



Stenden University Qatar

Research Seminar 6

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The implications of the relative risk for road mortality on road safety programmes in Qatar.

Abstract

The epidemiology of road deaths and in particular the relative risk for road mortality (RRRM) in Qatar has not been fully defined. This study analysed and compared the proportionate mortality and age-specific death rates from road traffic injuries (RTIs) and made recommendations for targeted road safety programmes. All RTI deaths from the Qatar Statistics Authority, for the year 2010, were collected and analysed. There were 247 RTI deaths, overall death rate was computed at 14.4 deaths per 100 000 population in 2010. The RRRM varied over 10 times among different populations with Qatari males having an increased RRRM from 10 years of age, those aged 20–29 years had the highest RRRM of 10.2. Another population with a significantly elevated RRRM (ie, RRRM>1.0) was non-Qatari men older than 50 years. Proven and focused programmes must be implemented to reduce these unnecessary deaths among the high-risk populations.

Biography

Dr. Consunji is a general surgeon with additional training in public health, surgical critical care and trauma surgery. He was an Associate Professor of Surgery, Critical Care and Health Policy and the academic, clinical, administrative and research director of the Surgical ICU at the University of the Philippines, Manila. His academic and research interests include public health education and injury prevention [road and worker safety] in low and middle-income countries, immigrant and migrant worker health, trauma systems and outcomes, trauma risk factor analysis (alcohol and drug use), surgical critical care education, surgical nutrition, surgical infection control, and trauma recidivism.

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Venue: Room 200, Stenden University Qatar