

Epidemiology of Traumatic Accident Deaths

Gab Teug Kim, M.D., Seung Yup Hong, M.D.

Purpose: Comparing the results of traffic accident deaths between ours and a previous study, we assessed the improvement in the emergency medical service system and the traumatic care system.

Methods: Three hundred twenty-one traumatic accident deaths occurring in Chunan and the nearby region between 1999 and 2000 were reviewed; data were obtained from paramedic trip reports, medical records, and radiological findings.

Results: One hundred fifty-eight (49%) deaths occurred in the prehospital setting. The remaining 163 (51%) patients were transported to the hospital. Of these, 89 (55%) died in the first 48 hours (acute), 26 (16%) within three to seven days (early) and 48 (29%) after seven days (late). Central nervous system injuries were the most frequent cause of death (57%), followed by exsanguination (25%) and organ failure (8%). Two distinct peaks of time were found on analysis: 50% of the patients died within the first 60 minutes, and 9% of the patients died at three to seven days after injury. The overall preventable death rate was 24%.

Conclusion: Access to the prehospital emergency medical system was improved, and there was greater proportion of late deaths due to brain injury. We found the distribution to be a bimodal distribution.

Key Words: Trauma, Traffic accident deaths, Trauma

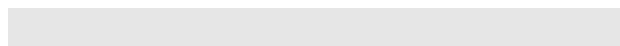
epidemiology.

Department of Emergency Medicine, College of Medicine, Dankook University, Chunan, Korea



400
 , 50 , 42,000 ^{1).}
 가
 , 12,387 ,
 100,000 26.3 ^{2).}
 ,
 10%
^{3).} 1980 Baker San Francisco
 가
 가 ^{4).}
 ,
^{5,6).} 1990
 가
 가
 119 , 119
 , 가
 가
 가 1990

가 가 .



1999. 1. 1 2000.12.31

16-5

Tel: 041)550-6869, Fax: 041)550-7054,

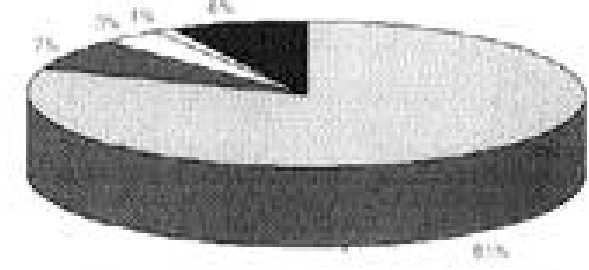
E-mail: gtkim@medigate.net

: 2001 11 28 , : 2002 2 9

2001

3,698 (39.2%), 9,426 , CT,) ,
 , 1,780 (49.3%), 456 (4.8%)
 (10.4%) . 3,613 , (,), , (,) ,
 가 374 (82.0%), 가 30 (6.6%), , , ,)
 가 14 (3.1%), 가 5
 (1.1%), , , .
 가 33 (7.2%) (1).
 가
 가

가 374 가 가
 321 (158 , 163)
 가
 158 140 가 119
 , 18 , 1, 2) , 3 7 () , 7
 .
 91 1, 2 163 119
 , 119 가
 가
 119 가 Injury Severity
 Score (ISS)7 가 ISS
 (,) ,
 가 (Probability
 of Survival, Ps) Trauma and Injury Severity
 Score(TRISS) SCAN
 ,
 가 가 가
 가 Shackford 가
 Ps가 50% frankly preventable death,
 25~50% potentially preventable death, 25%
 non-preventable death ⁸⁾.
 , 1, 2 ,
 (



9,426 , CT,) ,
 . 456 (4.8%)
 (,), , (,) ,
 (,) , (,) ,
)
 .
 ,
 .
 ,
 48 ()
) , 7 () , 7
 ())
 119
 119 가
 가 Injury Severity
 Score (ISS)7 가 ISS
 (,) ,
 가 (Probability
 of Survival, Ps) Trauma and Injury Severity
 Score(TRISS) SCAN
 ,
 가 가 가
 가 Shackford 가
 Ps가 50% frankly preventable death,
 25~50% potentially preventable death, 25%
 non-preventable death ⁸⁾.
 ISS t-test
 ANOVA , , ,
 x²-test , p 0.05

1. (n = 321)

1.

