

PP 16: Identify the pattern of fractures among Road Traffic Accidents (RTA) victims requiring hospitalisation in District General Hospital, Kaltura

K.M.N.M Keerawella, W.M.M Roopasinghe, K.M.N.S Kekulandara, S.M.S.K Samarakoon, W.M.J Jayarathne, N.S.A.S.N Senarath, K.T.G Kanchana

Department of Nursing, Kaatsu International University

Introduction: The mortality, morbidity and disabilities of Road Traffic Accidents are increasing rapidly.

Objectives: The aim of the study was to identify the pattern of fractures among RTA victims, requiring hospitalization in District General Hospital, Kaltura.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among 260 sample using a data extraction form. Data were collected from the Bed Head Tickets at the record room from December 2020 to February 2021 at District General Hospital, Kalutara. The data were analysed in SPSS 25 version using frequency, percentages and chi square test.

Results: Among 260 RTA casualties' majority (76 %) were male, age between 25-40 years (55.8%). The highest (6.5%) RTA was reported among 38-year-old population. Mean age of the sample was (37.51 ± 12.42). There were 78% drivers, 15% passengers and 7% pedestrians while majority of vehicle occupants (74.6%) were motor bicycle accidents. Most common site for fracture was tibia and fibula (40.4%). Close fracture (67%) was commoner than open fractures/ (33%). The commonest fracture type was oblique fractures (18%) among all kind of the fractures. There were associations between age and fracture (open/close) (p=0.007), fracture site and gender (p=0.019) and fracture type with fracture site (p=0.001).

Conclusions: Most common site of fracture following RTA was tibia/fibula site and common type of fracture was oblique. The age and gender of the victims had a greater influence in RTAs.

Keywords: Road Traffic Injuries, Fracture type, Victims