

台灣地區兒童頭部外傷之探討:八年之研究

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Abstract

A study of head injury among children was undertaken from July 1st, 1993 to June 30th, 2001. Head injuries clinical records and inpatient charts were collected from 55 major hospitals for the age group of 0-14 year-olds. A total of 5,349 cases were identified. The male to female ratio was 1.69:1; the incidence rate was higher in the 0-4 and 10-14 year-old groups. The result of this study showed that falls is the main reason for younger age group whereas the older age group is traffic injury. In traffic injury, motorcycle has the highest incidence rate, later comes pedestrians and bicycles. This study found that mild injured has 83.1%, moderate injured has 9.8% and severe injured has 7.0%. The mild injured has a better recovery rate whereas the severe injured has a higher mortality rate. Therefore, it is very important to decrease all the risk factors in the environment of homes and public areas. As for transportation, helmet wearing and the development of public transportation is an important key for prevention. If injury can be prevented and incidence reduced, social and financial burden will decrease.