

Characteristics of trauma patients admitted to the emergency department; a cross-sectional study

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Background: Trauma is the fourth leading cause of death in the developed world and the first cause of death and disability in developing countries. According to the World Health Organization forecasts to 2020, trauma events caused by accidents, second leading cause of lost years of life around the world will be accounted. Given that a lot of trauma and car accidents yearly costs to health systems impose, There is detailed information about the incidence of trauma is very helpful for planning and implementing preventive measures. This study, was conducted to determine the characteristics of trauma patients admitted to the emergency ward of Imam Reza and Taleghani hospital in Kermanshah in 2014.

Materials and Methods: This cross-sectional study within the March 2014- 2015 in trauma patients admitted to the emergency department of Imam Reza and Taleghani hospital in Kermanshah. Data collecting was done by using a checklist including demographic data, trauma mechanism, anatomic site of injury, time events, and patients' outcome. The data in SPSS software was analyzed with descriptive statistics and analysis.

Results: 768 traumatic patients with 573 (74/6%) were male and 195 (25/4%) were female. The average age of the $25/4 \pm 7/58$ years. The most common mechanism of injury traffic accidents (65/23%), followed by falls from height (24/5%) was reported. The most common site of head and neck injuries (44/4%) and then the extremities (40/62%). Most the time of the injury was between the hours of 18 to 24 and mortality 12/2% was reported.

Conclusion: The results of this study recommended that the prevention and reduction of traffic accidents in the city of Kermanshah appropriately designed and implemented a comprehensive program. Also contributing to the launch of regular and accurate information registration system trauma patients, promote the prevention programs and emergency care in trauma and subsequent disability and mortality rates caused by trauma is reduced.

Key words: trauma| emergency| hospital| mortality

