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ASSESSMENT OF THE SURVEILLANCE AND CAUSAL FACTORS OF THE PEDESTRIAN'S INJURIES IN GEORGIA

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Background: Road traffic injuries cause an estimated 700 to 1,000 young people to die every day. Among the total road traffic fatalities, more than 270 000 are pedestrians constituting 22% of all road deaths. Road traffic accidents (RTA) and pedestrian road injuries are a devastating burden on Georgia. The purpose of this project was investigating the incidence of and causal factors in fatal and non-fatal pedestrian and proposes recommendations for prevention and reduces the burden of road injuries among this group.

Methods: A retrospective review of medical records of injured pedestrians from road traffic crashes for 2014 was done in several hospitals in three cities of Georgia, Tbilisi, Batumi and Rustavi to provide a cross-sectional profile of the non-fatal injury burden. The medical records will be collected, by limiting to the following ICD-10-AM codes: S00-T98 & V01 to V89.

Results: A total 374 medical records of hospitalized injured pedestrians were studied. 54% of patients were 0-40 age. 4.8% (18) of hospitalized injured pedestrians died. Risky behaviour of pedestrians and drivers were revealed in 32% and 30% respectively. Children aged 0 to 7 are the most likely to be risky behavior and in this age group a significant number of pedestrian occurred in the yard (PRR=3.1; 95%CI=2.4-3.9) and (PRR=11.1; 95%CI=6.2-19.7) respectively. The risk of fatal outcome is higher among hospitalized pedestrians who injured in due to excessive speed of the vehicle (PRR=3.7; 95%CI=1.5 - 9.2), than among of other injured pedestrians.

Conclusion: This study identified some key factors associated with pedestrian collisions. There is overwhelming evidence that speed and some behavioural risk factors of pedestrians and drivers have a great impact on pedestrian safety and play a role in injury severity. The results will be used to develop national road safety strategies to reduce pedestrian trauma on Georgia's roads.

Notes: