

Evaluation of emergent and elective splenectomy cases: analysis of 129 cases

Enver Ilhan¹, Mehmet Akif Ustüner¹, Ahmet Aykas¹,
Mehmet Yildirim¹, Huseyin Toptay².

1 Izmir Bozyaka Training and Research Hospital, Department of General Surgery, Izmir/Turkey.

2 Afsin State Hospital, Department of General Surgery, Kahramanmaraş/Turkey.

Correspondence:

✉ drenverilhan@yahoo.com

Abstract

Background: Emergent and elective splenectomies have an important place in practice. In this study, we aimed to emphasize the importance of splenectomy in modern surgery and investigate our cases retrospectively.

Methods and Findings: Patients who were treated by splenectomy in our clinic between October 2008- May 2012 were grouped into four different groups: cases who have additional injuries in addition to splenic injury (group 1), cases who have no additional injuries other than splenic injuries (group 2), iatrogenic splenic injuries (group 3), elective splenectomies (group 4). These four groups were evaluated for demographic features, etiology, surgical procedure, duration of operation, morbidity and mortality parameters.

Among 129 patients 58 were females (44.9%) and 71 were males (55.1%). Mean age was 49.5 (13-82). There were 23 patients in group I (17.9%), 18 patients in group II (13.9%), 10 patients in group III (7.7%), 78 patients in group IV (60.5%). In total, 123 patients were treated by conventional splenectomy and 6 patients were treated by laparoscopic splenectomy.

Morbidity rate was 10.8% and all have got well by medical treatment. None of them needed to be reoperated. One of the patients died of coagulopathy and 2 patients died of multi organ dysfunction syndrome caused by multitrauma. Mortality rate was 2.3%.

Conclusions: Timing of surgery and assessing the need for surgery has enormous impact on the outcome of emergent and elective splenectomy cases. Conservative approach should be the first option in the properly equipped health care centers after evaluating general health status of the patient, the degree of splenic injury and presence of multiorgan injury. When splenectomy is necessary, spleen conserving strategies should be preferred. Meticulous care should be exercised to prevent iatrogenic splenic injuries. Multidisciplinary approach is the key element to reduce the mortality and morbidity rates in elective cases.

Key words: splenic injury, splenectomy, splenoraphy, laparoscopic splenectomy, conservative approach, idiopathic thrombotic purpura.



This article is available from:
www.jusurgery.com

Introduction

Splenectomy may be performed in emergent situations or electively. Emergent splenectomies are usually performed due to traumatic splenic injuries, while elective splenectomies are most of the time performed for hematologic diseases.

Method

Data obtained from patient files and electronic records between October 2008 and May 2012 was evaluated retrospectively. Patients who were treated by emergent or elective splenectomy in our clinic between October 2008 and May 2012 were included in the study. There were four groups; group I consisted of emergency cases who had additional injuries, group II consisted of emergency cases who did not have concomitant injuries, group III consisted of patients who endured iatrogenic splenic injuries and lastly, group IV consisted of elective splenectomy cases. Following parameters were investigated: Demographic features, etiology, surgical modality, spleen size, duration of operation, morbidity, mortality and duration of hospital stay.

Emergent cases were operated on after physical examination, diagnostic peritoneal lavage, ultrasonography, computed tomography; however, not all patients were evaluated through all these methods. All patients were vaccinated against encapsulated bacteria. They were given cephalosporine prophylaxis. Patients were anticoagulated according to their risk groups. 123 (95.3 %) patients were treated by conventional splenectomy and 6 patients were treated by laparoscopic splenectomy. For conventional splenectomy midline incision superior to umbilicus was preferred and for the laparoscopic splenectomy anterior approach in the right lateral decubitus position was preferred. Patients that has no disabling injury that precludes mobilization were mobilized early after the operation.

Table 1. Age and sex distribution of groups.

