



National Injury Surveillance, Trauma Registry & Capacity Building Centre
Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi-110001
(Programme under Directorate General of Health Services, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi-110001)



DATA ANALYSIS REPORT

MARCH 2016



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1. Background

Trauma injuries are recognized as one of the leading public health issue globally. More people die from trauma each year than from malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS combined. Recently some researches on trauma care emphasized for strengthening the trauma system, gathering & analysing trauma data and take steps to decrease of such cases.

In India, Road-traffic accidents are increasing at an alarming annual rate of 3%. A vehicular accident is reported every 3 minute and a death every 10 min on Indian roads.

Road-traffic injuries result in the death of nearly 137,000 persons, 3 million hospitalizations, and 10-11 million minor injuries.

To tackle this and provide a comprehensive trauma care in India, National trauma Policy was formulated in 2005. The thrust areas for this policy were:

- Improvement in health care infrastructure at rural levels.
- Strengthen organizational aspect- Establish Trauma Systems.
- Trauma Education / Interest Generation
- Rehabilitation
- Evaluation and Research

The World Health Organization (WHO) has projected that by year 2020 road accidents will be a major killer in India accounting for 546,000 deaths and 15,314,000 disability-adjusted life years lost.



Most of the Injury related data coming out of India is mortality related data from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

There is need for establishing a data management system which generates authentic information not only on the mortality related data of the road traffic injury victims, but also about the crash related information (Injury Surveillance) as well as the information on pre hospital care given to the trauma victims

2. Introduction to National Injury Surveillance Center (NISC)

It will be a Surveillance & Training Centre for co-ordinating the activities of all the designated Trauma Centres established under the Trauma Scheme during 11th & 12th FYP.

Trauma centre registers all the trauma/injury cases reported in Dr. RML Hospital. The data collected are available for further research and analysis. This will help in evaluation, prevention and research of trauma care and can be used for quality control and planning future research and injury prevention activities/schemes.

3. Data Capture Method

RML hospital started the process for capturing the data from July-2014. However since the data collecting process is not yet online, RML capturing these data in offline format. The Data Entry Operators are having frequent interaction with the patient's or their relatives for filling the form.



Once this process will be online, all the captured data will be upload in the server and will be available for further analysis along with the data from other hospitals.

4. Brief Analysis of Available Data

RML Hospital has started to fill online data from 25 February 2016. This report is based on one month data (1st March to 31March 2016).

Total No. of cases reported	=	167
Total No. of cases/records used for analysis	=	162
Average cases per day (approximate)	=	5

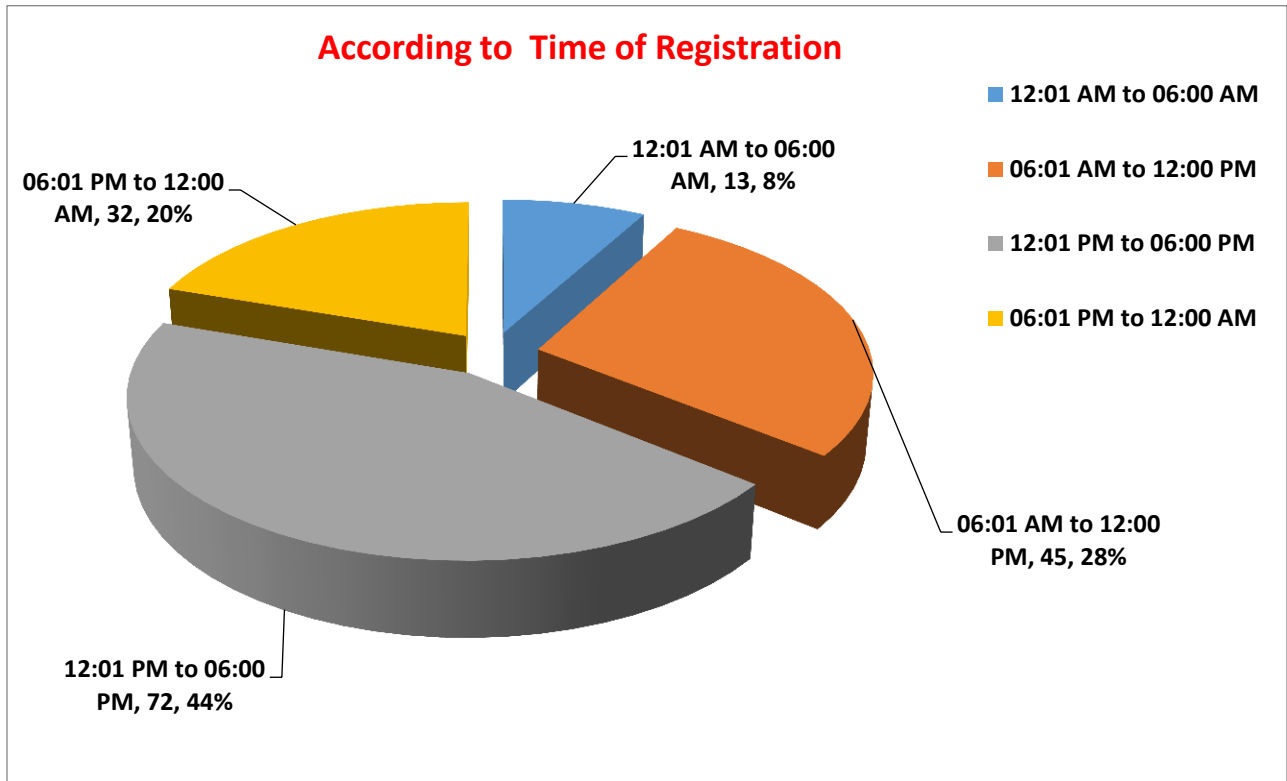
5. Objective

The objectives of this report are as below:

- To demonstrate the trends of injuries reported at RML, Hospital.
- To establish the information set for supporting the monitoring system.
- To establish the information set for decision makers on the injury prevention and control program.

