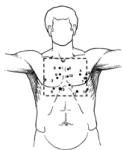
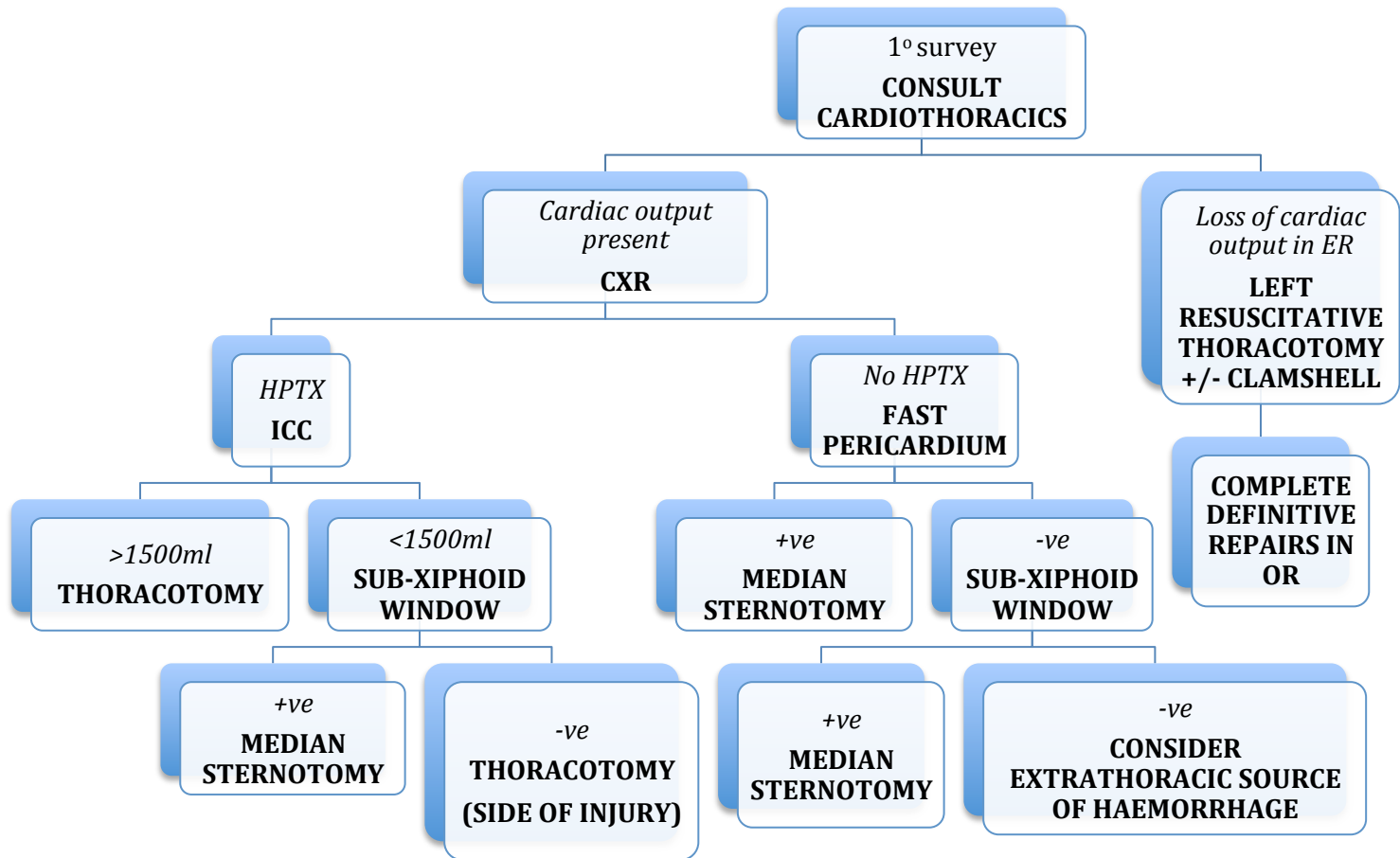
