

The causes of mortality in the emergency department: a literature review

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Introduction: prevention and improvement in the health level is possible through epidemiologic study of mortality and its risk factors. The aim of this study was to determine the causes of mortality in emergency wards in the country.

Materials and Methods: This study is the integration of evidence based on Brom method (2000) in three stages: literature search, data evaluation and data analysis. Using the key words "causes", "death", "emergency department" and "Trauma", database SID, Magiran, IranMedex, Irandoc and MEDLINE were searched. 83 articles and abstracts obtained and then 21 papers based on inclusion criteria: being the key word "causes of mortality in the emergency ward" were selected. This study focused on finding the factors influencing the mortality rate in the emergency department. Exclusion criteria were abstracts or texts without affecting the mortality rate. For the analysis, data extracted from primary sources then compared as a unified, disciplined and classified and then summarized.

Results: The most important findings include: high mortality rate, especially in the abdomen and chest traumatic events, relationship between gender and poisoning, the use of diagnostic procedures with higher sensitivity and specificity, relationship between age and spatial patterns of accidents, equipment shortages and long waiting times of clinical measures.

Conclusion: The issue of structural reforms in driving, equip the emergency ward, and reducing wait times in different processes in emergency ward and considering the patterns according to age, gender and place of occurrence of accidents can be effective in reducing mortality in the emergency department.

Keywords: mortality| emergency| trauma| a literature review

