

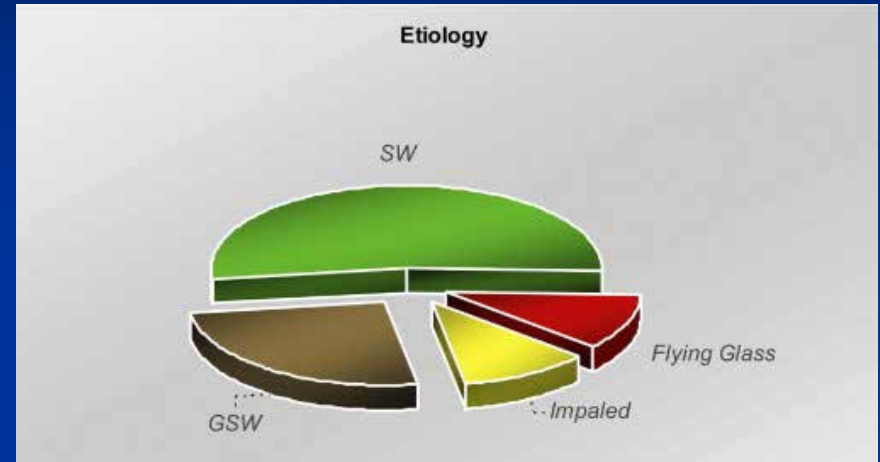
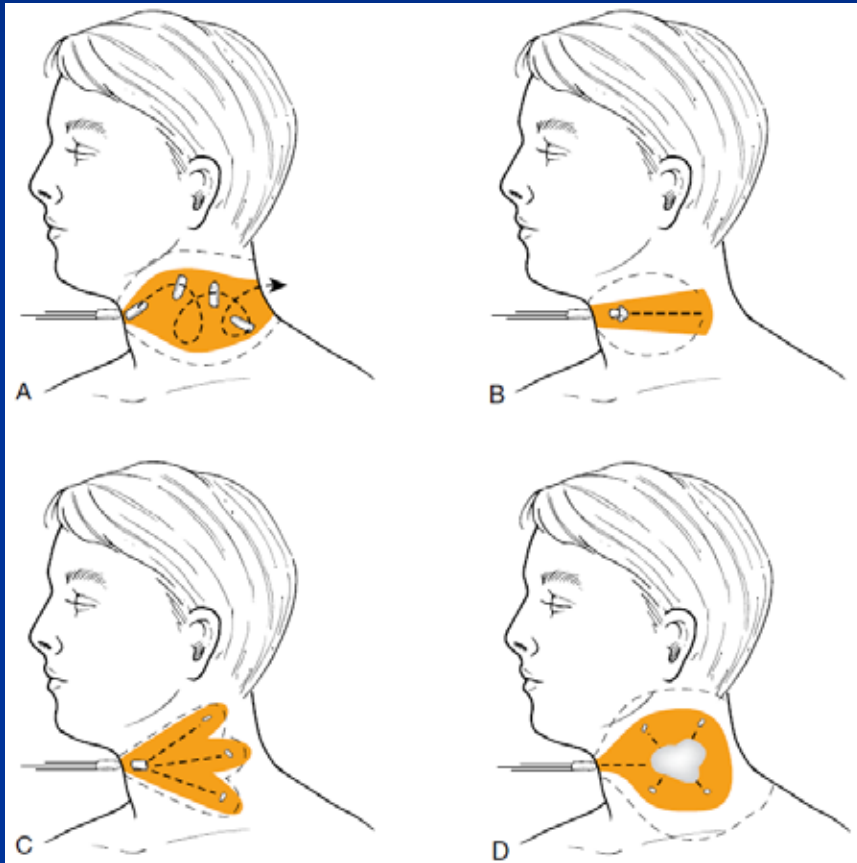
TRAUMA CERVICAL PENETRANTE

Diego Sierra B.

Servicio de Cirugía General



TRAUMA CERVICAL PENETRANTE



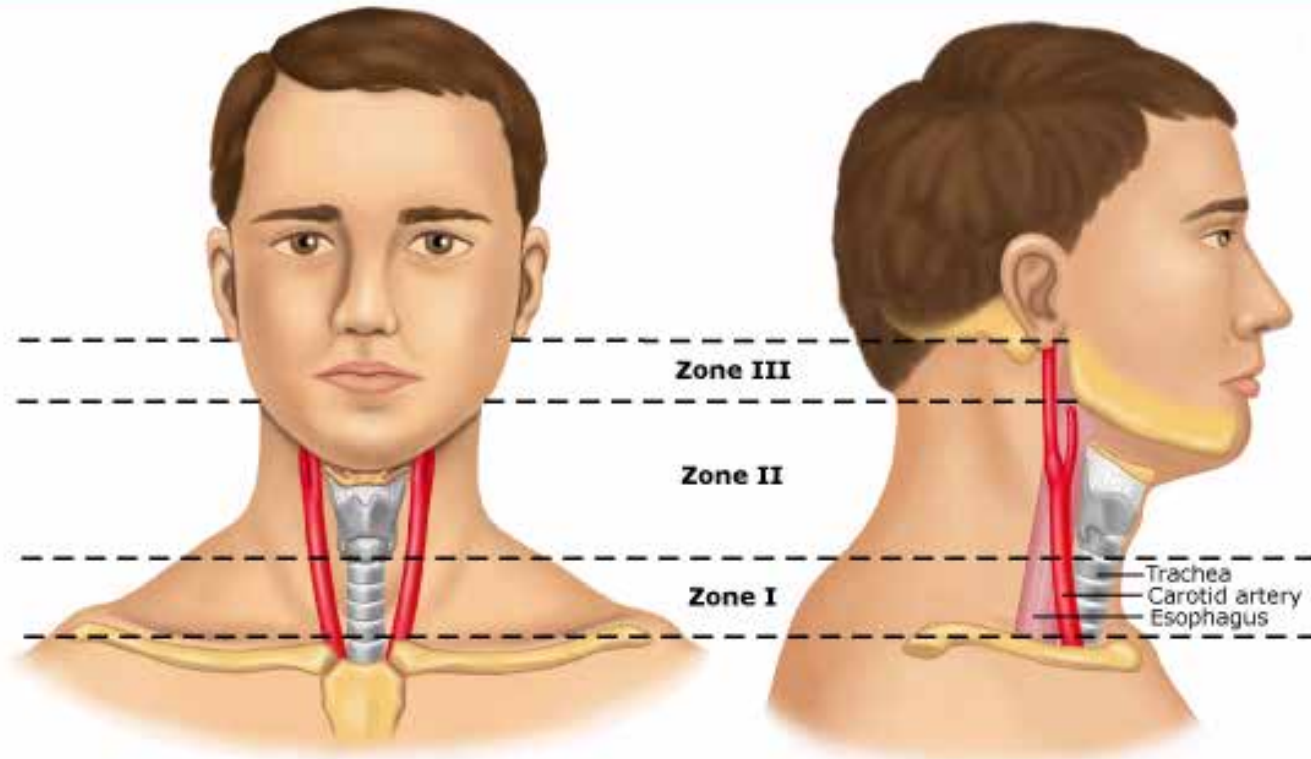
Injuries

SHOT VERSUS STAB WOUNDS

Gunshot Wounds (%)	Stab Wounds (%)
20	5
15	10
10	5
20	<5

EXPLORACION FISICA

Zones of the neck



QUE ZONA DEL CUELLO TIENE MAYOR MORTALIDAD?

