



Outcomes after Embolization in Pediatric Abdominal Solid Organ Injury: A Trauma Center Experience

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Abstract

Background Trauma is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide among children. Nonoperative management is the standard of care in hemodynamically stable children with blunt abdominal solid organ injury. Embolization is a potential pathway, which has shown increasing evidence for benefit in adult trauma patients. However, the data in children is limited.

Materials and Methods A retrospective analysis of hospital data of all children (<18 years of age), presenting to a tertiary-care trauma center in India, with history of blunt trauma from January 2021 to June 2023, was performed. Preprocedural imaging, angiographic and embolization details, number of blood transfusions, and length of hospital stay were assessed.

Results Two hundred and sixteen children (average age: 11.65 years) presented with a history of abdominal trauma during the study period. Eighty four children were FAST positive, out of whom, 67 patients had abdominal solid organ injury on computed tomography. Liver was the most commonly injured solid organ ($n = 45$), followed by the spleen and kidney. Ten children had solid abdominal organ arterial injuries for which eight children underwent embolization. The average length of hospital stay in embolization group ($n = 8$) was 4 days, as compared to 11 days in children undergoing operative management ($n = 2$). At 6 months follow-up, all children were asymptomatic.

Conclusion Superselective embolization is a safe and feasible procedure in appropriately selected children with abdominal injury.

Keywords

- pediatric abdominal solid organ trauma
- angiography
- nonoperative management
- angioembolization

Introduction

Trauma is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide among children, with higher burden of injury in

lower middle-income countries, when compared to developed nations.¹ Abdomen is the third most common site of trauma in children, after head and extremities, with accidental blunt trauma being the cause in approximately 80% of

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these children. Spleen is the most commonly injured solid organ followed by the liver and kidney.² The most common mode of injury is by traffic accidents, followed by falling from height, bicycle accidents, and child abuse.^{2,3} With increasing population, rapid urbanization, and rising numbers of vehicles, the burden of disease is expected to rise in the subsequent decade. Nonoperative management (NOM) is often considered the standard of care in children with blunt solid organ injury who are hemodynamically stable, with clinical success rates more than 90%.⁴ Laparotomy can be challenging in children, and in some instances, can result in release of tamponade effect, which may lead to catastrophic bleeding. Embolization is a potential management pathway, which has shown increasing evidence for proven benefit in adult patients with blunt abdominal solid organ injuries. Compared to the large body of evidence in adults, the evidence in children is still limited. With the advent of newer endovascular technology and equipment (in small caliber that is required in children), superselective embolization is being used more frequently in children to control hemorrhage with a possibility of organ preservation.

Methodology

A retrospective analysis of hospital data of all children (<18 years of age), presenting to tertiary-care trauma center in India, with a history of blunt trauma to the abdomen from January 2021 to June 2023, was performed. Preprocedural imaging, angiographic and embolization details, number of blood transfusions, and length of hospital stay were retrieved from hospital records and analyzed. Contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) scans (arterial and venous phase acquisition of abdomen) using intravenous injection of 1 to 2 mL/kg body weight of iodinated contrast (Iohexol 300 mgI/mL, Omnipaque, GE Healthcare) were graded according to the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma (AAST) organ injury score. NOM was the initial approach for all children with solid organ injury on CT. Embolization was performed in children with ongoing hemorrhage defined by a hemoglobin reduction of more than 2 g/dL over 24 hours on serial laboratory measurement or persistent tachycardia despite fluid resuscitation and evidence of arterial injury on CT.

Embolization was directed based on positive findings on the preprocedure CT angiograms to reduce the use of radiation and iodinated contrast. Under adequate conscious sedation, these children underwent angiography using a 4Fr common femoral arterial access (5Fr in children with common femoral arterial access (CFA) diameter more than 2.5 mm). Superselective cannulation of the injured vessel was performed using a microcatheter (Progreat 2.4Fr, Terumo Interventional Systems, USA or Maestro 2.4Fr, Merit Medical, USA). Vascular injury seen on CT angiograms was confirmed by demonstration of pseudoaneurysm, active contrast extravasation, major vessel truncation, or arteriovenous fistula. Pushable fibered microcoils of appropriate sizes (Nester, Cook Medical, USA) were used for embolization in all patients. For liver injury, selective embolization was performed as distally as possible,

and for splenic injury selective embolization was performed to minimize the risk of splenic infarction and abscess formation. Outcome measures studied postembolization were technical success, intra- and postprocedural complications, time to discharge, and clinical outcome at 6 months postprocedure.