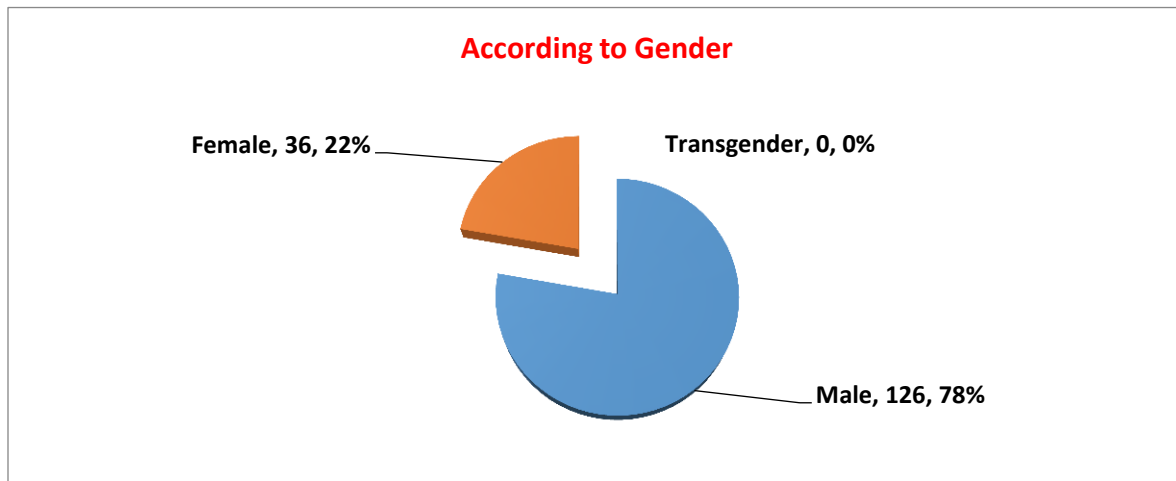
Note: -Here are some analyses based on major characteristic of Trauma cases.

1.1. Classification of injured patient according to Time of registration



1.2. Distribution by Gender

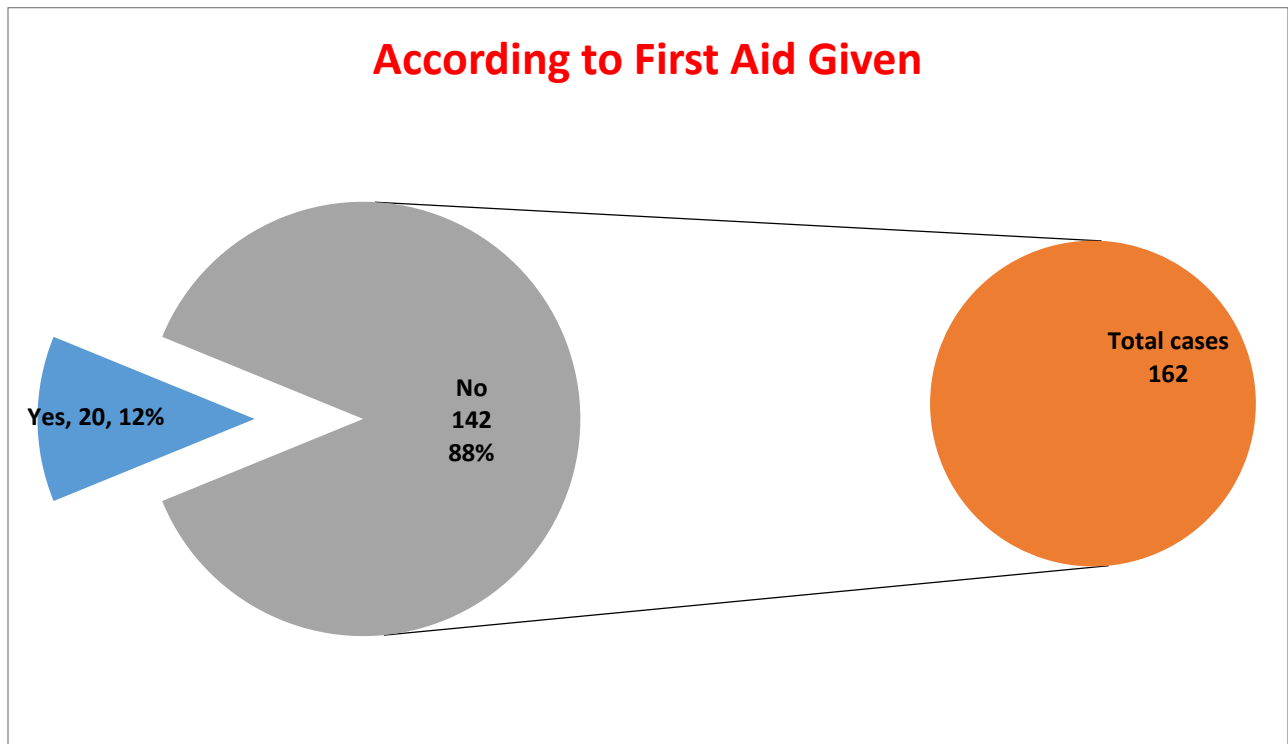
The injured patients distribution by male, female and transgender in below Graph.



Here we can see the female patient is 22%, male patient is 78% and Transgender Case is Zero.

