

Title: Land transport accidents related to work in Goiás, 2010 to 2017

Classification: Epidemiology

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Abstract:

Objective: To characterize situations of vulnerability and to guide initiatives for the surveillance of ground transportation accidents related to work.

Method: A descriptive study of the Observatory of Human Mobility and Health of Goiás, records of the Information System of Notification Diseases and the economically active and occupied population obtained from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics were used.

Results: From 2010 to 2017, 9.245 work-related earth-transport accidents were reported, of which 80,3% were men 34,0% in the 20-39 age bracket, the categories of motorcyclists 79,6% and automobiles 5,1%. A total of 77,5% and 20,6% were classified as typical. Accidents were predominantly occurring on public roads (88,6%). The hours with the highest occurrence were between 6am and 7am with 16,0% and 6pm and 5pm with 14,9%. 16,6% occurred after 7 and 8 of the beginning of the working day. According to the occupations were: motorcyclist 9,0%, bricklayer 5,7%, seller 4,4%, domestic employee 3,8% and truck driver 2,4%. It is noteworthy that 87,6% were hospitalized, 88,2% evolved for temporary incapacity, 2,1% for cure and 1,2% for death.

Conclusion: The current scenario highlights the issue of mobility, with qualification of information on work-related land transportation accidents arising from Health Information Systems providing subsidies for public policies and actions to reduce fatalities and serious traffic injuries as well as comprehensive health care for workers.

Keywords: Traffic Accident. Work accident. Road accident. Morbimortality due to Land Transportation Accidents. Land Transportation Accidents.