Results

Two hundred and sixteen children (average age: 11.65 years) presented to our trauma center emergency room during the study period with a history of abdominal trauma (►Table 1, ►Fig. 1). Road traffic accidents were the most common mode of injury followed by accidental fall from heights and stray animal-related injury. Eighty four children were FAST positive, out of which 67 patients had abdominal solid organ injury on CT angiograms. Twenty three children had more than one solid organ involvement. The liver was the most commonly injured solid organ ($n=45$; ►Fig. 2), followed by the spleen ($n=16$; ►Fig. 3), kidney ($n=14$), adrenal gland ($n=12$), and pancreas ($n=7$). Total 18 patients had associated injuries to vascular structures (arterial and venous injuries), with a total of 13 patients showing evidence of arterial injury (demonstrated as contrast extravasation/pseudoaneurysm formation), out of which 10 patients had solid abdominal organ related arterial injuries. Two patients underwent laparotomy and operative management due to grade V splenic injury (shattered spleen with active arterial bleed into peritoneum) and grade V liver injury (parenchymal disruption with arterial injury and active bleed). Eight patients underwent embolization (liver = 7 and spleen = 1). The average length of hospital stay was 4 days in the embolization group ($n=8$), as compared to 11 days in children undergoing operative management ($n=2$). One child who underwent surgical management received multiple blood transfusions due to massive blood loss. One child who underwent embolization received a single unit of packed red blood cells. At 6 months follow-up, all children were asymptomatic.

Discussion

The management of children with trauma depends on the hemodynamic status at presentation.^{5,6} Though earlier guidelines were in favor of NOM for pediatric solid abdominal organ injury, failure of NOM with resultant conversion to laparotomy was estimated to be close to 3%,⁷ most common causes of which were hemorrhage and persistent hypovolemic shock. There is an increasing use of embolization in children with trauma, due to its lesser invasive nature as compared to surgery.

Children have higher success rates for NOM of solid abdominal organ injuries as compared to adults. Success rates of NOM of pediatric blunt spleen injuries are more than 90% and that for liver injuries are reported to be from 80 to 90%.¹ Isolated cases of spontaneous occlusion of pseudoaneurysm in a solid organ have been reported particularly in children.⁸ However, it has been observed that superselective embolization can be lifesaving in pediatric abdominal injuries with

Table 1 Details of children included in analysis

Sl no.	Age	Organ involved	AAST grade	Clinical history	CT finding	Preembolization blood transfusions	Number of coils used	Average length of hospital stay in days
1	11 y	Liver	IV	RTA	Pseudoaneurysm in right hepatic artery segmental branch	None	2	6
2	13 y	Liver	IV	RTA	Pseudoaneurysm in left hepatic artery segmental branch	Yes	1	4
3	10 y	Liver	III	Bull-related injury	Right hepatic artery-right portovenous fistula	None	1	4
4	10 y	Liver	III	RTA; delayed presentation after 1 month with jaundice	Biloma with right hepatic artery segmental branch pseudoaneurysm	None	1	5
5	7 y	Liver	III	Blunt trauma abdomen	Right hepatic artery segmental branch pseudoaneurysm	None	1	3
6	10 y	Liver	III	Blunt trauma abdomen	Pseudoaneurysm arising from anterior segmental branch of the right hepatic artery	None	2	2
7	17 y	Liver	III	RTA	Pseudoaneurysm arising from segmental branch of the left hepatic artery	None	2	3
8	16 y	Spleen	V	RTA	Splenic artery pseudoaneurysm (intraparenchymal branch)	None	3	5

Abbreviations: AAST, American Association for the Surgery of Trauma; CT, computed tomography; RTA, road traffic accident.

