



The 2nd International Neurotrauma Congress & the 4th International Roads Safety Congress

Shefa Neuroscience Research Center, Tehran, Iran, 18-20 February, 2015

The Neuroscience Journal of Shefaye Khatam

Volume 2, No. 4, Suppl. 3

Oral Presentation

The Study of Mortality Due to Car Accidents in Ten Years in Iran from the Point of View of Forensic Medicine

Masoud Ghadipasha*, Mehdi Forozesh, Horieh Najibzadeh

Legal Medicine Organization, Tehran, Iran.

Published: 18 February, 2015

Abstract

Accidents in the world today are a social problem. Disability and property damage accidents caused much appreciated. Anticipated traffic deaths in 2020 and placed third. This study is a cross sectional study from 2002 to 2011. All the victims were examined following the accident sent to the Forensic Medicine the questionnaire has been used in order to collect all data. After completion, the SPSS software has been used for analyzing data and the K&T has been used for assumptions test. Form the total number of 241236, 80.4% male and 19.6% female, One third of the victims were aged 18 to 29 years. During 2007 to 2011 the rate of 50.7% on the scene, 38.9% in hospital and 8.9% died during transport to hospital. Most died in the hospital is Tehran of Province (48%) and most died in transit is to province of Kurdistan and the highest died at the scene is Ilam of Province (64.2%). The most common cause of death was trauma to head (55.2) and multiple fractures were to 33.7% and bleeding with 6.4 percent. In this study 24.2% of pedestrian and Tehran Province's highest numbers, mal 72.9% and. The average age of 50 and 44.9% was illiterate. 25.7% of vehicle used motorcycles. According to the research Authorities should plan to reduce the mortality of pedestrians and motorcyclists, and investigate the cause of death of the victims in transit and to hospital. Is it considered medical malpractice or lack of equipment or specialized personnel?

Keywords: Car Accidents, Pedestrians, Motorcyclists, Forensic Medicine.

***Corresponding Author:** Masoud Ghadipasha

E-mail: M.Ghadipasha@yahoo.com