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INPALMS2016
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PROGRAM BOOK

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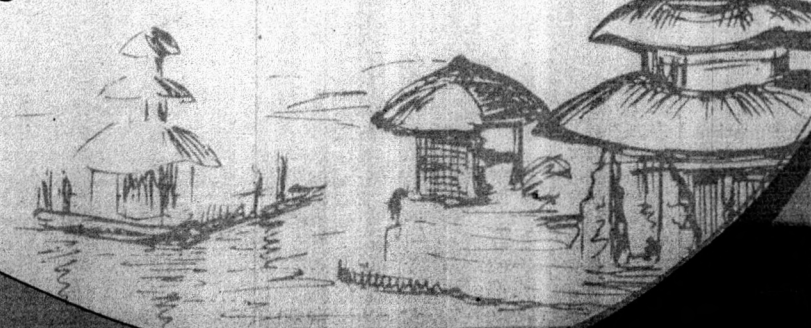
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The 12th Indo Pacific Association of Law, Medicine and Science (INPALMS) Congress 2016

*Protection of the Society from Crimes, Terrorism
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The Stones Hotel, Bali, Indonesia
17 - 23 September 2016



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POSTER PRESENTATIONS

PP - 5

Injury Patterns And Associated Factors of Pedestrians Admitted to Colombo South Teaching Hospital (Csth) Sri Lanka Following Non-Fatal Road Traffic Accidents

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Back ground: A thorough analysis of injury-patterns, risk and contributory factors of pedestrian-accidents is essential to achieve a better insight into the changing trends of this problem.

Method: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted using an interviewer-administered questionnaire on 450 pedestrians admitted to Csth following non-fatal traffic-accidents over a period of two years.

Results: 69% of the affected were males. 70% were above 50 years and 13% were below 10 years. 7.4% had consumed liquor and 13.6% were using mobile phones at the time of the accident. 10% was previously diagnosed as having psychiatric-disturbances. 13%, 18% and 8% had visual, hearing and gait disturbances respectively. 16% admitted being under stress. 69% of accidents occurred during 1pm to 6 pm. and 70% on main roads. 60% occurred during crossing the road. 43.8% occurred on a pedestrian-crossing. 22% admitted contributory negligence on their part while 60% exclusively incriminated the driver of the offending vehicle. 78% claimed of over-speeding. Three-wheelers, motor-bikes, motor-cars and private buses were incriminated at a rate of 45%, 26%, 15% and 12% respectively. 74% of the injuries were confined to lower and upper limbs. 56% of injuries consisted of abrasions, contusions and lacerations only. 31% had sustained fractures and 2.5% had non-fatal internal organ damage. No significant co-relation was seen between the category of hurt and alcohol consumption or mental illness.

Conclusion: The elderly are the most vulnerable. Attention is needed for rectifying the process of crossing main roads.

Key words: pedestrians, non-fatal road accidents, alcohol, pedestrian crossing

PP - 6

Profile of Fatal Poisoning Cases Brought at Tertiary Care Hospital In India- 15 Years Retrospective Study

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Poisoning is one of the commonest causes of increased morbidity and mortality. According to WHO data in 2012, world-wide 1,93,460 people died due to poisoning. Various chemicals such as pesticides, drugs, acids have been used for intentional and accidental poisoning in different countries. This 15-years retrospective study was done to analyse the incidence and trend of poisoning deaths reported at Mortuary, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi during 2001-2015. The data obtained were analysed according to age, sex and manner of death. A total of 22,655 autopsies were conducted during this study period, out of which 823 were reported as deaths due to poisoning constituting 3.63% of total autopsies. The gradual decrease in poisoning deaths was found from 2001 to 2013 (from 5.68% to 3.21%) with a sudden drop in 2014 & 2015 (1.69%). The maximum numbers of cases were reported in age group of 21-30 years (39.73%) followed by 31-40 years (20.66%) which are the most productive years of life. Male preponderance over female is present uniformly in a ratio of 2:1 except in year 2014 where both were equal in number. Agrochemicals were most commonly used agents of which Aluminium Phosphide was commonest of all. Commonest manner of death was suicidal (93.33%) followed by accidental (5.70%) and only 8 cases were homicidal. Although the study shows an overall decrease in trend of poisoning cases but still needs measures to effectively control it since the poisons are easily available on very cheap rates & misused frequently with suicidal intent.

Keywords: Poisoning, Suicide, autopsies, deaths.