

Moroccan injuries notification and data collection



**2010 ANNUAL IANPHI MEETING
ATLANTA OCTOBER 31-NOVEMBER 3**

Data collection sources



Anti-Poisoning Center/NIH
Intoxications, injuries, suicides

Civil Protection and HCRAP
Routes accidents and injuries

DELM, DHAS
Occupationnel Injuries, Hospital based
Violences and Injuries

**NGOs /Violence against
women and children**

Ministry of Employment
Occupationnel Injuries

Police
Different violence

Injuries Data usage



- Except for Civil Protection and HCRAP, APC/NIH, the data collection is not set up and shared.
- No coordination MOE and MOH (DELM).
- Weak communication between sources of data and data users for prevention and health promotion except CP/HCRAP; APC/MOH.
- Legislative support need to be established and clarified when it exists.

Two examples



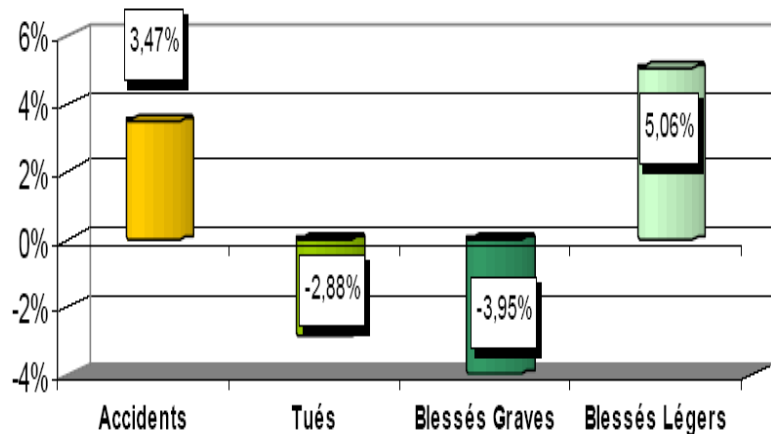
APC/NIH

- Data collection shared (from 82 deaths in 2009: 11 intoxications, 28 home injuries, 24 suicides)
- Data used to orient training and information programs intended to health professionals and others.
- Data used to develop a National Control Program for « Scorpion Poisoning »
- www.capm.ma Revue de Toxicologie

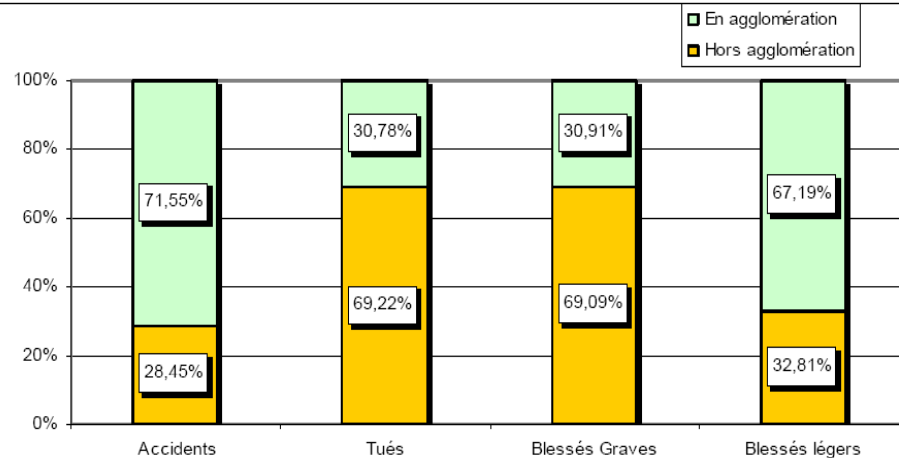
CP/HCRAP

- Data classified by categories of vehicles, age of the injured individuals and their position, distributed monthly, type of routes (HW, N, S): total of 4042 deaths/2009
- Used by decision makers for prevention and control program.

