



\*LECS = lower extremity compartment syndrome  
\*\*LECP – lower extremity compartment pressure

COMMENTS

- At risk indicators:
- associated vascular injury (iliac, femoral)
  - venous + arterial injuries
  - tib-fib fractures
  - major blunt soft tissue injury w/o fracture
  - massive fluid administration / massive transfusion
  - unexplained or high CPK levels

Physical examination should be repeated at frequent intervals or continuous / repeated compt. pressure monitoring instituted for high risk patients.

- Signs / symptoms of LECS:
- unexplained pain
  - pain with stretching
  - decreased sensory or motor function
  - tight fascial compartment

- Measurement of LECP may be done using:
- Stryker device, obtained in OR or ICU
  - Pressure transducer with slit catheter
  - Continuous pressure monitoring devices (Synthes)

LECS is a **TIME-SENSITIVE** condition  
Prolonged LE ischemia may result in irreversible muscle loss or ischemic neuropathy within 5-6 hrs.

**MANAGEMENT ALGORITHM FOR LOWER EXTREMITY COMPARTMENT SYNDROME**