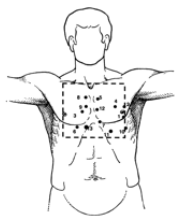
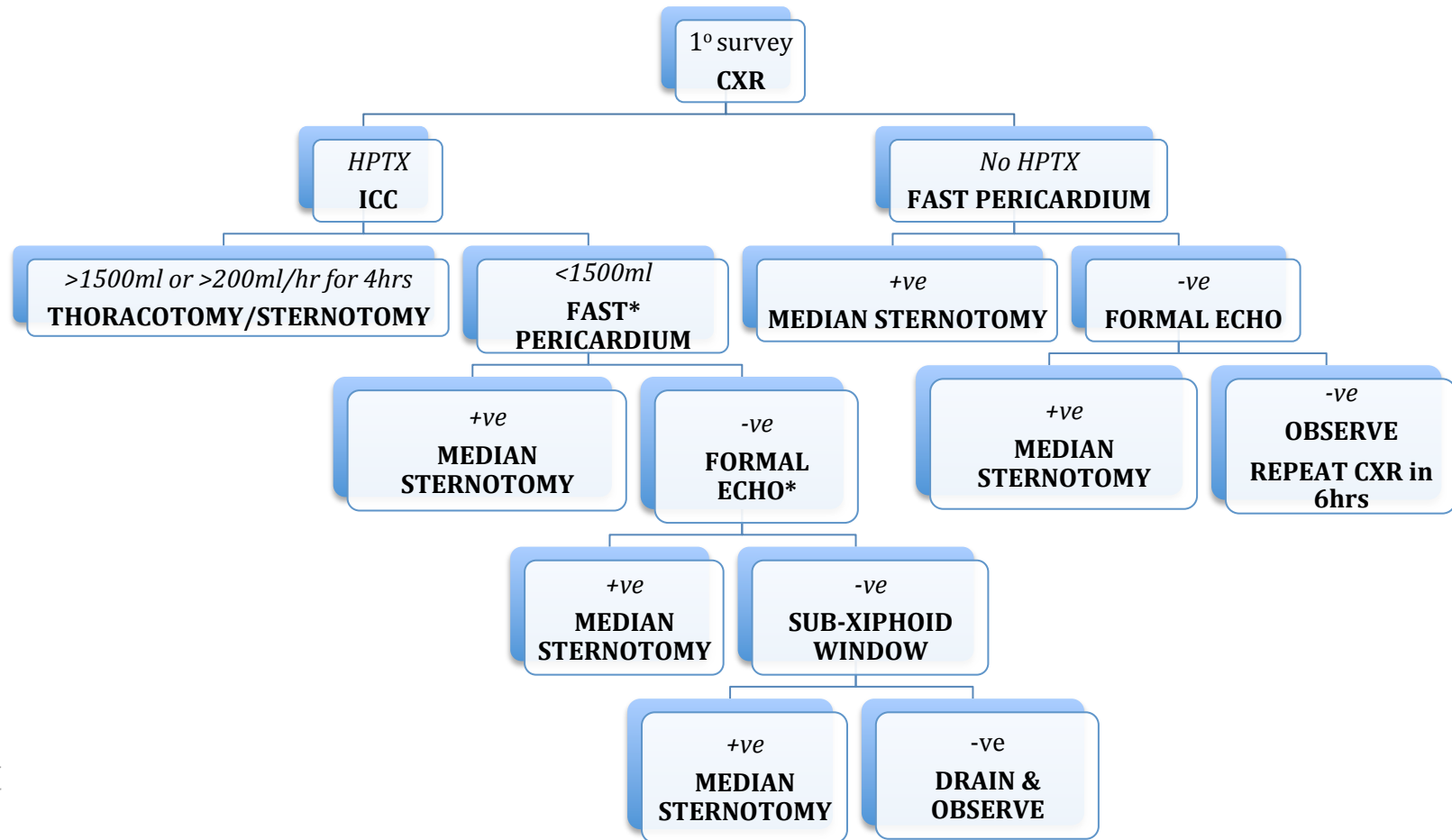