(80.5%), 44.0 ,

(76.3%) (22) 가 .
 129 ,
 192 가 , , ,
 , 2~3 가
 (p=0.001)(1). (p=0.001)(1).
 119 39.5±38.1 , (ISS) (50.1)
 291.9±303.4 . (43.2) (37.5), (34.5)
 (37.9) (p=0.0001)(1).
 182 (56.7%) 가 , (48.8) (43.1)
 (24.9%), (8.1%), (36.8)
 (2.2%), (8.1%) .
 140 (43.6%), Scale(AIS) 3 2 .
 18 (5.6%), 48 63.7% AIS 3 1
 89 (27.7%), 7 75.0%, 76.9%
 (8.1%), 7 48 (15.0%) AIS 3 2 (p=0.001)
 . (2).
 (94), (32) 25
 (14) 가 , 44 (p<0.05), 65
 10 , 5 , 18.1% (:
 3 . 7.3%)
 (37) (37) 가
 가 (25) (p=0.006)(3). 25 ~44 가 93
 1. (n=321)

	(n=140)	(n=18)	(n=89)	(n=26)	(n=48)
*					
(n=23)	9	0	8	8	3
(n=298)	131	18	81	23	45
(n=192)	67	11	59	18	37
(n=129)	73	7	30	8	11
(/)*(245/76)	117/23	12/6	57/32	21/5	38/10
ISS**	37.5	43.2	59.2	34.5	36.2
*					
(n=182)	94	6	37	20	25
(n=80)	32	11	37	0	0
+ (n=7)	0	0	7	0	0
(n=26)	0	0	1	3	22
(n=26)	14	1	7	3	1

: ISS: injury severity score,
 *p<0.05 (x²-test), **p=0.0001(ANOVA): (48), (3~7) (7) .
 : :
 : , , :
 : (: , , ,) 2 (: ,) .

2. ISS

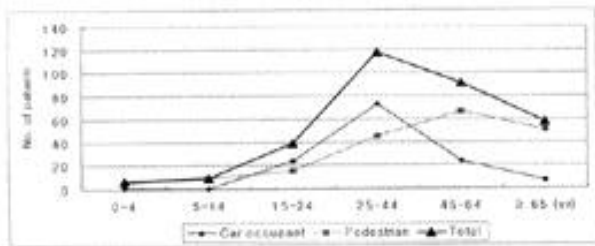
	ISS*	ISS **				AIS 3 ()**		
		30	31~40	41-50	>50	1	2	3
	36.8	110	16	31	25	116	46	20
	48.8	19	6	24	31	20	34	26
+	57.1	0	0	2	5	0	2	5
	43.1	6	6	6	8	6	10	10
	35.5	14	2	7	3	14	12	2

. : ISS: injury severity score, *p=0.0001(ANOVA), **p=0.001(x² test) :

3.

0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65	
	3	8	31	93	76	34
	3	1	8	25	15	24
	6	9	39	118	91	58

()



2.

가 45~64 가 76 , 65 34
 가 가
 25~44 가 25 , 45~64 가 15 , 65
 24 가 가

(3).

(p>0.1, R2=0.0094).

가 , 25~44
 가 45
 (p=0.001)(2).

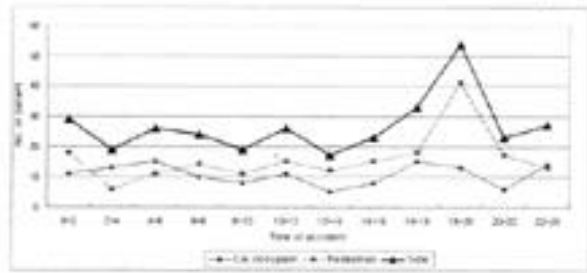
18 20 가

18 20

가 (p<0.05) (3).

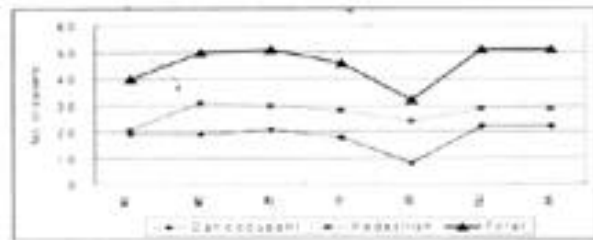
가

, , , ,



3.

(p=0.001)



4.

(p=0.077)

(p>0.05)(4).

11 가 , 3 가

3 가 11 가 (p>0.1)(5).