Évolution comparée des accidents et victimes entre 2008 et 2009

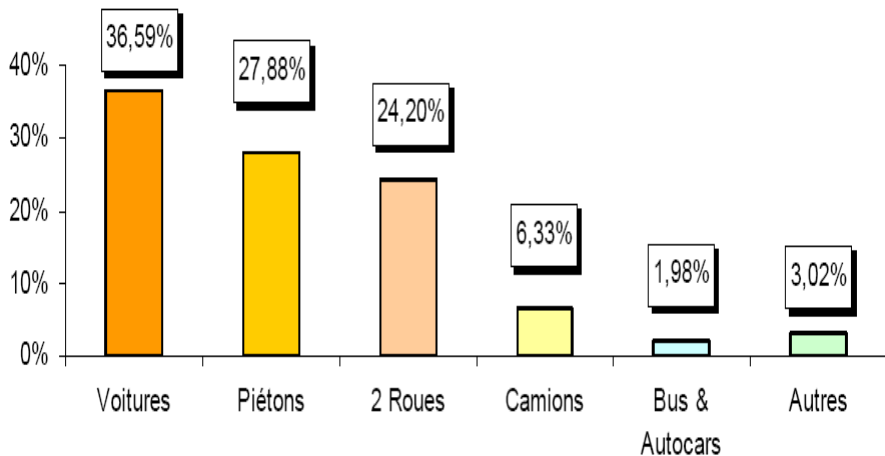


Structure des accidents et victimes par milieu en 2009

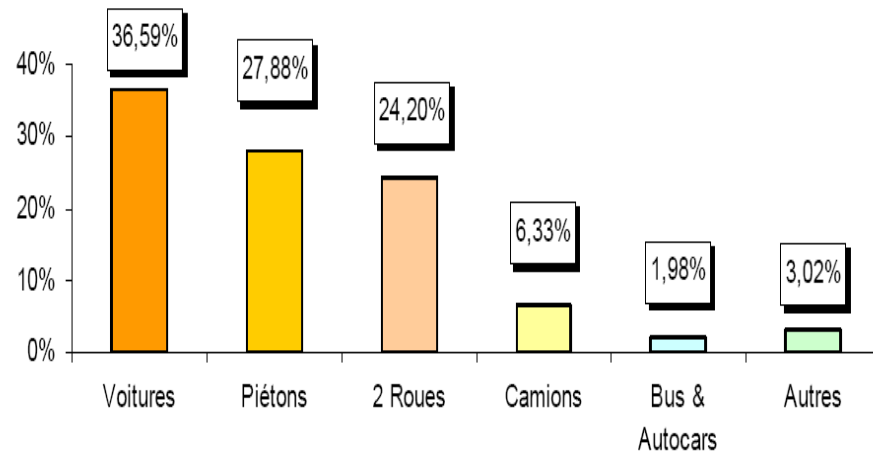


Source : Report 2009 Civile Protection

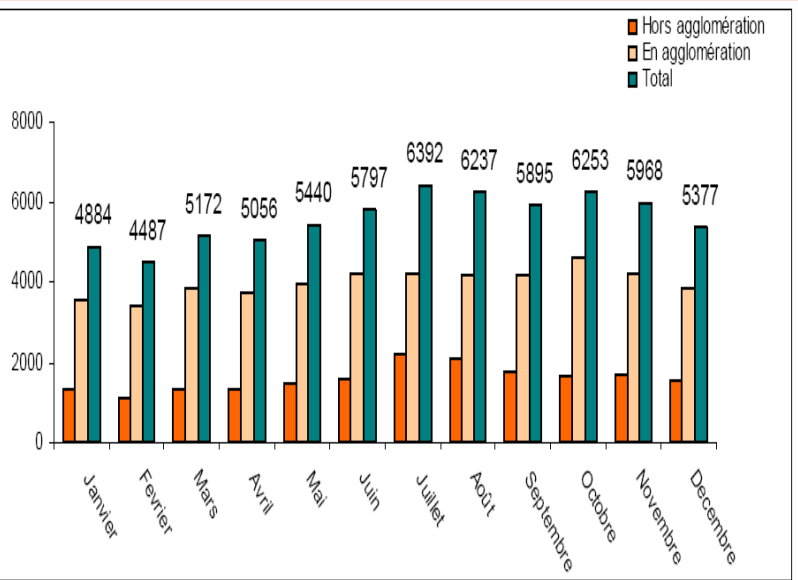
Répartition des tués par catégorie d'usagers en 2009