Group	Mean of age	Female n (%)	Male n (%)	Total n (%)
I	38.9	6 (26.1)	17 (73.9)	23 (17.9)
II	29.6	2 (11.1)	16 (88.9)	18 (13.9)
III	57.9	3 (30)	7 (70)	10 (7.7)
IV	50.2	47 (60.2)	31 (39.8)	78 (60.5)
Total	49.5	59 (45.4)	71 (54.6)	129 (100)

Table 2. Causes of splenic injury in Group I and II.

Etiology	Group I n (%)	Group II n (%)	Total n (%)
Blunt trauma	19 (82.6)	17 (94.4)	36 (87.8)
Traffic accident	18 (78.4)	14 (77.8)	32 (78.1)
Falling down	1 (4.3)	3 (16.8)	2 (4.8)
Penetrating injury	4 (17.4)	1 (5.5)	5 (12.2)
Gunshot	1 (4.3)	-----	1 (2.4)
Stab injury	3 (13)	1 (11.1)	4 (9.7)
Total	23 (100)	18 (100)	41 (100)

Table 3. Causes of splenectomy in Group IV.

Causes of splenectomy	n (%)
Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)	34(43.6)
Autoimmune hemolytic anemia, myelofibrosis, polisitemia vera, non Hodgkin lymphoma, hereditary spherocytosis, hair cell leukemia	17(21.8)
Hypersplenizm	2(2.6)
Splenic artery aneurysm	1(1.3)
Splenic mass	3(3.8)
Hemangioma	2(2.6)
Combined resection with stomach, pancreas and colon	9(11.5)
Splenic cyst	8(10.2)
Dalak abscess	2(2.6)
Total	78(100)

Results

23 patients were in group I (17,9%), 18 patients were in group II (13,9%), 10 patients were in group III (7.7%), 78 patients were in group IV(60.4%). There was a total of 129 patients. The mean age and sex distribution of patients in each group can be seen in **table 1**. Mean age of the whole group was 49.5 (between 13 and 82). Mean age of patients who underwent splenectomy due to trauma was found to be 34.6 (between 13 and 75).

Reasons for splenectomy in the groups are shown in **table 2, 3 and 4**. In the emergent cases the leading cause for splenectomies was traffic accidents ,while in the elective cases it was hemotologic disorders ITP specifically, (Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura) with a rate of 43.1%.

Concomitant injuries in the Group I was shown in the **table 5** and splenic injury grades of group I and II were shown in the **graphic I**.

Table 4. Causes of iatrogenic injuries in Group III.

Causes of injuries	n (%)
Gastric surgery	5 (50.0)
Colo-rectal surgery	3 (30.0)
Pancreas surgery	1 (10.0)
Hiatal hernia surgery	1 (10.0)
Total	10 (100)

Table 6. Morbidity in all groups.

Morbidity	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Total n (%)
Gastric perforation, gastrointestinal bleeding	1	-	-	-	1
Íleus	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	1
Sepsis	-	1	-	1	2
Evisceration	-	1	-	2	3
Fistula	-	-	1	1	2
Respiratory failure	-	-	1	-	1
Congestive heart failure	-	-	-	1	1
Íntraabdominal absces	-	-	-	1	1
Total					13(10.1)

