

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike License](#). Your use of this material constitutes acceptance of that license and the conditions of use of materials on this site.



Copyright 2011, The Johns Hopkins University and Adnan Hyder. All rights reserved. Use of these materials permitted only in accordance with license rights granted. Materials provided "AS IS"; no representations or warranties provided. User assumes all responsibility for use, and all liability related thereto, and must independently review all materials for accuracy and efficacy. May contain materials owned by others. User is responsible for obtaining permissions for use from third parties as needed.



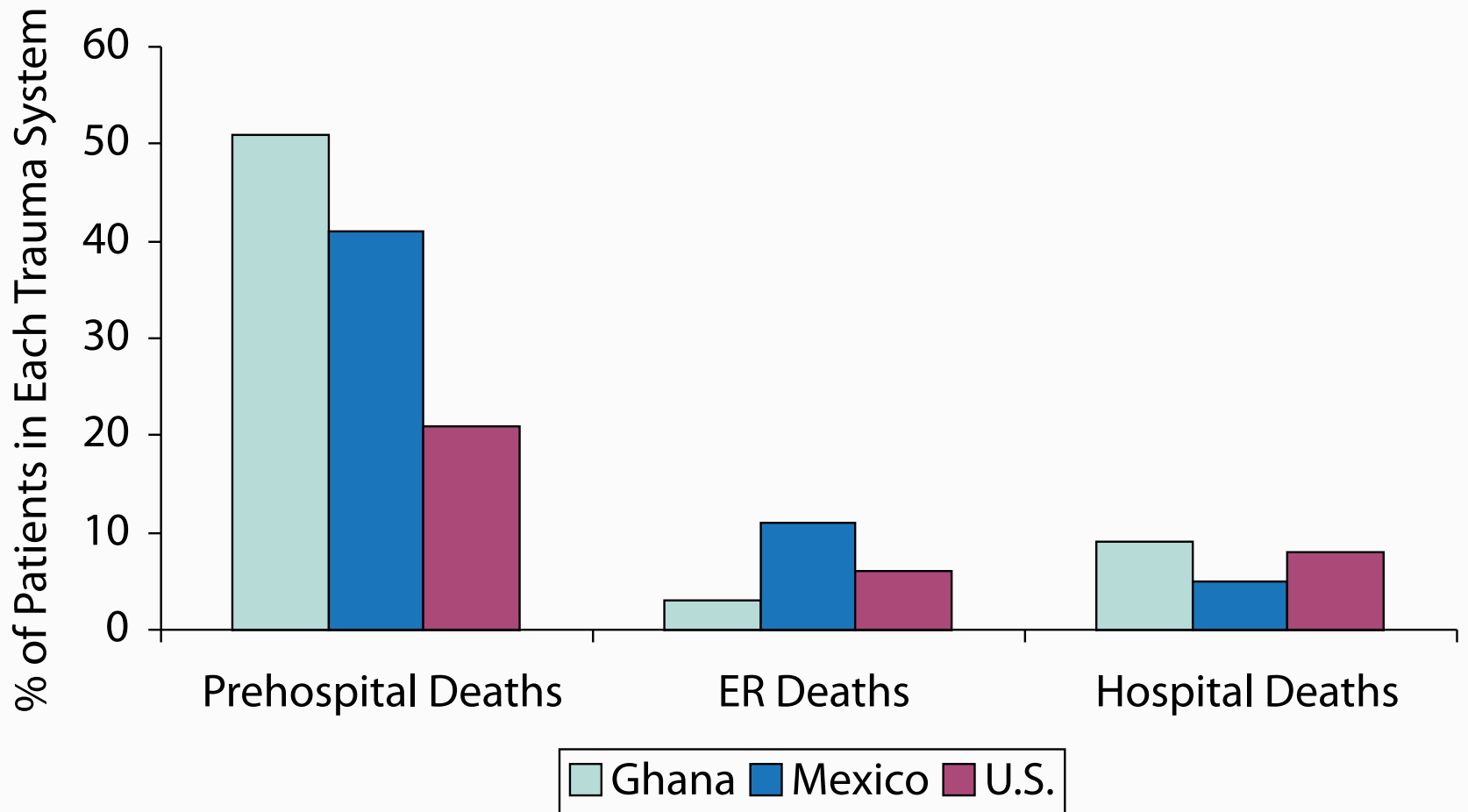
JOHNS HOPKINS
BLOOMBERG
SCHOOL *of* PUBLIC HEALTH

