

ANALIZA POVREDA UZROKOVANIH SAOBRAĆAJNIM TRAUMATIZMOM U POPULACIJI DJECE I ADOLESCENATA LIJEČENIH U SLUŽBAMA HITNE MEDICINSKE POMOĆI

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Sažetak: Povrede nastale u saobraćaju i dalje predstavljaju globalnu epidemiju i hitan javni zdravstveni prioritet zbog međunarodnog obima morbiditeta i mortaliteta. Osnovni cilj ovog istraživanja bio je analizirati način nastanka povrede u odnosu na dob i pol, te identifikovati tip povrede i regiju tijela zahvaćenu povredom zadobijenom u saobraćaju kod pacijenata ≤ 19 godina liječenih u službama hitne medicinske pomoći Republike Srpske. Pacijenti su podijeljeni u dvije starosne grupe na djecu (0-9 godina) i adolescente (10-19 godina). Sprovedena je retrospektivna studija presjeka pri čemu su analizirani podaci iz nacionalne e-baze WebMedic iz 12 Službi hitne medicinske pomoći u periodu između januara 2018. i decembra 2020. godine. U pretragu su uključeni pacijenti, dobi ≤ 19 godina sa postavljenom dijagnozom nenamjerne povrede koja je nastala kao posljedica saobraćajne nezgode. Tokom posmatranog perioda identifikovano je 499 slučajeva, pri čemu je 91,2% upućeno na hospitalizaciju. Prosječna starosna dob bila je 13,9 godina ($SD=5,48$). Adolescenti dobi od 10 do 19 godina (78,4%) češće su bili izloženi povredama ($p<0,001$), sa predominacijom muškog pola ($p=0.006$). Prema svojstvu učesnika u saobraćajnim nezgodama više od polovine djece i adolescenti bili su putnici (51,9%), zatim pješaci (13,8%) i motociklisti (12,4%). Prema tipu povrede najčešće su identifikovane površinske povrede (49,1%) i višestruke povrede (18,4%). Najčešće zahvaćena regija tijela na kojoj je povreda nastala bila je glava (42,5%). Adolescenti dobi od 10 do 19 godine i muški pol češće su bili izloženi povredama uzrokovanim saobraćajnim nezgodama. Ovi rezultati bi mogli ukazati na neophodnost kreiranja programa sa ciljanom prevencijom kako bi se zaštitila ova visokorizična grupa.

Ključne riječi: djeca, adolescenti, povrede, saobraćajne nezgode, hitna medicinska pomoć

ANALYSIS OF INJURIES CAUSED BY TRAFFIC TRAUMA IN THE POPULATION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS TREATED IN EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

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Abstract: Road traffic injuries continue to represent a global epidemic and an urgent public health priority due to the international scope of morbidity and mortality. The main goal of this research was to analyze the way the injury occurred in relation to age and sex, and to identify the type of injury and the region of the body affected by the injury sustained in traffic in patients ≤ 19 years of age treated in the emergency medical services of the Republic of Srpska. Patients were divided into two age groups: children (0-9 years) and adolescents (10-19 years). A cross-sectional retrospective study was conducted, in which data from the national e-database WebMedic from 12 Emergency Medical Services were analyzed in the period between January 2018 and December 2020. The search included patients, aged ≤ 19 years with a diagnosis of an unintentional injury that occurred as a result of the road traffic injuries. During the observed period, 499 cases were identified, of which 91.2% were referred to hospitalization. The average age was 13.9 years ($SD=5.48$). Adolescents aged 10 to 19 (78.4%) were more often exposed to injuries ($p<0.001$), with male predominance ($p=0.006$). According to the nature of participants in traffic accidents, more than half of children and adolescents were passengers (51.9%), followed by pedestrians (13.8%) and motorcyclists (12.4%). According to the type of injury, superficial injuries (49.1%) and multiple injuries (18.4%) were most often identified. The most frequently affected region of the body where the injury occurred was the head (42.5%). Adolescents aged 10 to 19 and males were more often exposed to injuries caused by traffic accidents. These results could indicate the necessity of creating programs with targeted prevention in order to protect this high-risk group.

Key words: children, adolescents, injuries, traffic accidents, emergency medical assistance