- Zona I.
- Zona II.
- Zona III.

RESPUESTA: ZONA I



ZONA I

- Esófago

- A. Carótida común.
- A. Vertebrales.
- Venas yugulares.
- Vasos Subclavios.

ZONA I

- Nervio Laríngeo recurrente.
- Nervio Vago.
- Glándula Tiroides.

- Cúpulas pleurales y
Ápices pulmonares.

ZONA II



- Esófago
- Faringe

- Bifurcación carotidea.
- Venas yugulares internas.

ZONA II

- Nervio Laríngeo recurrente.
- Nervio Vago.
- Glándula Tiroides.

- Laringe

ZONA III



- Faringe

- A. Carotida Externa e Interna.
- A. Vertebrales.

ZONA III

- Pares craneales bajos.
- Segmentos proximales de la medula.

- Laringe
- Glándulas submaxilares.

ALGORITMO

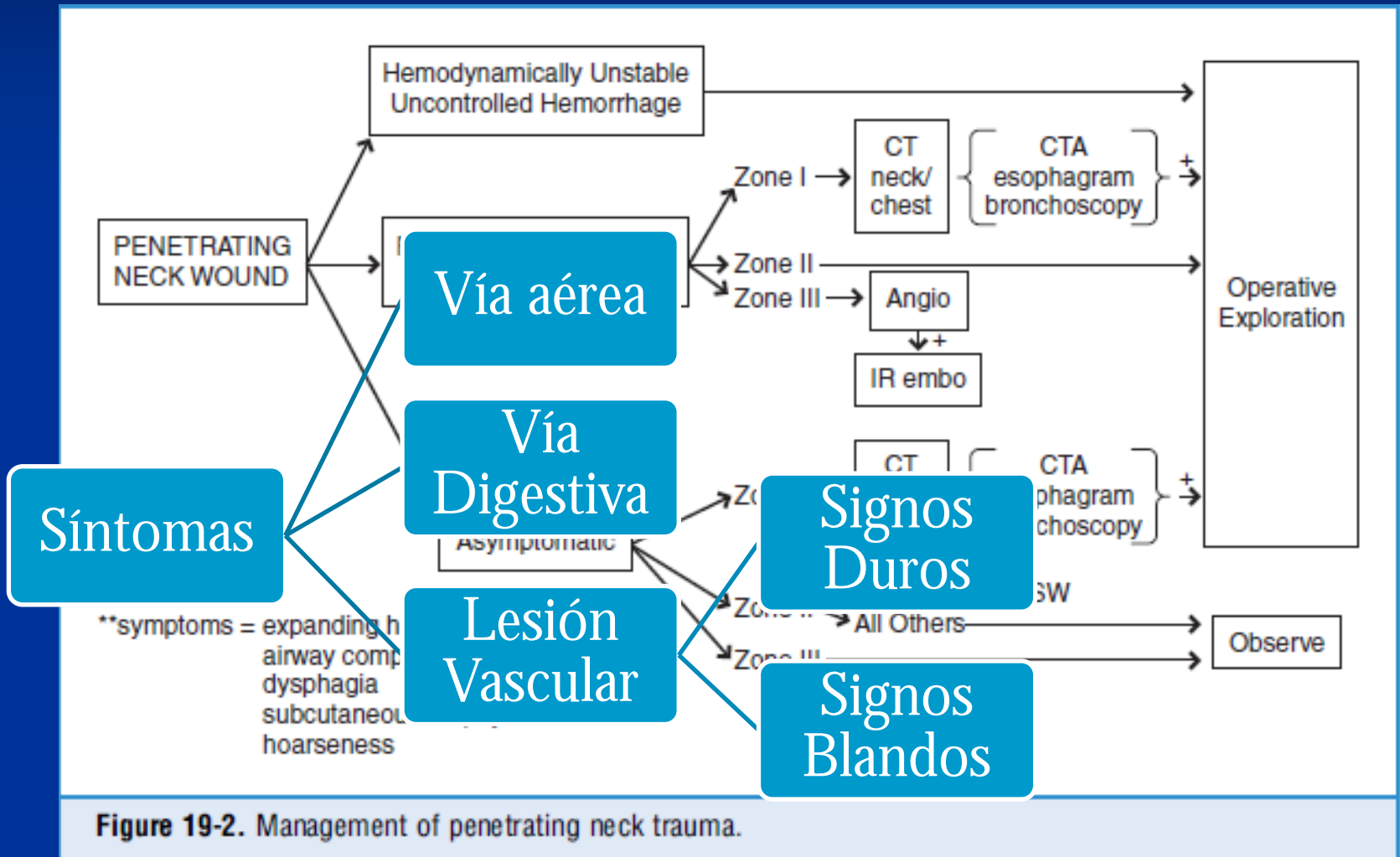
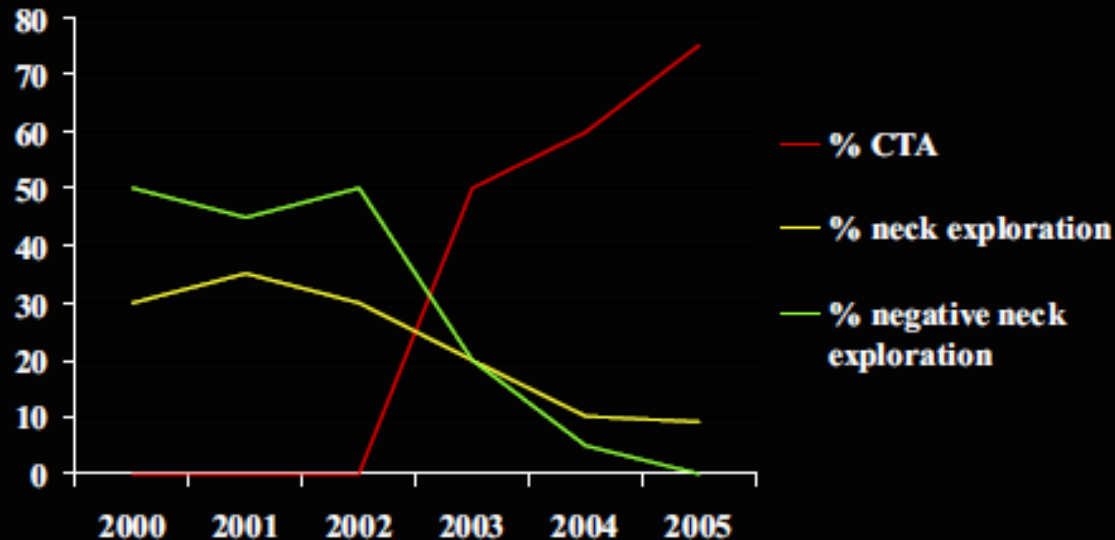


