

Table 1. Number of Preschool Child Injuries As Causes of TBI

	Frequency	%
Cause		
Falls	613	60.0
Traffic injuries	252	24.7
Assaults	24	2.3
Falling objects	23	2.2
Sports injuries	8	0.8
Others	102	10.0
Total	1022	
Falls		
Fall from a great height (> 1 m)	111	20.4
Fall from a low height (? 1 m)	201	36.9
Fall from the same level	232	42.7
Total	544	
Traffic Injuries		
As a pedestrian	90	36.1
Motorcycle related	79	31.8
Automobile related	38	15.3
Bicycle related	24	9.6
Others	18	7.2
Total	249	

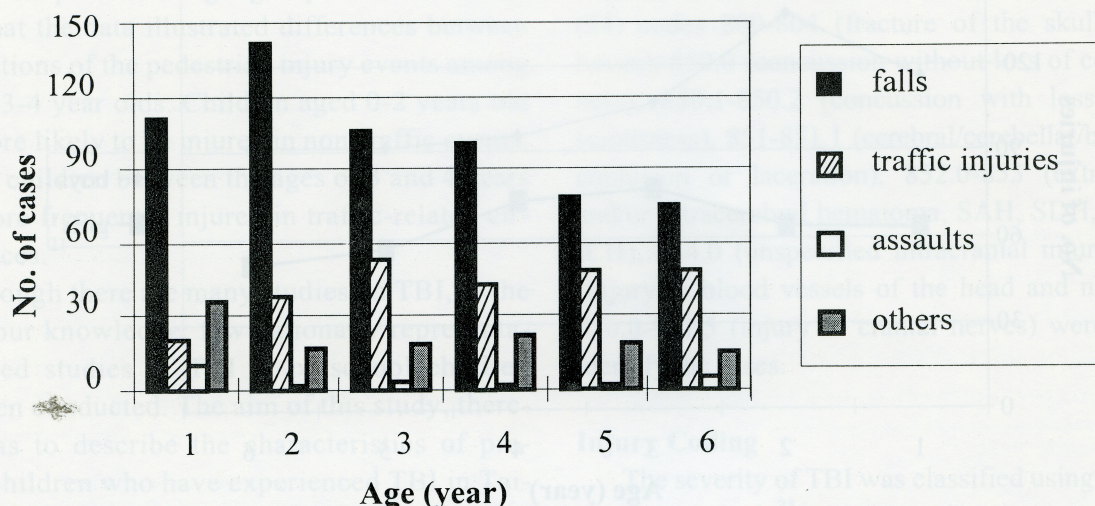
tative state in 5 cases (0.5%), severe disability in 80 cases (8.3%), moderate disability in 19 cases (2.0%), and good recovery in 831 cases (86.6%), (Table 2). Patients with mild injuries had a better recovery rate (91.9%), whereas those with severe injury had a

Table 2. Number of Traumatic Brain Injuries in Preschool Children at Different Levels of the GCS and GOS

	Frequency	%
Glasgow Coma Scale (G.C.S.)		
Severe (3-8)	58	5.9
Moderate (9-12)	102	10.5
Mild (13-15)	815	83.6
Total	975	
Glasgow Outcome Scale (G.O.S.)		
Death	25	2.6
Persistent vegetative state	5	0.5
Severe disability	80	8.3
Moderate disability	19	2.0
Good recovery	831	86.6
Total	960	

higher mortality rate. Among severe injuries to preschool children, 34.6% resulted in death or in a persistent vegetative state.

Falls were the most important cause of injury in the younger ages, especially at 1 and 2 years old. The percentage of injuries by falls in the 1-year-old group was 63.1% and in the 2-year-old group was 71.4%. As the children aged, the traffic-related injury rate seemed to increase. In the 6-year-old age group, traffic injuries accounted for 33.1% of TBIs, while in the 5-year-old age group it accounted for 32.7% of TBIs (Fig. 2).

**Fig. 2. Cause of traumatic brain injury in 1030 cases categorized by age group.**