

# Non-operative Management of Liver Injury among Abdominal Trauma Patients Admitted to Al-Noor Specialist Hospital in Makkah Al-Mukarmah: A Retrospective Cohort Study, 2013 – 2014

Omar Abdullah Alzahrani<sup>1\*</sup>, Fadhel Alzahrani<sup>2</sup>, Mohammed Alghamdi<sup>3</sup>, Meshal Alnemary<sup>4</sup>, Ahmad Alrahmani<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>General Surgery Department, Althagher Hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

<sup>2</sup>General Surgery Department, King Faisal Hospital, Makkah, Saudi Arabia.

<sup>3</sup>General Surgery Department, King Faisal Medical City Hospital, Taif, Saudi Arabia.

<sup>4</sup>General Surgery Department, King Abdul Aziz Hospital, Makkah, Saudi Arabia.

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Recently, there was a shift in the management plan for liver blunt trauma from operative to non-operative treatment, as there were advances in critical care and sensitivity of diagnostic tools for detection of liver injury such as CT scan.

**Objectives:** To estimate the prevalence and correlates of non-operative management of liver injury among abdominal trauma patients admitted under surgical team care at Al-Noor specialist hospital in Makkah Al-Mukarmah between 2013 and 2014.

**Subjects and methods:** This is a retrospective cohort study carried out in Al-Noor specialist hospital, Makkah Al-Mukarramah, from 2013 to 2014. All patients admitted to Al-Noor Specialist hospital in general surgery department with abdominal trauma and liver injury were included. Variables were obtained through file review.

**Results:** The study included 54 patients with liver trauma. Their age ranged from 7 to 60 years with mean age of  $29.2 \pm 11.3$ . Male was the dominant gender, with male to female ratio was 8 to 1. Exactly half of patients were Saudis. The prevalence of non-operative management of liver injury throughout the period 2013-2014 was 88.9%. Regarding mechanism of injury, all cases of fall down and 88.9% of road traffic accidents compared to none of penetrating injury were treated non-operatively,  $p=0.011$ . Concerning CT grading, all cases of grade I compared to 75% of grade IV and 70% of grade III were treated non-operatively,  $p=0.016$ . Systolic and diastolic pressures were significantly higher in patients managed non-operatively than those managed operatively ( $123.5 \pm 18.8$  and  $75.4 \pm 13.9$  versus  $92.3 \pm 41.4$  and  $56.0 \pm 25.9$ ),  $p$  values were 0.002 and 0.005 for systolic and diastolic blood

pressures, respectively. There was no significant difference between both groups regarding hematological parameters except PTT as it was  $48.8 \pm 30.0$  in operative group and  $31.7 \pm 10.0$  in non-operative group,  $p=0.009$ . Majority of patients with 14-15 Glasgow coma scale (97.3%) compared to 71.4% of those of  $\leq 8$  Glasgow coma scale were treated non-operatively,  $p=0.014$ . All cases presented without associated abdominal injury compared to 70% of those presented with associated abdominal injury were managed non-operatively,  $p=0.002$ . Majority of patients treated non-operatively (45/48; 93.8%) compared to one third of those treated operatively (2/6; 33.3%) were improved on discharge,  $p<0.001$ .

**Conclusion:** The prevalence of non-operative management of liver injury in Al-Noor hospital, Makkah is currently very high, ever for high grade injuries. Most of them were improved on discharge compared to those managed operatively.

**Keywords:** Liver Injury, Non-Operative, Operative, Retrospective Cohort.

## \*Correspondence to:

Dr. Omar Abdullah Alzahrani,  
General Surgery Department,  
Althagher Hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

## Article History:

Received: 03-08-2017, Revised: 24-08-2017, Accepted: 08-09-2017

### Access this article online

Website: <a href="http://www.ijmrp.com">www.ijmrp.com</a>	Quick Response code 
DOI: 10.21276/ijmrp.2017.3.5.044	

