

Frequency of different diseases such as intoxication in northern and southern geographical areas of Tehran (those who have been reported to 115 emergency services)

Dr. Amirmasud Hashemian

Assistant professor of mashhad university of medical sciences

Department of Emergency Medicine

Doktora AVE.Mashhad University Of Medical Sciences,Mashhad,Iran

Intruduction:Urban society hosts many cultural, economical and social differences and may be a cause specific diseases. Because the process of decision-making should be based on necessities to gather and organize information from 115 emergency centers for each area and terrify the kind of medical expertise required to tackle health related problems of that area.

Method:At the beginning, four emergency teams each consisting of two trained technicians and each equipped with one vehicle were used. Two of the teams were deployed to southeastern Tehran while the other two were deployed to the northeast. These teams were commissioned to transfer patients to nearest hospital after receiving emergency calls.After dividing patients into categories of cardiovascular, Bronchitis, non-drug abuse suicidal, poisoning and accidents the following results were observable

Results:Car accidents were the most frequent causes of emergency calls both in southern and in northern areas of Tehran. The number of accidents and the related frequency of death and injury were greater for northern Tehran. In most cases, men were more involved in accidents. The only cause of emergency calls for which women were more the actuators was suicide. In both northern and southern areas, car accident and poisoning happened mostly to those between 18 and 27. In northern areas of Tehran, addictive drug abuse was more frequent in men while non-addictive drug abuse was more frequent in women.In southern areas of Tehran, most incidents of poisoning and drug abuse in both sexes were of addictive type. In both northern and southern areas, the highest rates of poisoning and accidents belonged to 18-27 age groups and the most frequent cause of emergency calls related to 48-57 age groups was heart condition. The rarest cause of emergency calls for both southern and northern areas was manslaughter, though the absolute number of this was greater for southern areas and the age group involved mostly was 18-27 age groups.

Conclusion:It could be concluded that more attention should be allocated to equipping medical centers according to causes of medical conditions and type of illnesses rife in each area