PENETRATING CHEST INJURY TO THE “BOX” – HAEMODYNAMICALLY COMPROMISED



“Box” = Clavicles to costal margin, between the nipples

PENETRATING CHEST INJURY TO THE “BOX” – HAEMODYNAMICALLY NORMAL

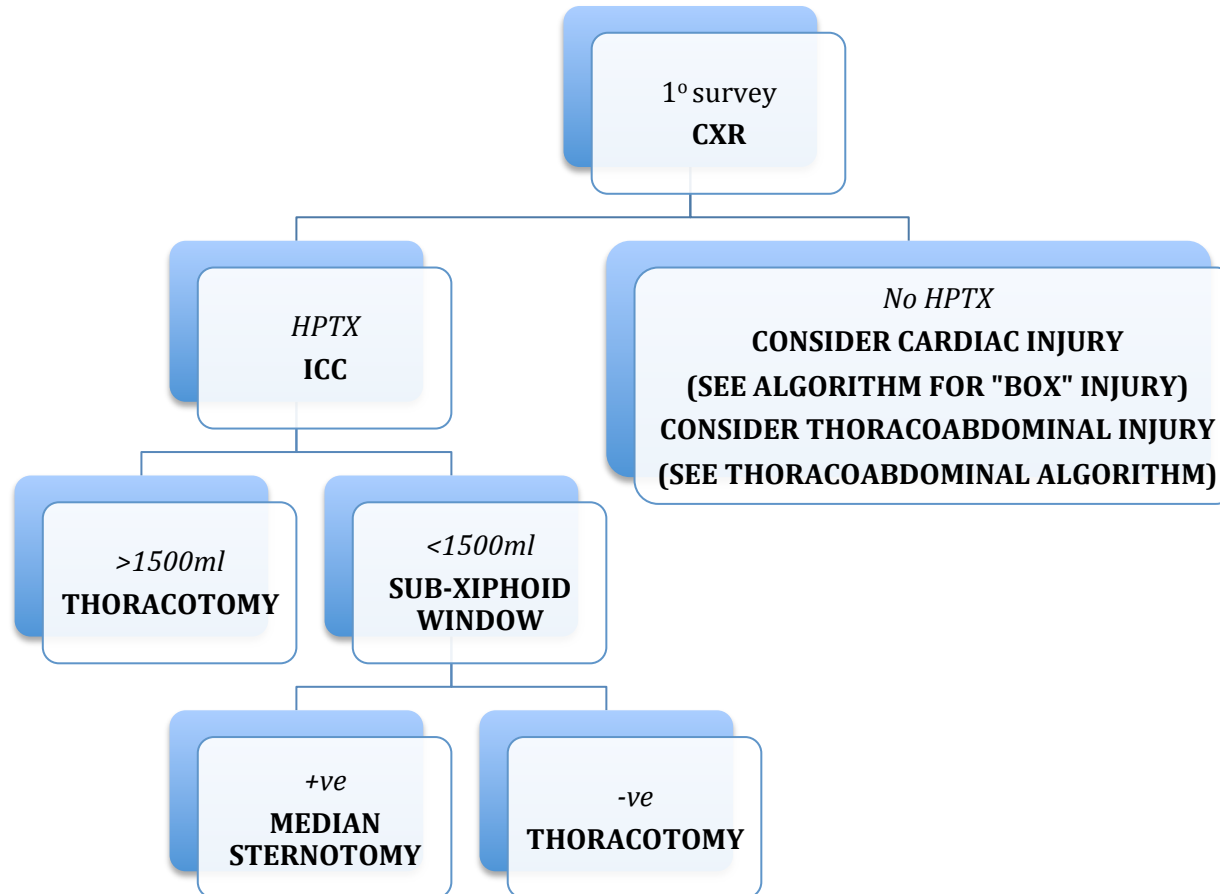


“Box” = Clavicles to costal margin, between the nipples

