High total cholesterol[9]

Of the eligible population screened, 6,558 (18.50 %) had high total cholesterol values. Among the participants screened 20.1% (n=4,752) females and 15.20% (n=1,806) males had high total cholesterol values.
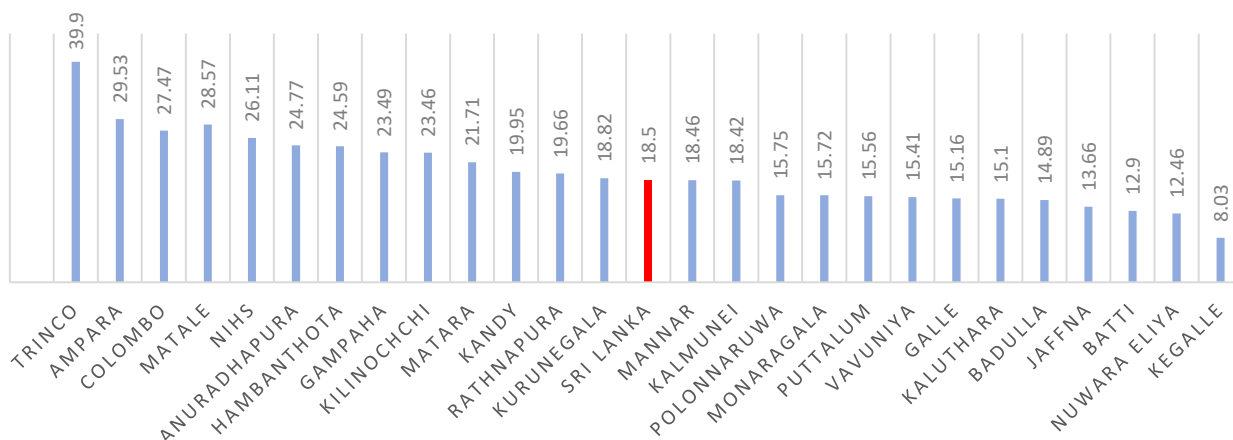

Figure 4: Distribution of percentage of participants with high total cholesterol among the eligible population screened by districts in 2nd quarter, 2021

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%, and ≥20%. Of the eligible participants screened during 2nd quarter, 2021, 6,71 (1.87%) were found with cardiovascular risk ≥20%. Among the participants screened, 1.89% (n=231) males and 1.87% (n=440) females had cardiovascular risk ≥20%.
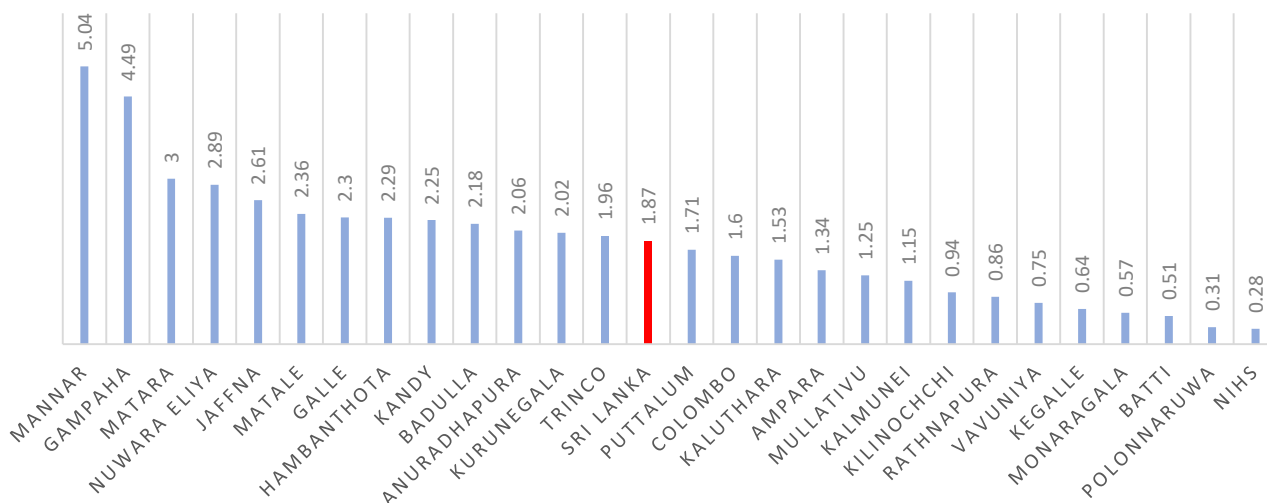