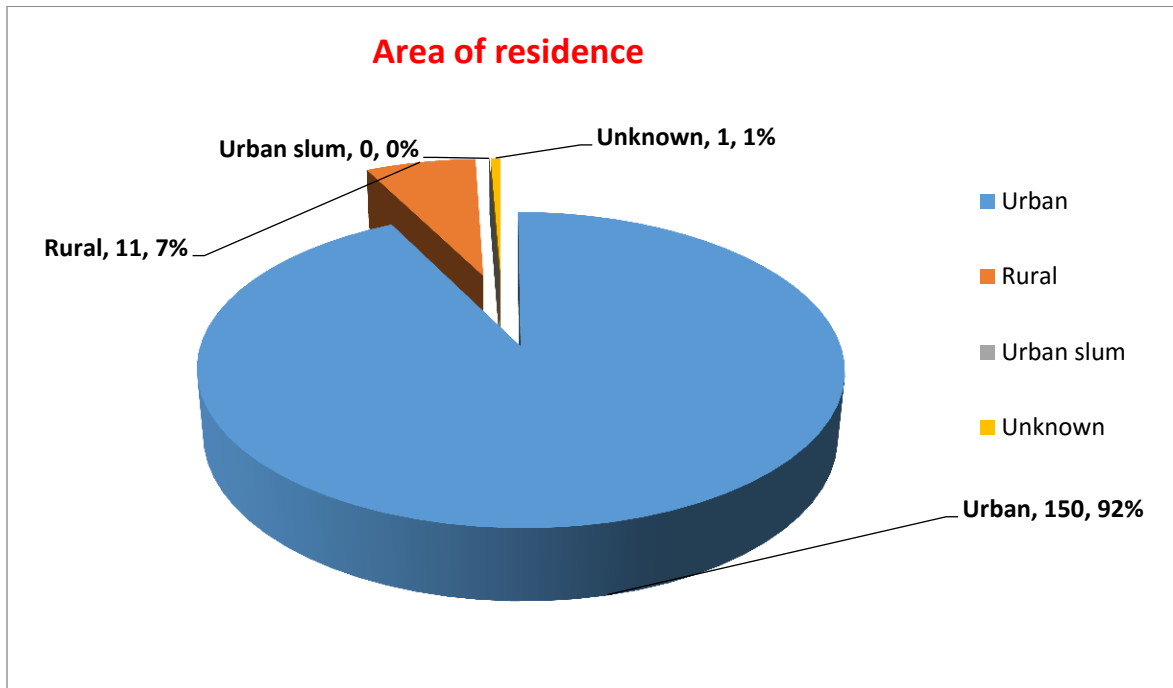
1.3.First Aid given

The below Graph represents the patients who took first aid at the accident site.



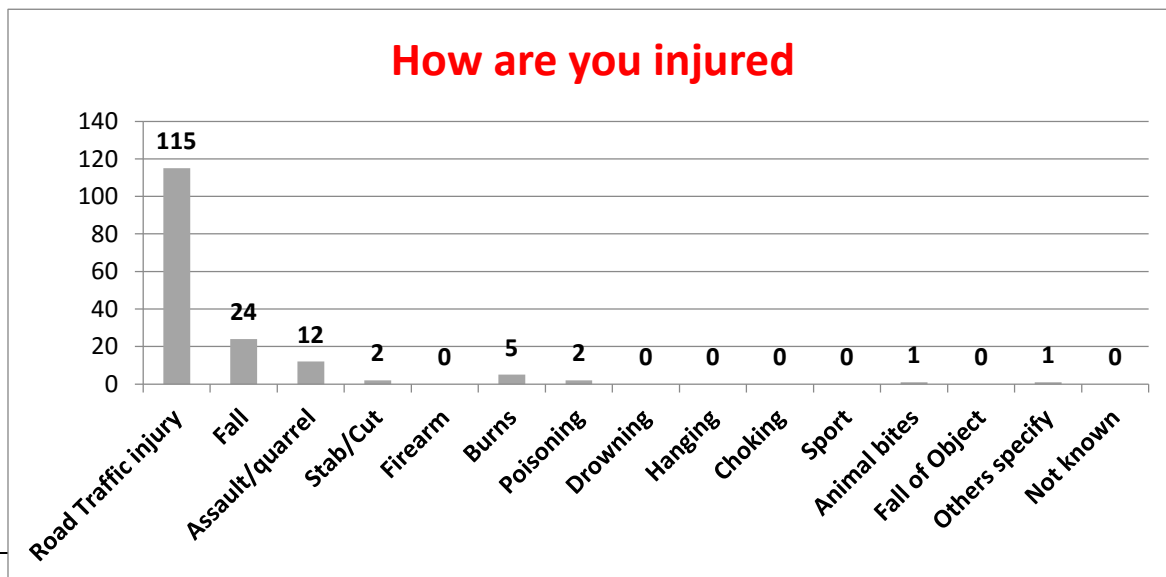
1.4. Area of Residence

This graph indicates that most of the cases were from urban area.

