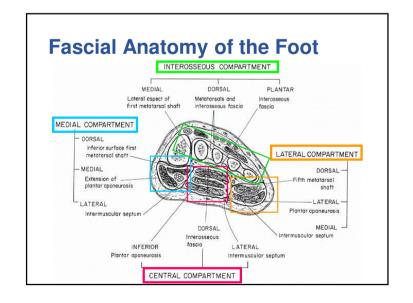
Prevalence, Technique, and Outcome of Fasciotomies

Jeroen Heemskerk, Peter Kitslaar



Department of Surgery, University Hospital Maastricht, P.O. Box 5800, 6202 AZ Maastricht, The Netherlands

World J. Surg. 27, 744-747, 2003



Etiology

- · crush injury, fracture
- reperfusion injury
- surgical procedures
- occlusive dressing



Investigations

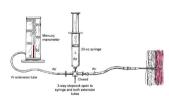
- 1 sample vs continuous monitoring
- Measure all four compartments (lower leg, foot)
- Don't delay getting measurements if diagnosis is obvious

Clinical Presentation

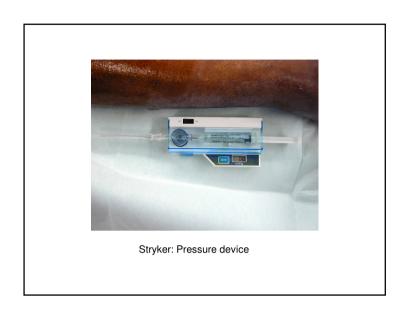
- History of injury / energy absorbed
- Swelling
- Pain
- Passive stretch
- Pallor, paresthesia, pulselessness, paralysis

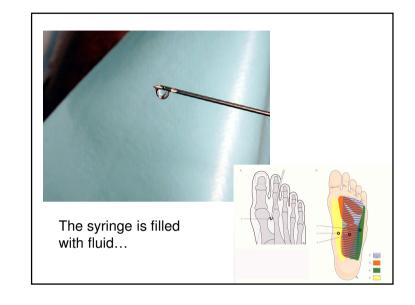
Investigations

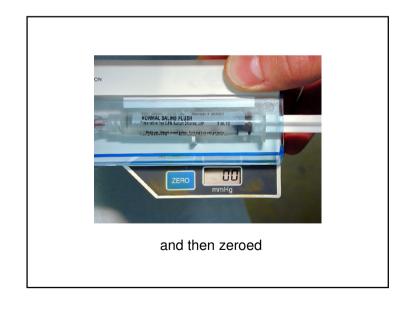
- Compartmental pressure measurements
 - Whiteside technique
 - Arterial line setup
 - Commercially available monitors

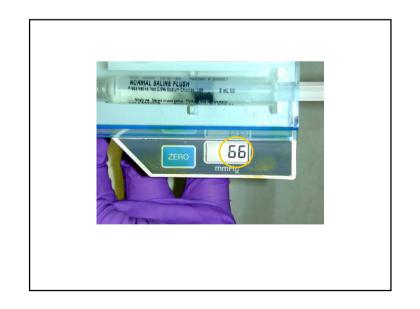
















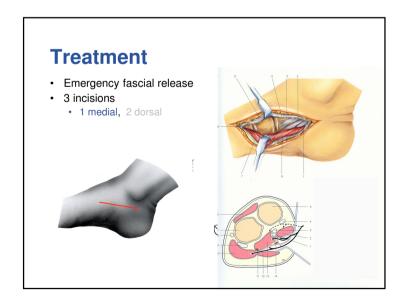
Interosseus compartment

Lateral compartment

Investigations: Technique Central compartment Medial compartment

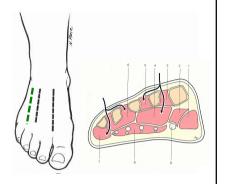
Treatment

- · Remove dressings
- · Do not excessively elevate the foot
 - Level of the heart
- Analgesia
- Have low threshold to proceed surgically



Treatment

- Emergency fascial release
- 3 incisions
 - 1 medial,
 - 2 dorsal



Treatment

- Blunt and finger dissection
- Divide fascia
- Delayed closure
 - +/- skin grafting
- · Prophylactic releases

Treatment



Accident





Delayed closure



Summary

Lower leg:

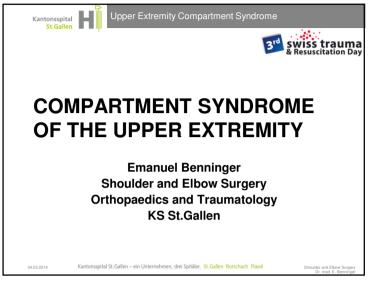
Single vs double incsions

Foot:

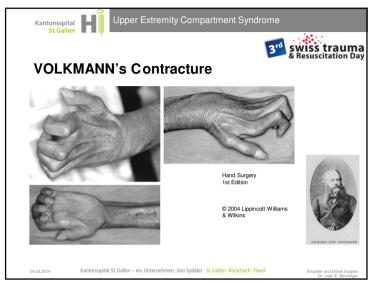
- 4 main compartments
- Be aggressive to prevent long term sequelae

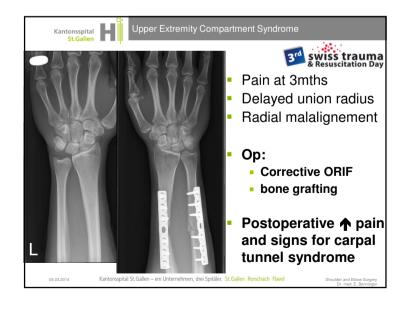




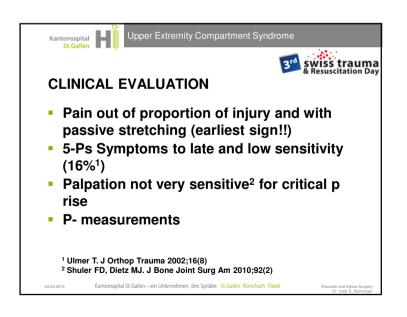


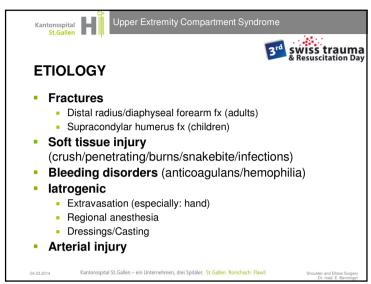


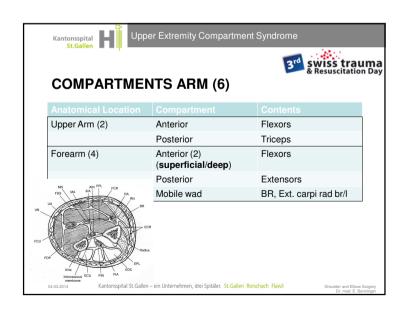




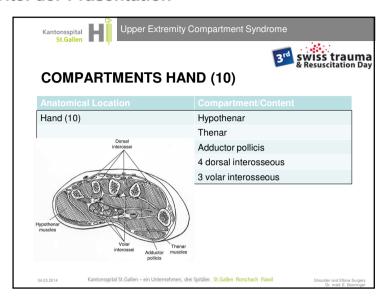


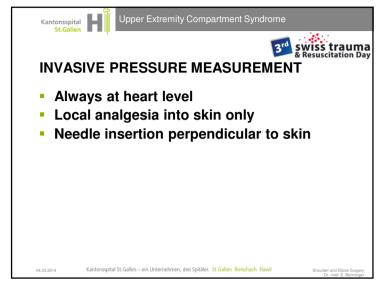


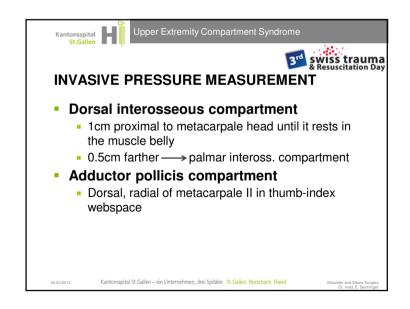


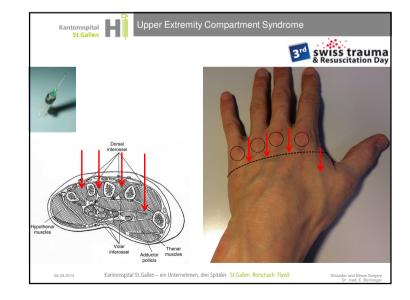




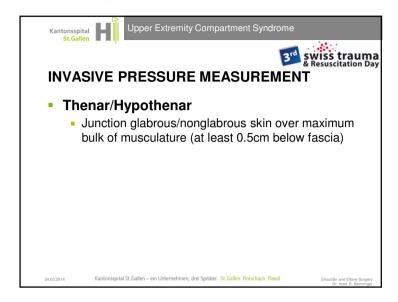


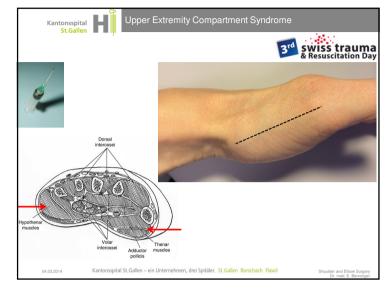


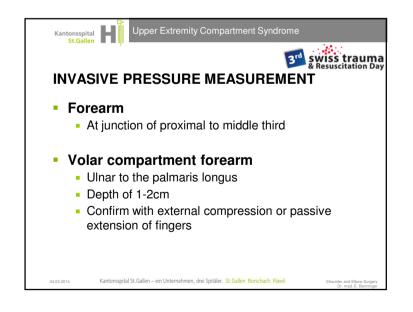


