


Severe liver trauma among pediatric patients in the Japan Trauma Registry

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ABSTRACT

Background Limited information exists regarding the clinical characteristics, management practices, and outcomes of pediatric patients with liver injury in Japan. The aim of this study is to evaluate the characteristics, management, and outcome of pediatric patients with liver injury in Japan.

Methods We conducted a multicenter, retrospective cohort study using data from the Japan Trauma Data Bank between 2004 and 2018. Pediatric patients with liver injury were classified into the following management groups: nonoperative management (NOM); NOM with angioembolization (AE); operative management (OM). The primary outcome was in-hospital survival, and the secondary outcomes were dispositions, hospital length of stay (LOS), and rate of discharge to home.

Results There were 308 pediatric patients with severe liver injury (organ injury scale grades \geq III) during the study period; 135 patients had isolated liver injury and 173 patients had non-isolated liver injury. The rates of NOM, NOM with AE, and OM among all patients were 65%, 23%, and 12%, respectively. AE was highly used both in patients with isolated liver injury (27%) and non-isolated liver injury (22%). In-hospital survival of patients with isolated liver injury and those with non-isolated liver injury were 99% and 88%, respectively. Regarding secondary outcomes among patients with isolated liver injury, 82% were admitted to the intensive care unit. LOS was 11 (8–14) days and 82% were discharged to home.

Conclusions Our retrospective observational study showed that management of pediatric patients with severe liver injury in Japan was characterized by high utilization of AE. The in-hospital survival rate in Japan was comparable with that of other developed countries.

INTRODUCTION

Trauma remains as a major cause of death in young people in Japan.¹ Abdominal injuries, which occur in 10% to 15% of all pediatric trauma cases, can be a significant source of morbidity.² Liver injury is one of the most common solid organ injuries in pediatric patients with abdominal injuries.^{3,4}

Management of pediatric patients with liver trauma was drastically changed by the introduction of non-operative management (NOM).⁵ Previous reports indicate that most pediatric patients with liver injury can be managed with NOM^{4,6} and only 3% require

Key messages

What is already known about this subject?

- Limited information exists regarding the clinical characteristics, management practices, and outcomes of pediatric patients with liver injury in Japan.
- Angioembolization has been established as adjunct to nonoperative management among adult patients with liver injury; however, there is limited evidence of utilization of angioembolization for pediatric patients with liver injury.

What are the new findings?

- This study showed that management of pediatric patients with severe liver injury in Japan was characterized by high utilization of angioembolization.

How might it impact on clinical practice in the foreseeable future?

- Angioembolization for pediatric patients with liver injury may obviate the operative management.

operative management (OM) to arrest hemorrhage.⁴ Angioembolization (AE) has been established as adjunct to NOM among adult patients with organ injury⁷; however, there is limited evidence of utilization of AE for pediatric patients with organ injury, including liver injury,⁸ and its usefulness was controversial.

The aim of this study was to clarify the characteristics, management patterns, and outcomes of pediatric patients with liver injury in Japan, particularly those who underwent AE.

METHODS

Study design

This study was a multicenter, retrospective cohort study using the Japan Trauma Data Bank (JTDB) data from 2004 to 2018. JTDB is a nationwide trauma registry established in 2003 by the Japanese Association for Surgery of Trauma and the Japanese Association for Acute Medicine to improve and ensure the quality of trauma care in Japan. During the study period, 291 hospitals including 95% of tertiary emergency medical centers in Japan participated in the JTDB. The JTDB collects

92 data elements related to patient and hospital information, such as patient demographics, physiology, abbreviated injury scale (AIS) score, injury severity score (ISS), in-hospital procedures, and in-hospital survival.

Patient selection

Pediatric patients aged <16 years and with liver injury [American Association for the Surgery of Trauma Organ Injury Scale (AAST-OIS) grades \geq III]. Assignment of liver injury grade was accomplished based on liver AIS scoring.⁹ Exclusion criteria included cardiopulmonary arrest on arrival, AIS grade=6 for any region, and missing outcome of survival.