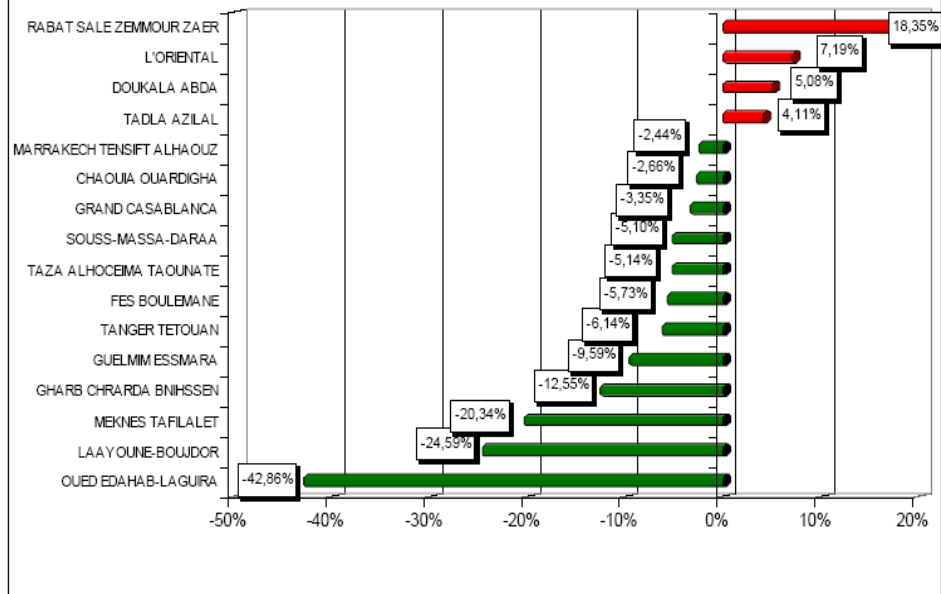
Répartition des blessés par catégorie d'usagers en 2009



Répartition des accidents par mois en 2009

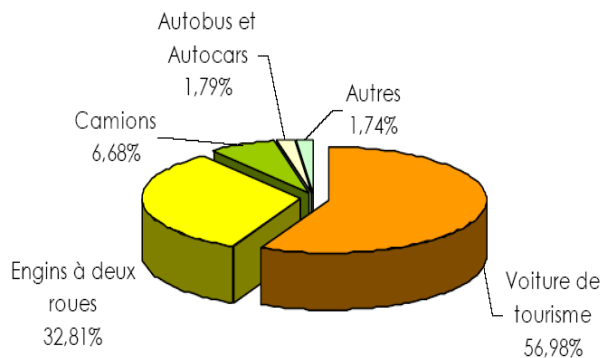


Evolution des tués par région en 2009 par rapport à 2008



Source : Report 2009 Civile Protection

Structure des véhicules impliqués par catégorie



Répartition des véhicules par âge

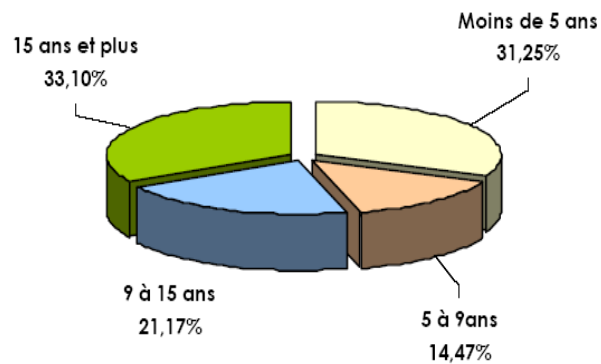


Figure 1 : Intoxications déclarées en fonction des années et certains évènements importants qui ont accompagné cette évolution, CAPM, 1980 à 2007

