

**21 ottobre 2013  
Calizzano ( Sv )**



# **Settimo Corso Nazionale di Medicina d'Emergenza ad alto rischio in ambiente alpino ed ipogeo**

**Gli incidenti in ambiente montano ed ipogeo:  
epidemiologia**



**Luigi Fenoglio  
SC Medicina Interna  
ASO S.Croce-Cuneo  
XV Delegazione Alpi Marittime**



- Mountainous regions occupy 40 million km<sup>2</sup> and account for approximately 27% of the Earth's surface.
- It is estimated that 38 million people live permanently above 2439 m, with an additional 100 million visitors travelling to mountain regions for work and recreation each year

# La letteratura: ieri

- In 1988 a report identified 23 fatalities that had occurred on 83 expeditions to mountains above 7000 m.
- Since these expeditions had 533 members, a mortality rate of 4.3 per 100 mountaineers was cited

Deaths during mountaineering at extreme altitude.  
Lancet 1988;1:1277.

# La letteratura: oggi

*Postgrad Med J* 2009; **85**:316-321 doi:10.1136/pgmj.2009.078824



## Review

### Mountain mortality: a review of deaths that occur during recreational activities in the mountains

**Table 2**

The mortality rate for specific activities undertaken in the USA that were calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the total number of individuals exposed<sup>16-18</sup>

Activity	Mortality rate (/100 participants)
Mountaineering	0.5988
Hang gliding	0.1786
Parachuting	0.1754
Boxing	0.0455
Mountain hiking	0.0064
Scuba diving	0.0029
American football	0.0020
Skiing	0.0001

# Causes of Injuries in the Mountains: A Review of Worldwide Reports into Accidents in Mountaineering

JW Knott

Regimental Medical Officer to 1st Battalion The MERCIAN Regiment, Garrison Medical Centre, Catterick.

J R Army Med Corps 157 (1):92-99.2011

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of accidents reported</b>	<b>Total persons involved</b>	<b>Injured</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>
1951 – 2009	6,571	11,979	5,550	1,451
2009	126	240	112	23
2008	112	203	96	19
2007	113	211	95	15
2006	109	227	89	21
2005	111	176	85	34
1989	141	272	124	17
1988	156	288	155	24
1987	192	377	140	32
1986	203	406	182	37
1985	195	403	190	17

*Table 2. Accidents reported to the American Alpine Club 1951 – 2009.*

*Causes of Injuries in the Mountains*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Incidents</b>	<b>People assisted</b>	<b>Injured</b>	<b>Fatalities</b>
2008	870	1179	547	46
2007	782	1121	499	33
2006	748	1013	453	32
2005	693	800	424	39
2004	609	804	376	25
2003	597	742	391	33
2002	655	824	438	23
2001*	421	518	274	18
2000	679	916	435	19
1999	635	835	390	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>6689</b>	<b>8752</b>	<b>4227</b>	<b>305</b>

*Table 1. Mountain incidents responded to by Mountain Rescue England and Wales (MREW) 1999 – 2008.*

	2008 N=876	2006 N=732	2005 N=695	2004* N=609	2002 N=656	2001 N=419	2000 N=678	1999 N=634	1998 N=626	1997 N=695
<b>Avalanche</b>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Belay/runner failure</b>	5	4	3	3	6	3	7	14	16	12
<b>Benighted</b>	29	20	13	15	18	15	23	14	13	22
<b>Cragfast</b>	34	38	35	26	37	28	33	32	11	22
<b>Fall or tumble</b>	223	157	165	135	169	103	126	151	135	162
<b>Lightning</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Lost</b>	123	118	87	98	86	43	96	73	62	74
<b>Medical collapse or illness</b>	52	63	59	46	44	25	52	53	68	62
<b>Overdue or missing</b>	68	72	58	44	62	41	77	86	87	82
<b>Rockfall</b>	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	7
<b>Shouts, lights or flares reported</b>	30	18	16	16	12	12	17	24	23	35
<b>Slip, trip or stumble</b>	213	208	196	193	193	135	193	178	189	199
<b>Unable to continue</b>	27	16	22	17	23	18	36	44	31	49

*Table 5 Mountain Rescue - England and Wales Main Causes of Mountain Incidents 1997 – 2008 (Data unavailable at time of writing for 2003 and 2007. \*Foot and mouth closures). The MREW Statistician footnotes on the original table read : “This table summarises the main causes of Mountain Accidents. It is based on a search of key words used in incident reports. All causes have not been listed, so the column totals may not agree with the total number of incidents. A typical report will illustrate another problem with totals:- ‘...tripped on footpath whilst walking and fell two metres onto rocky ground.’ This will result in contributions to the ‘Slip, Trip or Stumble’ and the ‘Fall or Tumble’ categories.” Adapted from [1].*



# 1955-2012

## Dalla nascita del CNSAS

- 122.864 interventi
- 659.103 soccorritori
- 140.021 salvataggi
  - 42.941 illesi
  - 81.873 feriti
  - 13.098 morti
  - 1.835 dispersi





	Feriti/persone soccorse	Morti/persone soccorse	Feriti/intervento	Morti/intervento
UK 1999-2008	48%	3,5%	63%	4,5%
USA 1951-2009	46%	12%	84%	22%
ITALIA 1955-2012	58%	9%	66%	10,6%



E' NECESSARIO UN MODULO SUL  
SOCCORSO IN MONTAGNA  
E IN AMBIENTE OSTILE?

ESISTONO DIFFERENZE SOSTANZIALI  
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- DIVERSI GLI INCIDENTI E LE PATOLOGIE
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# RISULTATO:

IN MONTAGNA SI MUORE PER PROBLEMI  
CHE ALTROVE POSSONO ESSERE  
TRATTATI CON RELATIVA SEMPLICITA'.



# Epidemiologia

- L'epidemiologia (dal Greco  $\varepsilon \pi \iota$  = sul,  $\delta \eta \mu \circ \varsigma$  = popolo e  $\lambda \circ \gamma \circ \varsigma$  = discorso, studio) è la **disciplina biomedica che si occupa dello studio della distribuzione e frequenza di malattie e di eventi di rilevanza sanitaria nella popolazione.**
- Collabora con la medicina preventiva e clinica.
- Si occupa di analizzare le cause, il decorso e le conseguenze delle malattie.

## VARIAZIONI 2008 VERSO 2007

	2008	2007	Var % vs '2007
	nr	%	
INTERVENTI	5.898	6.256	-5,7%
SOCCORRITORI IMPIEGATI	28.540	28.820	-1,0%
PERSONE SOCCORSE	6.521	6.672	-2,3%
MORTI	417	446	-6,5%
FERITI	4.238	4.613	-8,1%
ILLESI	1.856	1.589	16,8%
DISPERSI	10	24	-58,3%
INTERVENTI SOCI CAI	328	224	46,4%
INTERVENTI NON SOCI CAI	6.193	6.448	-4,0%
INTERVENTI CON ELICOTTERO	3.272	55,5%	-15,7%
INTERVENTI CON U.C.R.S.	64	1,1%	-17,9%
INTERVENTI CON U.C.V.	25	0,4%	56,3%

# Le difficoltà

## RISULTATI DELLE RILEVAZIONI PER TIPOLOGIA DI INFORTUNIO

TIPOLOGIA DI INFORTUNIO	N° di ACCESSI PER ANNO RILEVATI			% di ACCESSI PER TIPOLOGIA SUL TOTALE DEGLI ACCESSI			N° PS CHE RIPORTANO LA TIPOLOGIA DI INFORUNIO INDICATA (N=52)		
	2002	2004	2005	2002	2004	2005	2002	2004	2005
Domestico	33.596	67.801	76.018	7,2	7,5	7,2	16	34	42
Stradale	54.241	75.479	83.569	8,0	6,9	6,8	22	41	48
Lavoro	41.305	51.948	59.471	6,0	5,0	4,9	25	39	47



Agenzia Regionale di Sanità della Toscana  
Osservatorio di Epidemiologia  
AREA DI EPIDEMIOLOGIA SOCIALE



# EPIDEMIOLOGIA DEGLI INCIDENTI STRADALI

*Jacopo Pasquini<sup>1</sup>*

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**INSIEME SULLA STRADA DELLA SICUREZZA – Scarperia, 27 Novembre 2006**



# SICURI *in* MONTAGNA

Progetto del Corpo Nazionale Soccorso Alpino e Speleologico

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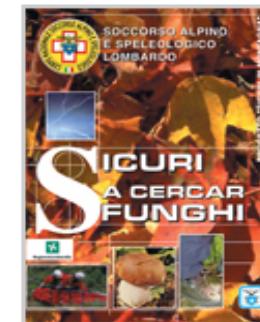
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# Epidemiologia mountain rescue

The data show  
a lack of medical education  
in specific, mountain rescue-related problems.  
Physicians involved should undergo  
suitable training

***High Alt Med Biol. 2005 Fall;6(3):226-37 :***  
*A survey of emergency medical services in  
mountain areas of Europe and North America:  
official recommendations of the International  
Commission for Mountain Emergency Medicine  
(ICAR Medcom).*

622 interventi

333 patologie maggiori

- 57 morti
  - 53 prima arrivo soccorsi
  - 3 per conseguenze trauma durante soccorso
  - 1 per ipotermia durante soccorso
- 261 ( 78,4% ) traumi
  - 12 ( 3.6% ) gravi
  - 12 ( 3.6% ) colonna vertebrale
- 50% lesioni arti inferiori
- 13.6% ipotermia



*Emerg Med J* 2003;20:281–284

mountain rescue teams during

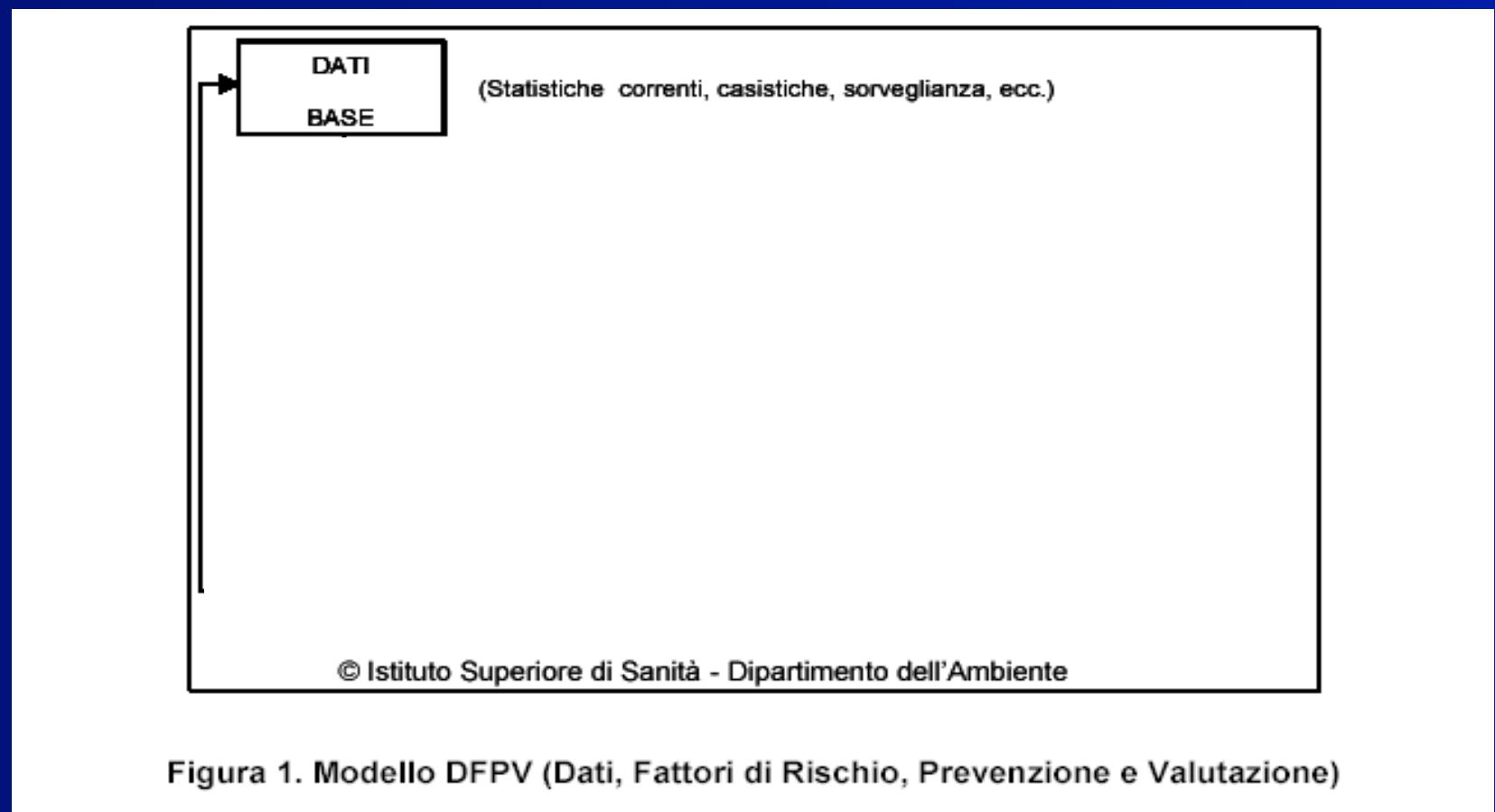
, Scottish Trauma Audit Group

total of 333 casualties with injuries rescued with traumatic injuries, ies. Half had lower limb inju- problems. Forty six (13.8%) were the rescue team arrived. Four a. All major trauma casualties

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29 July 2002

# Perché l'epidemiologia ?



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**Lischke V; Byhahn C et al. Mountaineering accidents in the European Alps: have the numbers increased in recent years?**

**Wilderness Environ Med. 2001 Summer;12(2):74-80**

Even taking into account the varying definitions of "mountain accident" used in these countries, available data from the analyzed areas of the European Alps do not demonstrate a drastic increase in the number of fatalities.

**In the future, data concerning mountain accidents in the European Alps should be monitored according to standard definitions and stored by the International Commission for Alpine**

**Rescue**



Online Oct 16th 2013

# CISA-IKAR



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Managing Committee

Terrestrial Rescue

Air Rescue

Avalanche Rescue

Alpine Medicine



## Publications



11.01.2013

► [Guidelines for Presentations at ICAR Conventions](#)

Revision 1.0 - October 10, 2012



27.10.2011

► [Frageboogen - Datenerhebung Hundearbeit](#)

Verbesserter Fragebogen hier verfügbar



27.10.2011

► [CONSENSUS GUIDELINES ON MOUNTAIN EMERGENCY MEDICINE AND RISK REDUCTION](#)

All guidelines from IKAR MEDCOM and UIAA MEDCOM, Editor: Fidel Elsensohn, MD



26.10.2010

► [Statistic - People rescued from snow avalanches - 2009 / 2010](#)

People rescued from snow avalanches - alive or dead



22.01.2010

► [International Emergency Telephone Codes & Mountain Rescue Services](#)

Worldwide overview - Edition 2010



08.12.2009

► [Statistic - People rescued from snow avalanches - 2008 / 2009](#)

People rescued from snow avalanches - alive or dead



07.12.2009

► [Statistic - People rescued from snow avalanches - 2007 / 2008](#)

People rescued from snow avalanches, alive or dead

## ICAR-Recommendations



► [Recommendations - Terrestrial Commission](#)



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► [Recommendations - Avalanche Commission](#)



► [Recommendations - Medical Commission](#)



► [Recommendations - Managing Committee](#)



## People killed / Personnes mortes / Personen getötet

Reporting Country	Avalanche incidents where rescue teams are involved:	Avalanche Call-outs	Number of Avalanche Rescue Operations	People caught:	People rescued by rescue teams (alive)	People recovered by rescue teams (deceased)	Backcountry skiing or snowboarding	Freeride (off piste)	On skirun	Alpinist (without ski/snowboard)	On road	Buildings	Snow-Mobile	Other	Total				
	Nombre d'accidents d'avalanche dans lesquelles des équipes de sauvetage* étaient engagées	Nombre d'intervention d'une équipe de sauvetage sans une action sur l'avalanche a été effectué	Nombre de sauvetage d'avalanches	Persones pris par l'avalanche	Personnes sauvées par des équipes de sauvetage* (vivante)	Personnes retrouvées par des équipes de sauvetage* (morte)	Randonnée	Hors piste	Sur Piste	Alpiniste (sans ski/board)	Sur route	Bâtiments	Moto-luge	Divers	Totale				
	Lawinenunfälle bei welchen eine Rettungsmannschaft aufgeboten wurde:	Ausrücken einer Rettungsmannschaft ohne geleisteten Einsatz	Anzahl Lawinenrettungs einsätze	Erfasste Personen	Gerettete Personen durch Rettungsmannschaft* (lebend)	Geborgene Personen durch Rettungsmannschaft* (tot)	Tourenfahrer	Varianten-fahrer	Auf Piste	Bergsteiger	Auf der Strasse	In Gebäuden	Motor-schlitten	Diverses	Total				
Andorra																			
Bulgarien	1	-	1	2	-	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1				
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	0	1	0	0	19	0	26				
Deutschland	-	-	-	12	4	8	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	8				
Espana y Catalonia							1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4				
France							17	10		2	0	0	0	6	35				
Great Britain																			
Iceland							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Ireland																			
Italia	<b>43 incidenti 78 travolti 16 morti sec CNSAS</b>										9	2	0	4	0	0	0	6	21
Kroatien																			
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Norway	25	15	10	18	9	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4				
Österreich							23	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0				
Polen GOPR (TOPR fehlt)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rumänien							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Schweiz	86	38	48	151	58	28	6	10	0	4	0	0	0	8	28				
Slowakei	6	-	6	8	4	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4				
Slowenien																			
Sweden	5	6	4	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3				
Tschechien	2	0	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2				
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	1	0	1	16	1	27				
Total							68	44	3	19	0	1	38	22	163				
percents							41.7	27.0	1.8	11.7	0.0	0.6	23.3	13.5	119.6				

\* rescue team = terrestrial, by helicopter, police or others (not companion rescue)

\* équipe de sauvetage = par terre, en hélicoptère, police ou autres (pas des camarades)

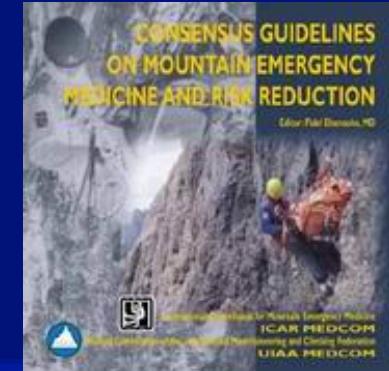
\* Rettungsmannschaft = zu Fuss, mit Helikopter, Polizei oder andere (keine Kameradenrettung)



## IKAR-CISA - Statistics

### 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002

<b>Mountain Rescue Organization</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Bulgaria	YES	YES	YES	YES	
South Tyrol	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Slovakia Horska Sluzba	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Liechtenstein	YES		YES	YES	
Switzerland - SAC	YES				
Slovenia	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
England and Wales	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Poland - GOPR	YES				YES
Poland - TOPR	YES				
Austria	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Norwegian Red Cross	YES				
USA		YES			
Canada (some National Parks)		YES			
Croatia		YES		YES	
Slovakia - Tatras MRS				YES	
Czech Republic				YES	YES
Italy CAI CNSAS				YES	
Germany Bayr. Bergwacht				YES	
Canadian Avalanche Association				YES	
Romania					YES
Northern Ireland					YES
Switzerland - KWRO					YES



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1															
2	Statistic informations from:														
3															
4		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008					
5	Number of rescue operations:														
6	Number of rescue team members on this operations:														
7	Number of hours working on this rescue operations:														
8	Number of secured people:														
9	male:														
10	female:														
11	Number of accidents on skipists:														
12	Number of accidents - off pist skiing:														
13	Number of accidents - backcountry skiing:														
14	Number of avalanche accidents:														
15	Number of hiking accidents:														
16	Number of climbing accidents:														
17	Number of accidents in steep ice:														
18	Number of accidents on glaciers:														
19	Number of accidents - mountain biking:														
20	Number of accidents - canyoning:														
21	Number of accidents - paraglider and hang gliders:														
22	Number of disaster operations:														
23	Contact Person:														
24	Phone:														
25	Email:														
26															
27															
28															
29															
30															
31															
32															
33															
34															
35															
36															

# AIR RESCUE REPORT

International Commission for Alpine Rescue

Kommission für Luftrettung • Commission pour le Sauvetage Aérien • Commission for Air Rescue



# IKAR-CISA

October 2 - 7, 2012 – Krynica, Poland

PREPARED BY

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- In Italia sono 11 milioni e mezzo le persone che praticano uno o più sport con continuità; altri 5 milioni e mezzo lo praticano saltuariamente.
- Nel 1959 l' ISTAT calcolava che solo il 2.6% degli italiani praticava un' attività sportiva

# Soggetti che praticano sport con continuità in Italia

Sport	Maschi	Femmine	Totale
Calcio	41,4	1,7	25,7
Atletica leggera	6,8	5,1	6,1
Footing, jogging, podismo	3,1	2,2	2,8
Ciclismo	9,6	2,8	6,9
Ginnastica, attrezistica, danza	10,7	42,8	23,3
Pallacanestro	6,0	2,2	4,5
Pallavolo	3,8	11,1	6,7
Nuoto, pallanuoto, tuffi	17,2	28,0	21,5
Tennis	9,8	4,5	7,7
Sport invernali, alpinismo	11,7	9,6	10,9

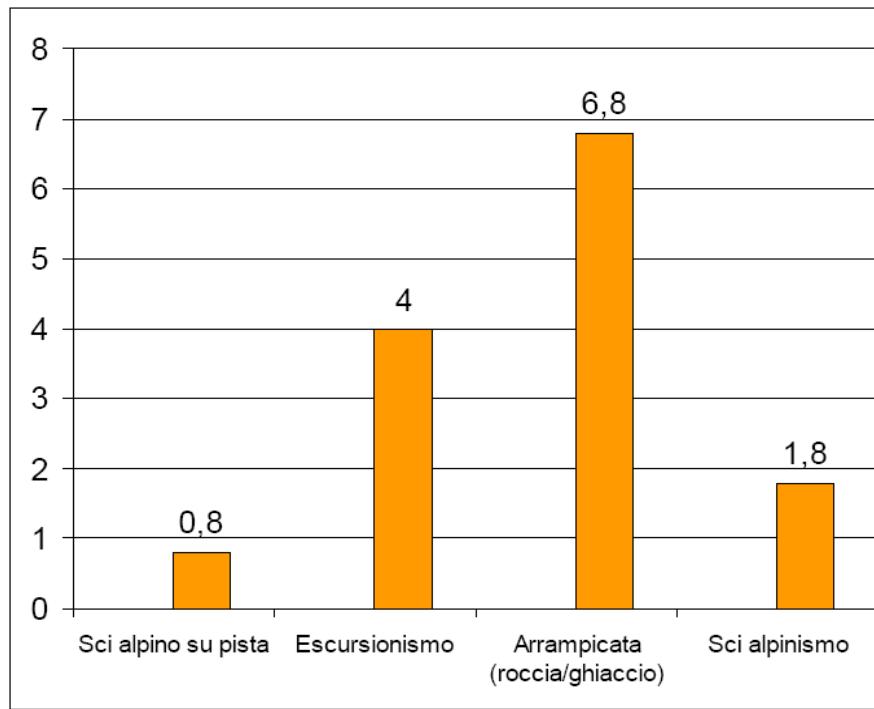
# Distribuzione percentuale degli infortuni sportivi per classi di età e disciplina

