

# Pattern and outcomes of adolescent trauma in a mixed Major trauma centre: a one-year review of TARN data.

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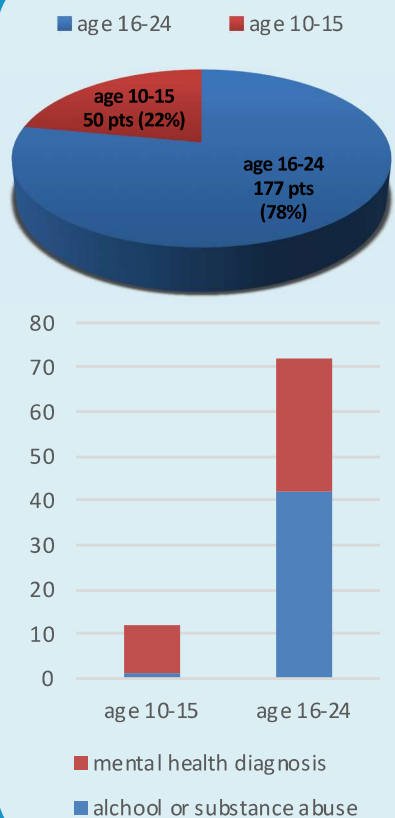
## AIMS

Trauma is the lead cause of death among young people [1][2]. The objective of this review is to outline main patterns of injury and related outcomes in this population and highlight differences in management within a mixed major trauma centre.

## METHODS

Data were obtained from the trauma audit and research network (TARN) database. A retrospective data review was conducted including adolescents aged between 10 and 24-year-old presenting with trauma at University hospital Southampton in 2021. Patients with injury severity score (ISS) of 8 and above were included in the review.

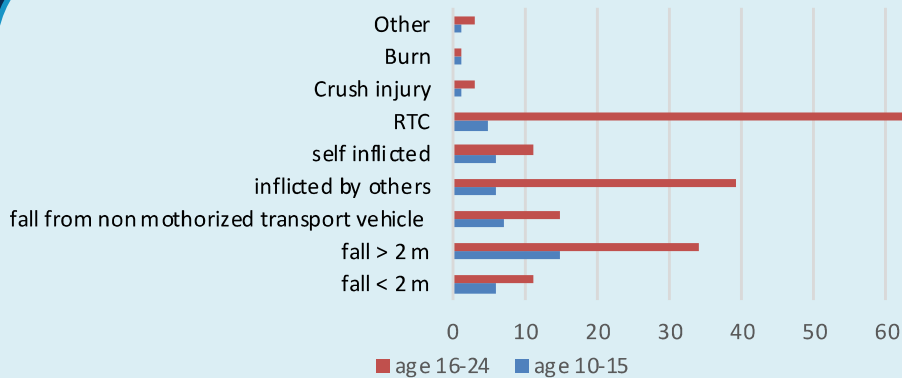
## RESULTS



## Mortality

	24 hrs	30 days
Age 10-15	2	0
Age 16-25	1	2

## Mechanism of injury



- Isolated head or limb trauma was most common among the younger age group, whereas, polytrauma was encountered in almost 40% of patients above 16 years of age.
- A total of 13 patients presented with stabbing injuries and these were mainly found in adolescents aged over 16 (84%).

## CONCLUSIONS



Pattern of injury and social circumstances are different among these age groups and therefore different prevention strategies should be aimed at each of them. Outcomes are similar independently of the management by a paediatric or an adult trauma team and this demonstrates the equal effectiveness in managing these scenarios with overall comparable outcomes with national standards

### References:

1. Adolescence: A period needing special attention. Health for the World's adolescents report. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2014. Available at: <http://apps.who.int/adolescent/second-decade/section2/page1/recognizing-adolescence.html>. Accessed February 19, 2016.
2. Cunningham RM, Walton MA, Carter PM. The Major Causes of Death in Children and Adolescents in the United States. N Engl J Med. 2018 Dec 20;379(25):2468-2475. doi: 10.1056/NEJMs1804754. PMID: 30575483; PMCID: PMC6637963.