TITLE: PLASMA GLUCOSE LEVEL IN TRAUMA PATIENTS BASED ON LOCATION

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INTRODUCTION: The metabolic responses to trauma and surgery have been well described. There is increasing data that hyperglycemia correlates with worse outcome in critically ill patients. The purpose of this study is to analyse the relationship of plasma glucose (G) on admission with types of trauma, GCS and Trauma Score (TS) in trauma patients.

METHODS: We studied 270 patients admitted to the trauma centre. Plasma G, GCS, TS, types of trauma were checked on admission in all patients. In cases with plasma G (BS1) greater than 140 mg/dl, next 24 hours plasma G (BS2) was checked.

RESULTS: The incidence of trauma types and their mean BS1 include: head and neck (45%, BS1=238 ± 104 mg/dl), abdominal and chest (7.4%, BS1=200 ± 89 mg/dl), pelvic (2%, BS1=152 ± 10 mg/dl), extremities (16.1%, BS1=140 ± 12 mg/dl), multiple trauma (28%, BS1=193 ± 82 mg/dl). Mean plasma G in patients with TS=13-16, TS=8-12 and TS<8 was 130.74, 273.78, 340 mg/dl respectively.

DISCUSSION: The findings suggest that in the emergency stage of trauma hyperglycemia occurs in all types of trauma. Also plasma G increased with TS and degree of injury as reflected in GCS (P<0.05).

REFERENCES:

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- 3) Crit care clin . 17:107