

## **5.6 Demographic details, mode of presentation, contributory factors and outcome of trauma patients who visited North Colombo Teaching Hospital, Ragama from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2009 to 1<sup>st</sup> July 2009**

Ariyaratne M.H.J, Wanigasekera H.L.A.C.R, Rupasinghe G.N, Dilesha W.A.L  
Professorial Surgical Unit, North Colombo Teaching Hospital, Ragama  
Department of surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya

---

### **ABSTRACT**

#### **Introduction**

Trauma is one of the main causes of hospital morbidity and mortality.

#### **Material and methods**

Descriptive study which included 110 consecutive patients who presented to the Professorial Surgical Unit, NCTH, Ragama as the first contact hospital following trauma during the period of 3 months from 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2009 to 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2009. Data was collected by interviewer administered questionnaire from the day of admission to day of discharge.

#### **Results**

- **Demographic details**

The mean age of trauma victim was 34 (17-68) years and 71% (n=78) were males. 11.5% (n=23) victims were daily paid manual workers. Among all victims of trauma 77% (n=70) were to be educated up to O/L or more. 42% (n=46) were single.

- **Mode of presentation of all admissions**

The analysis revealed 56% (n=61) of trauma were due to road traffic accidents and 13.5% (n=14) due to occupational hazards. 39.1% (n= 43) had head injury and 12% (n=11) had hand injury.

- **Contributory factors**

At the time of admission 13.5% (n=13) were under the influence of alcohol, 66.5% (n=73) had sleep deprivation (less than 6 hours of sleep), 65.4% (n=68) of trauma were high velocity injuries, 57.6% (n=60) had not used protective devices.

- **Other factors influencing the outcome**

57.7% (n=60) had not had first aid and 15.7% (n=15) had delay for more than 2 hours in reaching the hospital.

- **Outcome**

65.4% (n=68) of trauma victims were discharged before 7 days after admission and 1.9% (n=2) died and 1.9 % (n=2) ended up with amputation.

**Discussion and conclusion**

Our study shows the importance of wearing protective devices, controllable speed, avoidance of sleep deprivation and abstinence from intoxicating liquor as primary prevention and practicing first aid measures, early access to medical facility as secondary preventive measures in order to achieve SAFE TOMORROW.