Sport	Classi di età			
	<25	26-45	46-64	65 e oltre
Basket	63,4	29,2	7,2	0,2
Calcio	52,0	43,9	4,0	0,1
Pallamano	60,8	35,7	3,3	0,2
Tennis	9,5	42,6	47,6	0,2
Pallavolo	44,2	45,4	10,2	0,2
<i>Trekking</i>	17,8	25,3	30,4	26,6
Arti marziali	47,3	47,8	4,5	0,5
Attrezzistica	92,4	5,4	1,8	0,4
<i>Fitness</i>	43,4	35,8	14,3	6,5
<i>Jogging</i>	15,1	56,8	27,8	0,4
Atletica leggera	89,3	8,5	1,8	0,4
Nuoto	53,7	31,4	14,1	0,8
<i>Sci</i>	38,1	36,5	23,6	1,8
<i>Snowboard</i>	79,0	19,2	1,6	0,2
Ciclismo su strada	43,8	49,7	6,3	0,3
<i>Mountain Bike</i>	91,0	6,5	2,3	0,2

Fonte: elaborazione ISS su dati UPI

# Pericolosità sport di montagna

Settore 2: Pericolosità. Comparazioni all'interno degli sport della montagna.  
Grafico 1: Tassi di mortalità per tipologie di pratica



Morti per 100.000 praticanti sportivi

Fonte: DAV 1996

# Raccolta dati



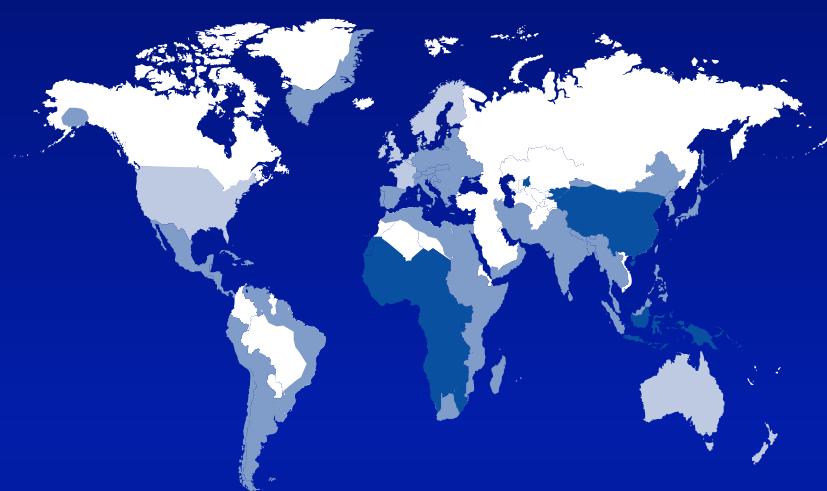
- La ricerca sugli incidenti legati alla pratica degli sport alpini è cresciuta molto lentamente:
- acquisizione di dati sanitari problematica
- difficoltà di quantificare precisamente l'effettiva esposizione al rischio
- mancanza di informazioni sufficientemente dettagliate

# Global Epidemiology of HCC

- HCC accounts for 6% of all human cancers
- Half million cases annually worldwide
- 2 – 4 times more common in men than in women
- 5<sup>th</sup> most common malignancy in men and 8<sup>th</sup> in women
- Rapidly fatal (incidence rate very close to mortality rate)
- 80% of cases arise in developing countries such as Southeast Asia and sub-Saharan Africa

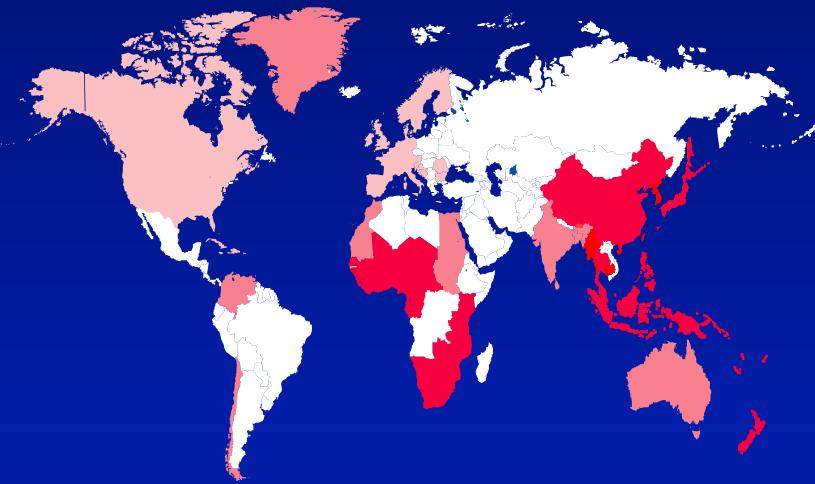
**World Health Organization. Mortality Database. WHO Statistical Information System. Available at: <http://www.who.int/whosis>.**

# Geographic Distribution of HBV Carriers and Incidence of HCC



Prevalence of HBV carriers

- <1%
- 1-10%
- >10%
- unknown



Annual incidence of HCC

incidence/100,000  
population

- 1-3
- 3-10
- 10-150
- unknown

13.4/100.000 praticanti  
Sport alpini

Estimated New Cancer Cases and Deaths by Sex, US, 2009 · American Cancer Society, Inc., Surveillance and Health Policy Research

	Estimated New Cases			Estimated Deaths		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All sites	1,479,350	766,130	713,220	562,340	292,540	269,800
Oncology sites <sup>†</sup>	35,720 10,520	25,240 7,470	10,480 2,060	7,600 1,910	5,240 1,210	2,360 570
All sites	<b>Estimated New Cases</b>			<b>Estimated Deaths</b>		
Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1,479,350	766,130	713,220	562,340	292,540	269,800	
Gallbladder & other biliary	9,760	4,320	5,440	3,370	1,250	2,120
Pancreas	42,470	21,050	21,420	35,240	18,030	17,210
Other digestive organs	4,780	1,550	3,230	2,170	760	1,410
Respiratory system	236,990	129,710	107,280	163,790	92,240	71,550
Larynx	12,290	9,920	2,370	3,660	2,900	760
Lung & bronchus	219,440	116,090	103,350	159,390	88,900	70,490
Other respiratory organs	5,260	2,700	1,560	740	440	300
<b>Liver &amp; intrahepatic bile duct</b>				1,140	1,470	800
22,620	16,410	6,210	18,160	12,090	6,070	670
Digestive organs <sup>‡</sup>	194,200	1,910	192,370	40,010	440	40,170
Genital system	282,690	201,970	80,720	56,160	28,040	28,120
Uterine cervix	11,270		11,270	4,070		4,070
Uterine corpus	42,160		42,160	7,780		7,780
Ovary	21,550		21,550	14,600		14,600
Vulva	3,580		3,580	900		900
Vagina & other genital, female	2,160		2,160	770		770
Prostate	192,280	192,280		27,360	27,360	
Testis	8,400	8,400		380	380	
Penis & other genital, male	1,290	1,290		300	300	
Urinary system	131,010	89,640	41,370	28,100	18,800	9,300
Urinary bladder	70,980	52,810	18,170	14,330	10,180	4,150
Kidney & renal pelvis	57,760	35,430	22,330	12,980	8,160	4,820
Ureter & other urinary organs	2,270	1,400	870	790	460	330
Eye & orbit	2,350	1,200	1,150	230	120	110
Brain & other nervous system	22,070	12,010	10,060	12,920	7,330	5,590
Endocrine system	39,330	11,070	28,260	2,470	1,100	1,370
Thyroid	37,200	10,000	27,200	1,630	690	940
Other endocrine	2,130	1,070	1,060	840	410	430
Lymphoma	74,490	40,630	33,860	20,790	10,630	10,160
Hodgkin lymphoma	8,510	4,640	3,870	1,290	800	490
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	65,980	35,990	29,990	19,500	9,830	9,670
Myeloma	20,580	11,680	8,900	10,580	5,640	4,940
Leukemia	44,790	25,630	19,160	21,870	12,590	9,280
Acute lymphocytic leukemia	5,760	3,350	2,410	1,400	740	660
Chronic lymphocytic leukemia	15,490	9,200	6,290	4,390	2,630	1,760
Acute myeloid leukemia	12,810	6,920	5,890	9,000	5,170	3,830
Chronic myeloid leukemia	5,050	2,930	2,120	470	220	250
Other leukemia <sup>§</sup>	5,680	3,230	2,450	6,610	3,830	2,780
Other & unspecified primary sites <sup>†</sup>	31,490	15,290	16,200	44,510	23,920	20,590

## *Incidenti sciistici nel mondo - alcune cifre*

Anno	n. Incidenti all'anno			
	Italia	Francia	Svizzera	USA
2004/2005	30.000	51.000	70.000	71.000

**Fonti:**

*Istituto Superiore di Sanità – Italia*

*SNOSM – Système National d'Observation de la Sécurité en Montagne – France*

*BFUBpaUpi – Ufficio Svizzero per la prevenzione degli infortuni - Svizzera*

*CPSC – Consumer Product Safety Commission – USA*

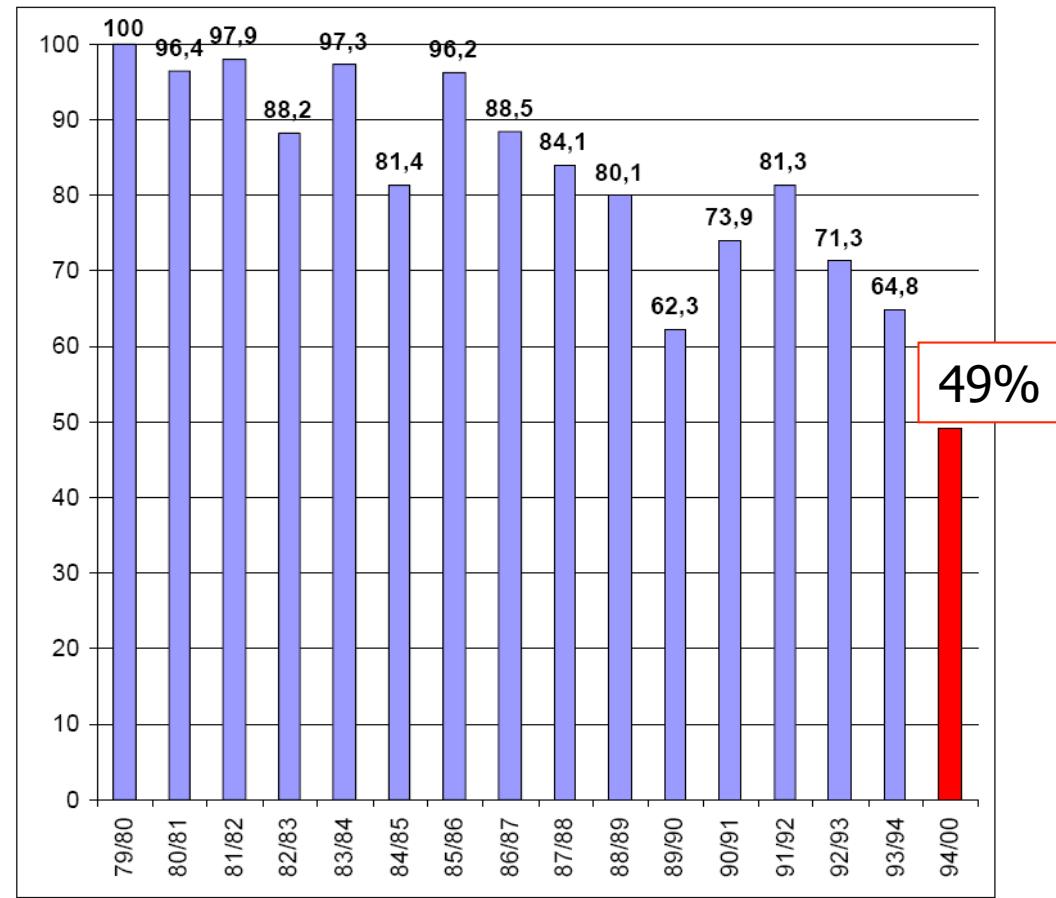
# Cause di morte in sciatori e snowboarders

Author	Location	Activity	Deaths	Collision	Fall	Avalanche	Hypothermia	Medical
Farahmand <i>et al</i> (2007) <sup>19</sup>	Vasaloppet, Sweden	Cross country skiing	13	0	0	0	0	13
Morrow (1988) <sup>23</sup>	Vermont, USA	Skiing	16	6	10	0	0	0
Sherry and Clout (1988) <sup>24</sup>	Snowy Mountains, Australia	Skiing	29	4	3	1	6	15
Tough and Butt* (1993) <sup>29</sup>	Alberta, Canada	Cross country skiing	19	1	2	15	1	0
Tough and Butt* (1993) <sup>30</sup>	Alberta, Canada	Skiing	19	12	6	0	1	0
Weston <i>et al</i> (1977) <sup>20</sup>	Utah, USA	Skiing	10†	2	3	1	0	3
Wright (1988) <sup>28</sup>	USA	Nordic ski jumping	6	2	4	0	0	0
Xiang <i>et al</i> (2003) <sup>25</sup>	Colorado, USA	Skiing and snow boarding	174‡	113	11	8	NK	7
Xiang <i>et al</i> (2003) <sup>25</sup>	Colorado, USA	Cross country skiing	100‡	5	2	94	NK	4
Total			386	145	41	109	8	42

\*Only deaths associated with traumatic injuries or hypothermia were included. †One death was attributed to suicide following a single gunshot wound to the head. ‡Xiang *et al*'s study was divided into deaths that occurred to either downhill skiing and snowboarding or cross country skiing. The remaining deaths in this study were attributed to either "general skiing accidents" or "other/unknown".

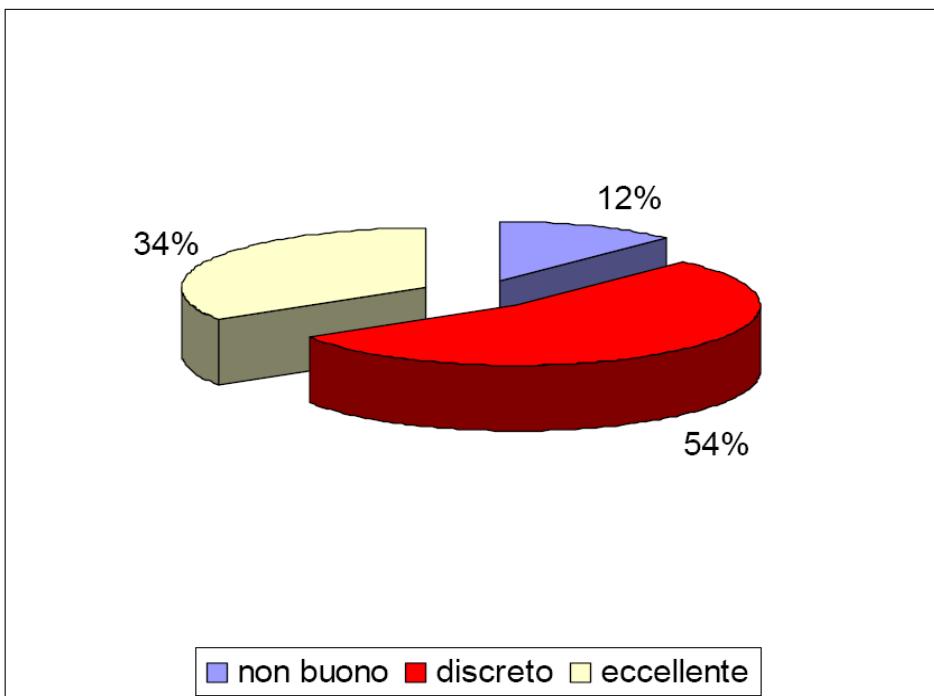
NK, not known.

# Statistica infortuni sci alpino



Da: ASU-Ski Auswertungsstelle für Ski Unfälle

# Corretta regolazione attacchi



Livello tecnico dello sciatore: Principiante: 10%      Buono: 73%      Esperto: 17%

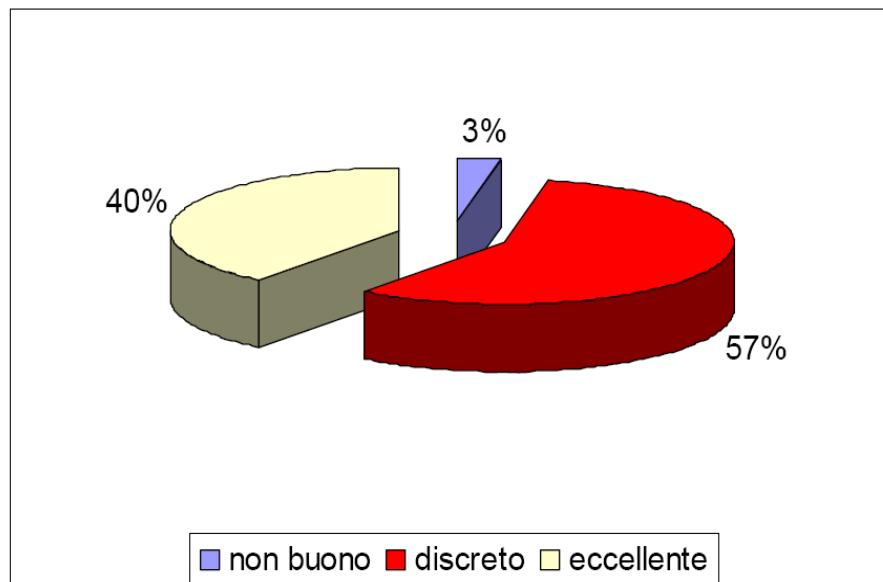
Anni dell'attrezzo esaminato: Meno di due: 45%      Tra due e cinque: 47%      Più di cinque: 8%

Numero di preparazioni dello sci in un anno: Più di una volta: 49%      Una volta: 36%      Meno di una volta: 15%

Dati forniti da: Associazione Ski-Man

Studio sulla sicurezza nello sci alpino (ottobre 2002)  
2002 © POOL Sci Italia

# Stato manutenzione attacchi



Livello tecnico dello sciatore: Principiante: 10%      Buono: 73%      Esperto: 17%

Anni dell'attrezzo esaminato: Meno di due: 45%      Tra due e cinque: 47%      Più di cinque: 8%

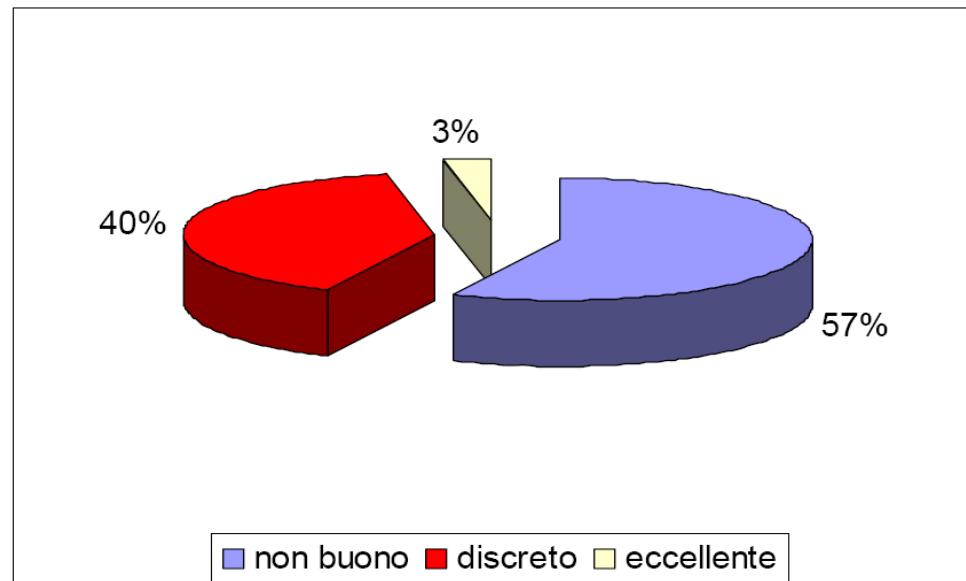
Numero di preparazioni dello sci in un anno: Più di una volta: 49%      Una volta: 36%      Meno di una volta: 15%

Dati forniti da: Associazione Ski-Man

Studio sulla sicurezza nello sci alpino (ottobre 2002)

2002 © POOL Sci Italia

# Stato manutenzione lamine



Livello tecnico dello sciatore: Principiante: 10%      Buono: 73%      Esperto: 17%

Anni dell'attrezzo esaminato: Meno di due: 45%      Tra due e cinque: 47%      Più di cinque: 8%

Numero di preparazioni dello sci in un anno: Più di una volta: 49%      Una volta: 36%      Meno di una volta: 15%

Dati forniti da: Associazione Ski-Man

Studio sulla sicurezza nello sci alpino (ottobre 2002)

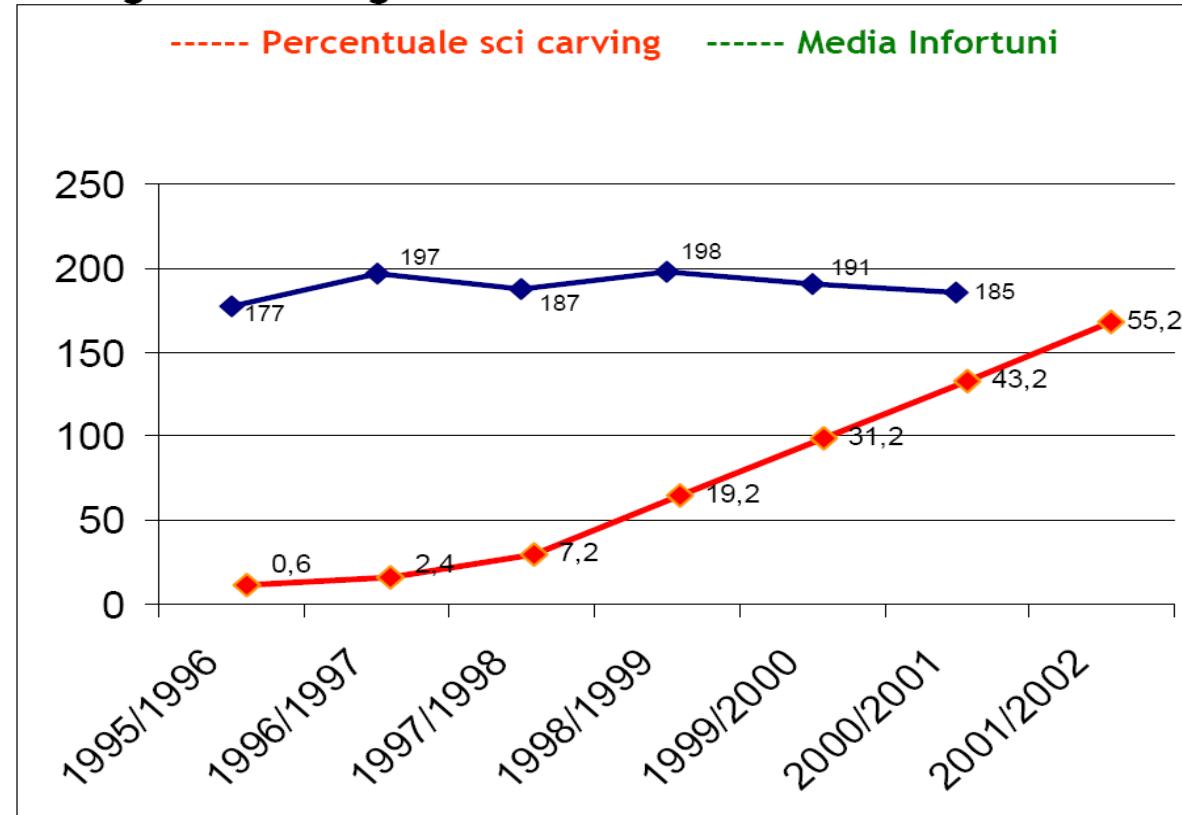
2002 © POOL Sci Italia

# Rapporto tra attrezzo ed infortuni: sci-alpino



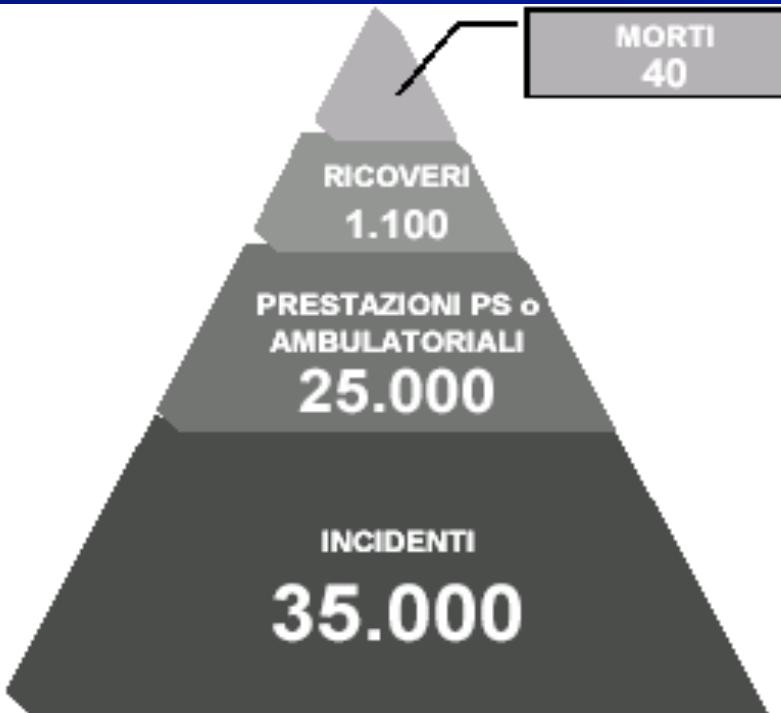
Settore 9: Sci carving

Grafico 5: Raffronto tra la media infortuni per stazione in Trentino e l'percentuale degli sci carving sul mercato.