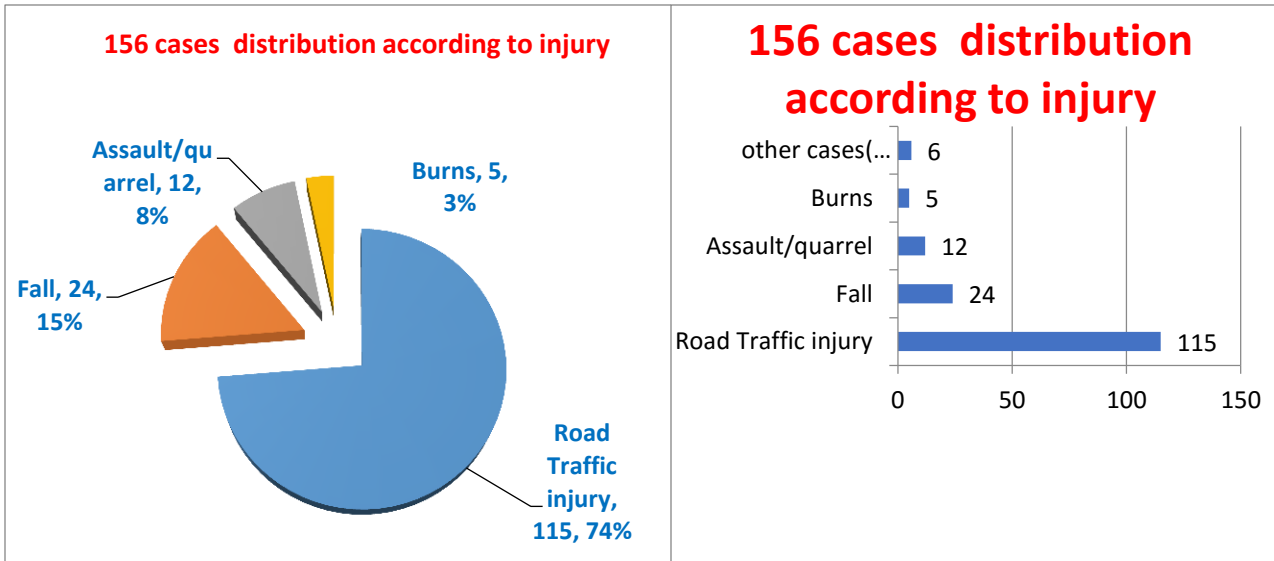


1.5. How Injured

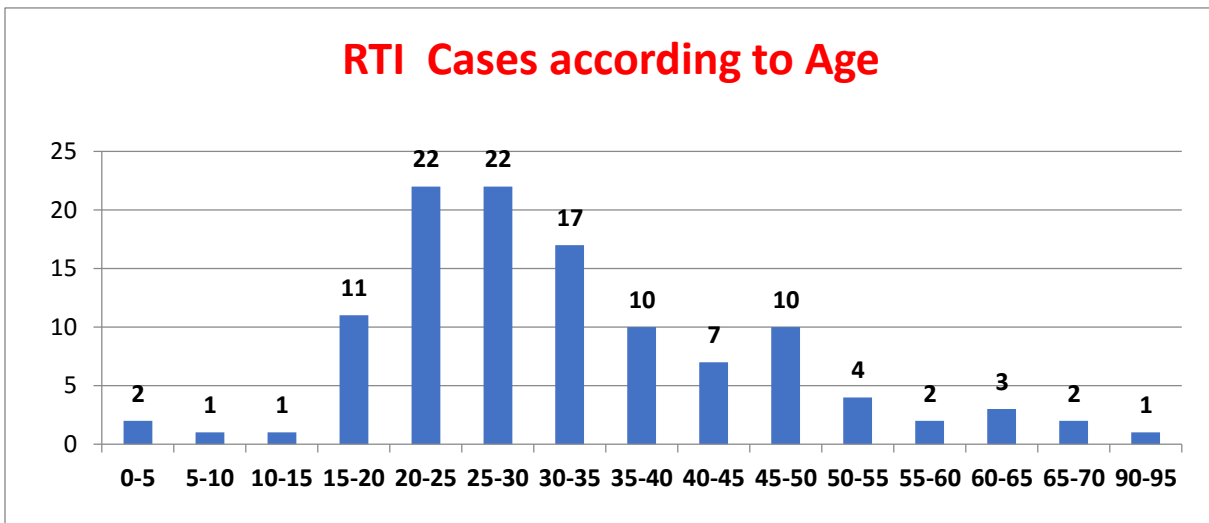
This graph represents most of the injury occurred by road traffic injury.



