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Assessment of drowning status based on age groups in the population covered by Isfahan University of Medical Sciences from 2012 to 2017

Mahshid Ahmadian[a,*], Amin Esmaeili[b], Leyla Rasti[c]

[a] Director of the Department of Non-Communicable Diseases of Isfahan Province, Iran.

[b] Disaster and Accident Specialist, Isfahan Province Health Center, Iran.

[c] Specialist in Genetics of Isfahan Health Center, Iran.

Abstract:

Background: According to reports from the World Health Organization, drowning is the third cause of death due to unintentional accidents and accidents, which is high among children under the age of 5 years. In addition, a large number of children who survive the risk of drowning endure long-term outcomes and disabilities, which impose a significant spiritual and material burden on families and the health system of countries. Over the past year, according to a report from the Forensic Medicine Organization, 1,269 people died of drowning, of which 858 were male and 168 were women. In this regard, information collected from the one-to-59-month-old children's care system in 1396 shows that 12 percent of deaths from unintentional accidents in this age group are drowning. The review of texts and articles suggests that the implementation of existing laws or regulations, or the formulation of new regulations on the optimization of the environment in pools, wells and fish farming ponds, and enhancing safety within the seaside, lakes and rivers' seabeds, on education of the people , Will be very effective.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out using data recording software and death records. Data was analyzed using SPSS software.

Results: Based on the information available in the accident registration software, during the years 2012 to 2017, 606799 people were referred to hospitals affiliated to Isfahan University of Medical Sciences due to accidents, of which 190 were drowned, of which 63 (33.2%) have died. Also, according to this information, the most common occurrence is drowning in the age group of 18 to 29 years, which is 29.47% of all deaths due to drowning in 2012-2017. The second rate of death from drowning is 27.3% for the age group of 30 to 59 years, and the next rank with the percentage of 26.31 for the age group of 6 to 18 years and 13.15% for the age group under 5 years.

Conclusion: The findings of this study suggest that the following measures can be taken to prevent and reduce drowning events: Holding the Supreme Committee of the Safe Community of the City and the above plans, a joint meeting with program-related organizations 3. Conduct training sessions to prevent drowning in the public, Supervise related sites (swimming pools, etc.) regarding the supply of equipment and emergency shelter, Co-ordination with municipalities for the repair and safety of ponds and ponds in parks and other public places, First aid training through holding training and distributing pamphlets and tracks, Notification via audio and video, Co-ordination with agriculture Jihad for the safety of canals and agricultural land ponds, Co-ordination with the Water and Wastewater Authority and the municipalities to secure the wells and Installing signs and warning signs along rivers and canals and Immunization of baths Pools and ponds in the home.

Keywords:

Drowning-age groups, Software, Recording of accidents, Death record software

* Corresponding Author at:

Mahshid Ahmadian: *Director of the Department of Non-Communicable Diseases of Isfahan Province, Isfahan, Iran. Email:*
mahshid_ahmadian46@yahoo.com *(Ahmadian M.)*