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Przemysław Mańkowski, Michał Rólski, Jerzy Harasymczuk, Paweł Kroll, Michał Błaszczyszki, Marcin Kazimierski, Andrzej Jankowski

POST-TRAUMATIC PANCREATIC CYSTS IN CHILDREN

Keywords: post-traumatic pancreatic cyst, children, internal drainage.

The authors present 17 cases of post-traumatic pancreatic cysts in children. Mean age of hospitalized patients was 6.8 years. All patients were admitted in average condition with main complaint of abdominal pain with different intensity. Children were operated on in delayed mode, after intensive conservative treatment, among 3rd and 4th week after trauma. In 15 cases surgeons performed internal drainage, connecting the cyst and the stomach with Jurasz method and in 2 cases with use of endoscopic method. Post-operative course without complications. Children were discharged from the hospital in good condition after 8 to 18 days after surgery.

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DAMAGE CONTROL IN CHILDREN'S POLYTRAUMA CASES

Key words: damage control, polytrauma, complex fractures, children.

The authors describe their experience in treatment of fractures in cases of serious polytrauma using the method of traumatological damage control (DC). The advantages of external fixators for both temporary and permanent stabilization of long bone fractures in patients with ISS 40 (Injury Severity Score) were demonstrated on the group of 69 polytraumatized patients, treated in the Trauma Centre of the University Hospital in Ostrava in the years 2002-2004. The method was used in 30 patients with fractures of long bones and pelvis and no case of perioperative impairment to health was noted.

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COMPLEX INJURY OF THE PELVIS IN CHILDREN

Key words: the pelvis, complex injuries, compartment syndrome, polytrauma, children.

The authors mention in the paper their own experience with treatment of complex pelvic injury in children with polytrauma and give reasons for necessity of early stabilization of pelvic fractures by means of external fixation - especially with continuous hemorrhage into lesser pelvis region and the retroperitoneum.

Afterwards they use damage control surgery methods including selective embolization. In clinical group of patients treated during the period from 2000 to 2004 they evaluate results of this treatment.

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SUPRACONDYLIC FRACTURES IN CHILDREN

Key words: the humerus, supracondylar fracture, children, miniinvasive osteosynthesis, the brachial artery, injury.

The authors in their paper deal with treatment of supracondylic fractures of the humerus in children and they mention possibilities of treatment of these severe injuries and warn of possible complications that occurred in studied sample of 133 patients treated in the Traumatology Centre of University Hospital with Polyclinic in Ostrava.

The most severe traumatologic complication is the injury of the brachial artery, which they observed in 5.3% of their studied sample. In 3% they mentioned occurrence of reversible nerve injury. In treatment of instable supracondylic fractures of the humerus they recommend emergency miniinvasive osteosynthesis, which they performed in their hospital in 103 patients. Paweł Osemlak, Jerzy Osemlak, Marcin Obel

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MANAGEMENT OF THE HEAD GUNSHOT INJURIES IN CHILDREN

Key words: gunshot wounds, the head, children.

Gunshot injuries of the head in children are very rare in Poland. They are usually effect of unstudied play with powder guns, air rifles or found unexploded shells.

The paper presents cases of children treated because of gunshot wounds of the head from 1976 to 2005 in the Paediatric Surgery and Traumatology Department of Medical University of Lublin. The authors described circumstances and mechanism of injury, diagnostics, type of injury, treatment and results.

Through 30 years we treated 11 children with gunshot wounds of the head. Seven were shot from air rifle, the rest four from: a military gun, a sport carabine, self-constructed „gun”, and pressure can exploded in the campfire. All children were diagnosed and treated in the hospital. Missiles placed deep in the brain were not removed during surgery. A few children had persistent neurological defects.

It should be emphasised that nowadays easy access to weapon and explosive materials could have influence on increase of dramatic gunshot wounds in children.

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EPIDEMIOLOGY AND FORMS OF CRANIO-CEREBRAL
INJURIES IN CHILDREN

Key words: cranio-cerebral injuries, epidemiology, children.

