

Operative Management of Aerodigestive Injuries: Improved Survival Over Two Decades

PF Walker, SM Galvagno, A Sachdeva, DV Feliciano, TM Scalea, JV O'Connor

University of Maryland RA Cowley Shock Trauma Center, Baltimore, Maryland

- Non-iatrogenic aerodigestive injuries, 2000-2020
- 95 patients with 105 injuries
 - 68 tracheal
 - 37 esophageal
 - 10 combined
- 16% mortality in first decade, 2% mortality in second decade

	N=95
Age	30.9 (14.0)
Male	83 (87.4%)
Penetrating	78 (82.1%)
Gunshot Wound	45 (47.4%)
Stab	33 (34.7%)
Blunt	17 (17.9%)
ISS	26.1 (13.1)
AIS Chest	3.6 (1.0)
Admission Systolic Blood Pressure (mmHg)	128.7 (28.1)
Admission Shock Index	0.9 (0.3)
Admission Lactate (mmol/L)	4.6 (3.8)
ECMO	5 (5.3%)
Stent (Endobronchial or Esophageal)	4 (4.2%)

Table 1. Demographics

	Total (N=95)	Survivor (N=86)	Non-Survivor (N=9)	p-value
ISS	26 (16-34)	26 (16-34)	34 (32-45)	0.011
Blunt Mechanism	17 (18%)	12 (14%)	5 (56%)	0.008
Injured in Chest	30 (32%)	23 (27%)	7 (78%)	0.004
Vascular Injury	27 (28%)	21 (24%)	6 (67%)	0.014
AIS Brain 3+	10 (11%)	6 (7%)	4 (44%)	0.006
Injured in 2000-2009	50 (53%)	42 (49%)	8 (89%)	0.033

Table 2. Risk factors for mortality

