

Identifying the Main Burden on the Emergency Services

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ABSTRACT:

Background: Emergency services are vital part of health care system. The study was based on emergency services of Civil Hospital of Tehsil Hassan Abdal, providing health care facilities to both rural and urban areas of the Tehsil. It spreads over an area of 350 square kilometers with a population of 135,856.

Objective: Systematic analysis of the emergency department, Civil Hospital, Tehsil Hassan Abdal, District Attock, Punjab, Pakistan.

Methodology: Emergency records of year 2010 and 2011 were obtained from the emergency resisters and were assessed and analyzed.

Results: In the selected Emergency record of year 2010, highest cases of road traffic accidents were reported.

Conclusion: The assessment and analysis of emergency record, shows the burden on emergency department. The major contributors of the burden were reducible leading to better emergency services.

Keywords: Road Traffic Accidents (RTA), Fractures, Burns, Emergency. (JRCRS 2013; 1(1):34-36)

INTRODUCTION:

Emergency services are vital part of health care system. The study was based on emergency services of Civil Hospital of Tehsil Hassan Abdal, providing health care facilities to both rural and urban areas of the Tehsil. It spreads over an area of 350 square kilometers with a population of 135,856 (as per DCR 1998). It is located where the Grand Trunk Road meets the Karakoram Highway near the North-West Frontier Province, northwest of Wah. It is 40 km northwest of Rawalpindi¹⁻².

There are two types of road networks in Pakistan National Highway (9,555 km) & Motorway (679.5+278 Km under construction)³. One of the leading causes of death & injury worldwide is Road Traffic accident. In 2006 National police Bureau Pakistan reported 10,125 roads Crashes 4. A major complication of RTA is fractures amounts 25% of total cases⁵.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The present study was conducted at the Emergency Department of Civil Hospital, Tehsil Hassan Abdal, and Distt Attock, Pakistan. It was basically a descriptive study based on the emergency health services provided at emergency department of Civil Hospital Tehsil Hassan Abdal in the year 2010. The emergency record of 2691 cases including road traffic accidents, Dog bite, Snake bite, Fractures and Burn was assessed and analyzed. The duration of study was one year from Jan 2010 to Dec 2010. The procedural step comprises the request for getting excess to the emergency record. The emergency record was allowed from record room on the written request for the study. The basic data record was maintained on separate preformed forms. The data was transferred from manual forms to the MS Excel and then analyzed.

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RESULTS:

The table 01 shows that among the emergency cases (2691), RTAs (2058) were the most common.

Table-1: Emergency Service Data Record January 2010 to December 2010.

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Dates	Type of Emergency					
Months	RTA	Fracture	Burn	Dog Bite	Snake Bite	Total
Total	2058	193	129	269	42	2691
Percentages	76.4	7.1	4.7	9.9	1.1	100

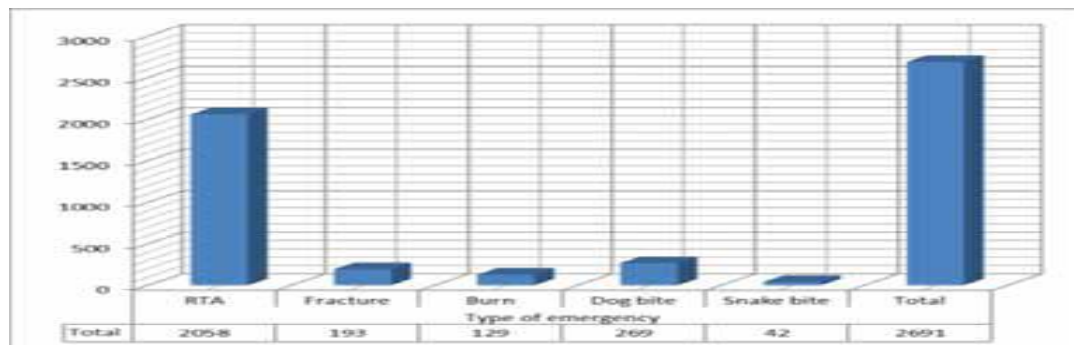


Figure-1: Emergency Burden of Year 2010

DISCUSSION:

It is expected as road traffic accidents are growing day by day to become the leading causes of death by 2030-6-7. In India the road traffic accident are on the rise, more crashes than in China. Burn cases over load emergency department as well as indoor department of the hospitals⁸. Fractures are considerable public health burden in United Kingdom; information on their epidemiology is limited. An estimated 6 million people undergo post exposure treatment (PET) of rabies annually worldwide⁹.

An estimated 79,000 PETs of human rabies are carried out yearly in Pakistan. The road traffic accidents were the main burden on the emergency services at Civil Hospital Hassan Abdal, similar results were reported in studies carried out at National and International level [13]. Economic burden on individual level and at over all countries resources was caused, prevention would be of dual benefit, reduced disability and saving of precious resources 11-15.

CONCLUSION:

In order to avoid road accident, there should be an awareness of traffic rules and the implementation of traffic rules must be strictly observed in country. For smooth flow of traffic, roads are to be upgraded. Over-head bridges are to be made for pedestrian to stop the road traffic accident. Annual assessment and maintenance of vehicles will also result in less road accident.

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