

Trauma Surgery: An Overview

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Citation: Stoxen J (2020) Trauma Surgery: An Overview. Trauma Acute Care Vol.5 No.3: e3

Received: November 09, 2020; **Accepted:** November 23, 2020; **Published:** November 30, 2020

Description

Traumatic surgery may be a surgical specialty that uses surgical and non-surgical management to treat traumatic injuries, sometimes in acute things. Traumatologists sometimes complete residency coaching/training general surgery, and in frequently receive fellowship coaching/training in trauma or surgical medical aid.

The trauma operating surgeon is in charge for the initial resuscitation and stabilization then evaluates and manages the patient. The trauma operating surgeon conjointly leads the trauma team that sometimes includes nurses and support workers and residents of the teaching hospital.

These teams are responsible for the global management of all patients who enter shock trauma, starting with evaluation, stabilization and diagnosis in the Trauma Resuscitation Unit (TRU)

Procedures Involved in Trauma Surgery

- Trauma analysis (level 1 and level 2)
- Exploratory section
- Emergency thoracotomy
- Resuscitation
- Chest wall stabilization

General Duties and Responsibilities

Assess trauma victims and treat them immediately, perform first aid duties in the operating room Assist in postoperative management and follow up patients in the intensive care part of recovery Care for patients closely in the surgical ward of the hospital. Realize the continuity of care through follow-up in the trauma surgery clinic Visit the attending doctor and talk to her/him about issues related to patient care Call the patient after discharge or general follow-up questions. Triage the patient to an emergency room or trauma clinic Manage patients undergoing various operations, including orthopedics, ENT, OMFS, urology

and vascular. Determine when appropriate counseling is needed and talk to the service.

Types of Trauma Surgeries

Trauma surgery

Traumatic surgery and surgical intensive care is a special branch of surgery used to treat patients with acute, life-threatening or potentially life-threatening surgical diseases. Surgical intensive care specialists have advanced knowledge and skills and can provide comprehensive care for critically ill patients from all surgical specialties and all age groups. They are specially trained to quickly identify life-threatening injuries and can take patients to the operating room within minutes.

Orthopedic trauma surgery

Orthopedic surgery trauma is a sub-specialty of orthopedic surgery, which solves the complex or multiple injuries of the bones, joints and soft tissues (muscles, tendons, ligaments) of the entire body after trauma. Orthopedic surgeons must quickly assess the patient's injury and determine the order of treatment while evaluating and preventing complications.

Neurosurgery

Neurosurgery specialists provide comprehensive treatment for injuries related to the brain, spine and spinal cord. Most injuries are caused by motor vehicle accidents, falls, violence and sports. These types of injuries are very complex and can be devastating, but due to improved pre-hospital and specialized trauma care, survivability has improved in recent years.

Maxillofacial surgery

Facial trauma, also called maxillofacial trauma, refers to any physical trauma to the face, including fractures of the upper and lower jaws, bones around the eyes, and facial lacerations. When repairing complex facial fractures, the maxillofacial surgeon's understanding of facial structure is vital and can even save lives.

Burn care

Burns are injuries caused by heat, chemical, electrical or radiant energy. The initial burn trauma care provided can have a major impact on long-term results. The trauma team conducts a quick assessment and develops a priority-based care plan that is

determined by the type, degree, and degree of the burn.

Vascular trauma care

When the blood vessels outside the heart are injured, peripheral blood vessel damage occurs. This type of trauma may be caused by penetrating injuries (stab wounds, glass wounds, gunshots) or blunt force injuries (steering wheel dropped or hit in a motor vehicle accident). Need to identify and severely damage the large arteries, veins and nerves to prevent loss of life and limbs

Trauma rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is begun while the patients are in the hospital to help them regain the maximum level of function as quickly as possible. Rehabilitation therapy specialists assess motor functions and the ability to perform daily activities. Rehabilitation Center provides brain and spinal cord injury rehabilitation, amputation and major orthopedic trauma and physical, occupational and speech therapy, if needed. These services are led by a team of

physiatrists, physicians who specialize in physical rehabilitation.

Conclusion

In the past, great advances in trauma and intensive care have led to an increasing frequency of non-surgical treatments for neck, chest, and abdominal injuries. Most injuries that require surgery are musculoskeletal. For this reason, some American trauma surgeons devote some of their practices to general surgery. In most American university hospitals and medical centers, most emergency routine surgical procedures are performed by surgeons. The combined field of trauma surgery and emergency general surgery is usually called acute nursing surgery.

The first trauma surgery is less than an hour; the second hour is more than two hours. Most people don't know that trauma surgeons will perform surgical operations that are not related to trauma, but this accounts for a lot of their surgical work.