

Change of electrical injuries in Lithuania in 2016-2020

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INTRODUCTION

Although electrical injuries are not common, yet these injuries are severe and account for approximately 0.04-5% of all burn injuries in developed countries and up to 27% in developing countries [1]. Electrical injuries are divided into high (> 1000 volts) and low (<1000 volts) voltage injuries. High-voltage electrical injuries can induce cardiac arrhythmias and deep myonecrosis [2]. Electrical injuries among children are one of the most devastating injuries [4]. Electrical injuries in the adult population primarily affect men and are most often work-related. Furthermore, they are the 4th leading cause of work-related traumatic deaths [1].

METHODS

Data of study was used from the Health Information Center of the Institute of Hygiene and was calculated from the State Health Insurance Fund under the information system SVEIDRA of the Ministry of Health of Lithuania. Statistical methods - calculated using Chi-square criteria between the percentage distributions of electrical injuries during the study period. For verification of significance level, $p < 0.05$ was chosen.

CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the change in the number of electrical injuries in Lithuania from 2016 to 2020, it can be stated that a decrease in the number of electrical injuries is being observed. The reduction of electrical injuries is smaller in adults than in children. Preventing potential morbidity and mortality from electrical injuries can be achieved by strengthening safety compliance and raising social awareness.

AIM

To evaluate the change of the number of victims that suffered from electrical injuries in Lithuania from 2016 to 2020.

RESULTS

The total number of electrical injuries decreased from 23.38% up to 14.93% ($p > 0.05$). In the age group of 0 to 17 years, injuries decreased from 27.06% to 11.76%. In the group of girls, traumas decreased from 31.58% up to 13.16%. The number of electrical injuries in the group of boys decreased from 23.40% up to 10.64%. No statistically significant difference was found between genders ($p > 0.05$). Age group of 18 and more years, displayed the reduction of injuries from 22.22% up to 15.93%. In the group of women, the number of injuries declined from 28.30% up to 16.98%. In the group of men, the number of injuries declined from 20.74% up to 15.67%. No statistically significant difference was found between genders ($p > 0.05$).