



From Urgency to Surgery: When the referral acts effectively in the resolution of a clinical case of Compartment Syndrome

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ABSTRACT

Acute compartment syndrome is a process that generates decreased tissue perfusion, hypoxia and potential necrosis due to increased pressure in an osteofascial compartment.

Keywords: Osteofascial, Acute kidney injury.

1 INTRODUCTION

Acute compartment syndrome is a process that generates decreased tissue perfusion, hypoxia and potential necrosis due to increased pressure in an osteofascial compartment. In this context, although it usually affects a limb, the patient's life may be at risk, since myoglobin may be released, causing acute kidney injury.

2 OBJECTIVE

To analyze the effectiveness of care in a tertiary service, based on a clinical case report on compartment syndrome treated in an emergency room.



3 METHODOLOGY

A review of the medical records was performed, as well as the clinical follow-up of the patient. Searches were also carried out in the Medline and LILACS databases, using the Boolean operators "AND" and "NOT" for the scientific basis of the discussion of the case.

4 CASE REPORT DISCUSSIONS

A 50-year-old male patient was admitted to the emergency department of a referral hospital in the state of Alagoas due to pain in the left upper limb for 3 days due to a fall from his own height, associated with dizziness, hypotension, fever, nausea and vomiting. After the evaluation of orthopedics and vascular surgery, acute compartment syndrome was identified in the referred limb, and the patient underwent fasciotomy, the procedure was uneventful and the postoperative follow-up of the patient showed excellent evolution. From this perspective, after the analysis of scientific data, it is noted that acute compartment syndrome in the upper limb is not frequent and there is still a lack of reports in the literature on specific numbers in relation to diagnosis in the emergency room, which generates a problem, because its treatment must be immediate through fasciotomy, as stated in the Brazilian guideline of Urgency and Emergency. Another important point is the absence of specialists in the emergency services, which means that generalists need to be able to diagnose diagnoses such as the one mentioned above.

5 CONCLUSION

It is evident, then, the importance of correct and rapid diagnoses from the "door" care provided by general practitioners in emergency units, so that patients are referred for surgeries, if necessary, in a timely manner and with this the flow of resolution of cases treated in the emergency is greater and more effective not only in pathologies such as compartment syndrome, but also in all those that require an immediate resolution



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