Summary

The aim of my work was to analyse the case database of a metropolitan-area traumacenter, with respect to both, particular(physiologic) systems harm and trauma etiology. The referrence interval for this work were years 2001-2002.

Methods:
the source for trauma-cases was the database ***TraumaLog*** *based on the standard scoring systems: AIS, RTS, TRISS a ISS.*

Results:
in total, 375 cases of trauma were analysed. 57,02% of these were traffic-emergent injuries. Detailed insight into road traffic accidents shows the car crew and/or the pedestrians to be the most frequent victims; the same participants of traffic are also the most at risk of death (- cummulative mortality of both groups in the interval:38,22%). It may emerge as a surprise that in the car crew (- i.e.: in the quite most frequent) accident victims, traces of alcohol were found in a considerably less percent of cases (6,19%) than among pedestrian, bike and motorcycle participants of the traffie (together: 45,81%)

Concerning road traffic dynamic throughout the year, an increase of traffic in Maycompared to previous months is evident. This difference is caused by start of motorist high season in the summer holiday.

Conclusion: the profile- case of the m referrence traumacenter is injury of head and limbs, which reflects the etiology of the injury – i.e.: car accidents and trauma to the pedestrian.