Section C: Trauma Care in the Developing World

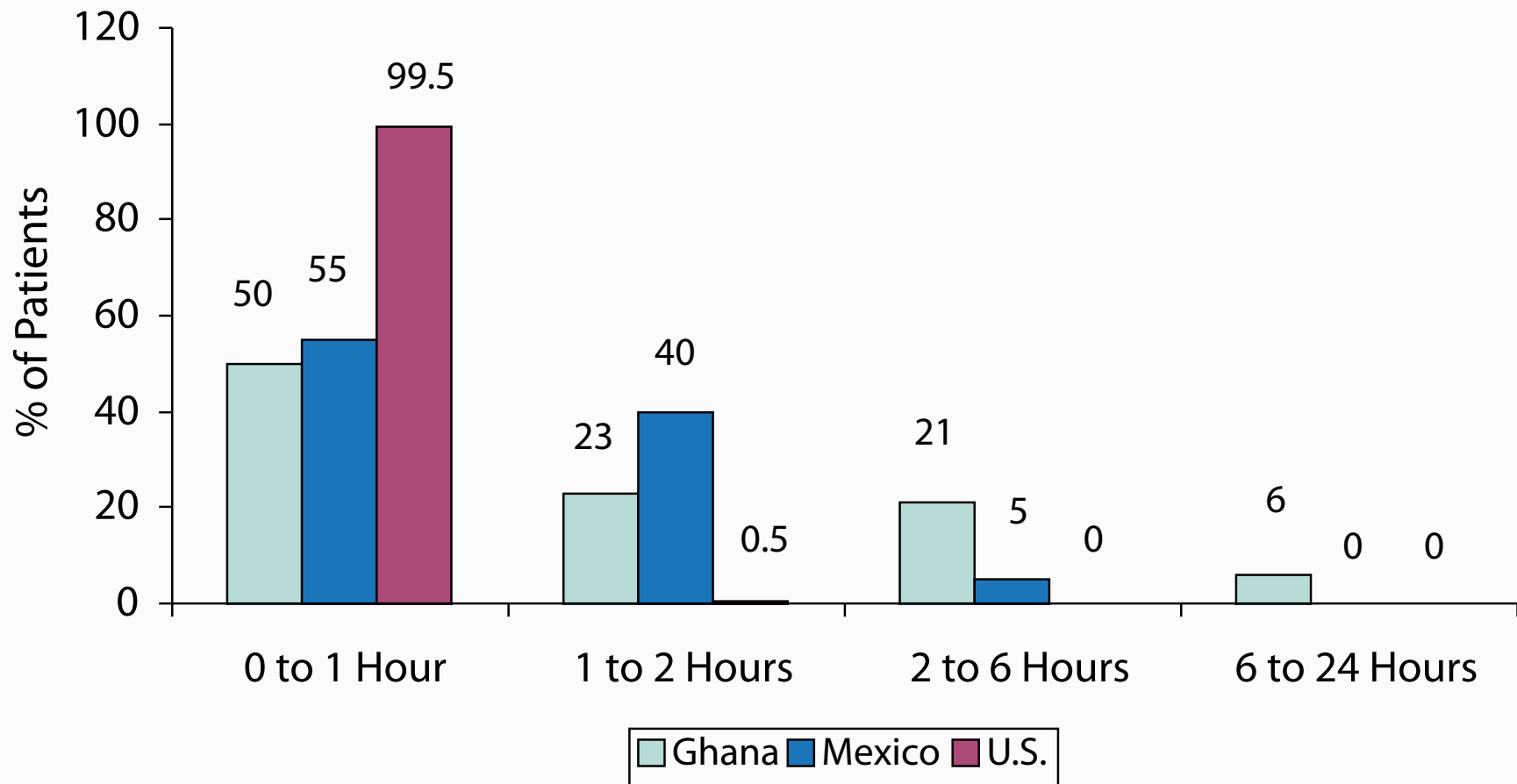
Adnan Hyder, MD, PhD

Percentage of Patients Dying According to Site of Death

- Data from within the trauma systems in Ghana, Mexico, and the U.S.