1.6. Analysis of RTI, FALL, ASSAULT/QUARREL and BURN Cases

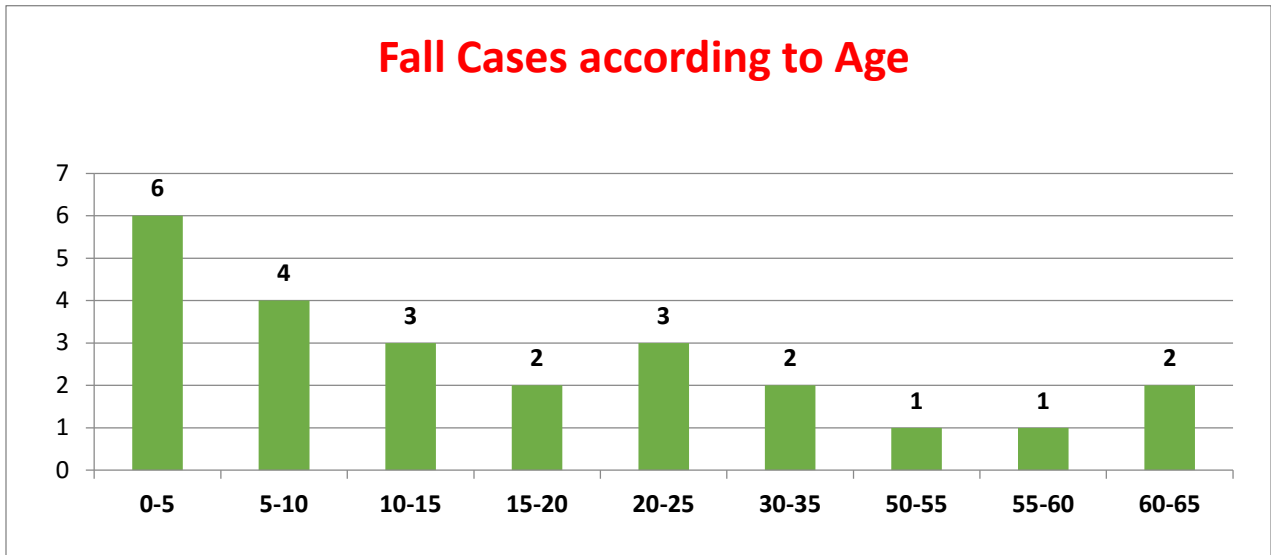


1.7. RTI Cases according to Age

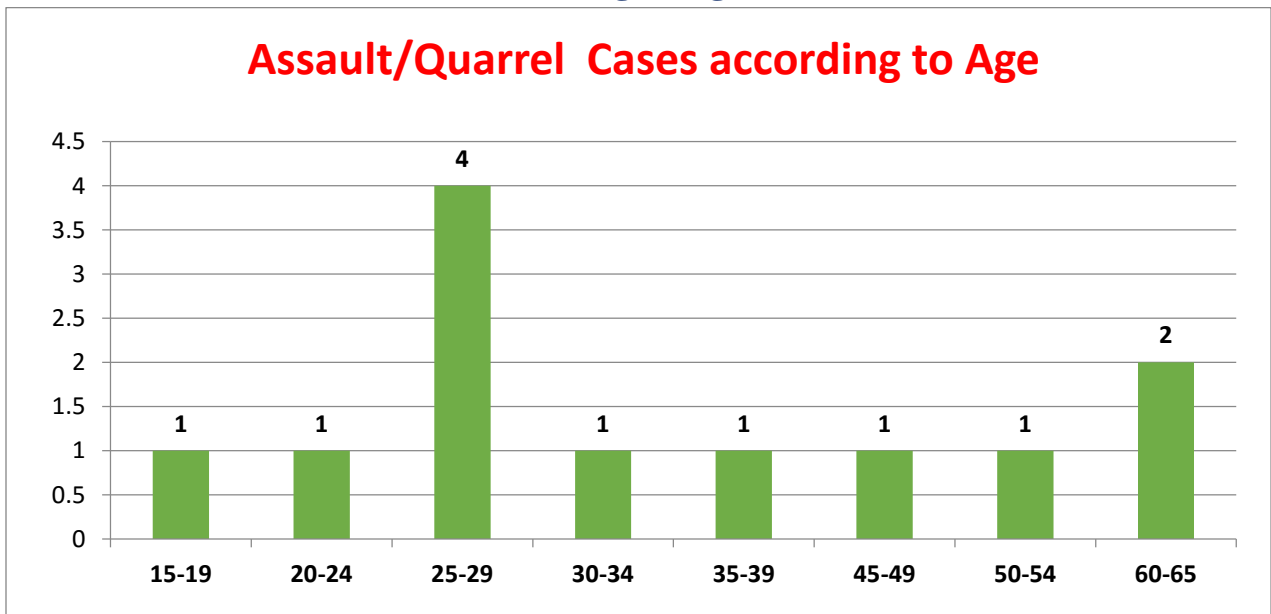


The age groups 20-25 and 25-30 represent the highest No. of RTI cases.