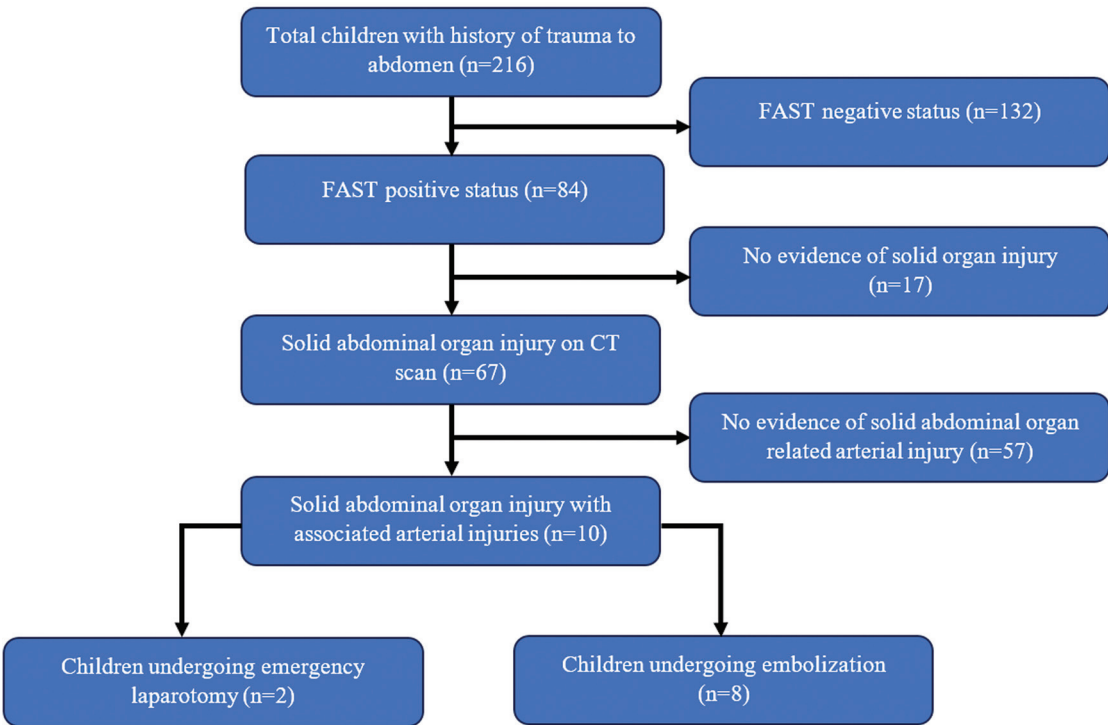


Fig. 1 Details of the study. CT, computed tomography.

