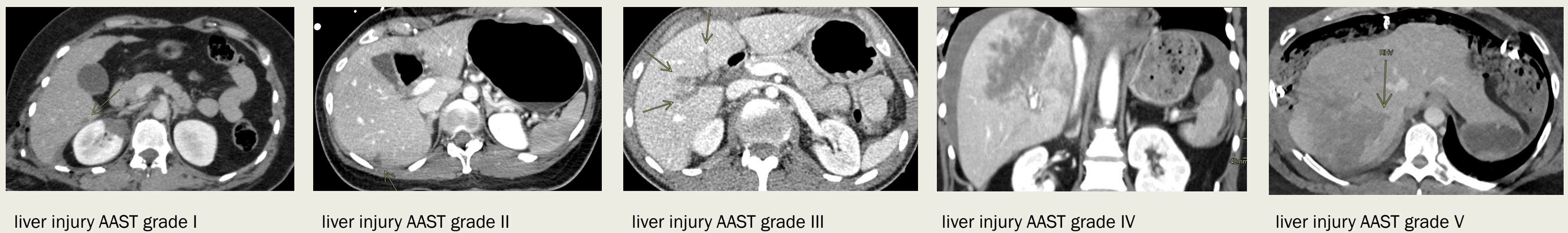


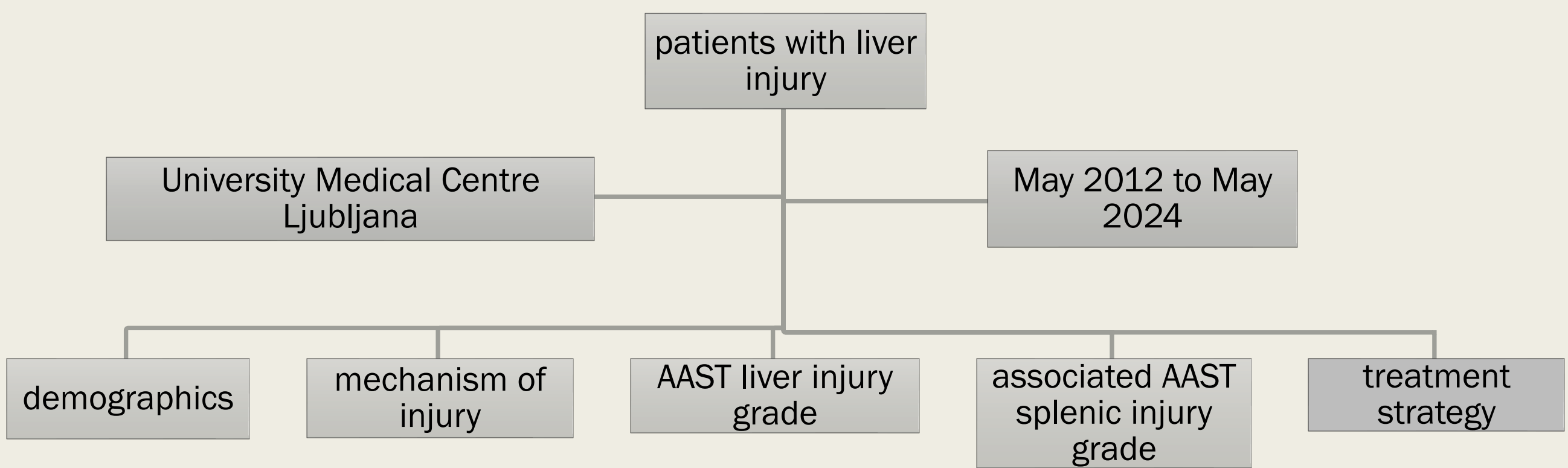
Liver Injuries in a Tertiary Centre: A Retrospective Analysis of Injury Patterns, Treatment and CT Assessment Variability

Sara Piletič, Nina Sojar Košorok, Mihajlo Đokić, Jerica Novak, Rok Dežman

- **Purpose:** Liver injuries are an important component of abdominal trauma, and CT-based injury grading may influence subsequent patient management. This study aimed to describe the spectrum of liver injuries' mechanisms, AAST grades, associated splenic injuries and treatment strategies.



- **Methods:** A retrospective observational analysis included patients with liver injury treated at University Medical Centre Ljubljana between May 2012 and May 2024. Data included demographics, mechanism of injury, AAST liver injury grade, associated AAST splenic injury grade, and treatment strategy.



- **Conclusion:** Blunt liver trauma predominated, and most patients were managed conservatively. Interobserver variability analysis will further clarify the impact of reader experience on CT-based liver injury grading.

- **Results:** A total of 229 patients were included; 171 men and 57 women, with a median age of 41 years. The most common mechanisms were traffic- or cycling-related injuries (118/229; 52%), followed by falls (55/229; 24%). AAST liver grade was available in 195 patients. Grade III injuries were most frequent (84/195; 43%), followed by grade II (52/195; 27%), grade IV (32/195; 16%), grade V (11/195; 6%), and grade I injuries (9/195; 5%). Associated splenic injury was recorded in 50 patients. Conservative treatment was used in 177 patients, surgery in 39, embolisation in 11, and drainage in 2.

