Cattle-related trauma in Central Queensland

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Central Queensland Hospital and Health Service

Over 117 000 square kilometres







Beef Production











Great Western Hotel





Questions

• How many patients admitted to hospital?

• Who are they?

• How are they injured?

• What are the injuries?



Methods

5 year retrospective study (2011-2015)

Patients admitted to Rockhampton Hospital

Trauma from direct contact with Cattle



Inclusion Criteria

ICD-10-AM classifications:

- U63.4 Rodeo
- V80 Animal-rider or occupant of animal-drawn vehicle injured in transport accident
- W55.2 Bitten or Struck By Cattle





Results



Gender





Age Distribution



Activity when injury occurred

Bull-riding (69)

Mustering (13)

Working with Cattle (11)

Steer Roping (4)

Unknown (44)





Bull-Riding





Non-Bull-Riding





Activity When Injury Occurred





	Bull-riding (%)	Non-bull-riding (%)	
n (%)	n=74	n=68	
Gender			
Male	74(100)	53 (77.94)	p <0.001
Age mean ± SD	19.9± 0.81	51.14 ± 2.21	p <0.001
Occupation			
Cattle-related Occupation	6 (8.11)	35 (52.47)	p <0.001



Mechanism of Injury - Cohort



Mechanism of Injury



* p<0.05

Crushed





AIS 1 Minor 2 Moderate **3** Serious 4 Severe 5 Critical 6 Maximal 9 Unknown

Injury Severity

Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS)

Association for the Advancement of Automative Medicine (2016)



Dominant Injury

Determined by:

- 1. Injury with Highest Severity
- 2. If multiple injuries with the same severity Expert opinion Head> Chest> Abdomen>Limbs





Comparison of Dominant Injury Site Distribution



Create change

* p<0.05 Distribution between groups

30

Dominant Injury



Dominant Injury



Multiple Injuries





Injury Severity Score

Mortality, morbidity and hospitalisation time after trauma

Scores range from 1 to 75

6 Body Regions

Square three highest AIS

Major Trauma, ISS \geq 16





Major Trauma ≥16

3 Patients

- 1. Cervical Spine and Skull Fractures
- 2. Grade 3-4 Kidney Laceration
- 3. Diffuse axonal Injury, Multiple Rib and Clavicle Fractures



Operative Interventions





Surgery Performed

Total 69 patients required Operative Intervention

Orthopaedic Surgery n=66

Other Surgery n=3 Suprapubic Catheterization Reduction of Nasal Fracture Pleural Drain



Distribution of Patients Requiring Surgery



Length of Stay

	Days Median (IQR)
Cohort	1(1-3)
Bull-Riding Related Activity	1(1-3)
Non-Bull-Riding Related Activity	1.5(1-4.5)



Outcomes





Discussion

Most injury minor to moderate

Mostly orthopaedic injuries

Managed in Rockhampton



Annual number of bull-riding injuries admitted to Rockhampton Hospital



Livingstone et al 2012 Six-year retrospective study of bull-riding injuries in Central Queensland

2005-2015 Bull-riding Injuries admitted to Rockhampton Hospital



Limitation

Retrospective

ICD-10 Coding

Limited number of Cases

PPE

Admitted patients



Strength

First study collecting data of all cattle-related injury admitted to Hospital in Australia

Contrast Injuries between Bull-riding related activity and Non-Bull-riding related activities

Provide baseline data to consider the next phase research

Relevant to the Community





Prospective study of patient presenting to ED

Rural Hospital and GPs





Beef Week 2018



Thank You



RURAL CLINICAL SCHOOL



