

POSTER PRESENTATION

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A two-year retrospective statistical analysis of trauma cases in our institute

Sateesh Kumar Muppasani*, Vijaya Durga Reddy

From International Summit on Emergency Medicine and Trauma 2014
Puducherry, India. 12-16 February 2014

Objective

This is a retrospective study of trauma cases from January 2007-December 2009 (212 patients) to determine the incidence of gender, age, alcohol influence, mode of injury, time of injury, nature of injuries, hospital stay and to suggest preventive methods.

Methods

This is a retrospective study of trauma cases from January 2007-December 2009 (212 patients). After obtaining permission from the concerned authorities, a pre designed questionnaire was used to collect data from emergency department. the data being computerised and analysed.

Results

Road traffic accidents (RTA) were the common cause of morbidity and mortality in India. Among 212 trauma patients 79.70% were road traffic accidents, men sustained more injuries (84%), mostly in the age group of 20-30 yrs (73%). Most of them sustained fractures (50.47%), and most of the accidents occurred during night time (58%), afternoon (45%), evening (44%).

Limitations

The duration of the study was only two years, no data was available regarding out of hospital trauma, and road safety methods they have taken and the cases could not be followed up post operatively. The need for prospective studies to further support and validate the findings of the study.

Conclusion

Road traffic accidents are the most common cause of morbidity and mortality in young males, mostly occurring during night, and most of them sustained long bone fractures.

To minimise road traffic accident incidents avoid nighttime travelling.

Published: 25 July 2014

doi:10.1186/1865-1380-7-S1-P4

Cite this article as: Muppasani and Reddy: A two-year retrospective statistical analysis of trauma cases in our institute. *International Journal of Emergency Medicine* 2014 **7**(Suppl 1):P4.

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* Correspondence: sateeshkumarmuppasani@gmail.com
S.V.S. Medical College, Venugonda, Mahabubnagar, Andhra Pradesh, India