

INJURY IN PRESCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN, A POPULATION BASED STUDY

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Abstract

A study on the type and frequency of injuries in preschool-age children was conducted in a sample of households represent population of Purworejo district. A two stages cluster (wilcah) method was used to select 4,354 preschool-age children living in 12,721 households in the district. The mother or other child caretakers provided responses about injuries occurring during the 3 months prior to interview. Injuries among these preschool-age children included trauma by cutting or sharp object (6.5%), falls (5.7%), burns (0.6%), bites (0.4%), traffic accident (0.4%), unconsciousness (0.2%) and poisoning (0.1%). The typical injuries in under 12 months of age was falls. Children aged 12 to 23 months of age accounted for 18% of the injury episodes which were typical falls and trauma. Children aged 24 to 59 months accounted for 76.6% of injury episodes which were typically trauma, falls, burns, bites and traffic accident. No statistical differences in the frequency and type of injuries were observed between urban and rural areas.

The relative frequency in age-grouped and type of injuries from this population-based study can be used in planning for injury prevention especially for family health education programme.

Keywords : childhood injury - community based data - households survey