



COMPOSITION AND FORENSIC MEDICAL ASPECTS OF MECHANICAL INJURIES IN CHILDREN

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The problem of children's traumatism is an extremely urgent medical and social problem in the world's population of all regions. According to reports, more than 186,000 children die each year in the world as a result of road accidents and other impacts. For this reason, it is important to regularly study and analyze the causes of children's traumatism, their details, the consequences and ways to eliminate the symptoms of copulation.

The purpose of the study: to study the composition and forensic aspects of mechanical injuries in children. Research materials and techniques. The Rsteiam Samarkand branch has studied the conclusions of the forensic medical examination (ste), work materials and medical documents, as well as data from record journals, which have been carried out over the past 10 years regarding mechanical injuries related to the death of children.

Research results and discussion.

During the period studied, a total of 4,894 deaths were attributed to STES, 361 of which were child deaths, of which 173 (47.9%) were deaths of children under the age of 17 from mechanical injuries. The mechanical jaroxate death indicator was the lowest in the year cross-section of 2013 (6.3%) and the highest in 2019 (9.9%). Of the 173 recorded cases, 127 (73.4%) reported child deaths at the scene or at home, while 46 (26.6%) reported deaths at medical facilities. In terms of age, 6 cases (3.4%) were 1-5, 57 (32.9%) were 5-10, 61 (35.2%) were 10-14, and 49 cases (28.3%) were child deaths between the ages of 14-17. By sex, 54.7% were for boys and 45.3% for girls.

The causes of death were mechanical injuries: transport trauma - 77.9%, various blunt force impact-13.9%, fall from altitude - 5.2%, and injuries from Sharp Objects -3.5%.

The highest indicator of mortality (77.9%) were injuries associated with transport trauma, with 14 cases of velotrauma and 1 case of tractor trauma, while the remaining 119 cases corresponded to car trauma, when analysed by age and gender of children from car trauma, the following were found: 7 cases (5.9%) aged 0-1, 28 (22.2%) 1-5, 48 (41%) 5-10, 25 (21.3%) 10-14 and 11 cases (9.4%) were deaths of children between the ages of 14-17 and the highest among them (59.8%) were boys.

The most common type of cycling accident was a collision with a car (84.2% of all cases), 14.2% - when colliding with a truck, 1.6% - when colliding with other vehicles. The cause of death (75.4%) in these seizures was open and closed skull brain injuries.

According to the analysis of high-altitude fall cases: in 5 cases, 4 cases were caused by a drop of 4-5 floors, in 1 case by a 7-8 m high pipe, a fall into a cliff on a mountain, as well as a fall into an elevator shaft. Of the 12 recorded cases, 7 reported child deaths at the scene, while 5 reported deaths at medical facilities. While

the majority in age made up children under the age of 10, boys made up the most by gender (79.8%).

The causes of child mortality in mechanical jaroxes are 40.5% from closed cranial trauma and severe lat acquisition, 5.8% from open cranial trauma and gross anatomical disorders in the body, 7.8% from joint jaroxes in the chest and abdomen, 16.3% from spinal and spinal cord jaroxes, rupture and lat of parenchymatous organs, 13.1% from multiple blood loss, and when dying in hospital - 7.1% from complications of cerebral edema and polyorgan failure.

These data indicate the need to carry out systematic research on the features of formation, location position, mechanism of jarocations for the purpose of forensic examination for the purpose of mechanical jarocations in children, especially in cases of car trauma and falls from a height, for the reason that these issues have not been sufficiently studied and are not fully covered in the scientific and.

Conclusion: according to forensic examination data, child mortality was 7.4% in the total mortality, of which 47.9% were child mortality from mechanical injuries. The main causes in the composition of the death were found to be 77.9% from transport trauma, from the impact of various blunt objects-13.9%, from a fall from a height - 5.2%. Cases of death in mechanical jarochats are high-altitude falls among children aged 1-5 by age group, while road accidents occur between the ages of 6-17. A separate study of the forensic aspects of these cases is required.