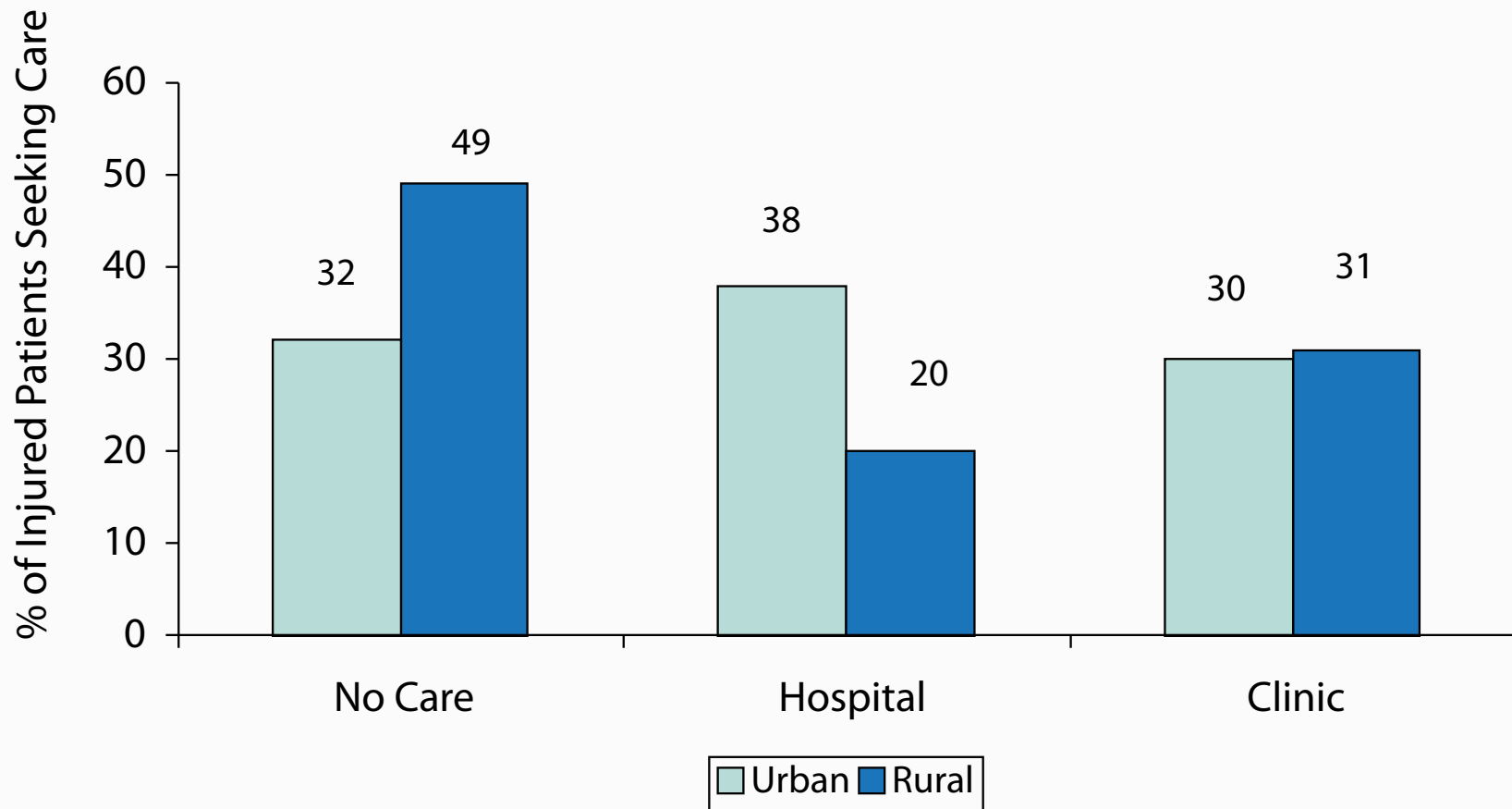


Pre-Hospital Time, Patients Arriving Within 24 Hours



