

THE IMPORTANCE OF EARLY CARE FOR THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS VICTIM OF A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

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Abstract: Traffic accidents are responsible for a large number of deaths and prolonged disability, compromising citizens' quality of life. Adequate care and the time between care and hospital admission are factors that significantly influence the reduction in mortality among victims of traffic injuries. The present study addresses the importance of emergency medical care for victims of injuries caused by traffic accidents and the data presented demonstrate the need for a broader assessment on the subject and the establishment of new policies that enable adequate specialized care.

Keywords: Medical emergency, Good timing, Traffic accident.

INTRODUCTION

The alarming increase in injuries and fatalities resulting from traffic accidents is a worrying cause of global mortality (PINTO et al., 2016). The consequences of these non-fatal events often result in extensive hospitalizations, intensive demand for emergency services and long-lasting sequelae, representing a significant burden on society (SOARES, 2012). Evidence indicates that the short time between the incident, on-site intervention and subsequent hospital care is directly correlated with better clinical outcomes and the potential to minimize damage and sequelae (CICONET, 2015). Therefore, the objective of this study is to examine the quality and speed of care for patients who are victims of traffic accidents, crucial factors for reducing morbidity and mortality in this population through a review of the available literature.

TRAFFIC-ACCIDENTS

Traffic accidents are a significant cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide. In Brazil, the traffic mortality rate is alarming, with around 23 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, placing the country in fourth position worldwide in absolute numbers and seventh when it comes to youth mortality (MARQUES, 2016). Trauma resulting from traffic accidents is a disease that plagues society, compromising thousands of lives every year. With the increase in the vehicle fleet, there was a significant increase in the number of accidents and injuries, some of which were fatal (MARQUES, 2016).

The study by Souza et al. (2022) analyzed the response time of pre-hospital care - Mobile Emergency Care Service (SAMU) - for those involved in motorcycle accidents. The results indicated that the majority of calls with inadequate response times were for men aged 18 to 35 and occurred on public roads. Furthermore, the study found that 92.8% and 80.4% of calls with inadequate response times were conducted by a Basic Support Unit (USB), revealing the need to implement measures that reduce response times.

A study carried out in a city in the interior of Brazil also addressed traffic accidents attended by SAMU. In this study, Longuiniere et al. (2021) observed that the majority of victims of traffic accidents were male, with a more prevalent age between 20 and 29 years old, and motorcycles were more involved in accidents. Accidents occurred mainly on weekends, and all recorded deaths involved motorcycles.

The 2003 Oswaldo Cruz Foundation Biosafety Center First Aid Manual reinforces the need for quick and effective care for accident victims, highlighting the importance of adequate training of health professionals to ensure that best practices are followed. Furthermore, adequate assistance and first

care for the patient are essential to avoid worsening the patient's health status and guarantee a good prognosis for the individual (SILVA, 2012).

In agreement with the conclusions of PINTO et al. (2016), CICONET (2015), and SOARES (2012), the study by MARQUES (2016) and SOUZA et al. (2022) reiterate the importance of quick and effective care for victims of traffic accidents. The time between the incident and the start of treatment is crucial for the patient's outcome, and delays can result in significant damage and sequelae, prolonged and/or permanent disability, compromising the quality of life of citizens.

SILVA (2017), highlights the importance of quality care in a timely manner in order to reduce the damage caused by traffic accidents, such as economic cost, suffering, humiliation, dependence and fear of the person victim of an accident and their family members. It can have several consequences and consequences

affecting your professional, economic, family, social and psychological life.

CONCLUSION

The data presented in this review highlight the importance of qualified professionals to care for victims of traffic accidents. There is also a need for continued investment in improving emergency services, including the availability of adequate resources, training of health professionals, and effective coordination between different emergency services. Furthermore, new studies are needed to evaluate more broadly and specifically the coverage, access and quality of care services for victims of traffic accidents and this way, establish public policies for the prevention of traffic accidents and the adoption Measures to reduce emergency services response times are crucial to minimizing the consequences of these incidents.

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