

**HOSPITAL BURDEN OF ROAD TRAFFIC INJURY
PATIENTS IN NORTH OKKALAPA GENERAL AND
TEACHING HOSPITAL (2017)**

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ABSTRACT

Road traffic injury (RTI) is the most common injury and contributes to major morbidity and mortality among the countries. This study aimed to assess the hospital burden of RTI patients in North Okkalapa General and Teaching Hospital (NOGTH). It was a hospital based cross sectional descriptive study. It was conducted in RTI patients admitted from 1st June to 30th June, 2017 and reviewing the medical records of RTI patients that received the treatment as inpatients at NOGTH from May, 2016 to April, 2017 for hospital statistics. In this study, hospital burden was measured by inpatient burden, ward-wise RTI inpatients, bed occupancy rate, duration of hospital stay, number of operation, types of main treatment given to RTI patients and cost of treatment.

It was found that during last year, among the total RTI patients, 33.7% were inpatients and 66.3% were outpatients. RTI inpatients were 1.9% of overall admission and 2.9% of admission in orthopedic ward and 7.8% in surgical ward. Bed occupancy rate of all RTI patients was 7.1% and it was 1.9% in orthopedic ward and 9.8% in surgical ward. Average duration of hospital stay of RTI patients was 6.8 days. Most of the patients (54.8%) were discharged within 2-7 days. More than half (60.6%) were injured to head and neck and nearly a quarter (21.1%) were injured to lower limbs. RTI patients managed with conservative treatment were 47.1% and 30.8% underwent operation in which 40% was emergency operation. Total number of operation for RTI patients was 7.1% of total operation, 5.4 % of total emergency operation and 9.0% of total elective operation. The most emergency operation (44.4%) was done for neurosurgical patients. Among the RTI patients, 6.4% of RTI patients used blood and blood products. Blood and blood products were utilized for 11.4% of total orthopedic patients.

Cost of treatment (including medicines, laboratory investigations, imagings, operations, blood and blood products) for RTI 104 patients from hospital side, was 12,691,889 kyats (9,325.41USD) which was 4.9% of average monthly budget of the hospital and average cost was 122,037 kyats (89.67 USD). Orthopedic patients used

the highest cost 7,039,383 kyats (5,172.21 USD) and average cost 234,646 kyats (172.41 USD). Neurosurgical patients used highest medicine cost 1,888,370 kyats (1,387.49 USD) and imaging cost 1,781,200 kyats (1,308.74 USD). Orthopedic patients used the highest laboratory cost 461,600 kyats (339.16 USD), operation cost 4,428,413 kyats (3,253.79 USD) and blood and blood products cost 325,550 kyats (239.20 USD).

These findings can help policy makers for the planning of hospital resources and can give the information to other departments (both government and nongovernment agencies) to enforce the policy for prevention of injury and disability.