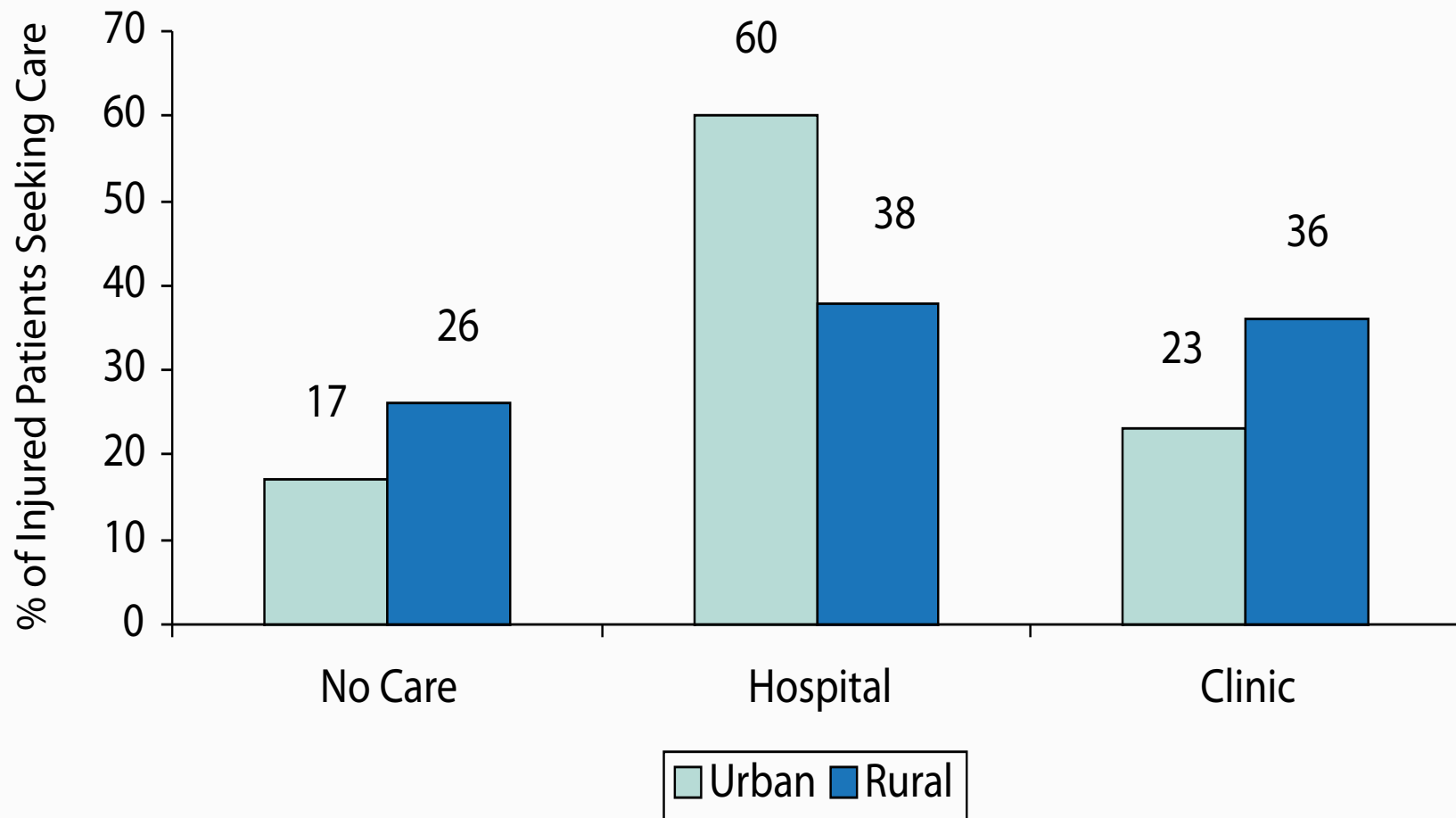
Formal Medical Services Utilization, Nonfatal Injuries

