

ROC, to calculate kinds of injury mortality rate by age, gender and cause. A 22-year trend of injury mortality rate was pictured then. The results and conclusions are as followed: In general, both of the counts of injury death and the injury mortality rate of male are higher than female in Taiwan. Injuries can be unintentional or intentional. The unintentional injury mortality rate decreased, but intentional one increased. Motor vehicle injury was the leading cause of injury death in Taiwan, followed by drowning. These two injury mortality rates decreased. Fall injury was ranked the third cause of death and has taken the place of drowning since 1996. The rate of fall mortality has remained stable. Suicide mortality rate significantly increased in study period, yet homicide mortality rate slightly decreased. While there is a downward trend in unintentional injury deaths, more effective measures to prevent motor vehicle injury, drowning and fall injury should be developed and fully implemented. On the other hand, to reduce suicide and homicide injury deaths should be most concerned in the future.

SP-077

An Epidemiologic Analysis of Suicide in Taiwan: 1986-2006

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In Taiwan, suicide has become a serious problem, ranking among the top ten leading cause of death since 1997. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the high-risk groups and methods of suicide for making prevention strategies. Data were obtained from the Death Certification data file provided by the Department of Health from 1986 to 2006. The aim of this study was to examine the age, sex, methods, and long-term trends in suicide mortality. The results shown: (1) There were 49,269 deaths, and 66.9% of them were males. The 30-34 year-old was dominant age group and accounted for 9.8% (4832 deaths). However, the highest mortality rate among the 80-84 year-old group (44.24 per 100,000). Hanging (40.9%) and poisoning with solids/liquids (29.9%) were two common methods of suicide. (2) Total suicide mortality rate declined from 1986 to 1994, but increased from 1994 to 2006. The suicide rate of male is higher than female, and both increased since 1994. (3) Divided into three age groups (0-19, 20-64, and 65 above), the mortality rate of 20-64 year-old has been increased dramatically since 2000. (4) Except for poisoning with solids/liquids and firearms, all kinds of suicide mortality rates increased. As all results shown, the suicide rate has been rising since 1994. Therefore, in addition to economic environment and social welfare policies, the government has to promote health education and suicide prevention programs for high-risk groups.

SP-078

The Preliminary Study of Disability Certification for Patient with Traumatic Brain Injury by Using WHO ICF System

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Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is an important public health problem which can result in death and permanent disabilities. Taiwan will start to use the International Classification of Functions, Disability and Health (ICF) for disability classification in 2012. The aim of this preliminary study is to try out ICF on TBI patients who have disability certificate. This study recruited 30 TBI patients with mean age of 47.4 ± 18.7 . The ratio of male to female is 9:1. There are 8 minor, 6 moderate, 12 severe and 4 critical disabled patients according to their certificates. At the time of injury occurrence, 27 patients had initial loss of consciousness, 28 intracranial hemorrhage, 14 amnesia, 22 neurological deficits and 6 co-morbidities. According to ICF core set, patients were evaluated separately for Body Function, Activities and Participation, and Environmental Factors. The result shows that 41 items may be relevant because more than 30% of patients had coded with these items. Relating ICF scores with TBI variables, it was found that disability classification and Body Function total score are statistically associated; Activities and Participation total score is significantly related to both disability classification and Glasgow Coma Score; convulsion, amnesia and neurological deficits are significantly associated with the Environmental Factors total score. In this study, we find ICF system and disability classification are positively related. Thus we can use the result of this study as a future reference for ICF core set for TBI patients in Taiwan.

SP-079

Factors Affecting the Outcome of Head Injury and Differences between Fall and Traffic Induced Head Injury

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Head injury is a major trauma to cause morbidity and mortality. Traffic accident and fall are two main mechanism to cause head injury. We evaluate factors affecting the outcome of head injury and differences between two major causes of head injury in a community based hospital. From 2006 to 2007, all victims admitted to intensive care unit in a community hospital under the diagnosis of head injury were collected. Among 325 cases evaluated, there were 138 cases of fall (42.5%) and 172 cases of traffic accident (52.9%), 72.9% were male, 24.6% were associated with alcohol consumption, and 37.3% received an operation. Outcome of head injury