

(A6) Accident and Emergency Rescue Diary of a Save Accident Victims of Nigeria Student Chapter

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Introduction: Preventing motor vehicle crashes and administering basic prehospital care should be a responsibility of everyone and not only of road traffic officers, emergency technicians, and healthcare personnel. The Save Accident Victims of Nigeria (SAVAN) Auchi Polytechnic chapter has taken this challenge head-on. The aim of this paper is to assess the overall activities of the students, observe shortcomings, and provide solutions where possible. **Methods:** This is a retrospective study that examined the accident diary of the SAVAN Auchi Polytechnic branch between May 2004 and July 2007. Information retrieved included the date and time of the accident, location of the accident, number of persons involved, and prehospital care and other activities.

Results: Twenty-six incidents were recorded in the diary, of which, five (19.2%) cases were not trauma-related. The years 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007 recorded two, six, six, and eight cases, respectively. Most crashes occurred in the morning, but had increased fatality in the evenings.

Only one crash was recorded to have occurred on school property. A total of 20 occurred outside the polytechnic gate and the adjoining roads. Rescue and transfer of crash victims to the hospital were the most common prehospital interventions performed. Others include traffic control and patrol.

Conclusions: Federal Polytechnic Auchi is bordered by several highways. Most of the students live around the campus, which accounts for high vehicular traffic on the roads. The SAVAN Auchi Polytechnic branch has met the challenges of caring for motor vehicle crash victims. Although poor reporting is a shortcoming, continuous training and retraining is advocated.

Keywords: accident; competency; education; emergency; motor vehicle crash; rescue inventory; Save Accident Victims of Nigeria; student

Prehosp Disast Med 2009;24(2):s3

(A7) Assessment of Duration of Emergency Department Stay, Admission, and Transfer-Out Rates in Patients Presenting with Orthopedic Injuries in a Level-One Trauma Center

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Background: Trauma is a modern epidemic, particularly for India. This report presents the duration of emergency department stay, admission, and transfer-out rates in patients presenting with orthopedic injuries.

Methods: All patients presenting to the emergency department of the trauma center with a history of injury and who required hospitalization were recruited for the study. Data were collected between 19 May 2008 to 31 July 2008. The pediatric age group was defined as 1–15 years and geriatrics as >60 years. Bone injuries were categorized into seven categories: Category I was defined as head and face bone injury; II as spine injury; III thoracic cage injury; IV as upper limb injury; V as pelvis injury; VI as lower limb injury; and VII as dislocation.

Results: There were 480 cases analyzed, of which 388 (80.83%) were males and 92 (19.16%) were females. Ninety (18.75%) patients were between 1–15 years, 366 (76.25%) were between 16–60 years, and 24 (5%) were between 61–90 years. The age range was 1–90 years with an average age of 30.9 years. The predominant cause of injuries was due to road traffic crashes, assault, falls from a height, sports injuries, fire arm injuries, and railway accidents. There were 46 (9.5%) I injuries; 42 (8.75%) II injuries; 32 (6.66%) III injuries; 134 (27.91%) IV injuries; 20 (4.16%) V injuries; 194 (40.14%) VI injuries; and 10 (2.08%) VII injuries. A total of 7.5% of the patients had compound injuries. There were 240 (50%) patients admitted to the trauma center and the rest were transferred to other hospitals. The average duration of stay in the emergency department was 5.7 hours before disposition.

Conclusion: Young males were predominantly affected, with road traffic accidents being the primary cause of injury. Lower limb injuries were the most common. The admission rate was 50%.

Keywords: emergency health; India; orthopedics; patient admission; trauma

Prehosp Disast Med 2009;24(2):s3

(A8) Case Report: Traumatic Extensive Degloving Avulsion Injury of Total Scalp Soft Tissue Loss

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An unusual, traumatic, extensive degloving and avulsion injury of total scalp soft tissue occurred in a 45-year-old female patient while she worked in a factory. The severe and complete soft tissue loss was along the junction of hair follicle and hairless skin, from a posterior aspect of the head toward an anterior aspect of head and downward to the bilateral superior part of both eyebrows. The extensive tear mechanism caused the patient great suffering and active oozing of the tissue and skull. The active bleeding vessels included bilateral superficial temporal vessels and diffuse soft tissues. They were ligated in the emergency department. Bleeding continued after the first surgical operation. The second operation used a full-thickness skin graft to reconstruct the soft tissues. The hospital stay was 14 days, but further debridement may be necessary.

The immediate resuscitation of the patient is important in order to avoid further vasculature damage. The availabil-