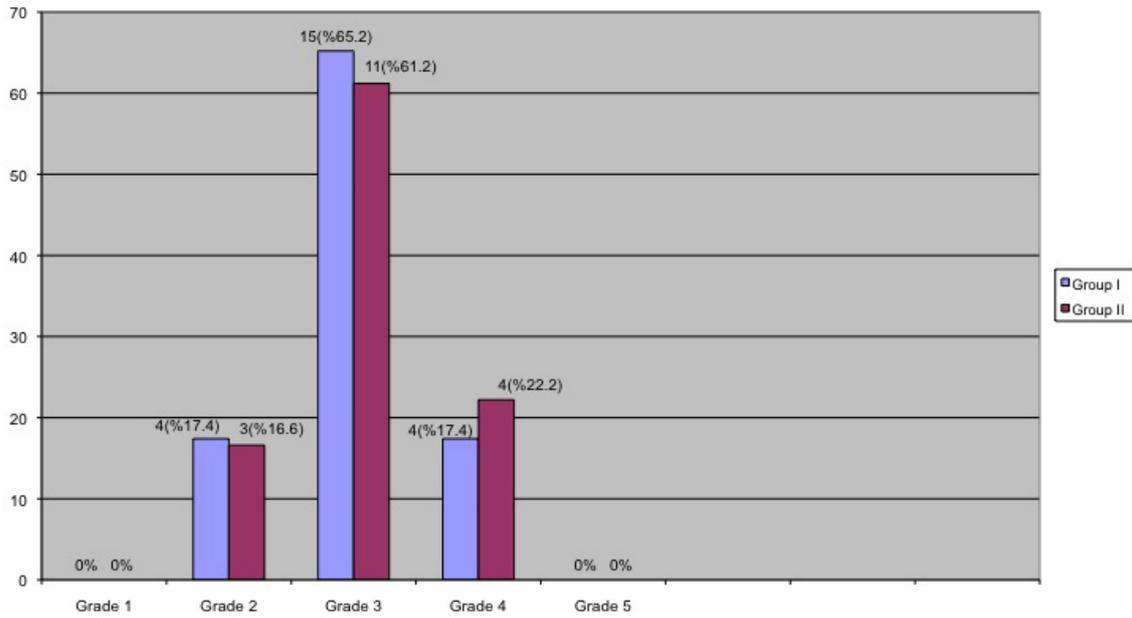
Table 5. Additional injuries in Group I.

Additional injuries	n
Liver	4
Femur, pelvis,vertebrae, tibia, humerus	8
Clavicle, cot fracture	10
Pneumothoraks	4
Kidney, bladder	6
Stomach, jejunum, colon	6
Diaphragm	1

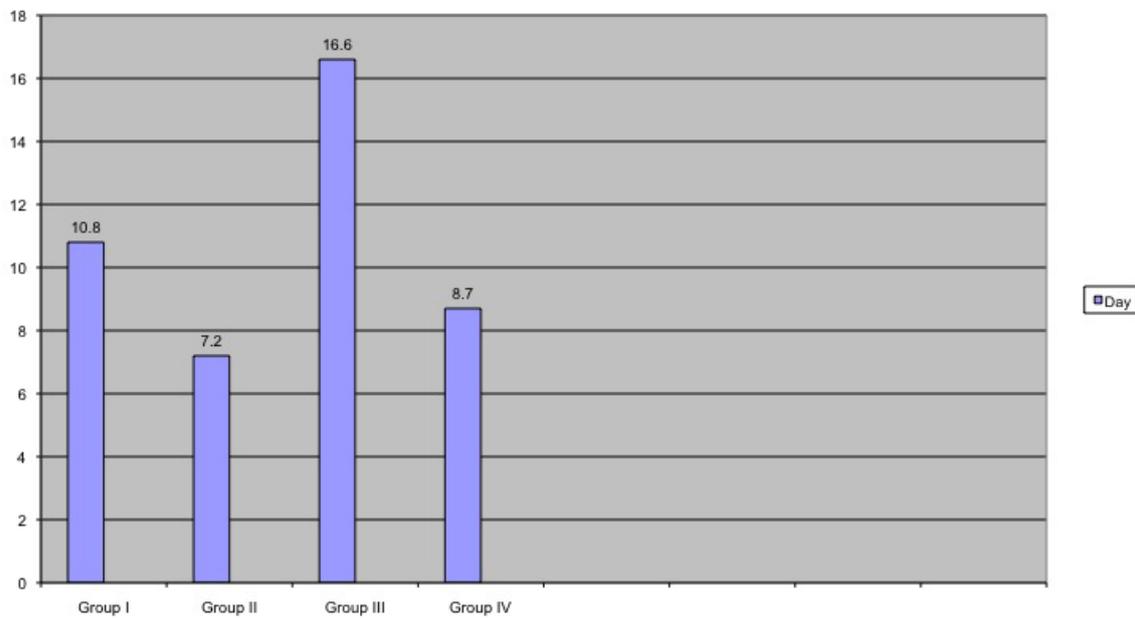
Mean hospital stay for group I, II, III and IV were 10.8 , 7.2, 16.6 and 8.7 days respectively (**Graphic 2**). Mean length of operation for group II and group IV were 99.7 (60 -180) minutes and 169.9 (6-240) minutes respectively.

