

Poster Presentation

Correlated Studies of Lung Anatomy and Traumatic Lung Pathology

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Abstract: Objectives of the study: This study aims to evaluate lung morphology in lung trauma. **Material and methods:** Lung trauma was categorized according to the type of lesions of the contents and the contents of the lungs, i.e. 36 cases. The following examinations were used: radiography and lung CT. The increased frequency of traumatic lung pathology justifies the choice of the subject of this study. **Results:** Of the total of 36 traumatic injuries of the chest, 9 cases of thoracic contusion, 5 cases of hemothorax, 5 cases of pneumothorax, 14 cases of rib fractures, 2 cases of sternal fractures, 1 case of vertebral contusion and 2 cases of wounds were recorded. A significantly higher percentage: 73% were male. Thoracic trauma was more common in rural patients: 64%. Age groups 41 - 60 years and over 60 years were particularly affected. Front and profile chest radiography is the most important paraclinical examination for the correct diagnosis of the thoracic contents and contusion, indication of the correct therapeutic method, follow-up of the evolution of the disease, diagnosis of trauma to other neighboring segments of the chest. Imaging examination brings important additions to the radiographic examination of traumatic thoracic disorders. CT is extremely useful. **Conclusions:** The majority of patients were treated in the thoracic surgery department. The statistical study of the cases hospitalized in the thoracic surgery department emphasized once again that, the knowledge of the anatomy (morphology) of the thorax and its contents is a fundamental condition for the imaging interpretation. The complete examination, consisting of a correct clinical examination performed by a specialized physician, complemented with radiologic and imaging examination is mandatory and of maximum efficiency in the diagnosis and treatment of thoracic trauma.

Keywords: lung; traumatology; radiologic examination; imaging; concussion.

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