Study endpoints

The primary outcome of this study was in-hospital survival, and the secondary outcomes were disposition, hospital length of stay (LOS), and discharged to home.

Analysis

Descriptive statistics included frequency and percentage for categorical variables and medians and interquartile range (IQR) for continuous variables. First, pediatric patients with liver injury were classified into isolated liver injury and non-isolated liver injury groups. In addition, the two groups were further subclassified into three management groups (NOM, NOM with AE, and OM). Patients who underwent both AE and OM were included in the OM group. Baseline characteristics and outcomes among pediatric patients with isolated and non-isolated liver injury were compared among the three management groups. Second, we were particularly interested in the use of AE for pediatric patients with liver injury; therefore, we compared baseline characteristics and outcomes among two groups, that is, isolated liver injury and non-isolated liver injury treated with AE. Comparisons of

continuous variables between groups were performed using the Kruskal-Wallis test. Categorical variables were expressed as counts and percentages, and comparisons of each categorical variable between groups were performed using the χ^2 test. Third, we descriptively analyzed the time to interventions. We defined the time to interventions as the time from hospital arrival to the time of initiation of interventions. For patients who had missing data for the time of hospital arrival, we substituted the time for the time of initiation of physician's treatment after hospital arrival. Statistical significance was defined as a two-sided p value <0.05 in all statistical analyses. All analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics V.25.0 and R software (V.3.5.2; R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria).

RESULTS

Patient characteristics and primary outcome between patients with isolated liver injury and those with non-isolated liver injury

A total of 361,706 patients were registered in the JTDB from 2004 to 2018. Of the 22,650 pediatric patients, 349 patients had liver injury (liver OIS grades \geq III). Among these 349 patients, 41 were excluded based on the aforementioned exclusion criteria (ie, cardiopulmonary arrest on arrival=20, AIS grade=6 for any region=1, and missing outcome of survival; total=20, isolated liver injury=9, and non-isolated liver injury=11). A total of 308 pediatric patients with liver injury were analyzed. Subsequently, the 308 pediatric patients with liver injury were subclassified as isolated liver injury (n=135) and non-isolated liver injury (n=173). Characteristics and primary outcomes of pediatric patients with isolated liver injury and non-isolated liver injury are shown in [table 1](#). The median age was 9 (6–12) years and 67% of the patients were male.

Table 1 Characteristics and in-hospital survival of pediatric patients with liver injury

Variable	Isolated liver injury (n=135)	Non-isolated liver injury (n=173)	P value
At arrival, median (IQR)			
sBP (mmHg)	116 (104–128)	118 (96–132)	0.711
HR (beats per min)	100 (81–112)	121 (105–145)	<0.001
RR (breaths per min)	23 (20–27)	26 (20–32)	<0.001
GCS value	15 (15–15)	14 (9–15)	<0.001
AIS of liver injury, n (%)			0.008
AIS=3	105 (78)	112 (65)	
AIS=4	27 (20)	44 (25)	
AIS=5	3 (2.2)	17 (10)	
Intervention for liver injury, n (%)			
Laparotomy	10 (7.4)	27 (16)	0.028
AE	35 (26)	38 (22)	0.338
ISS, median (IQR)	9 (9–14)	27 (22–35)	<0.001
In-hospital survival, n (%)	134 (99)	152 (88)	<0.001

AE, angioembolization; AIS, abbreviated injury scale; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; HR, heart rate; IQR, interquartile range; ISS, injury severity score; RR, respiratory rate; sBP, systolic blood pressure.

