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"NICOLAE TESTEMIȚANU"



Department of Public Health
College of Political, Administrative and Communication Sciences
Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj Napoca, Romania



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ABSTRACT BOOK

HEALTH RISK FACTORS AND PREVENTION OF INJURIES AND DISEASES

Material of 3rd International Conference on Non-communicable Diseases „Health risk factors and prevention of injuries and diseases”, funded by NIH USA, Fogarty International Center „iCREATE: Increasing Capacity in Research in Eastern Europe” grant number: 2D43TW007261-11

June 5th – 7th, 2019
Chişinău, Republic of Moldova

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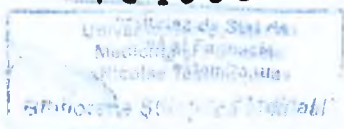
Abstract Book

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Autor: *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy,
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CONTENTS

THE GLOBAL BURDEN OF INJURY AND VIOLENCE

RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF PEDIATRIC TRAUMATIC INJURIES IN CHILDREN HOSPITAL	11
<i>Akhobadze K., Chikhladze, N., Tsiskaridze A.</i>	
HEAD TRAUMA - A MAJOR PUBLIC AND SOCIAL HEALTH ISSUE	12
<i>Baciu A., Robe AD</i>	
ANALYSIS OF THE ACCOUNT OF TRAUMATOLOGICAL PATIENTS OF A CLINIC OF TRAUMATOLOGY-ORTHOPEDECS AND REHABILITATION OF THE HERATSI HOSPITAL COMPLEX № 1 FOR 2018	13
<i>Bakhshetsyan A., Charchyan A., Grigoryan A., Ohanyan A., Harutyunyan D., Mikaelyan F.</i>	
THE ASSESSMENT OF PROFESSIONAL RISK BY WORKPLACE INJURIES DATA ...	14
<i>Bebih V., Gurghis E., Ferdohleb A., Siminovici S., Tapu L.</i>	
THE PSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTORS OF SELF-INJURIOUS BEHAVIOR IN UKRAINIAN ADOLESCENTS	15
<i>Biron B.</i>	
TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES AMONG CHILDREN - A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY	16
<i>Cazacu-Stratu A. , Cociu S., Mindrigan E., Cebanu S.</i>	
RISK OF TRAUMA - HUGE IMPEDIMENT IN YOUNG ATHLETES PERFORMANCE	17
<i>Cebanu S., Ștefaneț Gh.</i>	
RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF TRAUMATIC INJURIES IN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL	19
<i>Chkhaberidze N., Chikhladze N., Kereselidze M.</i>	
RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES AS A RESULT OF ROAD ACCIDENTS	20
<i>Cociu S.</i>	
TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES AMONG ADULTS- A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ..	21
<i>Cociu S., Cebanu S., Suman A.</i>	
ROAD INJURIES PARTICULARITIES IN THE CHISINAU MUNICIPALITY	22
<i>Cociu S., Cebanu S.</i>	
HEALTH SELF-ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN GEORGIA WHO EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD	23
<i>Dadiani G.¹, Kazakhashvili N., Chikhladze,N.</i>	

types of injuries are sprain and strain (19%), concussion/brain injury (18%) and the fracture (16%). In hospitalized patients, the main types of injuries are concussion/brain (48%), fracture (35%), open wound and abrasion (7 %) and poisoning (5%); the main mechanism of injuries are fall (46%), RTI (33%) and poisoning (8%).

Conclusion. The study revealed a number of significant shortcomings in the study of epidemiology of injuries. The results of the study showed that statistical information provided by medical organizations is incomplete; A very significant part of the data fell into the category "UNKNOWN". It is impossible to differentiate the trauma according to the internationally recognized categories, such as professional injuries, type of road accidents, place of trauma and others. Retrospective research methods are less effective for studying the epidemiology of injury in Georgia.



RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES AS A RESULT OF ROAD ACCIDENTS

Cociu S.

Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Republic of Moldova

Introduction. Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a critical public health and socio-economic problem throughout the world, making epidemiological monitoring of incidence, prevalence and outcome of TBI necessary. TBI are a major cause of mortality and morbidity in adolescents, young adults and the elderly, one of the leading causes being road traffic accidents. More than 1.3 million people die annually as a result of road accidents worldwide and are the main cause of mortality among young people aged 15-29. Subsequent consequences require long-term treatment and rehabilitation. The aim of the study is to evaluate the burden of road accidents having as a consequence traumatic brain injury and provide appropriate suggestions for prevention.

Material and methods. A retrospective study was conducted among patients with TBI within 2 medical institutions from Chisinau municipality: Emergency Medicine Institute and Children's hospital "Valentin Ignatenco". It was applied a questionnaire, completed on the basis of medical records according to ICD10 codes for 150 patients (100 adults, 50 children). The collection period was August, 1 – October, 31, 2018. The data were uploading using the existing electronic data collection tool - Red Cap and analyzed through Microsoft Excel. Data collection was performed by a resident neurosurgery and a scientific researcher. The ethics committee's approval has been obtained.

Results. From the total number of the TBI patients , there have been identified 24% cases of TBI as a result of road traffic accidents, aged between 0-73 years old, of

which 58.3% were male adults and 41.7% -young minor until 18 years old (22.2% male, 19.4% female). Although TBI cases as a result of road accidents occurred proportionally in both rural and urban areas, withal, most cases occurred in the age group of 30-39 years old in rural areas (13.9%), being followed by the age group of 7-14 years old and 15-17 years old in urban areas (11,1%). Most patients reached the hospital by ambulance and only 11.1% walk-in. All adult patients were diagnosed with intracranial injury, sequel (S06.xxxS) sequel, while minor patients and with other specified injuries of the head, sequel (S09.8xxS). Most of the patients are students aged 15-17 years and 25-29 years old (39.4%), followed by those employed 30 years> (27.3%), unemployed (21.2%), and agriculture (3%). All cases of road injury were unintentionally, in only 8,3% it was mentioned as a work related injury, in the group of age 40-49 years old and 60 years old>. In more than 83, 3% have taken place in transport area (public highway, street or road) and the most affected age group being the age group of 30-39 years old. Of the 3 months of study, most cases were recorded in August (52.8%), most cases of accidents being registered between 12.00-14.00 of the day (27.8%) and 16.00-18.00 (22.2%). Have been addressed for medical help in the first half of the day (08.00-12.00) in 33, 3%, peak hours being 14.00-16.00 in 36, 1%.

Conclusion. The data obtained could be useful for the hospital administration in managing the necessary resources and for conducting information campaigns among the high risk groups.



TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES AMONG ADULTS- A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

Cociu S.¹, Cebanu S.^{1,2}, Suman A. ¹

¹ Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Republic of Moldova

² National Agency for Public Health, Republic of Moldova

Introduction. Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is among the most severe types of trauma all over the Europe, involving multiple resources, complex and long-term treatment. Road accidents and falls are mention to be the leading causes of TBI. Relying among the countries with the highest mortality in the European Region, injuries in the Republic of Moldova are ranked on the fourth place among the main causes of death. Injury prevention is one of the areas of public health surveillance in the country. The aim of this study was to explore the particularities of TBI among adults in the Republic of Moldova.

Material and methods. A retrospective study was conducted among adult patients with TBI at the Emergency Medicine Institute - a tertiary medical institution