

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DAMAGE IN CERTAIN TYPES OF NON-LETHAL TRANSPORT TRAUMA OF CHILDREN

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### ANNOTATION

Child road traffic injuries are now a major component of the overall problem of road traffic accidents. Currently, there is a significant increase in road accidents (accidents) and, as a result, car injuries. This is due to objective reasons in the form of an increase in the number of imported and manufactured cars, the state of roads in the country, etc., as well as subjective ones, the quality of driver training, discipline on the roads, etc.

**Key words:** Damage to children; non-lethal transport injury.

**The purpose of this study** A comparative analysis of injuries occurring in various types of transport injuries was carried out.

**Material and method.** The objects of the study were the materials of forensic medical examinations in cases of transport injuries of children for 2017 in Tashkent. A total of 124 expert opinions of living persons were analyzed, of which 60 cases were injured by parts of a moving car, in 53 cases of the car and 11 motorcycles.

**Outcomes.** In the structure of injuries of both child pedestrians and child passengers, the main type of injury is head injury, the lower extremities are injured somewhat less often. Injuries to other parts of the body are less common, but they are most often injured inside the car. In the event of an accident with a vehicle and a two-wheeled vehicle, children receive both common, the most common injuries and various injuries typical of a certain type of accident. Skull fractures were sporadic, represented mainly by fractures of the bones of the facial part of the skull. In second place in terms of frequency were injuries of the lower extremities, which was mainly represented by bone fractures, they accounted for 22.8%. Other parts of the body were rarely injured and in the structure of the total number of injuries was 19%, of the latter, injuries of the upper extremities, among which humerus fractures prevail - 5.9%, pelvic fractures - 4.2%, chest and abdominal injuries - 4.1%, spinal injuries - 2.8%, injuries of internal organs and fractures of the shoulder girdle were sporadic and accounted for 0.7% each. Traumatic brain injury, represented mainly by concussion, accounted for 45.8% of all injuries. In cases in the car, injuries of the lower extremity in the form of femur fractures with displacement are more common (16.8%).

A comparative analysis of injuries occurring in children with injuries in a car, injuries from a moving car and in an accident involving two-wheeled vehicles showed that head and limb injuries occur in all types of injuries, but fundamental differences

were found in injuries to the limbs caused by the mechanism of injury. This makes it possible in cases with unknown circumstances of injury to determine the mechanism of injury formation and, accordingly, to differentiate the conditions in which they occurred.

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