Table 2 Characteristics of pediatric patients with blunt isolated and non-isolated liver injury according to management groups

Group	Isolated liver injury			P value	Non-isolated liver injury			P value
	NOM (n=89)	NOM with AE (n=35)	OM (n=10)		NOM (n=110)	NOM with AE (n=35)	OM (n=24)	
Demographics								
Age (y), median (IQR)	9 (7–11)	10 (7–12)	10 (6–12)	0.476	8 (4–11)	9 (7–14)	10 (7–12)	0.075
Gender (male), n (%)	62 (70)	28 (80)	8 (80)	0.444	74 (67)	17 (49)	14 (58)	0.128
Mechanism of injury, n (%)				0.408				0.913
Traffic accident	55/89 (62)	21/34 (62)	5/10 (50)		80/105 (76)	27/35 (77)	18/24 (75)	
Fall	22/89 (25)	6/34 (18)	1/10 (10)		20/105 (19)	7/35 (20)	4/24 (17)	
Sport	5/89 (5.6)	2/34 (5.9)	1/10 (10)		0/105 (0)	0/35 (0)	0/24 (0)	
Other blunt injury	7/89 (7.9)	5/34 (15)	3/10 (30)		5/105 (4.8)	1/35 (2.9)	2/24 (8.3)	
At arrival, median (IQR)								
sBP (mmHg)	116 (108–130)	120 (107–130)	99 (82–115)	0.018	120 (100–133)	120 (104–136)	90 (62–116)	0.003
HR (beats per min)	97 (80–112)	100 (80–110)	109 (99–138)	0.163	118 (105–142)	127 (117–147)	140 (97–150)	0.161
RR (breaths per min)	24 (20–28)	22 (20–24)	25 (20–29)	0.253	25 (20–32)	30 (23–33)	26 (23–32)	0.282
GCS value	15 (15–15)	15 (15–15)	15 (14–15)	0.039	14 (11–15)	13 (10–15)	7 (3–11)	<0.001
Liver OIS grades, n (%)								
Grade III	71 (80)	27 (77)	6 (60)	0.363	82 (75)	18 (51)	8 (33)	<0.001
Grade IV	17 (19)	7 (20)	3 (30)	0.717	23 (21)	14 (40)	7 (29)	0.075
Grade V	1 (1.1)	1 (2.9)	1 (10)	0.19	5 (4.5)	3 (8.6)	9 (38)	<0.001
Blood transfusion, n (%)	7/89 (8.0)	7/35 (20)	7/10 (70)	<0.001	30/109 (28)	27/35 (77)	21/24 (88)	<0.001
In-hospital survival, n (%)	89/89 (100)	35/35 (100)	9/10 (90)	0.002	101/110 (92)	34/35 (97)	14/24 (58)	<0.001

AE, angioembolization; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; HR, heart rate; IQR, interquartile range; NOM, nonoperative management; OIS, organ injury scale; OM, operative management; RR, respiratory rate; sBP, systolic blood pressure.

Traffic accident was the most frequent cause of injury, accounting for 68% of cases. There was a significant difference in the rate of laparotomy ($p=0.028$); however, there was no significant difference in the rate of AE between the isolated liver injury group and non-isolated liver injury group ($p=0.338$). The in-hospital survival rate was 99% in the isolated liver injury group and was 88% in the non-isolated liver injury group. Among patients with isolated liver injury, one died because of intra-abdominal bleeding after laparotomy. Among patients with non-isolated liver injury, 22 were thought to have died from the following causes: traumatic brain injury (head AIS=5) in 5 and multiple blunt force in 17 patients.

Blunt isolated and non-isolated liver injury according to management groups

The characteristics and outcomes among patients with blunt isolated and non-isolated liver injury according to management methods are shown in table 2. In the isolated liver injury group, management consisted of NOM in 89 patients (66%), AE in 35 patients (26%), and OM in 10 patients (7%). OM group had significantly lower systolic blood pressure at hospital arrival ($p=0.018$). There was no statistically significant difference among liver OIS grade between management. In the non-isolated liver injury group, management consisted of NOM in 110 patients (65%), AE in 35 patients (21%), and OM in 24 patients (14%). Systolic blood pressure was lower in OM

group ($p=0.003$), and there were significant differences of rates of liver OIS grades III and V between management groups.

