

**Cases and Mechanisms of Admission
to Al-Zahra University Hospital,
Isfahan, Iran**

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To the Editor

We would like to present the results of our study on the referral causes and mechanisms to Al-Zahra University hospital, Isfahan, Iran, from March 2001 to September 2001. In this 7 month period, a total of 900 out-patients admitted to this center were randomly registered in our survey. Patients' information such as age, sex, occupation, being a member of University personnel or having a relation with the personnel, cause of admission and etc were filed and analyzed.

It was shown that 17.8% of patients were University personnel and up to 33.8% of patients had a relation with University personnel.

Our evaluation vividly demonstrates that the non-classic mechanisms of admission and referral to University hospitals should seriously be revised to optimize the quality of medical services.

**Epidemiology of Hospitalized Burn
Patients in Emam Mousa Kazem
Hospital, Isfahan, Iran**

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To the Editor

We would like to present the results of a study on the epidemiology of burnt patients in Emam Mousa Kazem Hospital. We analyzed and classified eight variables of burnt patients (age, sex, external cause of burning, occupation, length of stay and etc.) from April 2000 to March 2002 to determine the factors influencing burning and the relative frequency of patients based on the causing variables. The oldest age group of burnt patients was children under 14 years old (35.2%), the major external cause of burning was inflammable materials. Mortality of Burn was 18.8%. Most cases were housekeepers (28.8%), pupils (22.3%) and students (0.8%).

Bortolani found that fire was the most common cause of burns. We conclude that fire and hot liquids are the major causes of burns. Job had an important effect on epidemiology of burns. Also mortality ratio in over 15 years old was 3 times greater than the youth and housewives. Teenagers are at the risk of burns more than others.

Reference

1. Bortolani, A. *Epidemiology and Mortality. Annals Of burn and fire disasters*, 1997. Dec; x(4).

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