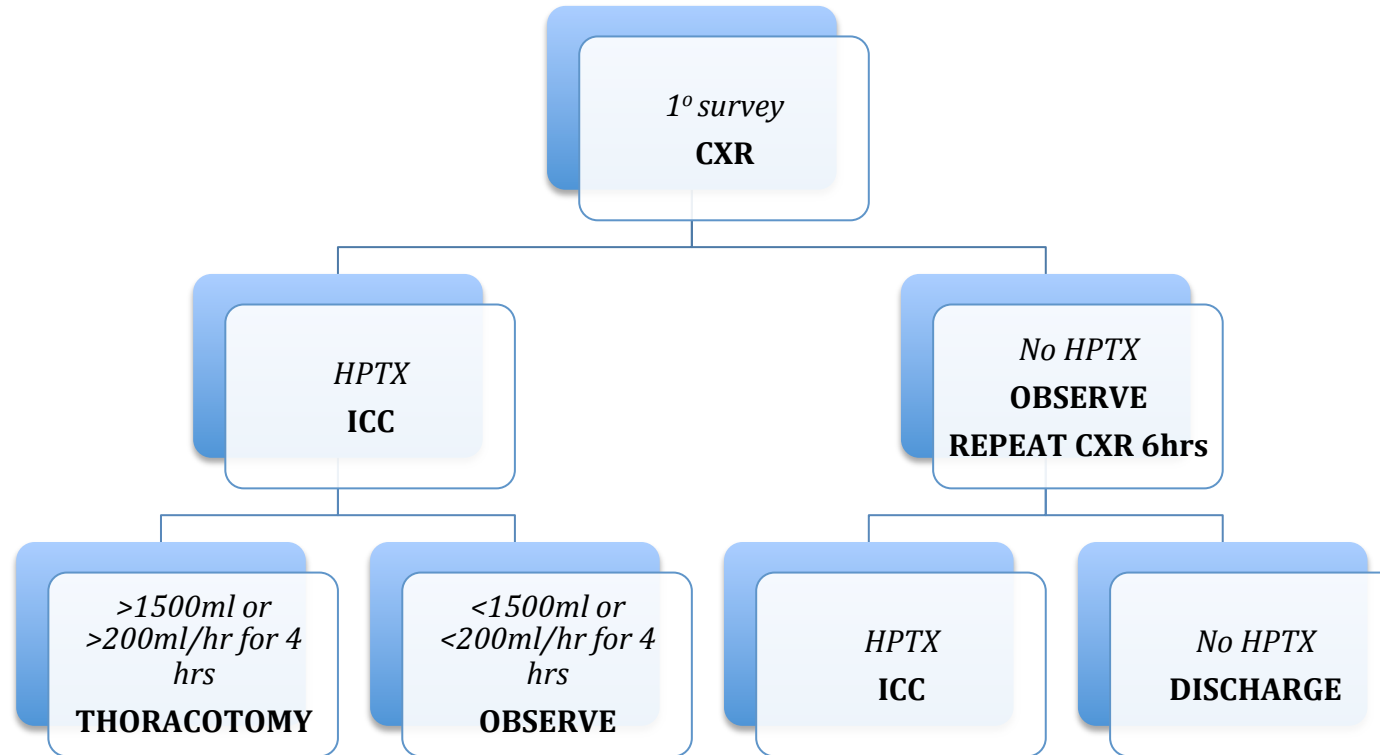
* FAST/echo may be falsely negative in the presence of haemothorax

OPERATIVE EXPLORATION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IF CLINICAL SUSPICION IS HIGH BASED ON LOCATION OF INJURY

