

INJURIES AND FATALITIES RESULTING FROM ROAD TRAFFIC-PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS IN THE UNDERAGE POPULATION BETWEEN 2015-2018 IN THE CITY OF MADRID

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INTRODUCTION

Pedestrians are the most vulnerable collective in urban accidentability, being on foot displacements of greater implantation in the urban environment. The purpose of this study is to identify space and time line of higher rate related to these movements and typology of the injuries.

METHODOLOGY

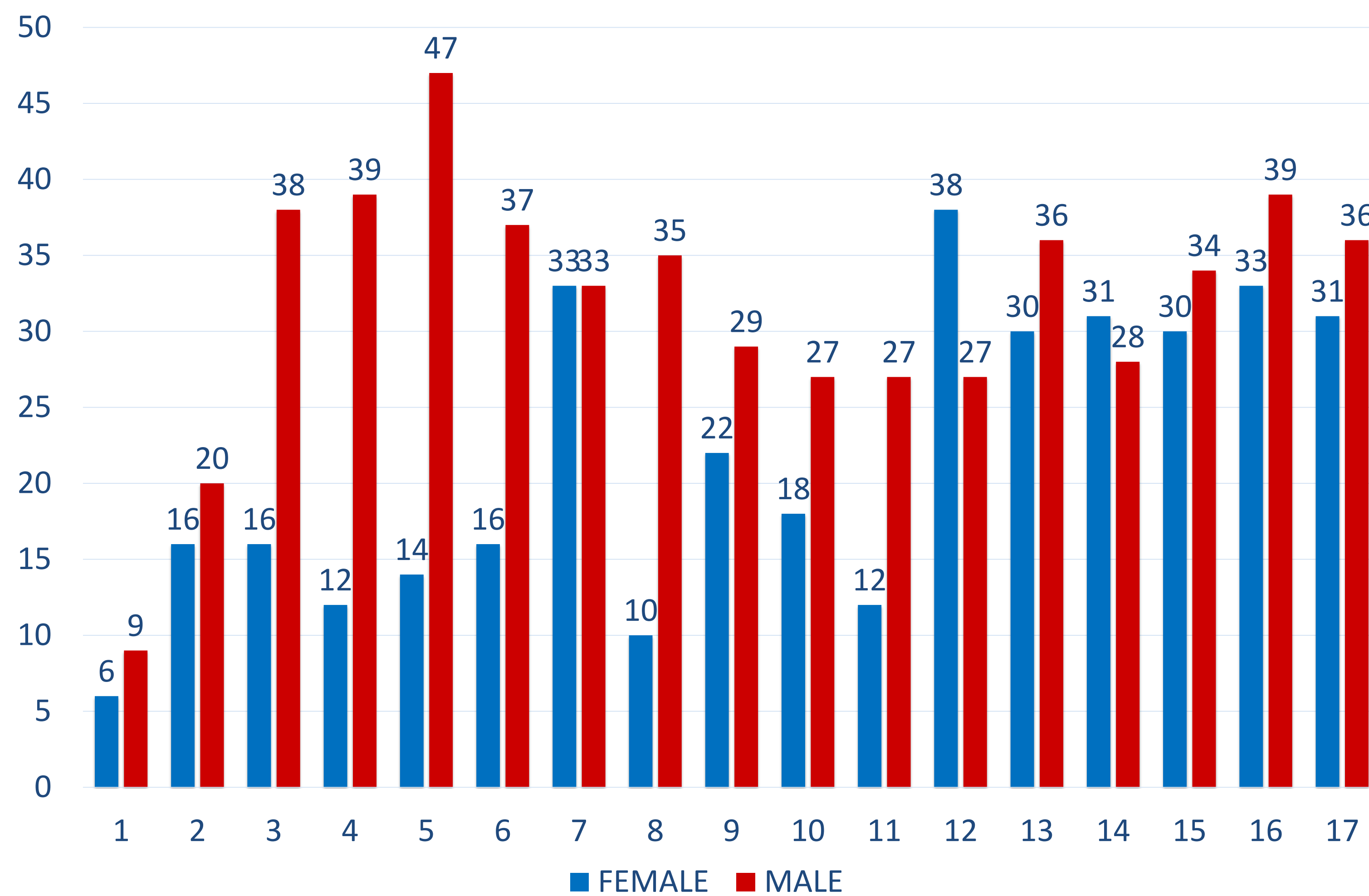
Retrospective transversal descriptive design through review of SAMUR-Protección Civil care reports of under 18 years old population between 2015- 2018. **Variables:** age, gender, time and space placement, lesions, hospital transfer. **Data processing:** Excel 2010, SPSS 17.0.



