

Frequency of deaths and physical disabilities caused by recorded accidents in student community in Ardabil between 2011 and 2017

Abstract

Background: Student incidents are incidents that occur in the school environment. Student incidents can include incidents such as traffic accidents, falls, collisions, burns, electric shocks, and conflicts. However, due to the sensitivity of the matter, accurate statistics of student incidents in the city of Ardabil are not available, so examining the frequency of incidents that have caused death and handicap in the student community of Ardabil, can pave the way for providing solutions to reduce these incidents and handicaps and other complications related to incidents in this city.

Aim: To determine the frequency of deaths and physical handicaps caused by incidents registered in the student community of Ardabil between 2011 and 2017.

Materials and Methods: In this retrospective cross-sectional descriptive cross-sectional study, data related to the incidents of 7 to 18 year old students in Ardabil during the years 2011 to 2017 were collected from 750 students who had an incident. The collected data from Teacher Insurance and Fatemi Hospital in Ardabil were analyzed by SPSS25 software and chi-square tests and ANOVA analysis of variance

Results: The total number of incidents registered in the student community between 2011 and 2017 was 750 cases that 475 cases (63.33%) included quarrels and falls, 236 cases (31.47%) included accidents and 39 cases (5.2%) included burns. The mean age of the injured children was 13.04 ± 3.17 . The rate of death

and handicap caused by incidents included 22 cases (2.93%) deaths and 18 cases (2.4%) handicaps. Traffic accidents with 13 cases (59.0%) deaths and 6 cases (33.33%) handicap; Conflict and fall were associated with 8 cases (36.4%) death and 4 cases (22.22%) handicap and finally burns with 1 case (4.6%) death and 8 cases (44.44%) handicap . The mortality rate and handicap of children were not significantly related to their age; However, the incidence of accidents and burns increased with age ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: According to the results, it seems that male students are more prone to accidents than female students. Involvement and conflict compared to other factors can play a role in the occurrence of accidents. Finally, traffic accidents can play the largest role in student death, but conflicts and falls, and burn incidents can play the largest role in student handicap.

Keywords: Death, Handicap, Incidents, Students