

Evaluation of Children Cases with Trauma

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Keywords: Emergency department, children, trauma

LETTER TO EDITOR

In this study, we aimed to determine the clinical features of the traumatic children admitted to emergency department in manuscript. Child trauma cases were examined retrospectively. Patient were evaluated age, sex, trauma mechanism, the affected organs and systems, and Glasgow Coma Scale. The study included 127 children. The mean age of patients are 9.66 ± 5.43 (1-18), 95 (74.8%) were male, 32 (25.2%) were female. 0-6 age group, 44 (34.7%), 7-12 age group, 35 (27.6%), 13-18 age group, 48 (37.7%) had a patient.

Traffic accidents were observed the most common mechanism of trauma ($n = 64, 50.4\%$). The affected organs and systems were observed bone and joint pathology, 62 (48.8%) patients. Glasgow Coma Scale 107 (84.3%) patients were found to be 15. 85 patients (67%) were discharged. The most common services are orthopedic service ($n = 29, 22.8\%$). The outcome of patients evaluated, 78 (61.4%) patients were discharged, 36 (28.3%), patient services, 7 (5.5%) patients admitted to the intensive care unit. One (0.8%) patient referral, while 5 (3.9%) patients were considered as excluded.

Trauma, one of the most important health problems for our country, commonly affects younger aged individuals and is responsible for considerable physical damage (1). Young male and lower extremity injuries were most commonly encountered (2). Lower extremities were the most frequently injured anatomic parts (3).

In conclusions, the most patients were male and traffic accidents were the most common mechanism of trauma. System that most affected the musculoskeletal system.

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Citation: Ali KARAKUS. Evaluation of Children Cases with Trauma. *ARC Journal of Orthopedics.* 2017; 2(1):29. doi:dx.doi.org/10.20431/2456-0588.0201005.

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