## INTRODUCTION

Operative management of liver trauma was considered the golden standard of treatment before two decades.<sup>1</sup> Recently, there was a shift in the management plan from operative to non-operative treatment, as there were advances in critical care and sensitivity of diagnostic tools for detection of liver injury such as CT scan.<sup>2</sup> Non-operative management started by conserving low grade liver

injury and its proved to be a good tool, higher grades of liver injuries also treated non-operatively and it decreased the morbidity complication rate of operative treatment.<sup>3</sup> Patients with hepatic trauma associated with hemodynamic instability and co-morbid organ injuries need surgery as they are subjected to higher mortality.<sup>4,5</sup> Therefore, surgeons should understand the

indications for operative intervention well.<sup>6</sup> Non-operative management of liver trauma should be carried out if possible in every patient provided he is hemodynamically stable. Al Noor specialist hospital in Makkah receive huge number of MVA (motor vehicle accident), and Saudi Arabia considered to have one of the highest rates of RTA in the world.<sup>7</sup>

Abdominal trauma and liver injury is one of the commonest presentations in Al-Noor specialist hospital. This study carried out because of limited studies addressing this issue in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia to estimate the prevalence and correlates of non-operative management of liver injury among abdominal trauma patients admitted under surgical team care at Al-Noor specialist hospital in Makkah Al-Mukarramah between 2013 and 2014.

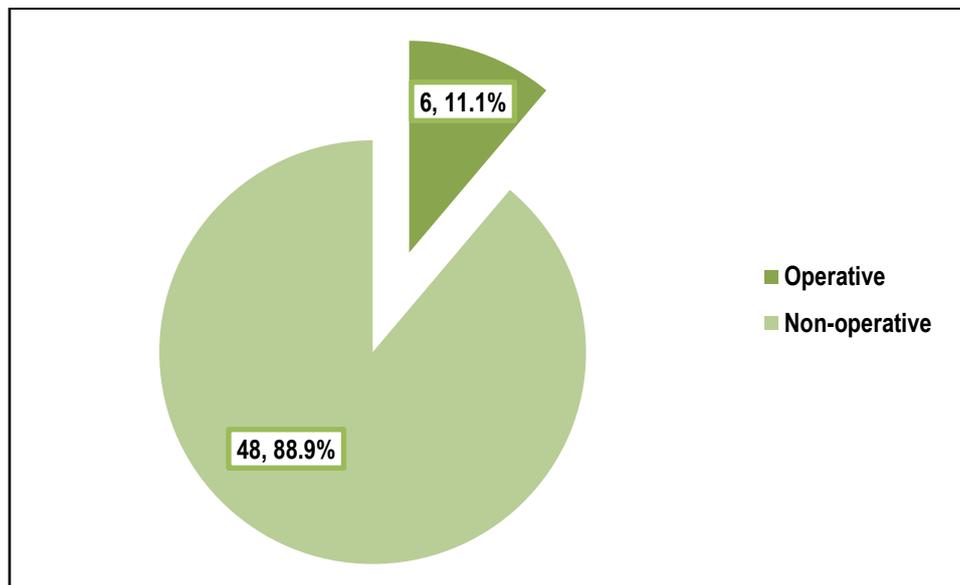
## SUBJECTS AND METHODS

This is a retrospective cohort study carried out in Al-Noor specialist hospital, Makkah Al-Mukarramah, from 2013 to 2014. All patients admitted to Al-Noor Specialist hospital in general surgery department with abdominal trauma and liver injury were included. Variables such as CT grading system, number of PRBC units transfused, hemodynamic stability and associated injuries were considered in this study. These variables were obtained through file review. Fifty four were recruited for this study. American association for the surgery of trauma grading system was used to define grades of liver injury. SPSS, version 22.0 was used for data entry and data analysis, p-value of <0.05 was considered for significance.

**Table 1: Factors associated with management of liver injury among abdominal trauma patients, Al-Noor specialist hospital, Makkah Al-Mukarramah (2013-2014)**

