

Unintentional injuries in adults of working age: *Who's injured is no accident.*

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Unintentional injuries – definition

The term ‘unintentional injury’ replaces that of ‘accidental injury’ in recognition of the fact that –

‘most injuries and their precipitating events are predictable and preventable’

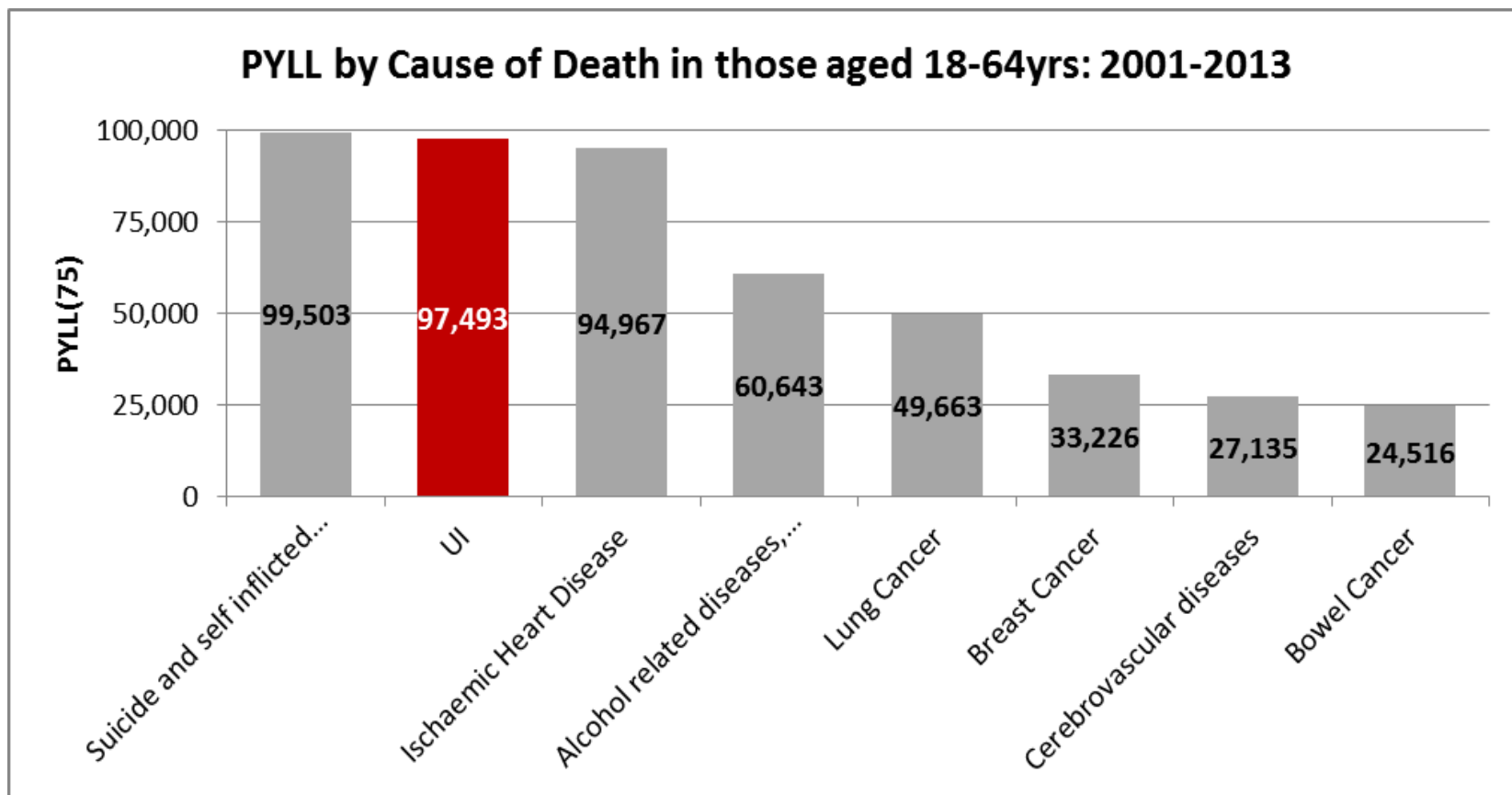
Davis R, Pless B (2001) BMJ bans ‘accident’. BMJ 322: 1320-1

