

ABSTRACT

A hospital based cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted in Mawlamyine General Hospital (MGH) with the aim of exploring the factors related to Road Traffic Accident (RTA) and outcomes of accident by assessing the risk factors for road traffic accidents and injuries among 110 RTA patients admitted to MGH during September, 2015 to October, 2015. Face to face interviews were conducted.

The results of this study showed that the highest number of the victims (31.8%) were from 21 to 30 years of age group. Male had higher incidence than female. Most of the respondents (64.5%) were from urban and (35.5%) were from rural area. Among RTA patients, the persons doing manual labor and odd job were the most common person for RTAs. Higher number of cases found to be admitted on Friday and the percentage was (18.2%). The higher percentage of accident occurred in the afternoon (37.3%), at night (29.1%) and in the morning (27.3%). Majority of accidents (62.7%) occurred during daytime. Most of the accidents occurred in the city limit (52.7%) indicating higher traffic volume in urban areas. Most of the accidents (64.5%) occurred on the straight road. Majority of accidents (89.1%) happened on tar roads. Among the respondents, motorcycle passengers occurred more RTAs than motorcar passengers. Most of RTAs (74.5%) occurred due to collision of motorcycle with other objects. Motorcycle collisions were highest percentage (50%). The majority of accidents occurred in the absence of crowding. Twenty nine percent of the respondents provided history of alcohol consumption before accident. Most of them did not wear helmet during motorcycle driving or riding and all of them did not use hand phone at the time of accident. Interestingly, the motorcar drivers did not involve in this study. Some of the respondents received first aid treatment from nearby person at the site of accident. Twenty two percent of the respondents were undergone operational treatment. Successful treatment outcome could be seen in (80%) of the cases. Average duration of hospital stay of RTA patients was seven days. Most of the patients (62.7%) were discharged within one week. The respondents who were under 30 years or did not drink alcohol or wore helmet or got first aid treatment had better treatment outcome than the others. Six percent of total inpatients in MGH were RTA patients. It reflects that RTAs increase the workload of hospitals and the burden of the disease.