# SIMON 03-06

Sorveglianza Incidenti in MONtagna



FONTE: elaborazione ISS su dati Centro Addestramento Alpino Polizia e Osservatorio Epidemiologico Provincia di Trento

Figura 29. Piramide dei traumi da incidente sciistico

# SIMON 03-06

Limone Piemonte (CN)

Prato Nevoso (CN)

Bardonecchia (TO)

Sestriere (TO)

Alagna (VC)

Breuil-Cervinia (AO)

Champoluc-Monte Rosa (AO)

Courmayeur (AO)

La Thuile (AO)

Pila (AO)

Valtournanche (AO)

Aprica (SO)

Bormio (SO)

Chiesa in Valmalenco (SO)

Livigno (SO)

Medesimo (SO)

Passo dello Stelvio (SO)

Santa Caterina Valfurva (SO)

Monte Campione (BS)

Passo del Tonale (BS)

Alba di Canazei (TN)

Andalo (TN)

Campitello di Fassa (TN)

Canazei (TN)

Cavalese (TN)

Folgaria (TN)

Madonna di Campiglio (TN)

Moena-Passo S. Pellegrino (TN)

Pampeago (TN)

Pinzolo (TN)

Pozza di Fassa (TN)

Predazzo (TN)

San Martino di Castrozza (TN)

Vigo di Fassa (TN)

Colfosco-Alta Badia (BZ)

Obereggen (BZ)

Arabba (BL)

Civetta (BL)

Cortina d'Ampezzo (BL)

Falcade (BL)

Falzarego-Lagazuoi (BL)

Malga Ciapela (BL)

Sappada (BL)

Gallio (VI)

Forni di sopra (UD)

Ravaschletto (UD)

Tarvisio (UD)

Abetone (PT)

Campo Imperatore (AQ)

Monte Pratello (AQ)

Ovindoli (AQ)

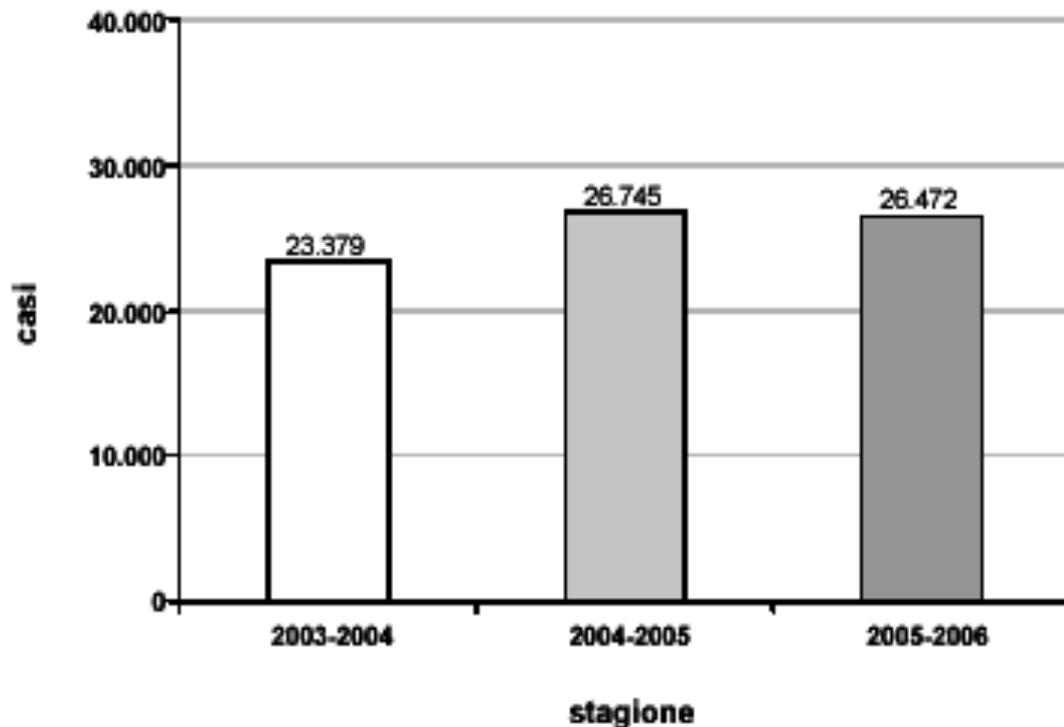
Roccaraso (AQ)

Terminillo (RI)

Campitello Matese (CB)

Etna nord (CT)

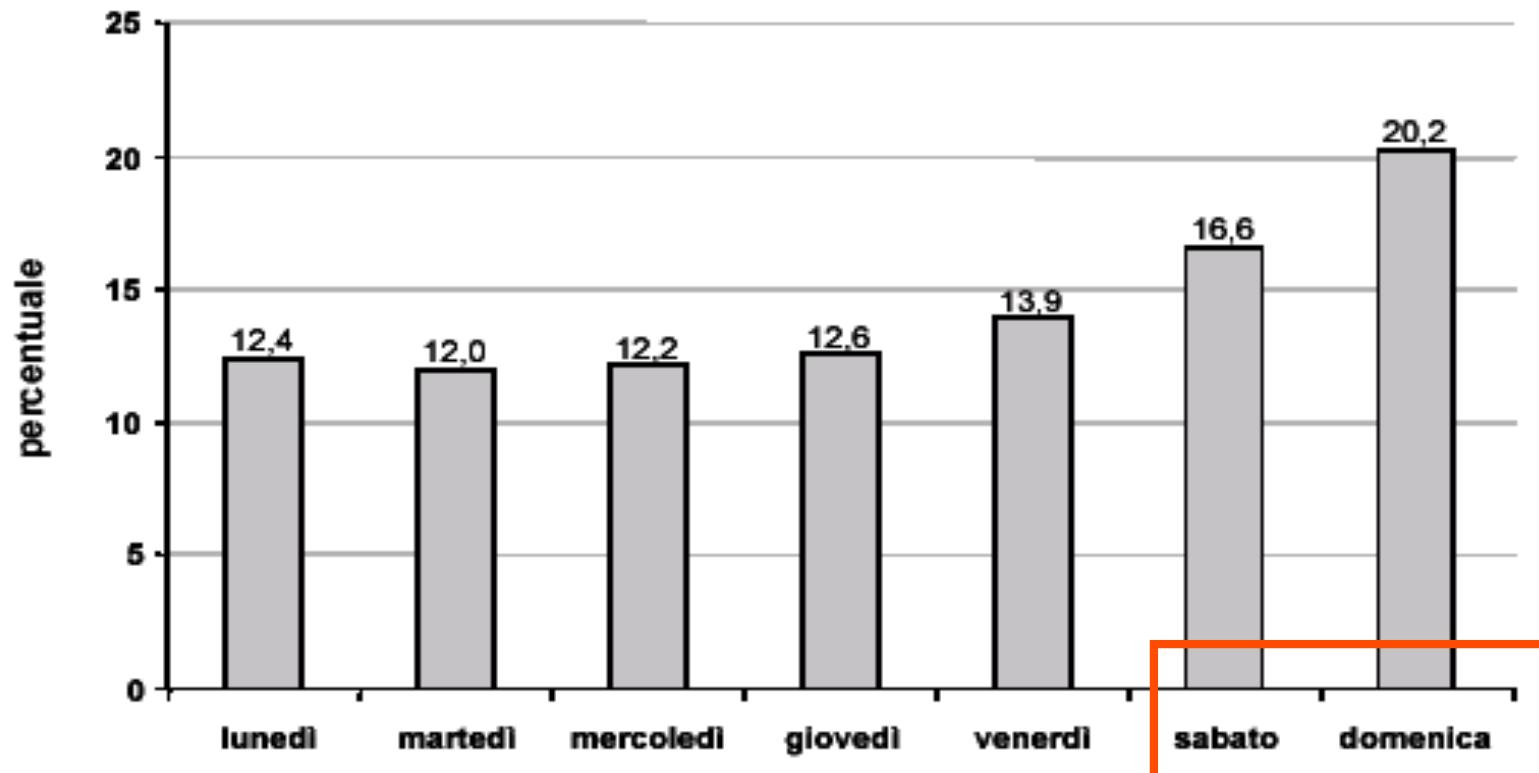
# SIMON 03-06



FONTE: elaborazione ISS su dati Centro Addestramento Alpino Polizia e Centro Carabinieri Addestramento Alpino

**Figura 2. Numero di soccorsi effettuati per stagione sciistica**

# SIMON 03-06



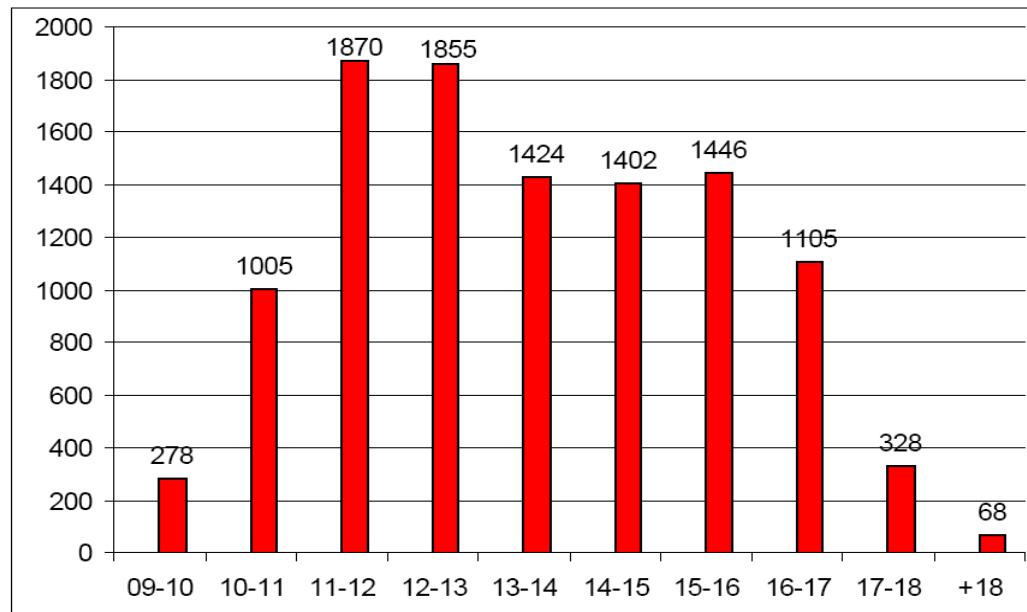
FONTE: elaborazione ISS su dati Centro Addestramento Alpino Polizia e Centro Carabinieri Addestramento Alpino

**Figura 14. Distribuzione percentuale dei soccorsi per giorno della settimana**

# Fasce orarie ed intervento

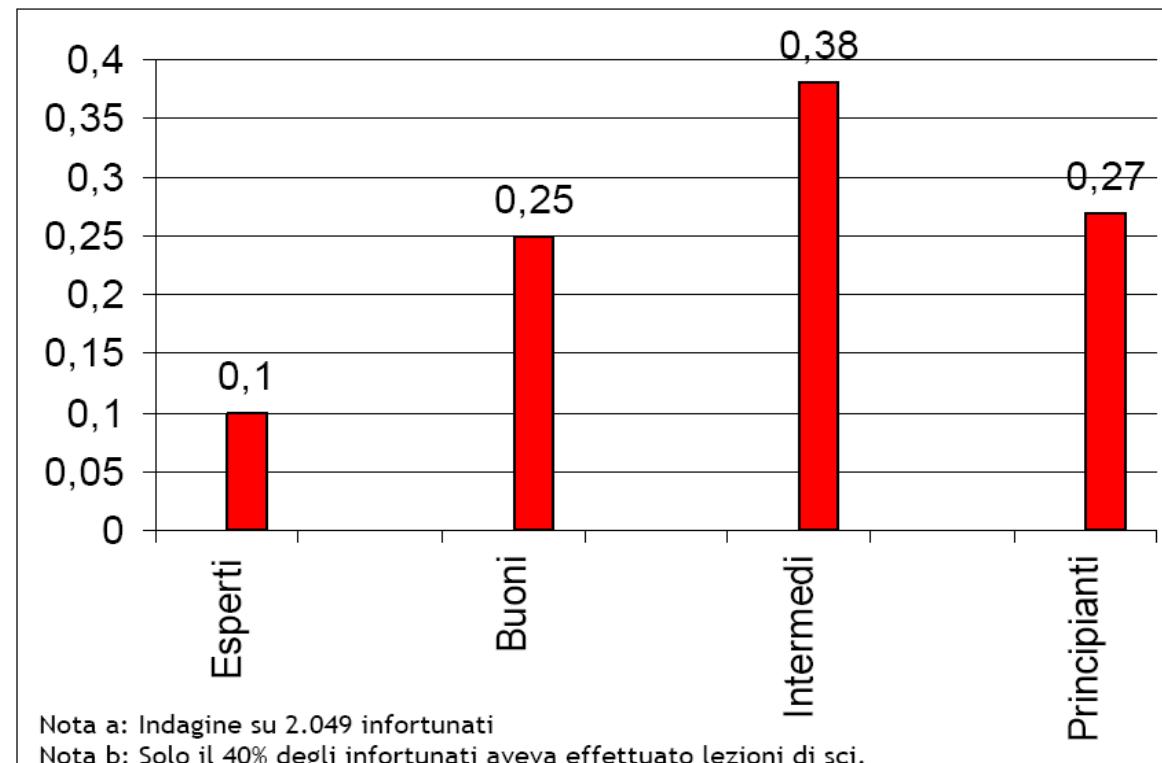
Settore 5: Analisi sugli interventi effettuati

Grafico 1: Interventi di soccorso suddivisi per fasce orarie



Da: Polizia di Stato Centro addestramento alpino -Moena- Servizio sicurezza e soccorso in montagna  
Dati 2000/01

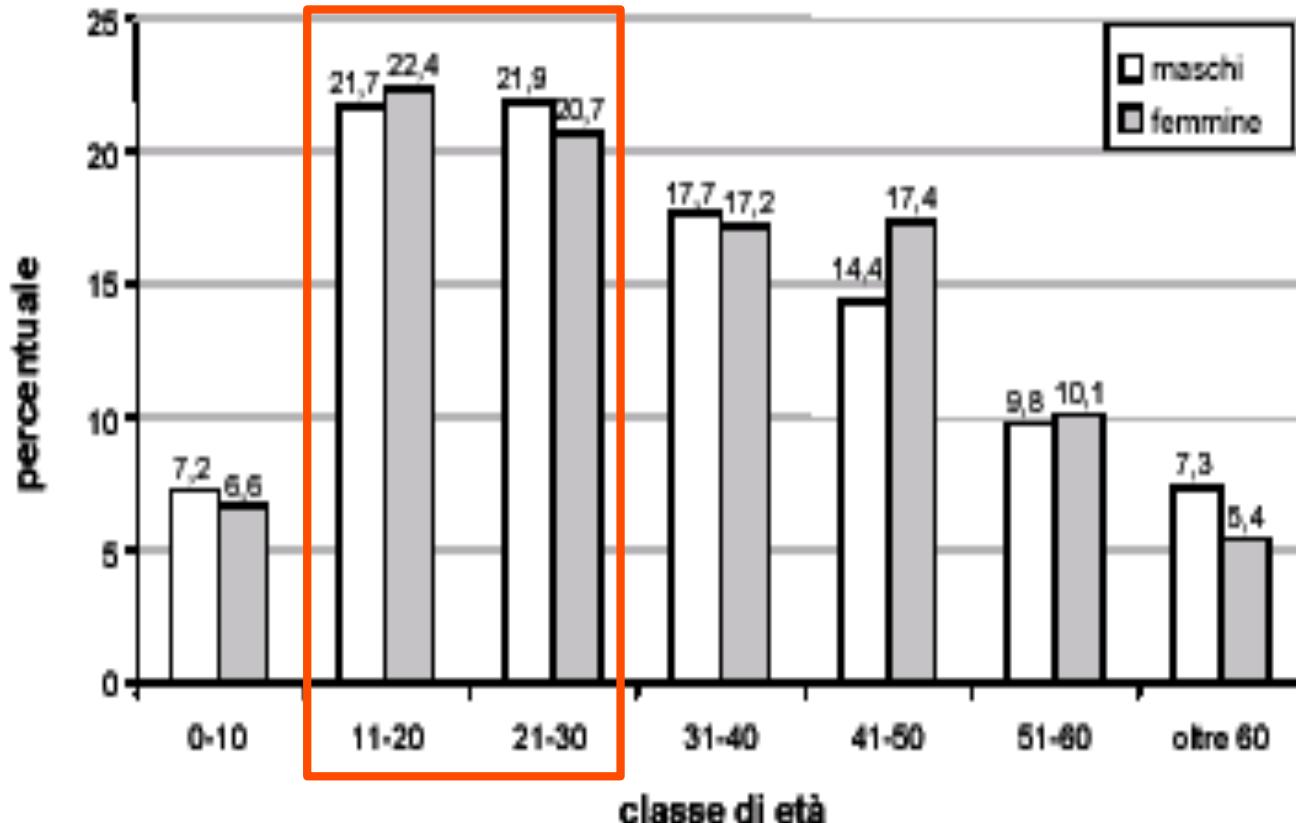
# Infortuni per fasce di abilità



Dati raccolti da " Norwegian Ski Lift Association" nelle stagioni 1996/1997 e 1997/1998  
Da: Anne Ekeland - Andreas Rodven "Injuries in Alpine Skiing, Telemarking and Snowboarding"

# SIMON 03-06

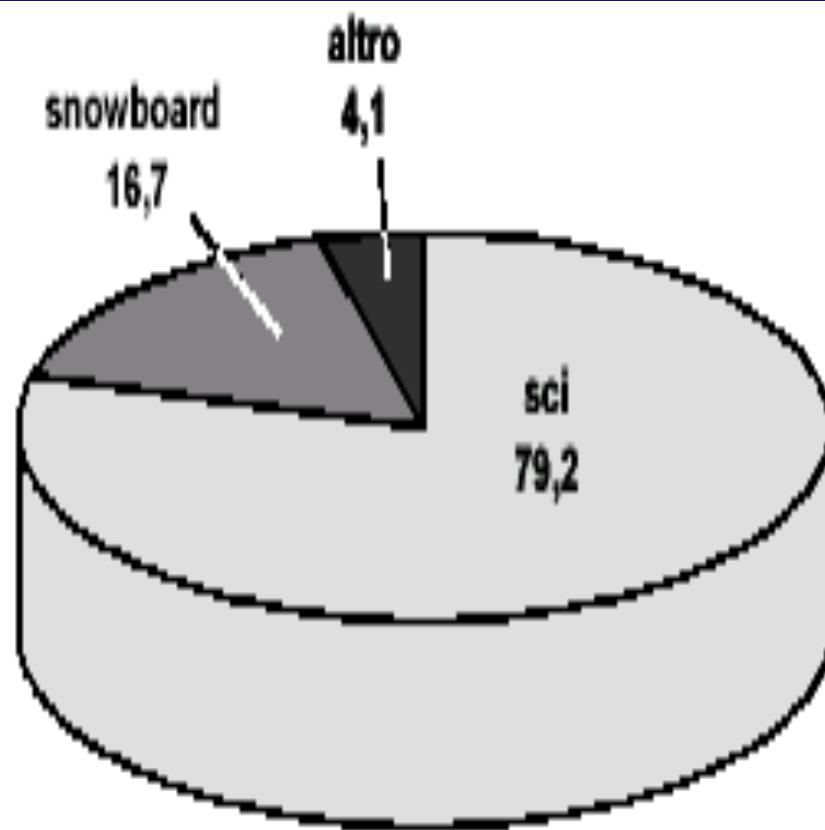
## *Infortuni per fasce di età e sesso*



FONTE: elaborazione ISS su dati Centro Addestramento Alpino Polizia e Centro Carabinieri Addestramento Alpino