The scale of UI in Northern Ireland – all ages

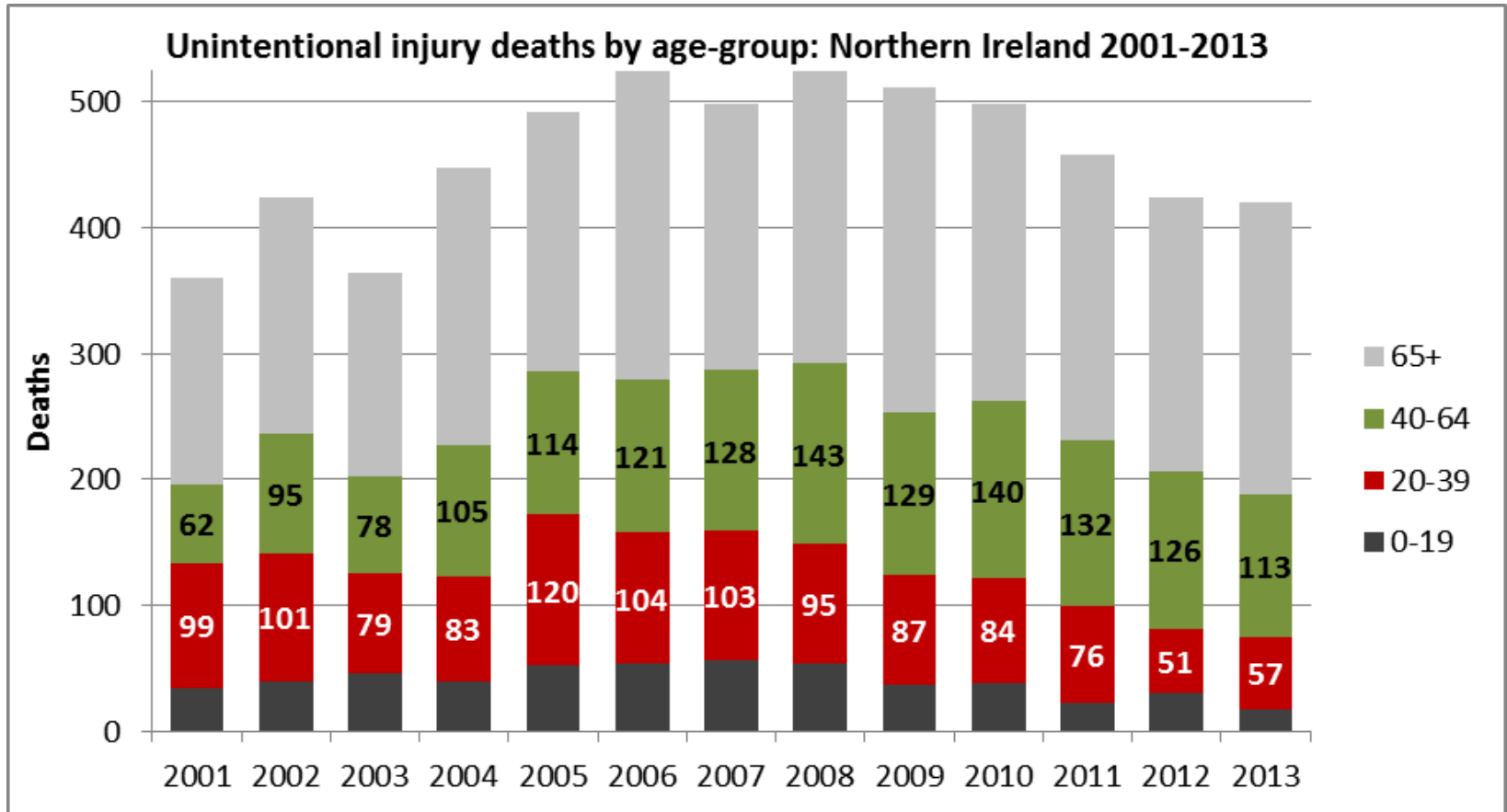
Unintentional Injuries in Northern Ireland		
For every 1 death		Per year this means
600 people attend A&E		250,000 attendances (estimated 13/14)
74 People call 999		31,221 call outs (13/14)
40 people are admitted to hospital		17,000 admissions (2012)