AE use for pediatric patients with liver injury

The characteristics and outcomes of pediatric patients with liver injury who underwent AE were classified between isolated and non-isolated liver injury (table 3). The in-hospital survival rate among all pediatric patients with liver injury who underwent AE was 99%, and only one patient who had concomitant severe traumatic brain injury died. The distribution of time to intervention is shown in figure 1. Approximately 70% of laparotomy and 72% of AE procedures were conducted within 3 hours after hospital arrival. The distribution of ages at the time of intervention is shown in figure 2. There were no age differences among AE patients. In the non-isolated liver injury group, eight patients had severe abdominal injury (OIS \geq III) in addition to severe liver injury, and all patients initially had unstable hemodynamics (online supplemental table 1). Repeated AE was performed for four patients (two patients among isolated liver injury and two patients among non-isolated liver injury).

Secondary outcomes among patients with isolated liver injury according to management groups

Secondary outcomes among patients with isolated liver injury according to the method of management are

Table 3 Characteristics of angioembolization use for pediatric patients with isolated and non-isolated liver injury

Variable	Isolated liver injury	Non-isolated liver injury	P value
	(n=35)	(n=35)	
Demographics			
Age (y), median (IQR)	10 (7–13)	9 (7–14)	0.791
Gender (male), n (%)	28 (80)	17 (49)	0.012
Cause of injury, n (%)			
Traffic accident	21/34 (61)	27 (77)	
Fall	6/34 (18)	7 (20)	
Sport	2/34 (5.9)	0 (0)	
Other blunt injury	5/34 (15)	1 (2.9)	
Prehospital, median (IQR)			
sBP (mmHg)	117 (103–126)	111 (100–128)	0.761
HR (beats per min)	104 (84–113)	125 (107–139)	<0.001
RR (breaths per min)	24 (20–25)	28 (24–36)	0.062
At arrival, median (IQR)			
sBP (mmHg)	120 (106–130)	120 (104–136)	0.851
HR (beats per min)	100 (80–110)	127 (117–147)	<0.001
RR (breaths per min)	22 (20–24)	30 (23–33)	<0.001
GCS value	15 (15–15)	13 (10–15)	<0.001
Liver injury AIS, median (IQR)	3 (3–4)	4 (3–4)	0.007
ISS, median (IQR)	9 (9–14)	29 (26–34)	<0.001
RTS, median (IQR)	7.8 (7.8–7.8)	7.6 (6.6–7.6)	<0.001
TRISS-Ps, median (IQR)	99 (99–99)	95 (91–97)	<0.001
Blood transfusion, n (%)	7 (20)	27 (77)	<0.001
Time to AE (min), median (IQR)	144 (101–262)	138 (85–155)	0.152
In-hospital survival, n (%)	35 (100)	34 (97)	0.317

Missing: cause of injury=1, prehospital sBP=13, prehospital HR=13, prehospital RR=21, at arrival HR=1, at arrival RR=1, at arrival GCS value=2, RTS=3, TRISS-Ps=3, blood transfusion=3, time to angioembolization=16.

AE, angioembolization; AIS, abbreviated injury scale; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; HR, heart rate; IQR, interquartile range; ISS, injury severity score; RR, respiratory rate; RTS, revised trauma score; sBP, systolic blood pressure; TRISS-Ps, trauma and injury severity score–probability of survival.

shown in [table 4](#). The rate of admission to the intensive care unit (ICU) was significantly lower in the NOM group, whereas there were no significant differences among LOS and discharged to home between management groups.