# SIMON 03-06

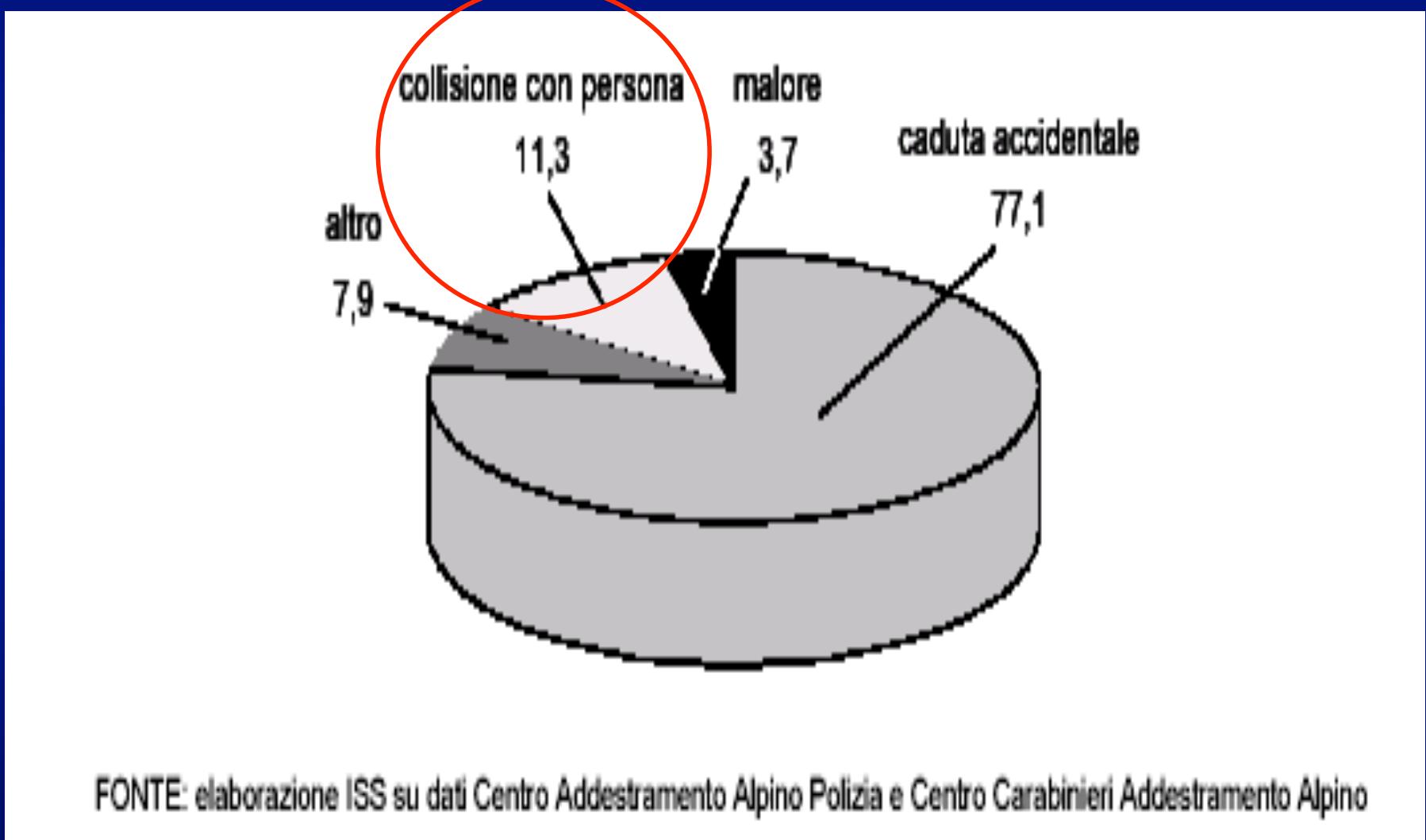
## *Distribuzione per tipo di attrezzatura*



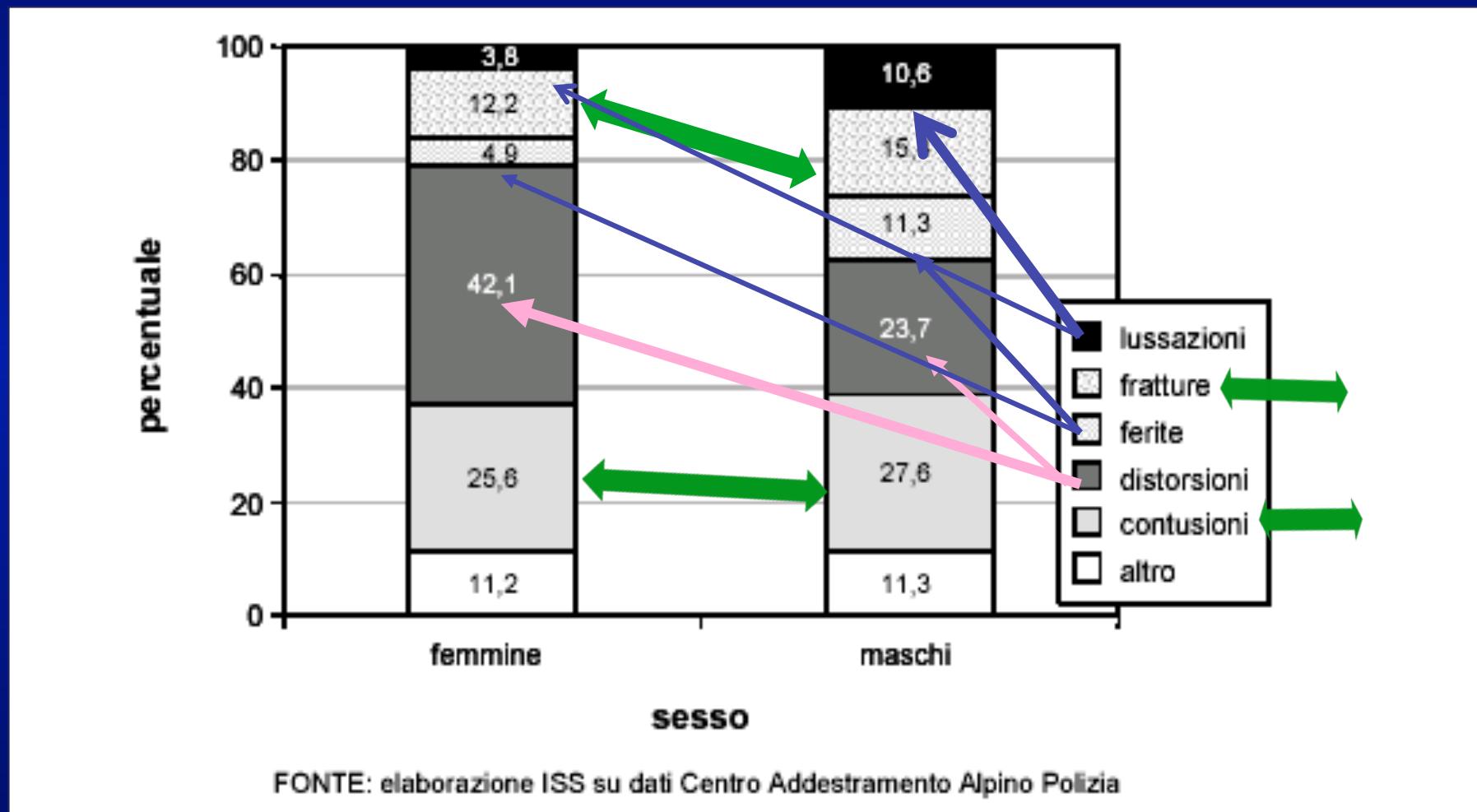
FONTE: elaborazione ISS su dati Centro Addestramento Alpino Polizia e Centro Carabinieri Addestramento Alpino

# SIMON 03-06

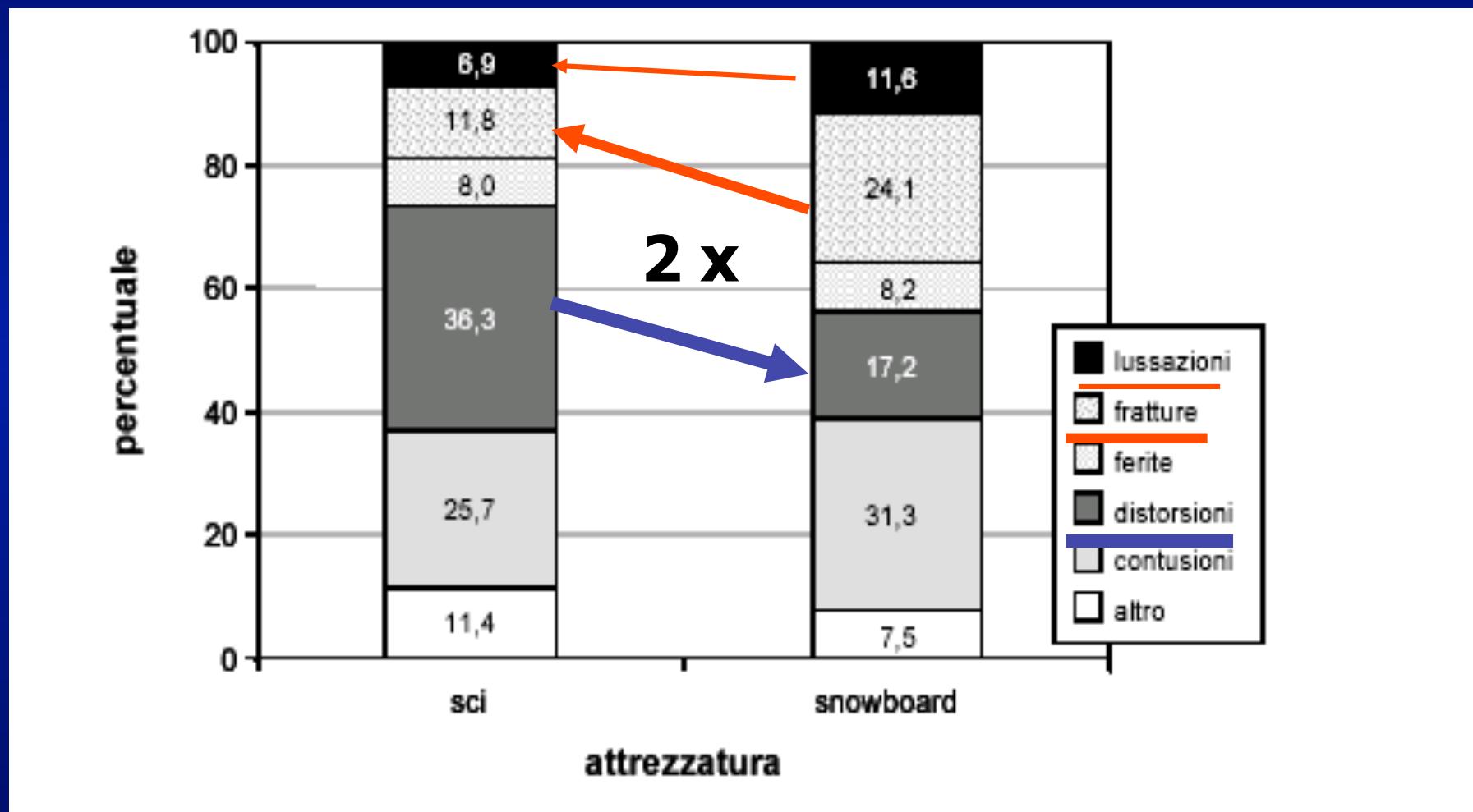
## *Distribuzione per dinamica di incidente*



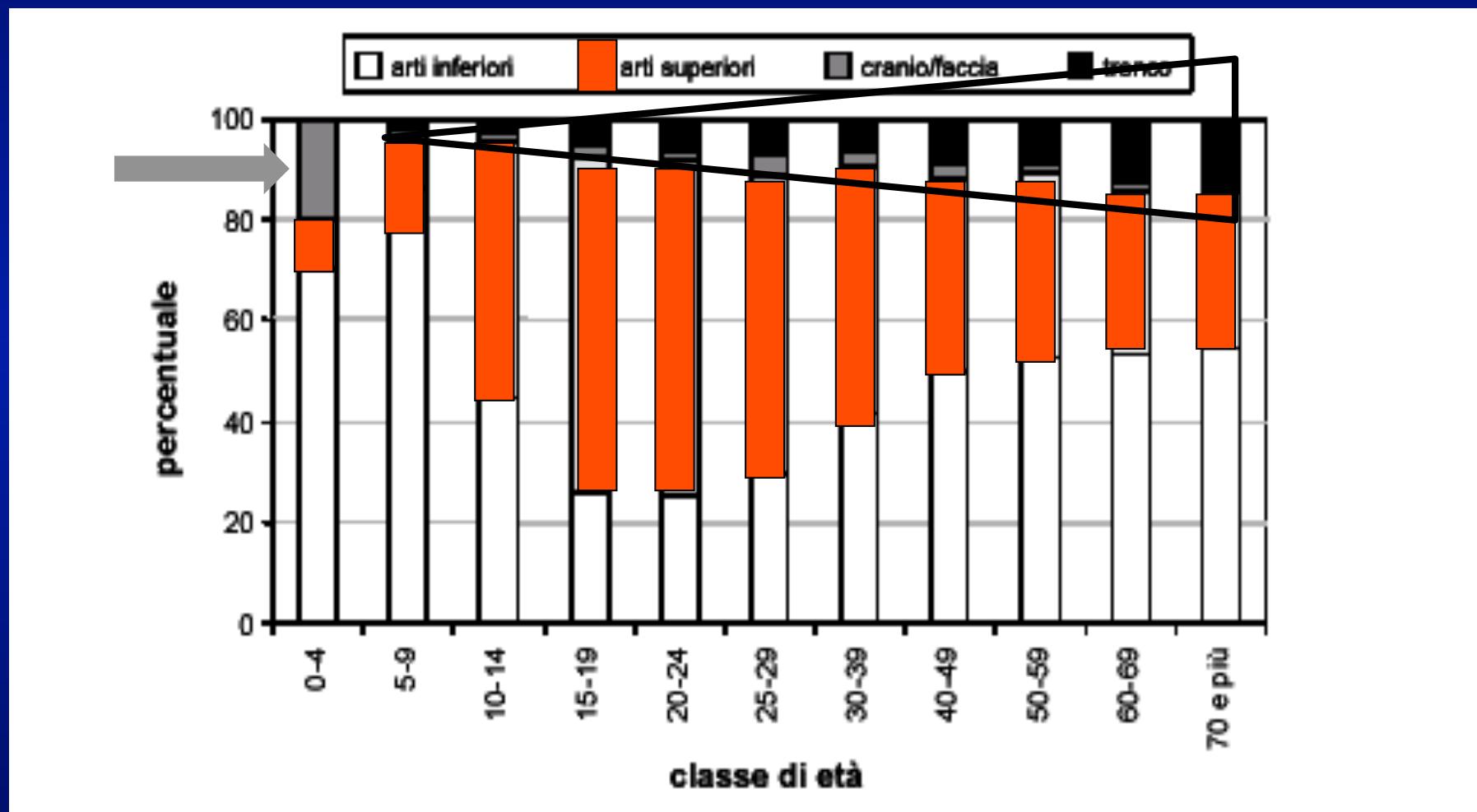
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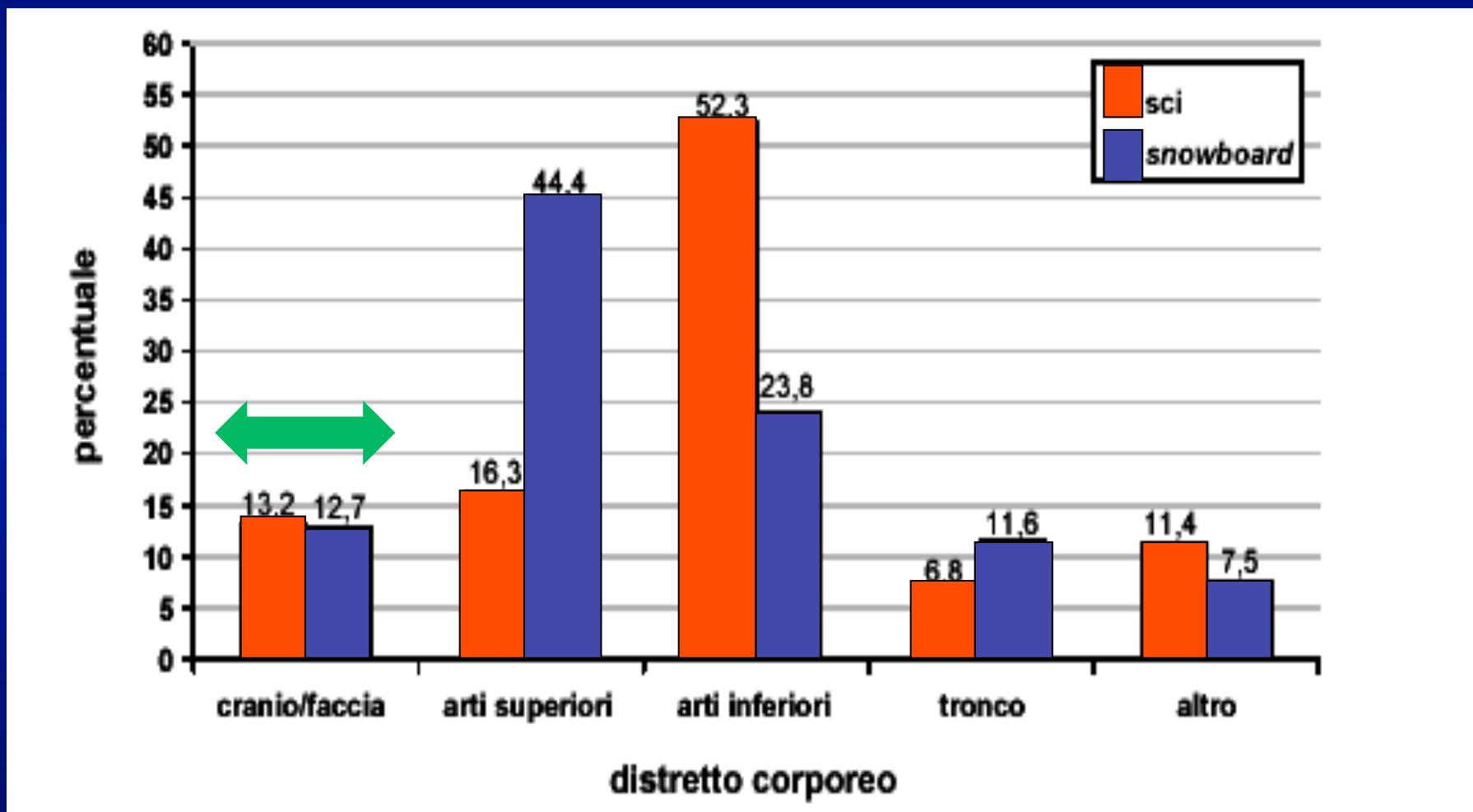
# SIMON 03-06



# SIMON 03-06



# SIMON 03-06



# SIMON 03-06

Tabella 12. Distribuzione percentuale degli accessi in PS per tipo di diagnosi (prime 20)

Diagnosi	%
Distorsione al ginocchio	22,72
Trauma cranico	13,32
Lussazione alla spalla	6,25
Frattura composta alla gamba (tibia e/o perone)	5,72
Frattura composta al ginocchio	2,93
Contusione al volto	2,71
Frattura composta alla spalla (scapola, clavicola, acromion)	2,71
Contusione al bacino (sacro, coccige, anca)	2,63
Frattura composta del femore	2,63
Contusione al torace	2,48
Frattura scomposta alla gamba (tibia e/o perone)	2,48
Frattura composta al polso	2,03
Frattura composta al braccio (omero)	1,73
Contusione al ginocchio	1,73
Lesione ai muscoli, tendini e legamenti del ginocchio	1,66
Cause non traumatiche	1,50
Contusione alla spalla (scapola, clavicola, acromion)	1,43
Distorsione rachide cervicale	1,35
Frattura composta del bacino (sacro, coccige, anca)	1,35
Frattura composta al torace	1,20

sci

FONTE: elaborazione ISS su dati Osservatorio Epidemiologico Provincia di Trento

# SIMON 03-06

Tabella 13. Distribuzione percentuale degli accessi in PS per tipo di diagnosi (prime 20) -

Diagnosi	snowboard	%
Frattura composta al polso		13,80
Trauma cranico		13,13
Lussazione alla spalla		8,08
Frattura composta all'avambraccio (ulna e/o radio)		6,06
Frattura composta alla spalla (scapola, clavicola, acromion)		4,04
Contusione al torace		3,70
Frattura composta al braccio (omero)		3,37
Distorsione al ginocchio		3,37
Contusione al bacino (sacro, coccige, anca)		3,03
Contusione lombare		2,69
Distorsione al polso (carpo e metacarpo)		2,69
Frattura scomposta del polso (carpo e metacarpo)		2,69
Frattura scomposta all'avambraccio (ulna e/o radio)		2,02
Frattura composta alla gamba (tibia e/o perone)		2,02
Contusione al volto		1,68
Distorsione rachide cervicale		1,68
Contusione al polso (carpo e metacarpo)		1,68
Ferita lacero-contusa al ginocchio		1,68
Contusione alla spalla (scapola, clavicola, acromion)		1,35
Ferita lacero-contusa al volto		1,01

FONTE: elaborazione ISS su dati Osservatorio Epidemiologico Provincia di Trento

# SIMON 03-06

Tabella 20. Principali diagnosi riportate nei centri di pronto soccorso della provincia di Trento

%	Diagnosi riportata (in base all'ICD9 CM)
21,29	Frattura di diafisi, chiusa perone e tibia
→ 7,43	Concussione con nessuna perdita di coscienza
6,44	Frattura di epifisi prossimale, chiusa perone e tibia
5,45	Frattura transcervicale del collo del femore, chiusa, della sezione intracapsulare, non specific.
4,46	Frattura di diafisi (femore)
3,96	Frattura pertrocanterica chiusa (collo del femore)
→ 3,47	Concussione con breve perdita di coscienza
2,97	Frattura di diafisi, chiusa soltanto tibia
2,48	Frattura chiusa del corpo dell'omero
2,48	Frattura di epifisi prossimale, chiusa soltanto tibia
2,48	Frattura di diafisi, esposta perone e tibia
1,98	Frattura chiusa della colonna dorsale (toracica) senza menzione di lesione del midollo spinale
1,98	Frattura chiusa del collo chirurgico dell'omero
1,98	Altri e non specificati traumatismi del tronco
1,49	Frattura chiusa delle vertebre lombari senza menzione di lesione del midollo
1,49	Frattura chiusa dell'ileo (bacino)
1,49	Frattura pertrocanterica chiusa (collo del femore), sezione intertrocanterica
→ 1,49	Traumatismi intracranici di altra e non specificata natura

12,39%

FONTE: elaborazione ISS su dati Osservatorio Epidemiologico Provincia di Trento

# SIMON 03-06

Tabella 14. Distribuzione percentuale degli accessi in PS per tipo di diagnosi e dinamica  
(prime 5 diagnosi)

Dinamica	%
<i>Caduta</i>	
Distorsione al ginocchio	22,3
Trauma cranico	10,2
Lussazione alla spalla	7,8
Frattura della gamba	5,8
Frattura del polso	5,0
<b>36%</b>	<b>52%</b>
<i>Scontro</i>	
Trauma cranico	26,0
Distorsione al ginocchio	9,3
Contusione al torace	6,1
Contusione al volto	5,1
Contusione al bacino	4,2
<b>48%</b>	

FONTE: elaborazione ISS su dati Osservatorio Epidemiologico Provincia di Trento

■ “Wearing a helmet is associated with reduced risk of head injury among snow boarders and alpine skiers”

Head injuries accounted for 578 injuries (17.6%). Using a helmet was associated with a 60% reduction in the risk for head injury when comparing skiers with head injuries with uninjured controls

Vol. 295 No. 8, February 22, 2006

Original Contribution

TABLE OF CONTENTS >

## Helmet Use and Risk of Head Injuries in Alpine Skiers and Snowboarders

Steinar Sulheim, MD; Ingar Holme, PhD; Arne Ekeland, MD, PhD; Roald Bahr, MD, PhD

JAMA. 2006;295:919-924.