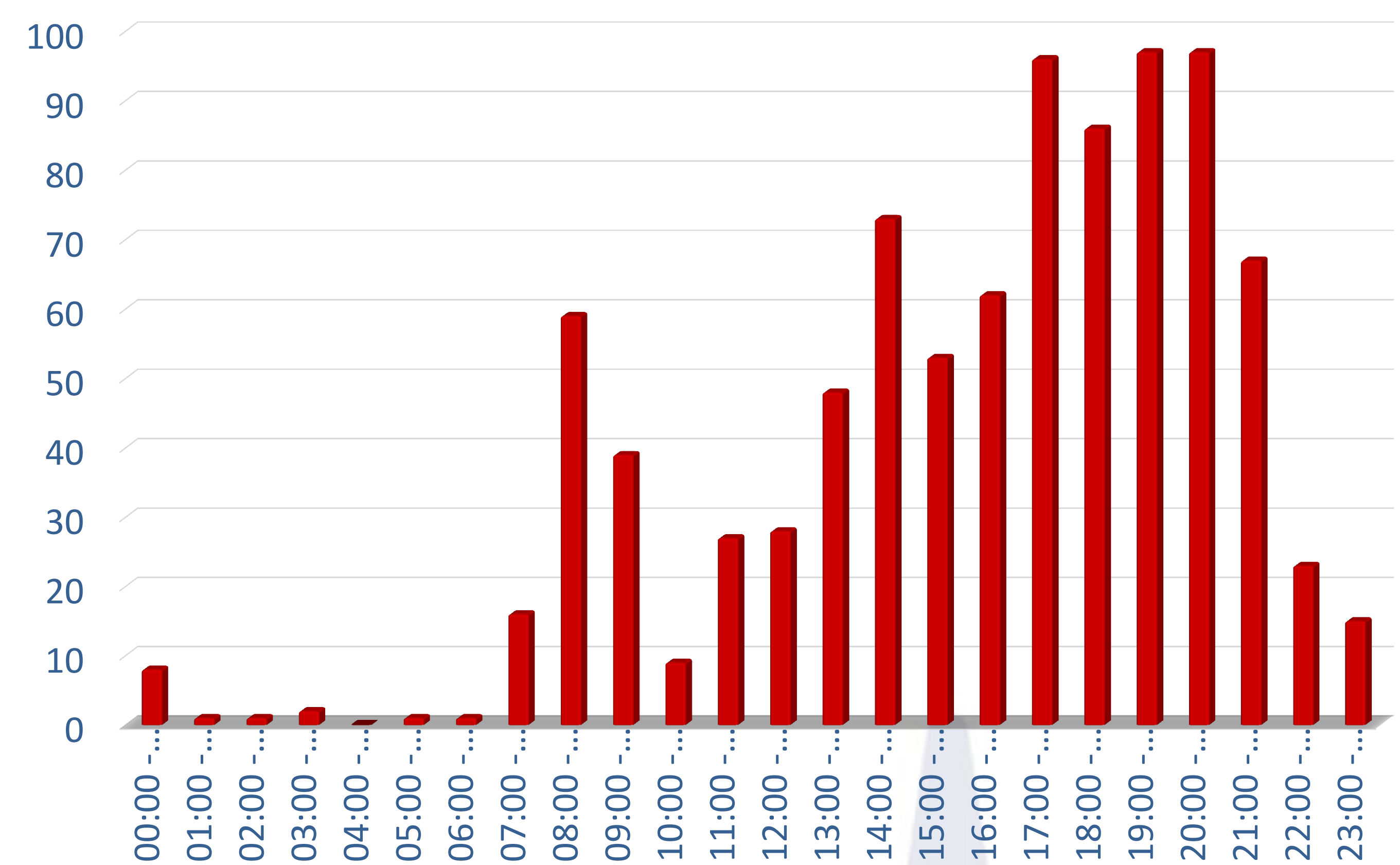
RESULTS

- Sample 909 children: 49,7% attended by Basic Life Support and 50,3% by Advanced Life Support.
- Medium age 9,9 years, 59,5% male and 40,5% female.
- Minor contusions are the most frequent type of lesions (64,2%), followed by orthopaedic lesions(11,6%) and cranioccephalic trauma (8,4%).
- Hospital transfer effected for 62% of cases of which 30 cases required hospital notice due to severity, with 90% of survival after 7 days.

