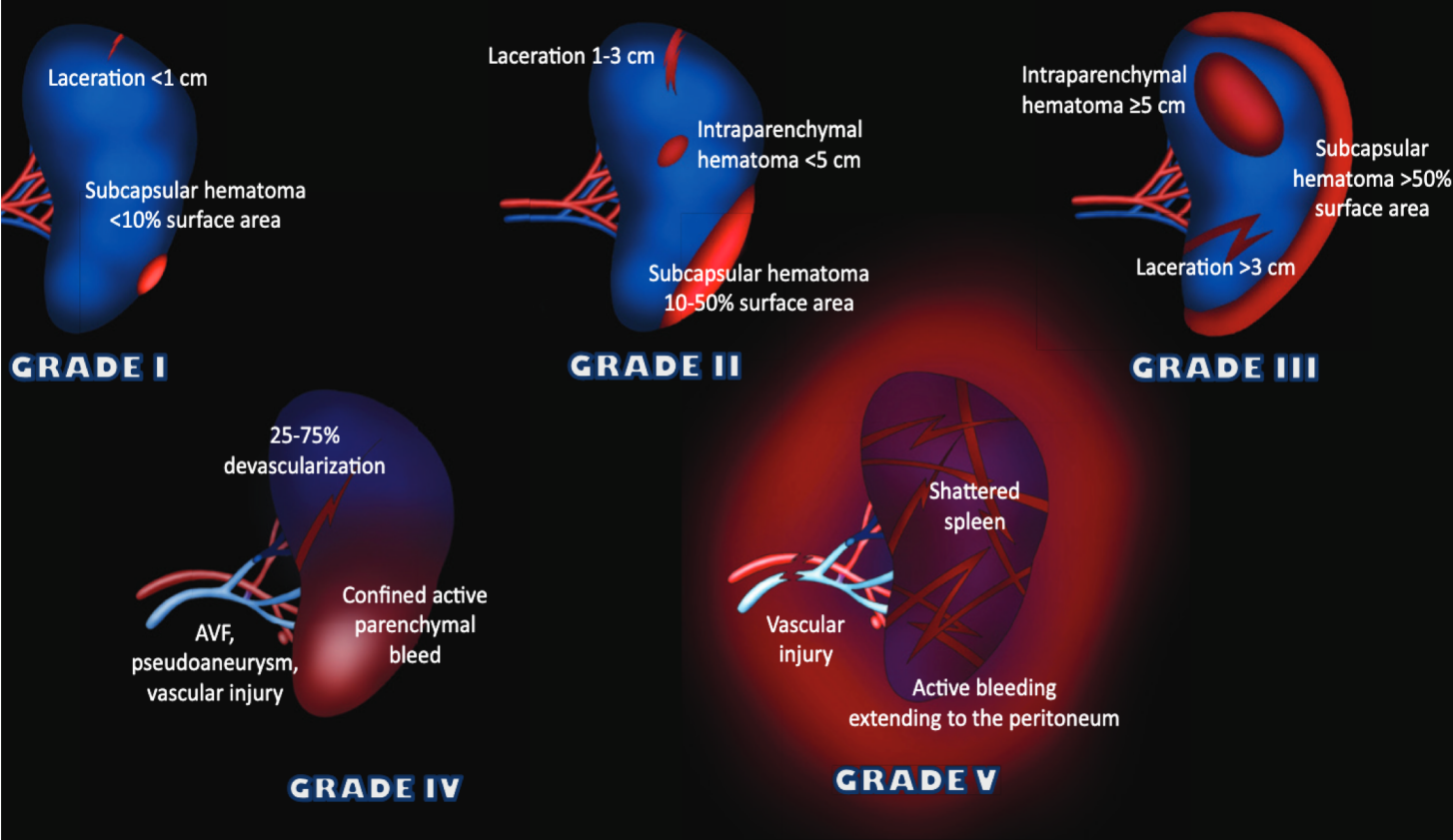


2018 AAST-OIS - SPLEEN



Spleen Injury Scale (2018 revision)

Grade*	AIS Severity	Imaging Criteria (CT Findings)	Operative Criteria	Pathologic Criteria
I	2	Subcapsular hematoma <10% surface area	Subcapsular hematoma <10% surface area	Subcapsular hematoma <10% surface area
		Parenchymal laceration <1 cm depth	Parenchymal laceration <1 cm depth	Parenchymal laceration <1 cm depth
		Capsular tear	Capsular tear	Capsular tear
II	2	Subcapsular hematoma 10-50% surface area; intraparenchymal hematoma <5 cm	Subcapsular hematoma 10-50% surface area; intraparenchymal hematoma <5 cm	Subcapsular hematoma 10-50% surface area; intraparenchymal hematoma <5 cm
		Parenchymal laceration 1-3 cm	Parenchymal laceration 1-3 cm	Parenchymal laceration 1-3 cm
III	3	Subcapsular hematoma >50% surface area; ruptured subcapsular or intraparenchymal hematoma ≥5 cm	Subcapsular hematoma >50% surface area or expanding; ruptured subcapsular or intraparenchymal hematoma ≥5 cm	Subcapsular hematoma >50% surface area; ruptured subcapsular or intraparenchymal hematoma ≥5 cm
		Parenchymal laceration >3 cm depth	Parenchymal laceration >3 cm depth	Parenchymal laceration >3 cm depth
IV	4	Any injury in the presence of a splenic vascular injury or active bleeding confined within splenic capsule	Parenchymal laceration involving segmental or hilar vessels producing >25% devascularization	Parenchymal laceration involving segmental or hilar vessels producing >25% devascularization
		Parenchymal laceration involving segmental or hilar vessels producing >25% devascularization		
V	5	Any injury in the presence of a splenic vascular injury with active bleeding extended beyond the spleen into the peritoneum	Hilar vascular injury with devascularizes the spleen	Hilar vascular injury with devascularizes the spleen
		Shattered spleen	Shattered spleen	Shattered spleen

de Oliveira Santo et al, Grading Abdominal Trauma, Radiographics, Sept 2023; vol 43 No 9

Vascular injury is defined as a pseudoaneurysm or arteriovenous fistula and appears as a focal collection of vascular contrast that decreases in attenuation with delayed imaging. Active bleeding from a vascular injury presents as vascular contrast, focal or diffuse, that increases in size or attenuation in delayed phase. Vascular thrombosis can lead to organ infarction.