# Traumi cranici e casco: Sci alpino

Tabella 21. Diminuzione stimata di traumi al cranio a fronte di differenti frontiere di utilizzo del casco

Prevalenza uso del casco Prima	Dopo	Diminuzione stimata (%)	Beneficio sanitario (stima 3.300 traumi cranici)
10%	30%	-10,5	347
10%	40%	-15,8	521
10%	50%	-21,1	696
10%	60%	-26,3	868
10%	70%	-31,6	1.043
10%	80%	-36,8	1.214
10%	90%	-41,1	1.356
10%	100%	-47,4	1.564

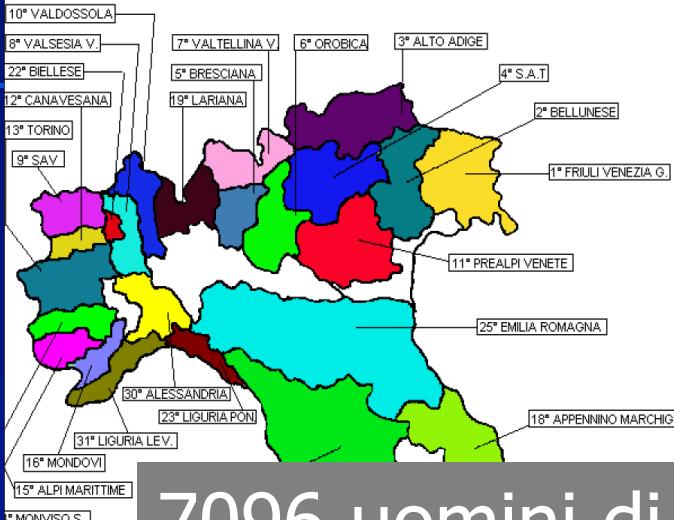


# Epidemiologia degli incidenti ambiente alpino ostile

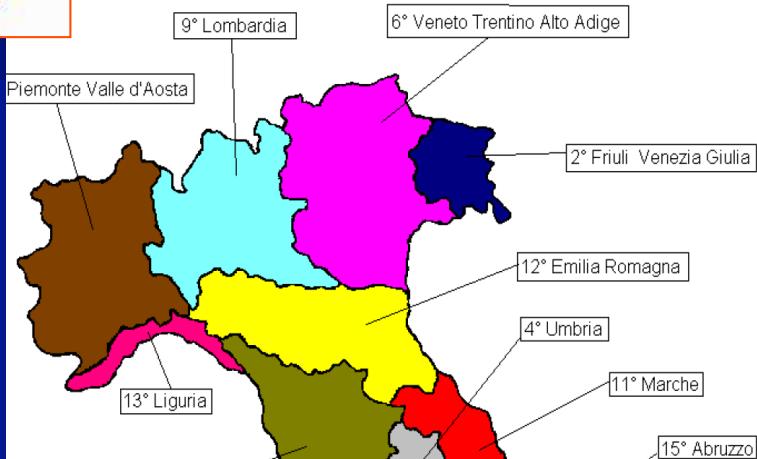




31 Delegazioni alpine



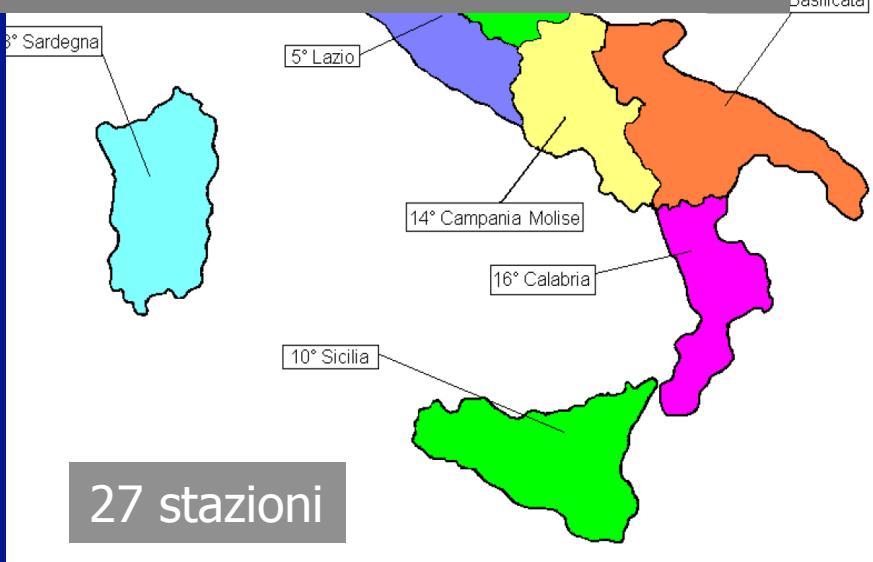
16 Zone speleologiche



7096 uomini di cui 291 medici e 205 infermieri



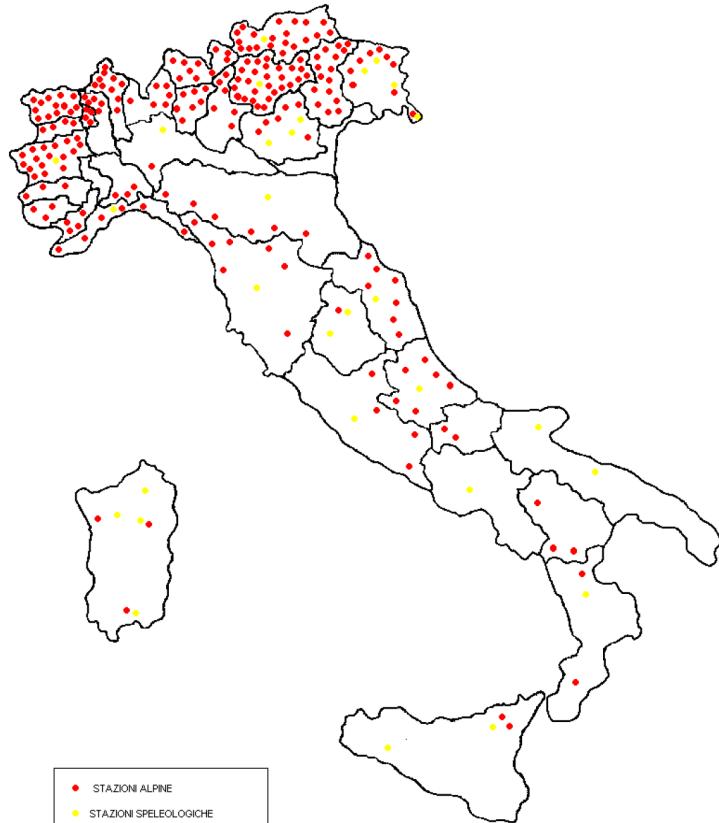
242 stazioni



27 stazioni



**242 STAZIONI DI SOCCORSO**



ABRUZZO	800258239
ALTO ADIGE	118
BASILICATA	118 – 349/1860842
CALABRIA	339 6197005; 347 4872105; 349 8231437
CAMPANIA	331 4597777
EMILIA ROMAGNA	118 – 800848088
FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	118
LAZIO	118 – 348/6131300
LIGURIA	118
LOMBARDIA	118
MARCHE	118
MOLISE	118 – 338 6575896; 338 6575554; 338 6575660
PIEMONTE	118
PUGLIA	340/6463497 339/6279810 340/27214740804/839097 368/3978306 339/4601088334/6067472 328/9369890
SARDEGNA	118
SICILIA	3349510149 3388441867 3403961735 3286221953 3479028236
TOSCANA	118
TRENTINO	118
UMBRIA	3335474180 3341997343 3343511179
VALLE D'AOSTA	118 0165/238222
VENETO	118



## MODULO DENUNCIA INFORTUNIO A SOCIO C.A.I.

### DATI PERSONALI SOCIO INFORTUNATO

COGNOME	NOME				
NATO A	IL	SESSO M F			
RESIDENTE	VIA	CAP	PV		
TEL CASA	TEL UFFICIO	FAX	CELLULARE	EMAIL	
TESSERA C.A.I.		SEZIONE C.A.I.			
NOME EVENTUALE CONTATTO					
BANCA A CUI APPOGGIARE IL RIMBORSO		AGENZIA			
INTESTATARIO		CC	ABI	CAB	CIN

### INTERVENTO

DATA INTERVENTO	LOCALITA'	NAZIONE	QUOTA
<b>ATTIVITA' COINVOLTA</b>		<b>CAUSA INCIDENTE</b>	
ALPINISMO		CADUTA CREPACCIO	
ARRAMPICATA FALESIA		CADUTA SASSI	
CASCATA GHIACCIO		CADUTA VARIA	
ESCURSIONISMO		CEDIMENTO APPIGLIC	
FERRATA		ERRATA MANOVRA CORDA	
SCI ALPINISM		FOLGORAZIONE	
SCI FONDO ESCURSIONISTICO		INCAPACITA	
SCI FUORI PISTA		MALORE	
SPELEOLOGIA		MALTEMPO	
MOUNTAIN BIKE		MORSO VIPERA	
		PERDITA ORIENTAMENTO	
		PUNTURA INSETTI	
		RITARDO	
		SCIVOLATA	
		SFINIMENTO	
		VALANGA	
<b>STATO FISICO</b>			
ILLESO			
FERITO LEGGERO			
FERITO GRAVE			
DECEDUTO			
DISPERSO			
<b>ELICOTTERO IMPIEGATO</b>			
AIR GLACIER			
AIR ZERMATT			
CHRISTOPHORUS FLUG.			
GENDARMERIE			
REGA			
TYROLEAN AMBULANCE			
NESSUNO			

barrare con una X le voci interessate

BREVE DESCRIZIONE INCIDENTE		
-----------------------------	--	--

IMPORTO FATTURA ELICOTTERO	IMPORTO FATTURA SOC. ALPINO	IMPORTO FATTURA ALTRO
GIORNI RIC. OSPED. (certificato medico)	TOTALE	
DATA	FIRMA	

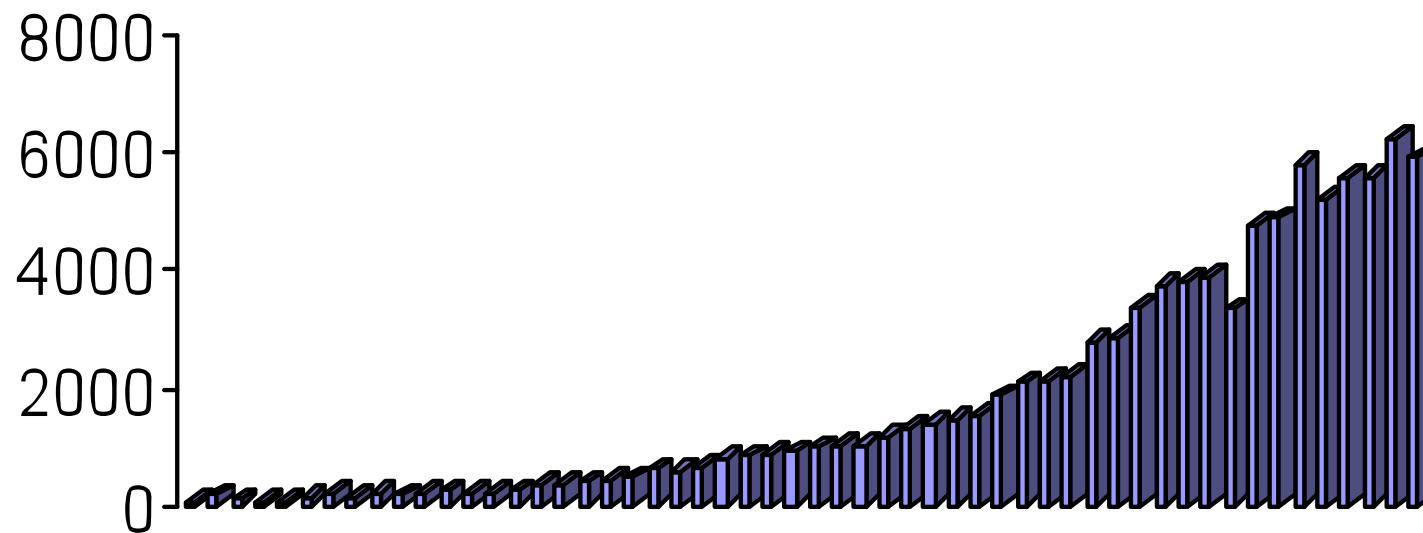
Da inviare a:

C.N.S.A.S. via Petrella 19 - 20124 MILANO tel. 02-29530433 fax. 02-29530364 segreteria@cnsas.it  
entro e non oltre 10 gg dalla data dell'incidente o dalla ricezione delle fatture



1955 - 2012

## CNSAS INTERVENTI/ anno





# Statistica CNSAS

## STATISTICA GENERALE INTERVENTI DI SOCCORSO 1955-2012

anno	interventi	persone soccorse	soccorritori impiegati	deceduti	%	feriti	%	illesi	%	dispersi	%
1955-1964	1.543	2.186	9.874	689	31%	571	26,5%	917	42%	9	0,5%
1965-1974	3.277	4.866	25.793	987	20%	1.777	37%	2.026	41,5%	76	1,5%
1975-1984	8.405	11.026	69.315	2.066	19%	4.396	40%	4.101	37%	463	4%
1985-1994	18.010	21.904	111.567	2.453	11%	11.075	51%	7.985	36%	391	2%
1995-2004	42.748	48.066	212.646	3.516	7%	30.329	63%	13.629	29%	592	1%
2005	5.563	6.020	25.437	429	7,1%	3.892	64,7%	1.656	27,5%	43	0,7%
2006	5.568	5.938	27.519	405	6,8%	4.017	67,6%	1.495	25,2%	21	0,4%
2007	6.256	6.672	27.538	446	6,7%	4.613	69,1%	1.589	23,8%	24	0,4%
2008	5.898	6.521	28.540	417	6,4%	4.238	65%	1.856	28,5%	10	0,2%
2009	5.013	5.502	25.241	360	6,5%	3.759	68,3%	1.273	23,1%	10	0,2%
2010	5.813	6.027	28.894	469	7,8%	4.014	66,6%	1.528	25,4%	16	0,3%
2011	8.299	8.751	36.517	478	5,5%	5.397	61,7%	2.843	32,5%	42	0,5%
2012	6.504	6.542	30.222	383	6%	3.795	58%	2.322	35,5%	42	0,5%
TOTALE	122.897	140.021	659.103	13.098		81.873		43.220		1.739	

# Attività generale 2012



## Generale

Eventi di protezione civile	362
Piste sci	696
Evacuazione impianti a fune	6
Falsa chiamata	98
Forra	36
Incidenti stradali	76
Ricerca	815
Speleologico	11
Terreno impervio	4.377
Valanga	27
<b>EVENTI</b>	<b>6.504</b>

## Elicotteri

118	2.170	88,1%
Union Alpin Dolomit	62	2,5%
Privato	58	2,4%
Vigili del fuoco	38	1,5%
Protezione civile	35	1,4%
Polizia	22	0,9%
Corpo forestale	19	0,8%
Guardia di finanza	17	0,7%
Straniero	12	0,5%
Carabinieri	10	0,4%
Altro	8	0,3%
SaR	7	0,3%
Esercito	4	0,2%
<b>TOTALE</b>	<b>2.462</b>	<b>100%</b>

Soccorritori	30.222
U.C.V.	48
U.C.R.S.	92
U.C.R.M.	31
Ore/uomo	164.941
Durata giorni	23.008

# NAZIONALITÀ INFORTUNATI 2010

ITALIA	4.899	81,3%
GERMANIA	506	8,4%
EUROPA (ESCLUSO D-F-A-CH)	232	3,8%
ALTRI	202	3,4%
AUSTRIA	79	1,3%
FRANCIA	55	0,9%
SVIZZERA	54	0,9%

# Ambiente di intervento 2012



Ipogeo	52	0,8%
Montano	2955	45,4%
Ostile/impervio	979	15,1%
Piste sci	696	10,7%
Antropizzato	129	2,0%
Rurale	201	3,1%
Scenario con richiesta competenza tecnica	61	0,9%
Stradale	76	1,2%
Non classificato	1355	20,8%
<b>TOTALE</b>	<b>6504</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

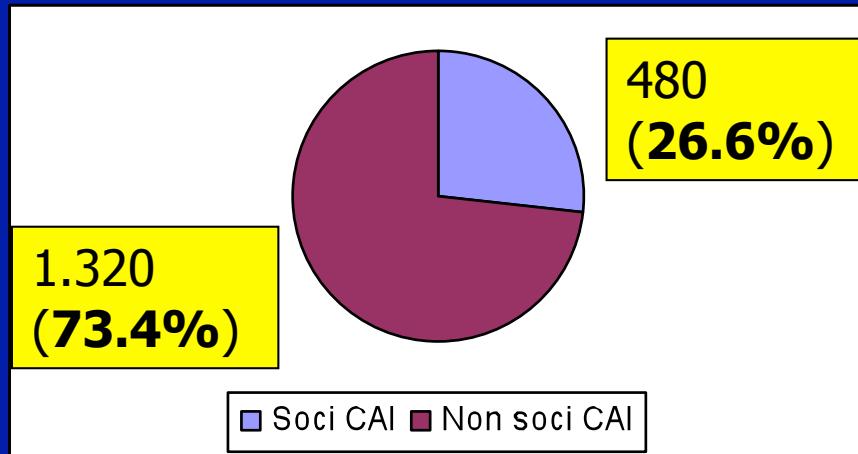
## **CONDIZIONE INFORTUNATI 2010 IN % SUDDIVISIONE PER STATO FISICO**

ILLESI	1.528	25,4%
FERITI LEGGERI	1.861	30,9%
FERITI GRAVI	1.578	26,2%
FERITI COMPROMESSE FUNZIONI VITALI	575	9,5%
MORTI	469	7,8%
DISPERSI	16	0,3%

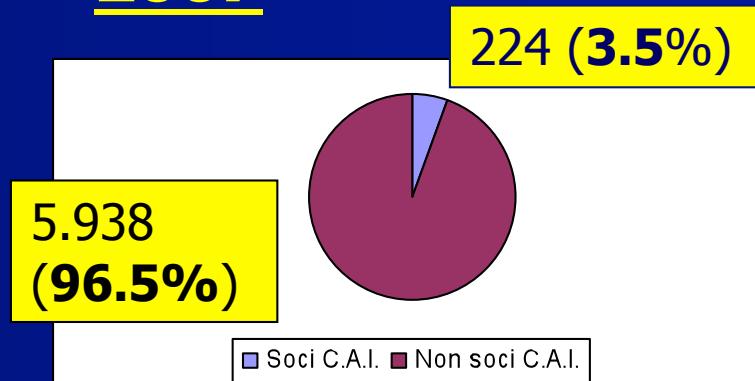


# Soci C.A.I. vs. non Soci C.A.I.

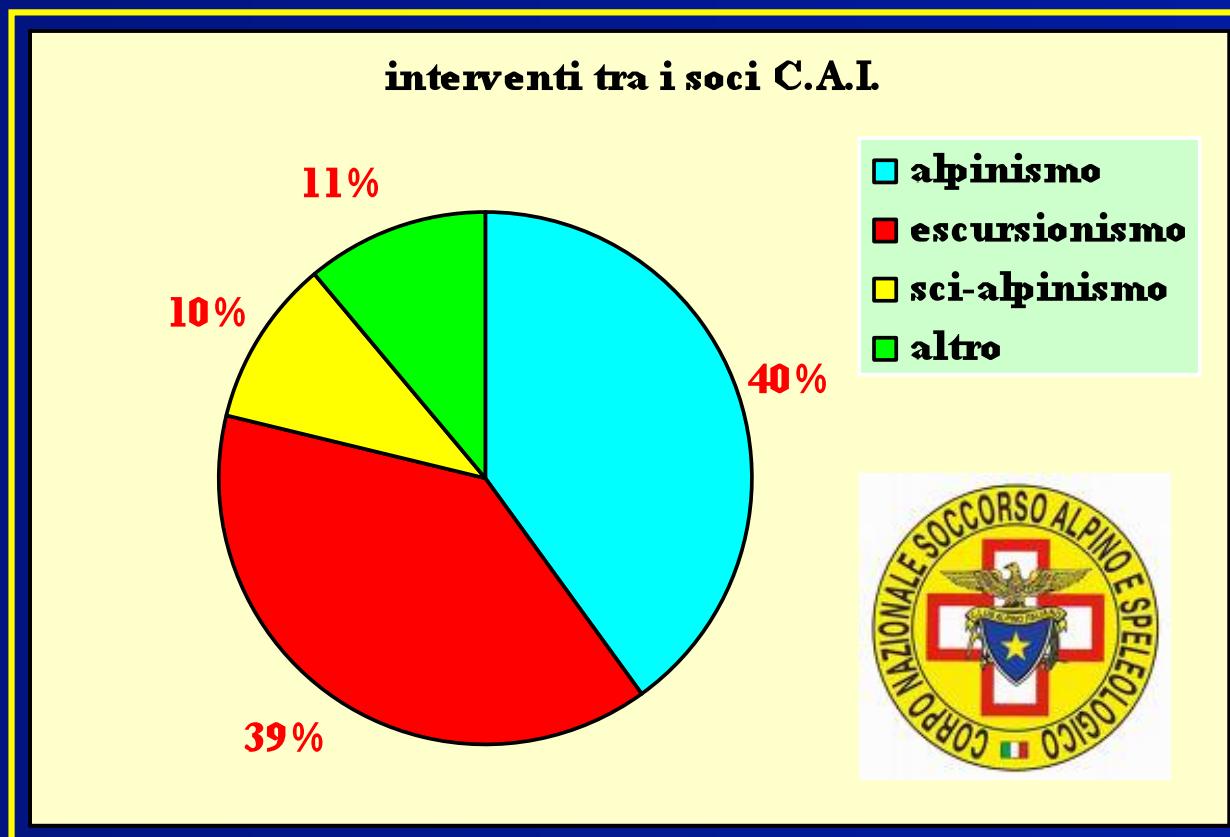
1987



2007



# Tipologia intervento nei soci CAI





# Interventi in ambiente montano : sesso ed età

ETA' INFORTUNATI 2008

ETA'	M	F	T	%
<10	90	41	131	2%
11 - 20	390	218	608	9%
21 - 30	499	216	715	11%
31 - 40	587	243	830	13%
41 - 50	634	269	903	14%
51 - 60	576	260	836	13%
61 - 70	470	177	647	10%
71 - 80	275	93	368	6%
>80	80	35	115	2%
NN			1.368	21%

TOTALE

6.521

Uomini 71.1 %  
Donne 28.9%

## ***Frequency of cardiovascular diseases among ski mountaineers in the Austrian Alps.***

*Fahrläber et al. Int. J. Sport Med. 2007 Jan: 28; 78-81*

- 5.8 % (95 % CI: 4.3 - 7.3 %) of the ski mountaineers are afflicted with at least one cardiovascular disease.
- Hypertension is the dominant cardiovascular disease in ski mountaineers