Mean spleen size was found to be 12.9X 8.3X 4.2 cm in group I , 11X7.2X 4 cm in group II , 12.8X8.2X 5.1 cm in group III, 13.7X9.2X5.1 cm in group IV. There were 14 patients in the group IV who have had massive splenomegaly with long axis being more than 20 centimeters. Morbidity was seen in 14 patients. in group I one stomach perforation and gastrointestinal bleeding, one ileus, one pneumonia were detected. In group II one sepsis, one evisceration, in group III one fistule ,one respiratory failure; in group IV one congestive heart failure, one posoperative bleeding, one fistule, two eviscerations, one pneumonia, one intraabdominal abscess were seen (**Table 6**).

3 patients died. Mortality rate was 2.3%. One of the patients developed consumption coagulopathy that was unresponsive



Graph 1. Grade of splenic injuries in Group I and II.



Graph 2. Length of hospital stay.

to treatment. That patient underwent splenectomy due to hematological disorder. Two other patients died of multiple organ failure. They were hospitalized for falling from heights and traffic accident.

Discussion

Splenectomy could be performed in elective or emergency settings and most of the time emergent splenectomy is life saving. Blunt and penetrating traumas are the most common reasons for splenectomy in the emergency setting. Hematological diseases especially ITP are the leading cause for elective splenectomy and it can be safely performed in these patients.

Traffic accidents are the leading cause for blunt traumas that require splenectomy, while stab wounds are the most common cause for penetrating injuries. Traffic accidents are the main reason for emergent splenectomy with a rate of 78%. The mean age in this group is 34.8, therefore it is concluded that young age groups are affected most. This finding is consistent with the rest of the literature (1). It is obvious that traffic accidents still remain a serious public health problem and measures should be taken to prevent them. Emergent cases enduring splenic injuries can be treated by conventional splenectomy, laparoscopic splenectomy or splenoraphy. Since it is easy to perform under emergent conditions it decreases the need for blood transfusion, it makes patient follow up easier and it allows the patient to return to normal daily activities earlier; splenectomy might be considered as a better approach than spleen saving approaches. Splenoraphy, on the other hand is suitable for grade 2 and 3 splenic injuries. Patients that are previously treated by splenoraphy can also be considered as candidates for spleen saving approaches (1). To date by the help of better intensive care unit conditions, progression in the assisting diagnostic tools, in the hospitals that are equipped with appropriate tools spleen saving procedures are more often used (2). Life threatening sepsis seen after splenectomy shifted emphasis to the spleen saving procedures which were first performed on children then adapted to adults (3, 4). Studies have claimed that 73% of splenectomies and 70% of splenoraphies could be avoided (5). In our study, we have observed that patients who can be candidates for spleen saving approach were also treated by splenectomy. Despite the advantages of conservative approach and splenoraphy, splenectomy should be performed emergently, in the setting of life threatening shock and concomitant injuries (6). Infection rate after splenectomy in adults is between 2.5 and 11%. Mortality of sepsis seen after splenectomy due to trauma is approximately 0.025%. (6-8)

In our study operation length in group II and group IV was 99.7 (60-180) and 169.9 (60-240) minutes consecutively. It was observed that emergent splenectomies were conducted in shorter periods of time. In a study conducted by Harlak et al. operation length of open splenectomy in elective settings was found to be 118.97 minutes (9). Splenomegaly is defined as a spleen with a long axis between 15 and 10 cm; while massive splenomegaly is defined when the long axis of the organ is more than 20 cm (10). In group IV 14 patients had massive splenomegaly and one of them fell victim of consumption coagulopathy during the operation and then died.