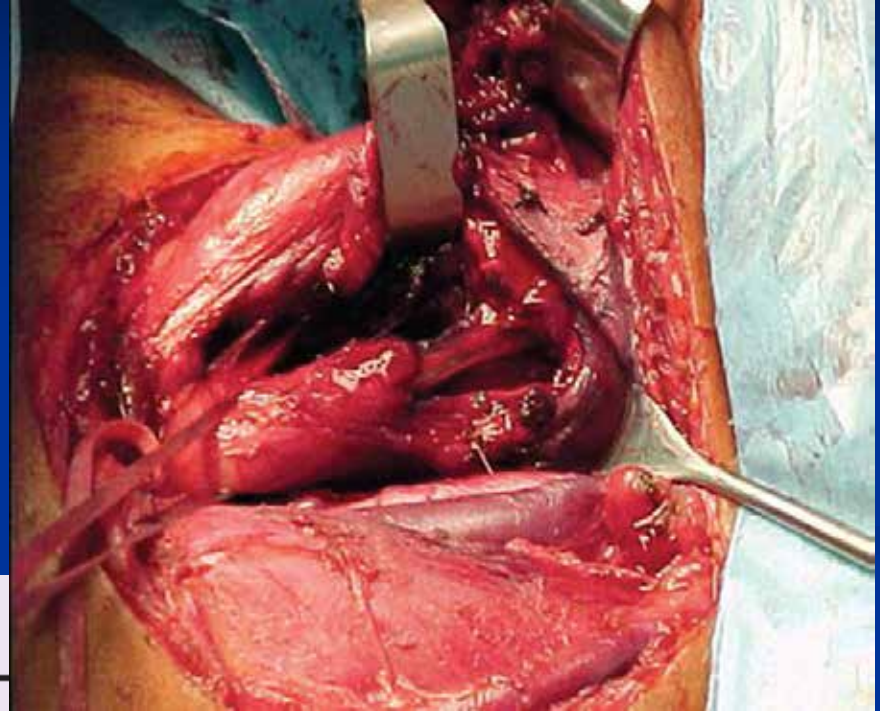
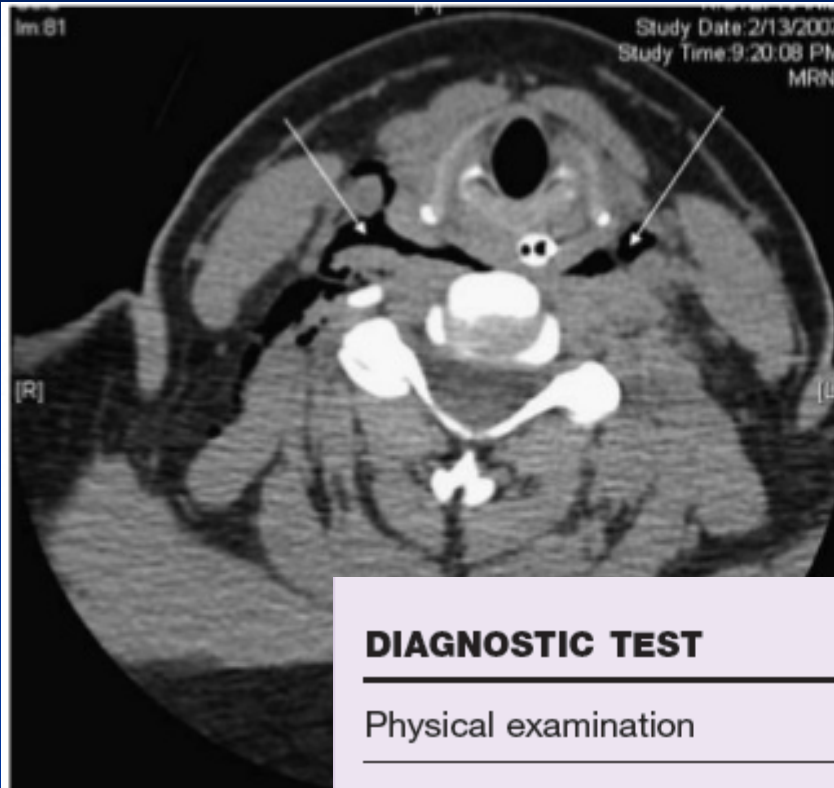
Figure 19-2. Management of penetrating neck trauma.