# ***Cardiovascular risk during physical activity in the mountains.***

***Ponchia A et al. J Cardiovasc Med 2006 Feb: 7:129-35***

- The risk of cardiovascular events in the population practising physical activity in the mountains is **very low** and essentially limited to **men over the age of 40**, particularly if they do not practise **regularly physical activity**
  
- For these subjects the risk seems to be associated with physical activity, but **not with altitude and other typical aspects of mountains, such as low temperature and difficulties of terrain.**

# Chiamata e durata interventi 2007 2008



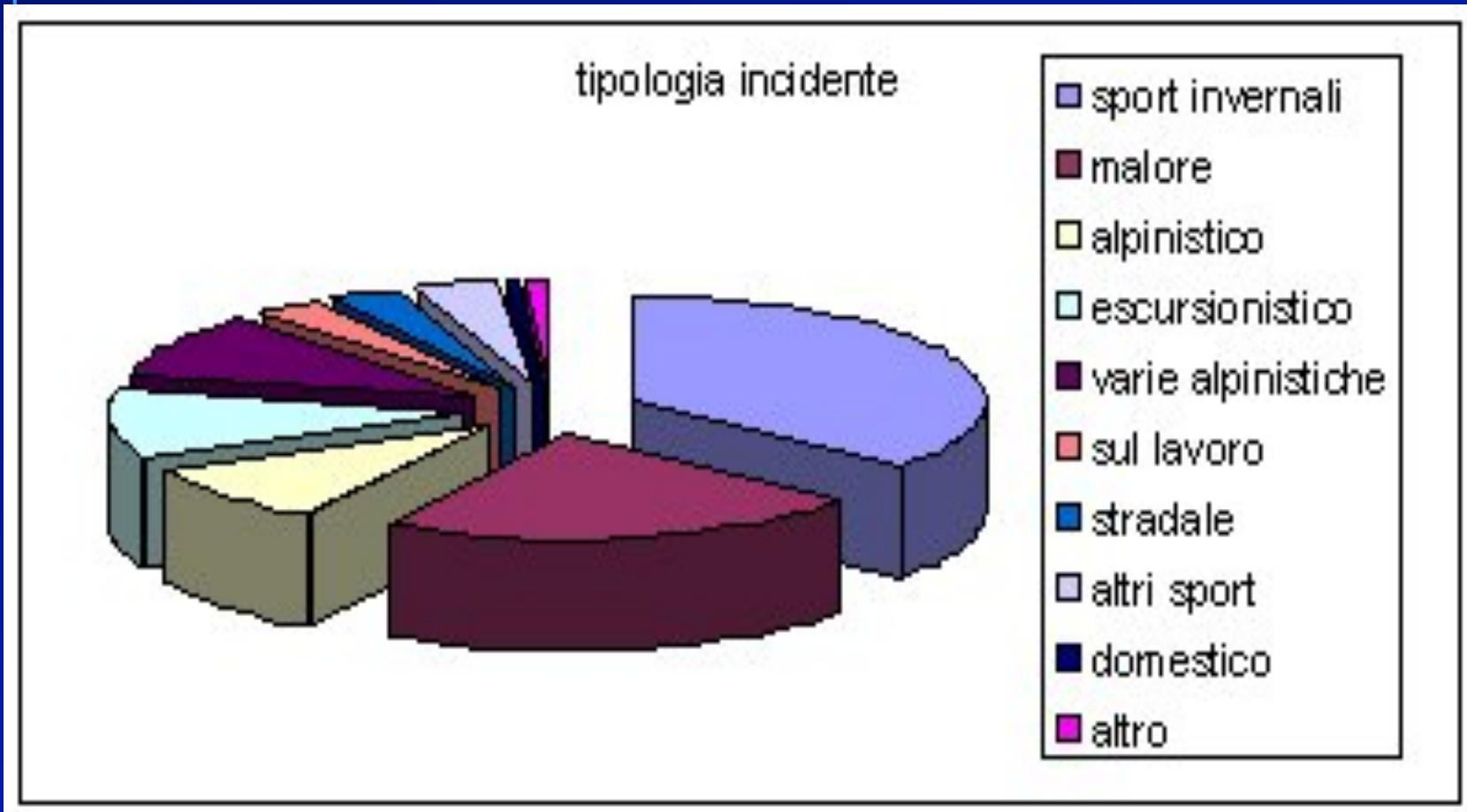
- > 50% in estate
- Massimi
  - Luglio 18.8%
  - Agosto 17.8%
- Minimi
  - Novembre 2.6%
  - Maggio 4.2%
- 25% domenica
- 18.5% sabato
- 10-12% altri giorni
- Il 70% delle azioni si conclude in 2 h **67%**  
**-2.7%**
- Il 22% fra 2 e 6 h
- 5.6% fra 6 h e 12 h
- 2.4% > 12 h **6%**

Anno 2008

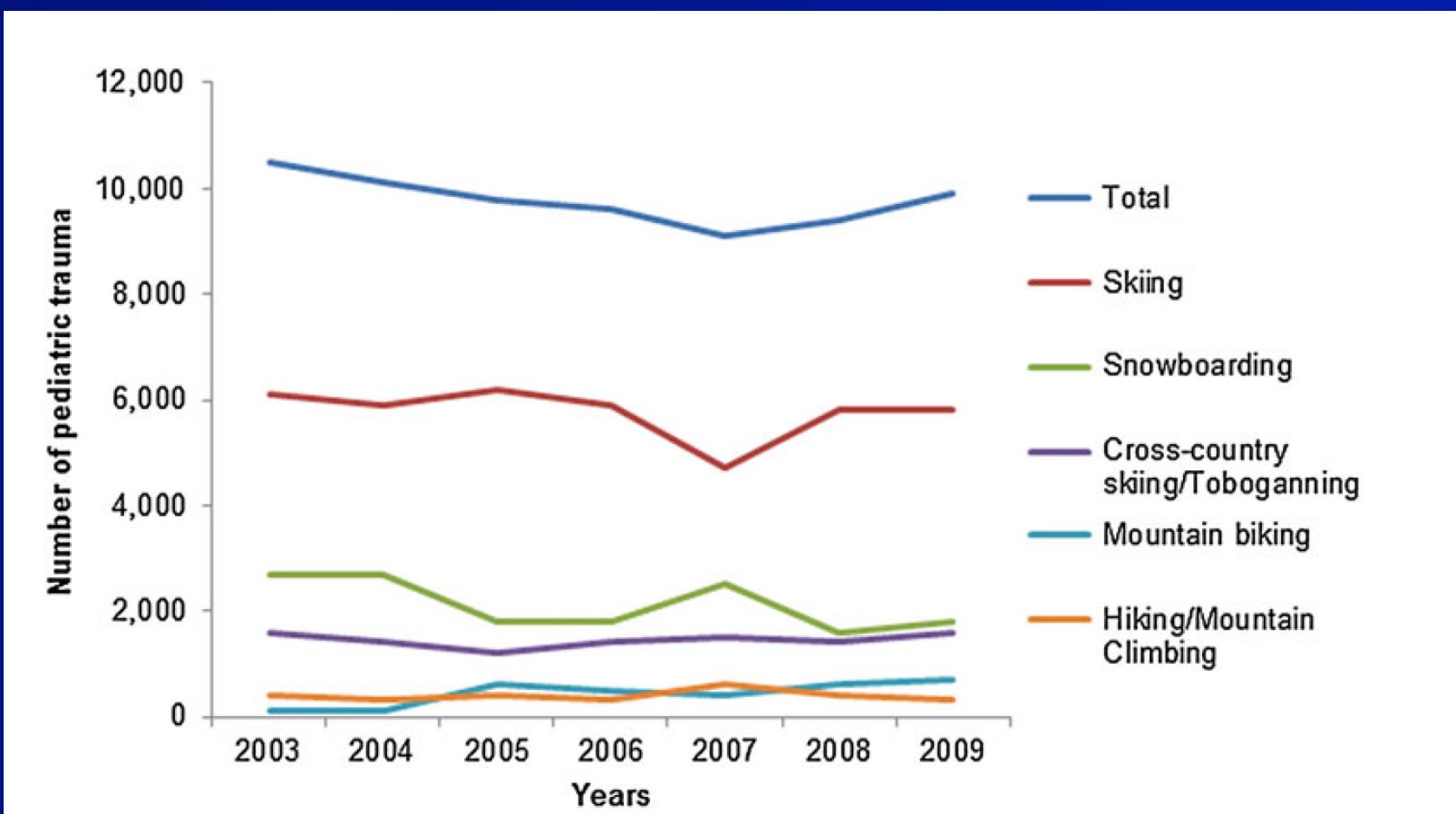
# Impiego Elicottero



# Elisoccorso dati Valle d'Aosta 2002-2005: 2180 *interventi*



# HEMS-Pediatrico Alpi Austriache





- As the number of life-threatening injuries declines, HEMSs more frequently serve as means of rescue rather than as providers of emergency treatment.

*Kaufmann M, Moser B.*

*Changes in injury patterns and severity in a helicopter air-rescue system over a 6-year period*

*Wildwern. Env. Med 2006 Spring;17(1):8-14.*

<b>ESCURSIONISMO</b>	<b>2048</b>	<b>36,4%</b>
SCI PISTA	790	14,0%
ALPINISMO	366	6,5%
TURISMO	353	6,3%
<b>FUNGHI</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>4,6%</b>
AUTO-MOTO	215	3,8%
ALTRO	208	3,7%
LAVORO	175	3,1%
SCI ALPINISMO	166	2,9%
RESIDENZA ALPEGGIO	161	2,9%
SCI FUORI PISTA	144	2,6%
<b>MOUNTAIN BIKE</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>2,4%</b>
<b>ALLUVIONE</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1,5%</b>
PARAPENDIO	79	1,4%
FERRATE	71	1,3%
ARRAMPICATA IN FALESIA	70	1,2%
SNOWBOARD FUORI PISTA	57	1,0%
SNOWBOARD PISTA	49	0,9%
CACCIA	42	0,7%
TORRENTISMO	26	0,5%
SCI FONDO	20	0,4%
INCIDENTE AEREO	16	0,3%
IMPIANTI FUNE	16	0,3%
PESCA	14	0,2%
<b>RECUPERO ANIMALI</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0,2%</b>
EQUITAZIONE	13	0,2%
CASCATE GHIACCIO	13	0,2%
SPELEOLOGIA	10	0,2%
DELTAPLANO	9	0,2%
SCI ESCURSIONISTICO	8	0,1%
<b>TOTALE</b>	<b>5633</b>	

2009



# IMBRACATURA PER MUCCHE E CAVALLI WAKA

fornita con sacca per il trasporto



GKO  
NG  
ITALY

Prima dell'utilizzo dell'imbracatura seguire un training a terra con un manichino o un animale vero.

L'utilizzo improprio può provocare la perdita dello stesso.

Durante l'operazione di imbracatura e trasporto, se possibile bendare l'animale e farsi assistere da un veterinario.

Se l'animale è traumatizzato o nervoso, è meglio sedarlo. Per via dello shock da altitudine l'animale potrebbe tentare di divincolarsi, verificare quindi tutte le fibbie di chiusura prima di iniziare la manovra di sollevamento.

Il tempo di sollevamento è variabile da animale ad animale e non deve essere superiore ai 15 minuti; un tempo di sollevamento maggiore può provocare la morte per soffocamento o danni agli organi interni.



Imbracare l'animale come in figura facendo attenzione che le due estremità delle cinghie più lunghe siano della stessa lunghezza.

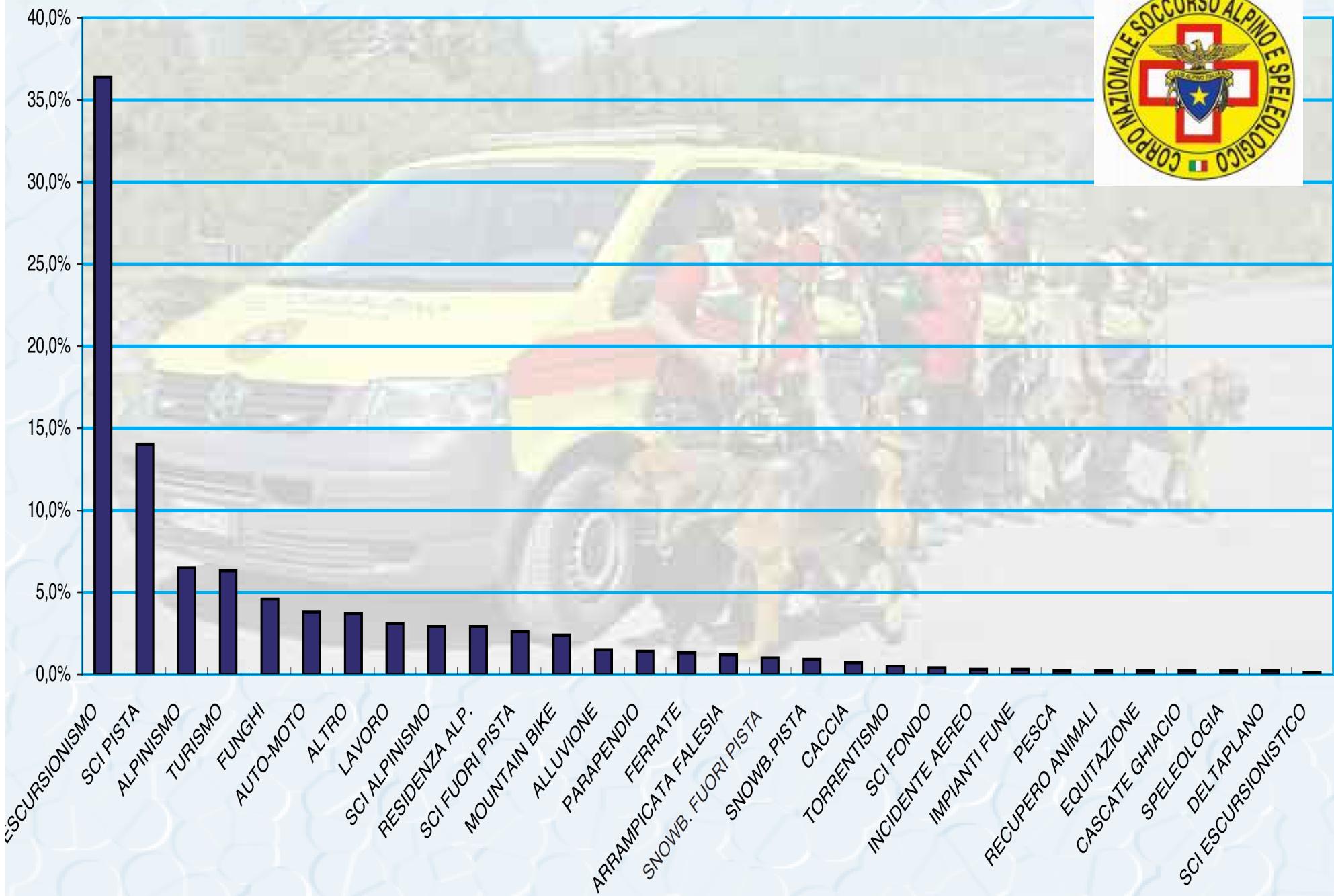


Inserire la cinghia anteriore e quella posteriore fissandole e regolandole con le fibbie poste sulla parte evidenziata.



Fissare le ultime cinghie evidenziate; se l'animale non fosse stabile verificare tutte le fibbie di serraggio e procedere con il sollevamento.

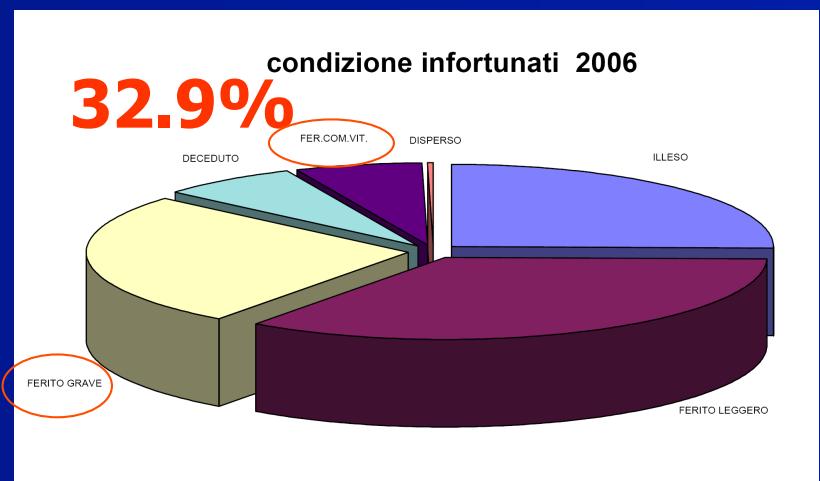
# SUDDIVISIONE PER ATTIVITÀ 2009 IN %





2006 **2007** 2008

- 1495 illesi (25,2%) 25.3% con 1589 nel 2007 28.5% nel 2008
- 2063 feriti leggeri (34,7%) 30.9% con 2064 nel 2007 32.8% nel 2008
- 1579 feriti gravi (26,6%) 30% con 1883 nel 2007 25.5% nel 2008
- 375 feriti con fx vitali compromesse (6,3%) 10.6% con 666 nel 2007 6.6% nel 2008
- 405 deceduti 446 deceduti nel 2007
- 21 dispersi (0,4%)
- **Elicottero: 57%** 62.2% nel 2007



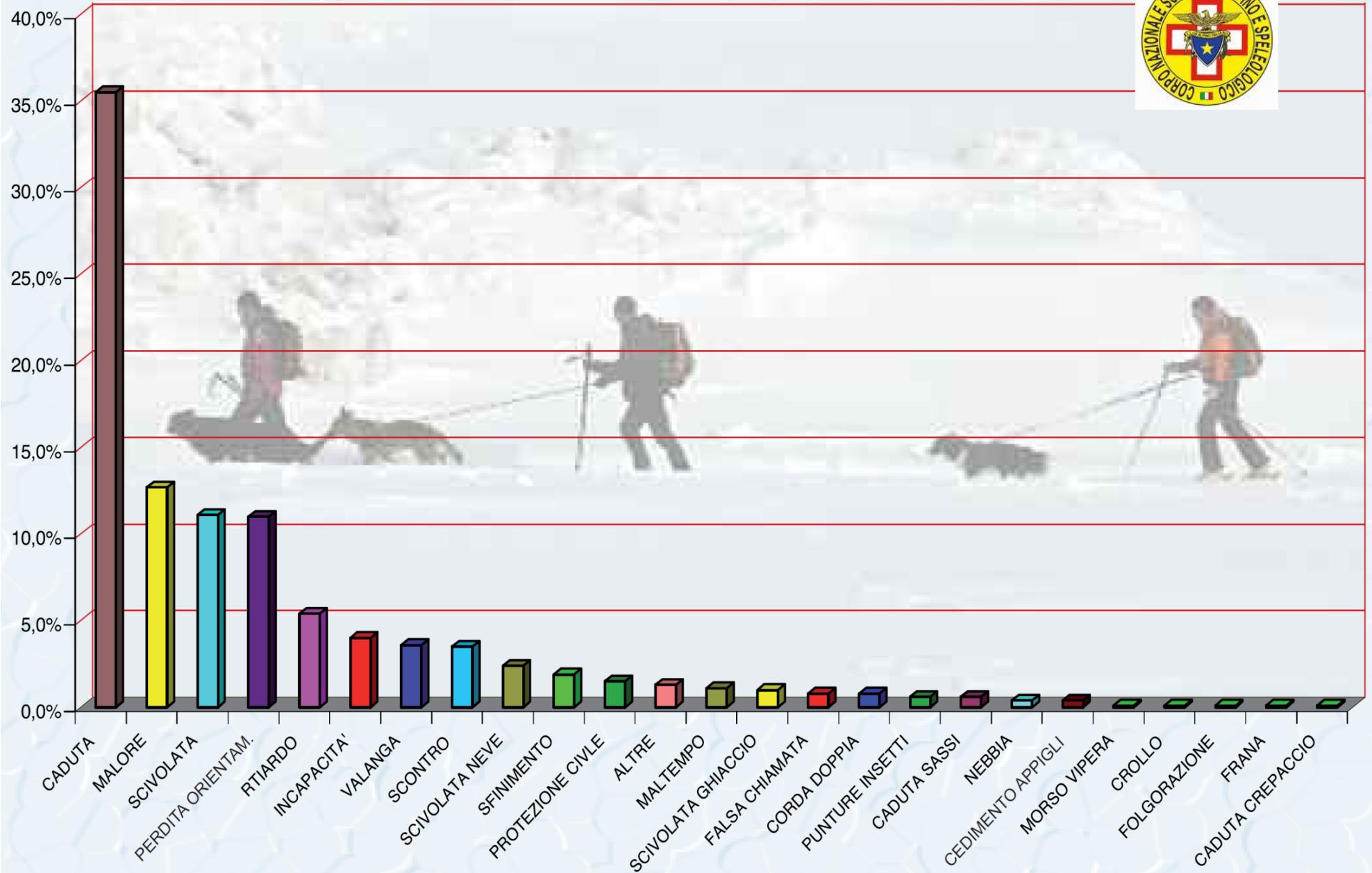


# 2008 incidenti per causa



CADUTA	2250	33,3%
MALORE	762	11,3%
PERDITA ORIENTAMENTO	686	10,2%
ALTRE	505	7,5%
SCIVOLATA	499	7,4%
RITARDO	473	7,0%
INCAPACITA'	337	5,0%
MALTEMPO	159	2,4%
SFINIMENTO	158	2,3%
SCONTO	148	2,2%
VALANGA	139	2,1%
SCIVOLATA NEVE	134	2,0%
PRECIPITAZIONE	80	1,2%
PROTEZIONE CIVILE	77	1,1%
FALSA CHIAMATA	70	1,0%
SCIVOLATA GHIACCIO	56	0,8%
CADUTA SASSI	47	0,7%
NEBBIA	44	0,7%
CORDA DOPPIA	39	0,6%
CEDIMENTO APPIGLI	23	0,3%
FRANA	19	0,3%
FOLGORAZIONE	19	0,3%
CADUTA CREPACCIO	13	0,2%
PUNTURA INSETTI	10	0,1%
MORSO VIPERA	6	0,1%
CROLLO	2	0,0%

# CAUSA INCIDENTI 2009 IN %





# Severity and pattern of injury in survivors of alpine major fall accidents

Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, University Hospital Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria.

The pattern of injury observed in our study suggests a feet- or side-first body position at impact in the majority of individuals surviving Alpine fall accidents.

Furthermore, it indicates a direct impact,  
rather than deceleration type mechanism of injury.

