**Evisceration Wound: Race Against Time**

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1 *EMERGENCY AND TRAUMA HOSPITAL TENGKU AMPUAN RAHIMAH KLANG SELANGOR MALAYSIA*

2 *EMERGENCY AND TRAUMA HOSPITAL TUANKU FAUZIAH KANGAR PERLIS MALAYSIA*

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| **Introduction**  Evisceration wounds refer to the protrusion of internal organs, usually the intestines, through a wound in the abdominal wall. Prompt medical care is crucial for stabilising the patient, maintaining organ function, and enhancing overall results. Promptly managing these injuries is crucial for averting serious consequences and ensuring optimal patient recovery.  **Case Report**  We received a 21 years male patient with alleged stab wound with unsure mechanism from our PHC team. Upon arrival to ED, we noted that the patient had bowel evisceration from his abdomen. His GCS was 10/15 (E3V3M4) upon reassessment at red zone. Vital signs showed BP: 84/36, P: 137, SPO2: 91% RA, RR: 24 upon arrival. The patient was intubated under RSI for airway protection and was sedated under IVI Midafentanyl. Upon bedside scan showed free fluid over Morrison’s pouch and splenorenal recess. The patient was having class III hypovolemic shock, so fluid resuscitation was initiated while waiting for blood transfusion. After 3 bags of Safe O was given to the patient, MTP was activated. Further assessment found that blood was spurting out from the deep laceration wound at the abdomen which turned out from mesenteric vessel. Haemostatic suture has been done over eviscerated small bowel and mesenteric artery at ED. The eviscerated large and small bowel was covered with plastic bag post haemostatic suture. This case was referred and handed over surgical team for exploratory laparotomy KIV bowel resection.  **Discussion**  Evisceration wounds, characterised by the protrusion of internal organs through a major abdominal injury, provide substantial risks of infection and additional harm to the organs. Prompt intervention is essential to avert contamination and minimise consequences. Prompt intervention, which involves the application of sterile, damp bandages and immediate medical care, aids in stabilising the patient and protecting essential bodily functions.  **Conclusion / Learning Point**  An evisceration wound occurs when internal organs protrude via a major injury to the abdomen. Prompt medical care is essential to avert infection, organ impairment, and other problems. Timely surgical intervention and comprehensive supportive measures are crucial for achieving recovery and minimising the possibility for life-threatening complications.   Keywords: evisceration, MTP |