

TRAUMATOLOGY, TRAUMA AND INJURIES. BEFORE THEM ACQUISITION MEASURES.

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**Abstract:** High level of trauma and locomotion death as a result of damage to the system and Most of the disability is due to acute trauma-tological injuries, regardless of the specialty of young doctor to provide proper and high-quality emergency medical care emphasizes the need to improve their skills. Traumatology, in this article trauma and injuries their prevention measures to receive are provided.

**Keywords:** Traumatology, Trauma, Injuries, Preventive measures, Safety rules, Treatment protocols, First aid.

Acute trauma - different at the same time in an emergency external factors (mechanical, thermal chemical, radiation, etc.). Anatomical tissues under sudden impact on the human body is a violation of its integrity and physiological function. Depending on the nature of the damage to the tissues, the skin (burns, injuries etc.), subcutaneous (rupture of ligaments, bone fractures, etc.) and cavities (heartburn, heartburn, chest, abdomen, joint injuries, etc.) can be damaged. Directly depending on the point of impact of the force are divided into indirect types. Trauma is a disruption of the functioning of body tissues and organs under the influence of the external environment. According to the damaging factors, there are mechanical, chemical, electrical, thermal, as well as psychological trauma.<sup>1</sup> Acute and chronic trauma according to the exposure time of the traumatic factor; depending on the event and conditions that caused the trauma, it is divided into industrial, sports, life, street, transport and other traumas. They are single (transverse fracture of the femur), multiple (several rib fractures), joint (pelvic fractures) rupture of the bladder) and combined (fracture of the hip and leg can get a cold paw). The effect of a mechanical factor is compression, stretching, tearing, twisting or occurs in anti-impact types, resulting in the body part where the force falls is injured. The direction of the damaging force on the influence of external factors, the influence of force impact angle kinetic energy of the damaging agent; injurious agent duration of effects (colds, burns, cramps) enters. Traumatism. In the same situation in certain groups or strata of the population, a collection of injuries that occur in work and living conditions is counted. Determining the relationship between the causes and consequences of injuries occurring in various types of activities in the population, recovery of injuries necessary for the measures developed for These are dependencies systematic study of the conditions of origin of injuries, analysis of internal and external factors that cause repeated injuries allows to do. Traumatism in production - industrial and agricultural production production and non-production traumatism - in marriage, street,

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<sup>1</sup> World Health Organization (WHO): - WHO provides comprehensive resources on injury prevention and safety promotion. - Website: WHO Injury Prevention ([https://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/en/](https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/en/))

vehicle, sports, military, etc There are different types of trauma. Traumatism rate is injuries per 100 or 1000 people for 1 month, one year is calculated according to the amount Production (industrial) traumatism includes production in the process, industry, construction, transport, agricultural production injuries received while performing their duties unites.

In traumatology, trauma and injuries are addressed through a combination of preventive and preparatory measures aimed at minimizing their occurrence and impact. Here are some key acquisition measures:

1. Education and Training: - Public Awareness: Campaigns on safety measures, such as wearing seatbelts and helmets. - Professional Training: Courses for healthcare providers on the latest trauma care protocols.

2. Safety Regulations and Policies: - Workplace Safety: Enforcement of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines. - Traffic Laws: Strict regulations on speed limits, DUI laws, and pedestrian safety.

3. Environmental Modifications: - Infrastructure Improvements: Better road designs, safer building structures, and effective urban planning. - Safety Equipment: Provision of protective gear like helmets, padding, and seatbelts.

4. Health System Preparedness: - Emergency Response Systems: Efficient ambulance services and first responder networks. - Hospital Readiness: Equipped trauma centers and trained personnel.