Because of the high incidence of severe multisystem trauma, major fall in Alpine terrain should be used as triage criterion for the dispatch of an advanced trauma life support unit and direct transfer of the victim to a trauma center

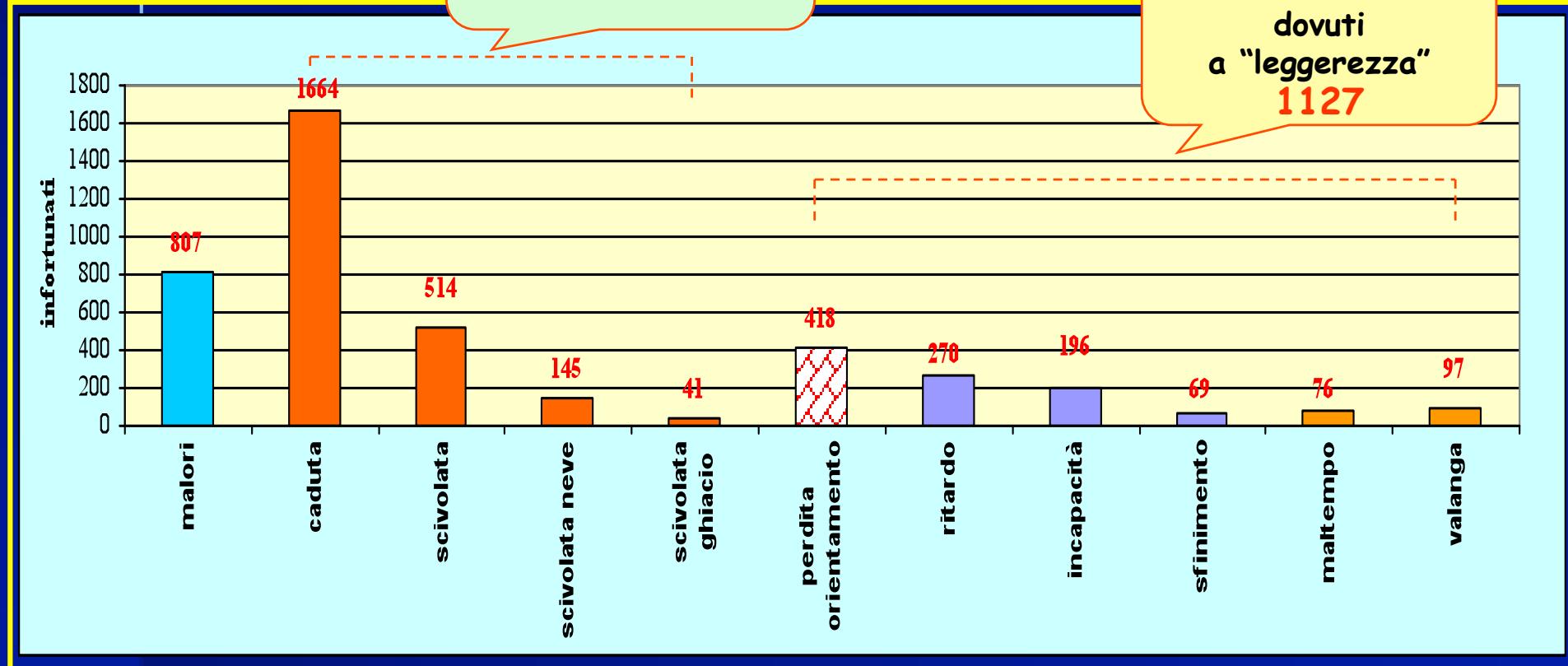
Considering the high incidence of fractures, measures for adequate immobilization and analgesia will generally be necessary before the difficult evacuation from the site of the accident can be started

# Cause più comuni degli incidenti anno 2001



Totale incidenti  
dovuti a "fatalità"  
**2364**

Totale incidenti  
dovuti  
a "leggerezza"  
**1127**



# Incidenti evitabili



## STATISTICHE ANNO 2004

Visualizzazione Grafica

Visualizzazione Tabellare

### SUDDIVISIONE PER CAUSE

Causa	Numero	Percentuale
CADUTA	2194	38,40%
MALORE	696	12,20%
P.ORIENTAMENTO	638	11,20%
SCIVOLATA	492	8,60%
RITARDO	321	5,60%
INCAPACITA'	245	4,30%
ALTRO	216	3,80%
SCONTO	152	2,70%
SCIVOLATA NEVE	127	2,20%
SFINIMENTO	118	2,10%
VALANGA	81	1,40%
MALTEMPO	73	1,30%
PROTEZIONE CIVILE	72	1,30%
FALSA CHIAMATA	55	1,00%
CADUTA SASSI	53	0,90%
NEBBIA	52	0,90%
CEDIMENTO AP.	21	0,40%
SCIVOLATA GH.	20	0,30%
<u>CORDA DOPPIA</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>0,30%</u>
CADUTA CREP.	15	0,30%
P.INSETTI	29	0,50%
FOLGORAZIONE	9	0,20%
MORSO VIPERA	7	0,10%
FRANA	6	0,10%
CROLLO	4	0,10%





# Valanghe



- 100 incidenti da valanga causano 60 vittime.  
100 incidenti stradali:3 morti
- 61% di scialpinisti totalmente sepolti da valanga sono coinvolti in un seppellimento multiplo.
- 72% degli incidenti avvengono nella fase di discesa
- 92% di sopravvivenza se disseppellimento entro 15 min
- 35% di sopravvivenza se disseppellimento fra 15 e 35 min.
- 3% di sopravvivenza dopo 130 min se cavità area adeguata

*Associazione Interregionale Neve e Valanghe (AINEVA)*

*Istituto Ricerca Neve e Valanghe di Davos*

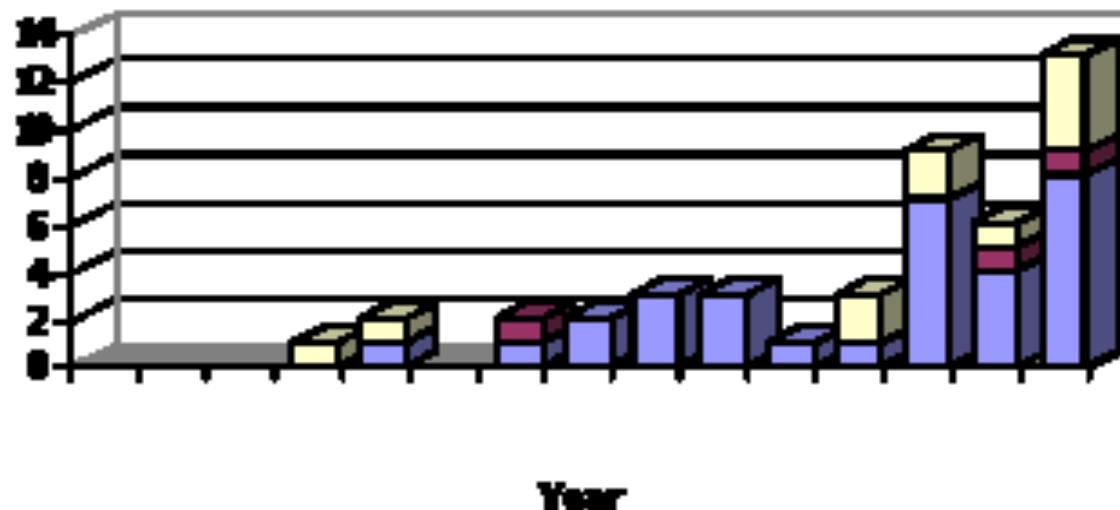


# Valanghe

13 gennaio 2008  
Valanga Maniva ( Bs )  
4 conduttori di motoslitte

## ■ Nuove attività !!!:

The new categories of avalanche accidents

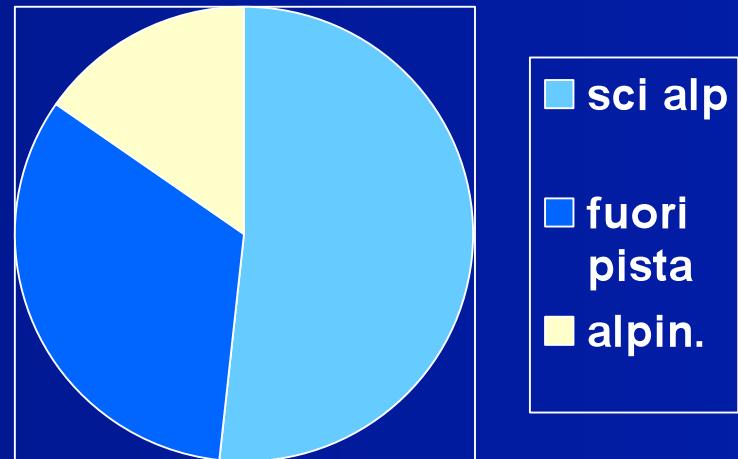


■ Snowboarding ■ Snow-shoeing ■ Ice fall climbing



# Valanghe nel 2006: 101 incidenti

- sci alpinismo 44%
- sci fuori pista 28%
- alpinismo 13%
- 85% in aree non controllate.



*Associazione Interregionale Neve e Valanghe  
(AINEVA)*



# Valanghe



- Dai casi esaminati risulta che in caso di incidente da valanga solo il 35% dei travolti rimane completamente sepolto.
- **Potenzialità delle tecniche di autosoccorso !!**

*Associazione Interregionale Neve e Valanghe (AINEVA)*

# Attrezzatura ed attività alpinistica invernale

- 870 soggetti inverno 2001 ( SVI, 3 commissioni CAI )
  - ARVA:
    - 32% esclusivamente ARVA
    - 57% sono ARVA e PALA
    - 0% esclusivamente PALA

**Autosoccorso su suppellito a profondità di 1 mt**

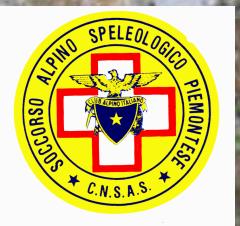
    - ARVA, PALA E SONDA ≤ 15 min
    - ARVA E PALA >15 ≤ 30 min
    - ARVA ( mani e scarponi ) 60 min
  - Pala
    - 5% esclusivamente pala
    - 25% sono pala e ARVA
    - 0% esclusivamente ARVA

***Chris Semmel e Dieter Stopper***

*Sicherheitsforschung Deutsches Alpenverein*
  - Sonda
    - 1% escursionisti con racchette
    - 12% sci alpinisti
    - 0% escursionisti
- Bollettino valanghe : 47%**



Come si muore in valanga ?



## Patterns of death among avalanche fatalities: a 21-year review

CMAJ • MARCH 3, 2009 • 180(5)  
© 2009 Canadian Medical Association

**Table 2:** Characteristics of victims and distribution by activity group of asphyxia and trauma deaths

Activity	No. (%) <i>n</i> = 204	Age, median (IQR), yr <i>n</i> = 203*	Sex, no. (%) male <i>n</i> = 204	Resident of Canada, no. (%) <i>n</i> = 188	Immediate cause of death ( <i>n</i> = 202)†		
					Asphyxia	Trauma	No. (%)‡
Backcountry skiing¶	62 (30)	32 (26–42)	49/62 (79)	46/60 (77)	46/62 (74)	16/62 (26)	16–38
Snowmobiling	44 (22)	36 (28–42)	42/44 (95)	36/36 (100)	40/44 (91)	4/44 (9)	3–22
Helicat skiing**	43 (21)	43 (30–48)	39/43 (91)	8/42 (19)	30/43 (70)	13/43 (30)	17–46
Out-of-bounds skiing††	18 (9)	20 (17–30)	16/18 (89)	18/18 (100)	12/18 (67)	6/18 (33)	13–59
Ice climbing	13 (6)	33 (30–41)	13/13 (100)	6/13 (46)	7/12 (58)	5/12 (42)	15–72
Mountaineering	11 (5)	27 (26–35)	8/11 (73)	7/11 (64)	8/10 (80)	2/10 (20)	3–56
Snowshoeing or hiking	8 (4)	22 (18–29)	7/8 (88)	3/4 (75)	8/8 (100)	0/8 (0)	0–37
Other recreation	1 (< 1)	35 NA	1/1 (100)	1/1 (100)	0/1 (0)	1/1 (100)	3–100
Control work##	4 (2)	36 (34–39)	4/4 (100)	3/3 (100)	3/4 (75)	1/4 (25)	1–81
All activities	204 (100)	33 (26–43)	179/204 (88)	128/188 (68)	154/202 (76)	48/202 (24)	18–30

Note: CI = confidence interval, IQR = interquartile range, NA = not applicable.

\*Age was missing for 1 backcountry skier.

†Does not include the 2 deaths attributed to hypothermia.

‡For calculating percentages for cause of death, the denominator is the sum of number who died of asphyxia and number who died from trauma for each type of activity.

§For binomial proportion of trauma.

¶Backcountry skiing is skiing and snowboarding that is entirely self-propelled and that takes place in the backcountry, away from lift-serviced ski areas.

\*\*Helicat skiing involves the use of helicopters and snowcats to access backcountry terrain away from lift-serviced ski areas, for both skiing and snowboarding.

††Out-of-bounds skiing involves the use of ski lifts to access uncontrolled terrain beyond the boundaries of ski areas, for both skiing and snowboarding.

##Control work is professional avalanche control.



# SOCCORSO SANITARIO IN VALANGA

In 2001, the **International Commission for Mountain Emergency Medicine** introduced an algorithm for the field management of care for avalanche victims.

*Brugger H, Durrer B, Adler-Kastner L, et al. Field management of avalanche victims. Resuscitation 2001;51:7-15.*

The rescue strategy is primarily governed by the length of time of burial.

**With a burial time of 35 minutes or less**, rapid extrication and, if necessary, basic life support measures are of the utmost importance.

**With a burial time longer than 35 minutes** and for those with a clear airway, hypothermia management is important.

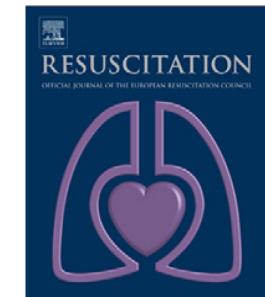
Patients in cardiac arrest should be transported with continuous cardiopulmonary resuscitation to a specialist hospital for extracorporeal rewarming



CASE REPORT

# Full recovery of an avalanche victim with profound hypothermia and prolonged cardiac arrest treated by extracorporeal re-warming<sup>☆</sup>

Rosmarie Oberhammer<sup>a,1</sup>, Werner Beikircher<sup>b,2</sup>,  
Christoph Hörmann<sup>c,3</sup>, Ingo Lorenz<sup>d,3</sup>, Roger Pycha<sup>e,2</sup>,  
Liselotte Adler-Kastner<sup>f,4</sup>, Hermann Brugger<sup>g,\*</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Department of Anaesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, General Hospital Innichen, Freisingstrasse 2, I-39038 Innichen, Italy

<sup>b</sup> Department of Anaesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, General Hospital Bruneck,  
Spitalstrasse 11, I-39031 Bruneck, Italy

<sup>c</sup> Department of Anaesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, Innsbruck Medical University,  
Anichstrasse 35, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria

<sup>d</sup> Department of Anaesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, Division for General and Surgical Intensive Care Medicine,  
Innsbruck Medical University, Anichstrasse 35, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria

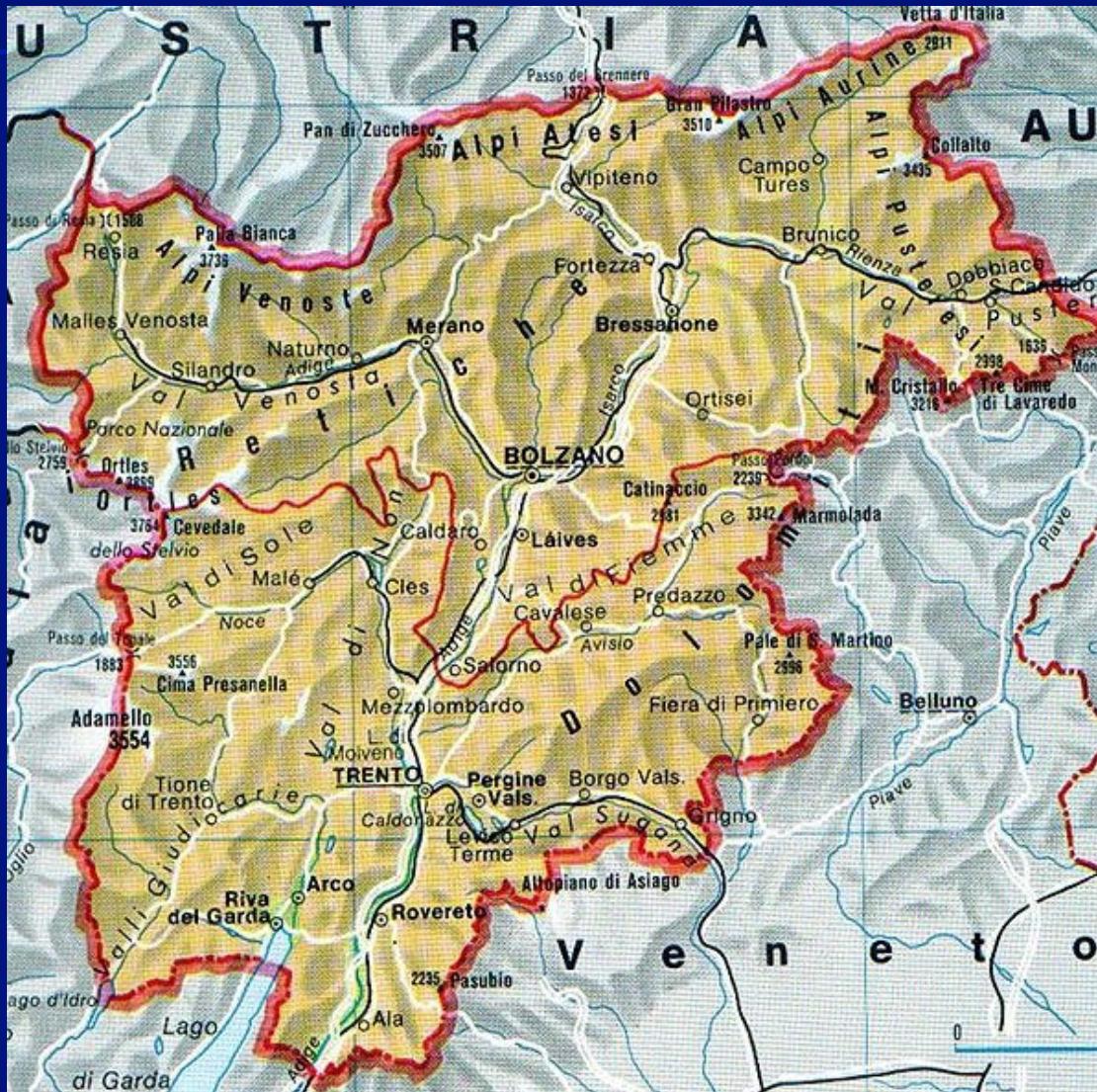
<sup>e</sup> Department of Psychiatry, General Hospital Bruneck, Spitalstrasse 11, I-39031 Bruneck, Italy

<sup>f</sup> Centre for Health, Medicine and Society: Past and Present, Department of History,  
Oxford Brookes University, Oxford OX3 0BP, UK

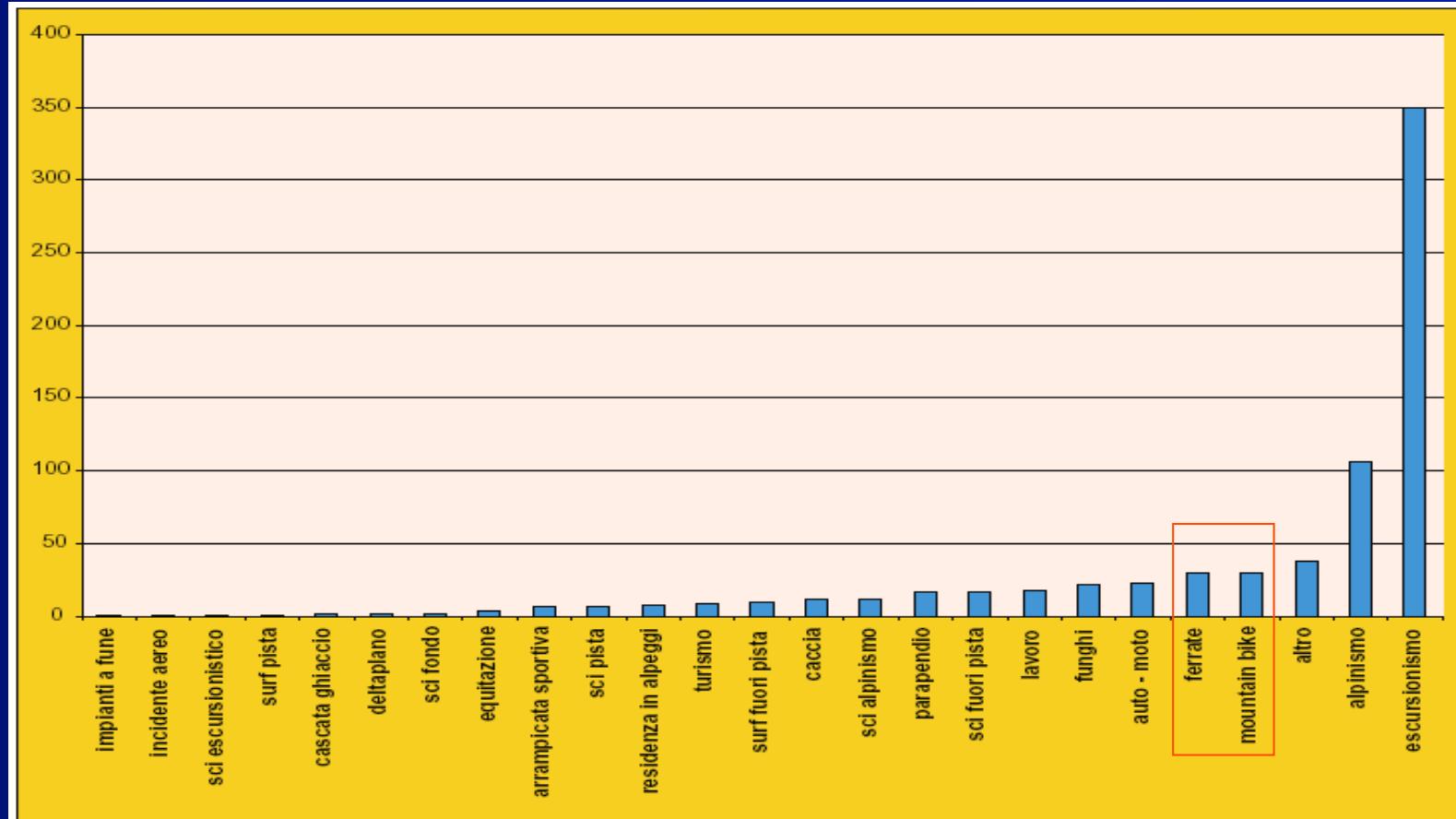
<sup>g</sup> Mountain Rescue Service provided by the South Tyrolean Alpine Association, International Commission for Mountain  
Emergency Medicine (President), Innsbruck Medical University, Europastrasse 17, I-39031 Bruneck, Italy

- This report describes full recovery of a 29-year-old backcountry skier completely buried for 100 min at 3.0 m. depth.
- On extrication he was unconscious, core body temperature measured 22.0 °C
- He was intubated and ventilated on site.
- Ventricular fibrillation commenced during helicopter transportation, whereby chest compression was lacking for 15 min.
- Defibrillation finally succeeded following re-warming to 34.5 °C.
- Total duration of cardiac arrest was 150 min.
- The patient was discharged from hospital on day 17.

