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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 5<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup>, 2019  
Chişinău, Republic of Moldova

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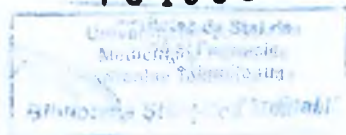
# Abstract Book

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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 trough 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.**

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**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



causes of death and road accidents - the II place trough main types of injury and poisoning. This is a strong argument to study the character and structure of road injuries of the population in the Chisinau municipality and develop recommendations to improve local safety policies.

**Material and methods.** The study included data collection from the official statistical reports of the Chisinau Police Department for 2015-2017, processing and description of the indicators obtained through secondary data collection.

**Results.** Data analysis of road traffic police records highlighted several aspects. There is an increase in the total number of car crashes (+18.52%) from 2015 to 2017, as well as in the total number of injured traffic participants (+10.95%). The mortality rate, as analysed from the police records in the studied period is increasing by 17.54%. Most of the road accidents occurred in the Botanica district, with 326 accidents (35, 8%) and 365 people (29,4%) with different injuries. According to the months of the year, the days of the week and time, data revealed: October, Friday, most accidents occurred between 12am and 20pm, and most deaths registered between 18pm and 6am. The most common cause of accidents was not granting priority to other vehicles, registering 289 road accidents (20, 1%) in 2017 less than in 2016 while registering 335 road accidents. As a second cause: being not granting priority to pedestrians, registering 266 (19, 25%) road accidents in 2017 and 244 road accidents in 2016.

**Conclusion.** The dynamics of road accidents during the studied period revealed a slight tendency of increase in the total number of deaths trough road accidents and injured persons as a result of road accidents. There is a strong need for developing further prevention actions for decreasing the number of road injury and to strengthen the multidisciplinary efforts of all actors in different competent bodies and structures.



## HEALTH SELF-ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUALS IN GEORGIA WHO EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE IN CHILDHOOD

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<sup>3</sup>*Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Faculty of Medicine, Professor.*

**Introduction.** In Georgia, like in every part of the world, violence against children is one of the most widespread problems. In 2007, UNICEF (The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, which assists Georgia in implementing state social reforms in child protection, health and education) conducted the