		Non-operative N=48	Operative N=6	p-value
<b>Age (years)</b> [mean±Sd]		29.7±12.1	25.0±7.7	0.357*
<b>Gender</b>	<b>Male (n=46) N (%)</b>	41 (89.1)	5 (10.9)	0.637**
	<b>Female (n=8) N (%)</b>	7 (87.5)	1 (12.5)	
<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Saudi (n=27) N (%)</b>	23 (85.2)	4 (14.8)	0.334**
	<b>Non-Saudi (n=27) N (%)</b>	25 (92.6)	2 (7.4)	
<b>Mechanism of injury</b>	<b>RTA (n=45) N (%)</b>	40 (88.9)	5 (11.1)	0.011°
	<b>Fall down (n=8) N (%)</b>	8 (100)	0 (0.0)	
	<b>Penetrating (n=1) N (%)</b>	0 (0.0)	1 (100)	
<b>CT grading of liver injury</b>	<b>GI (n=19) N (%)</b>	19 (100)	0 (0.0)	0.016°
	<b>GII (n=21) N (%)</b>	19 (90.5)	2 (9.5)	
	<b>GIII (n=10) N (%)</b>	7 (70.0)	3 (30.0)	
	<b>GIV (n=4) N (%)</b>	3 (75.0)	1 (25.0)	
<b>Haemodynamic status</b>	<b>Stable (n=39)</b>	36 (92.3)	3 (7.7)	0.205**
	<b>Unstable (n=15)</b>	12 (80.0)	3 (20.0)	
<b>Systolic blood pressure</b> [mean±SD]		123.5±18.8	92.3±41.4	0.002*
<b>Diastolic blood pressure</b> [mean±SD]		75.4±13.9	56.0±25.9	0.005*
<b>Heart rate</b> [mean±SD]		98.7±20.7	114.2±16.9	0.106*
<b>Haemoglobin</b> [mean±SD]		12.6±2.1	10.9±3.5	0.098*
<b>Plateletes</b> [mean±SD]		254.2±87.9	204.0±69.7	0.224*
<b>Haematocrite</b> [mean±SD]		36.9±5.4	31.8±9.4	0.072*
<b>ALT</b> [mean±SD]		305.2±254.7	371.8±332.4	0.594*
<b>AST</b> [mean±SD]		323.1±285.4	448.4±383.2	0.377*
<b>PTT</b> [mean±SD]		31.7±10.0	48.8±30.0	0.009*
<b>Glasgow coma scale</b>	<b>14-15 (n=37) N (%)</b>	36 (97.3)	1 (2.7)	0.014°
	<b>9-13 (n=3) N (%)</b>	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	
	<b>≤8 (n=14) N (%)</b>	10 (71.4)	4 (28.6)	
<b>Associated abdominal injury</b>	<b>Yes (n=20) N (%)</b>	14 (70.0)	6 (30.0)	0.002°
	<b>No (n=34) N (%)</b>	34 (100)	0 (0.0)	
<b>Co-morbidity</b>	<b>Yes (n=3) N (%)</b>	3 (100)	0 (0.0)	0.697°
	<b>No (n=51) N (%)</b>	45 (88.2)	6 (11.8)	
<b>FAST results</b>	<b>Free fluid (n=12) N (%)</b>	9 (75.0)	3 (25.0)	0.185°
	<b>No free fluid (n=6) N (%)</b>	6 (100)	0 (0.0)	
	<b>Not done (n=36) N (%)</b>	33 (91.7)	3 (8.3)	
<b>Total days of admission</b> [mean±SD]		12.13±11.4	12.0±20.1	0.982*
<b>Total days under general surgery (GS)</b> [mean±SD]		5.9±4.4	3.2±3.5	0.153*
<b>Condition on discharge</b>	<b>Improved (n=47) N (%)</b>	45 (95.7)	2 (4.3)	<0.001*
	<b>Expired under GS (n=6) N (%)</b>	2 (33.3)	4 (66.7)	
	<b>Expired under others (n=1) N (%)</b>	1 (100)	0 (0.0)	

\*Student's t-test; \*\*Fischer exact test; °Chi-square test



**Figure 1: Prevalence of non-operative management of liver injury, Al-Noor specialist hospital, MakkahAl-Mukarmah (2013-2014)**

## RESULTS

The study included 54 patients with liver trauma. Their age ranged from 7 to 60 years with mean age of  $29.2 \pm 11.3$ . Male was the dominant gender, with male to female ratio was 8 to 1. Exactly half of patients were Saudis.

Figure 1 shows that the prevalence of non-operative management of liver injury throughout the period 2013-2014 was 88.9%.

