



**BACKGROUND:** Injuries are an increasingly significant cause of death and disability in many developing countries, and have become a major problem in public health. In 1998, the figure increase to 5.8 million people worldwide died due to injury. Amongst them 3.8 million were males (129 per 100,000) and 1.9 million were females (67 per 100,000). There are recent studies has proven that it can be prevented. The application of preventive measures decreases the number of accidents by half.

**AIM:** The study is aim to estimate the prevalence of intentional and unintentional injury. To estimate burden of injury most frequent cause of injury in the population according to age group, sex and socio economic status. Detecting the most common available weapons that. Identifying the safety behavior including risk taking that might cause injury and to evaluate the appropriateness of the questionnaire used for the survey in this local settings.

**METHOD:** The research was included in a cross sectional studies in 2004. Household interviews by trained surveyor were used to gather data. There were 2547 people in Purworejo that was qualified for the study. Microsoft FoxPro is used for data entry. Survey analysis procedures used Chi-square to relate the variables studied.

**RESULTS:** The study revealed, total injury in the district is 6.1% ( $p=0.00$ ). Unintentional injury 3.2% ( $p=0.00$ ) is more prevalent than intentional injury. Road traffic accidents 61.9% ( $p=0.02$ ) and child abuse 72.2% ( $p=0.11$ ) are the highest types in each category of injury. Risk factor like male, age group of 15-24 years, non farmers, rural area and rural rich class showed the highest number of injury amongst the category.

**CONCLUSION:** The study showed that there is a significant number of injury found in Purworejo district. The risk factor that was found in the study has a similar pattern of injury with the developing country. Unintentional injury especially road traffic accidents remains to be the largest contributor total injury. Male, young adults, rural area, non-farmer, higher education and rural rich category remains to be at higher risk compare to the rest. Additional idea has been made to the questionnaire and corrections of error to suit the questionnaire into local settings.

**Keywords:** injury, intentional, unintentional, risk, demographic factor.