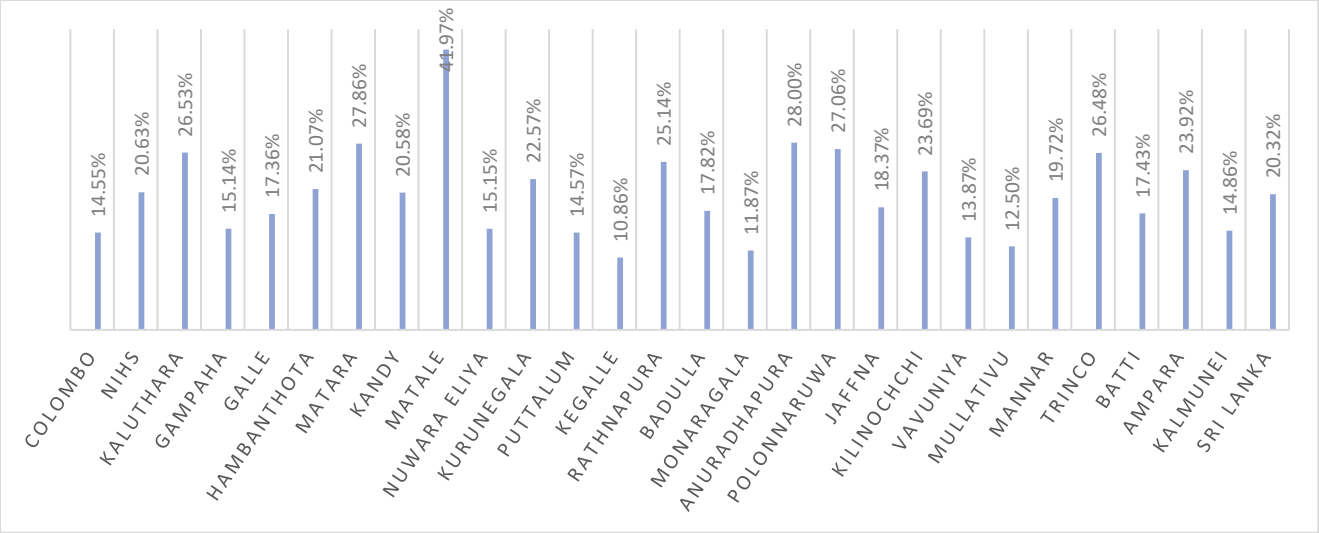
High total cholesterol[9]

Of the eligible population screened, 11,827 (20.32 %) had high total cholesterol values. Among the participants screened 21.56% (n=8,679) females and 17.55% (n=3,148) males had high total cholesterol values.

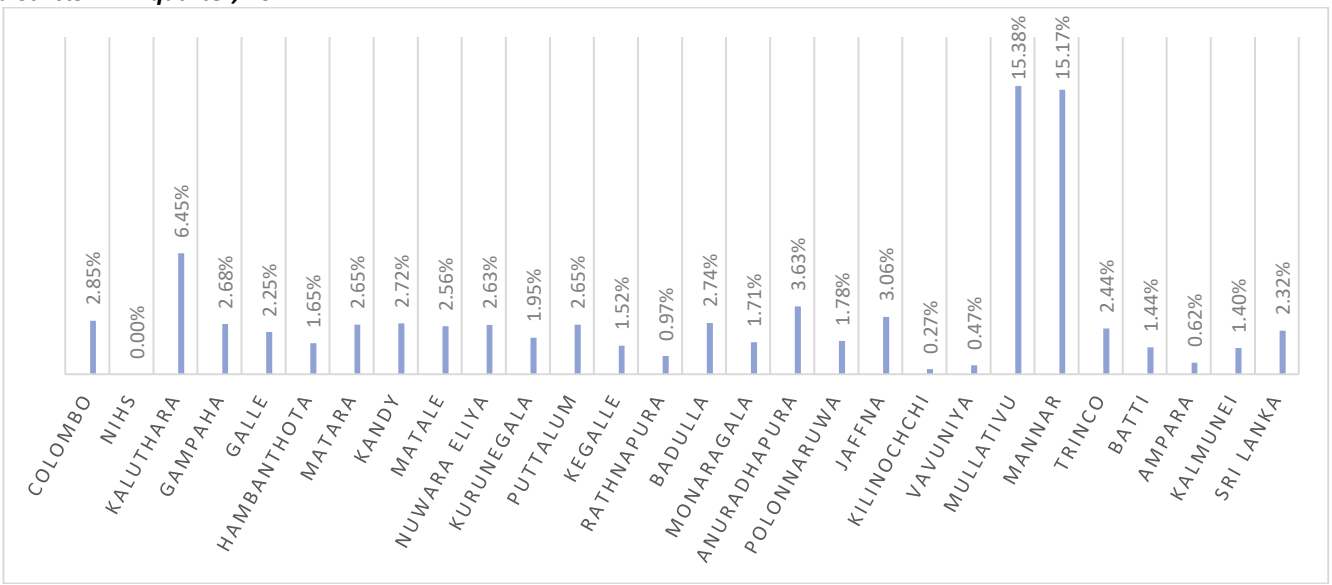
Figure 9: Distribution of percentage of participants with high total cholesterol among the eligible population screened by districts in 1st quarter, 2021



Risk of cardiovascular disease ≥20%

The 10-year cardiovascular risk is estimated using WHO/ISH Cardiovascular Risk Prediction Chart. Cardiovascular Risk is categorized as <10%, 10% to <20%, 20% to <30% and ≥30%. During Q1 in 2021, among the eligible participants screened 1,412 (2.32%) were found with cardiovascular risk ≥20%. Among the participants screened, 2.72% (n=523) males and 2.14% (n=889 females had cardiovascular risk ≥20%.

Figure 10: Distribution of percentage of participants with cardiovascular risk ≥20% among the population screened by districts in 1st quarter, 2021



[9] Total cholesterol values ≥ 240/dl was considered as high total cholesterol value.

The injury information for the first quarter of 2021*
* entered in to the National Injury Surveillance System (NISS) until May 17, 2021.

Table 1 shows the summary of the total number reported in different components of the National Injury Surveillance System (NISS) during the first quarter, 2021

- Males were mostly affected
- Most of the victims treated as outpatients and inpatients belonged to the age group of 21-30 years; but the majority of those who died from injuries were young adults and the elderly population
- Unintentional injuries are the most common type; but 30% of the individuals were killed by intentional injuries
- Injuries were commonly occurred during day time from 6 am to 6 pm
- Majority (64%) of those treated as outpatients were due to animal bites; but of all inpatients, falls were the commonest mechanism
- Most deaths were due to transport injuries
- Most injuries occur at home
- Limbs were mostly affected while most had superficial injuries

Table 1: Summary of the total number reported in different components of the National Injury Surveillance System (NISS) in the first quarter, 2021

Surveillance component	Total number reported
Outpatient (OP)	19757
Inpatient (IP)	44883
Death notification (DN)	530

Figure 1 shows the sex distribution of injury victims. More males were affected than females. It was highest in deaths (3/4th of all reported deaths). But overall, 2/3rd of the victims were males.

Figure 1: Sex distribution of injury victims.

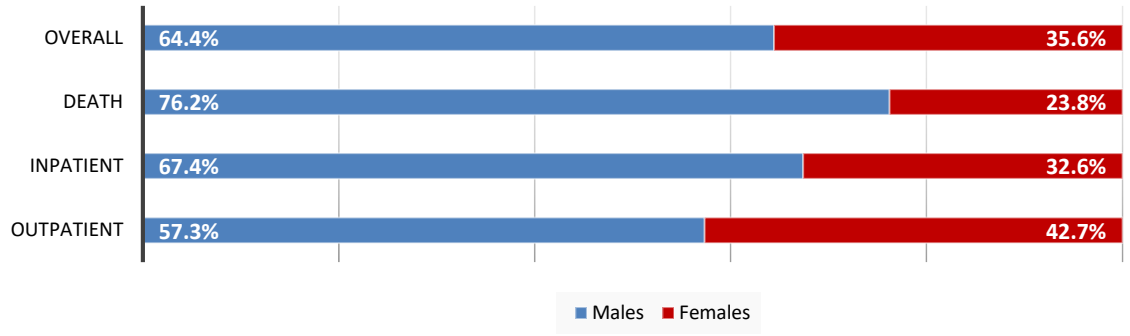


Figure 2 depicts the age distribution of the injury victims**.** Highest number of victims was reported between the ages of 21 – 30 years in outpatient and inpatient surveillances. But the highest number of deaths was reported in the 31-40 age group. Death rates were relatively high among older age groups.

Figure 2: Age distribution of the injury victims

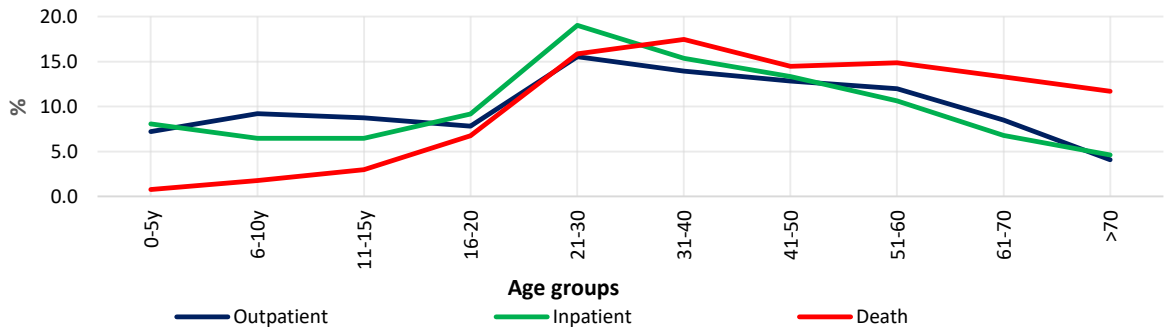
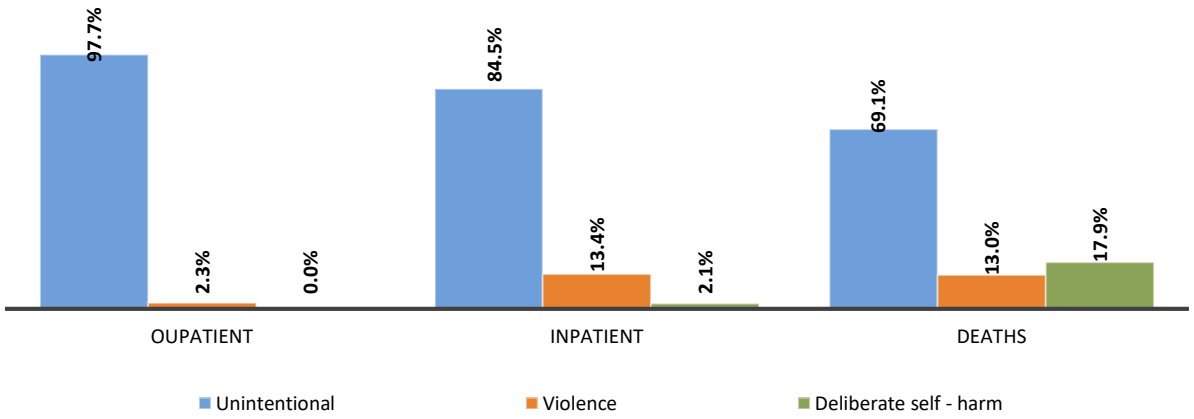


Figure 3 shows the intention of the injury.

Figure 3: Intention of the injury



Although 98% and 85% of unintentional injuries were reported in outpatient and inpatient surveillances, it was for about 70% in notified deaths.

Outpatient surveillance

Figure 4 shows the time of injury. More than 80% of injuries occurred from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm.

Figure 4: Time of injury

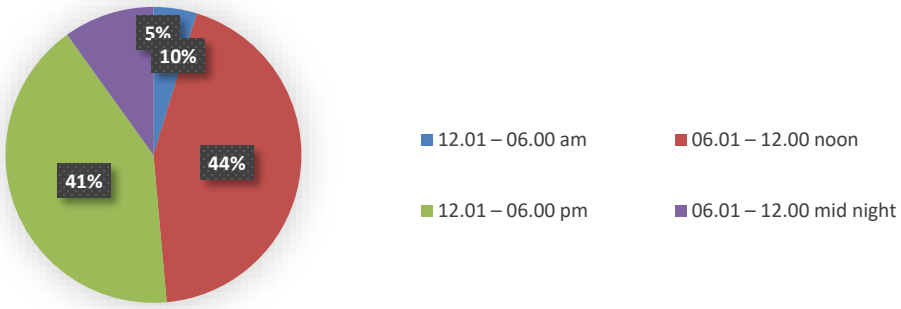


Figure 5 depicts the leading mechanisms of injury while Figure 6 shows the leading places of occurrence of injury. Most injuries were due to Animal bites (~64% from total reported). Home is the leading place of occurrence of injuries. More than 2/3rd of injuries occurred at home.

Figure 5: Leading mechanisms of injury

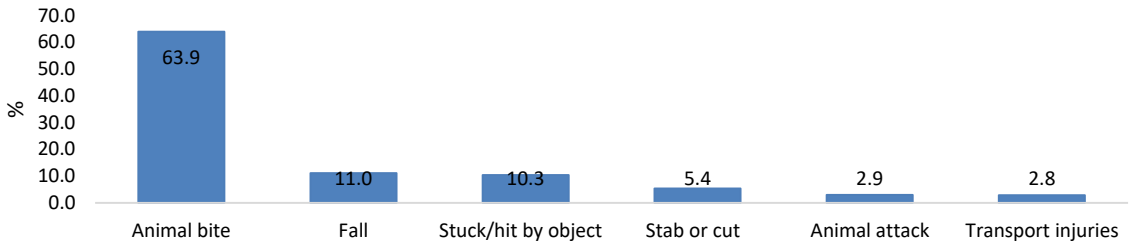


Figure 6: Leading places of occurrence of injury

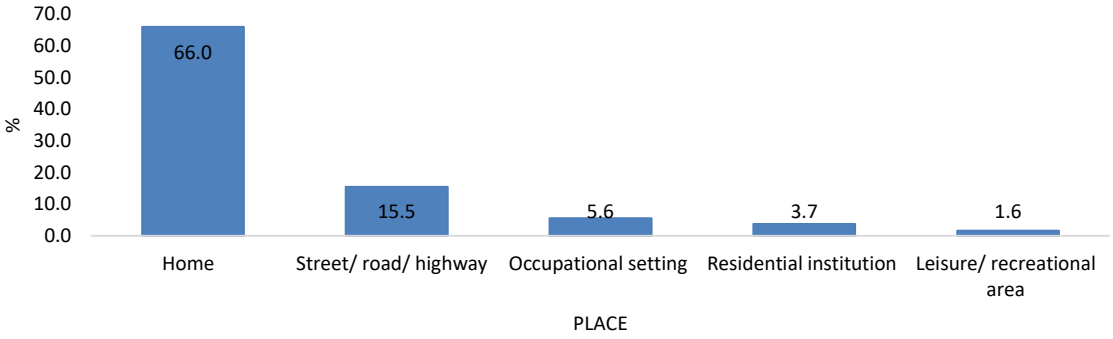


Figure 7 shows the leading activities done at the time of injury. The main activity done at the time of the injury was leisure activity followed by household activity, travelling, working for income and viral activities. Even though 5.6% of injuries occurred at occupational settings (figure 6), about 11% were injured while working for income.

Figure 7: Leading activities done at the time of injury.

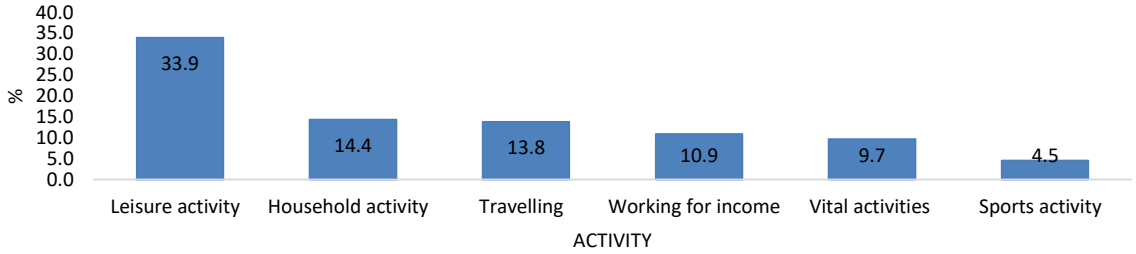


Figure 8 depicts the affected region of the body due to injuries. About 87% of victims had injuries in limbs. Of that, about 56% of the victims had lower limb injuries.

Figure 8: The affected region of the body due to injuries

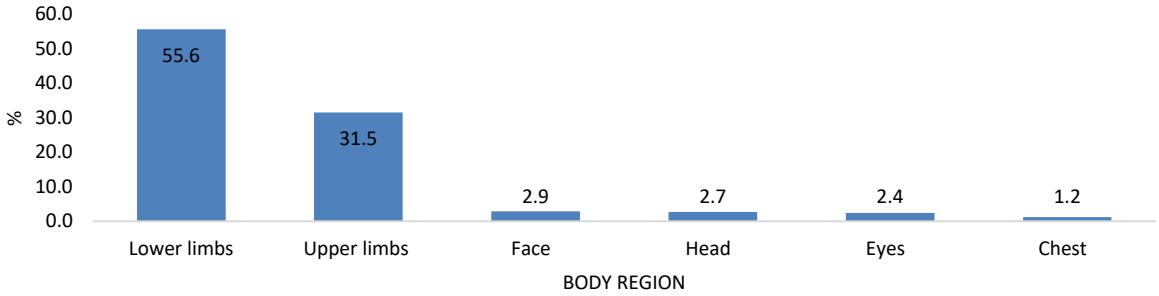


Figure 9 shows the nature of the injury. Most (83%) of the victims had superficial injuries.

Figure 9: Nature of the injury

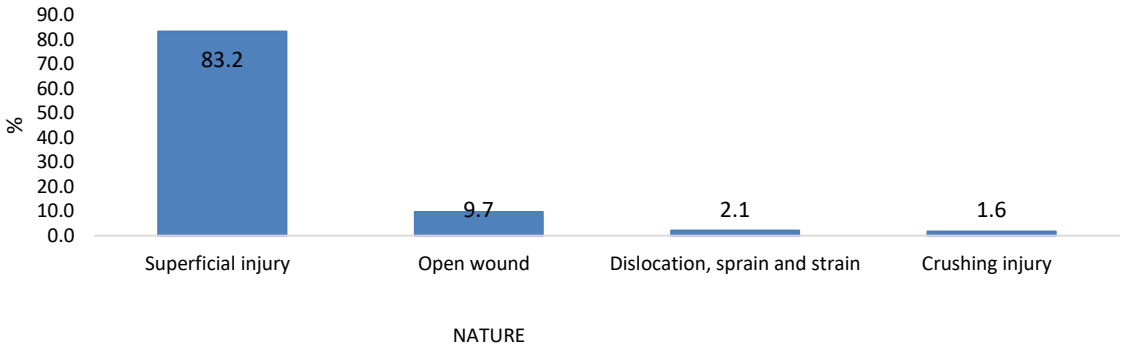


Table 2 shows the evidence of alcohol use and substance use. Most (98%) had no evidence of either alcohol or substance use.

Table 2: Evidence of Alcohol use and Substance use

Evidence of	Yes	No	Unknown
Alcohol use	0.4%	98.1%	1.5%
Substance use	0.4%	98.0%	1.6%

Evidence of disability at the time of discharge

Almost all victims had no disability at the time of discharge.

Inpatient surveillance

Figure 10 shows the time of injury. More than 3/4 of injuries occurred from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm. But about 1/5th of injuries occurred from 6.00 pm to 12 midnight.

Figure 10: Time of injury

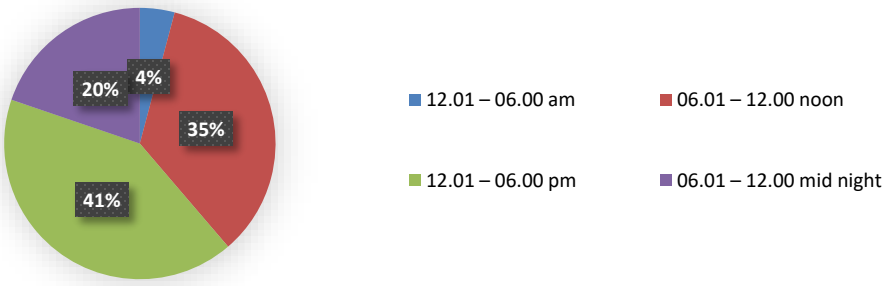


Figure 11 depicts the leading mechanisms of injury. The leading mechanism of injury was falls (25% from all injuries), followed by transport injuries (18%), animal bites (14%), struck/ hit by object and person (13% and 11% consecutively).

