**Presentation title:**

**Cattle-Related Trauma in Central Queensland; A 5-year retrospective cohort study**

**Abstract** (max. 300 words):

Introduction and Objectives

Central Queensland (CQ) houses a large one third of Queensland’s beef cattle industry. This includes cattle related leisure activities such as bull riding. Cattle related injury is inevitable and not well studied in CQ.

This study focussed on the type and severity of cattle injury within CQ requiring admission to the main referral hospital.

Material and Methods

A 5 year retrospective study (2011-2015) of patients admitted to Rockhampton hospital was performed. Cattle specific ICD 10 codes were used to generate a data set. A chart review was then performed to find demographic data, activity and mechanism of injury, injury site, type and severity. Appropriate ethics approval was gained.

Results

143 patients fulfilled inclusion criteria. 89% of those injured were male and the median (IQR) age was 27 (17-55) years. 74 (51%) of injuries were caused from bull-riding related activity, while the remaining 69 (48%) came from non-bull-riding related (mustering, feeding, tagging or working with cattle). A variety of injury mechanisms were found.

74 (52%) had isolated injuries and 66 (46%) had multiple injuries. Limbs were the most common site of injury (55%). The most common injury type were fractures (42%), followed by soft tissue injuries. The distribution of AIS (Abbreviated Injury Severity) scale was different across injury category. 92% of all injuries were managed locally. Most injuries were considered mild to moderate using the AIS. The median (IQR) hospital stay was 1 (1-3) day and 69 (48%) of patients required operative intervention. 12% of the cohort experienced a complication during their admission.

Conclusion

The injuries associated with bull riding to non-bull riding is approximately 50% each. Most injuries result in an isolated, less severe injury and tend to involve limbs. These patients require further investigation to highlight possible preventative strategies.

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