

臺灣地區學齡前兒童頭部外傷之探討

A Study of Head Injury in Preschool Children in Taiwan

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摘要

本研究收集 1999 年 7 月 1 日至 2001 年 6 月 30 日二年間，台灣地區 31 家醫院 0-6 歲學齡前兒童頭部外傷之病歷，共 1,030 名。其中，男童女童的 1.67 倍；發生原因中，以跌落(60%)及車禍(4.7%)為最；跌落中，以滑倒或絆倒的比例最高(40.2%)，其次為低處跌落(<1 公尺)佔 34.8%。而車禍中，又以行走(36.2%)及機車車禍(31.7%)發生率最高。受傷嚴重度以昏迷指數(Glasgow Coma Scale)來作分析，輕度傷患者有 815 人，佔 83.6%，中度傷害佔 10.5%，重度傷害則佔 5.9%。學齡前兒童部外傷的發生，雖不能完全避免，但大多是可以事先預防的，我們應有效的做好防範，給下一代一個安全的成長環境。

Abstract

In this study, a total of 1,030 pre-school children with head injuries were collected from 31 hospitals in Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung and Hualien, from July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2001, The male to female ratio was 1.67. Falls (60%) and traffic accidents (24.7%) were the two leading causes of injury among pre-school children. The results of this study showed that the rates of falls from height >1m, heights <1m, and slip (or stumbles) were 19.3%, 34.8% and 40.2%, respectively. Among traffic accidents, pedestrian accidents had the highest incidence rate (36.2%), followed by motorcycle-related accidents(31.7%). In this study, we also found that 83.6%(815) of pre-school children had mild head injuries, 10.5% had moderate injuries, and 5.9% had 5.9% had severe injuries. Although head injuries in pre-school children cannot be completely eradicated, most are preventable.