TAC

Trends in the use of CTA, neck exploration and negative neck exploration



ESOFAGO

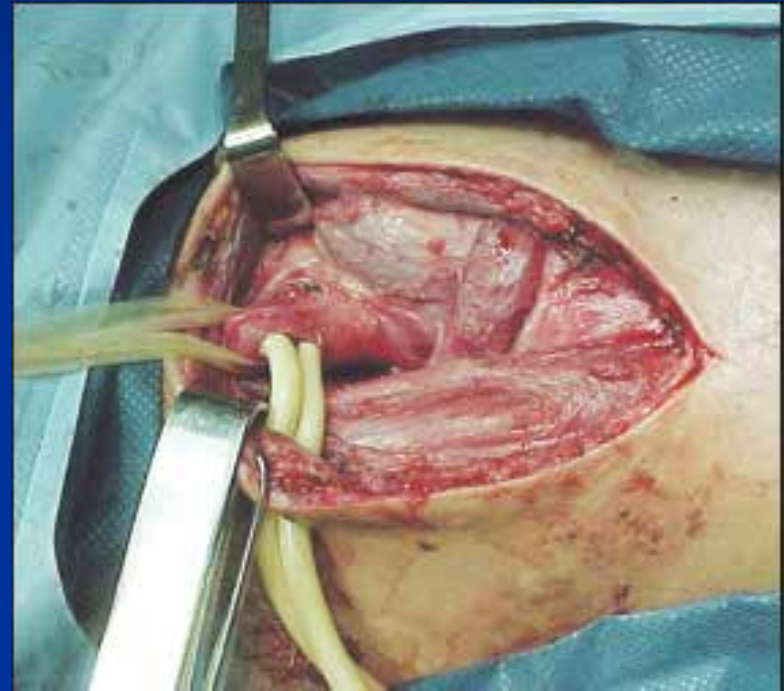
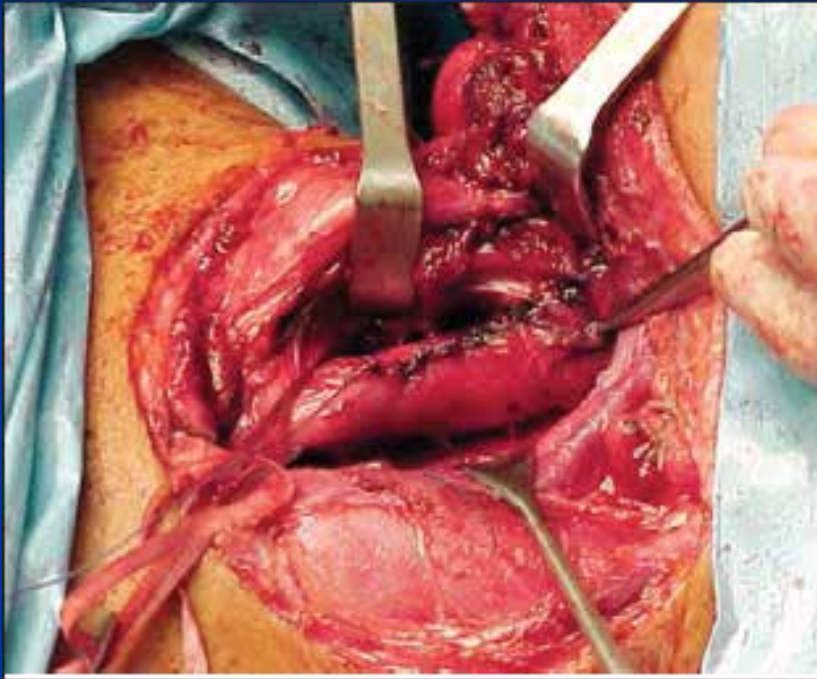


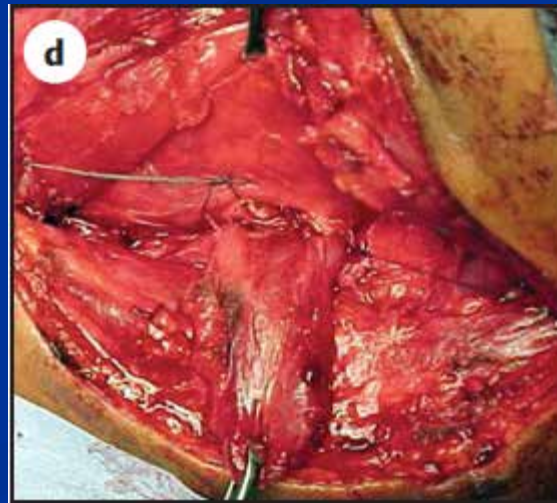
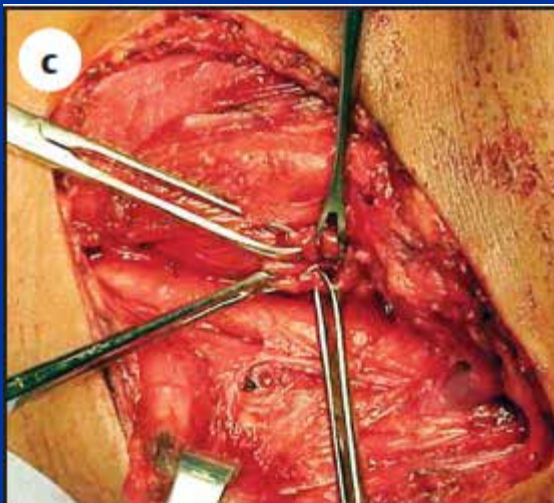
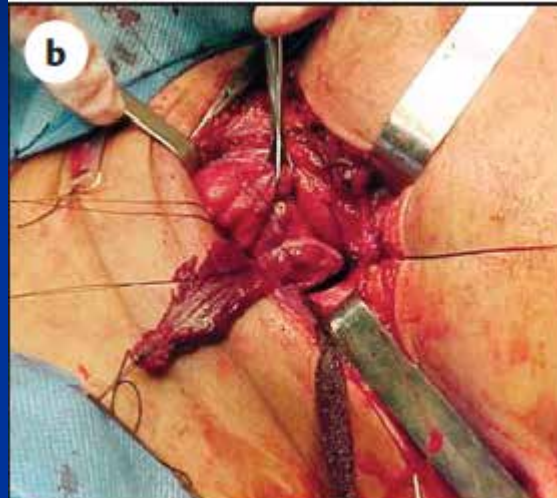
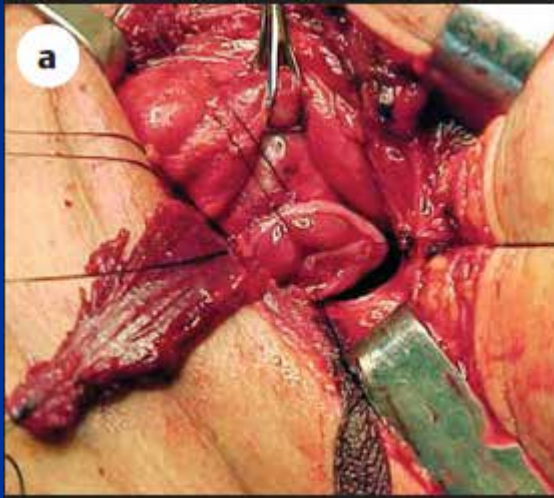
DIAGNOSTIC TEST

Physical examination	80
Contrast-enhanced study	89
Rigid esophagoscopy	89
Contrast-enhanced study plus esophagoscopy	100

From Weigelt JA, Thal ER, Snyder 3rd WH, et al. Diagnosis of penetrating cervical esophageal injuries. Am J Surg 1987;154:619-22.

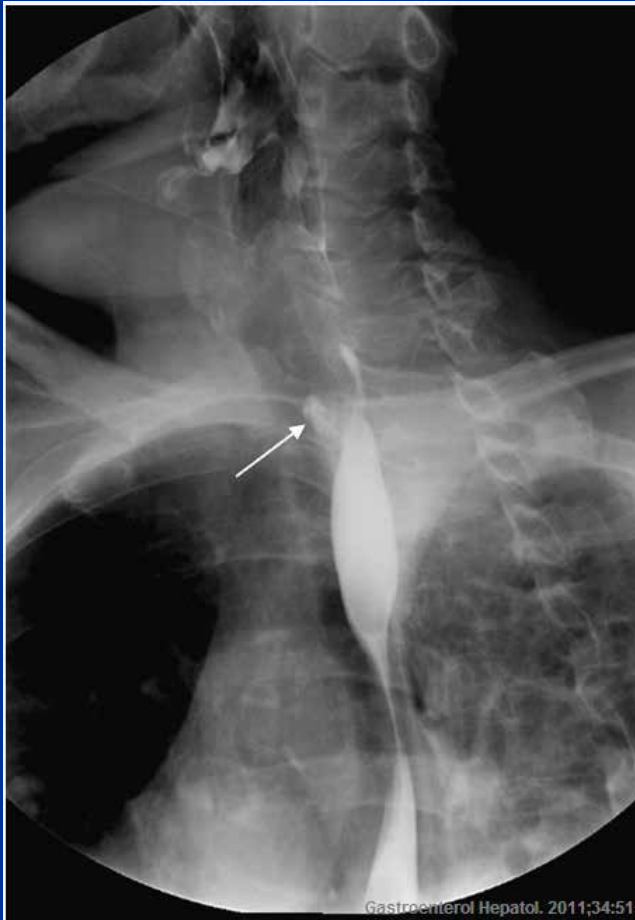
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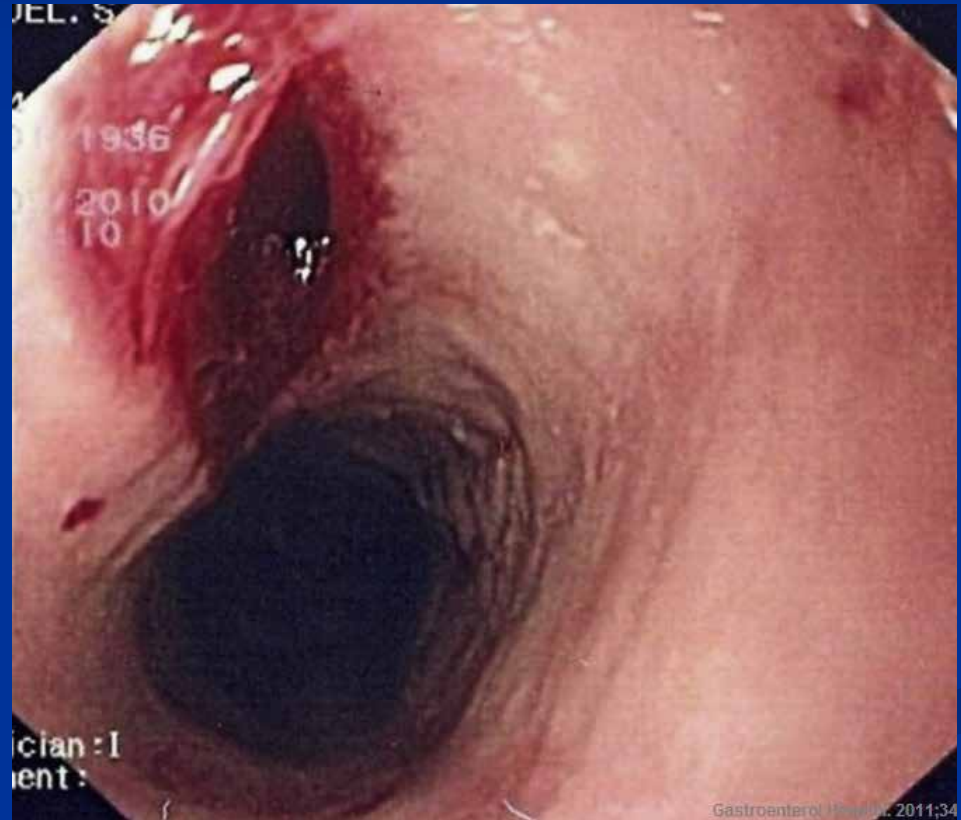


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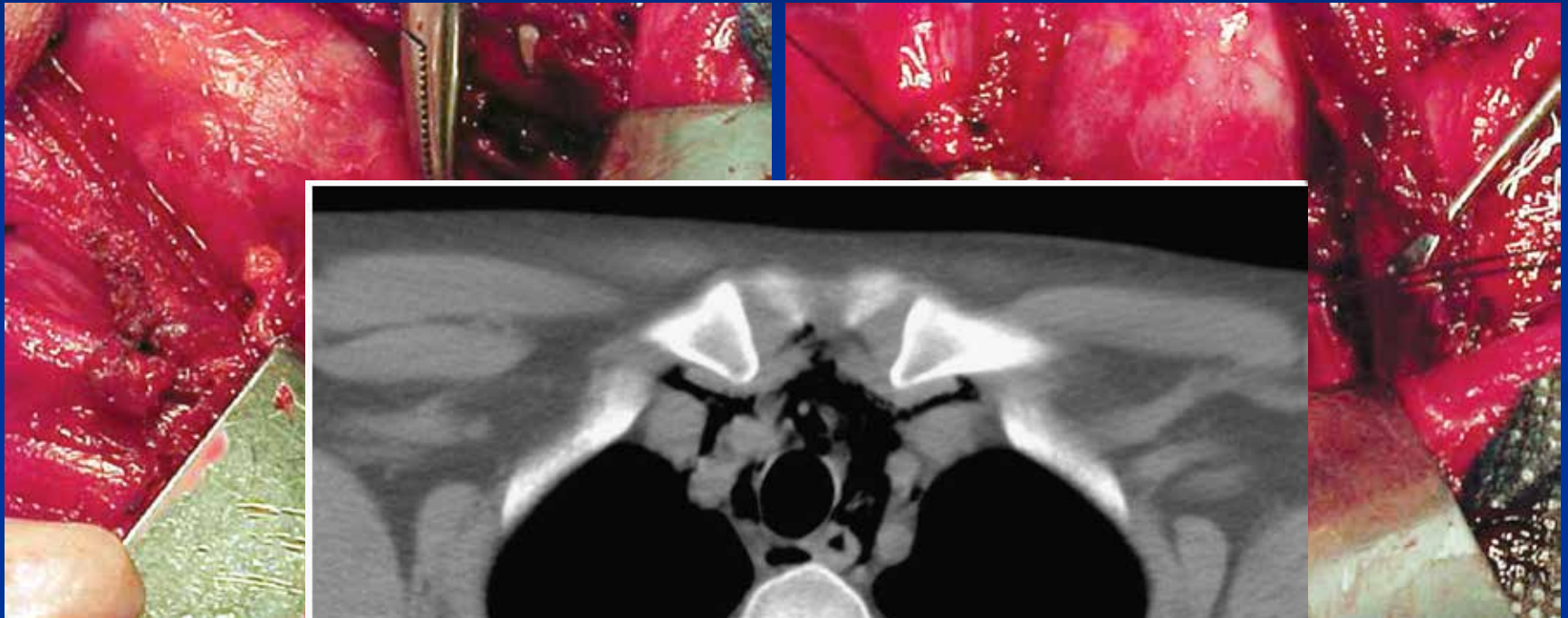
n ESOFAGOGRAMA