(bimodal pattern)

(50.1%)

24~48

(8.7%)

가 3~7 28

가 1 161

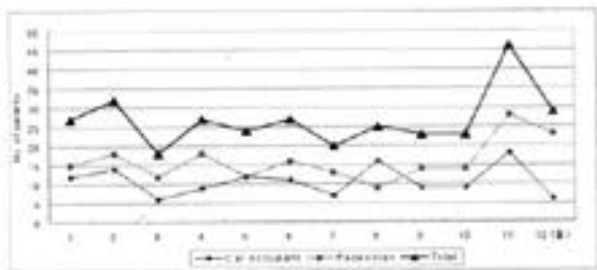
(6).

가 3~7 28

(6).

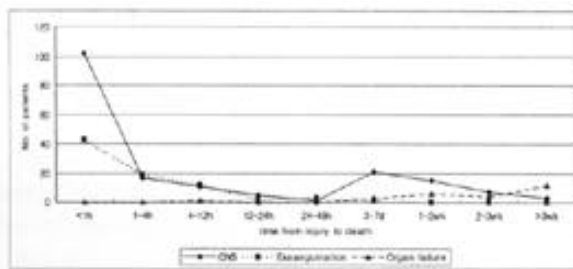
가 1

2 가 3~7 (p=0.001)(7).
 가 12 , 가 1~4 24~48 가 (44%) (39%)

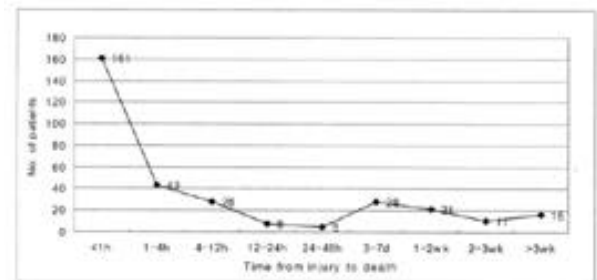


5. (p=0.295)

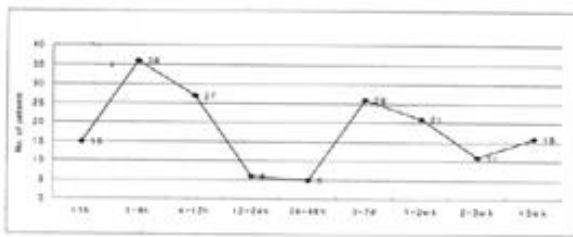
(p=0.001)(8).
 2. 가 nonpreven-
 table deaths가 124 (76.1%), potentially preventable
 death가 32 (19.6%), frankly preventable deaths가 7
 (4.3%) preventable deaths가 39 (23.9%)
 . Frankly preventable deaths
 4 , 3 가 ,
 . Potentially preventable deaths



7. ()



6.



8.

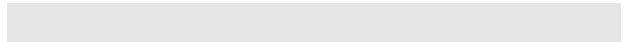
4. 가 (n = 163)

	frankly preventable n = 7	potentially preventable n = 32	non-preventable n = 124
*			
(n = 82)	0	5	77
(n = 37)	0	7	30
+ (n = 7)	0	0	7
(n = 26)	4	16	6
(n = 11)	3	4	4
**			
(n = 69)	2	5	62
(n = 94)	5	27	62

*p=0.01(x²-test), **p=0.002 (x²-test) : 가

5 , 7 ,
16 , 4

(p = 0.001)(4). Preventable deaths
Flankly preventable
deaths가 2 , 5 가 ,
potentially preventable deaths 5 , 13%
27 가 , 23%
potentially preventable deaths
가 18.1%
(7.3%)³⁾



1980 Baker 1977
4). 가
가
8-12). 26.3 2)
가 가
가 가
가 가
가 가
40 3
1, 2 가
3,613 38.3%
82% 가
가
가 2
, 15~45 가 3
45 61%
1). 가 76.3% 3 , 가
15~44 157 가
48.9% 가
가

65 가
65 가
65
4,13).
49%, 51% , 1997
Pima County 52%,
48% 13)
55%가 48 , 16%가
3~7 , 29%가 1 , Pima
County 58%가 48
13). Denver City
81%가 48 , 6%가 3~7 ,
14),
14%가 7 (57% vs 42%)
(0% vs 50%)
가
가
1.5 .
”
(13.6%) (7.7%) 2 가
15), 1996 Sydney 2 16).
가 가 17,18).
19).
가 20).
17,18). Sydney
21).
2/3
22).
62%가
60%가

