Diagnostic Methods in Evaluation of Abdominal and Gastrointestinal Trauma and Emergency Cares
Roshandel M.; Sharififar S.

Abstract

**Background:** Abdominal injury is a significant source of morbidity and mortality and rank third in the causes of trauma deaths in the trauma patient. Abdominal trauma can be caused by both blunt and penetrating injuries. MVCs are the most common cause of blunt abdominal trauma.

**Material and Methods:** This study is a review article.

**Results and Conclusions:** The end point for the management of life – threatening abdominal, for that matter all, trauma is surgical care by a trauma team. The role of the critical care paramedic is to correct all immediate life – threatening injuries and provide rapid, safe transport to a trauma center. While airway control and ventilation are, for all intents and purposes, straightforward in isolated abdominal trauma, the identification and control of intra- abdominal hemorrhage is not.

**Keywords:** Abdominal and Gastrointestinal trauma, Diagnostic Methods, Emergency Cares, Evaluation