使用外傷登錄探討台灣都會地區之傷害型態:以六所醫院爲例

Pilot Study of the Injury Patterns in a Taiwanese Urban Area: Using the Traumatic Data Registry from 6 Hospitals

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摘要

本研究以台灣地區六所醫院急診病患中，因外傷且需住院或接受手術的病人爲資料庫收集的對象，資料的收集時間自 90 年 2 月 1 日至 90 年 11 月 30 日共 10 個月，計有 1,353 人。結果顯示，男與女比例，男性爲女性的 2 倍；年齡層共分爲 0-14 歲、15-29 歲、30-49 歲、50-64 歲及 65 歲以上等五層，其中以 30-64 歲所佔的比例爲最高（48.0%）。受傷原因以交通事故及跌落所佔的比例最高，分別佔 52.0%及 28.7%。受傷部位以四肢最多，佔 74.9%。受傷地點以街道馬路所佔的比例最高（51.9%）。我們可以從台灣都會地區的傷害型態，瞭解到幾乎所有重要的外傷醫療決策，如：外傷預防、到院前緊急救護系統、外傷照護品質等，都需以外傷登錄爲依據。

Abstract

In an attempt to study the feasibility of a trauma registry in Taiwan, data on 1353 trauma patients, who were admitted to or operated on at 6 different hospitals, were collected over a period of 10 months from February 1,2001 to November 30,2001. Our results showed a male predominance of 2:1. Patients were categorized according to age into 0-14 year olds, 15-29 year olds, 30-49 year olds, 50-64 year-olds, and greater than 65 year olds; most injuries (47.2%) occurred in the age group 30-64 years old. Motor vehicle-related injuries and falls were the 2 main causes of trauma, accounting for 52% and 29% of the total population, respectively. Extremities (44%) were the most frequently injured anatomic parts. As to location, nearly 56% of trauma incidences occurred on the street. Among motor vehicle-related injuries, motorcyclists had highest injury rate, especially in the age group 15-29 (40%) and 30-64 (45%) years old. In conclusion, Taiwan imminently needs to set up a feasible, practical, and reliable trauma registry database. It is only

through a trauma registry system that more about the injury patterns in Taiwan can be understood, and therefore, important medical policies, such as trauma prevention, emergency medical systems, and trauma care can be planned.