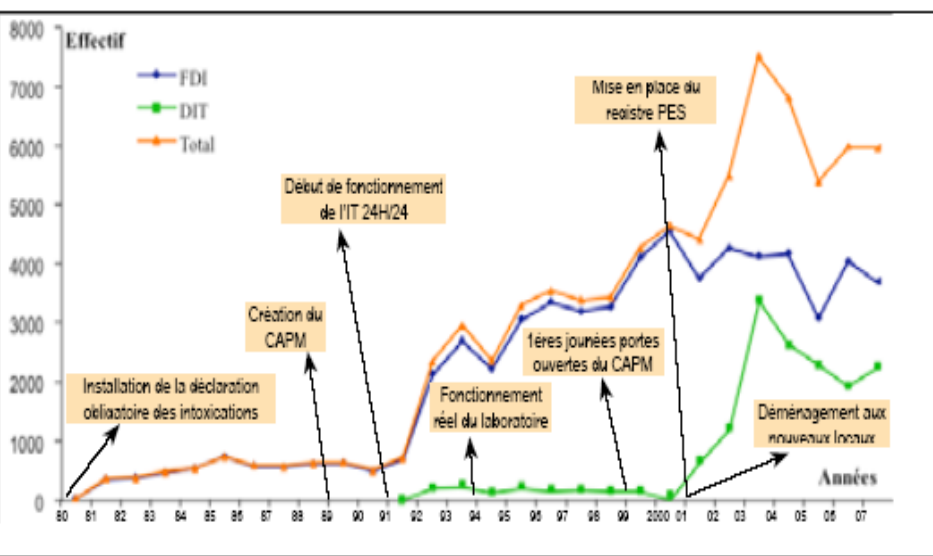


Figure 2 : Répartition des intoxications selon le mois, CAPM, 1980 à 2007

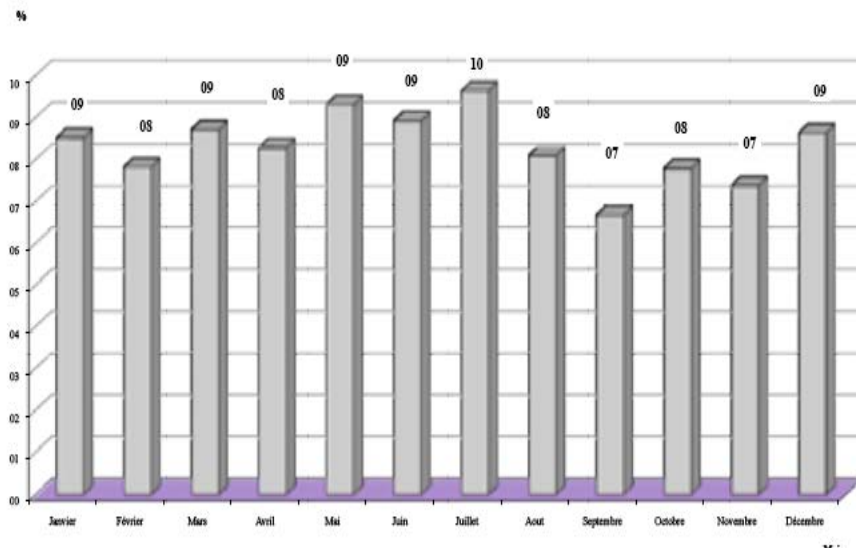


Figure 3 : Répartition des intoxications selon le groupe d'âge, CAPM, 1980 à 2007