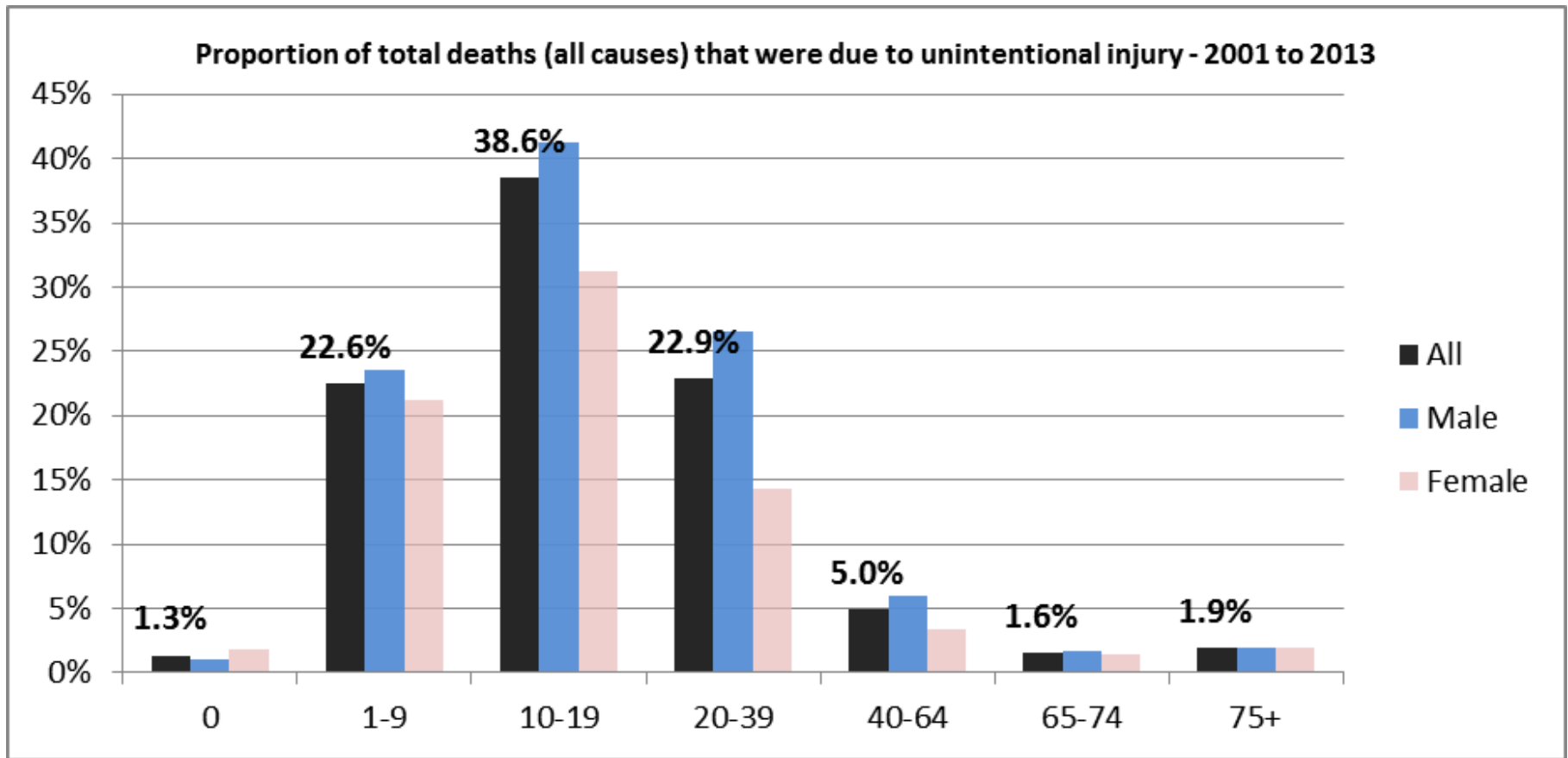
PYLL(75) by Cause of Death (18-64yrs)