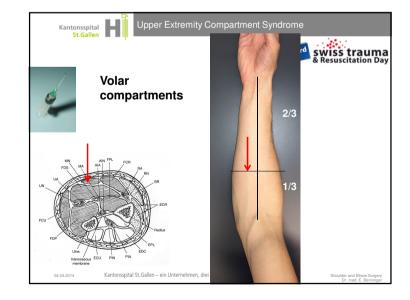




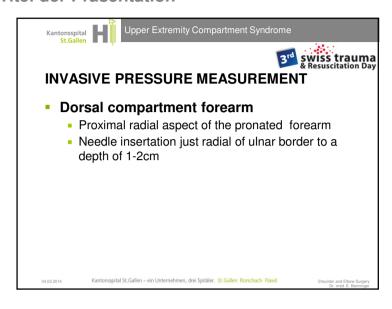


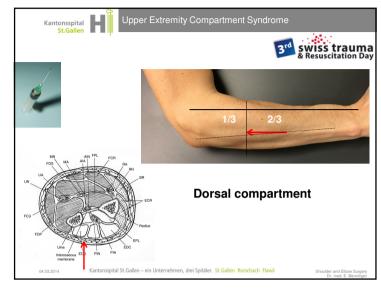


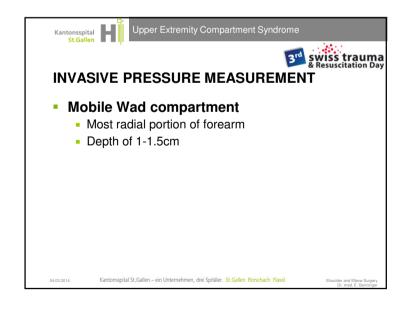


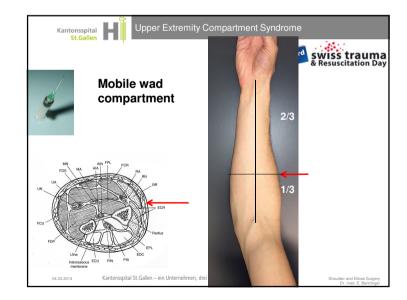




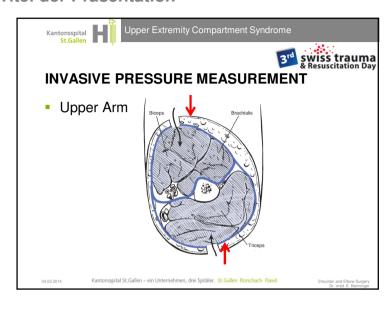




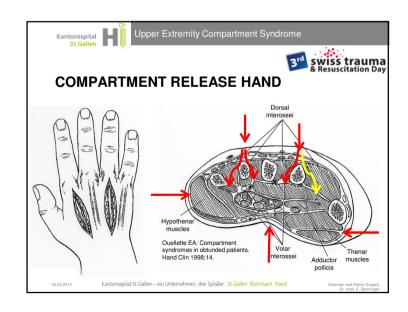


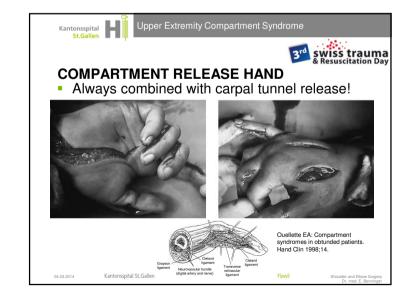


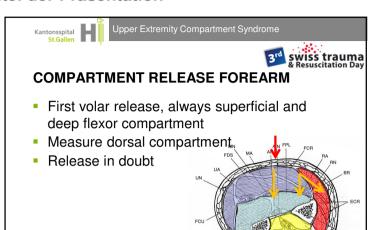




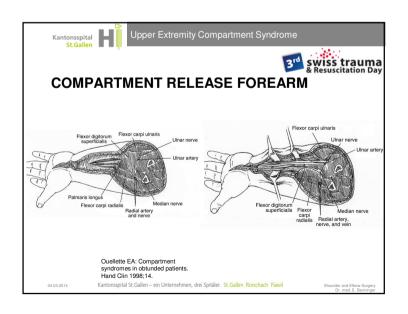




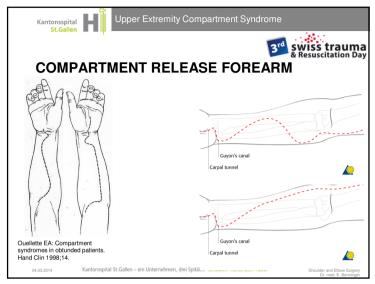


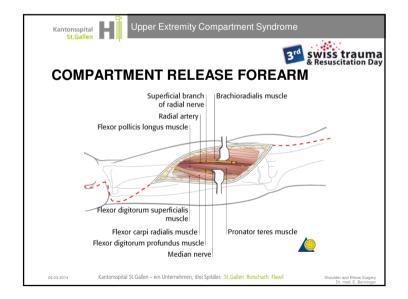


Kantonsspital St. Gallen - ein Unternehmen, drei Spitaler, St. Gallen

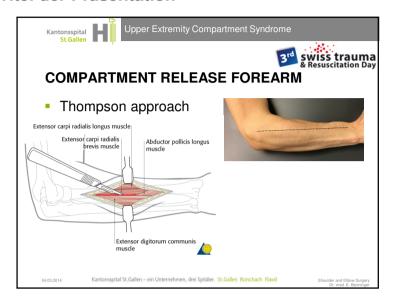