Table 1 summarizes the difference between operative and non-operative patients regarding different characteristics. There was no significant difference between both groups regarding age, gender and nationality of patients. Regarding mechanism of injury, all cases of fall down and 88.9% of road traffic accidents compared to none of penetrating injury were treated non-operatively,  $p=0.011$ . Concerning CT grading, all cases of grade I compared to 75% of grade IV and 70% of grade III were treated non-operatively,  $p=0.016$ . Systolic and diastolic pressures were significantly higher in patients managed non-operatively than those managed operatively ( $123.5 \pm 18.8$  and  $75.4 \pm 13.9$  versus  $92.3 \pm 41.4$  and  $56.0 \pm 25.9$ ),  $p$  values were 0.002 and 0.005 for systolic and diastolic blood pressures, respectively. Heart rate was higher in patients treated operatively than those treated non-operatively ( $114.2 \pm 16.9$  versus  $98.7 \pm 20.7$ ). However, the difference was not statistically significant. There was no significant difference between both groups regarding hematological parameters except PTT as it was  $48.8 \pm 30.0$  in operative group and  $31.7 \pm 10.0$  in non-operative group,  $p=0.009$ . Majority of patients with 14-15 Glasgow coma scale (97.3%) compared to 71.4% of those of  $\leq 8$  Glasgow coma scale were treated non-operatively,  $p=0.014$ .

All cases presented without associated abdominal injury compared to 70% of those presented with associated abdominal injury were managed non-operatively,  $p=0.002$ . There were no statistically significant difference between both groups regarding co-morbidity, FAST results, total days of admission and total days under general surgery.

Majority of patients treated non-operatively (45/48; 93.8%) compared to one third of those treated operatively (2/6; 33.3%) were improved on discharge,  $p<0.001$ .

## DISCUSSION

Concerning the mechanism of liver injury, the most frequent cause in the present study was traffic accidents (83.3% "45/54"). This is higher to what has been reported by others in Korea (49.7%),<sup>8</sup> Scotland (54%),<sup>9</sup> USA (72%),<sup>10</sup> and United Kingdom "UK" (67%).<sup>11</sup> Male predominance is apparent in the present study (85.2%). The same has been proved in several worldwide studies including Korea (69%),<sup>8</sup> Scotland (76%),<sup>9</sup> UK (79%),<sup>11</sup> United States (65%),<sup>10</sup> and South Africa (81%).<sup>12</sup>

As regards the grade of liver injury, 92.6% (50/54) of traumatic liver injuries in the present study were low-grade (I, II, or III). In Korea, 70.9% of traumatic liver injuries were low grade.<sup>8</sup> In USA, a rate of low grade liver injuries was 80%.<sup>10</sup> In Scotland, 69% of traumatic liver injuries were grade II.<sup>9</sup>

As expected the magnitude of non-operative management of traumatic liver injury was higher considerably compared to operative management. This is most probably due the new advancement in diagnostic tools and intensive care management.<sup>[13]</sup> This result is similar to other published studies.<sup>8,14,15</sup> As expected grade II liver injury was successfully treated non-operatively (90.5%). However, (75%) of grade IV liver injury was treated non-operatively which is an outstanding result and unexpectedly high. This finding might be explained by presence of good training program for general surgery residents, availability of blood bank and quick response of emergency department personnel at Al-Noor Specialist hospital in Makkah.

Usually surgeons determine the treatment strategy for traumatic liver injury according to a patient's hemodynamic status rather than the grade of liver injury. van der Wilden et al. observed that liver injury grade was not significantly associated with non-operative treatment success.<sup>16</sup> Also, Zago et al. reported no significant difference between operative and non-operative groups regarding grade of liver injury.<sup>17</sup> However, Pachter et al. suggested that most cases of failed non-operative treatment occurred in patients with severe grades of liver injuries.<sup>10</sup>

The non-operative group showed a higher improvement rate on discharge than the operative group in the current study. The same finding has been proved in other studies.<sup>8-12,18</sup>

There were some limitations of this study that should be mentioned. This study was retrospective cohort study. We couldn't assess the reasons of non-operative treatment failure as we depend only on record reviewing. However, in the present study, we compared the clinical characteristics between operative and non-operative groups of treatment of traumatic liver injury. There were significant differences between the two groups for: grade of liver injury, systolic and diastolic pressures, PTT, Glasgow coma scale, and associated abdominal injury. Considering the results of this study, we suggest that grade of liver injury, PPT, Glasgow coma scale, blood pressure and associated abdominal injury may be helpful when determining the treatment of traumatic liver injury: grade of liver injury.