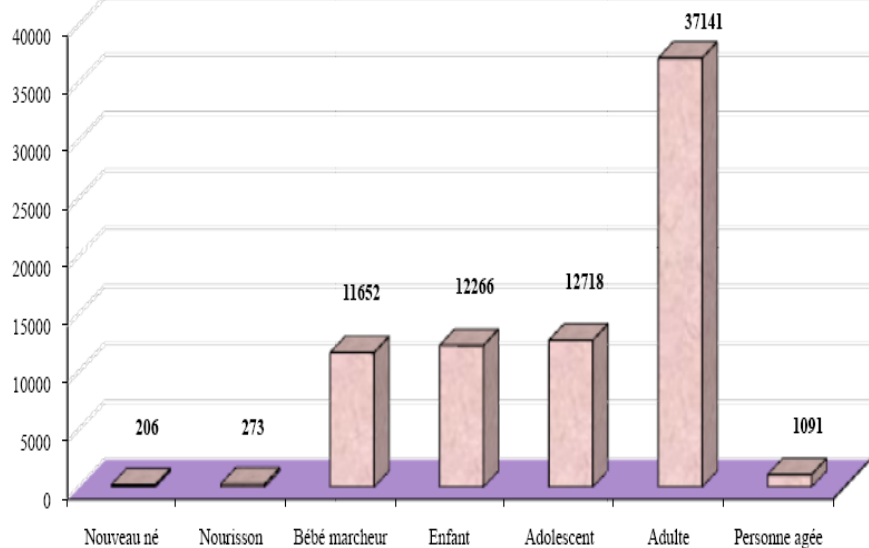


Figure 4 : Répartition des intoxications selon l'heure de la journée, CAPM, 1980 à 2007

