

A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted on (1000) Bedded Naypyitaw General Hospital from September to October 2012. The participants were those who were admitted to orthopedic and surgical units as in-patients due to injuries. The objective of this study was to determine the external causes of accidents and injuries among in-patients. Altogether 171 participants of age between one and eighty-one years were involved in this study. Quantitative data collection method was done by semi-structured questionnaire. The participants were face-to-face interviewed on background characteristics, environmental factors, mechanisms of injuries, activities engaged during the events and places of occurrence. Data entry was done by Epi-data version 3.02 and data analysis was done by SPSS version 16.0. Among background characteristics and mechanisms of injuries, males were involved more than females and there were statistically significant associations between gender and mechanism ( $X_2 = 8.557$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). For the poorly educated group, fall was common and higher education groups were injured mostly by transport accidents and association between educational level and mechanisms of injuries was obvious ( $X_2 = 17.848$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and likely, occupations and mechanisms ( $X_2 = 16.459$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) because dependents were injured mainly due to falls and others such as daily wage-earners by transport accidents. Before six in the morning, only a few number of injuries occurred and most of the injuries occurred within the time period within 6 am to 6 pm. There were also significant relation between mechanisms and environmental factors such as time of occurrence ( $X_2 = 13.855$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). For the economically dependent group, residential places were common place of occurrence while for 18-59 age group, streets injuries were common. Their association was obvious ( $X_2 = 33.972$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ). The association between gender and place of occurrence was also significant ( $X_2 = 20.783$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ) as street injuries were mainly seen in males and residential place injuries were common in females. Likewise, poorly educated were injured mostly in residential places whereas well educated were injured largely in streets. Their relationship was statistically significant ( $X_2 = 30.911$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ). Dependents were less injured during work for income but age 18-59 group were injured more in that works as well as during work for income. The association between work for income and background characteristics was obvious with age group ( $X_2 = 34.81$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ), gender ( $X_2 = 13.015$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ). Concerning occupation of the respondent, dependents and farmers were injured more in work un-related to income ( $X_2 = 41.816$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ). Residence of the respondent was also associated with work for income ( $X_2 = 7.502$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). The accidents during work for income mostly affected migrants and works unrelated to income affected local resident generally. The results of this study showed that there were association between background characteristics and environmental factors with mechanisms of injuries, background characteristics with place of occurrence as well as background characteristics and work for income. The influencing factors for injuries from this study can be applied for further prevention of injuries.