ISS 40.6
 (28.9)6 .
 가
 1 ~ 4 "preventable death period"
 3
 14). 1997 Meislin
 Pima County 1985 가 911
 ISS 1
 48 , 가
 1 가 23%가 1 , 35%가
 24 ~ 48 2 13).
 48 1 50%, 1 ~ 4
 13%, 1 37%가 . 1
 ISS가 25 1 ~ 4
 AIS 3 1
 14). 321 167 (52.0%) AIS 3 1
 2 , 1 87%가
 가
 23). 119
 (56.7%) (24.9%) 가
 . Trunkey 3 25)
 59% 12% 24), San Francisco 4), 1 1
 San Diego County 3), Denver 14) 2
 40 ~ 50% . ,
 30 ~ 40%
 1983 Trunkey²⁵⁾ San Francisco
 3 . 50%
 1 Meislin 13). Sauaia
 "preventable death" 2 가 Trunkey 2 가 2
 30% 3 2 .
 1 ~ 4 20% 1 Sauaia
 1 ~ 4 가 , Meislin 가 1 1
 14,25). Sauaia 14) Meislin 13) 2 3 ~ 7
 , 2 24 ~ 48
 가 . ,
 가 Sauaia
 "preventable death period" 2 가 42% 38%
 1 1 24 ~ 48 14), Meislin 20%
 3 3 2 80% 가 24%¹³⁾
 . Trunkey
 San Francisco 가
 가 14). 가
 Sauaia Denver 1972 가 , Sauaia (42%)¹⁴⁾
 가 911 가 , Meislin (46%)¹³⁾
 가 (57%).
 - 가 48 48

20. Dischinger PC, Cushing BM, Kerns TJ: Injury patterns associated with direction of impact: Drivers admitted to trauma centres. *J Trauma* 35:454-8, 1993.
21. Hill DA, Duflou J, Delaney LM: Blunt traumatic rupture of the thoracic aorta: An epidemiological perspective. *J R Coll Surg Edinb* 85:169-77, 1996.
22. Chesnut RM, Marshall LF, Klauber MR, et al.: The role of secondary brain injury in determining outcome from severe head injury. *J Trauma* 34:216-22, 1993.
23. Hendrick JMA, Pijls NHJ, Wert T, et al.: Cardiopulmonary resuscitation on the general ward: no category of patients should be excluded in advance. *Resuscitation* 20:163-9, 1990.
24. , , , , : (ISS) , 3:37-44, 1992.
25. Trunkey DD: Trauma. Accidental and intentional injuries account for more years of life lost in the U.S. than cancer and heart disease. Among the prescribed remedies are improved preventive efforts, speedier surgery and further research. *Sci Am* 249:28-35, 1983.
26. Neuman TS, Bockman MA, Moody P, et al.: An autopsy study of traumatic deaths. *Am J Surg* 144: 722-7, 1982.
27. Cales RH, Trunkey DD: Preventable trauma death: A review of trauma care systems development. *JAMA* 254:1059-63, 1985.
28. West JG: An autopsy method for evaluating trauma care. *J Trauma* 21:32-4, 1981.
29. Cayten CG, Stahl WM, Agarwal N, et al.: Analysis of preventable deaths by mechanism of injury among 13,500 trauma admissions. *Ann Surg* 214:510-20, 1991.
30. Lowe DK, Gately HL, Goss JR, et al.: Patterns of death, complications and errors in management of motor vehicle accident victims: Implications for a regional system of trauma care. *J Trauma* 23:503-6, 1983.
31. Shackford SR, Hollingsworth-Friendlund P, Cooper GF, et al.: The effect of regionalization upon the quality of trauma care as assessed by concurrent audit before and after institution of a trauma system. *J Trauma* 26:812-20, 1986.
32. Esposito TJ, Sanddal ND, Hansen JD, Reynolds S: Analysis of Preventable Trauma Deaths and Inappropriate Trauma Care in a Rural State. *J Trauma* 39:955-62, 1995.
33. : 가
34. Davis JW, Hoyt DB, McArdle MS, et al.: An analysis of errors causing morbidity and mortality in a trauma system: a guide for quality improvement. *J Trauma* 32: 660-5, 1992.
35. McDermott FT, Cordner SM, Tremayne AB: Evaluation of the medical management and preventability of death in 137 road traffic fatalities in Victoria, Australia. *J Trauma* 40:520-35, 1996.