

## Epidemiological study of fatal road traffic accidents in Mashhad city from 2011 to 2016

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### Abstract

**Background & Aim:** Traffic accidents are one of the most important causes of death in developing and developed countries, and impose many economic and social burdens on societies. The purpose of this study is to determine the mortality rate caused by traffic accidents in Mashhad during 2011-2016.

**Methods:** The present study is an analytical-cross sectional study that was carried out on the population of Mashhad city over the years 2011 to 2016. Information was obtained from the death registration documents of Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, and classified using the International Classification of Disease Control System, the tenth edition (ICD-10, 10th edition). The data were analyzed using SPSS and Excel software at a 0.05 significant level.

**Results:** The results showed that the highest traffic accident mortality rate was reported in 1392 in which 88% of the incidents were reported in urban areas. The mortality rate has doubled in men than women. The average age of dead person was 43.6±23.9 years. There was a significant correlation between age at death, mode of transport, and place of residence in different years ( $p < 0.05$ ). The highest percentage of deaths was in the summer and July and May months.

**Conclusion:** Male gender, aged between 30-60 years, urban residency, summer seasons (especially July and October) and are factors affecting the death rate due to accidents in Mashhad. It is suggested that these variables be considered more in future plans to reduce the incidence of road traffic accidents.

**Keywords:** Accident, Mortality, Epidemiologic study, Mashhad

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