ITP is a chronic disorder in adults on the contrary to how it would behave in children (6). In the medical treatment of ITP steroids, intravenous immunoglobulins (IVIg), anti Rh immunoglobulin (anti-D), monoclonal antibody anti CD20 (rituximab) or CD 40L (CD 154) monoclonal antibody can be used. Only 10-20% of patients experience recurring after the cessation of the steroid. Patients that are unresponsive to immunosuppression therapy or the ones who require large doses of steroids should be considered candidates for splenectomy (11, 12, 13). Even though it is possible to get longer disease free – periods by splenectomy, the cure rate is 60-90% (14). In our study all patients suffering from ITP were resistant to steroid treatment.

Steroid treatment could be repeated for the patients whose thrombocyte functions deteriorate after splenectomy (12). In patients with ITP accessory spleen, which is seen in the 18-28% of the population, should also be removed in order for the treatment to be successful (15).

Morbidity and mortality rates for splenectomy is reported to be 8-52% and 1.7%, respectively. Atelectasis, bleeding, wound infection, intestinal obstruction, thromboemboli are the complications that can be seen after splenectomy (16-18). In our study 10.8% of cases have morbidity. Sepsis, abscess and evisceration were commonly seen. Thromboembolism is rather less frequently seen compared to infection and bleeding and it is easily overlooked. Thromboembolism rates seen in patients with hematological disease after splenectomy are on the rise. It increased from 1% to 8% (19). Anticoagulation for the selected patients should not be forgotten.

Opportunistic infection following splenectomy is common especially after the splenectomy for the hematological diseases (20). Postsplenectomy sepsis syndrome is seen in approximately 15% and 20-80% of them die (21). In our study two patients from group II and group IV were diagnosed with postsplenectomy sepsis syndrome and they recovered completely after appropriate medical treatment. Preoperative vaccination and antibiotic prophylaxis could reduce the risk of infection and mortality. However, this risk can never

be abolished (22). In our study, three patients died. One of them, despite treatment, died of consumption coagulopathy. Two other cases were trauma victims who endured multiple injuries from falling heights and from traffic accident. They died of multiple organ failure.

Laparoscopic splenectomy that has been gaining wide acceptance and has become favored lately over conventional splenectomy is preferred despite increases in the operation duration because it shortens hospital stay, makes pain alleviation easier and creates better cosmetic results. With invention of advanced laparoscopic instruments it has become commonly utilized (9, 23). In our study most of the patients were treated by conventional splenectomy. The ones that were treated by laparoscopic splenectomy (4.6%) were our last cases.

To conclude, considering mortality and morbidity of splenectomy; conservative approach should be the first choice in the hospitals which are properly equipped after taking into account such the factors as the general health status of the patient, degree of splenic injury, concomitant organ injury. If the patient is operated on, spleen conserving operations should be preferred. To reduce the iatrogenic splenic injuries, necessary assessments should be performed before the operation and precautionous surgical technique should be exercised to avoid to damage the spleen. Multidisciplinary approach in patients scheduled for elective splenectomy is the most important factor to reduce the mortality and morbidity. Laparoscopic splenectomy is beneficial for the selected cases.