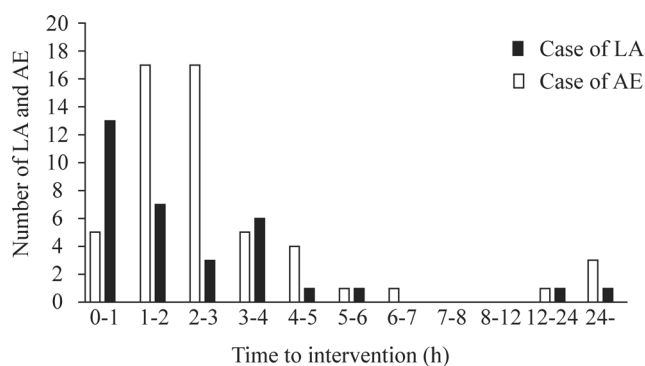


Figure 1 Distribution of time to intervention. AE, angioembolization; LA, laparotomy.

DISCUSSION

The in-hospital survival rates among the isolated liver injury and non-isolated liver injury groups were 99% and

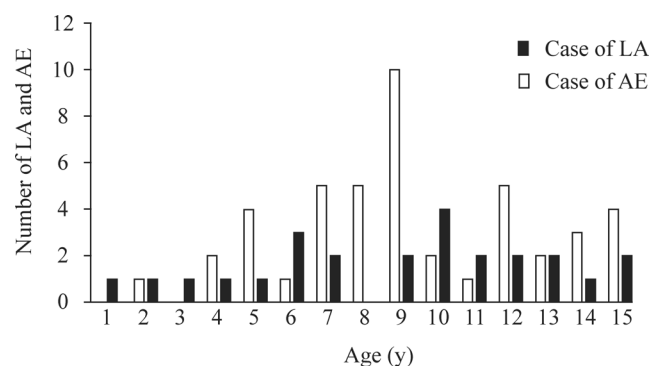


Figure 2 Distribution of ages between laparotomy and angioembolization. LA, laparotomy; AE, angioembolization.

Table 4 Secondary outcomes of pediatric patients with isolated liver injury according to management groups

Outcome	NOM (n=90)	NOM with AE (n=35)	OM (n=10)	P value
Disposition, n (%)				0.016
Intensive care unit	68 (76)	34 (97)	9 (90)	
Ward	19 (21)	1 (2.9)	0 (0)	
Other	2 (2.2)	0 (0)	1 (10)	
LOS (d), median (IQR)	10 (8–14)	13 (10–15)	16 (12–46)	0.097
Discharge place, n (%)				0.916
Home	74 (82)	30 (86)	7 (78)	
Another hospital	14 (16)	4 (11)	2 (22)	
Other places	2 (2.2)	1 (2.9)	0 (0)	

Missing: LOS=2, ward=1, discharge place=1.

AE, angioembolization; IQR, interquartile range; LOS, hospital length of stay; NOM, nonoperative management; OM, operative management.

88%, respectively, and the rates of AE utilization were 27% and 22%, respectively.

To facilitate comparison with the present study, the design and results of previous studies are summarized in online supplemental table 2. In our study, the population was limited to severe liver injury (liver OIS grades \geq III), which was thought to affect the management and outcomes. Among patients with isolated liver injury, approximately 26% underwent AE, and this rate was higher than in previous studies of cases with high-grade injury (grade III or higher, 4.8%).¹⁰ A recent systematic review of pediatric organ injury indicated that the use of AE was limited to patients with hemodynamic compromise from ongoing bleeding.^{8,11} In our study the isolated liver injury patients requiring AE whose age-adjusted shock index¹² were approximately 40% (27/68) positive, and this rate was higher than the rate (25%) of Swendiman's study.¹⁰ With respect to hemodynamic status, AE for isolated liver injury was used for appropriate hemodynamically unstable cases. Among patients with isolated liver injury who underwent AE, only 20% needed blood transfusion. We were unable to find any published studies regarding the incidence rate of blood transfusion among patients with isolated liver injury requiring AE; thus, there was no frame of reference for comparison with our results. Kiankhooy and colleagues reported that pediatric patients with solid organ injury did not require blood transfusion after AE.¹³ In the present study, the median time to AE was 144 (101–262) minutes, which was shorter than in previous reports^{10,13} [216 (120–420) minutes]; therefore, a shorter time to AE may contribute to lower blood transfusion rates.