Cranio-cerebral injuries are the most frequent post-traumatic causes of cripplehood and death of children in Poland, and their frequency is growing together with development of motor transport. The paper presents cases of 3658 children treated from 1988 to 2004 because of those injuries in the Department of Pediatric Surgery and Traumatology of Medical University in Lublin.

The authors analyzed: sex and age of children, their environment, number of children in family, care in the moment of the accident, time of a day, season, place and circumstances of the accident. They studied also diagnostics, treatment and results, defining forms of cranio-cerebral and coexistent injuries.

1288 cases of brain concussion, 1207 cases of head contusion, 183 cases of wounds and 103 skull fractures were concerned as non life-threatening conditions. The authors included to a group of most life-threatening injuries: contusion and massive brain edema with - 24 children, cerebral wounds in 73 patients, as well as fractures with quickly increasing hematomas and intracrainal hypertension.

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ORGANIZATION OF CARE ON CHILDREN AFTER HEAD TRAUMA

Key words: head trauma, children, care.

Because of high unpredictability in head trauma and quick dynamics of life-threatening complications in children, the broader indications to hospitalization and diagnostics in this group of patients is widely accepted.

We analyzed the records of children after head injury treated in the Dr Zamenhof Children's Hospital of the Medical University of Białystok, in periods 2001-2002 (group1) and 2004-2005 (group 2), as well as the influence of organizational changes in term of neurosurgeon's presence on duty and rearrangement of Emergency Department's work.

The total number of children hospitalized after head trauma decreased, but is still the majority in post-traumatic patients. The most of them suffered from minor injuries causing superficial contusion or concussion. All skullcap fractures were treated conservatively and mainly concerned infants and children up to 3 years of age. Head CT scans of patients with cranial base fractures often revealed accompanying hemorrhage or brain compression. In group 2, the CT examinations have been made almost twice more often, also for current monitoring. About 4% of head trauma patients presented the most severe signs, like intracranial hemorrhage or cerebral contusion. Half of them needed urgently an operative treatment.

About 20% of children presented to the surgeon after head trauma required hospitalization in the surgical ward. However, only few cases of this group were hospitalized in the Emergency Department. The wide use of CT eliminated exploratory trepanation, and oftener allowed a conservative treatment. The enrolling of a neurosurgeon into the on-duty surgical staff, availability of CT / MRI, as well as pediatric intensive care unit seem to be essential for effective treatment of head trauma in pediatric patients. An unsatisfactory utilizing of Emergency Department can be related to the financial politics of the National Health Fund.

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PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES OF SOME PERINATAL INJURIES

Key words: perinatal injuries, circumstances.

Against the background of well known and described in detail in many publications broad spectrum of birth injuries, some particular circumstances of exceptional birth trauma are presented, based on author's institution experience.

They are connected with some congenital anomalies, such as hydrocephalus, gastroschisis, omphalocele, sacroccygeal teratomas, in which exposition to birth injury is great, indeed.

Prenatal diagnosis of these abnormalities is the step toward the prevention or extenuation of possible risk of birth injury in such cases.

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ANALYSIS OF THORACIC INJURIES FROM THE PEDIATRIC SURGERY CLINIC OF MEDICAL
UNIVERSITY IN BIAŁYSTOK TREATED FROM 2001 TO 2004

Key words: injures, thorax, children.

Injuries to the thorax in children are quite rare in children. Superficial wounds to life-threatening injuries are their results. Authors have analyzed 68 cases of children with isolated and concomitant chest injury treated in the Pediatric Surgery Clinic of Medical University in Białystok from 2001 to 2004. In the patients with chest trauma aggressive diagnostic and therapeutic approaches in association with intensive care follow-up remains one of the most important points to decrease mortality and morbidity rate.

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THREAT IN THORACIC INJURIES IN CHILDREN

Key words: the thorax, injuries, children.

Threat of health and life in thoracic injuries in children is serious, especially in severe multiple injuries. That problem was elaborated on base of the material of Pediatric Surgery and Traumatology Clinic, Medical University in Lublin from 1967 to 2005.

