





Investigation and analysis of orthopedic trauma inpatients in Pingshan District, Shenzhen, China from 2004 to 2023

Guandong Dai; Zicai Fu; Kang Huang; Wenyun Zhou Department of Orthopedics, Pingshan General Hospital, Southern Medical University, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 518118, P.R. China

In this study, we retrospectively analyzed the inpatients of traumatic orthopedics in Pingshan District, Shenzhen, China from 2004 to 2023.

【Objective】 To understand the epidemiological characteristics of orthopedic trauma in this area and provide a reference for government decision-making.

【 Methods 】 A total of 22334 cases of traumatic orthopedics in two hospitals in the Pingshan District of Shenzhen from 2004 to 2023 were investigated and analyzed. [Results] The results showed that the patients with orthopedic trauma were mainly in the age group of 20-40 years old, 77.63% were male and 88.78% were from other provinces. The trauma occurred mainly in road and factory areas (53.50%), and the main occupation was production workers (55.96%). Among the causes of trauma, car accidents accounted for the highest proportion (42.45%), followed by injuries caused by production machinery (34.00%). The average hospitalization cost was 8020 yuan, and the average length of hospitalization was 13.94 days. From 2007 to 2012, the number of out-of-pocket cases reached 60.97%, and from 2012 to 2023, social insurance accounted for 60.08%. [Conclusion] Because the Pingshan District of Shenzhen is located in an industrial area, there are many factories and production workshops, and the traffic is busy and chaotic. Most of the traumatic orthopedic patients are young male migrant workers, and the main reasons are traffic accidents and work-related injuries. Thanks to industrial upgrading, the damage caused by production machinery is declining year by year. Thanks to the gradual improvement of the medical insurance mechanism, medical expenses have changed from self-funded to social insurance. The government should strengthen traffic safety education and improve population management, give priority to prevention, and actively take preventive measures.