- Data from study comparing urban vs. rural Ghana (all injured)



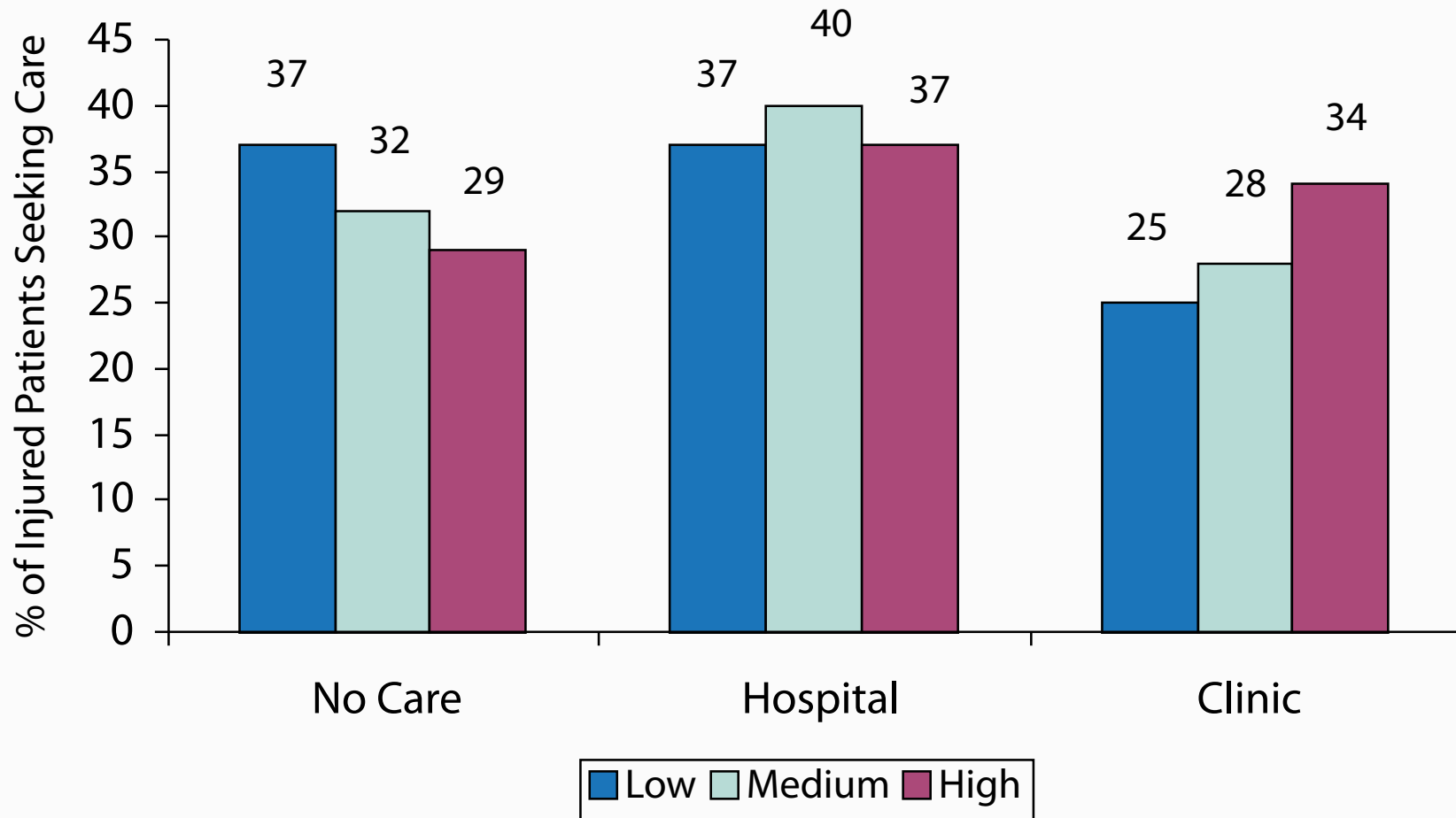
Formal Medical Services Utilization, Nonfatal Injuries

