



Original article

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Acute group accident pattern analysis (accident of university student in dormitory at night)

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ABSTRACT

Living in the dormitory is usually the requirement for university students who live far from the university. The medical disorder occurring at night among the university students is rarely reported. The acute problem due to accident is a topic of interest. Here, the authors summarize on pattern of accident at night of university students in a dormitory.

1. Introduction

Living in the dormitory is usually the requirement for university students who live far from the university. Misawa noted that school health has to cover all both daytime and nighttime[1]. The care of the students' health in the dormitory is important. There are several interesting problems of students living at dormitory. The typical examples are drug and substance abuse[2-6], psychological problem[7,8]and infection[9-11]. However, the forgotten issue is the acute problem. Acute problem can be seen at any time but the important concern is at the night time.

At night time, if the university is away from the city, seeking for primary care may be difficult and it is suggested that night health unit should be set. Similar to any other situations, the health problem can be seen among students living in dormitory at night. However, the medical disorder occurring at night among the university

students is rarely reported. The acute problem due to accident is a topic of interest. It is suggested that the safety control is the big issue in management of dormitory[12]. The examples of controls are shown in Table 1.

Here, the authors summarize on pattern of accident at night of university students in a dormitory.

2. Materials and methods

This is a retrospective study. A review of medical record of a night health unit serving university students in a dormitory (a five-floor building with 150 rooms containing 450 students) is done. The accident cases are recruited for further detail analysis.

3. Results

According to this work, within one year period, 2014, there are 2 076 cases. Of these cases, 132 (6.36 %) cases are accidents. Focusing on the details of accidents, 120 cases are sharp object injury and 12 cases are falling. For the cases of sharp objects

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injuries, 88, 18 and 14 cases were due to knives, cutters and nails, respectively. For the cases of fallings, 9, 1, 1 and 1 cases occurred at playgrounds, toilet, stairs and bedroom, respectively. All cases could be managed at night health unit without need for referring to hospital. All cases got complete recovery without any complication.

Table 1

Examples of controls.

Problems	Controls		
Accidents	Falling	Good floor care	
		Good toilet care	
		Warning sign application	
	Sharp object injury	Control of sharp object use	
		Screening for weapon	
	Weapon injury	Control of electrical facilities use	
	Electrical injury	Surveillance for competency of electricity system	
	Heat injury	Fire	
	Fire		Control of heat generation facilities
			Warning sign application
Basic fire management system			
Fire exhaustion training			
Fire exhaustion system			
A c u t e m e d i c a l i l l n e s s	Anaphylaxis	Basic health care unit at dormitory	
		Cardiopulmonary resuscitation training (continued on next page)	
A c u t e m e d i c a l i l l n e s s	Fever	Basic health care unit at dormitory	
		Providing of basic medication (e.g. paracetamol)	
	Diarrhea	Setting of referring system	
		Basic health care unit at dormitory	
		Providing of basic medication (e.g. ORS)	
	Anxiety	Setting of referring system	
		Basic health care unit at dormitory	
	Suicidal attempt	Training of basic psychological support	
		Basic health care unit at dormitory	
		Cardiopulmonary resuscitation training	
Training of basic psychological support			
	Setting of preventive architecture (such as applying of fence at high floor)		
	Setting rescue facilities		

4. Discussion

Health issue of students living in dormitory is interesting. There are some studies on risk behavior as well as infections among students living in dormitory[2-6]. For example, Thumma et al. found that handwashing practice of university students living in dormitory was associated with upper respiratory and gastrointestinal symptoms[11]. However, an important issue that has never assessed is the occurrence of accident among the students living in the dormitory. In fact, accident can occur anywhere and it is no doubt that accident can occur at the dormitory.

Based on this observational study, accident seems to be a big problem at night in the dormitory. The problem is not different from the daytime. The sharp object injury seems to be a big issue. Indeed, several kinds of university academic works require sharp objects and the students usually carry the works to do at dormitory. In fact, Jia et al. reported that sharp object injuries were common among students in urban area[13]. To have a good primary care by health personnel is important. Focusing on other identified problem, falling, it can reflect the need for workplace safety improvement.

Not only student dormitory but also other kinds of dormitory can be dangerous if there is no control. It is suggested that the safety control is the big issue in management of dormitory[12].

Conflict of interest statement

The authors report no conflict of interest.

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