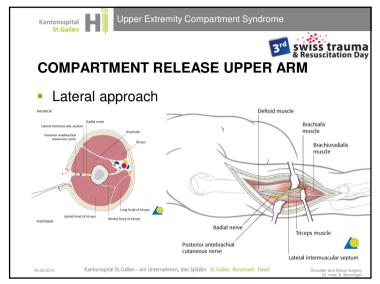


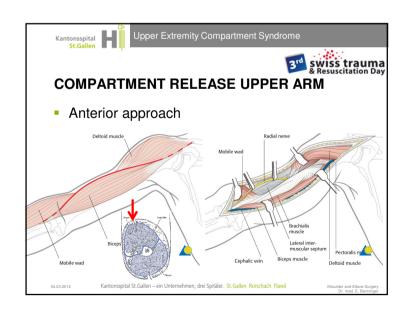


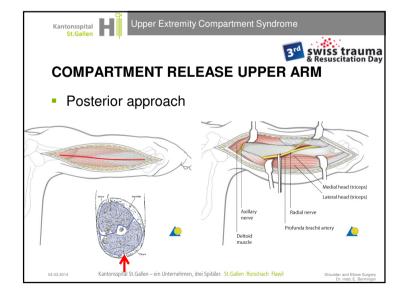


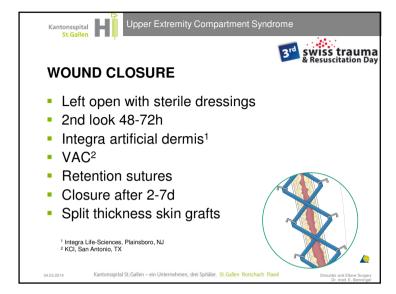
















OUTCOME

- Dependent on injury severity, duration of ischemia and comorbidities
- Delay beyond 6 to 24h¹ may result in:
 - Volkmann's contracture
 - Neurologic deficit
 - Infection
 - Amputation
 - Death

¹ Prasarn ML, Ouellette EA. Acute Compartment Syndrome of the Upper Extremity. J Am Acad Orthop Surg 2011;19.

04.03.2014

Kantonsspital St.Gallen – ein Unternehmen, drei Spitäler. St.Gallen Rorschach Flawil

houlder and Elbow Surgery