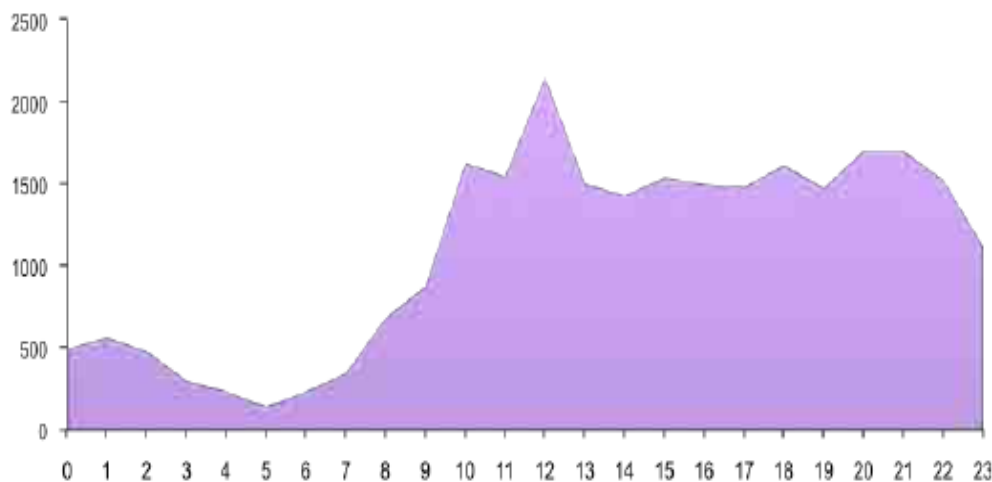
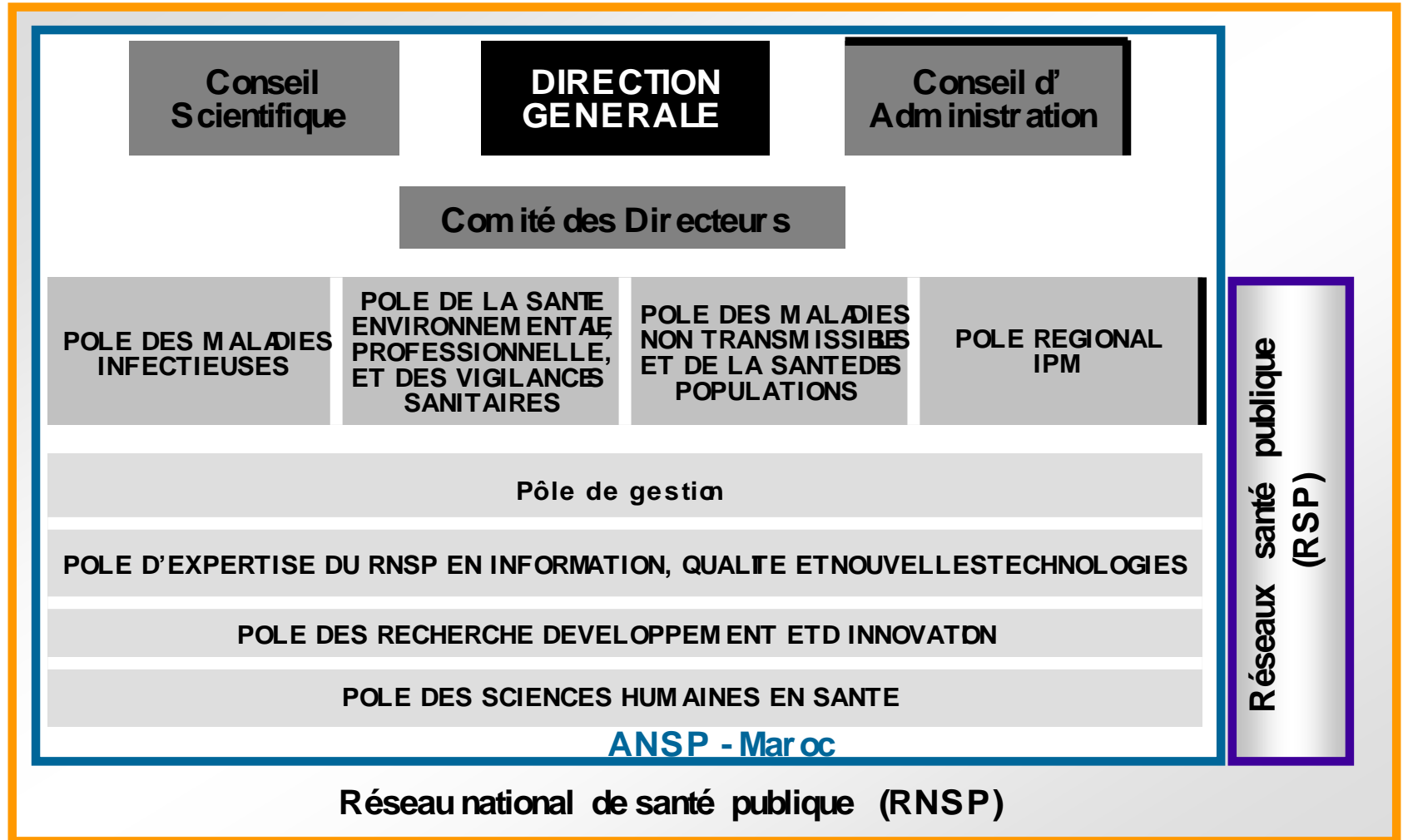


Tableau IV : Répartition des intoxications selon le type de toxique suspecté, CAPM, 1980 à 2007

Type de Produit	Cas concernés par le type de toxique	
	Effectif ¹	%
Aliments	18 340	23,8
Médicaments	17 552	22,8
Produits gazeux	11 520	15,0
Pesticides et produits agricoles	10 613	13,8
Produits ménagers	6 539	8,5
Produits industriels	4 066	5,3
Animaux	3 308	4,3
Plantes	2 558	3,3
Drogues	1 555	2,0
Produits minéraux	726	0,9
Cosmétiques	227	0,3
Corps étrangers	38	0,0
Autres	8	0,0
Total	77 050	100,0

The future National Public Health Agency

Non Communicable Diseases Center



Next steps



- **Improve and standardize data collection support and analysis according to the injuries' categories and oriented to preventive actions and control programs.**
- **Network with the NPHNetwork's partners.**
- **Establish partnership with NGOs for injuries and violences' data sharing.**
- **Define clearly the responsibility of professional injuries data collection (legislative measure might be required).**