

## **Title: "Repair of the bodily injury to those injured by terrorism in Tunisia (2013-2019)"**

Congress Theme: "Physical Rehabilitation / Injury Prevention"

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### **Summary**

#### **Introduction :**

The reform procedure in the Tunisian army consists in repairing the physical damage and deciding on the applicant's ability to continue working.

Terrorism increases the impact of the co-morbidity generated and the socio-economic consequences that result from it.

The purpose of this work was to study the epidemiological, clinical and evolutionary profile of terrorist injuries, to specify the rates of consequent Partial Permanent Disability (PPI) and the possibilities of returning to work.

#### **Methods :**

Descriptive retrospective cross-sectional study of 177 reform files on military personnel injured during anti-terrorist operations from January 2013 to September 2019. The data collection was carried out on the basis of a collection form.

#### **Results :**

- Our 177 wounded were male, 96% of whom belonged to the army.
- The average age was 36 years and 3 months  $\pm$  8.869.
- Half of our wounded were troopers.
- Infantry and special forces were the most exposed military units.
- Half of the accidents were recorded in the Kasserine region (88 cases).
- Chronic post-traumatic stress disorder (CPTSS) was found in 130 injured, followed by amputations in 18 injured.
- The after-effects were psychological in 32%, physical in 26% and mixed in 39% of our injured.
- The PPI rate ranged from 36% to 75% in 23.7% of injuries..
- More than half of the injured had returned to their professional activity, 33% were put on reform for health reasons.

#### **Conclusion :**

Our results showed that the ESPTC was the most recorded sequel, and that the PPI rate was significant in a quarter of our injuries.

In our series, a third of our wounded were put on reform for health reasons.

To state the importance of initial care and adequate and rigorous follow-up to recover a greater number of war wounded."