

花蓮地區腦外傷之流行病學研究

Epidemiology of Traumatic Brain Injury

中文摘要

在世界各個國家，事故傷害一直都是公共衛生上重要的議題，所造成的傷害更導致死亡、終生殘障或植物人等。本研究以花蓮地區腦外傷病人為研究對象，進行描述型流行病學的分析研究。

本研究分析花蓮地區於 1994~2007 年間發生腦外傷之病人，一共有 6,712 位病人。平均年齡為 40.73 歲，男性佔 64.7%，女性佔 35.3%。結果顯示，花蓮地區腦外傷的大部分腦外傷以輕度傷害（佔 83.5%）居多，預後情況大多良好（佔 83.2%）。男性受傷的嚴重度較女性來的嚴重，預後情況也較差。且隨著年齡的增加，受傷嚴重度較嚴重，預後情況也較差。受傷原因方面以車禍和跌落所造成的傷害最嚴重，預後情況最差。受傷嚴重度與年齡、性別、受傷原因及與傷者相撞物體具有高度相關；預後狀況與年齡、性別、受傷原因及跌落類型具有高度相關。由此可知，年齡、性別、受傷原因會對於花年地區腦外傷病人的受傷嚴重度以及預後結果造成影響。

英文摘要

Traumatic Injuries has been a very important issues among countries all over the world. Traumatic Injuries not only causes death, but life-long disabilities. This was a descriptive epidemiologic study, which collected. hospital discharge data from traumatic brain injury (TBI) patients in Hualien.

The highly significant related factors of TBI-associated were estimated by analysing data collected from a database of TBI in Taiwan.

The study collected hospital discharge data from traumatic brain injury patients in Hualien from 1994 to 2007 .A total of 6,712 cases were analyzed. In this study, the average age was 40.73, and 64.7% was male. The results revealed that the major causes of TBI were car accident (52.5%) and falling accidents (26.4%); and most of the TBI were minor injuries (83.5%) and with fair prognosis (82.4%).

With increasing age, the degree of injuries and prognosis become more severe. Traffic accidents inflicted the worst injuries and the worst prognosis followed by falling accidents. Male patients were more often seriously injured than female patients with worse prognosis.