

SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING Saravanampatti (po), Coimbatore.



- DEPARTMENT OF NURSING
- COURSE NAME: BSC(NURSING) II YEAR
- SUBJECT: COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
- UNIT: V EPIDEMIOLOGY OF NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
- TOPIC: ACCIDENTS



INTRODUCTION



- Accidents are the part of prize we are paying for technological advances.
- Like other diseases accidents are also having
- Natural history of disease and
- Agent, Host and Environmental factors





ACCIDENTS



- DEFINITIONS:-
- ✓ Unexpected, unplanned occurance of an event which may involve injury.
- ✓ An unpredictable event resulting in recognizable damage.



- WHO(1956



CONTD.....



INJURY:-

A bodily lesion due to acute exposure to energy beyond the

physiological tolerance.



EPIDEMIOLOGY OF INJURIES INJURY AS A DISEASE



PATHOLOGIC HOST AGENT VECTOR/ INTER

CONDITION VEHICLE ACTION

Malaria Human Plasmodium Mosquito Bite

vivax

Skull Human Mechanical Motor Crash

Fracture Energy cycle



CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS



- Accidents are complex phenomena with multiple causation
- Etiological factors are classified to
 - Human
 - Environmental
 - Psychosocial factors





TYPES OF ACCIDENTS



- Road Traffic Accidents (RTA)
- Domestic accidents
 - Drowning
 - Burns
 - Falls
- Industrial Accidents
- Railway accidents
- Violence



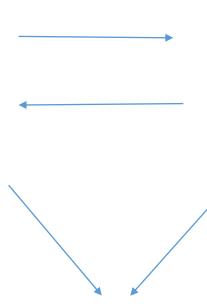


HUMAN FACTOR

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS



- AGE
- SEX
- EDUCATION
- PSYCHOLOGICA L FACTOR
- LACK OF BODY PROTECTION



- RELATING TO ROAD
- RELATING TO VEHICLE
 - BAD WEATHER
 - MIX TRAFFIC

Precipitating Factor

Increase vulnerability and risk situation

ACCIDENTS



DOMESTIC ACCIDENTS



- Common domestic accidents are-
 - Drowning
 - Burns by flame,
 - hot liquid,
 - electricity,
 - crackers, chemicals
 - Falls
 - Injury by sharp objects
 - Animal bites.



PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DROWNING

- Availability of life jackets and flotation devices around pools & boats.
- Supervision of children by adults
- Creation of safety standards for public and private swimming pools
- Ensuring availability of weather reports to fishermen and to those working on rivers and seas

Circle of Drowning Prevention

Layers of protection are essential to help prevent drowning.

Plan shead for squatic activities:





PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF BURNS



- Stable stoves/lamps
- Replacement of pressure stoves with wick and gas stoves
- Installation of fire and smoke alarm
- Promotion of cold water for first aid and b





PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS



- Ensuring the cost effective protection measures
- Enforcing safety regulations and standards
- Creating awareness among workers









Risk factors for violent behavior:

- □ Exposure to violence and societal acceptability of violence as a mode to solve the problem
- □ Availability of lethal weapon at home
- □Consumption of alcohol









- Multi-sectorial approach approach for prevention
- Safety education:
- "Accident is a Disease Education is its Vaccine"
 - Should start from school days
 - Drivers trained for vehicle maintenance and safe driving.
 - Education about traffic rules
 - Training in First Aid.
- Promotion of Safety measures:
 - Helmets
 - Seatbelts
 - Leather clothing and boots









- Children on back seats
 - Parking at a suitable place
 - Low beam headlights
 - Avoidance of mobile
 - Door locks
 - Proper vehicle design
 - Avoidance of alcohol and drugs





ELIMINATION OF CAUSATIVE FACTORS



- Improper roads
- Speed limits
- Marking danger points
- Fire guards
- Use of safety equipments
- Safe storage of drugs, poison and weapon.



ENFORCEMENT OF LAW



- Medical fitness of driver
- Alcohol conc. In blood (80 mg/100 ml limit in India)
- Driving test
- Seat belt wearing
- Speed limit



ASSESSMENT



1. What are the types of accidents?

2. How will you prevent the Accidents?



References



- K. Park, Text book of preventive and social medicine, Bhanot publication, 18th edition.
- B.T.Basvanthappa, Community health nursing, Jaypee, Publication, 6th edition.