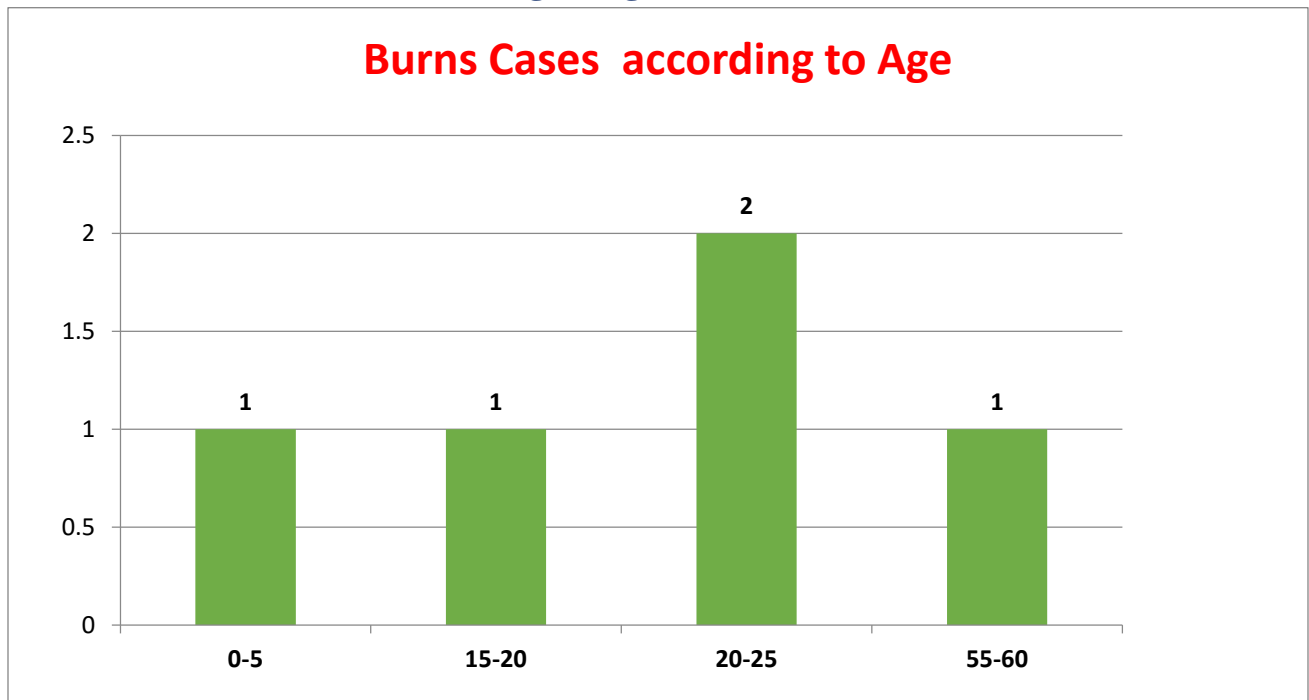
1.8. Fall Cases according to Age



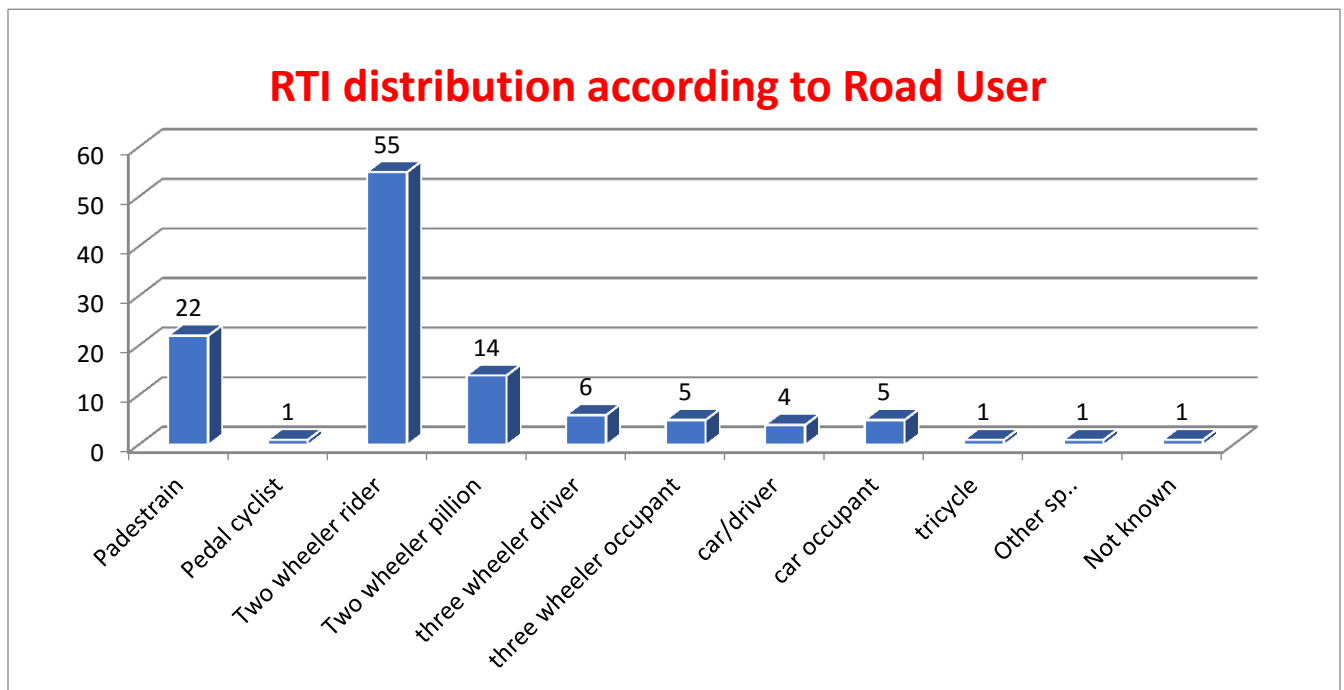
1.9. Assault/Quarrel Cases according to Age



