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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
Chișinău, Republic of Moldova

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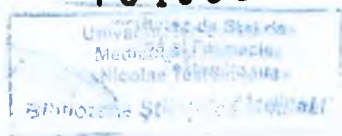
Abstract Book

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Autor: *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy,
Chişinău, Republic of Moldova

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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

for emergency health care. It was applied a questionnaire, completed on the basis of medical records according to ICD10 codes. 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. There have been identified 94 cases of TBI in adults aged between 18-73 years old, of which 93, 6% male and 6, 4% female; most cases being in the age group 30-39 years old (24, 5%), followed by group of 60> years old (22, 3%) and group of 40-49 years old (19, 1%). In more than half of cases, injury appears in urban area, 28, 7% in group of 30-49 years old, of the remaining cases in the rural area, 12, 8% being among the elderly. Work related injury in only in 11, 7%. In 4/5 of cases injury were unintentionally, in 16 % though assault/violence and in 1, 1%- intentional self-harm among the age group of 25-29 years old. The major cause of the intracranial injuries was through falls (46, 8%), the most affected group being elderly (13, 8%). On the second place there were road accidents (22, 3%) with the most cases in the age group of 30-39 years old (6, 4%), followed by assault/ violence (18, 1%) and struck by/ or against (12, 8%). More than 1/4 of the injury occurred in transport area, followed by home injury (22, 3%) with the most cases in elderly, industrial/ farm area (19, 1%), recreation area (10, 6%). Less than 1/2 of the cases were registered in August, between 20.00- 06.00 (39, 4%), 10.00-14.00 (26, 62%). Most requests for medical help were between hours 10.00-12.00 (18, 1%) and 14.00- 16.00 (17%).

Conclusion. The obtained results have highlighted the major risk groups, gender, and environment, time of the day and major causes of traumatic brain injuries. This information could be useful for the hospital administration in managing the necessary resources, for conducting information campaigns and developing health education programs.



ROAD INJURIES PARTICULARITIES IN THE CHISINAU MUNICIPALITY

Cociu S., Cebanu S.

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

Introduction. Injuries caused by road accidents are a major public health problem. Every year, around 1.3 million people die in road accidents, and up to 50 million people are traumatized with serious health consequences. In the Republic of Moldova, the mortality rate through injuries occupies the fourth place after the main