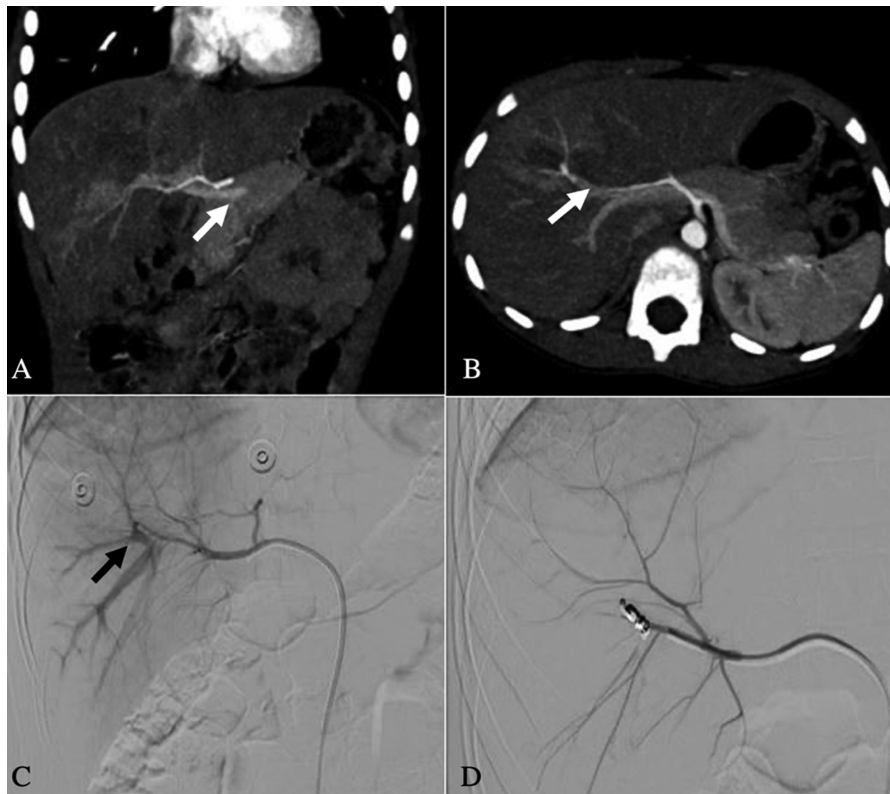


Fig. 2 Coronal and axial maximum intensity projection arterial phase images (A, B) of 10-year-old boy with bull-related injury showing early enhancement of the portal venous system in the arterial phase (white arrow), suggesting a possible hepatic arterioportal venous fistula. Selective right hepatic artery angiogram (C) depicting the early opacification of the portal vein in the arterial phase (black arrow). Post coil embolization (D) across the arterioportal fistula, there is no opacification of the portal vein.

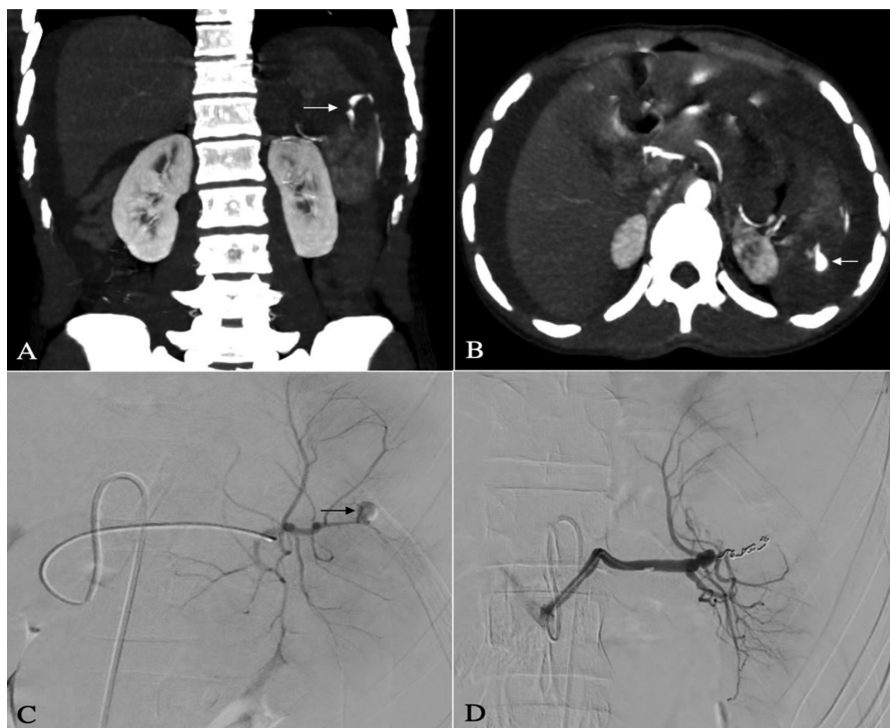


Fig. 3 Coronal and axial maximum intensity projection reformatted arterial phase images (A, B) of a 16-year-old boy with accidental road injury showing the splenic laceration with intraparenchymal pseudoaneurysm (white arrow in A) with contrast extravasation with adjacent perisplenic collection. Superselective splenic artery angiogram (C) showing the pseudoaneurysm (black arrow in C). Postembolization angiogram(D) showing exclusion of the pseudoaneurysm with normal filling of other branches.