1.10. Burn Cases according to Age



1.11. RTI distribution according to Road User

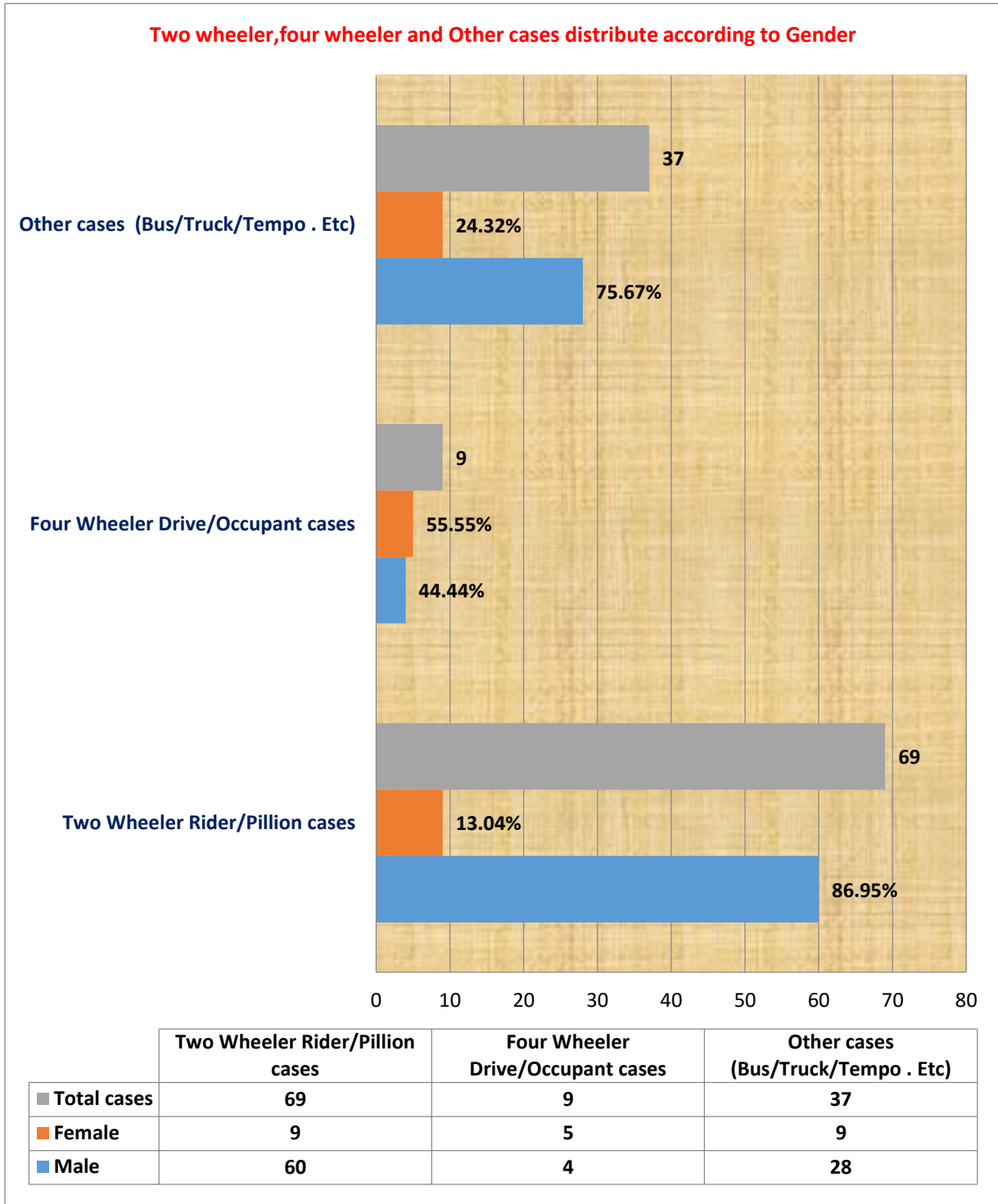




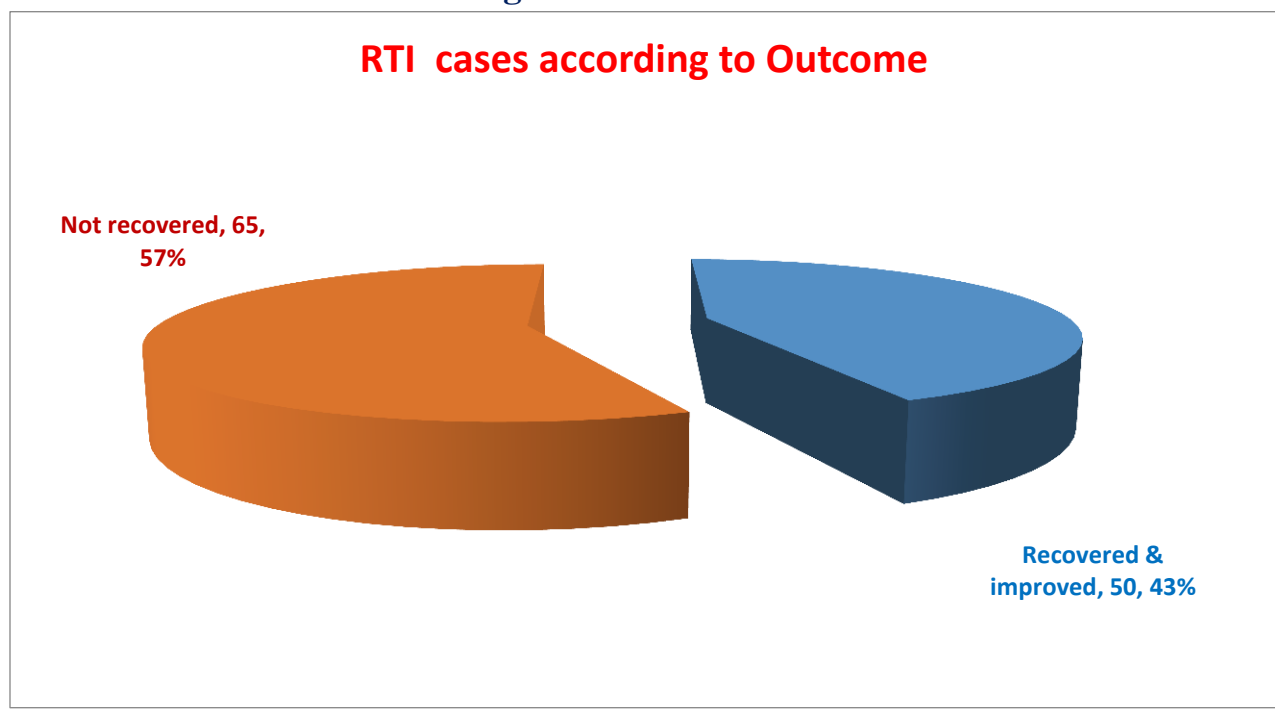
Here are analysis only Two Wheeler Rider/Pillion and Four wheeler drive / occupant cases.

