AIMS & OBJECTIVES
AIMS, OBJECTIVES & DESIGN OF THE STUDY

“LIFE saved is a FAMILY Saved”

Injury is serious public health problem both in less and highly industrialized countries. More years of working life are lost due to injury in both groups of nation than that due to cardio-vascular diseases and cancer. It is important that more professionals become aware of importance and possibilities of injury control and the basic principles regarding the same.

Recent disasters like Latur Earthquake in Maharashtra and Bhuj Earthquake in Gujarat, series of bomb blasts in Mumbai, riots in UP and terrorists attacks in Punjab; Jammu and Kashmir have focused attention of health administrators in our country to take note of the exigencies which could arise in management of trauma cases.

The natural disaster in Gujarat caught us all napping but immediate mobilization of different agencies took their time to get situation under control and later it was felt that there should be a chalked out definitive line of management of such calamities.

Trauma population is ever on the increase. The type, nature, magnitude, variety, multiplicity and multi-factorial polytrauma is all on the increase. Besides the routine route traffic and domestic accidents, natural calamities like earthquakes, cyclones, land slides, communal riot, terrorism, rail and air accidents, all are contributing to the change scenario of trauma and its management.

Primarily any trauma requires identification, immediate resuscitation of vitals, first aid treatment, the quickest and the safest on transportation to definitive treatment and information advance at the base center to receive and manage the casualities. We conducted a survey in rural area of our state with the following aims and objectives:

1. To collect baseline data of poly-trauma patients in rural India.
2. To categorize type of the traumas sustained
3. To evaluate in brief the existing health care system
4. To formulate and suggest an ideal infrastructure for trauma patients that too, to suit the Indian conditions.

Circumstances may differ from region to region; therefore, the most seriously injured patients must be identified and safely transported to a designated trauma center where appropriate care is immediately available. This is the principle of triage.

"Though
All injuries can’t be prevented
But Remember,
‘Accidents’ and Injuries are not “Acts of GOD”
And
There is no difference between injury and disease.

SO
“LIFE saved is a FAMILY Saved”
Always Remember

So study designed,

1. To collect baseline data of poly-trauma patients in rural India.

All daily admissions to various medical care centers of Jalana were collected and analyzed for various types of injuries sustained, cause of the injury, site of the accident, nearest medical care center, type of treatment given on the spot, mode of transportation from the spot of accident to the nearest medical center and thereafter were collected by putting so many interrogations.

2. To categorize type of the traumas sustained

At the time of collecting the data all the possible details were collected from the patients’ medical tickets for records, which helped to categorize various types of the traumas and injuries sustained by
the patient and also helped to know various modes of treatment received by the patient.

3. To evaluate in brief the existing health care system

Gone through or reviewed extensively, the existing infrastructure (physical, biological, technological, etc.) of a medical care center, in the form of various basic as well as specific medical facilities available with that center, which cater various services or facilities given by different specialists of various specialties, sub-specialties and super-specialties (if any). Also literature available of other district medical care center was reviewed to compare and to come to the definitive conclusion.

4. To formulate and suggest an ideal infrastructure for trauma patients that too, to suit the Indian conditions

With various data and information generated out of above three important parameters observed and conducted helped us to suggest, propose and formulate various guidelines suited to Indian scenario, which can be implemented in phase wise manner within available resources, to give best possible treatment in turn to give highest possible good outcome.
5 of a family killed in collision near Waliuj

16 killed as truck falls from bridge near Kinwat

as bus falls from bridge

19 killed, 18 injured

12 killed as truck plunges into gorge
Bus Falls into Yamuna
28 Children Killed as

Six of a Dharti Family Among Victims

2 Killed in Trax-Truck Collision

22 Burnt to Death in Truck-Truck Rash-Up
Private luxury bus mishap
Relatives claim all 15 identified bodies

Tragedy strikes Swami Narayan devotees
7 killed in Sumo-ST bus collision on Nasik road

UNITED NEWS OF INDIA

The injured have been admitted to the nearby Jalinur Gramin Hospital here. All

16 Shirdi pilgrims killed, 33 injured as bus collides with Tempo
भीषण अपघात; ९ तार, १० जखमी