

**Conclusion:** Differential diagnosis is very important in acute abdominal pain particularly for detecting nonsurgical causes of the acute pain such as epiploic appendagitis to avoid unnecessary surgery. Emergency physicians can benefit from computed tomography as a diagnostic tool when epiploic appendagitis is a differential consideration.

**Keywords:** Epiploic appendagitis, nonsurgical, abdominal pain, computed tomography

**Abstract:0326**

**Other**

### HOMELESS PATIENTS IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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**Objective:** In our study, we aimed to investigate the demographic features and clinical condition of homeless people admitting to emergency department (ED).

**Material-Methods:** The patients aged 18 years and older and had been consulted with social service were retrospectively examined. Demographic features, admission time, complaints of admission, length of stay in the ED, performed clinical tests, diagnoses, clinical outcomes (admission to hospital, discharge, operation, death) and ED costs were recorded.

**Results:** The study was performed with 39 patients. The mean age was  $68.4 \pm 11.8$  years; %89.7 of the patients were male and %74.4 of the patients were absolute homeless. Mean monthly admission number was 8.7 times. Mean length of stay in the ED was  $456 \pm 590$  minutes. Emergency department costs per admission was  $135.6 \pm 128.5$  Turkish Liras /admission. Homeless patients referrals resulted in admission to hospital wards in 32 (%9.2), admission to intensive care unit in 41(%11.8) of them.

**Conclusion:** In addition to acute disease management, specific approaches should be planned for homeless patients in ED's which are perhaps the only health units they refer due to their health problems.

**Keywords:** homeless, emergency department, health status

**Abstract:0443**

**Other**

### IS BLOOD ETHYL ALCOHOL LEVEL A GOOD PREDICTOR FOR TOTAL HOSPITAL COSTS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT?

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**Objective:** The main purpose of this study is to state demographical properties of the patients whose ethyl alcohol content checked and to compare running cost of the hospital with ethyl alcohol content of the blood.

**Materials and Methods:** Patients older than 16 year-old presented to the emergency department (ED) because of to measure their blood alcohol level (BAL) between august 2013 - august 2014 were retrospectively evaluated from the patients charts. Gender, age, glasgow coma scale(GCS), BAL, cost of ED, total hospital costs and mortality were recorded.

**Results:** A total of 489 patients presented to the ED because of to measure blood alcohol level during the study period. The mean age of the study patients was  $32 \pm 12$  and 86.1% (n=421) of them were male. A 20.2% (n=99) of the study patients were found to have alcohol levels of over normal limits. There was no significant difference between the costs of ED of patients with and without alcohol ( $249 \pm 25$  vs  $227 \pm 10$ , respectively; p > 0,253). There was statistically significant difference between the costs of the hospital of the patients with and without alcohol over normal limits ( $3652 \pm 1426$  vs  $1555 \pm 277$ , respectively; p ≤ 0,05). A 321 of 489 patients presented to the ED because of traffic accidents. The costs of hospital patients who admissions to the ED was significantly differ between patients with and without high alcohol levels ( $8835 \pm 3860$  vs  $1601 \pm 324$ , respectively; p ≤ 0,05).

**Conclusion:** Positive BAL was significantly associated with total hospital costs.

**Keywords:** traffic accident; blood alcohol level; cost; ED

**Abstract:0518**

**Other**

### FORENSIC CASES AND ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES AT EMERGENCY SERVICE

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Forensic Cases are diversified and commonly encountered Cases with high legal responsibility. In addition to low socio-economic status and level of income, psychiatric diagnoses such as substance and alcohol abuse, personality disorders, some axis 1 disorders have been reported to increase violent behavior.

**Method:** In this retrospective study, we evaluated substance abuse, psychiatric comorbidity, and relationship between type of forensic report and psychiatric diagnoses. We analysed forensic report who applied to emergency department between January 2012-April 2014.

**Results:** A total of 441 patients were included in the study. The mean age of the patients was  $22.57 \pm 4.7$  (18 - 58) and 99.1% of patients (437) were male. 12 (2.7%) patients with report of life-threatening while 58 (13.2%) patients with report of untreatable by simple medical intervention. The most common injury regions in trauma patients were face and neck in 191 patients, pelvis and extremities in 127 patients, skin in 46 patients and head in 38 patients respectively. In 104(23.6%) of the patients had a psychiatric history. As the association between type of forensic report and psychiatric history was evaluated, high rates of psychiatric comorbidity were present in Cases of intoxication, assault and firearm wounds. In the 46 (44.2%) of patients with psychiatric history had substance use while it was more significant in Cases of assault, firearm injury / stab injury and intoxication. Patients with a diagnosis of adjustment disorder had a significantly higher rate of application due to assault, firearms / stab injury, and intoxication. As "Adjustment Disorder" and "Axis II Disorders" are the most common diagnoses in the field of military psychiatry, it is reflected in the criminal Cases also.

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, in the view of fact that the existing low socio-economic status and education level, male gender, young age, substance abuse, easy access to weapons and ammunition in military population, detailed evaluation including substance and