

INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY

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Interventional radiology can be useful in the management of torso trauma as both an investigative and a therapeutic tool for patients with vascular injury . Angioembolisation following demonstration of ongoing bleeding in splenic and renal injury is a valuable technique. Non-operative management is generally preferred for the management of solid organ injury in physiologically non-compromised children. Non-operative management of solid abdominal organ injury has rapidly gained acceptance in the management of adults as well. A stable patient and accurate CT imaging are prerequisites for this approach. Failure of non-operative management is uncommon and typically occurs within the first 12 hours after injury . Therefore, if correctly selected, the vast majority of these patients will avoid surgery , require less blood transfusion and sustain fewer complications than operated patients. INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY

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