Acute injuries have been considered the "number one killer and major cause of disability of children and young people" for more than 20 years. "Injuries" has been defined as "disease of modern society" for more than 50 years. In both cases, trauma is considered as a disease with an integrated comprehensive approach to health. The term "trauma" is defined as a physical injury that results when a human body is exposed to levels of energy (kinetic, thermal, chemical, electrical, etc.) that exceed the threshold of mechanical/physiological tolerance and that result in acute injury/trauma. Acute injury is defined as the physical damage that results when energy is transferred from a source to a structure or an individual. Energy transfer occurs when a human body is exposed to levels of energy that exceed the threshold of mechanical/physiological tolerance. Acute injury is the leading cause of death in young people for the last 50 years. However, it has received little attention from the medical community and very little research is being conducted to reduce the burden of this disease. Considering trauma as a disease with an integrated comprehensive approach to health will allow countries not only to control but also to prevent trauma as a disease. Trauma is the number one killer and major cause of disability of children and young people. Trauma is considered as a disease with an integrated comprehensive approach to health. The term "trauma" is defined as a physical injury that results when a human body is exposed to levels of energy (kinetic, thermal, chemical, electrical, etc.) that exceed the threshold of mechanical/physiological tolerance and that result in acute injury/trauma. Acute injury is defined as the physical damage that results when energy is transferred from a source to a structure or an individual. Energy transfer occurs when a human body is exposed to levels of energy that exceed the threshold of mechanical/physiological tolerance. Acute injury is the leading cause of death in young people for the last 50 years. However, it has received little attention from the medical community and very little research is being conducted to reduce the burden of this disease. Considering trauma as a disease with an integrated comprehensive approach to health will allow countries not only to control but also to prevent trauma as a disease. Trauma is the number one killer and major cause of disability of children and young people. Trauma is considered as a disease with an integrated comprehensive approach to health. The term "trauma" is defined as a physical injury that results when a human body is exposed to levels of energy (kinetic, thermal, chemical, electrical, etc.) that exceed the threshold of mechanical/physiological tolerance and that result in acute injury/trauma. Acute injury is defined as the physical damage that results when energy is transferred from a source to a structure or an individual. Energy transfer occurs when a human body is exposed to levels of energy that exceed the threshold of mechanical/physiological tolerance. Acute injury is the leading cause of death in young people for the last 50 years. However, it has received little attention from the medical community and very little research is being conducted to reduce the burden of this disease. Considering trauma as a disease with an integrated comprehensive approach to health will allow countries not only to control but also to prevent trauma as a disease. Trauma is the number one killer and major cause of disability of children and young people. Trauma is considered as a disease with an integrated comprehensive approach to health. The term "trauma" is defined as a physical injury that results when a human body is exposed to levels of energy (kinetic, thermal, chemical, electrical, etc.) that exceed the threshold of mechanical/physiological An international peer-reviewed journal that promotes the development of a better understanding of the causes, prevention and management of acute injury (trauma) and to co-ordinate their prevention and control strategies.
vehicle crashes in the IAP for Health (bar) and failed to reach it in LMICs (line). Despite increases, traffic risk factors: speed, drink-driving, helmets, seat-belts and child restraints are still too low in LMICs. The most recent data indicate a greater decrease in road-traffic deaths in HICs compared to LMICs (96% vs 48%), representing 6 million people (7% of the world’s population) have adequate policies addressing all five road traffic risk factors, may act like “magic bullets.” The case for considering trauma as a disease

The case for considering trauma as a disease

Since the 1800s and the pioneering work of Robert Koch on infectious diseases, disease has been defined as a deviation from the norm, best characterized as a state of medical abnormality involving a pathogenic organism or biochemical imbalance. Thus, trauma, which results from a traumatic injury, is defined as a disease of the body, a deviation from the norm, defined as a state of medical abnormality resulting from a traumatic injury. The failure to scientifically link causes to the magnitude of the consequences has contributed to a confusing social understanding that the term “accident” is too vague and broad to give the public a true sense of the dangers they face. Eliminating the term accident to describe injury-related events may also be appropriate with the support of medical agencies in both HICs and LMICs. The launch of the Global Alliance for the Care of the Injured (GACI), a global organization linking governments and NGOs from several regions and countries, is an important initiative to achieve these goals.

Recommendations for Academies

At national level, IAP for Health member academies should:

1. Engage with public health authorities and other decision-makers to assess current national responses to trauma, and establish regional agreements to promote an urgently-needed paradigm shift and verticalization of trauma research. For example, the “Global Alliance for the Care of the Injured” (GACI), an important initiative to achieve these goals.

2. Develop collaborative strategies to secure rice for the future, particularly in those regions and countries with high levels of malnutrition and undernutrition.

3. Establish a common standard for data reporting.