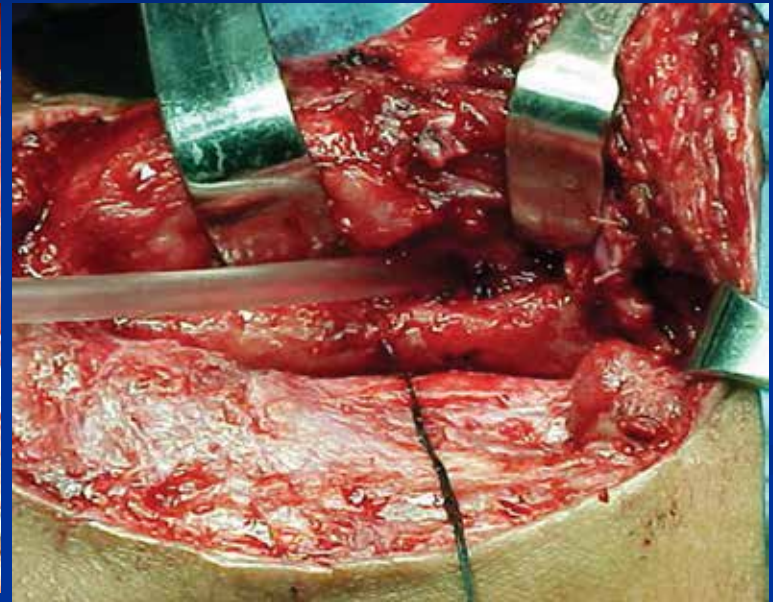
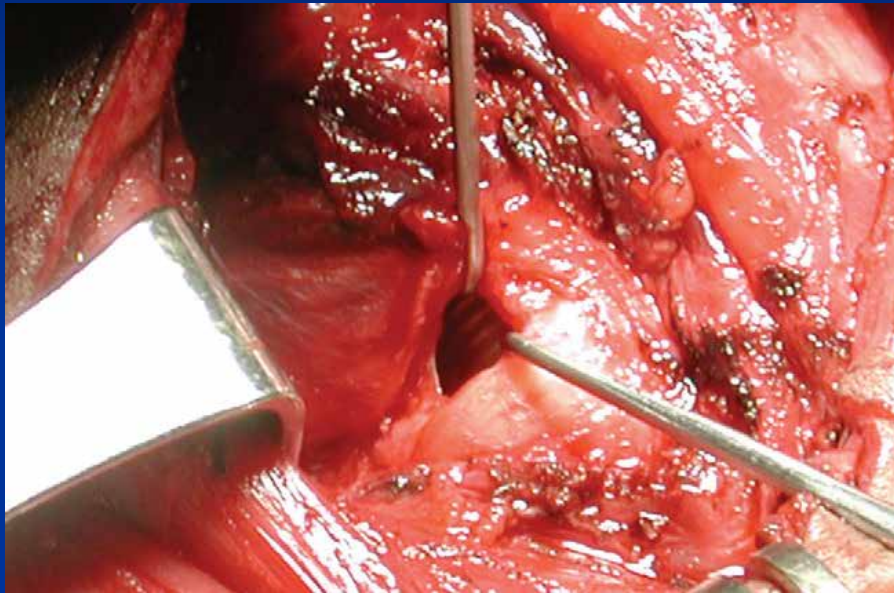
n ENDOSCOPIA



LARINGE Y TRAQUEA

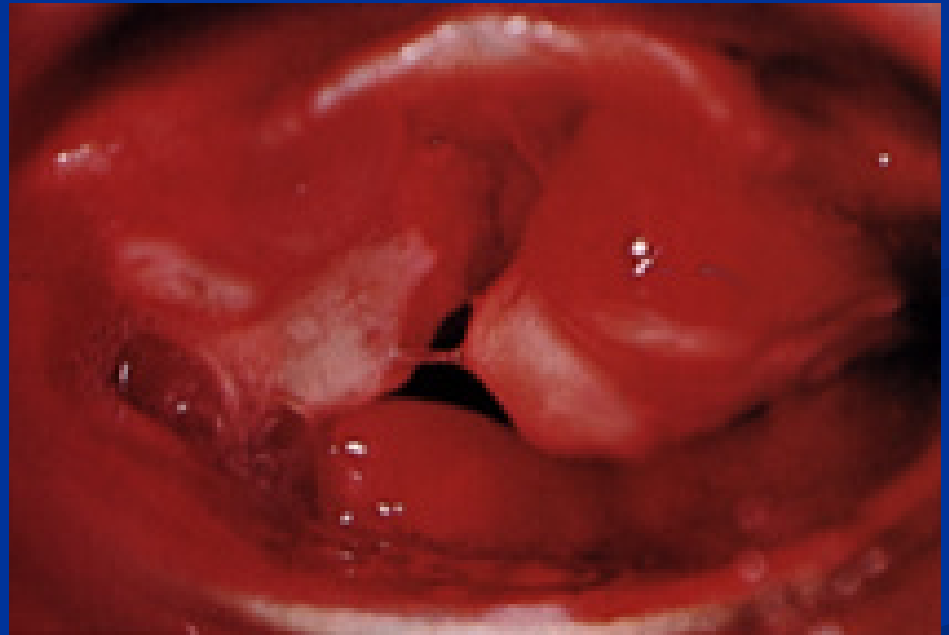
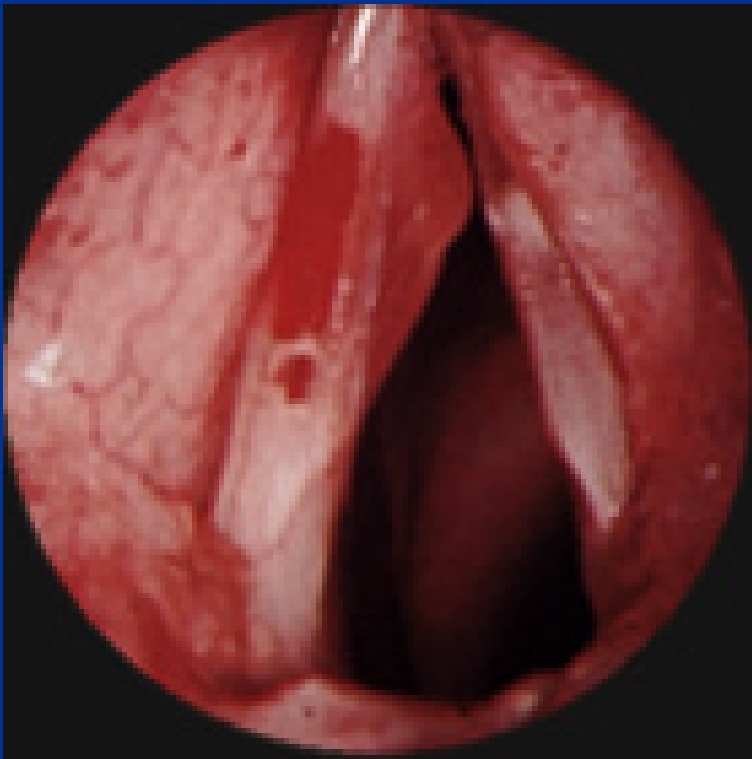


