

IMPACT ON EMERGENCY SERVICES FOR DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL

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Abstract: The Mortality information system (SIM) and the Unified Health System Information Department (DATASUS) make it possible to obtain data on deaths occurring in the national territory. Deaths from external causes are prominent in these. The objective of this study is to measure the impact of deaths resulting from external causes in RS, through these data. The methodology is part of a descriptive documentary study obtained by collecting data on mortality from external causes in the state of Rio Grande do Sul (RS) from the SIM, made available by DATASUS, in the period from 2019 to 2022. It is concluded that the high number of deaths from external causes has an important impact on health services, trauma and rehabilitation centers, among others, as it is the largest cause of deaths in RS.

Keywords: Mortality, Emergency, Death from External Causes

INTRODUCTION

The Mortality information system (SIM) and the Unified Health System Information Department (DATASUS) make it possible to obtain data on deaths occurring in the national territory, providing support for various health information. In Rio Grande do Sul (RS), in 2020, 92,791 people died. Deaths from external causes correspond to approximately 7,200 cases, behind, respectively, diseases of the circulatory system, neoplasms, infectious and parasitic diseases and the respiratory system. (BRASIL,2023) The objective of the present study is to measure the impact of deaths resulting from external causes in RS, through SIM data, made available by DATASUS.

METHODOLOGY

This is a descriptive documentary study obtained by collecting data on mortality from external causes in the state of Rio Grande do Sul (RS) from the SIM, made available by DATASUS, in the period from 2019 to 2022.

RESULTS

In RS, in 2019, the main groups of causes of general mortality for both sexes were: diseases of the circulatory system (25.1%); neoplasms (22.3%); respiratory system diseases (12.0%); external causes of morbidity and mortality (8.5%); endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (6.9%); and diseases of the nervous system (5.1%). There were 92,791 deaths in RS in 2020, with the ratio between male and female mortality rates being a male excess mortality index of 1.23, a higher prevalence among the population aged 1 to less than 45 years. Among the 10 main causes of mortality, with more than 1,000 cases occurring per year, the highest rate of male excess mortality

was found in deaths from external causes, which are traffic accidents, violence, assaults, self-inflicted injuries and homicides. If deaths from external causes were excluded, the life expectancy at birth of Gauchos, in 2018-20, would have increased by 1.63 years, changing from 77.45 to 79.08 years.

CONCLUSIONS

The high number of deaths from external causes has an important impact on health services, trauma and rehabilitation centers, among others, as it is the biggest cause of deaths in RS. Therefore, the urgency and emergency network must be prepared for a high demand for incidents, requiring a multidisciplinary team to guarantee better initial care for victims and direct them to the appropriate reference centers, thus promoting agility and safety in the flow of services. Therefore, data such as deaths from external causes are important for formulating strategies aimed at planning this service network.

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