- Data from study comparing urban vs. rural Ghana (severely injured)



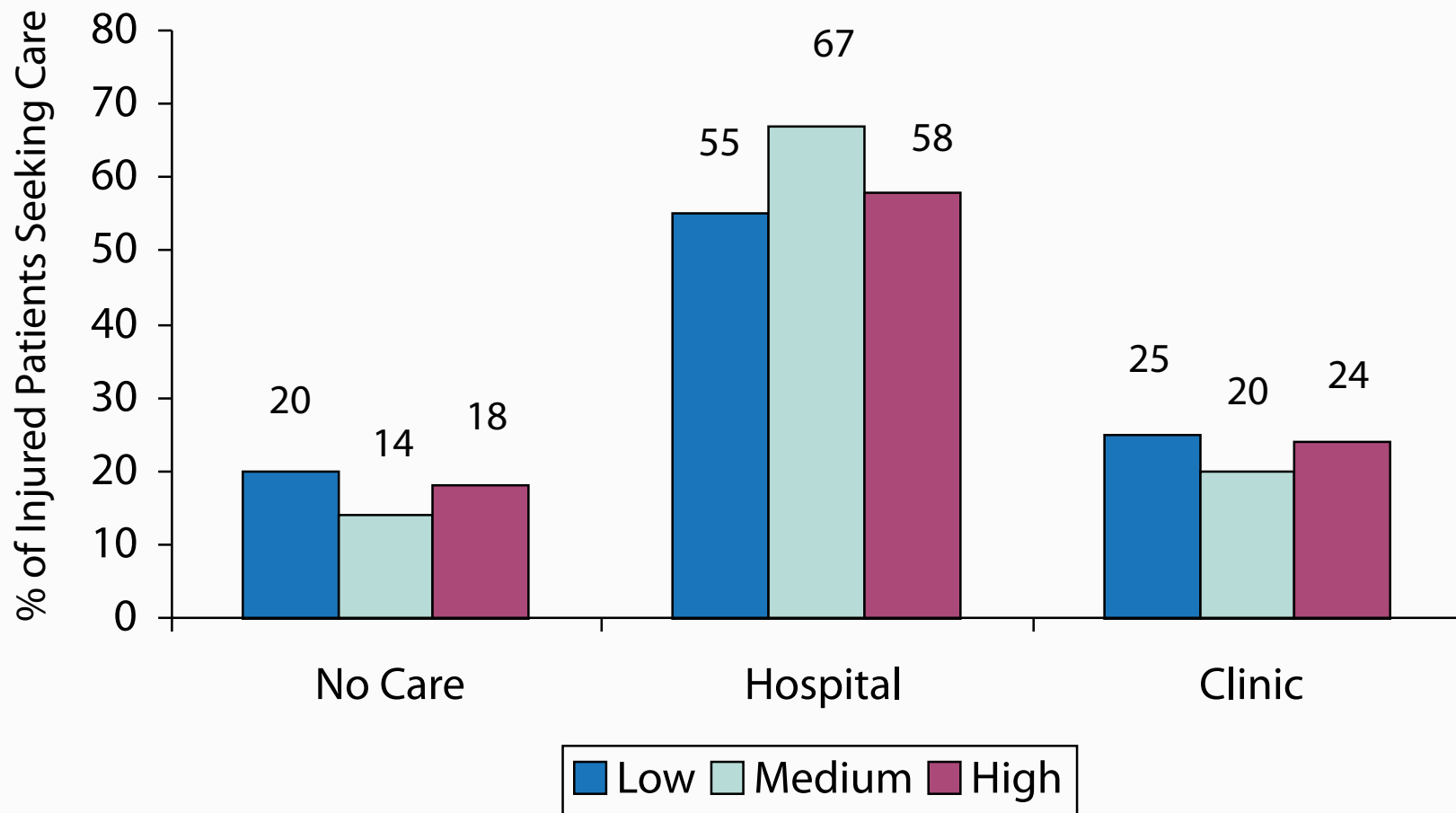
Formal Medical Services Utilization, Nonfatal Injuries