LARINGE Y TRAQUEA

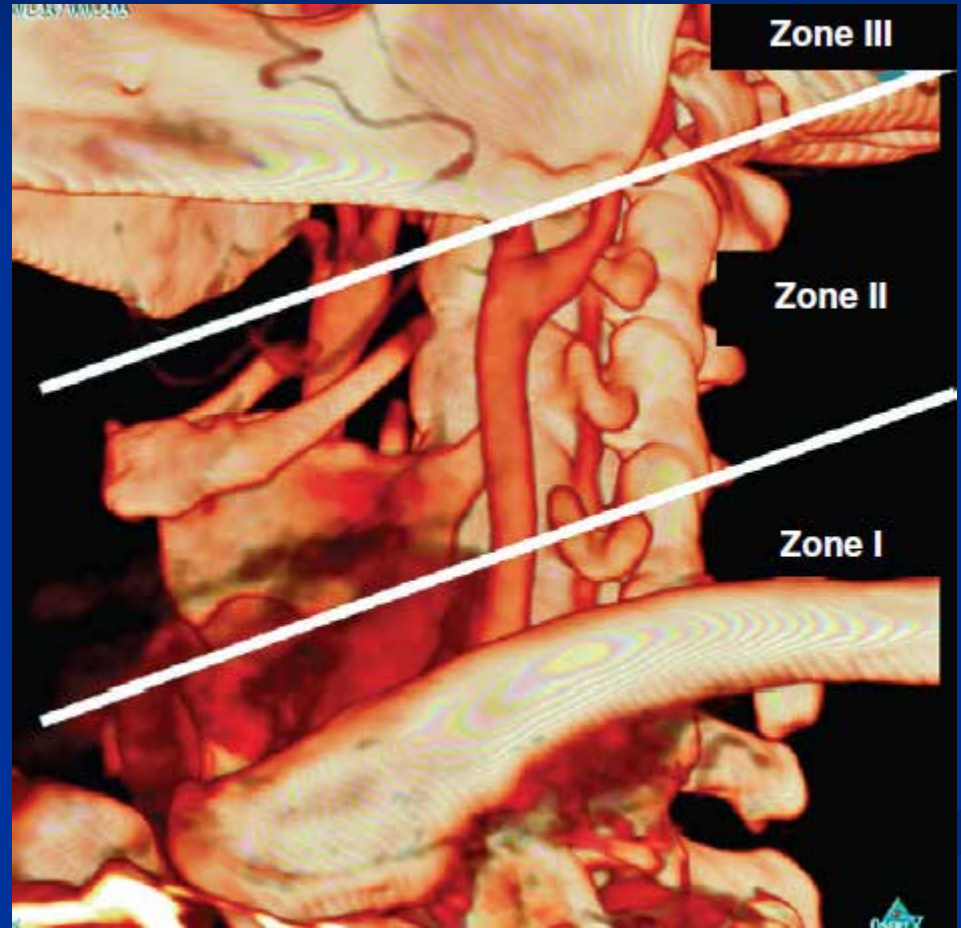


LARINGE Y TRAQUEA

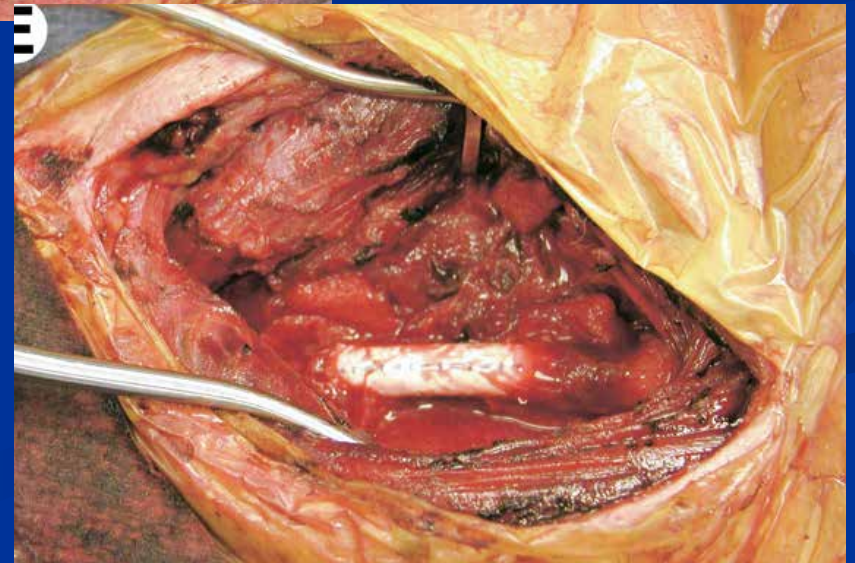
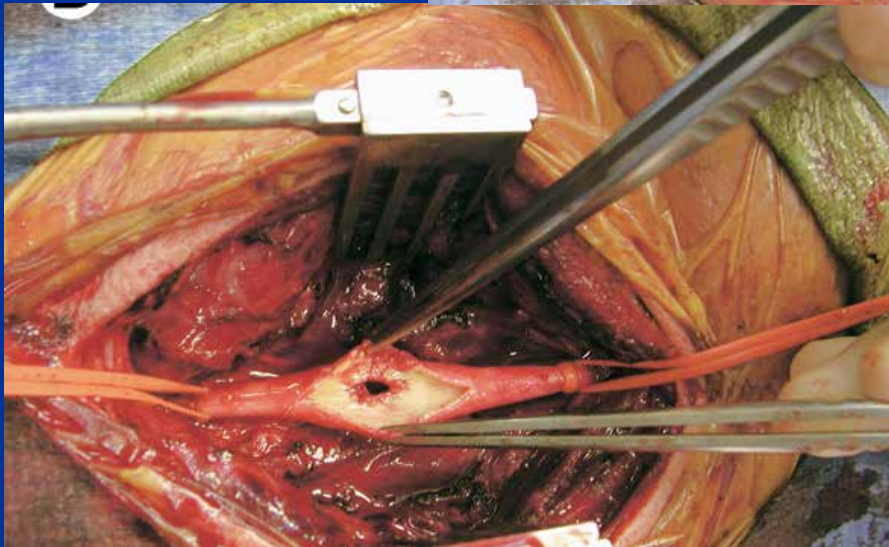
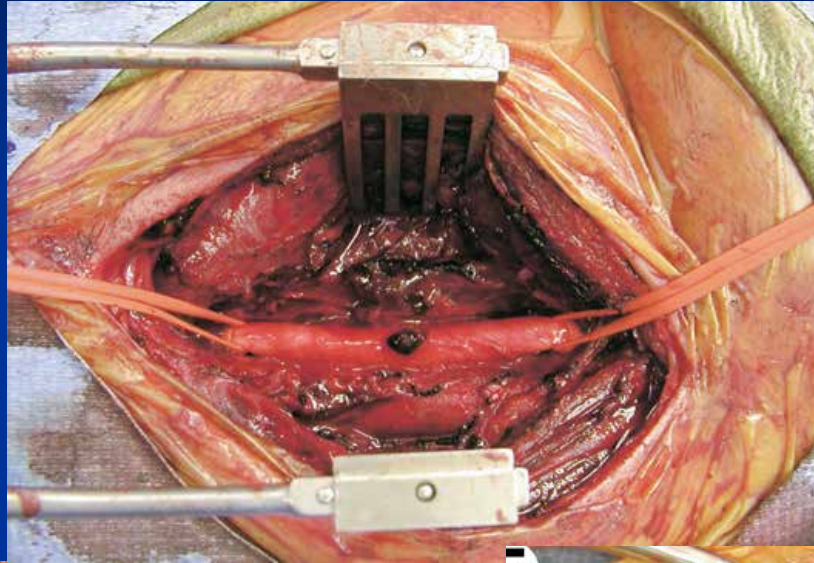
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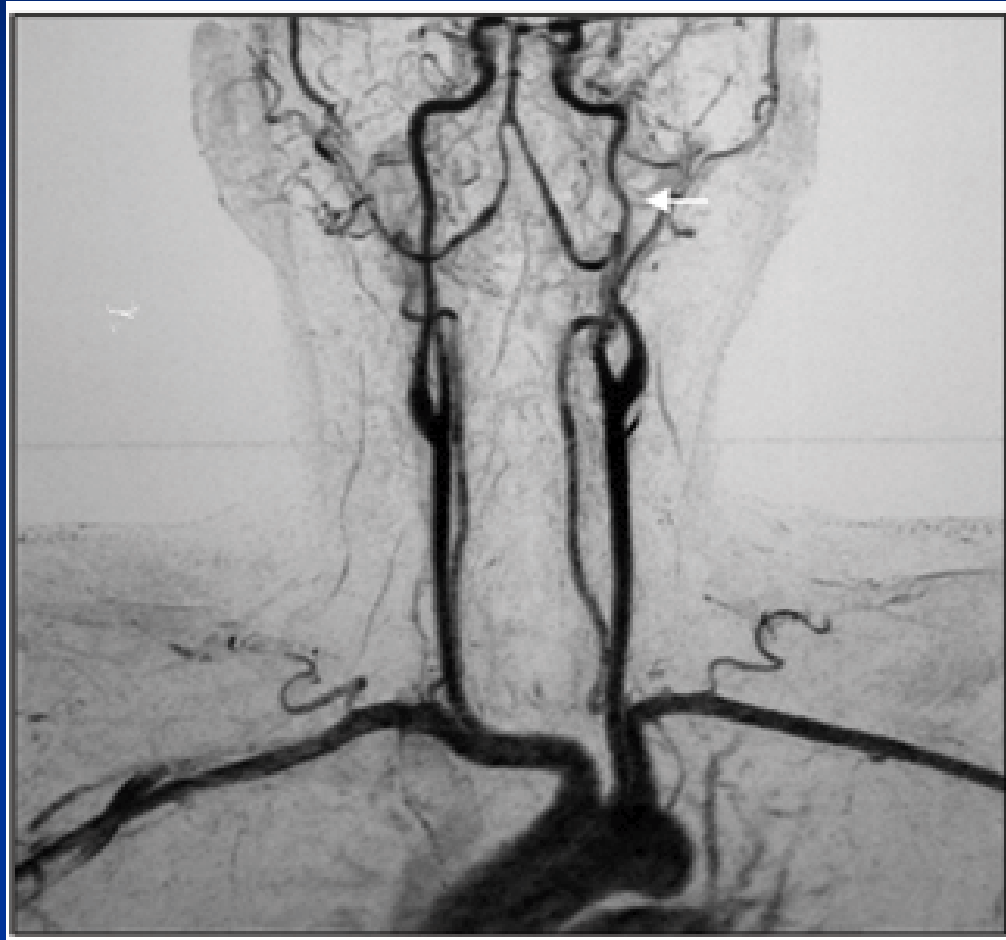
LESIONES VASCULARES



LESIONES VASCULARES



LESIONES VASCULARES



CONCLUSIONES

- n ABC
- n La indicación absoluta de exploración quirúrgica es la inestabilidad hemodinámica.
- n Lesiones en Zona I mayor mortalidad por lesión potencial del tórax.
- n Lesiones por Armas de fuego son mas agresivas.
- n Lesiones potencialmente trasfixiantes.