References

- Sözüer, EM., Ok, E., Banlı, O., Önce, Ö., Kekeç, Z. Traumatic splenic injuries. Turkish Journal of Trauma & Emergency Surgery 2001; 7: 17-21.
- Arıkan, S., Yücel, A.F., Adas, G., Çulcu, D., Gülden, M., Arınc, O. Splenic trauma and its treatment surgical treatment methods used in Haseki Educational and Research Hospital in splenic trauma. Turkish Journal of Trauma & Emergency 2001; 7: 250-184.
- Mishalany, H. Repair of ruptured splen. J Pediatr Surg. 1974; 9: 175-78.
- Rathner, MH., Garrow, E., Valda, V. et al. Sugical repair of the injured spleen. J Pediatr Surg. 1977; 12: 1019-25.
- Mooney, DP., Birkmeyer, NJ., Udell, JV. et al. Variation in the management of pediatric injuries in New Hampshire. J Pediatr Surg. 1998; 33: 1076.
- Sekikawa, T., Shatney, CH. Septic sequalae after splectomy for trauma in Adults. Am J Surg. 1983; 145: 667-73.
- Akçay, M. N., Polat, K. Y., Yıldırım, M. I. Postsplenectomy early period infections. Turkish Journal of Trauma & Emergency Surgery 1995; 1: 67-75.
- Wishner, DH., Blaisdall, FW. When to save the spleen. Surgery 1992; 111: 121-2.
- Harlak, A., Sücüllü, s., Demirbas, S., Yigit, T., Özdemir, Y., Filiz, A, Menten, Ö., Yagci, Z. Our open and laparoscopic surgical results in elective splenectomy. Gulhane Med J. 2009; 51: 239-243.
- Sauerland, S., Decker, G. et al. Laparoscopic splenectomy: the clinical practice guidelines of the European Association for Endoscopic Surgery (EAES). Surg Endosc. 2008; 22: 821-848.
- Yazıcı, P., Aydın, Ü., Sözbilen, M., Ersin, S., Kaplan, H. Splenectomy in the Patients with Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura. The Eurasian Journal of Medicine 2007; 39: 161-63.
- Yılmaz, K. B., Atalay, C., Yüksel, M., Karaman, N., Özasan, C. Evaluation of treatment results of patients terated with splenectomy for idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura. Marmara Medical Journal 2009; 22: 8-11.
- Beardsley, DS. ITP in the 21st century. Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program 2006. 402-407.
- Önder, A., Kapan, M., Gül, M., Aliosmanoglu, I., Arıkanoglu, Z., Taskesen, F., Tas, I., Ay, E., Girgin, S. Splenectomy in patients with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura: Analysis of 109 cases. diclemelj. 2012; 39: 49-53.
- David, PW., Williams, DA., Shamberger, RC. Immune thrombocytopenia: Surgical therapy and predictors of response. J Pediatr Surg. 1991; 26 (4): 407-13.
- Arnoletti, JP., Karam, J., Brodsky, J. Early postoperative complications of splenectomy for hematologic disease. Am J Clin Oncol. 1999; 22 (2): 114-8.
- Bisharat, N., Omari, H., Lavi, I., Raz, R. Risk of infection and death among post-splenectomy patients. J Infect. 2001; 43 (3): 182-6.
- British Committee for Standards in Haematology General Haematology Task Force. Guidelines for the investigation and management of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura in adults, children and in pregnancy. Br J Haematol 2003; 120 (4): 574-96.
- Winslow, ER., Brunt, LM., Drebin, JA., Soper, NJ., Klingensmith, ME. Portal vein thrombosis after splenectomy. Am J Surg. 2002; 184 (6): 631-5.
- Rodeghiero, F., Frezzato, M., Schiavotto, C., Castaman, G., Dini, E. Fulminant sepsis in adults splenectomized for idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura. Haematologica 1992; 77 (3): 253-6.
- Zarrabi, MH., Rosner, F. Serious infections in adults following splenectomy for trauma. Arch Intern Med. 1984; 144 (7): 1421-4.
- Davies, JM., Barnes, R., Milligan, D. Update of guidelines for the prevention and treatment of infection in patients with an absent or dysfunctional spleen. Clin Med. J Royal Coll Phys London 2002; 2 (5): 440-3.
- Targarona, EM., Trias, M. Laparoscopic surgery of the spleen. World J Surg. 2007; 31: 1363-1364.

Follow us:



Medicalia.org

Where Doctors exchange clinical experiences, review their cases and share clinical knowledge. You can also access lots of medical publications for free. **Join Now!**

<http://medicalia.ning.com/>

Publish with iMedPub

<http://www.imedpub.com>

- ✓ Journal of Universal Surgery is an open access peer review journal. All subjects from general surgery, cardiothoracic surgery, neurosurgery, ear nose throat surgery, plastic surgery, thoracic surgery, orthopedics, urology, gynecology and obstetrics and dermatosurgery.
- ✓ Our next goal in the near future is to publish a textbook in each surgical specialties and authors of articles will be invited to participate.

Submit your manuscript here:

<http://www.jusurgery.com>