## **Abstract Screen (Exclude)**

injuries among skateboarders, and reduce the number of pedestrians injured in collisions with skateboarders.

DistillerSR

 $https://systematic-review.ca/Submit/RenderForm.php?id{=}1$ 

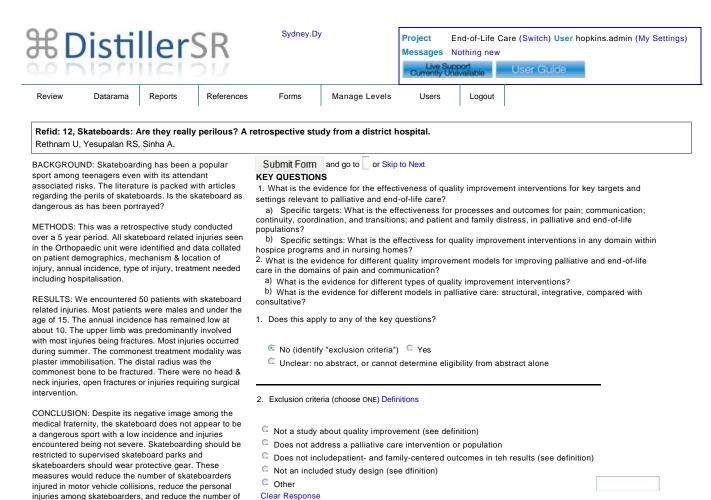
# DistillerSR	Sydney.Dy	Project End-of-Life Care (Switch) User hopkins.admin (My Settings)  Messages Nothing new  Live Support  Currently Unavailable  User Guide
Review Datarama Reports References	Forms Manage Levels	Users Logout
Refid: 12, Skateboards: Are they really perilous? A r Rethnam U, Yesupalan RS, Sinha A.	etrospective study from a district	hospital.
BACKGROUND: Skateboarding has been a popular sport among teenagers even with its attendant associated risks. The literature is packed with articles regarding the perils of skateboards. Is the skateboard as dangerous as has been portrayed?  METHODS: This was a retrospective study conducted over a 5 year period. All skateboard related injuries seen in the Orthopaedic unit were identified and data collated on patient demographics, mechanism & location of injury, annual incidence, type of injury, treatment needed including hospitalisation.  RESULTS: We encountered 50 patients with skateboard related injuries. Most patients were males and under the age of 15. The annual incidence has remained low at about 10. The upper limb was predominantly involved with most injuries being fractures. Most injuries occurred during summer. The commonest treatment modality was plaster immobilisation. The distal radius was the commonest bone to be fractured. There were no head & neck injuries, open fractures or injuries requiring surgical intervention.	Submit Form and go to or Skip to Next  KEY QUESTIONS  1. What is the evidence for the effectiveness of quality improvement interventions for key targets and settings relevant to palliative and end-of-life care?  a) Specific targets: What is the effectiveness for processes and outcomes for pain; communication; continuity, coordination, and transitions; and patient and family distress, in palliative and end-of-life populations?  b) Specific settings: What is the effectivess for quality improvement interventions in any domain within hospice programs and in nursing homes?  2. What is the evidence for different quality improvement models for improving palliative and end-of-life care in the domains of pain and communication?  a) What is the evidence for different types of quality improvement interventions?  b) What is the evidence for different models in palliative care: structural, integrative, compared with consultative?  1. Does this apply to any of the key questions?  C Yes  C Unclear: no abstract, or cannot determine eligibility from abstract alone	
CONCLUSION: Despite its negative image among the medical fraternity, the skateboard does not appear to be a dangerous sport with a low incidence and injuries encountered being not severe. Skateboarding should be restricted to supervised skateboard parks and skateboarders should wear protective gear. These measures would reduce the number of skateboarders injured in motor vehicle collisions, reduce the personal	C Not a study about quality impro-	vement (see definition) are intervention or population mily-centered outcomes in teh results (see definition)

1 of 2 9/17/2011 2:35 PM

Clear Response

4. Comment

pedestrians injured in collisions with skateboarders.



1 of 2 9/17/2011 2:35 PM

4. Comment