**IS4-05** Advances in the management of trauma-Thirty years of trauma patients treated in a single institution

St. Marianna University School of Medicine, Division of Pediatric Surgery, Sr. Marianna Yokohama, City Seibu Hospital. St. Marianna University School of Medicine, Department of Emergency & Critical Medicine

Hiroaki Kitagawa, Munekichi Wakisaka, Hideki Shima, Touko Shinkai, Shigeyuki Furuta, Shiho Hamano, Takeshi Aoba, Hideaki Sato, Hirokazu Kawase, Yasuhiko Taira

External causes of death are important in the pediatric population world wide because trauma is the leading cause of death in the young. We analyzed thirty years of trauma patients in a single institution to explore the possibility of salvaging these children.

**Materials and Methods:** We retrospectively reviewed all patients under 15 years of age admitted to our institution after an accident from 1980-2009. We excluded patients who had only an isolated head injury, burn patients, SIDS, and drowning from this group.

**Results:** We studied 3 groups. Group A from 1980-89, Group B from 1990-99 and Group C from 2000-09. There were 101 patients in group A (6 died) 82 patients in group B (2 died) and 123 patients in group C and all survived. Traffic accident numbers decreased from 38 to 26 cases but falls from heights increased from 15 to 31 over these 3 decades. There were 10 deaths in this study. Traffic accidents were the major cause of death in Group A (6), but this number dropped to 2 in Group B & to zero in Group C Four cases were transported undergoing cardio-respiratory resuscitation. Three of these dies within 24 hours & 1 patient who fell from a height died at 17 days of severe brain damage. The Pediatric Surgery Service was intimately involved in managing all 10 patients who died, but they died in spite of our best efforts.

**Conclusions:** Pediatric mortality from traffic accidents has dramatically decreased in the last 3 decades. The main cause of death in childhood trauma is related to brain damage. However, injury prevention programs have decreased the number of injury-related deaths in our institution.