

Oral Presentation III

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Injuries of the Duodenum Caused by Shell Splinters

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Background: Repair of severe duodenal injuries often constitutes a technical challenge, and a variety of special technics have been described. Two patients who were in the military service injured by shell splinters admitted to our hospital. They also had multiple trauma, especially penetrating duodenal injuries.

Case 1: A soldier, aged 20, was wounded by a shell explosion which caused an injury to his abdomen and right foot. It was found that there was entrance wound in the right subcostal area but no exit wound. The patient had hypotension, mild tachypnea and rigid abdomen. An abdominal computed tomograph showed foreign body impaction, located anterior aspect of the IVC with hemoperitoneum. Finding at immediate laparotomy, gastric antrum and pylorus, second and third portion of the duodenum were perforated. Anterior aspect of the IVC was also perforated and covered with blood clot. There was 1000ml of free intraperitoneal blood. Operation with pyloric exclusion and gastrojejunostomy was done and IVC was sutured with Prolene 6-0. While performing operation, foreign body was not found in peritoneal cavity. Post-operative abdominal radiographs showed foreign body was still in abdominal cavity and has moved from stomach to cecum. Then foreign body was removed through colonoscopy in the 35th post-operative days.

Case 2: A 21-year-old male who had entrance wound of the left flank was admitted. A chest radiograph showed 2 cm sized metallic foreign body was below twelfth rib with multiple tiny things. CT showed lacerated left kidney with hemoperitoneum and a metallic material posterior to stomach. A laparotomy showed transected left kidney, fourth portion of the duodenum, proximal jejunum and gastric antrum had multiple laceration with perforation. There

was a tear in the SMV and collection of blood was about 1000ml and no pancreatic injury. Operation was left nephrectomy, resection of the 4th portion of the the duodunum and proximal jejunum with end-to-end anastomosis, primary repair of the gactric antrum, primary repair of the SMV and the foreign body was removed

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Clinical and Epidemiological Analysis of Gallstone Patients — Focused on 30-year Experience of Surgically Treated Patients

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Research Purpose: The aim of this study is to investigate the epidemiologic changing patterns of gallstone diseases in Korea during past 30 years.

Materials and Methods: A total of 7,949 gallstone patients who underwent surgery based on single center's consecutive data base during 1981-2010 were analyzed. The patients were divided into 5 periods: period I (1981-1985, n=831), period II (1986-1990, n=888), period III (1991-1995, n=1,040), period IV (1996-2000, n=1,261), period V (2001-2005, n=1,651) and period VI (2006-2010, n=2,278).

Results: Number of gallstone disease cases were gradually increased. Female predominance was not noted (male/female ratio, 1.02-1.37). The mean age of total group and all 7 subgroup has been increased during past 30 years. The relative proportion of GB stone cases was increased from 53.0% to 92.6%, while that of CBD stone cases was decreased from 68.0% to 5.0%. The patients with IHD stone remained stationary. In both rural and urban areas, tendency of increasing GB stone and decreasing CBD stone was observed. However, relative frequency of IHD stone remained unchanged in rural areas in spite of decreasing tendency in urban area. The body mass indexes of the GB stone group and IHD stone group has been increased (p=0.013, p=0.049), but CBD stone group did not show specific pattern of change