Epidemiology, etiology, diagnostics and treatment were presented in the paper. Special attention was paid to injuries of thoracic wall, which were most frequent - 135 cases, among all 167 children. Majority of patients suffered of multiple injuries - 144 cases. Traffic accidents were the most frequent cause of trauma - 109 cases. Accidents in farms noted in 30 children were specific group of injuries.

In 12 cases of lethal traumas thoracic injuries were always concomitant with severe cranio-cerebral injuries and two times with disrapture of the spinal cord.

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LIFE –THREATENING CHEST INJURIES IN CHILDREN IN 14-YEARS EXPERIENCE OF
PEDIATRIC SURGERY CLINIK, MEDICAL FACULTY, JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY
IN CRACOW

Key words: chest, trauma, children.

Life threatening chest injuries are less common in children than in adults, yet it is a second cause of deaths in pediatric trauma. Due to the differences in anatomy and trauma mechanisms, chest injuries in pediatric patients differs from those of adults.

This paper present a retrospective analysis of 304 patient's records from 1992 to 2005, and discuss the spectrum, diagnosis and management of pediatric chest trauma.

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THORACIC INJURIES IN THE MATERIAL OF PEDIATRIC SURGERY
AND ONCOLOGY DEPARTMENT IN ŁÓDŹ FROM 2000 TO 2005

Key words: the thorax, injuries, children.

Thoracic injuries in children occur considerably more rarely than in adults. As one of the most frequent causes of trauma is a traffic accident, these injuries are a part of multiorgan trauma in the majority of cases. There are also injuries of the abdominal cavity, the head and limbs. Isolated thoracic injuries are rare.

The retrospective analysis concerned medical records of children hospitalized in the Pediatric Surgery and Oncology Department in Łódź because of thoracic injuries, from 2000 to 2005. The investigated group included 22 children (12 boys and 10 girls) aged 1.5-16 years (average: 10.5 years), which suffered from isolated thoracic trauma or multiorgan trauma which also involved the chest.

Children of 6 years of age and older predominate. The trauma in 12 cases was caused by a blow and in 10 cases by fall from height. The group of 11 patients had isolated chest trauma, the rest had multiorgan injuries. Imaging diagnostics included: chest x-ray in all 22 patients, abdominal US in 11 children, CT of the chest in one case.

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ABDOMINAL TRAUMA IN CHILDREN – MATERIAL OF POLISH MOTHER'S HEALTH
INSTITUTE IN YEARS 1995-2005

Key words: abdominal injuries, children.

Abdominal trauma in children still constitutes an important and difficult issue in paediatric surgery. The network of properly equipped departments of paediatric traumatology centres, together with highly qualified staff are necessary to deal with this competently.

The authors discuss the main principles of medical action in paediatric abdominal trauma.

The presentation is based on the experience of the Department of Paediatric Surgery and Urology and the Department of Treatment Multiorgan Injuries Polish Mother Health Institute in the years 1995-2005.

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ABDOMINAL INJURIES IN CLINICAL MATERIAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRIC SURGERY IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER FOR CARE ABOUT MOTHER AND CHILD IN POZNAŃ

Key words: injuries, abdomen, children.

The paper presents clinical material concerning 60 children treated because of abdominal injuries in the Department of Pediatric Surgery in the Public Health Center for Care about Mother and Child in Poznań from 2001 to 2004.

The authors analyzed: number, sex and age of children, mechanism of trauma, diagnostics, types of abdominal and coexisting injuries, applied treatment and its results.

Boys in school age predominated in clinical material. Traffic accidents and traumas during play were the most common causes of those injuries. Diagnostics consisted of case history, physical examination, US and CT, as well as examination during surgical procedure. Injuries of the spleen, liver, pancreas and intestines predominated among abdominal traumas. Children with hemorrhage to peritoneal cavity impossible to conservative treatment and with intestinal perforation were operated on.

Therapeutic results were good in 58 children. Two patients died because of severe multiplace and multiorgan injuries.

