

Relationship between time intervals of patients' transmit and rate of mortality of trauma patients in first 24 hours of hospitalization in Shahid Kamyab hospital in 1388-1393

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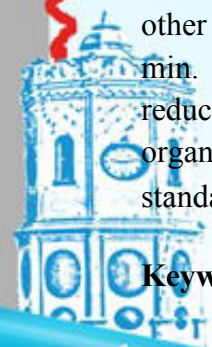
Introduction: accidents are one of the main mortality causes in the world. The incidence of accidents in our country is much higher than the world. The results of retrospective studies show that the time passed from the accident occurrence to admission is an important factor in trauma patients in a way that each 10 minutes of delay in treatment, decrease the survival of patients by 10%. The aim of this research is to investigate the time interval form accident occurrence to the death declare in patients who died in first 24 hours of accidents in Shahid Kamyab hospital.

Materials and methods: this retrospective study is done in cross sectional manner on 140 patients who died in first 24 hours of city accidents during dispatch to hospital or when hospitalized from 2009 to 2014. The source of data was report forms of rescue technicians of this center and patient,s folder. The data collection tool was a self-constructed list filled with that dat. The data analysis was done by SPSS.

Results: the average age was 23 years old that. %78.6 of the patients were men. The average time between trauma occurrence and arrival of ambulance was 10.7 min. the average time between trauma and admission was 9 min. the median of the time from trauma occurrence and surgery was 170.6 min and the average time between accident and death was 349.7 min. initial CPR was only successful in% 9.15 of patients. %56.42 of patients were hospitalized and the rest of them died during dispatch to hospital.

Conclusion: the time of transmit for severe trauma patients is shorter than the usual patients but is still longer than the international standards. According to the results of this study and other studies by colleagues, the highest mortality occurs in first 24 hours, in particular first 60 min. starting emergency treatments fast and safe transmit of patient could be effective in reducing the mortality. The cooperation of traffic police, municipality, TV and other effective organizations with emergency centers could reduce the time and making it closer to global standards.

Keywords: Accidents| Time| Trauma| Mortality



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