Trend in UI deaths by age-group

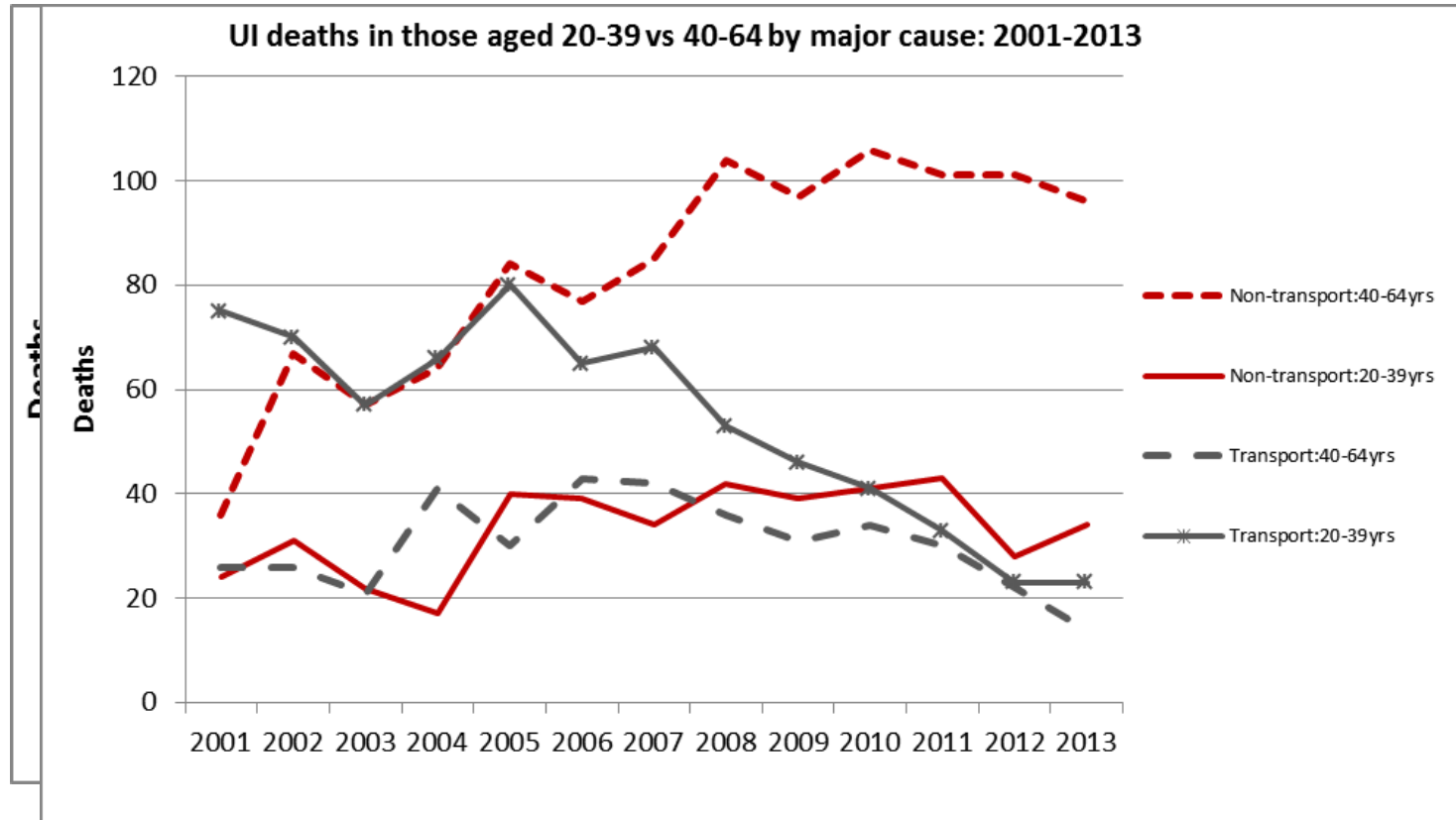


UI deaths as a proportion of total deaths by age-group and gender in Northern Ireland

