INTRODUCTION

The kidney is the most commonly affected organ of the genitourinary system in traumatic injuries (1-5% of all trauma cases). The availability of minimally invasive techniques has changed the paradigm of how it is approached, as well as treatment results.

Objectives: To compare the different treatment modalities applied and their results on renal trauma patients before and after 2010. Also, to analyze and compare the demographics, trauma characteristics and clinical presentation in both decades.

RESULTS

171 patients (114 before 2010)
Mean age of 42.92 years (+/- 23.09; min. 12; max. 95)
82.5% males (younger than females; 40.2 vs 53.6 years; p < 0.001)

Impact of urinary diversion on outcomes

AAST Grade

Comparing the frequency of each grade between the two groups (shown in percentage)

CONCLUSIONS

After 2010, the tendency towards a more conservative approach to renal trauma patients was increasingly more evident. Patients who had urine diversion procedures were less operated on, and did not have their hospital stay prolonged. Significantly less surgical explorations were performed, even though patients were older and had more severe traumas. Renal preservation rate was higher and length of hospital stay was shorter in the most recent group.