AE was often used among patients with non-isolated liver injury in the present study. Notably, liver trauma patients who had additional severe abdominal injury and underwent AE (online supplemental table 1) were initially hemodynamically unstable, and all patients required blood transfusion. Half of the patients had both liver injury and splenic injury. It has been reported that combined liver and splenic injury is a risk factor for NOM

failure⁴ and that NOM failure for bleeding occurs within 162 (102–240) minutes from injury.^{4,14} In our study, AE was deployed within 180 minutes as well as laparotomy (figure 1). Especially in patients with combined liver and additional abdominal injury, the median time to AE was 84 (67–128) minutes, and this shorter time could obviate the need for laparotomy.

The decision to use AE and laparotomy depends on various factors, including hospital-related factors, such as the utilization of angiography. A previous report showed that adult trauma centers conducted angiography for isolated splenic trauma at nine times the frequency of pediatric trauma centers.¹⁰ In Japan, there are few pediatric trauma centers, and pediatric trauma patients are generally managed at adult trauma centers, which could account for the country's high frequency of AE use. Guidelines of interventional radiology for liver injury in Japan suggest the practice of interventional radiology for pediatric patients with liver injury could be selected based on CT findings (the existence of arterial extravasation) and should be selected more carefully than adult patients.¹⁵ On the other hand, all the 70 patients underwent AE in this study and there was no report that demonstrated such a large pediatric case underwent AE, and this was one of the strengths of this study.

The in-hospital survival rate among patient with isolated liver injury was 99% and was similar to previous reports.^{4,6,10} Regardless of the grades of liver injury, pediatric patients with isolated liver injury could be expected to survive. The in-hospital survival rate among patients with non-isolated liver injury was 12%, which was higher than the 7.5% rate reported by Dervan *et al* (online supplemental table 2). The higher rate was likely attributable to disease severity (OIS \geq III) in the patients selected, and the causes of death were thought to be multisystem trauma including traumatic brain injury.⁴ Regarding secondary outcomes among patients with isolated liver injury, almost all the cases that underwent NOM with AE and approximately 76% of the NOM cases were admitted to the ICU. Stylianos showed that approximately 76%

of patients with isolated spleen or liver injury with a CT grade greater than 3 were admitted to the ICU, and this rate was similar to that in our study.¹¹ Recent guidelines suggest ICU admission for patients with a CT grade greater than 4.^{8,11} In addition, LOS in our study was longer than that of recent systematic review recommendations.⁸ This result may be attributed to characteristics of the health-care system in Japan.¹⁶ The self-pay burden of patients is low in Japan because Japan has a universal healthcare system and the High-Cost Medical Expense Financial Plan extends to almost all citizens. Therefore, the LOS was longer compared with that of other countries.

There were several limitations of this study. First, because this was an observational study, we could not obtain precise indication for AE, such as arterial extravasation on enhanced CT or information on embolized arteries. Second, we could not gain information of who was initially managing pediatric patients with liver injury.¹⁰ Therefore, additional prospective study is needed to verify the usefulness of AE for pediatric patients with liver injury.

In conclusion, this study showed that in-hospital survival among pediatric patients with liver injury in Japan was comparable with that of other developed countries, while the management approach was characterized by high rates of AE utilization (27% and 22% among patients with isolated liver injury and non-isolated liver injury, respectively). A shorter time to AE may have reduced NOM failure among patients with non-isolated liver injury.

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Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent for publication Not required.

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Data availability statement Data are available on reasonable request.

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