

中文題目：一位因胸外傷後延遲出血的罕見病例

英文題目：An uncommon case of delayed hemothorax after thoracic trauma

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Introduction: Delayed hemothorax (DHX) occurs between 22 hours and 16 days, and it was diagnosed within 4 days in 86% of patients. However, this case is unique because, a trauma patient who presented with massive hemothorax 21 days postinjury is herein reported.

Case Report: This 73 y/o man with medical history of coronary artery disease; diabetes and left chest trauma with left rib fracture 3 weeks ago. Last time was admitted to our chest ward due to pneumonia and UTI. He was sent to our emergency room again due to general malaise. Labory data showed 106-09-26 · Glucose : 519 mg/dL. No anemia, hypotension or shock signs. No found of dehydration. He was admitted due to acute hyperglycemia. His hemoglobin was down to 4.0 g/dL, chest radiography showed a left hemothorax. He underwent left chest drainage and about 340 mL of bloody discharge was drained. After releasing the hemothorax, and correction possible coagulopathy. We confirmed that there was no active bleeding in the observation region. The patient improved rapidly following the procedure and was transfer to ordinary ward three days later.

Discussion: About 75% of patients with minor thoracic injury are discharged after an emergency department visit. However, complications such as DHX can occur. Vigilance for the recognizable prodrome in the high-risk population should allow early remediation of this complication.