

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions may be drawn from this study among Egyptian patients at immediate period after 25th of January Egyptian revolution:

- The study showed that most of the injured patients were males; in the third decade of their life and most of them were unemployed.
- The majority of missile injured patients (90%) were hemodynamically stable and 95% of them, their GCS was 13-15.
- Most of the cases of missile injuries (63%) had multiple injuries and only 37% had single injury.
- Limbs were the most common site (43%) to be affected by missile injuries (22% for lower limb & 21% for upper limb).
- Repair of rupture globe was the commonest major interference done (17%) and sterile dressing was the commonest minor interference done (32%) for missile injury victims.
- Most of the cases of missile injuries were discharged with disability (84%), 13% of the cases had no disability and 3% died
- Most of patients discharged with disability weather major disability (27%) with loss of function or minor disability (73%) with preservation of function.
- All deaths were hemodynamically unstable and their GCS was 3-5.