Table 2 Prior literature

Literature	Total overall Injuries	Average age in years	Angioembolization for solid organ injury performed	Indication	Blood transfusion before angioembolization	Major complication
Sweed et al ⁹	4	3.75	4	Active extravasation	None	None
Kiankhooy et al ¹⁰	149	12.3	7	Ongoing hemorrhage; pseudoaneurysm	3	No
Gross et al ¹¹	259	13.5	21	Contrast blush on CT; hemodynamic instability	6	None
Skattum et al ¹²	72	32% < 14 youngest 6	22	Bleeding; active extravasation; pseudoaneurysm	None	1 slipped coil, 1 failure
Vo et al ¹³	97	16	21	Active extravasation, pseudoaneurysm, AV fistula	–	hepatic abscess, bile leak, and urinary incontinence
Gürünlüoğlu et al ¹⁴	83	11.7	11	Active extravasation	11	1 (Converted to laparotomy due to ongoing hemorrhage)
Ben-Ishay et al ¹⁵	448	13.5	11	Ongoing hemorrhage; pseudoaneurysm	1	Drained perisplenic abscess
Spijkerman et al ¹⁶	121	12	4	Active extravasation	None	None
Ingram et al ⁸	318	10	1	Contrast blush	15	None
Safavi et al ¹⁷	362	10.1	4	Pseudoaneurysms with ongoing hemorrhage; 1 case was asymptomatic detected 7 days after injury	–	None
Linnaus et al ¹⁸	1008	10.3	19	Contrast extravasation	–	None
Our study	216	11.6	8	Hemodynamic instability, CT signs –active contrast extravasation, pseudoaneurysm, hepatic arterio-portal fistula, elevated bilirubin (jaundice)	1	None

Abbreviations: AV, arteriovenous; CT, computed tomography.

demonstrable vascular involvement. Embolization can offer many advantages compared to surgery, such as the intra-procedural precise localization of pseudoaneurysms, assessment of collateral flow and easier approach to the injury, particularly in case of deep-seated injuries where surgical approach may be difficult. These benefits help reduce complication rates and eventually improve clinical outcomes, morbidity, and mortality rates. However, in contrast to the established literature proving the utility of embolization in adult trauma, the evidence in pediatric population is limited and still growing (– **Table 2**). Liver injuries are well suited for embolization because of the dual blood supply from the hepatic artery and the portal vein, hence resulting in very rare chances of ischemia. Embolization is also a useful adjunct for splenic preservation, because the trabecular distribution of the intraparenchymal splenic vessels allows for targeted embolization while preserving the blood flow to noninjured areas of the organ, and also the splenic reticulo-endothelial function. This becomes vital in children as they have a high exposure to infections.

Early reports described the use of embolization, demonstrating its efficacy in small series of pediatric patients.⁹ Kiankhooy et al¹⁰ conducted a 5-year review of a total of

127 children who had hemorrhage from blunt abdominal solid organ injuries (72 spleen, 51 liver and 26 renal). The success rates of NOM in this cohort were high (>90%); however, in children with failed NOM, higher rates of splenectomy were seen.¹⁹ Other studies also reported high success rates of NOM between 80 and 90%.⁴ The addition of angioembolization could increase the already high success rates of NOM in these children. High splenic preservation rates have been demonstrated with superselective angioembolization.^{11,12}

The spectrum of angiographic findings in pediatric solid organ vascular injuries has been previously described, including active extravasation (usually most common), vessel truncation, petechial hemorrhage, vasospasm, pseudoaneurysm, dissection and arterio-venous fistula formation.¹³ Our current study had one child with hepatic arterioportal fistula, seven with pseudoaneurysms and one child with active contrast extravasation. The hemorrhage control in our child cohort was high (100%), which is similar to rates described in prior studies.

The incidence of complications caused by catheterization procedures in children ranges between 0.3 and 20%. The complications which may be seen after percutaneous

embolization include access site complications like hematoma, pseudoaneurysm formation in the femoral artery, femoral artery dissection, femoral artery thrombosis during hemostasis, and complications like visceral pseudoaneurysm rupture, coil migration, intra-abdominal organ infarction, and systemic symptoms such as fever.¹² Technical success rate in our cohort was 100% and no immediate- or short-term complications were seen. Children also reportedly have a significantly higher risk of subsequent radiation-induced malignancies as compared to adults.²⁰ However, these side effects can be reduced by thorough evaluation of preprocedural imaging, directed angiograms and by using optimal imaging technical parameters such as collimation, frame rate, and magnification.²¹ Systematic reviews have shown that splenic function was preserved after splenic artery embolization in long-term follow-up and none of the embolized patients developed opportunistic infection in postprocedure follow-up.^{12,22} Hence, routine prophylactic immunization is not performed in our center after splenic artery embolization, as splenic immune volume and function are preserved even after embolization.

Our study is limited by the small number in the embolization group. This is similar to other prior studies, where the number of injuries requiring intervention as compared to the total number of injuries was lesser in children.

Conclusion

Superselective embolization is a safe and feasible procedure in appropriately selected symptomatic children with solid abdominal organ vascular injury.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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