

Regarding the type of road user victims status, it was found that more than one-third of victims were pedestrians (38.4%) followed by vehicle passengers, vehicle drivers, and cyclist respectively, this finding has been reported and conducted by various researchers^(2,14), but other studies found that the vehicle passengers mainly drivers were more involved than pedestrians^(6,21,22). This difference is due to that the pedestrian in our country are the frequent road users and footpaths meant for their use are occupied by hawkers to such an extent that pedestrian are forced to walk onto the roads and ignoring traffic rules such as zebra crossing and waiting for green lights.

Considering the types of vehicle involved in road traffic accidents, our study showed that the LMV (61.5%) were more common offending vehicle involved in RTA than others, this finding coincides with the results of different studies⁽²³⁾, and contradicts with other which the HMV are common vehicles involved in their studies^(16,24). This could be attributed to the fact that the present study is carried out in an urban area where these types of vehicles are most common. Analyzing the time at which RTA was sustained, it is found that, incidents were highest in afternoon hours between 12.01 pm to 06.00 pm (40.8%). Similar observation were made in other studies^(6,12,17,21,25,26), but contradicts with other which the higher incidence occur in morning hours between 06.01 am -12.00 noon^(2,16,17). One of the reasons for the high rate during this time period could be the rush home for the main meal of the day when work finishes and schools close also due to heavy traffic during peak hours. Regarding monthly distribution of accident victims, the present study revealed high incidence occurred in summer month (June, July, and August), similar finding were observed in other studies^(18,26-28) while this finding contradicts with other which the higher incidence in rainy season (January to march)⁽¹⁴⁾, also some studies showed the majority of accident occurred during winter season^(25,29,30). This may explain that the hot weather is on its peak in these months, in addition that the traffic

is highly crowded making the traffic movement worse, and the holiday season in our country.

In our study, we found that most of vehicle accidents occur at the weekend (Thursday and Wednesday) 21.3% and 20% respectively. This finding differs from other studies found in Nepal where the highest numbers were in Sunday and the lowest on Monday⁽²⁶⁾, also in Iraq the highest numbers were in Saturday and the lowest on Tuesday⁽¹⁷⁾, while in India which the highest numbers of accidents on Saturday, however, in a national injury mortality surveillance system in 2004 reported on Saturday and Sunday 20.8% and 17.1% respectively⁽²⁵⁾.

This study clearly revealed that head was injured in most of the cases followed by lower limbs and upper limbs (26.4%, 23.8%, and 22.7%) respectively, these results correlate with the works of others literature^(14,17,31,32). The most common pattern of injuries on the body of road user were multiple superficial injuries as (abrasion, contusion and laceration) than fractures on different body parts. This finding differs to those obtained by other studies which found the predominant pattern of injury were fractures^(23,31,32).

As reported in our study, 49% of injured victims did not need medical treatment while the remaining victims 51% had taken medical treatment, from this 37.4% of victims admitted in hospital words mainly in orthopedic and general surgical words, these results correlate with the work of another study done in Nairobi⁽³³⁾.

Reference

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