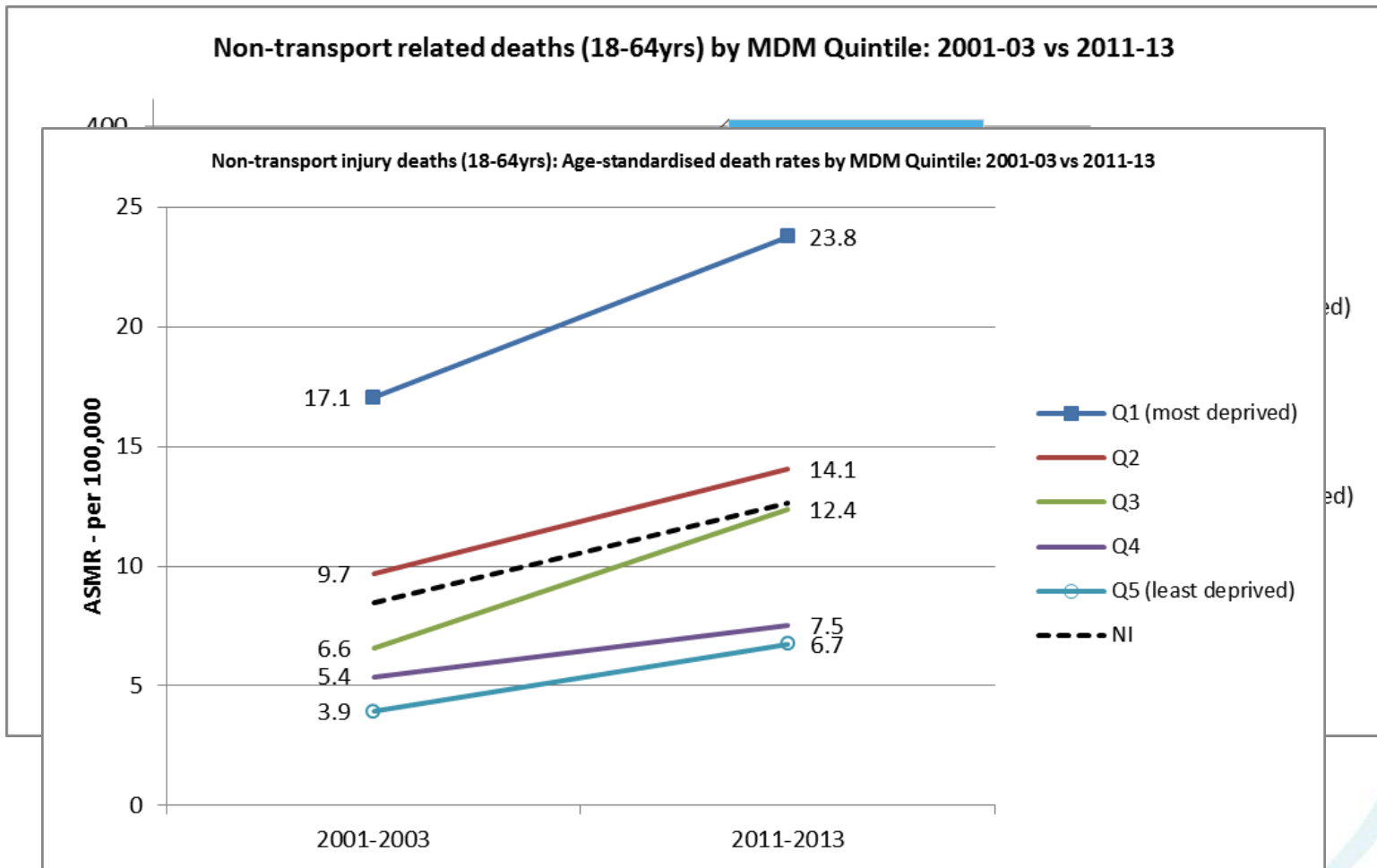


Key facts	20-39 yrs	40-64 yrs
Deaths (2001-2013*) Unintentional injury (V01-X59; Y85-Y86)	1,139	1,486
Trends 2001-2013	Fluctuating: high of 121 deaths in 2005, low of 51 in 2012, 57 in 2013*	Fluctuating: low of 63 in 2001 to high of 145 in 2008; 135 deaths in 2011, 113 in 2013*
Proportion of total deaths (2001-2013) in age-group	1,139/4,963 = 22.9%	1,486/30,007 = 5.0%
Top 3 causes of unintentional injury death (2001-2013)	1) 'Transport', n=700 2) Accidental poisoning n=187 3) Falls n=79	1) Falls, n=441 2) 'Transport' n=396 3) Accidental poisoning n=269
Hospital admissions: Unintentional injury – cause code ICD-10 V01 – X59. (DHSSPS 2003-2012)	34,061 admissions in people aged 20-39yrs (2003-2012). (~ 70 admissions per week)	37,642 admissions in people aged 40-64yrs (2003-2012). (~ 72 admissions per week)
Top 4 causes of hospital admissions (2003-2012)	1) 'Fall' n=11,369 2) 'Transport-related' n=6,989 3) Inanimate forces n= 6,221 4) X59†, n=4,709	1) 'Fall' n=20,736 2) Inanimate forces n= 4,681 3) 'Transport-related' n=4,529 4) X59†, n=3,715
Road traffic deaths (PSNI, 2013)	26	10
Road traffic 'Seriously injured' (PSNI, 2013)	267	208

