



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRANSPORT-RELATED INJURIES IN CHILDREN

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Introduction. Road traffic accidents are one of the most pressing medical and social problems worldwide. Transport injuries, especially among children, are characterized by high rates of disability and mortality. The increase in the number of vehicles, insufficient development of road infrastructure, and failure to fully comply with traffic regulations exacerbate this problem. The specificity of injury mechanisms in children is linked to their anatomical and physiological characteristics. Therefore, the in-depth study of transport injuries and their comparative analysis are of great scientific and practical importance.

Materials and methods. This study was conducted based on materials from a forensic medical examination conducted in the city of Tashkent. A total of 124 cases were analyzed. In the course of the study, injuries resulting from traffic accidents in children were divided into three groups: injuries inside a car, collisions with a moving vehicle, and accidents involving two-wheeled vehicles. In each case, the localization, severity, and combination of injuries, as well as the mechanism of the injury, were studied. Statistical analysis methods were used to identify differences between different groups.

Results. According to the results obtained, traumatic brain injuries occupied a leading position in all groups. In children injured inside the vehicle, isolated injuries of mild to moderate severity were more frequently observed. In this group, a "whiplash" mechanism was identified, affecting primarily the neck area. In children who were struck by a vehicle, severe combined injuries predominated. Among them, bone fractures, damage to internal organs, and internal bleeding were common. In accidents involving two-wheeled vehicles, injuries were distinguished by their diversity. The proportion of multi-segmental injuries was high, and the general condition of the patients was severe.

Discussion. The results of the study show that the nature and severity of transport injuries depend directly on the mechanism of injury. Injuries inside a car are more limited by safety equipment, but children on foot are more likely to sustain injuries. This complicates the processes of diagnosis and treatment.



In the practice of forensic medical examination, it is of great importance to determine the mechanism of the event based on the localization and combination of injuries. It is also necessary to foster a safety culture among children and strengthen preventive measures.

Conclusion: A comparative analysis of injuries sustained by children in car accidents, as pedestrians hit by moving vehicles, and in accidents involving two-wheeled vehicles revealed that head and limb injuries occur in all types of incidents. However, fundamental differences were found in limb injuries caused by the specific mechanism of trauma. This allows, in cases where the circumstances of the injury are unknown, to determine the mechanism of injury formation and, consequently, to differentiate the conditions under which the injuries occurred.

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