Abstract

Survey of epidemiology of burns injuries lead to death since 10 years ago in Ardabil City, Iran.

Object: Burn injuries are a major health problem and still produce a significant morbidity and mortality in developing countries. Although there are no articles dealing with epidemiological studies of burn injuries in Ardabil city, so investigation of epidemiology of burn injuries in Ardabil city is necessary.

Materials and Methods: this is a cross-sectional study. Data on death by burn injuries that occurred in Ardabil city from 1997 to 2006 were obtained from legal medicine center and Fatemi Hospital that maintain registries of Ardabil all burn injuries death. Reports contained sociodemographic information and characteristics of death. We calculated mortality rate in order to compare age, sex and other items. For statistical analysis used of SPSS software and chi_square pathway.

Results: During the period 1997-2006 a total of 63 death occurred in Ardabil city. The mean mortality rates was 1.86 in women and 0.88 in men per 100000 person-years. the most common causes of burn was hot liquids. 41.3 of burns injuries mortality was suicide. There was a statically significant association between mortality rate and sex, age group and burn causes.

Conclusion: This study shows that mortality rate of burns injuries in Ardabil city are similar to more studies in other countries and other provinces in Iran. We suggest future efforts and educations for prevention of burn injuries in Ardabil city specialty in children.

Key words: Burn, Epidemiology, Mortality, Demographic factors