Introduction:
This study aimed to assess the prognostic value of the Injury Severity Score (ISS) and the Trauma-Related Injury Severity Score (TRISS) for predicting mortality in terrorism victims.

Methods:
We conducted a retrospective study from February 2012 to December 2017. We included all terrorism victims in Tunisia who were hospitalized or autopsied at the Tunis Military Hospital. The performance of the ISS and TRISS scores was studied using the area under the ROC curve (AUC). We determined the best threshold using the Youden index to predict 28-day survival.

Results:
We included 168 patients. We excluded 15 patients because the records were unusable. Forty-six victims (30%) died (43 at the scene and 3 in hospital). We found 79 blast injuries (51.6%), 65 bullet injuries (42.5%), 2 (1.3%) bullet and blast injuries, and 2 (1.3%) stab wounds (sticking). The area under the ROC mortality prediction curve was 0.955 (95% confidence interval: 0.925-0.984) for the ISS and 0.948 (95% confidence interval: 0.916-0.980) for the TRISS. The best threshold values for predicting mortality were 23.50 for the ISS score (Sensitivity: 100%, Specificity: 83%) and 22.38 for the TRISS score (Sensitivity: 93%, Specificity: 89%).

Conclusion:
The ISS and TRISS scores can be used for prognostic evaluation to predict mortality in terrorism victims.