



ISFAHAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
EMERGENCY MEDICINE DEPARTMENT

Thesis for obtaining the speciality degree in Emergency Medicine

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Title:

**Effect of intravenous fibrinogen injection in comparison
with blood transfusion to stabilize patient with traumatic
pelvic fracture**

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Abstract:

Introduction: The aim of this study was to determine the Effect of intravenous fibrinogen injection in comparison with blood transfusion to stabilize patient with traumatic pelvic fracture under treatment in Isfahan, Alzahra hospital in 2016-2017.

Methods: In a cross-sectional study, 60 patients with pelvic fracture were selected with their serum fibrinogen levels determined and the outcome of pelvic fracture was compared in two groups with low fibrinogen levels (less than 200 mg / dL) and normal fibrinogen level.

Findings: Of the 60 patients under study, 6 (10%) deceased, 16 (26.7%) were admitted to the ward due to their clinical condition being worsened and 38 (63.3%) were discharged from the hospital after receiving medical treatment. The mean serum fibrinogen level was 261.85 ± 40.25 . The mean serum fibrinogen level in the three groups of patients who were deceased, referred and discharged was 228.83 ± 34.98 , 252.33 ± 33.1 and 270.59 ± 40.79 , respectively. Deceased patients had a lower mean fibrinogen level than the others ($p = 0.032$).

Discussion: There is a significant correlation between serum fibrinogen levels and the outcome of the disease in patients with pelvic fracture. Therefore, that is necessary for patients with pelvic fractures who are referred to the hospital emergency room to be tested in terms of the level of coagulation factors, especially fibrinogen, and for the basic arrangements to be made in order to eliminate coagulation disorders and effective factors including compensation of blood loss.

Keywords: pelvic fracture, medical treatment, fibrinogen, outcome

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