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TYPES AND CONSEQUENCES OF PELVIC TRAUMAS IN CHILDREN

Key words: the pelvis, traumas, children.

Pelvic fractures belong to rare injuries in children and they are result of crush or other strong trauma - usually traffic accident. They often coexist with organs' injuries of this and other body regions as component of multiorgan and multiplace injuries. It results in severe complications with threaten of life. These consequences depend on types of fractures, which can be divided into stable and unstable, or according to localization and number of fractures of a pelvic girdle.

The authors took into account both those factors, based on material of the Pediatric Surgery and Traumatology Department of Medical University in Lublin, which concerned 124 patients treated from 1975 to 2004. Boys in school age, which suffered from traffic accidents prevailed among them. The most frequent fractures concerned the upper branch of pubic bone, rarely the ischial branch and the lower branch of pubic bone. Disruption of the pubic symphysis was rare. Stable fractures were majority of cases.

Case history, physical examination and image examinations (classic x-ray, computed tomography, CT) were clue of diagnostics.

Majority of patients were admitted to the Department in post-traumatic shock, especially with multiplace and multiorgan injuries. Pelvic fractures usually coexisted with injuries of the head and extremities, rarely with thorax and abdominal injuries. They rarely needed to be operated on. Usually open fractures were operated on.

Therapeutic results were good in most cases, rarely only satisfactory with cripplehood and only in 2 cases children had died because of multiplace and multiorgan injuries complicated with gangrene.

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LIFE-THREATENING INJURIES IN CHILDREN

Key words: iatrogenic injuries, children..

Almost every diagnostic and therapeutic procedure has small or big influence on anatomy, physiology and even psychic being of a child. Trauma exceeding usual values for described medical procedure can be called iatrogenic.

The paper presents analysis of iatrogenic injuries in children, which were admitted to the Pediatric Surgery and Traumatology Department of Medical University in Lublin from other departments and ambulatories and those which suffered from injuries inflicted in departments and ambulatories of the Pediatric Clinical Hospital. Analyzed material concerned children from 1991 to 2005.

Injuries were usually result of mistake, lack of knowledge and self-control or lack of proper care from doctor's, nurse's or medical rescuer's side, sometimes resulted from individual features and character of a patient.

This paper aimed to point medical procedures, which can become iatrogenic injuries in children.

Results of quickly and imprecisely conducted surgical procedures, with short period of observation and post-operative treatment were the most frequent causes of iatrogenic injuries. Resulted injuries were health- and life-threatening for children, and sometimes ended with cripplehood.

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HEALTH EDUCATION OF PARENTS OF BURNED CHILDREN

Key words: burns, child, psycho-education, parents.

The paper presents methods of enrollment of the parents in the treatment process in burned children hospitalized in the Department of Pediatric Surgery of Medical University of Białystok.

It was demonstrated that parent's education improved the cooperation with medical staff and elevated the parent's satisfaction. Thus, psycho-education probably contributes to the improvement of therapeutic results.

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PROPHYLACTIC ACTIONS OF THE POLICE FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN
AND TEENAGERS IN THE PODLASIE PROVINCE

Key words: prophylaxis, protection, children, teenagers.

Prophylaxis is one of many forms of reaction to different social events, which are assumed as harmful and undesirable. In everyday meaning counteraction to threats is the essence of prophylactic actions. According to scale of this threat such actions should be managed at three levels and directed to groups of low, medium and high risk. At every level we use different strategies of action - informative, educational, intervention, alternative and reducing of harm.

History of development of educational programs began in sixties of the XX'th century, but professional prophylactic actions have been already introduced and fulfilled from twenty years.

During last years there are more and more different prophylactic offers. Their essential value is different and very difficult for evaluation.

The Police in Podlasie province has been fulfilled many long-term prophylactic programs directed to children and teenagers. They have been conducted for a few years and we can say, that they are tools fulfilled according to the newest trends in prophylaxis and checked.