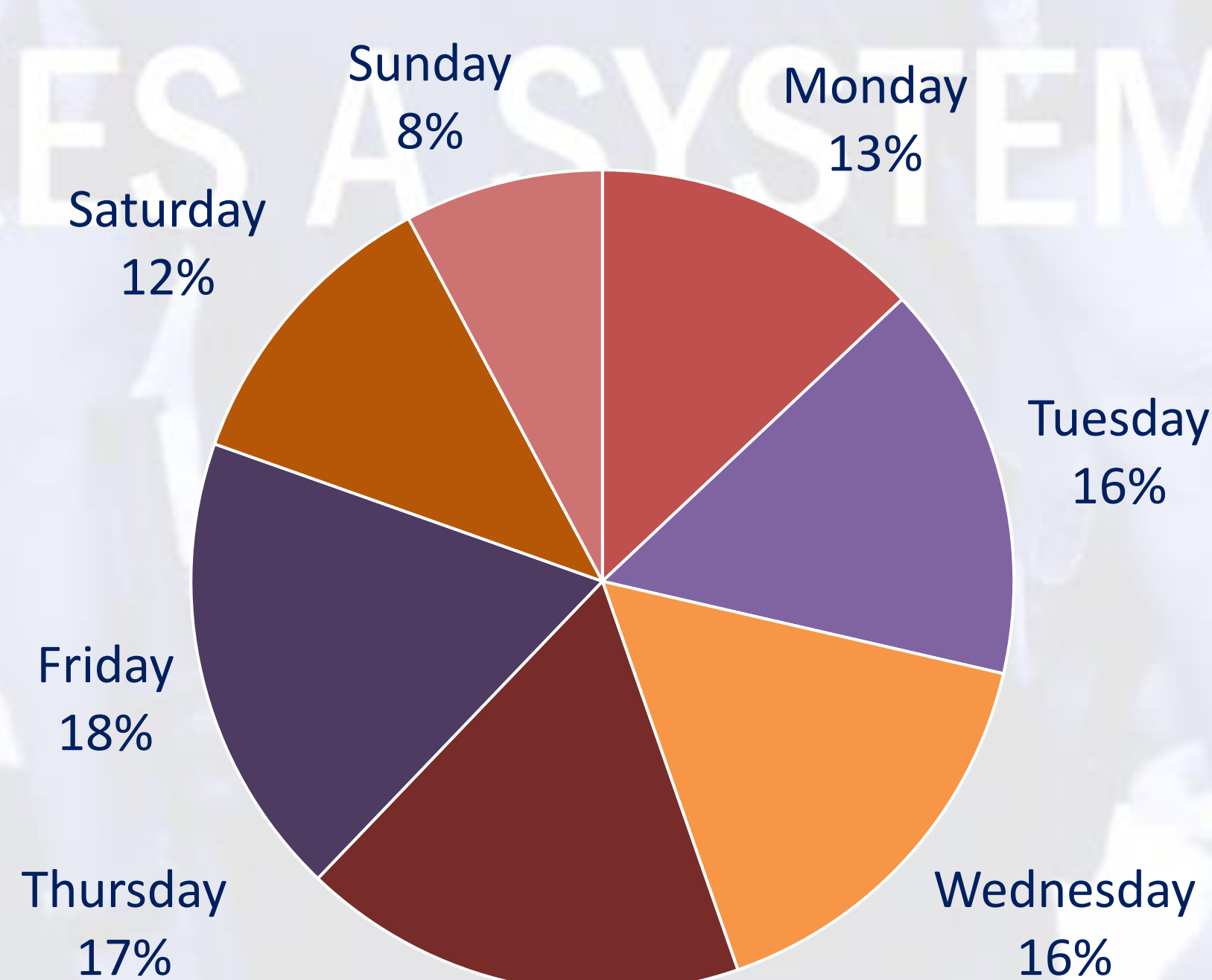
AGE AND GENDER



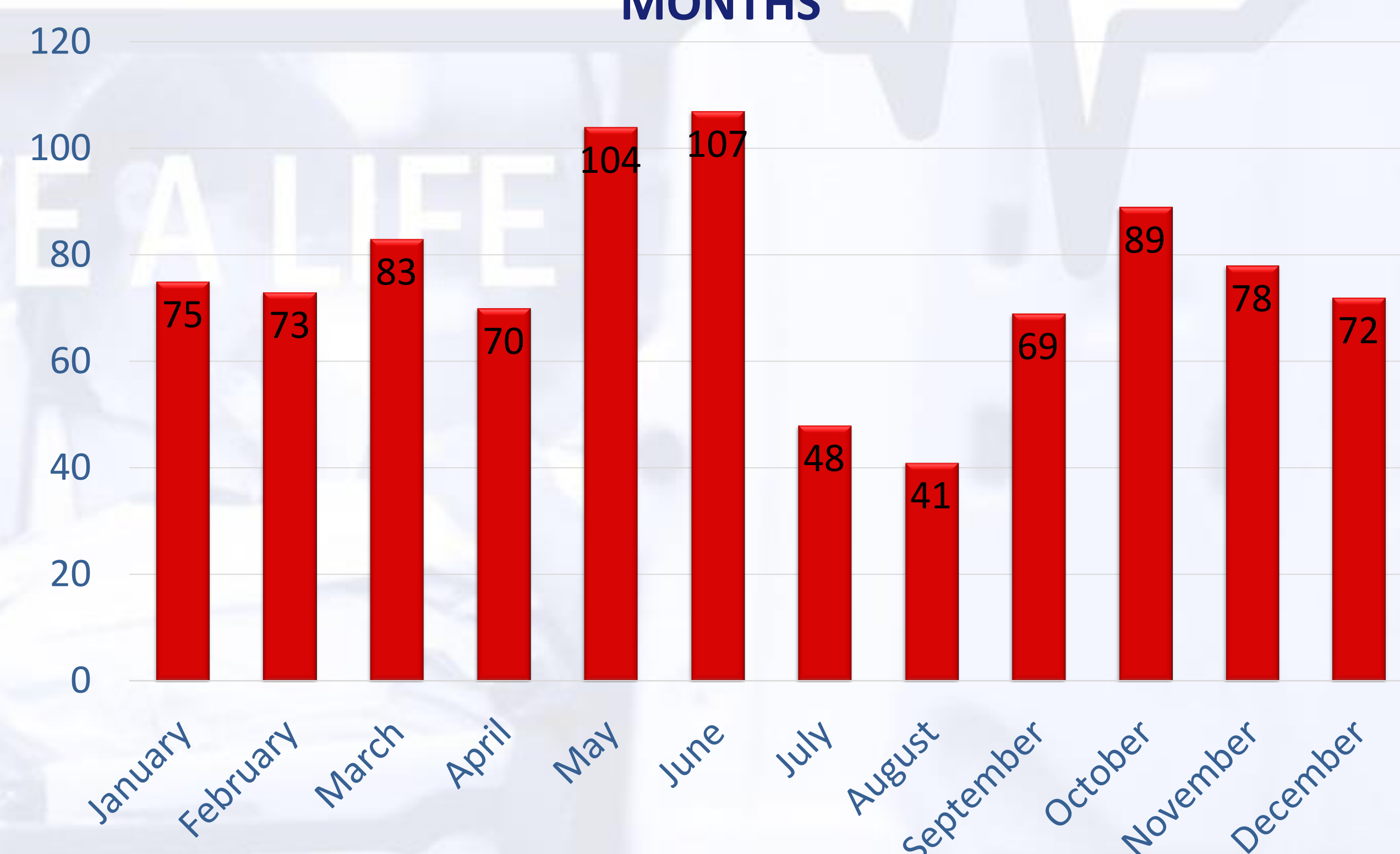
TIME RANGE



DAYS OF THE WEEK



MONTHS



CONCLUSIONS

Detecting higher incidence in approximately 10 year-old children, future run-over prevention campaigns should start with primary school education group.

In the daily operation of this Emergency Service, we can see a repetitive pattern of these events in underage population on journeys to and from school.