

Incidence of injury due to road traffic accident in Pyin Oo Lwin

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Abstract

Road traffic accidents (RTA) killed 1.2 million and injured 20-50 million people each year worldwide. Injury, poisoning and other external causes were third leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Myanmar. The paper aimed to study the incidence of injuries due to RTA among the patients admitted to Pyin Oo Lwin General Hospital. It was done longitudinally during July 2010 to June 2011. Among 1619 injury patients, 1052 (65%) were caused by RTA. Of these (1052), 755 (71.8%) were male and 297 (28.2%) were female. Mean age of the patients was 29.8. Among the RTA patients, 696 (66.1%) were motorcycles users and followed by 204 (19.4%), 83 (7.9%), 61 (5.8%) and 8 (0.8%) were motorcar users, pedestrians, bicycle and cart users, respectively. Head injury was seen in nearly half (i.e. 48.3%) of the patients and followed by lower limb, face, upper limb, back, chest, abdomen, neck and perineum injuries comprising in 39.1%, 22.8%, 21.7%, 10%, 7.8%, 4.2%, 1% and 0.4% of the patients, respectively. Abrasions, lacerations, bone fractures, crushed injuries, penetrated wounds, incised wounds, joint dislocations, burns and inhalational injuries were found in 861 (81.8%), 488 (46.4%), 206 (19.6%), 52 (4.9%), 42 (4%), 40 (3.8%), 17 (1.6%), 13 (1.2%) and 3 (0.3%), respectively. According to bi-variate analysis motor-cycle users were more likely to get head injury than others (OR=1.64, 95% CI=1.26-2.15). Neuro-surgical management was the important role in care of head injury and more facilities were needed for neuro-surgical unit of the Pyin Oo Lwin hospital.