Total RTI cases	=	115 / 162 cases
Two Wheeler Riders / Pillion cases	=	69 / 115 cases
Four Wheeler Drive / occupant cases	=	9 / 115 cases
Other Road user cases	=	37 / 115 cases

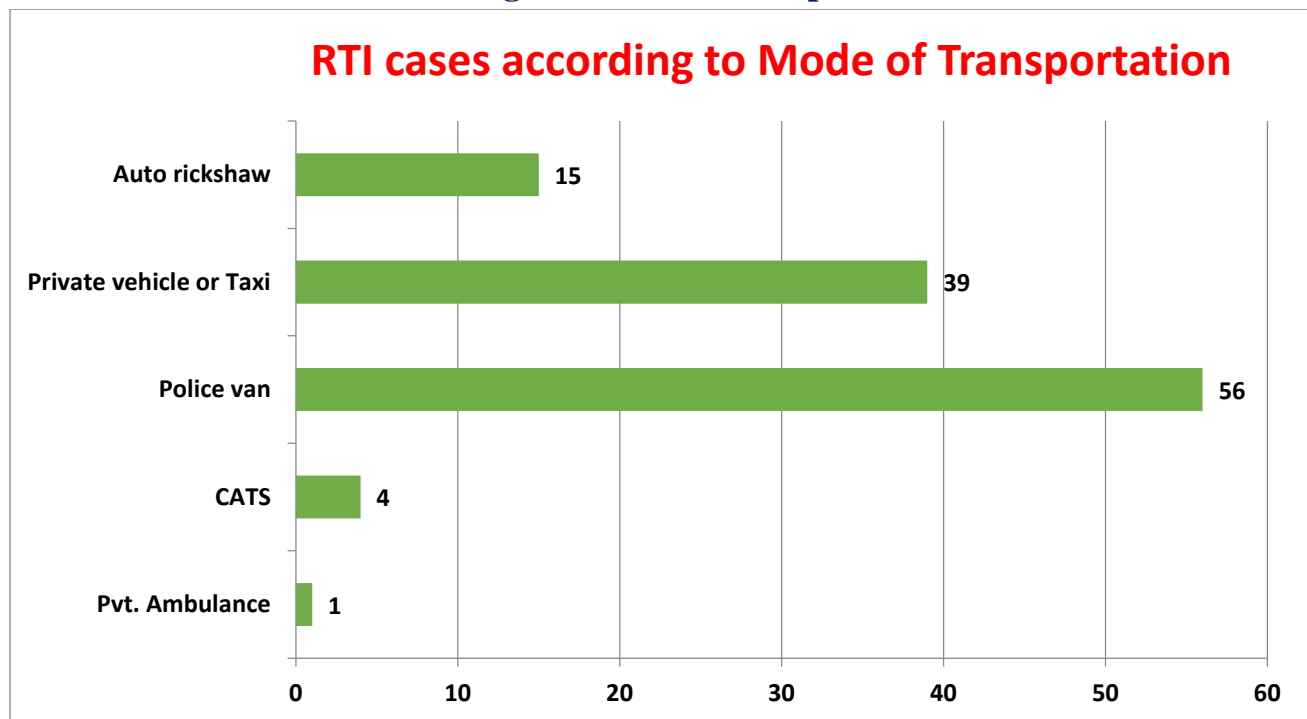
1.12. Two and Four wheeler cases distributed according to Gender



1.13. RTI cases according to Outcome

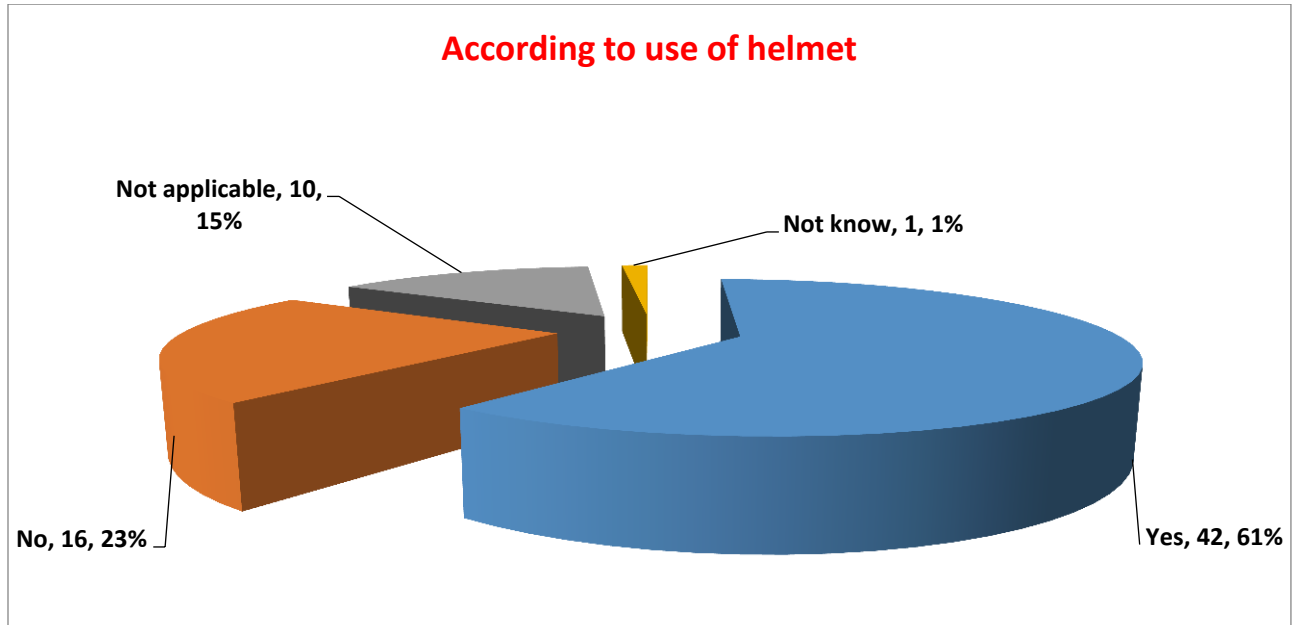


1.14. RTI cases according to Mode of Transportation



1.15. Use of Helmet

This graph represents how many injured patients had used helmet while driving.



1.16. Four wheeler rider/Occupant