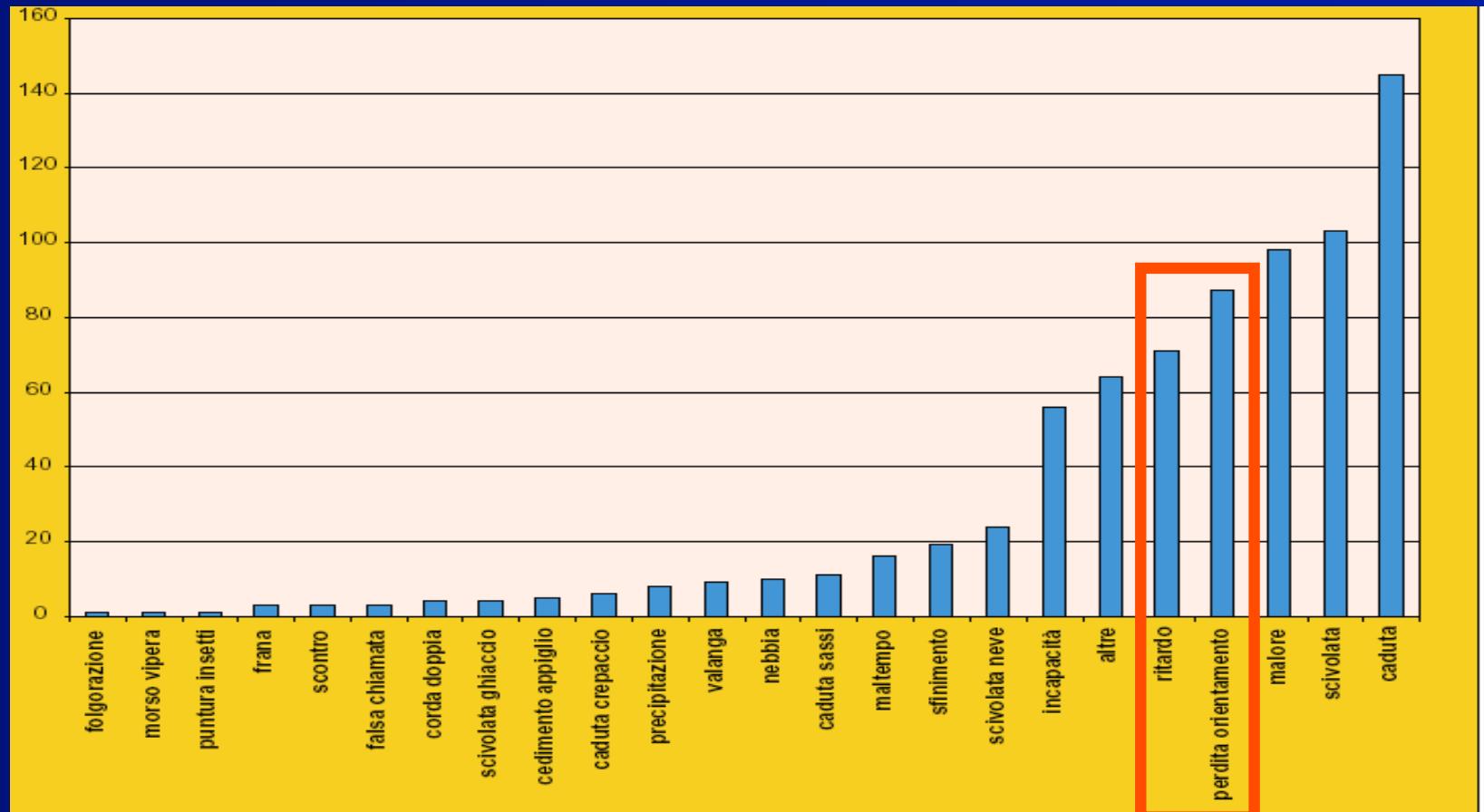
# Epidemiologia mountain rescue: Trentino 2004



# Epidemiologia mountain rescue: Trentino 2004



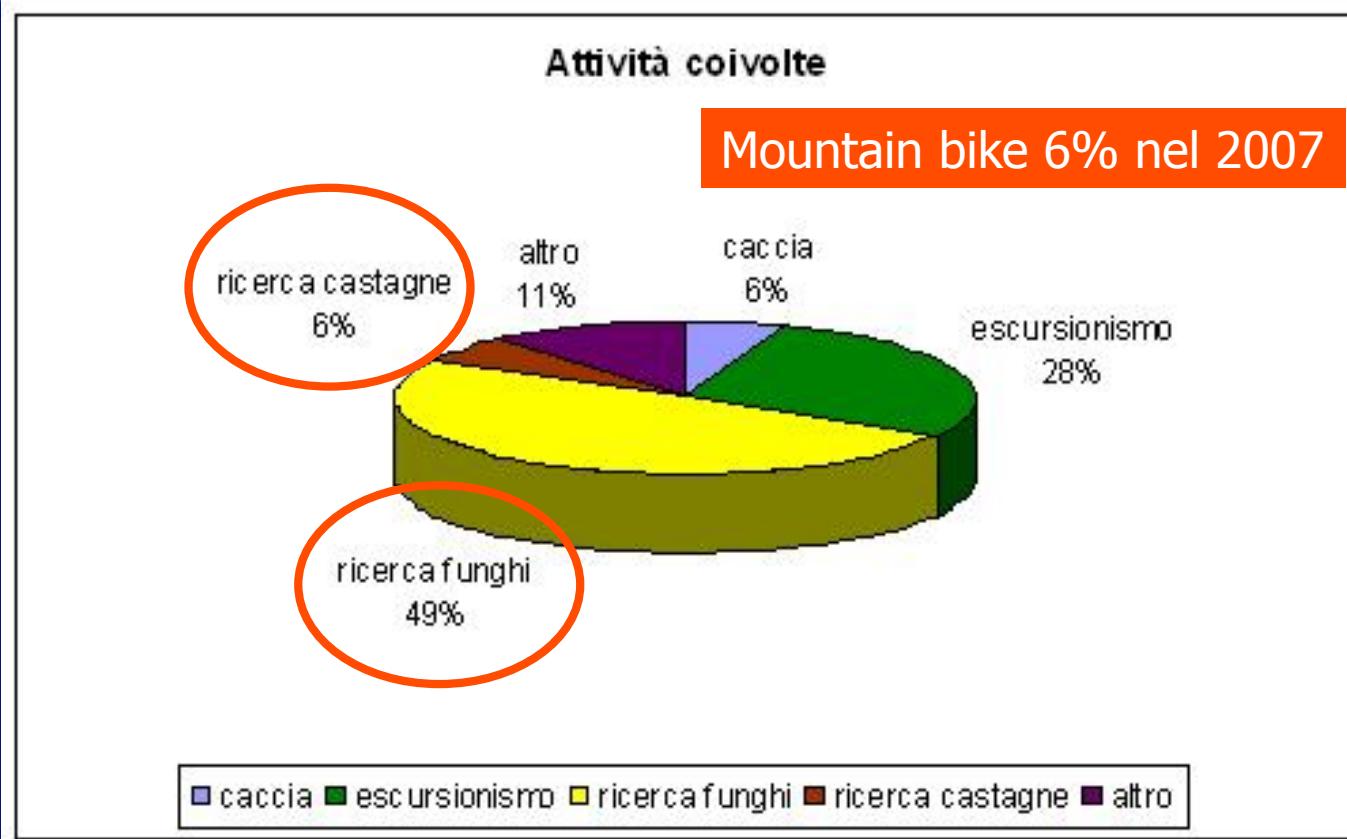
# Epidemiologia mountain rescue: Trentino 2004



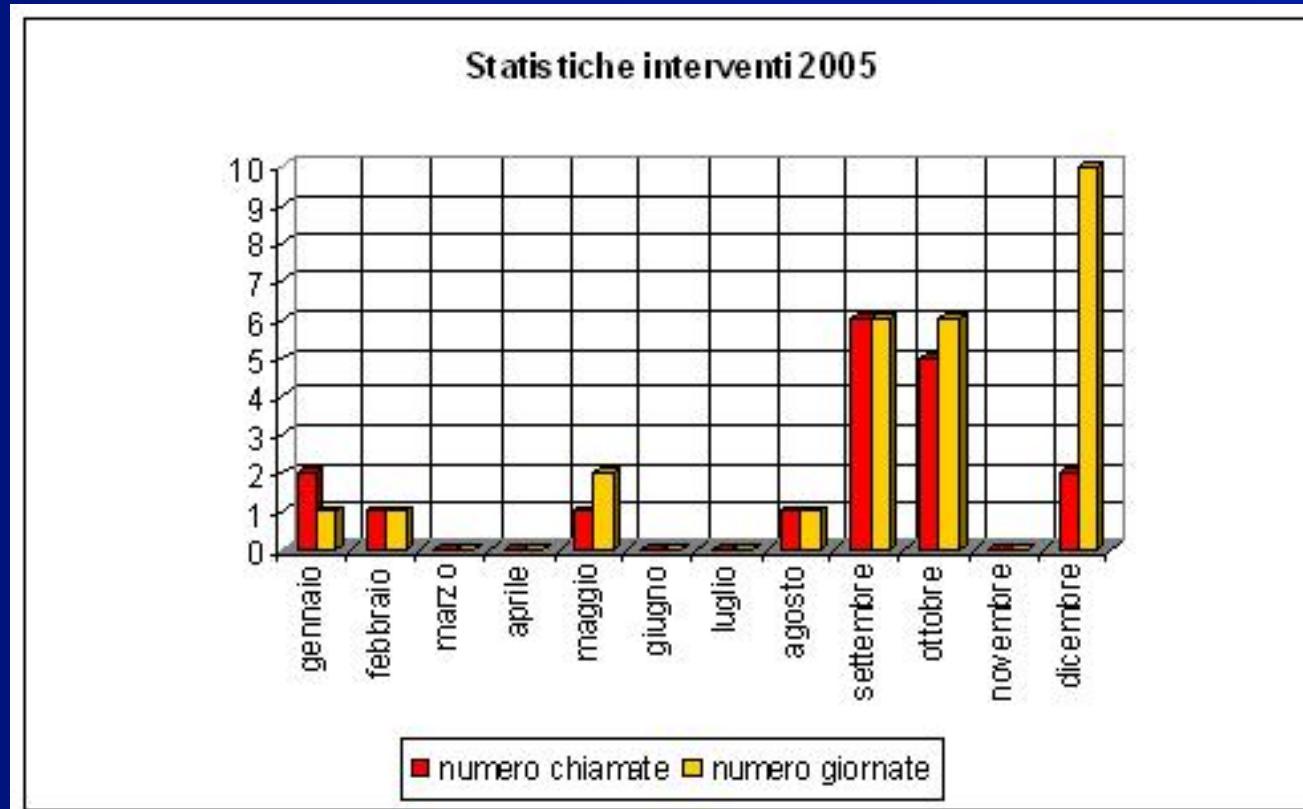
# Epidemiologia mountain rescue: Genova 05



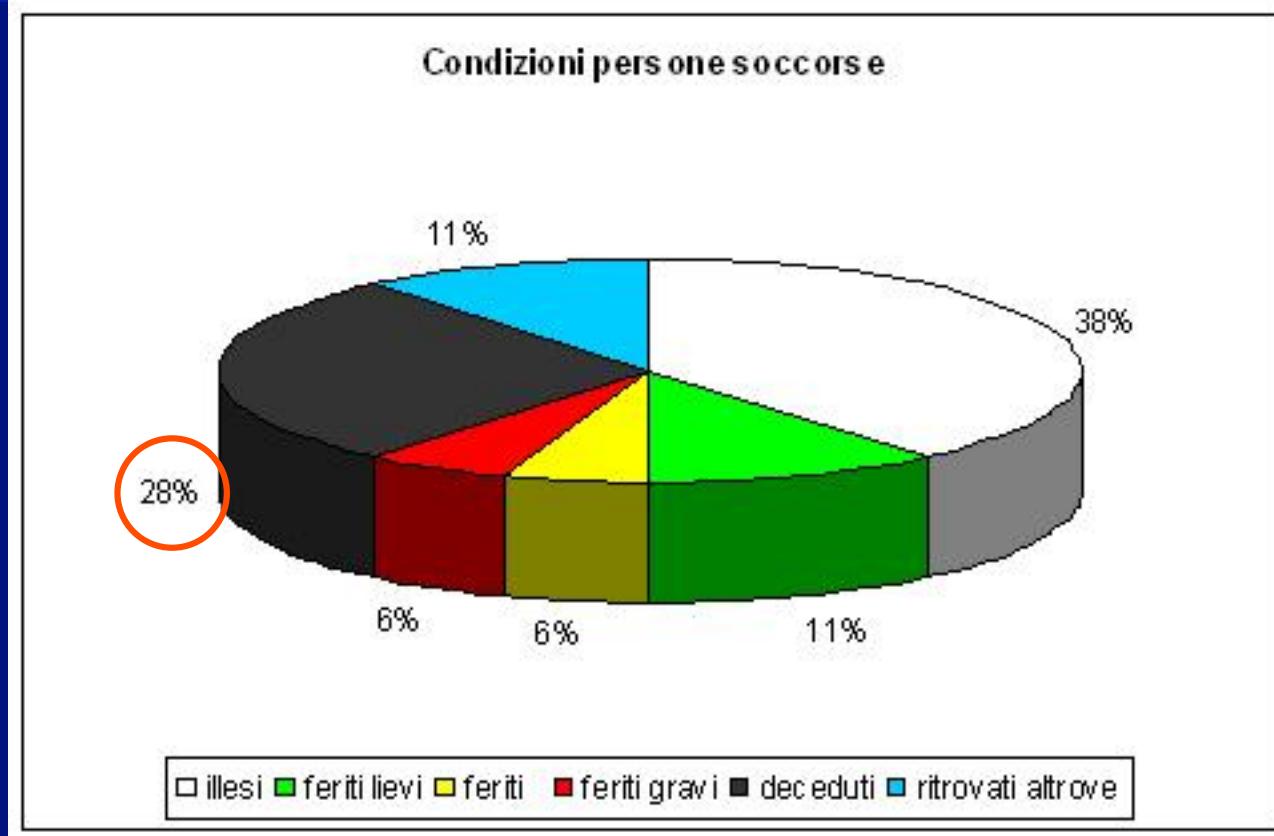
# Epidemiologia mountain rescue: Genova 05



# Epidemiologia mountain rescue: Genova 2005



# Epidemiologia mountain rescue: Genova 05



# Corpo Nazionale Soccorso Alpino e Speleologico



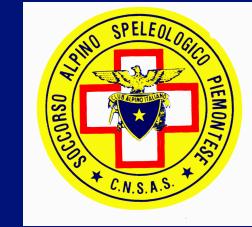
## Coordinamento Speleologico 2001

- 19 incidenti
- 37 persone
- illesi 23 (62%)
- Lievi 6 (16%)
- Gravi 7 (18%)
- Morte 1 (2%)



■ illesi
■ lievi
■ gravi
■ deceduti

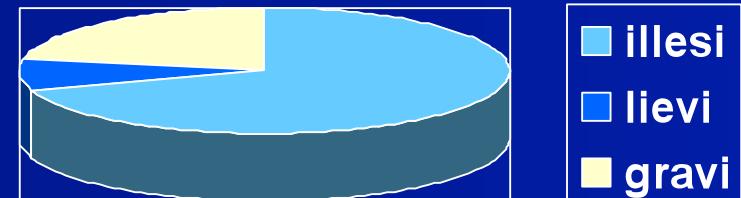
# Corpo Nazionale Soccorso Alpino e Speleologico



## Coordinamento Speleologico

# 2002

- 18 incidenti
- 36 persone
- Illesi 25 (70%)
- Lievi 3 (8%)
- Gravi 8 (22%)
- Morte 0



# Interventi in grotta

2010

<b>data</b>	<b>cavità</b>	<b>regione</b>	<b>momento</b>	<b>coinvolti</b>	<b>tipologia</b>	<b>causa</b>	<b>conseg.</b>	<b>sesso</b>	<b>età</b>	<b>nazione</b>
09-gen.	Ab. Piani Eterni	Veneto	risalita	3	ritardo	tecnica	nessuna	M	nn	Italia
16-gen.	Buso della Rana	Veneto	risalita	4	ritardo	tecnica	nessuna	nn	nn	Italia
31-gen.	Grotta Porcara	Veneto	risalita	3	ritardo	tecnica	nessuna	M	nn	Italia
13-feb.	Abisso Astrea	Toscana	avanzam	1	trauma	caduta sasso	gravi	F	35	Italia
14-feb.	Voragine Rana	Sardegna	avanzam	1	trauma	caduta sasso	gravi	M	39	Italia
14-mar.	Grotta Su Bentu	Sardegna	risalita	7	ritardo	tecnica	nessuna	nn	nn	Italia
25-apr.	Grotta del Fiume	Marche	avanzam	1	caduta	scivolata	gravi	M	nn	Italia
27-mag.	Ris. Su Cologone	Sardegna	immers	1	annegam	malore	morte	M	60	Italia
03-lug.	Grotta Porcara	Veneto	risalita	5	ritardo	tecnica	nessuna	nn	nn	Italia
10-lug.	Grotta 87 VG	Friuli Venezia Giulia	scavo	1	trauma	caduta sasso	gravi	M	72	Italia
10-lug.	Grotta 87 VG	Friuli Venezia Giulia	scavo	1	trauma	colpito mazza	gravi	M	71	Italia
17-lug.	Gr. Tequila Bum Bum	Piemonte	avanzam	3	blocco	piena torrente	nessuna	M	nn	Italia
25-lug.	Grotta S. Giorgio	Liguria	immers	2	annegam	esaurim. aria	morte	M	53	Italia
					annegam	esaurim. aria	morte	M	17	Italia
19-ago.	Abisso Saragato	Toscana	risalita	2	ritardo	tecnica	nessuna	M	40	Italia
					ritardo	tecnica	nessuna	F	26	Italia
20-ago.	Ab. Cul di Bove	Campania	avanzam	1	caduta	scivolata	lievi	M	nn	Italia
24-ago.	Omber en banda	Lombardia	avanzam	1	caduta	rottura corda	gravi	M	34	Italia
01-nov.	Ab. Led Zeppelin	Friuli Venezia Giulia	avanzam	2	blocco	piena torrente	nessuna	M	nn	Ungheria
07-nov.	Buranco Paglierina	Liguria	esterno	1	caduta	scivolata	gravi	F	45	Italia
12-dic.	Antro del Corchia	Toscana	risalita	8	ritardo	falso allarme	nessuna	nn	nn	Italia
04-ott.	Dragonniere	Francia	immers	1	blocco	frana	morte	M	nn	Francia



Club Alpino Italiano					
Corpo Nazionale Soccorso Alpino e Speleologico					
Coordinamento Speleologico					
ARCHIVIO INCIDENTI					
Anno	2003	2002	2001	2000	
Incidenti maggiori	Rio Martino (TO)	Mandini (LU)	Lazzaro Jerko (TS) Capri (NA)	Bagnoli (TS) A Male (AQ)	
Anno	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
Incidenti maggiori	Artesinera (CN) Cappa (CN) Elefante Bianco (VI)	Betulla (CO) Forra Miletto Forra Chiese (TN)	Saragato (LU) Cucco (PG)	Parsifal (CN) Palinuro (SA) Forra Orsomarso (CS)	Caldone (LC) Nociglia (LE) Gorgazzo (PN) Forra Avello (CH)
Anno	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990
Incidenti maggiori	Piaggia Bella (CN) Dinosaura		Elefante Bianco (VI) Castel (CO)	Grotta Martel (TS)	Veliko Sbrego (SLO) Gorgazzo (PN) Incubi (UD) Chiusetta (CN)
Anno	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985
Incidenti maggiori	Elefante Bianco (VI)	Scarasson (CN) Rana (VI) Serpenti (SLO)	Corchia (LU) Gorgazzo (PN) Gortani (UD)	Tana che Urla (LU)	Gorgazzo (PN) Taibon (TN)

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[REGOLAMENTI](#)  
[IMMAGINI](#)

I dati presentati in questa sezione provengono da diverse fonti, fra cui le principali sono:



**GHERLIZZA F.**, 1998,  
*L'infortunistica  
speleologica nel  
Friuli-Venezia Giulia*,  
Federazione  
Speleologica Triestina

# Incidenti in forra

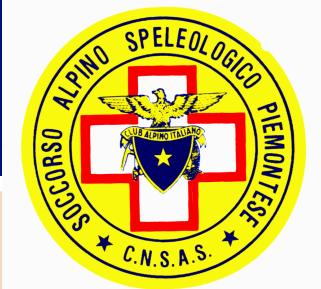


**2002**

- Diciassette incidenti con cinquantasei coinvolti (quarantotto uomini e otto donne), le conseguenze:

Data	Luogo	Regione	Cause	Conseguenze
24 febbraio	Forra di Fiorello	Umbria	Caduta sasso	Gravi
4 marzo	Forra Strega	Liguria	Scivolata	Lievi (4)
7 luglio	Val Barbaira (IM)	Liguria	Manovra errata	Gravi
7 luglio	Val Barbaira (IM)	Liguria	Imperizia	Nessuna (23)
8 luglio	Orrido di Botri	Toscana	Imperizia	Nessuna (8)
22 luglio	Val Zemola	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	Manovra errata	Morte
4 agosto	Val Barbaira (IM)	Liguria	Manovra errata	Gravi
4 agosto	Orrido di Botri	Toscana	Imperizia	Nessuna
11 agosto	Val Barbaira (IM)	Liguria	Scivolata	Gravi
14 agosto	Orrido di Botri	Toscana	Imperizia	Nessuna (4)
17 agosto	Val Barbaira (IM)	Liguria	Cedimento fisico	Lievi
24 agosto	Val Barbaira (IM)	Liguria	Sfinimento	Lievi
31 agosto	Val Bodengo (SO)	Lombardia	Scivolata	Gravi
15 settembre	Val Clusa (BL)	Veneto	Manovra errata	Lievi
28 settembre	Orrido di Botri	Toscana	Manovra errata	Gravi
29 settembre	Torrente Soffia	Veneto	Manovra errata	Gravi
23 novembre	Fosso La Foce	Marche	Manovra errata	Nessuna (5)

**2007 37**  
**2008 35**  
**2009 26**  
**2010 46**  
**2012 36**



# Incidenti forre 2009

19 marzo

*Forra dell'Elvo Sordevole  
(Piemonte)*

Un escursionista risultava disperso, interveniva il C.N.S.A.S. con tecnici specializzati in forra i quali, coadiuvati da due Vigili del fuoco S.A.F., ritrovavano il cadavere incastrato sotto un masso e provvedevano al recupero utilizzando il sacco salma.

24 maggio

*Gole del Raganello  
(Calabria)*

Cardiopatico in difficoltà che allerta il C.N.S.A.S.; intervento con squadre alpina e speleologiche che provvedono al recupero.

24 maggio

*Forra Torrente Avello  
(Abruzzo)*

Durante la discesa una ragazza cadeva procurandosi la frattura di una gamba, ed un ragazzo subiva la distorsione di una caviglia. Interveniva la squadra abruzzese specialista in forre che recuperava gli infortunati.





Grazie .....  
a chi mi ha permesso di preparare questa relazione..  
.....e a voi per l'attenzione! Grazie!