

**0205 SOME PECULIARITIES OF ROAD TRAUMATISM IN THE BIG CITY**

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The analysis of basic road traumatism indices was performed based on data collected during monitoring of road traumatism in the city of Astana (Kazakhstan). Analysis of traumas cared for at the first aid station was conducted according to their type, time, gender and age of the victims, and type of the first medical aid team. Besides, a survey of drivers and pedestrians of the city was conducted, which included 842 respondents (252 drivers and 590 pedestrians). The survey revealed that 97.8% of the drivers have a history of traffic rules violations. The most frequent causes were as follows: being in a hurry (42.9%), high traffic intensity (38.1%) and poor road conditions (36.9%). The factors that the drivers consider as not meeting the norms were as follows: road quality (51.1%), location of road signs (46.8%), functioning of traffic lights (46.8%) and the state of manholes (38.9%). The following contributing factors were mentioned: the number of motor vehicles, speeding, insufficient road capacity, poor traffic organisation, technical flaws of traffic lights and road signs, absence of crosswalks and drunk driving. According to pedestrians, the main contributing factors were as follows: the number of motor vehicles (44.7%), speeding (39.2%), drunk driving (36.8%) and poor traffic organisation. The obtained data are useful for trauma surveillance. This work highlights the importance of prevention of motor vehicle accident traumatism and improvement of organisation of emergency medical aid. There is now a need for creation of specialised traumatological emergency medical aid crews.