

**STUDY OF ABDOMINO- PELVIC REGION IN VICTIMS OF ROAD TRAFFIC
ACCIDENT IN MEDICO-LEGAL AUTOPSY (A PROSPECTIVE STUDY)**

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Road traffic accidents represent a part of the price we pay for technological progress, the resulting injuries of which may involve abdomino-pelvic region besides head, chest, extremities etc resulting death and deformity. The aim was to study the pattern of abdomino-pelvic injuries, for establishing relationship between the extent, nature and the types to fatality. One hundred cases were studied and the relevant data collected. Out of 1,505 autopsies, 350 belonged to road traffic incident group, constituting 23.25% and 100 autopsies out of these 350, were having abdomino-pelvic injuries, constituting 28.57%. The age group of 21-30 years with male predominance was the most vulnerable group; the age group of below 10 years was more prone to sustain splenic injuries. Spleen was the most commonly involved organ (52%). Most of the victim (30%) had two organ involvements. Isolated abdomino- pelvic injuries were found only in 34% cases. Associated injuries for two or more than two body region (head, chest and limbs) were found in 27% cases. The main causes of peritoneal hemorrhage were the splenic injuries (31.48%). The main cause of retro- peritoneal hemorrhages was the pelvic fractures (56.52%). Hemorrhagic shock was the main cause of death (55%). Value of seat belt is important in preventing fatal injuries. The authority should be very strict for allowing well maintained, good conditioned vehicles to operate and in issuing driving licenses strictly to those medically fit person, besides mass people education about traffic rules.