

In this study, We aimed evaluation of perioperative anesthesia-related deaths according to records of forensic medicine institute

Reports of Council of Forensic Medicine, between 2006 and 2011 were analyzed retrospectively. Total 144 cases were found who had died during the perioperative period. These cases were evaluated according to the following criteria: gender, age, type of the health center, diagnosis, clinic branch of the physician/s who had performed the operation, preoperative preparation, whether the surgical attempt was emergency or planned, method of applied anesthesia, health personnel who had applied the anesthesia, period in which the death occurred, if the autopsy was performed or not, causes of the perioperative death.

Pedersen et al. told that most deaths associated with anaesthesia and surgery occurred in the elderly. Our study realized on the cases which were the subject of the malpractice claim to the court. In our study, Obstetric and Gynecology and General Surgery were the first clinic branches of the physician/s who had performed the operation. Similarly, in the study of Eke et al, Otorhinolaryngology (25 %), Obstetric and Gynecology (25 %), and General Surgery (16.7 %) were in the first three branches.

Mortality is more high in the emergency surgery cases.

In our study, 38.33 % of the deaths were surgery-related and 20 % of them originated from vascular and internal organ injuries.

These data may be useful in developing strategies to prevent perioperative and surely anesthesia-related deaths.

#### PP-626

#### Aretrospective study of pattern of forensic cases in Gaza strip: does occupation play a role?

Alaa Khalil Alastal

Aretrospective study of pattern of forensic cases in Gaza strip: does occupation play a role?

Dr. Al astal K.H. Alaa

Forensic medicine department, Alshefa hospital, Ministry of Justice Gaza Strip, Palestine

**Background and aim:** Forensic medicine practice in Gaza strip faces many problems due to instability of the security situation which makes the pattern of the criminal and civil cases referred to the forensic center. This encourage me to explore the causes of death and the pattern of cases examined in the Forensic medicine department, Alshefa hospital throughout 2011 for a period of one year.

**Methods:** The current study is a retrospective one via the medicolegal records.

The data of all cases were investigated regard, epidemiology, number of clinical cases versus autopsied ones, type of injuries, findings at autopsy, results of investigations –if any- cause of death, manner of incidents.

**Results:** The total number of cases were 614 cases with 517 deaths and 97 living cases

The study revealed that the rate of crimes are less compared to other hot regions in the world. Bombing constituted 9 % of the studied cases. 40 cases showed death due to burn meanwhile, 4 % of them sustained electrocution and similar percentage died from carbon monoxide poisoning. Finally cases of road traffic accident injuries and deaths were 55 % of the studied cases and the number of children outweigh that of adult cases.

**Conclusion & recommendations:** The pattern of injuries and deaths in Gaza strip is greatly affected by societal situation under occupation and the need for training courses for the forensic staff and enforcement of the investigation laboratories together with awareness campaign about preventive measures form carbon monoxide poisoning, electric injuries, and road traffic accidents.

#### PP-627

#### Desadaptative Responses derived from violence towards teachers and health care workers

Santiago Gascón<sup>1</sup>, Javier García Campayo<sup>2</sup>, Bárbara Masluk<sup>1</sup>, Joao Pereira<sup>3</sup>, Maria J Cunha<sup>3</sup>, Agustín Albesa<sup>1</sup>, Jesús Montero Marín<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Zaragoza University (Psychology Department). Spain

<sup>2</sup>Zaragoza University (Psychiatry Department). Spain.

<sup>3</sup>Instituto Superior de MAIA. Portugal.

**Background:** Aggression by students or patients towards teachers or health care workers has become more and more frequent. Professionals only report the most serious cases, so the figures do not show the true extent, or severity of the problem.

The aim of the present study was to characterize this phenomenon and its consequences for the victims' health. This was a retrospective study with the purpose of researching experiences of violence over the preceding twelve months.

#### Method:

Participants: A stratified sample (N=1,845 health care workers, belonging to 3 hospitals and 22 Primary Care centres), and (N=849 compulsory education teachers to 23 centres).

Instruments:

- Demographic data record.

- Aggression questionnaire: descriptive information about the aggression and the aggressor

- Record of psychological symptoms caused by violence.

**Results:** Eleven percent of the sample (health care workers), and 2,8 % (teachers) had been a victim of physical aggression, whilst 64 % (health care workers), and 59,2 % (teachers) had been exposed to threatening behaviour, intimidation or insults. The incidence was higher in large hospitals, with very high levels in A&Es Servicio (48 %). An important proportion of professionals had been victims of violence on more than one occasion.

Up to 85 % were perpetrated by the patients themselves (A&E, 27.3 % aggressors were people accompanying patients). In Education: up to 82 % were perpetrated by the students themselves.

The most frequent cause in health care services was the result of waiting times (58 %). In Education, the most frequent cause was the result of disciplinary reasons (69 %),

Only 3.7 % of physical aggression were reported. None of the episodes of threats or insults had been reported.

The physical aggression usually are of lower intensity in the health, and educational sector, whereas non-physical violence occurs more frequently and a statistically significant association was found with anxiety, and symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress.

Both forms of violence showed an identical negative impact in terms of burnout.

Only two out ten workers felt they were supported by the management or administration in cases of aggression. This variable was seen to be a modulating factor of the psychological effect of aggression.

**Discussion:** The outcome of this survey will impact the forensic community by providing the true dimension of violence phenomenon.

Based on these results, our team has proposed prevention protocols in which medical and legal counselling are included as well as the dispensation of psychological support.

#### PP-628

#### Pattern of acute poisoning in makkah region saudi arabia, 2009–2011

Ragia M Hegazy<sup>1</sup>, Ragia M Hegazy<sup>2</sup>, Waleed H Almalki<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dept. of Forensic medicine and Clinical Toxicology, faculty of medicine, Benha University, EGYPT

<sup>2</sup>Dept. of Pharma and Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, UQU, KSA