Figure 11: Leading mechanisms of injury

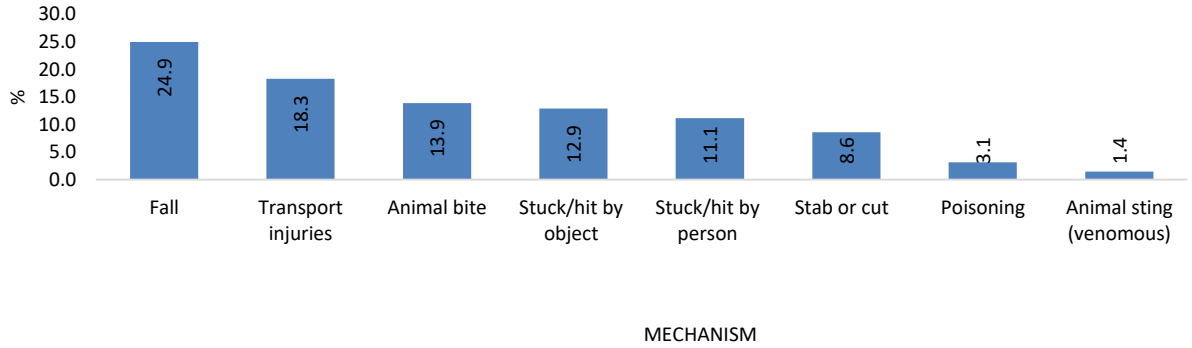


Figure 12 shows the leading places of occurrence of injury. Leading place of occurrence of injuries was home (48%) followed by street/road/highway (26%).

Figure 12: Leading places of occurrence of injury

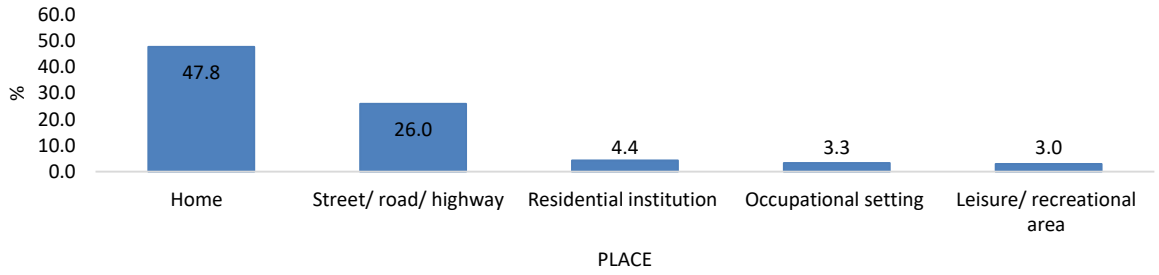


Figure 14 depicts the leading activities done at the time of injury. The main activity done at the time of injury was travelling followed by leisure activity, household activity, viral activities and working for income. Even though 3.3% of injuries occurred at occupational settings (figure 13), about 9% were injured while working for income.

Figure 14: Leading activities done at the time of injury.

