



Original article

Morbidity and Mortality in Blunt Abdominal Trauma in Association with Body Mass Index

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ABSTRACT

The incidence of obesity has increased worldwide. Medical care for obese patients after an injury becomes complex. Obesity has been linked to increased morbidity after blunt trauma. We aimed to identify the morbidity and mortality of blunt abdominal trauma associated with body mass index. A cross-sectional, observational, prospective and descriptive study was carried out on patients who were admitted to the emergency room with closed abdominal trauma. Findings revealed normal weight in 15, obesity I in 11 patients. The mechanism of injury was a traffic accident in 14 normal weight patients (93.3%) and 6 obesity I patients (54.5%). Spleen injury was observed in overweight and obese. In conclusion, the male sex predominated and overweight and obese patients were shown to have greater injuries, with traffic accidents being the most frequent cause of abdominal trauma.

Keywords: *Blunt Abdominal Trauma, Mechanism, Morbidity, Mortality, Body Mass Index*

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