

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF TRAUMA PATIENTS AFFECTED BY FAT EMBOLISM AT TRAUMA INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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Resumo

INTRODUÇÃO

Fat embolism syndrome (FES) is an uncommon clinical entity, but a major diagnostic and therapeutic challenge for those who take care of patients with multiple musculoskeletal injuries.

OBJETIVOS

This study aims to find predictive factors for fat embolism syndrome.

MATERIAIS & MÉTODOS

This is a retrospective cohort study performed at the Clinical Hospital of the State University of Campinas Trauma Intensive Care Unit (ICU). From January 2013 to March 2016, between 1036 patients admitted in ICU, nine cases with the diagnosis of FES after traumatic event were registered – one case excluded of the analysis due to insufficient data.

RESULTADOS

There was a predominance of males (87.5%) in the 20 – 40 age range. Blunt trauma and high kinetic energy were mostly associated with FES. Fracture fixation occurred in the first six hours after trauma in 62.5% of the cases, with of these cases developing FES. Classical FES triad was present in 25% of the cases, hypoxemia with neurological disorder in 62.5%, hypoxemia with petechial lesions in 12.5%, isolated hypoxemia in 12.5%. Trauma victims with FES are most commonly males in the working age population. The clinical features of FES are nonspecific and may be also present in many trauma patients. Thus, prospective randomized trials are required to determine standardization of diagnosis and treatment.

Palavras-chaves: Critical Care , Embolism , Fat embolism