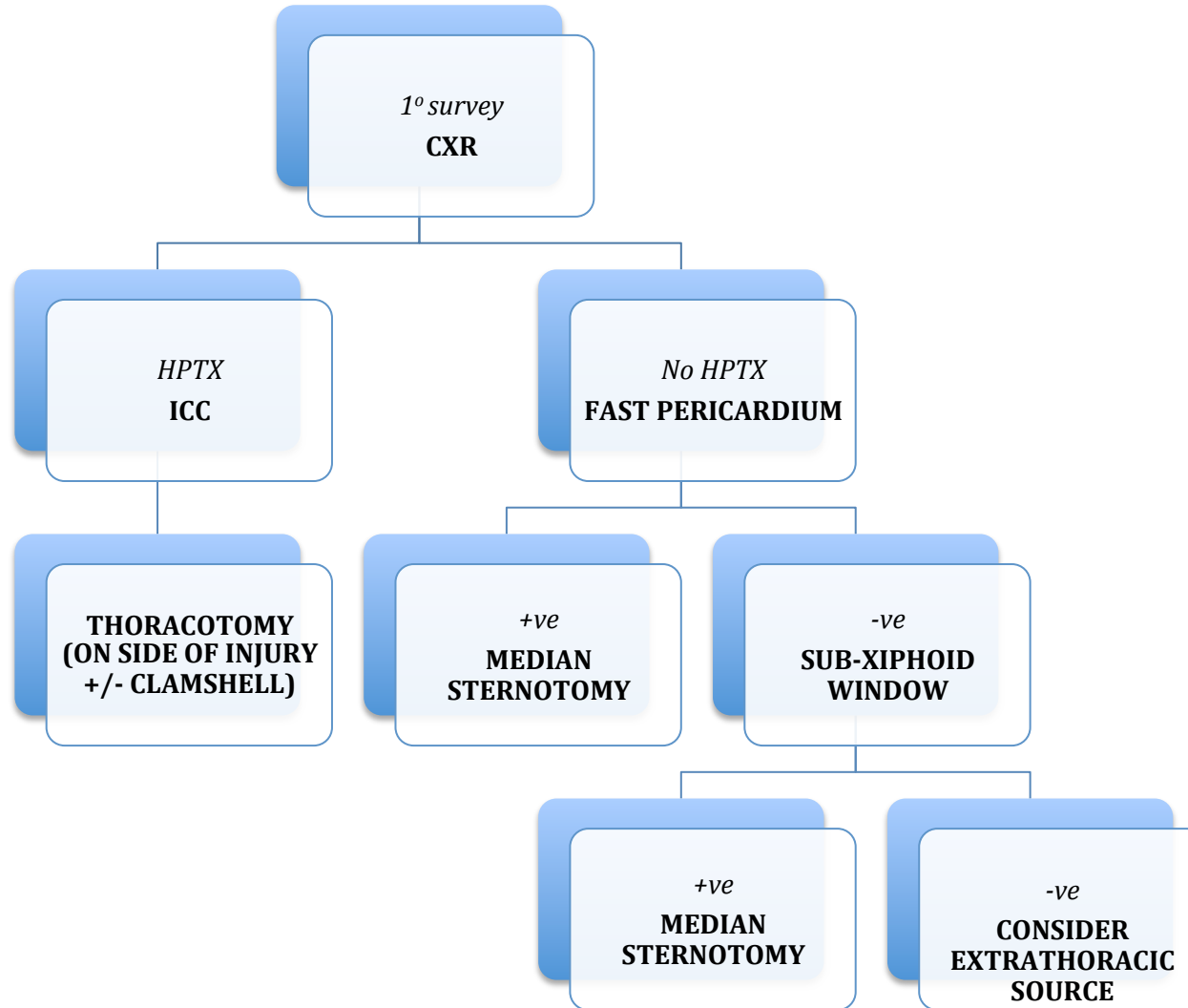
PENETRATING CHEST TRAUMA – LATERAL CHEST HAEMODYNAMICALLY COMPROMISED



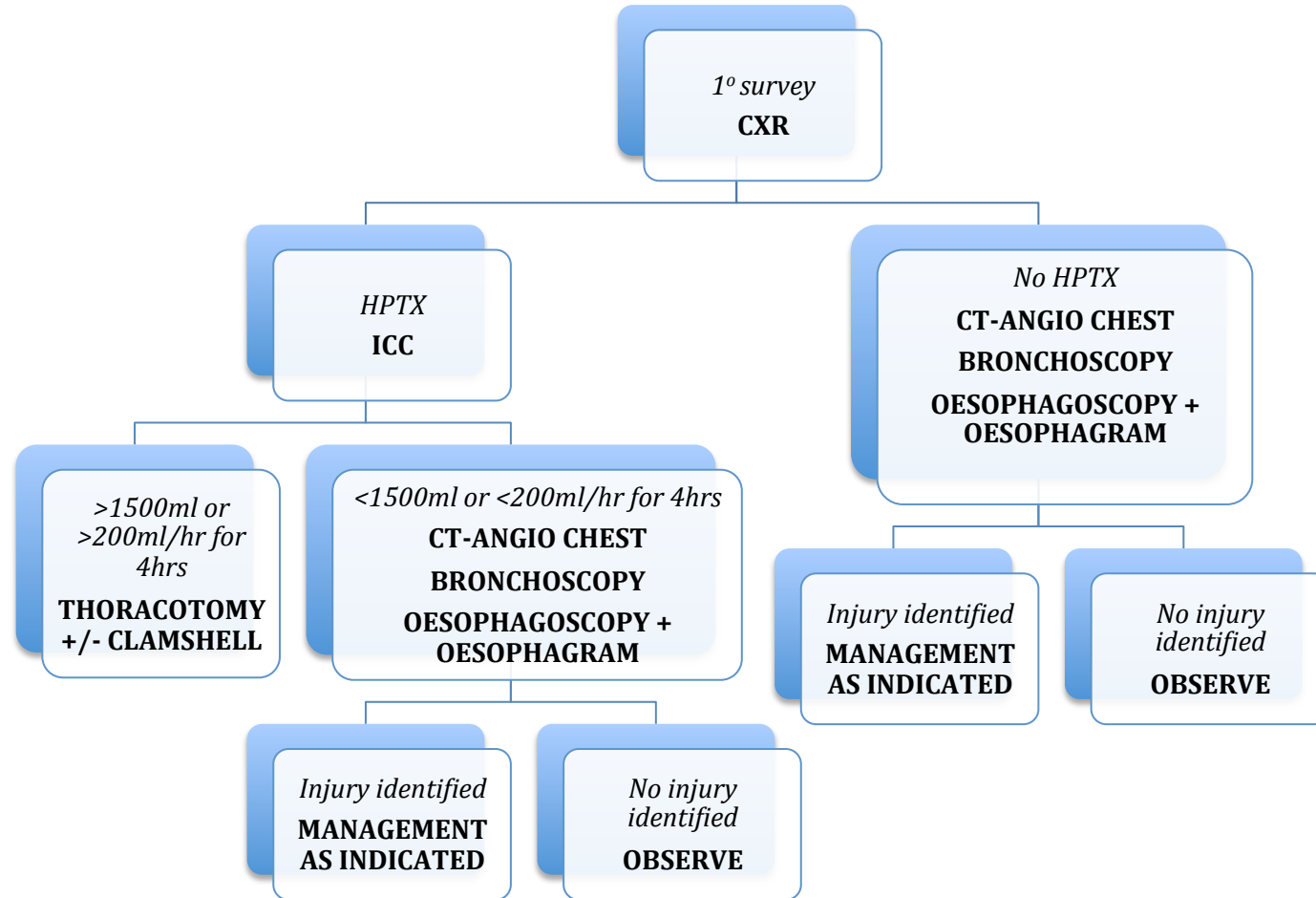
PENETRATING CHEST TRAUMA – LATERAL CHEST HAEMODYNAMICALLY NORMAL



