

Injuries in The Rs (Y) Children

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Abstract

In the present article we presented the study results of the dynamics of injury indicators of different etiology among children of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia). We marked increase in the number of home, school and beating injuries among children. At analyzing the age characteristics of injuries we revealed the greatest number of home injuries among children in the age period from 2 years to 5 years, street injuries in children from 7 to 13 years. We also marked seasonality of the street and car injury with the increase in spring and summer (March-May - June-August). Seasonality of bite injuries in the summer (June -July-August) was noted.

Keywords: injuries, fractures, bruises, beatings, katatrauma, car injury.

Introduction

According to the WHO data, quantity of trauma at children in economically developed countries increases from year to year. Prevention of children's traumatism is an important medico-social problem. The child's trauma can lead to serious consequences, and sometimes to death. Quite often trauma, got in the childhood, becomes the reason of permanent functional violations in an organism. So, changes can lead to a curvature or extremity shortening. The hems remaining after burns pull together joints, limiting their mobility. Insufficient physical activity of fingers owing to wound of a brush limits subsequently choice of profession. After concussion the affected for many years complain of headaches, sleeplessness, bad memory, impossibility to concentrate [1, 2].

In children of early age home accidents are generally observed: falling, bruises, burns, poisonings, wounds by sharp, pricking subjects, hit in airways of emetic masses, various small subjects. All these injuries are connected with irresponsible behavior of parents.

Children of early age suffer from street (transport) traumatism less often. But also here the inattentive relation of adults to observance of traffic regulations, their indiscipline, and insufficient supervision over the child is the main reason of accidents. In prevention of children's traumatism adults have to consider constantly features of development and behavior of the child of early age.

Research objective: To study dynamics of traumas of various etiology in children of Republic Sakha (Yakutia).

We analyzed the reports of reception and diagnostic office of National Centre over the last 5 years.

Results of research: Growth of number of traumas of various etiology in children in the Republic Sakha (Yakutia) over the last 5 years is noted. So, indicators of home accidents of 2009 made the 3477th child, for 2013 5037 children (table 1) addressed with home accidents already. From among addressed, children who demand medical care and supervision are hospitalized. In the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) increase of number of a beating among children over the last 5 years is noted. In 2009 are hospitalized with a beating in National Centre - 78 patients (57.9%), in 2010 of-113 children, in 2011 – 73 children, in 2012 - 91 child, in 2013 - 89 children. Over the last 5 years the number of children with home and street accidents (Tabl 1) increased. In age structure of the children who have addressed with different types of street traumas in an accident ward of National Centre children aged from 7 до13 prevail years. Home accidents are noted more often in age group from 2 to 5 years, it is connected with expansion of contacts of the child and oversight of parents. Sports traumas are more often noted at children of 10-15 years.

Seasonality of street and autoinjuries with increase during the spring and summer periods (March-May-June-August) is noted.

Seasonality of the bitten traumas is noted during the summer period (June-July-August is also marked.

Unfortunately, scheduled maintenance on the prevention of traumas at children in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is insufficient. Further, carrying out preventive actions (work with parents and teachers) is necessary.

Conclusions:

1. Growth of quantity of traumas in children in RS (Y) over the last 5 years is noted.
2. Implement and development of programs of the prevention of traumatism in children in schools, training of teachers in first-aid treatment in children with traumas are necessary.

References

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2. Volkov M.V. Bolezni kostej u detej [Bone disease in children]. Moscow: Meditsina, 2005, pp.34-45.

Table 1

Type of injury of children for 2009 until 2013 years

Type of injury	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Home traumas	5037	4827	4258	4070	3477
Street traumas	3242	3427	3140	3047	2874
School traumas	885	725	719	750	643
Sport traumas	316	343	296	252	211
Bitten traumas	115	144	141	162	157
Autotraumas	158	205	198	162	157
Katatraumas	207	236	192	223	245
Beating traumas	89	91	73	113	78
Burns	0	1	2	0	5
Fire-arm Wound	2	1	3	1	4