

Editor Note: Journal of Trauma & Treatment Volume 5 Issue 3

Guo-Gang Xing*

Department of Neurobiology, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Peking University, Neuroscience Research Institute, Peking University, P.R. China

*Corresponding author: Guo-Gang Xing, Professor, Department of Neurobiology, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Peking University, Neuroscience Research Institute, Peking University, 38 Xue-Yuan Road, Haidian, Beijing 100191, P.R. China, Tel: +861082805842; E-mail: ggxing@bjmu.edu.cn

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Editor's Note

Trauma is the psychophysiological situation of the sufferer due to severe life or health threat, which in chronic spectrum initiates long term depression. Several accidental and genetic issues have been shown to be associated with the occurrence of trauma. Studies have shown that both accidental and genetic events of trauma are associated with secondary disease pathology. However, trauma induced depression and anxiety sometimes end up with life threatening conditions.

Memory loss and hallucination were also evident in the psychopathology of trauma. Meditation and physical exercise are known to be the most effective therapy for the trauma. Therapy or counselling can also help people who have experienced trauma and diagnosis make sense of their experiences and feelings, developing plans to stay safe learn healthy coping skills, and connect and accept support from other.

Journal of Trauma & Treatment publishes various topics dealing with trauma and treatment like bipolar illness, brain hemorrhage, betrayal trauma, blunt trauma, brain trauma, craniocerebral trauma, dental injury, orthopedic trauma, childhood trauma, lung trauma, and psychological trauma, sports trauma, trauma and pain, stress syndrome, trauma counselling, traumatic iritis, violence, traumatology and many more.

Journal of Trauma & Treatment of Volume 5 Issue 3 exploring more about trauma and treatment by publishing articles discussing topics like two different methods for surgical treatment of children's Genu Varum, modern ways of management of traumatic hemothorax, post war psychological morbidity among married females in Sri Lanka, and treatment of open leg fractures by Intramedullary Nailing.

The Genu Varum is physiological from birth till the age of two. It is a reel consultation reason for parents who are often worried seeing this deformation that could cause gait disturbances. Souna et al. [1], conducted a retrospective study over a period of 5 years on 50 patients who went through a rickety genu varum surgery. The surgical correction of the genu varum of rickety origin by osteotomy enables the treatment of the patient's discomforts and eventually prevents the gradual evolution towards knee osteoarthritis at a later age. Article concludes that external fixation is an effective alternative for the gradual correction of these axial deviations of the limbs.

Hemothorax is one of the most common consequences of thoracic traumas. Early detection and treatment of hemothorax is of utmost importance in prognosis of the patient. About 60% of polytraumas are associated with thoracic trauma. Mahoozi et al. [2], reviewed traumatic

hemothorax and concludes that for early removal of retained hemothorax/blood clots per VATS greatly reduces late complications such as empyema, fibrothorax, morbidity and necessity of late secondary thoracotomy. In addition, early VATS approach reduces the length of hospital stay compared to sole tube conservative management of hemothorax. However, abdominal sonography in case of chest trauma should be performed routinely.

A three-decade long conflict between the military government and the Tamil rebels in Sri Lanka ended in 2009 with the defeat of the rebels. The civilians were the most affected in the war with reports of scant respect for human rights on both sides of the warring factions. Attidiya et al. [3], conduct a cross-sectional study to assess the prevalence of psychiatric morbidity among the married females in two villages in Northern Sri Lanka that is most affected significantly in the last phase of the war.

Criteria for diagnosis of severe PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder) were met in 57% of all participants and all participants had at least mild symptoms of PTSD. The screening tool for depression showed 63% to have significant depressive symptoms. Both depressive and severe PTSD features were present in 24%. It is observed that nearly 73% of participants were having either depression or severe PTSD. Psychiatric morbidity was high in the post-conflict period, in a highly vulnerable population of married females.

Open fracture is a loss of bone continuity that makes the bone in contact with the external environment through the wound. Open tibia shaft fractures are one of the most devastating orthopedic injuries. Seyni et al. [4], analyzed the results of the management of these series of recent open fractures of the leg. With the advent of medical transport in the capital cities of our developing countries, internal fixation with intramedullary nailing is becoming feasible in the treatment of some recent open fractures. The first results are encouraging. Yet, it seems preferable compared to external fixation which has many disadvantages.

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