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Demographic Study of Blunt Trauma Chest in Varanasi Region

Roopam Mourya¹, S.K.Pandey², S.K. Bhartiya³

¹Junior Resident, ²Professor & Head, Department of Forensic Medicine, ³Professor, Department of Surgery (Trauma), Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University

Abstract

The mortality rate of chest trauma is 10%. Incidence has significantly increased due to development of rapid mode of transport, new high speed vehicles, ignorance of road safety measures, fall from height, fall on road injuries due to construction activities violence, fall from under construction building. Human fatality associated with chest injuries worsening each year.

This drew the impact on reducing burden of chest trauma, prevention and its measures at social, medical, economical, and governmental. So that understanding the problem is the one of the first step towards awareness and averting the problem.

Present study has been undertaken to analyse the most neglected aspect of human suffering. It is an effort to know the pattern of blunt trauma chest and to elucidate the multi-factorial causations leading to rise in everyday blunt trauma cases.

Here in this paper 300 cases of chest injuries by blunt forces are studied for their epidemiological, demographic aspects. Majority of them are adult/middle ages male between 41 -50 years of age, most of them are caused by road traffic accidents. Male to female ratio is 7.1:1. Majority of the cases are happened on highway.

Keywords- Blunt Trauma Chest, Demographic Data, Death

Introduction

Leading cause of death in India is trauma. The third most common cause of traumatic death is thoracic trauma after head and spinal injury. The incidence of thoracic injury cases is reported 10% of trauma admissions and mortality rate varies from 10%-60 %⁽¹⁻⁵⁾. Although the trauma related injuries

can involve many part of body, but one out of four trauma patient die mainly due to thoracic Injuries or its complications⁽⁶⁾.

It is hard to evaluate the mortality rate as the cause of death of blunt trauma may be due to pulmonary or non-pulmonary complications and associated injuries⁽⁷⁾. 10% or less of blunt trauma cases requires surgical treatment and the remaining patient can be managed conservatively^(8,9).

Corresponding Author:

Dr. Roopam Mourya

Email : rupm.mbbs@gmail.com

Mobile no- 7895083152

Blunt trauma is defined as injuries where organ and structures are injured without disrupting tissue