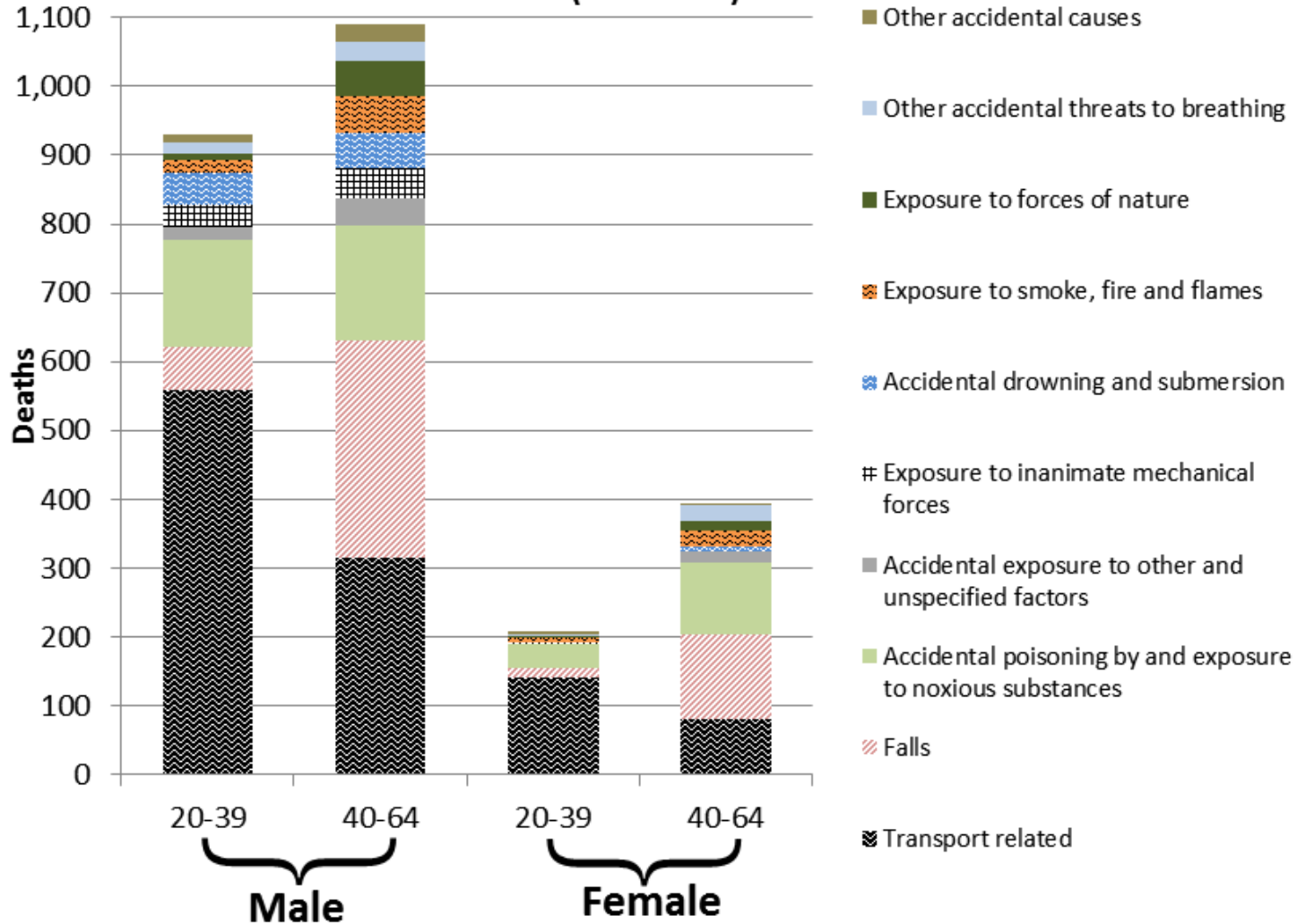
UI deaths (20-64yrs) by major cause



UI deaths (20-64yrs) by deprivation quintile

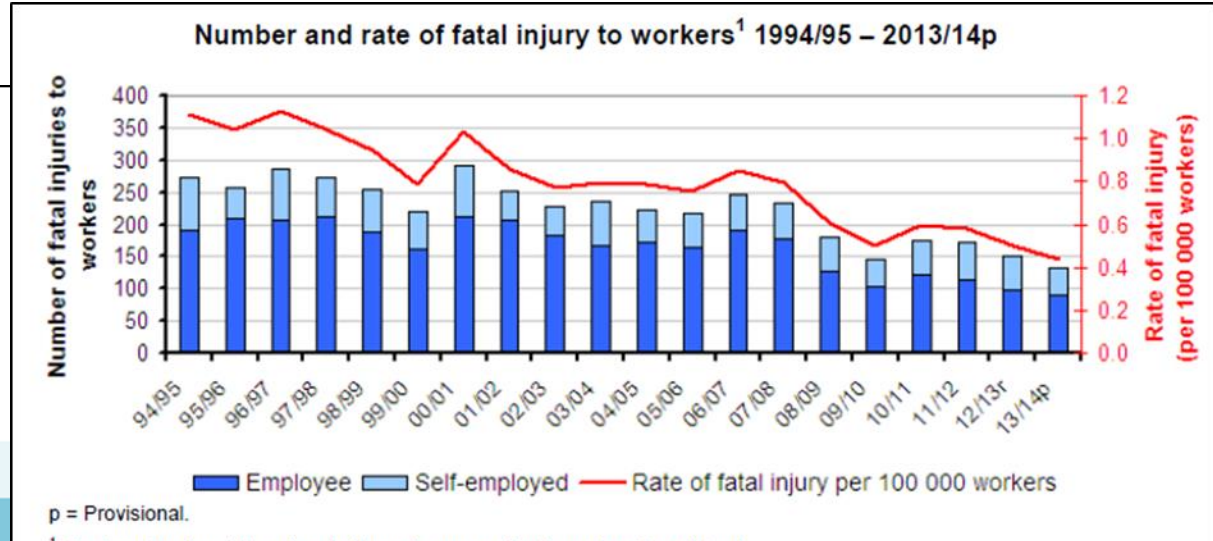
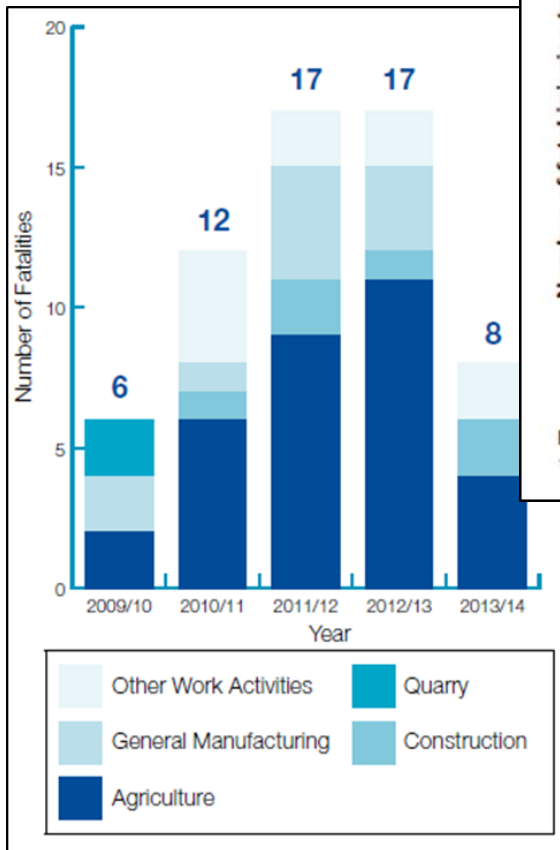


Unintentional injury deaths by gender and cause in those aged 20-64 (2001-2013)