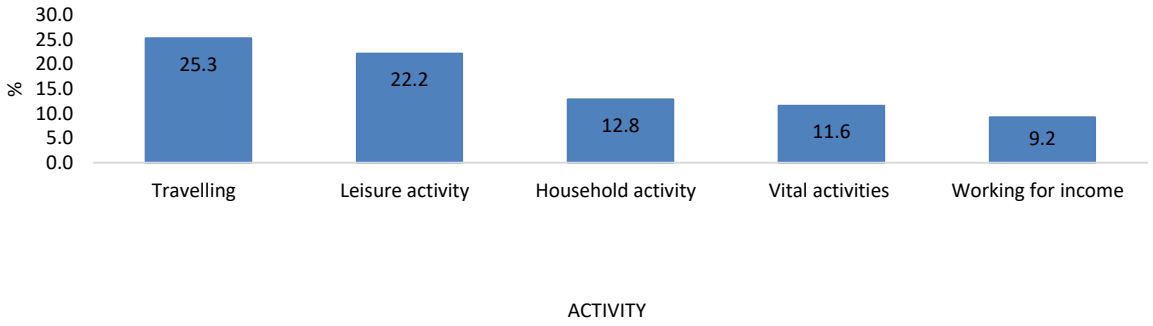


Figure 15 shows the body region affected. Of all victims, upper and lower limb injuries were observed in 56% of victims. 16.5% of victims had head injuries and about 7% had facial injuries.

Figure 15: Body region affected.

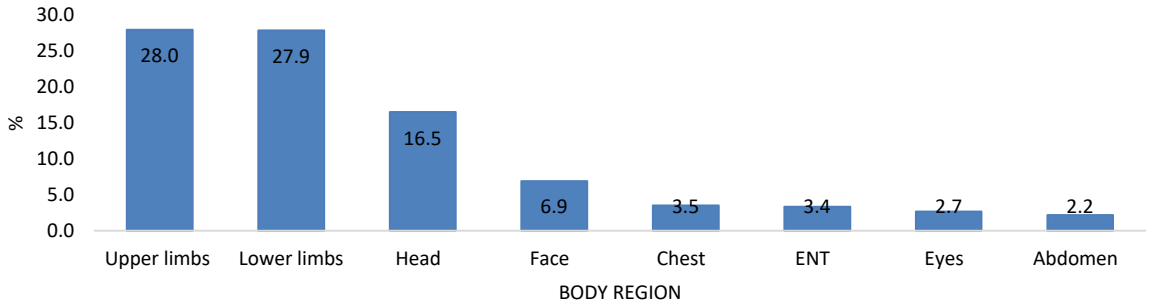


Figure 16 shows the nature of the injury. Most (57%) of the victims had superficial injuries; but 19% had open wounds while 10% reported with fractures.

Figure 16: Nature of the injury

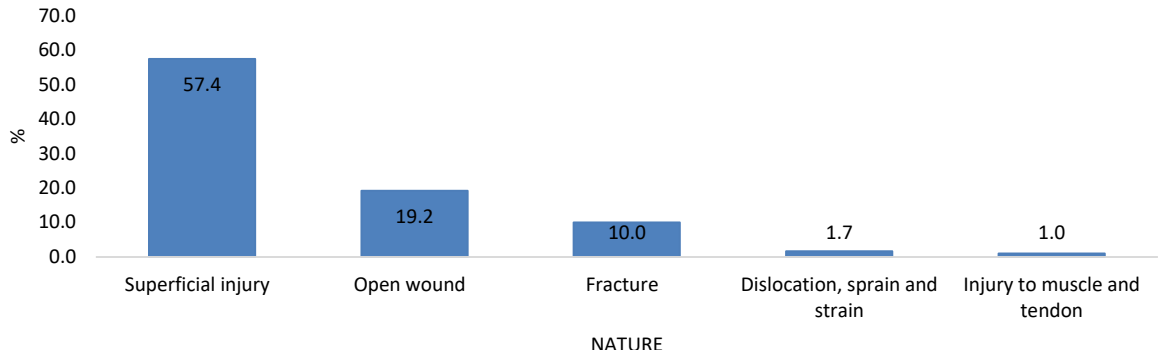


Table 3 shows the evidence of alcohol use, substance use and disability at the time of discharge. Most had no evidence of either alcohol use (86%) or substance use (89%). Over 95% had no disability at the time of discharge.

Table 3: Evidence of Alcohol use, Substance use and Disability at the time of discharge

Evidence of	Yes	No	Unknown
Alcohol use	4.4%	86.4%	9.2%
Substance use	1.7%	89.1%	9.2%
Disability at the time of discharge	4.6%	95.4%	

Death surveillance (Notification)

Figure 17 depicts the leading mechanisms of injury related death. The leading mechanism of injury related death was transport injuries (31%) followed by threats to breathing (14%), falls (11.7%), poisoning (10.9%) and drowning (9.4%).

Figure 17: Leading mechanisms of injury related death