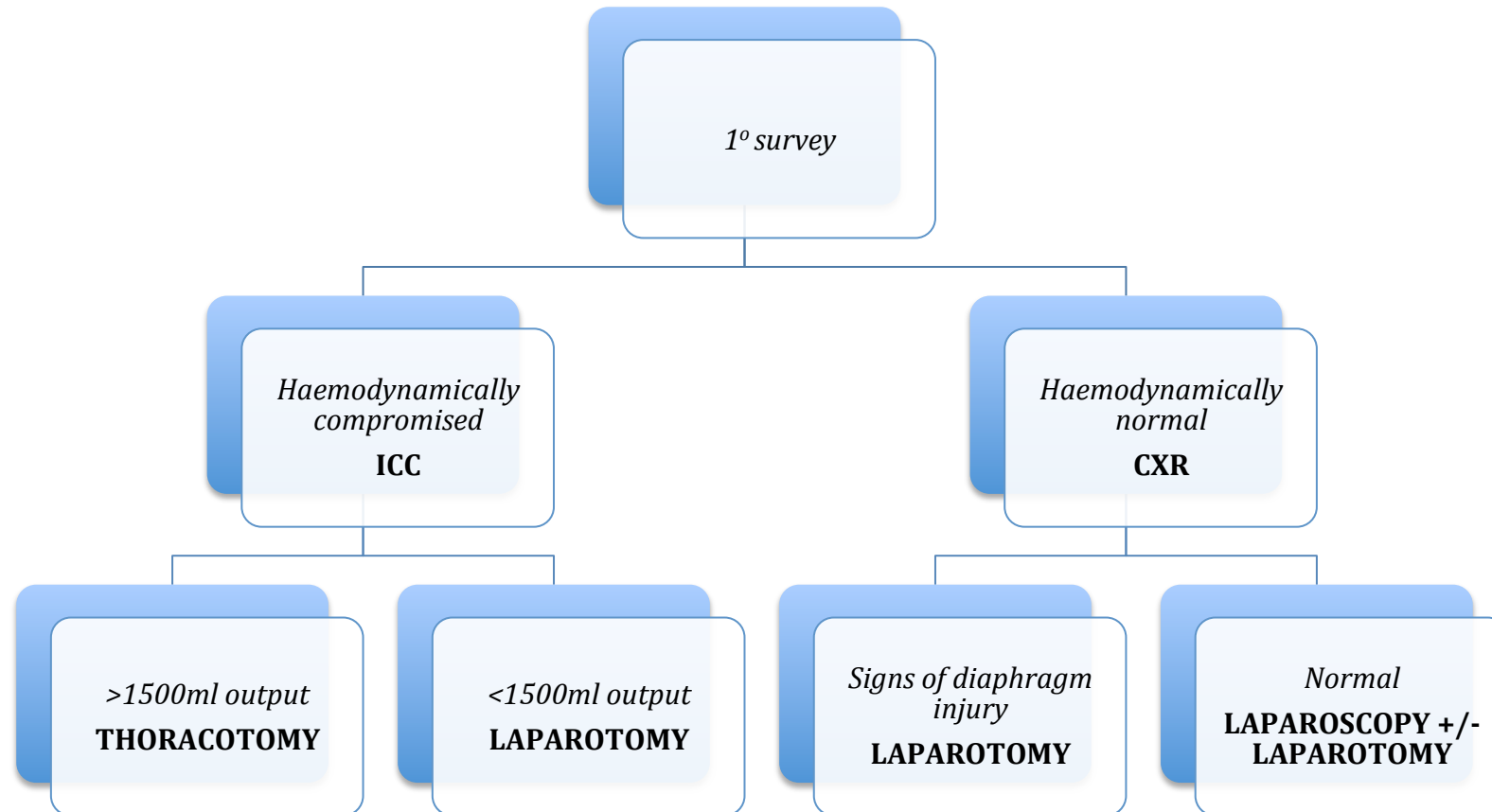
TRANSMEDIASTINAL PENETRATING WOUND – HAEMODYNAMICALLY COMPROMISED



TRANSMEDIASTINAL PENETRATING WOUND – HAEMODYNAMICALLY NORMAL



PENETRATING THORACOABDOMINAL INJURY



- Thoracoabdominal injury should be considered when entry wound is caudal to nipple level
- Radiological signs of diaphragm injury include: raised hemidiaphragm, abdominal visceral herniation, NGT deviation