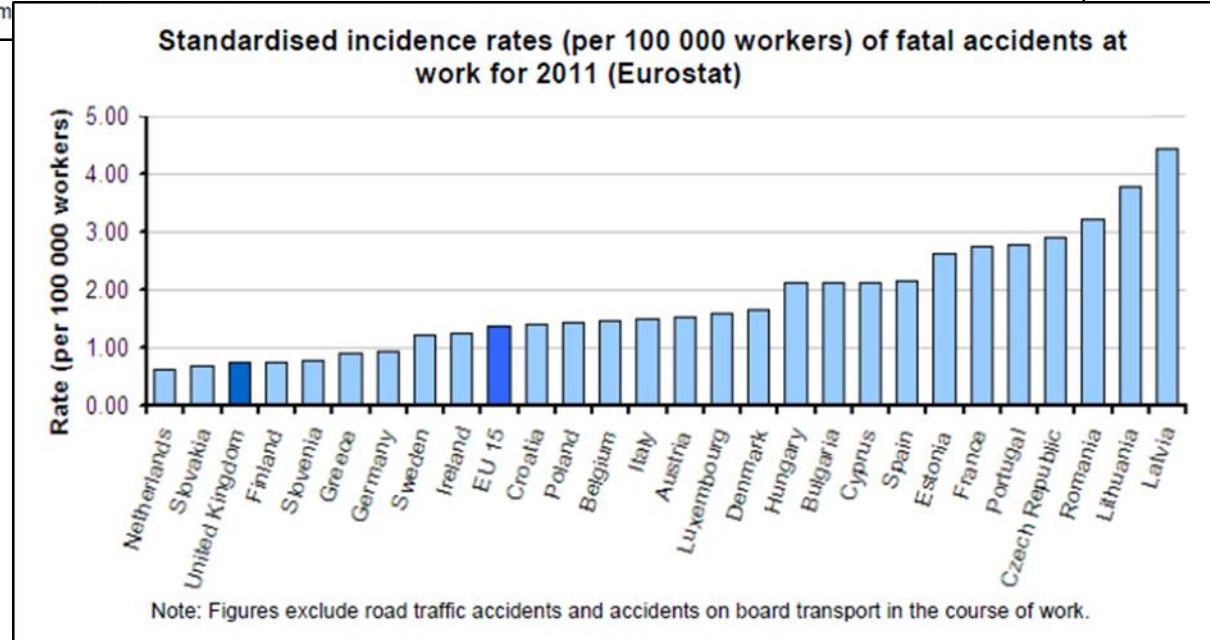
Work-related fatalities

**Work related fatalities by sector:
Northern Ireland 2009/10 to 2013/14:**

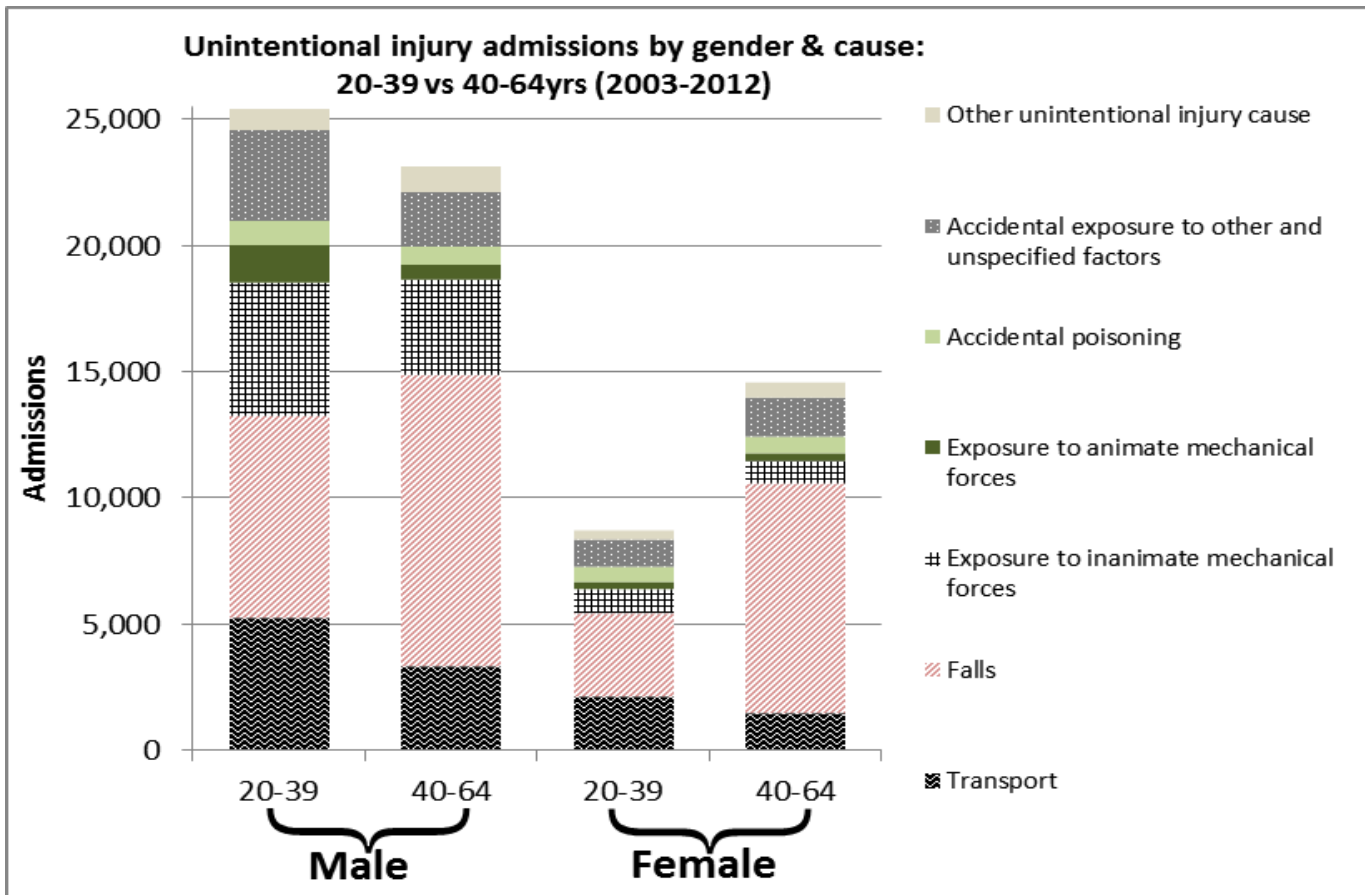


p = Provisional.