5. Community Programs: - First Aid Training: Community-based first aid and CPR training sessions. - Violence Prevention: Programs aimed at reducing interpersonal violence and accidents. Implementing these measures can significantly reduce the incidence and severity of trauma and injuries. Increased incidence of injuries after open and closed fractures. The reason for the development of osteomyelitis is in bulmok. Hematogenous, developing after a gunshot wound, trauma, postoperative osteomyelitis is differentiated. Post-traumatic osteomyelitis is an open bone fracture and It is a serious complication after bone surgery is considered Osteomyelitis after open fracture of long tubular bones ,Complications with postoperative osteomyelitis range from 15% to 50% is 3%. Soft tissue suppuration in open bone fractures and The transition to osteomyelitis increases in the following cases: if the injury is surgical. If the treatment is extensive and not radical, it is also injured if the drainage tube is completely sutured without leaving it. Planned "Clean" surgical procedure causing osteomyelitis developing after operations during microbial contamination. Bone tissue in post-traumatic osteomyelitis In some cases, the inflammation is limited to the fracture site and is marginal passes as osgeoschelitis. In comminuted fractures of the bone and bone. In defects, suppuration usually starts from tissues and goes to bone tissue spreads, deep purulent ulcers appear in soft tissues, they spreads to the marrow channel of the bone (bone fragments), if intramedullary if osteosynthesis is done, osteomyelitis has a diffuse appearance. Postoperative osteomyelitis at the site of surgery is located, and then spreads through the bone marrow canal.

Post-traumatic and post-operative osteomyelitis in most cases becomes chronic: body temperature rises, leukocytosis increases. To injury after drainage, the temperature decreases, the inflammatory process is limited, an abscess is formed. In this case, oozing wounds do not tend to heal. Injury and severe pain in the acute course of postoperative osteomyelitis. attack, swelling of soft tissues, high temperature, leukocytosis to the left with neutrophil push, erythrocyte

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sedimentation reaction acceleration is observed. Later X-rays show where the bone is broken and metal cores.

Damage factors are divided into several types: 1) devices, instruments, mechanisms and other types of equipment (except transport and lifts); 2) vehicles; 3) lifter equipment; 4) goods and things that can be replaced (their except for overturning); 5) overturning of objects to be lifted and falling from a height (together with fragments that are ejected from them); 6) electric current; 7) flame (explosion, fire), molten metal, hot equipment standing part, hot water, burr and other thermal factors; 8) from the height to fall; 9) drowning (drowning); 10) other damaging factors. The main groups of causes that make injuries possible tunes: External reasons: in the organization of the work process defects, its condition and equipment, incorrect, dangerous work application of methods, safety of equipment in the work process and cocktail neglecting protection poor organization of the work process, lack of personal protective equipment or their failure. Technical information: equipment - workbenches, machines, failure of accessories, failure of hand tools and devices; imperfection of machine construction; cars, dishes and that other types of industrial equipment are not surrounded and caution lack of devices, folding devices, automatic blocking and the imperfection of others. Material resources are from damage (falling of parts, finished tools, etc leaving). Sanitary and hygienic measures: points of violation of the sanitary and hygienic regime in production - lighting in the workplace deficiency or excess, excessive temperature in the workplace high or low, lack of ventilation, production dust from the output, pollution of the production area, waste accumulated.

Personal care: workers' illnesses in a timely manner Lack of identification skills, some psychological and physiological conditions, in particular, fatigue and alcohol abuse. The list of recorded causes of injury is extensive depending on the release specificity. At the scene of an accident based on the prevention of traumatism occurrence of injuries by investigating each accident the study of reasons, situations and conditions lies. Each in production timely and on-the-spot first aid to the injured person organized and, if necessary, specialized treatment - will be sent to a preventive institution.

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2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): - The CDC offers extensive guidelines and data on trauma and injury prevention. - Website: CDC Injury Center (<https://www.cdc.gov/injury/index.html>)
3. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA): - OSHA sets and enforces protective workplace safety and health standards. - Website: OSHA (<https://www.osha.gov/>)
4. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA): - NHTSA focuses on road safety and provides data on traffic-related injuries. - Website: NHTSA (<https://www.nhtsa.gov/>)
5. American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma (ACS-COT): - ACS-COT sets standards for trauma care and provides educational resources. - Website: ACS Committee on Trauma (<https://www.facs.org/quality-programs/trauma/>)
6. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH): - NIOSH conducts research and makes recommendations for the prevention of work-related injuries. - Website: NIOSH (<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>)