## REFERENCES

1. David Richardson J, Franklin GA, Lukan JK, Carrillo EH, Spain DA, et al. Evolution in the management of hepatic trauma: a 25-year perspective. *Ann Surg* 2000; 232: 324-330.
2. Parks RW, Chrysos E, Diamond TM. anagement of liver trauma. *Br J Surg* 1999; 86: 1121-1135.
3. Croce MA, Fabian TC, Menke PG, Waddle-Smith L, Minard G, Kudsk KA, et al. Nonoperative management of blunt hepatic trauma is the treatment of choice for hemodynamically stable patients. Results of a prospective trial. *Ann Surg.* 1995 Jun; 221(6): 744–755.
4. Somasundar PS, Mucha P, McFadden DW. The evolving management of blunt hepatic trauma. *Am Surg.* 2004;70:45–8.
5. Yoon W, Jeong YY, Kim JK, Seo JJ, Lim HS, Shin SS, et al. CT in blunt liver trauma. *Radiographics.* 2005;25:87–104.
6. Bismar HA, Alam MK, Al-Keely MH, Alsalamah SM, Mohammed AA. Outcome of non-operative management of blunt liver trauma. *Saudi Med J.* 2004;25:294–8.
7. Mansuri FA, Al-Zalabani AH, Zalat MM, Qabshawi RI. Road safety and road traffic accidents in Saudi Arabia: A systematic review of existing evidence. *Saudi Med J.* 2015; 36(4): 418–424.
8. Park KB, You DD, Hong TH, Heo JM, Won YS. Comparison between operative versus non-operative management of traumatic liver injury. *Korean J Hepatobiliary Pancreat Surg.* 2015 Aug; 19(3): 103–108.
9. Scollay JM, Beard D, Smith R, McKeown D, Garden OJ, Parks R. Eleven years of liver trauma: the Scottish experience. *World J Surg.* 2005;29:744–749.
10. Pachter HL, Knudson MM, Esrig B, Ross S, Hoyt D, Cogbill T, et al. Status of nonoperative management of blunt hepatic injuries in 1995: a multicenter experience with 404 patients. *J Trauma.* 1996;40:31–38.
11. Brammer RD, Bramhall SR, Mirza DF, Mayer AD, McMaster P, Buckels JA. A 10-year experience of complex liver trauma. *Br J Surg.* 2002;89:1532–1537.
12. Krige JE, Bornman PC, Terblanche J. Liver trauma in 446 patients. *S Afr J Surg.* 1997;35:10–1
13. Cirocchi R, Trastulli S, Pressi E, Farinella E, Avenia S, Morales Uribe CH, et al. Non-operative management versus operative management in high-grade blunt hepatic injury. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2015 Aug 24;(8):CD010989.
14. Saltzherr TP, van der Vlies CH, van Lienden KP, Beenen LFM, Ponsen KJ, van Gulik TM, et al. Improved outcomes in the non-operative management of liver injuries. *HPB (Oxford).* 2011 May; 13(5): 350–355.
15. Velmahos GC, Toutouzas K, Radin R, Chan L, Demetriades D. Non-operative treatment of blunt injury to solid abdominal organs: a prospective study. *Arch Surg.* 2003; 138: 844–851.
16. van der Wilden GM, Velmahos GC, Joseph DK, Jacobs L, Debusk MG, Adams CA, et al. Successful non-operative management of the most severe blunt renal injuries: a multicenter study of the research consortium of New England Centers for Trauma. *JAMA Surg.* 2013;148:924–931.
17. Zago TM, Pereira BM, Calderan TR, Hirano ES, Rizoli S, Fraga GP. Blunt hepatic trauma: comparison between surgical and non-operative treatment. *Rev Col Bras Cir.* 2012;39:307–313.
18. Gaarder C, Naess PA, Eken T, Skaga NO, Pillgram-Larsen J, Klow NE, et al. Liver injuries – improved results with a formal protocol including angiography. *Injury.* 2007;38:1075–1083.

**Source of Support:** Nil. **Conflict of Interest:** None Declared.

**Copyright:** © the author(s) and publisher. IJMRP is an official publication of Ibn Sina Academy of Medieval Medicine & Sciences, registered in 2001 under Indian Trusts Act, 1882. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-commercial License, which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

**Cite this article as:** Omar Abdullah Alzahrani, Fadhel Alzahrani, Mohammed Alghamdi, Meshal Alnemary, Ahmad Alrahmani. Non-operative Management of Liver Injury among Abdominal Trauma Patients Admitted to Al-Noor Specialist Hospital in Makkah Al-Mukarmah: A Retrospective Cohort Study, 2013 – 2014. *Int J Med Res Prof.* 2017 Sept; 3(5):225-28. DOI:10.21276/ijmrp.2017.3.5.044