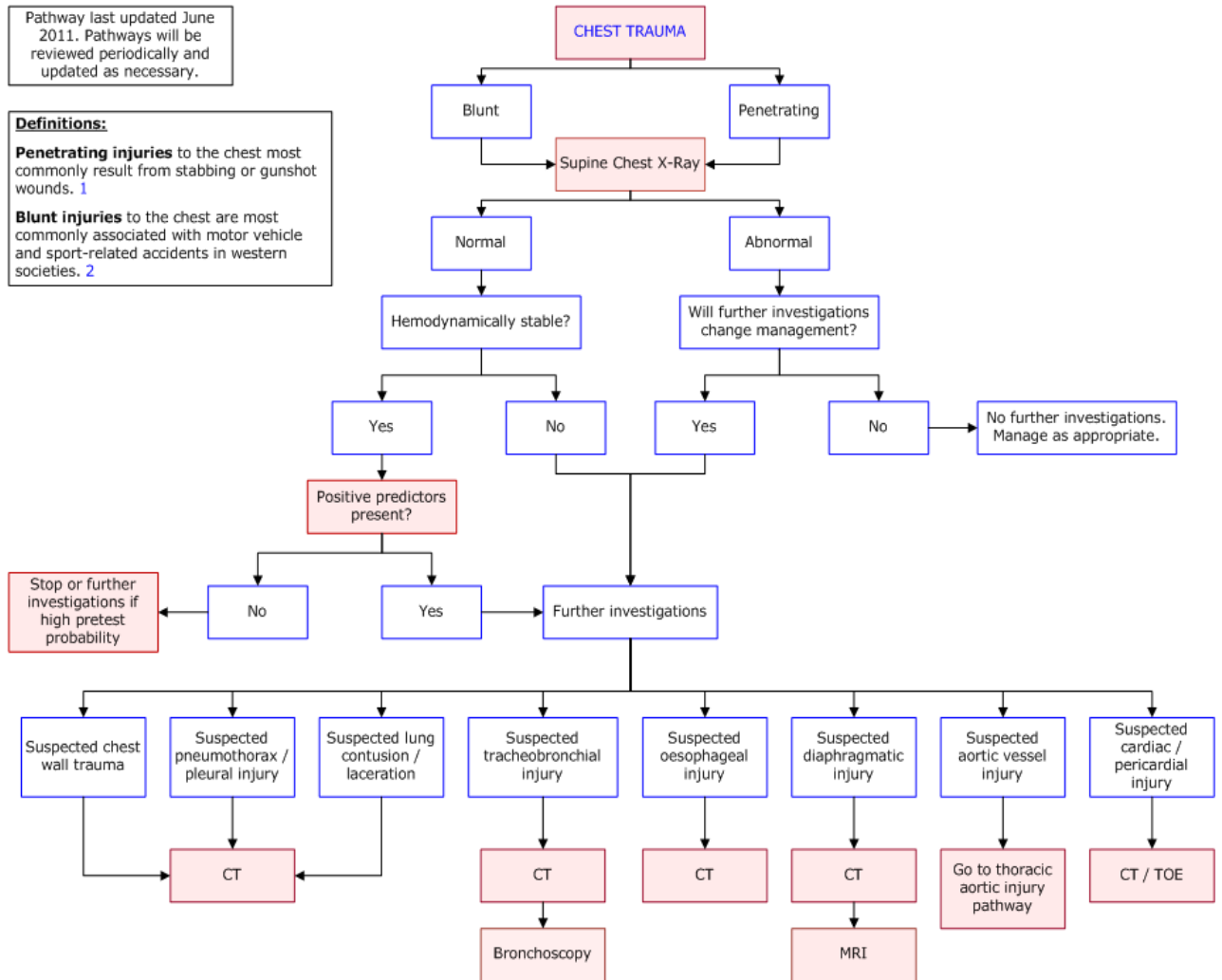
THORACIC INJURY IMAGING PATHWAY

Pathway last updated June 2011. Pathways will be reviewed periodically and updated as necessary.

Definitions:

Penetrating injuries to the chest most commonly result from stabbing or gunshot wounds. ¹

Blunt injuries to the chest are most commonly associated with motor vehicle and sport-related accidents in western societies. ²



TRAUMATIC AORTIC INJURY IMAGING PATHWAY

