

# **TRAUMA WOUNDS RELATED TO WORK ACCIDENTS: OUTCOMES AND COMPLICATIONS**

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A high percentage of work accidents are secondary to high-energy mechanisms : precipitation, traffic accidents , crushing, bruising ... which will lead to complex lesions involving other structures that will drastically alter the anatomy and physiology of the affected area requiring a specific sequential and multidisciplinary management . The high secondary inflammatory reaction affects soft tissue resulting in tissue loss, edema and in some cases compartmental syndromes . It is therefore extremely important a proper soft tissue assessment and monitoring to detect serious complications and indicate the optimal timing of surgery.

Treatment in case of open fractures is based on four elements: 1) debridement 2) antibiotic therapy 3) fracture stabilization and 4) soft-tissue coverage . Each of these pillars is intended to minimize the risk of infection and restore damaged anatomy and it will have variations depending on the type of fracture and classification.

The most common complications in the immediate postoperative period are dehiscence and wound infection. Negative pressure therapy is an important tool to consider within the overall strategy of handling these situations.