PEDIATRIC BURNS IN MOSUL: AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY (P009)

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Summary: A cross-sectional study was conducted to determine the characteristics of pediatric burn and its case fatality rate in Mosul, Iraq, on burn patients younger or equal to the age of 14 years who were admitted to the Burns Unit in Al-Jamhoori Teaching Hospital, between 1st of March 2011 to 1st of March 2012. Of the 459 emergency burn admissions, 209 (45.53%) were pediatric patients under or equal to the age of 14 years. The mean age was 4.73±3.61 years. Scald was the most common type of burn and occurred mainly in domestic circumstances. The mean total body surface area burned was 19.73±17.15%. Thirty five patients died in the study period, reflected a case fatality rate of 16.75%. The maximum number of deaths occurred in the age group of 2-4 years. The case fatality rate was high in patients having more than 40% of total body surface area involvement. Flame was significantly more fatal than scalds, 35.35% Vs 12.05% of victim died; (p = 0.0001).

In conclusion, most of pediatric burn accidents occur at home and scalds were the most frequent injury type. Flame was more fatal than scalds. Burn prevention should be focused on improving living conditions and educational program to the parents on burn prevention.