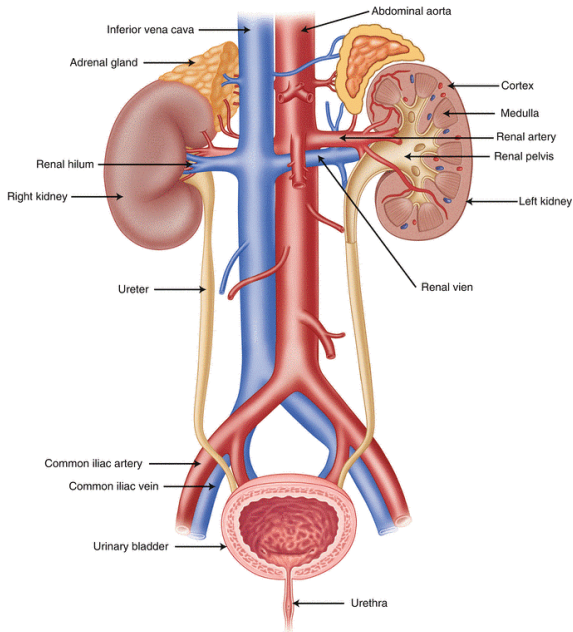


Normal urinary system

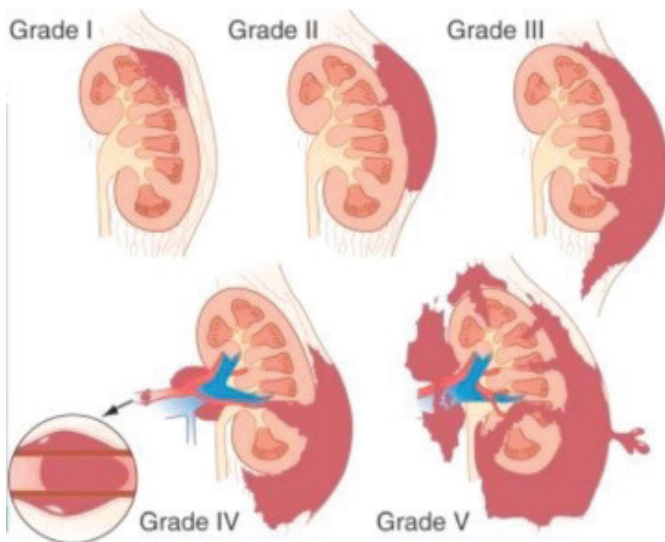


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Your child's blunt organ injury diagnosis is:

Your pediatric trauma surgeon is:

Kidney injury illustrations by grade



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Kidney Injuries

- The urinary tract is the body's drainage system. It includes two kidneys, two ureters, a bladder, and a urethra.
- The kidneys are located near the middle of the back, just below the ribs. One kidney sits on each side of the spine. Most injuries are caused by blunt trauma from a car crash, fall, bike accident or other activity that causes a hard blow to the back or abdomen.
- The kidneys manage fluid balance, control electrolyte levels (ex. sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and acid), remove waste from the urine, and help regulate blood pressure and red blood cell counts.
- Kidney injuries are graded from 1-5 by the size and location of the injury (1 is the least severe).
- Most kidney injuries do not need surgery. If a kidney is too badly injured, a procedure or surgery may be done to stop bleeding or remove a kidney. Kidneys are efficient organs and only one healthy kidney is needed for ongoing health.

Pediatric Blunt Trauma Solid Organ Injury: Kidney

Follow up imaging

_____ Ultrasound of the kidney approximately 6 weeks following the date of injury. You will be notified of this appointment. Plan to have the ultrasound prior to your 6 week follow up appointment with Pediatric Surgery so that the results can be discussed with you at that time.

Follow up clinic visits

_____ Weekly urine test at Primary Care Provider's (PCP) office until less than 5RBC/hpf of blood in urine.

_____ Blood pressure checks with PCP at 6 weeks, 6 months, and yearly to evaluate for trauma-induced high blood pressure.

_____ Children's Specialist clinic as needed.

_____ Children's Specialist clinic in apx. 6 weeks.

Logan Health Children's Specialists
Pediatric Surgery
202 Conway Drive, Suite 200
Kalispell, MT
(406) 758-7490

Medications

- Tylenol may be given for pain. No NSAID (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory) medications such as ibuprofen, Advil, Aleve, or aspirin for 6 weeks. NSAIDs may alter platelet function and increase the risk for bleeding.
- If your child is prescribed a narcotic (such as oxycodone), use this medication for severe breakthrough pain after trying Tylenol. Dispose of any unused narcotics by mixing the medicine with an undesirable substance (coffee grounds or kitty litter) and placing the mixture in a sealed bag or other container in the trash.

Follow up

- Please call the Pediatric Surgery office for nausea, vomiting, increased or uncontrolled pain, fever greater than 101 degrees, shortness of breath, lethargy, dizziness, fainting, blood in urine, stool or vomit, or other concerns.
- Make sure your child is secured in an age-appropriate restraint each time they ride in a vehicle. Children under 13 are safer in the backseat in a proper restraint. Make sure your child wears a helmet when riding a bike, using other wheeled toys, when skiing, or when taking part in other active sports.