An Epidemiological study of injury cases in a tertiary care hospital IN Delhi based on national Injury Surveillance Format

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Introduction

Injuries, intentional or unintentional, constitute a major public health problem. Injury prevention is a cost-effective public health strategy. Data on injury and its determinants are essential for identifying priority issues and high-risk groups and also understanding the underlying causes of injury and improper pre-hospital trauma care.

Objective

To find out the proportion of various types of injuries (including RTA) and study their association with socio-economic, demographic and other factors of patients in the trauma centre of a tertiary care hospital in Delhi

Methods

A cross-sectional study conducted among 843 Injury cases at casualty of Dr. RML Hospital situated in Delhi, India. Selection of patients was done by convenience sampling. Data was collected using interview schedule (Modified from the schedule used under national trauma care Programme) administered by the investigator. Data was analysed using SPSS-pc 23 version.

Tables and or figures

Figure 1. Type of injuries on the basis of intent

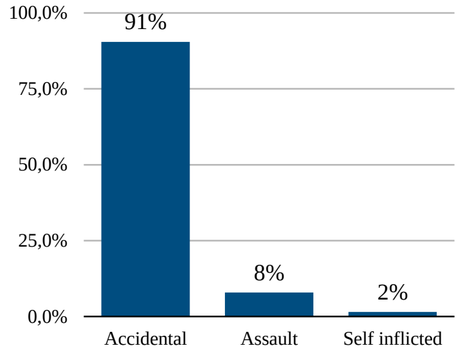


Figure 2. Where was first aid provided (N=109)

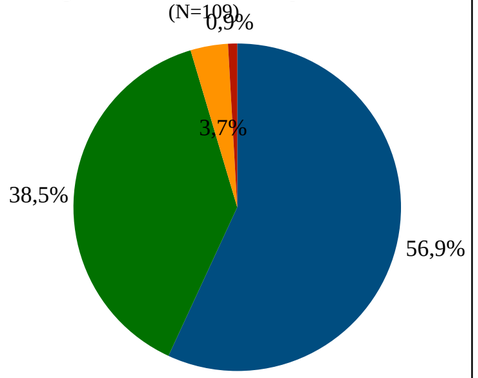
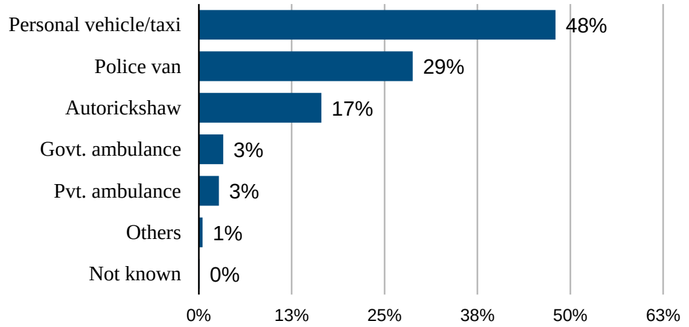


Figure 3. Mode of transportation used to reach the hospital (N=843)



Results

Of the 843 study participants 74.3% were males, 12.9% were illiterate and 90.6% of the participants were residents of urban area.

37.5% injuries occurred among the age group 16-30 years.

90.5% of the injuries were accidental in nature, 7.9% were assault and 1.5% were self inflicted.

Maximum burden of injuries was due to RTAs (53.6%), followed by falls (28.2%) and assault (7.9%).

There were statistically significant differences between the groups in terms of sex, age, education and occupation ($p<0.05$).

63.7% of the RTA victims were motorised two wheeler users, followed by 21.7% pedestrians and 5.8% auto-rickshaw users.

Conclusion

37.5% of the injuries occurred among ages 16-30 years. Maximum burden of injuries (53.6%) was due to RTAs. 2-wheeler users constituted more than 1/3rd of the RTAs. Only 12.9 % of the victims received first aid.