

Causes of mortality in patients referred to Imam Reza hospital, Tabriz in 2014-2015

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Introduction:Death, full stop and without returning the vital functions of the body. Hospital mortality today account for a large part of society's death. Emergency hospital as first-line treatment of patients with special significance that represent the first line of care and best entry point to health care facilities around the world. The mortality of patients in the emergency department is a problem that has been exacerbated in recent years. Reports indicate that 15- 60% of all deaths occur in hospital emergency cardiovascular conditions, accidents, trauma and cancer are the most important cause of death in the emergency department. In recent years, several attempts to identify the factors responsible for the deaths of patients in the emergency department is, however, in most cases, results have been inconsistent Further studies on the causes of death for judgment is required in the emergency room and study in order to better understand the causes of death, causes of death in patients referred to Imam Reza hospital in Tabriz in 2014 are examined.

Goals:Prevalence and demographic causes of death in patients Imam Reza hospital in Tabriz in 1393

Material & Method:All patients admitted to the emergency department of Tabriz Imam Reza hospital in 1393 and died were enrolled. Descriptive statistics calculated with frequency, the frequency percentage tests.

Results:Of the 604 patients who died in the emergency department of Tabriz Imam Reza Hospital, respectively, 372 (61.6%) were men and 232 (38.4%) were women.

12 (2%) patients were under 15, 52 (8.6%) were 15-29 years, 56 (9.3%) were 30-44 years, 126(20.9%) were 45-59 years, 168 (27.8%) were 60-74 years and 190 patients (31.5%) were over 75 years.

418 with a frequency of 69.2% in urban areas and 186 percent with a frequency of 30.8% percent were rural.

442 patients (73.2%) had a previous history of chronic disease.

114 patients (18.9%) died of traumatic etiology and 490 patients (81.1%) died of other diseases.

194 patients (32.1%) were expedition and 362 (59.9%) were non-expedition. Duration of stay in the emergency department were respectively less than 6 hours in 438 patients (72.5%), 6-24 hours in 146 patients (24.2%) and over 24 hours in 20 patients(3.3%).

Conclusion:The high prevalence of non-traumatic cause of death and positive history of chronic disease and age of patients indicating the importance of control and prevention of these diseases in this area, unlike other studies, only 18.9% of the cause of death was traumatic, most of which were caused by trauma to the head and neck.

According to high number of deaths of patients who sent without conditions, this study shows the importance of first aid and dispatching by ambulance.

Keywords:Death, Hospital Death, Trauma, Chronic Disease