- Data from study of urban area in Ghana, grouped by socioeconomic status (all Injured)



Formal Medical Services Utilization, Nonfatal Injuries

- Data from study of urban area in Ghana, grouped by socioeconomic status (severely injured)



Utilization of Medical Services

- In an urban area of Ghana, based on type of injury

| Mechanism | No care % | Hospital % | Clinic % |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Transportation | 10 | 69 | 21 |
| Burns | 30 | 45 | 25 |
| Assaults | 16 | 42 | 42 |
| Falls | 47 | 31 | 22 |
| Snake bite | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Non-intentional penetrating | 34 | 20 | 46 |
| Non-intentional blunt | 40 | 34 | 26 |

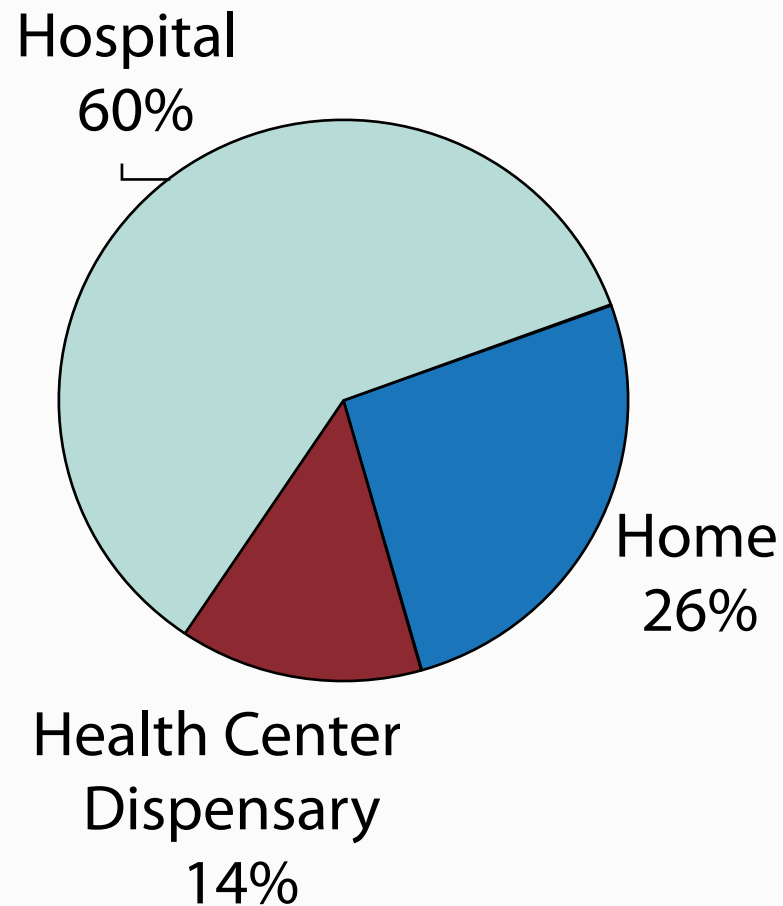
Utilization of Medical Services

- In a rural area of Ghana, based on type of injury

| Mechanism | No care % | Hospital % | Clinic % |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Transportation | 29 | 39 | 32 |
| Burns | 67 | 9 | 24 |
| Assaults | 33 | 35 | 32 |
| Falls | 59 | 18 | 23 |
| Snake bite | 40 | 27 | 33 |
| Non-intentional penetrating | 50 | 13 | 37 |
| Non-intentional blunt | 46 | 27 | 27 |

Initial Management with Acute Injury

- Results from household survey in Pakistan



Transport to Emergency Medical Facilities, Egypt

- The mode of transport for the injured to emergency medical departments was as follows:
 - Private cars—55%
 - Public ambulances—33%
 - Work ambulances—13%

Transport to Emergency Medical Facilities, Egypt

- The time interval between injury and arrival at the hospital was 36 minutes on average
- Those transported with ambulances had the best outcome