Figure 5: Distribution of percentage of participants with cardiovascular risk ≥20% among the population screened by districts in 2nd quarter, 2021

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

National Injury Surveillance System (NISS)

This supplementary document provides information for the 2021 Q2, which is entered in to the NISS until August 11, 2021.

- Males were mostly affected
- Most of the victims treated as outpatients and inpatients belonged to the age group of 21-30 years; however, the majority of those who died from injuries were young adults and the elderly population
- Unintentional injuries are the most common type; however, 31% of the individuals were killed by intentional injuries
- Injuries were commonly occurred during the daytime from 6 am to 6 pm
- Majority of those treated as outpatients (64%) were due to animal bites; out of all inpatients, falls were the commonest mechanism of injury
- Deaths were mainly due to transport injuries
- Leading place of occurrence of injury was home
- Most of the victims had superficial injuries while limbs were the mostly affected body region

Table 2 shows the summary of the total number reported in different components of the National Injury Surveillance System (NISS) during the second quarter, 2021

Table 2: Summary of the total number reported in different components of the National Injury Surveillance System (NISS) during the second quarter, 2021

Surveillance component	Total number reported
Outpatient (OP)	18454
Inpatient (IP)	37491
Death notification (DN)	528

Figure 11 shows the sex distribution of injury victims reported in different components of NISS. More males were affected than females. Males were highest among all deaths (3/4th of all reported deaths). Overall, 2/3rd of the victims were males.

Figure 11: Sex distribution of injury victims.

Highest number of victims was reported among the age group of 21 – 30 years in outpatient and inpatient surveillances. However, the highest number of deaths was reported among the 51 – 60 years age group. Death rates were relatively high among older age groups.
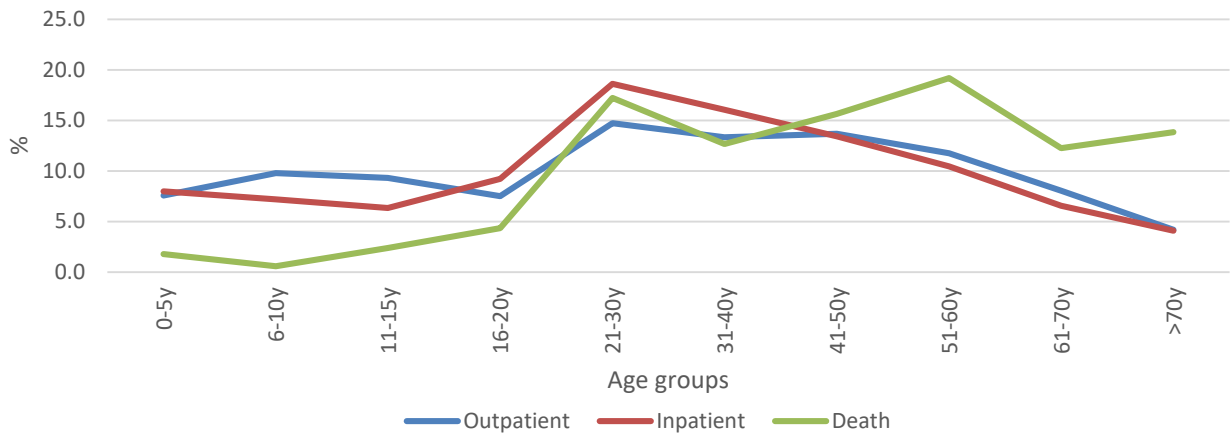

Figure 12: Age distribution of the injury victims

Although 98% and 83% of unintentional injuries were reported in outpatient and inpatient surveillances respectively, it was about 68% among notified deaths.
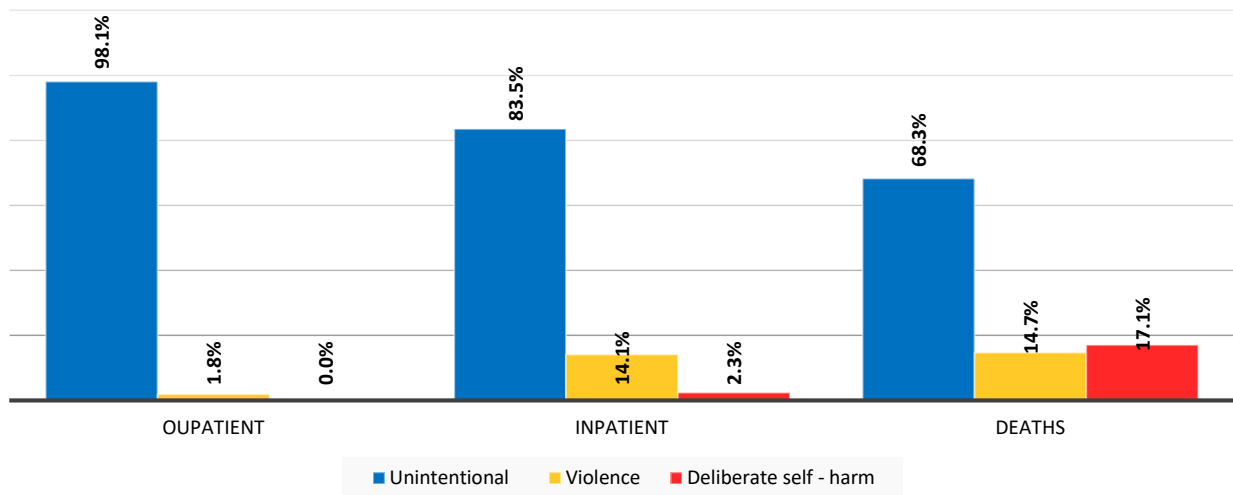

Figure 13: Intention of the injury

Outpatient surveillance

More than 80% of injuries occurred from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm.
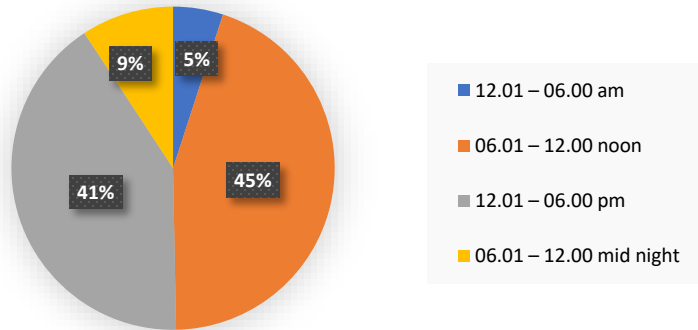
Figure 14: Time of injury

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.
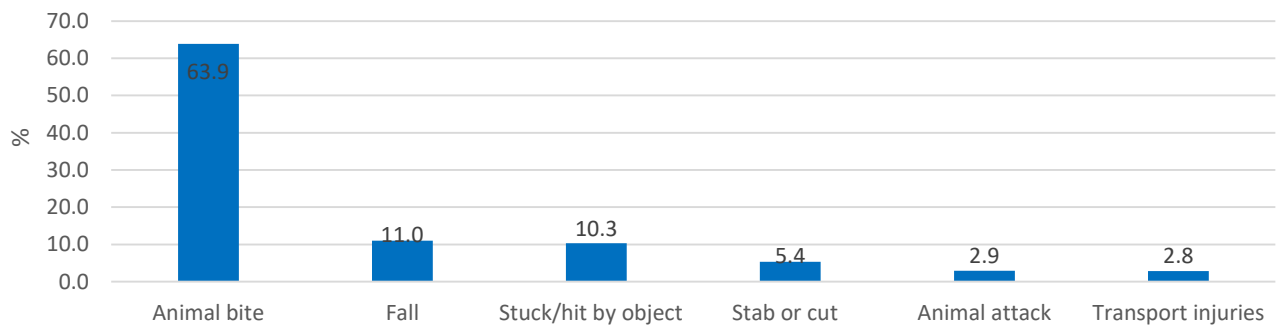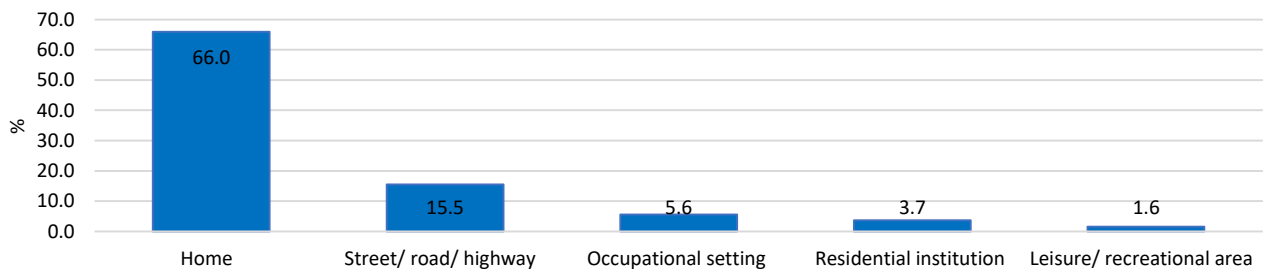

Figure 15: Leading mechanisms of injury

Figure 16: Leading places of occurrence of injuries

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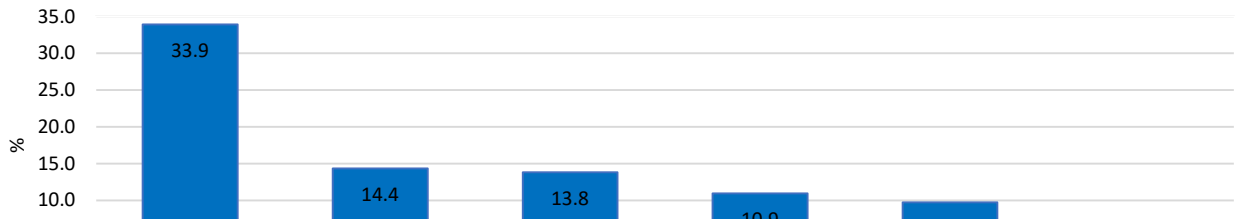

Figure 17: Leading activities done at the time of injury.

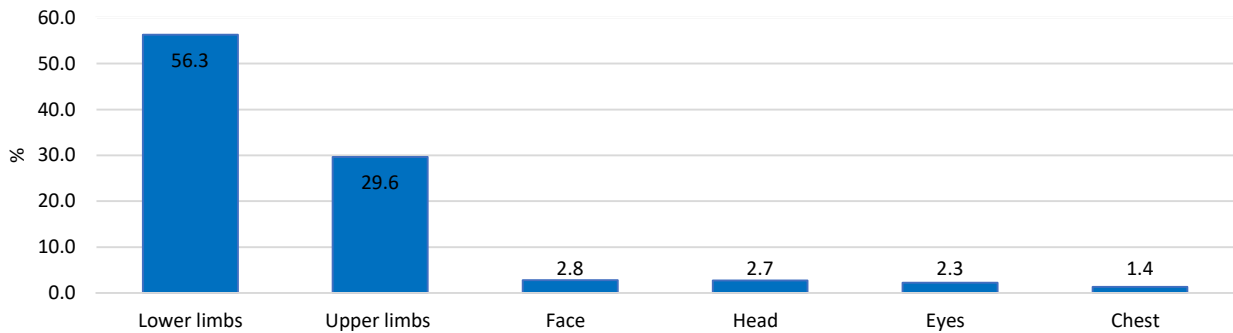. About 86% of victims had lower limb or upper limb injuries.

Figure 18: The affected region of the body due to injuries

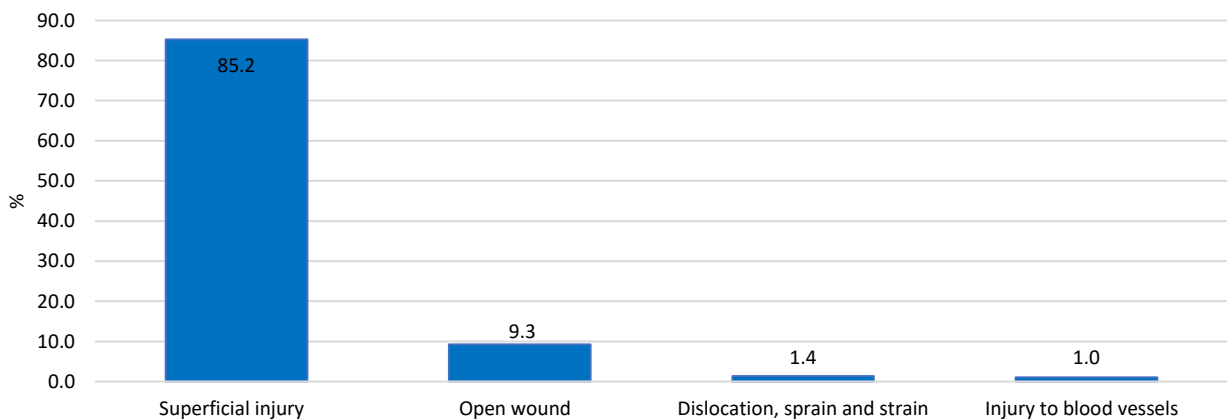Most of the victims had superficial injuries (85.2%).

Figure 19: Nature of the injury

Most had no evidence of either alcohol (99.1%) or substance use (98.1%).

Table 3: Evidence of Alcohol use and Substance use

Evidence of	Yes	No	Unknown
Alcohol use	0.2%	99.1%	0.7%
Substance use	1.2%	98.1%	0.7%

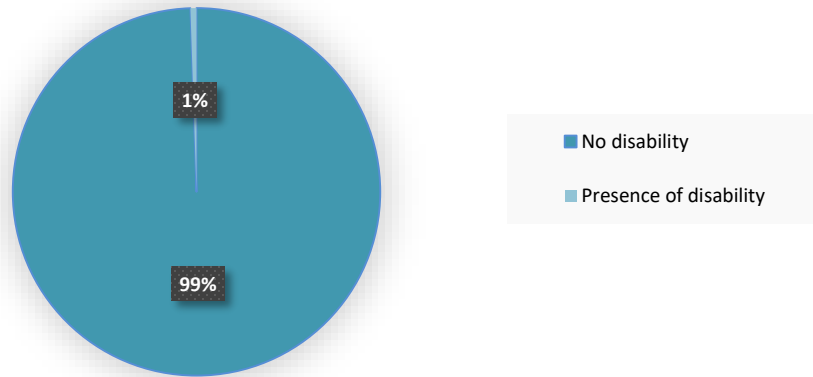99% of the victims had no disability at the time of discharge.

Figure 20: Evidence of disability at the time of discharge

Inpatient surveillance

Almost 3/4 of injuries occurred from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm. Only about 1/5ᵗʰ of injuries occurred from 6.00 pm to 12 midnight.
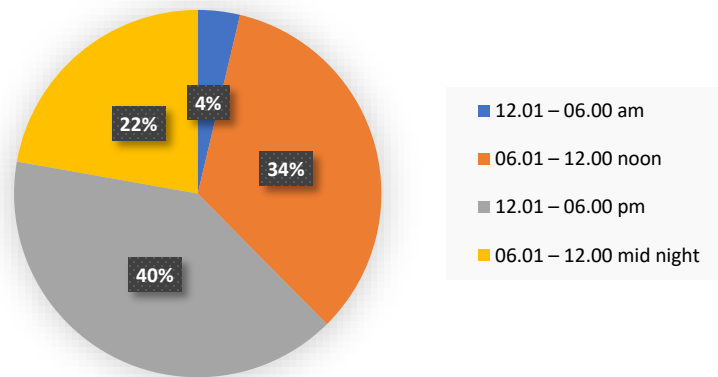

Figure 21: Time of injury

The leading mechanism of injury was falls (23.7% from all injuries), followed by transport injuries (15.8%), animal bites (14.5%), struck/ hit by object (12.8%) and struck/ hit person (12.4%).
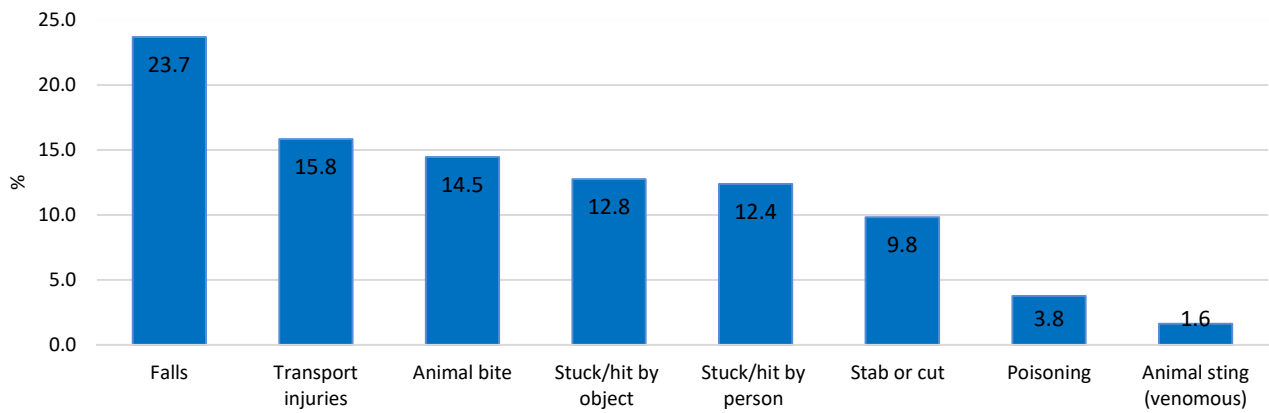

Figure 22: Leading mechanisms of injury

Leading place of occurrence of injuries was home (53.5%) followed by street/road/highway (22.8%).
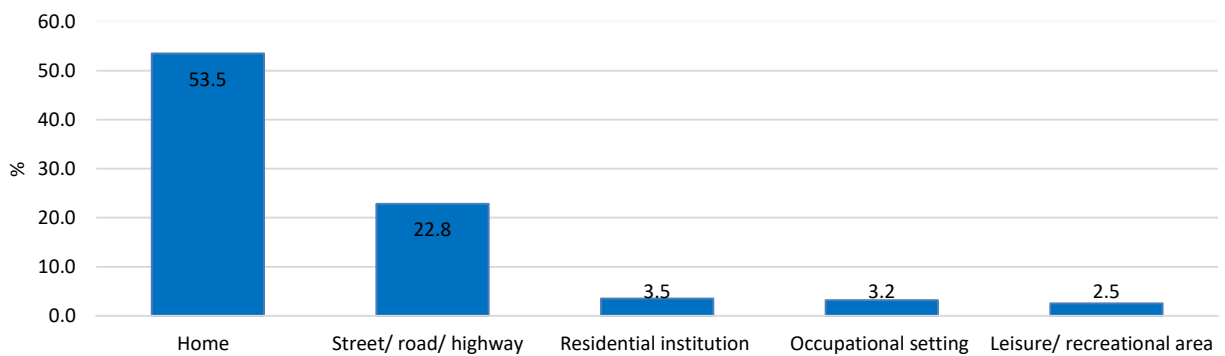

Figure 23: Leading places of occurrence of injury

The main activity done at the time of injury was leisure activity followed by travelling, vital activities, household activity and working for income. Even though 3.2% of injuries occurred at occupational settings (figure 22), about 8.7 % were injured while working for income.
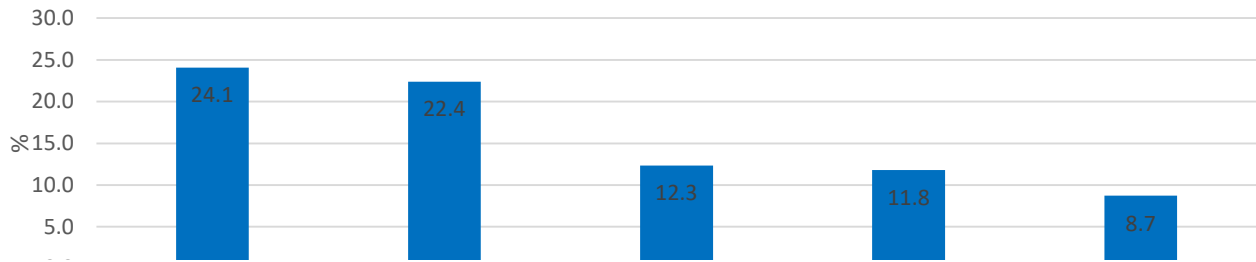

Figure 24: Leading activities done at the time of injury.

Of all victims, upper and lower limb injuries were observed in 54% of victims. 16.7% of victims had head injuries and 6.9% had facial injuries.
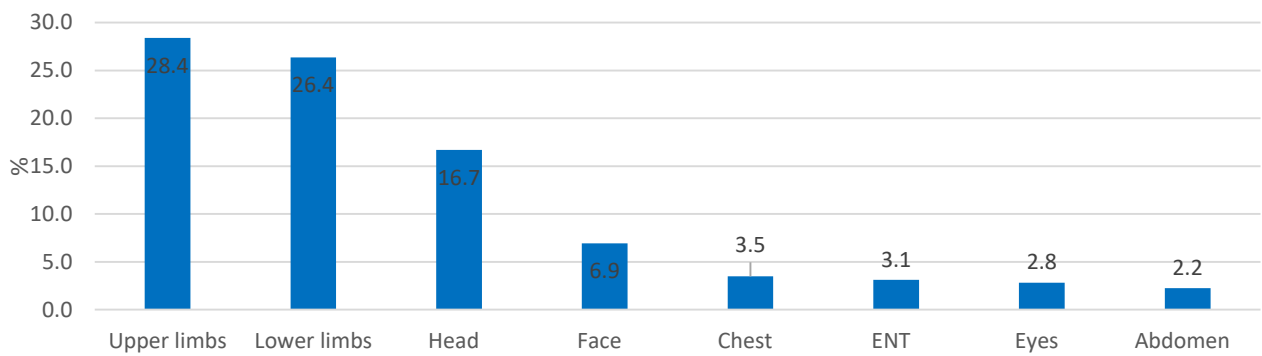

Figure 25: Body region affected

Most of the victims had superficial injuries (54.8%); 22% of the victims had open wounds while 9.3% reported with fractures.
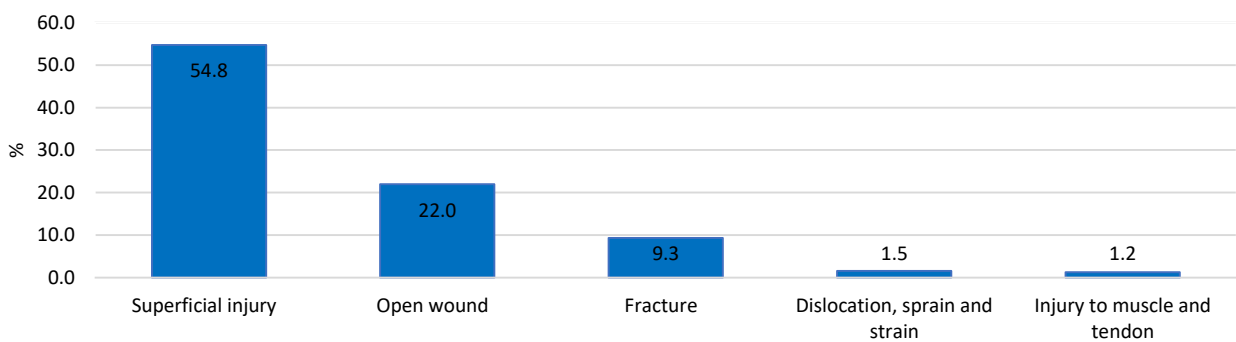

Figure 26: Nature of the injury

Most had no evidence of either alcohol use (86%) or substance use (90%). About 95% had no disability at the time of discharge.

Table 4: Evidence of Alcohol use, Substance use and Disability at the time of discharge

Evidence of	Yes	No	Unknown
Alcohol use	4.9%	86.3%	8.7%
Substance use	1.5%	89.7%	8.7%
Disability at the time of discharge	5.2%	94.8%	

Death surveillance (Notification)

The leading mechanism of injury related death was transport injuries (28.6%) followed by threats to breathing (17.6%), poisoning (11.2%), falls (10.8%), and drowning (8.7%).
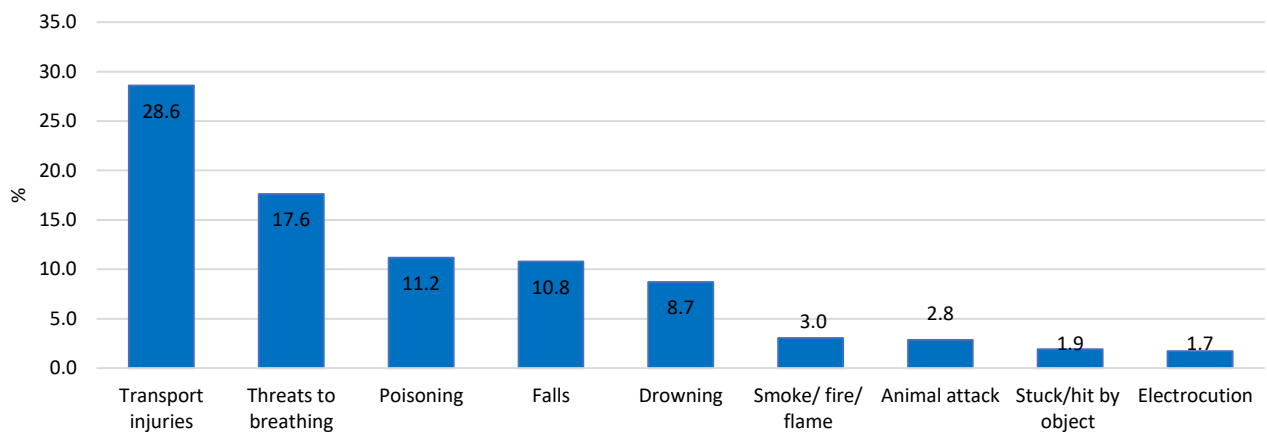

Figure 27: Leading mechanisms of injury related death