Proposed Liver and Spleen Management Pathway
For Stable and Isolated Injury

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AASS Injury Scoring Scale†

Grade 1: Both Liver/Spleen:
Hematoma: Subcapsular, <10% surface area, Laceration: Capsular tear, <1cm parenchymal depth

Grade 2:
Liver: Hematoma: Subcapsular, 10% to 50% surface area, intraparenchymal <10 cm, Laceration: Capsular tear 1-3 cm parenchymal depth, <10 cm in length
Spleen: Hematoma: Subcapsular 10%-50% surface area, intraparenchymal <5 cm, Laceration: Capsular tear 1-3cm parenchymal depth not involving a trabecular vessel

Grade 3:
Liver: Hematoma: Subcapsular >50% surface area of ruptured subcapsular or parenchymal hematoma; intraparenchymal hematoma >10cm or expanding, Laceration: >3 cm parenchymal depth
Spleen: Hematoma: Subcapsular >50% surface area or expanding, ruptured subcapsular or parenchymal hematoma; intraparenchymal hematoma >5cm or expanding. Laceration: >3 cm depth or involving trabecular vessels

Grade 4:
Liver: Laceration involving 25% - 75% hepatic lobe or 1-3 Couinaud’s segments
Spleen: Laceration of segmental or hilar vessels producing major devascularization (>25% of spleen)

Grade 5:
Liver: Laceration: Parenchymal disruption >75% of hepatic lobe or 1-3 Couinaud’s segments within 1 lobe; Vascular: Major hepatic vein or caval injury
Spleen: Shattered spleen, devascularizing hilar vessel injury

Clinical instability includes (but is not limited to) any of the following: tachycardia, hypotension, tachypnea, low urine output, altered mental status, or any significant clinical deterioration that warrants increased level of care and investigation.

* Clinically unstable patients may require operation, transfusion, and/or embolization.