



UNIVERSITATEA DE STAT DE MEDICINĂ ȘI FARMACIE
“NICOLAE TESTEMIȚANU” DIN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES AMONG ADULT POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA – A PROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Injury prevention for the Republic of Moldova is one of the priority areas for public health surveillance, however there are few data with reference to TBI currently reported in the country.

Aim of the study- to identify the frequency and characteristics of TBI among patients treated in the largest trauma hospitals in both capital cities, Chisinau and Tbilisi.

Research methodology

- ✓ Prospective study, March- August, 2019
- ✓ 4 large hospitals (by 2 each country)
- ✓ Questionnaire -basis of medical records according to ICD10
- ✓ TBI Registry modelled after WHO and US trauma system registries
- ✓ Electronic data collection tool - Red Cap
- ✓ Red Cap, SPSS software
- ✓ Ethics committee's approved



Key findings

Mechanism of injury

910 TBI patients hospitalized

Age

Sex

542 cases GE and 368 in RM

Average 32.1 for MD and 17.7 for GE

prevail males (69,3% MD, 63% GE)

Falls (58% GE, 53,5% MD)

Road traffic crashes in MD (30,7%)

- car passengers (45% GE, 36,3% MD)
- pedestrians (43,4% MD, 30% GE)
- cyclists (15% GE, 11,5%MD)
- motorcyclists (11% GE, 7,1% MD)

type of addressing



95% GE, 88,9% MD - unintentional injuries

97% MD, 60% GE

place of occurrence



90%



32% GE, 28% MD



9,8% MD, 2% GE

Struck by or against an object in GE (22%)



Conclusions

1. This study offers valuable TBI information in both countries to develop appropriate and effective preventive measures.
2. Results provide an argumentation of an injury registry for comparable data among countries and highlight future research areas

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