

ABSTRACTS

FAST (Focused Assessment with Sonography in Trauma) findings before and after serum therapy in blunt abdominal trauma patients

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Background: Trauma is the first cause of youth mortality in developing countries. Focused Assessment Sonography for Trauma (FAST) has been shown to be a reliable tool for examining the trauma patients. Hence, the purpose of this study was to compare the FAST findings before and after serum therapy.

Materials and methods: This descriptive-analytical study was performed on 200 trauma patients, who randomly entered the study. Inclusion criteria were the patients with normal FAST, and stable vital signs and exclusion criteria were positive FAST findings, penetrating abdominal trauma and unstable vital signs. The trauma patients, underwent sonography at the baseline and four hours after serum therapy. Data were analyzed using descriptive (mean and percentage) and inferential (Wilcoxon) statistics.

Results: The mean age of patients participating in the study group was 33.47 ± 15.85 years, including 86.5% male and 13.5% female. The results showed that the serum therapy could significantly increase oxygen saturation, diastolic blood pressure and level of consciousness ($P=0.001$). Respiratory rate, pulse rate, and systolic blood pressure were reduced, and the number of FAST-based suspicious diagnoses were also decreased ($P=0.001$).

Conclusion: Our study demonstrated that the serum therapy reduces suspected cases in the FAST examination.

Keywords: Blunt Abdominal Trauma, FAST, Serum Therapy