

## Introduction

After more than fifty years of armed conflict between government forces and leftist guerrillas which has led to more than 220,000 deaths nationwide, a comprehensive peace process has been brokered in 2012 and by August, 2016 all parties have agreed to a bilateral de-escalation of military actions. Our Regional Level I Trauma Center serves as the main referral center for all military casualties for the entire southwest region of the country.

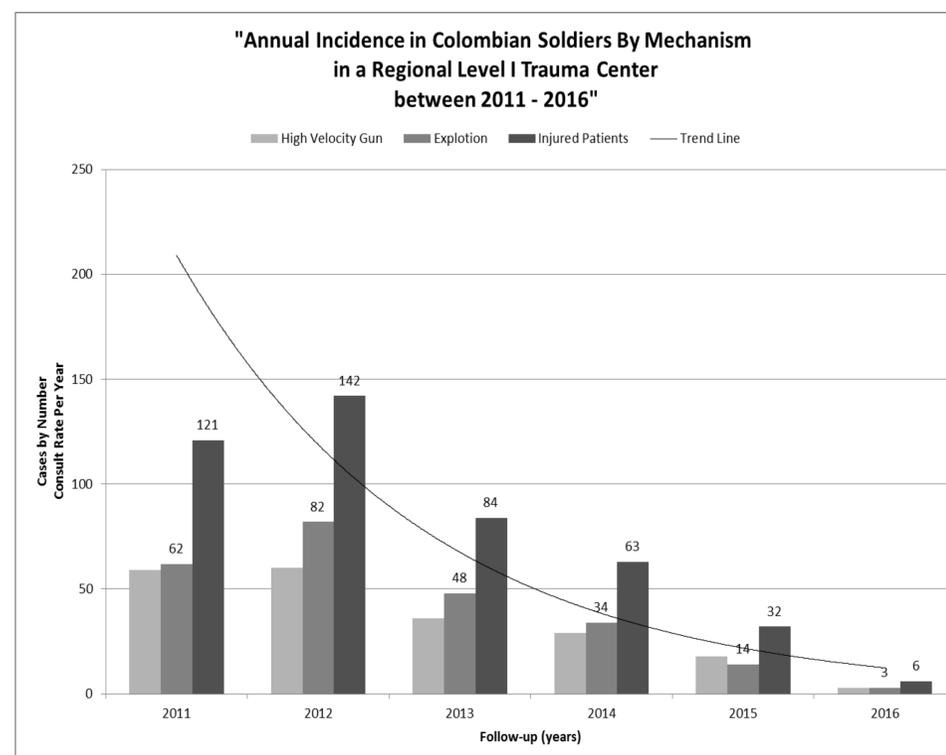
## Objetives

We sought out to determine the influence of this comprehensive peace process on the incidence and severity of military casualties at our institution.

## Methods

Cross-sectional observational study of all military personnel, who were managed at our Regional Level I Trauma Center from January, 2011 to August, 2016. All patients were included according to the inclusion criteria. Trauma injured war patients were admitted to the surgery department and assessed by the trauma team. They were subsequently divided into two groups: those seen prior to the initiation of the comprehensive peace process (2011-2012) and those after (2013-2016). Demographics, injury severity scores, morbidity and overall mortality were compared among both groups.

## Results



Variable	Total n=448	BPP n=263	APP n=185	P Value
Age, Media(SD)	26(5)	26(5)	25(4)	0.1684
ISS $\geq$ 9, n(%)	176(39)	123(47)	53(29)	<0.001
Shock Index, m(IR)	0.7(0.5-0.9)	0.7(0.5-0.8)	0.7(0.6-0.9)	0.507
Explosion per mine, n(%)	141(34)	79(30)	62(33)	0.001
Damage Control Surgery, n(%)	72(16)	46(18)	26(14)	<0.001
Transfusion Requirement, n(%)	98(22)	62(24)	36(20)	0.179

Variable	Total n=448	BPP n=263	APP n=185	P Value
Sequelae, n(%)	106(24)	58(22)	48(25)	0.263
Extremity Amputation, n(%)	40(38)	27(47)	13(27)	0.015
Paraliyis, n(%)	16(15)	11(19)	5(11)	0.288
Mortality Rate, n(%)	13(3)	7(3)	6(3)	0.257
ICU Requirement, n(%)	108(24)	73(28)	35(19)	0.02

## Conclusion

A total of 263 patients (60%) were prior to the peace process and 185 (40%) after. The military trauma rate (per 100 persons ISS  $\geq$ 9) started to decline from 2013 on forward ( $p < 0.05$ ).

A significant reduction in the incidence and severity of military trauma is evident within the establishment of the most recent comprehensive peace process. During the final follow-up, the decrease of wounded soldiers in combat, who were admitted to the emergency room is not contemptible. The calculated reduction income during follow-up was 96%. The hospital mortality rate for 2016 was similar to those reported in previous years. Monitoring times match the selected historical period linked to the ongoing peace agreements since 2013, which initially led to the granting of unilateral ceasefire and culminated in the current truce.

## References

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