Management of Splenic Lacerations

**Definitions:**
- **Volume responder** – patients who present with SBP<90 and improve to SBP>90 with 4 or fewer units of blood products
- **Transient responder** – patients who present with SBP<90 and transiently improve to SBP>90, but decrease to SBP<90, necessitating further resuscitation. Treat as non-responder
- **Non-responder** – patients who present with SBP<90 and do not improve with resuscitation

*Patients with moderate to severe TBI should be considered for splenectomy after any splenic laceration with contrast extravasation

**Patients requiring transfusion of 4 or more blood products after embolization should be considered for splenectomy**