The paper is a review of the most important prophylactic actions fulfilled by the Police of Podlasie (together with Public Pediatric Clinical Hospital in Białystok) and makes rules of effective prophylaxis more clear.

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EARLY AND LATE CONSEQUENCES OF BLUNT DUODENAL TRAUMA

Key words: trauma, the duodenum, children.

Duodenal injuries in children make small percent of consequences of abdominal traumas and because of their rarity need to be insidiously diagnosed and treated.

The authors present two cases of blunt abdominal traumas, which resulted in duodenal rupture. They paid attention to post-operative complications of those injuries, presenting diagnostics, treatment and its results.

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AN INTRAMURAL HEMATOMA OF THE DUODENUM, CAUSED
BY A BLUNT ABDOMINAL INJURY

Key words: duodenal trauma, duodenal hematoma, child.

The authors present a fifteen-year-old boy with a hematoma of the duodenal wall caused by a blunt injury of the abdomen. In the paper the diagnostics and treatment of these kinds of injuries have been discussed.

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TRAUMATIC EXTRA PERITONEAL PERFORATION OF THE RECTUM
AND URINARY BLADDER

Key words: trauma, rectal perforation, urinary bladder perforation.

The authors describe the case of 7-year-old boy with rectum and urinary bladder perforation post impalement injury. The aim of this article is to discuss common diagnostic problems in patients with perineal impalement injuries.

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PRENATAL PUNCTURE AS A CAUSE OF HEMORRHAGE TO MECONIUM CYST

Key words: meconium peritonitis, prenatal perforation, prenatal puncture, meconium cyst.

This a case presentation of hemorrhage to the lumen of meconium cyst in a pre-term neonate (30 weeks of gestation), born by cesarean section, which had intrauterine puncture of that cyst the day before birth.

In the first day of life the neonate was operated on because of massive intra-abdominal hemorrhage. The operation was focused only to evacuation of cloths and hemolysed blood from the cyst and its drainage because of severe condition of the child.

In the second stage of treatment the cyst was almost completely excised and surgeons sutured up site of prenatal intestinal perforation. The patient was discharged from the hospital 67 days after the first operation. The conclusion is that intrauterine operations on the fetus should be conducted after meticulous analysis of indications and contraindications with participation of pediatric surgeons.

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SUCCESSFUL CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF TRAUMATIC LIVER FRAGMENTATION
BY PERCUTANEOUS DRAINAGE IN A 2-YEAR-OLD BOY

Key words: liver trauma, percutaneous drainage.

We present a case of a two-years-old boy with primarily undiagnosed peritoneal bleeding due to abdominal trauma, with no history of trauma given by parents on admission to the hospital. The boy was treated conservatively with subsequent transcutaneous drainage of intraperitoneal bile collections. The authors emphasize the role of including the occult abdominal trauma in differential diagnosis of a child with an elevated transaminase level and the necessity of individual decision about the treatment according to the actual haemodynamic status of the patient.

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SHOT WOUNDS TO THE ABDOMEN IN CHILDREN

Key words: shot wounds, the abdominal cavity, children.

Shot wounds during peace are rare in children and they are usually result of unstudied play or unfortunate accident.

The authors present two cases of abdominal shot wounds in children. In the first case a bullet from a machine gun shot through the spleen and lodged in the pancreatic tail. In the second one a lead pellet from an air-rifle lodged in the right hepatic lobe. Diagnostics and management in surgical treatment of shot wounds in children are presented.

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EXTENSIVE INFECTED WOUND OF THE THIGH

Key words: an extremity, a wound, infection.

The paper presents case of 15-year-old boy, who had an accident in a farm. He suffered from multiple injuries. Those injuries did not affect internal organs, but were life-threatening and needed long-lasting and expensive treatment.

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HISTORY OF THE POLISH ASSOCIATION OF PAEDIATRIC SURGEONS

Key words: the Polish Association of Paediatric Surgeons, history.

Authors presented history of Polish Association of Paediatric Surgeons. The milestones of development of paediatric surgery were discussed and the role of the Polish Association of Paediatric Surgeons was also pointed.

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