¹ The term



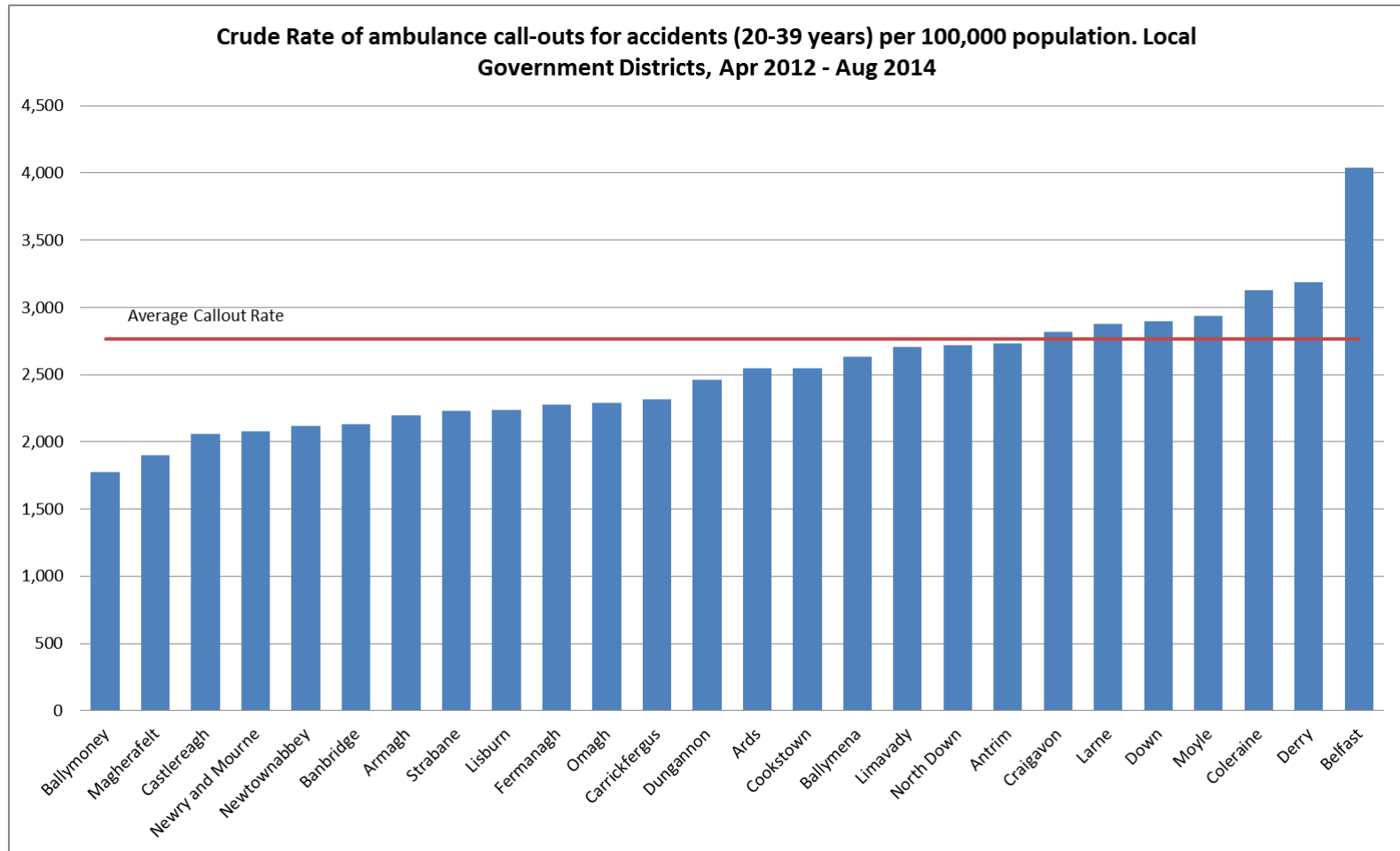
Note: Figures exclude road traffic accidents and accidents on board transport in the course of work.



Cause	20-39		40-64	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Transport	5,230	2,128	3,285	1,481
Falls	8,059	3,310	11,619	9,117
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces	5,273	948	3,790	891
Exposure to animate mechanical forces	1,504	264	582	298
Accidental poisoning	920	620	687	668
Accidental exposure to other and unspecified factors	3,633	1,076	2,206	1,509
Other unintentional injury cause	816	345	970	629
All causes	25,435	8,691	23,139	14,593

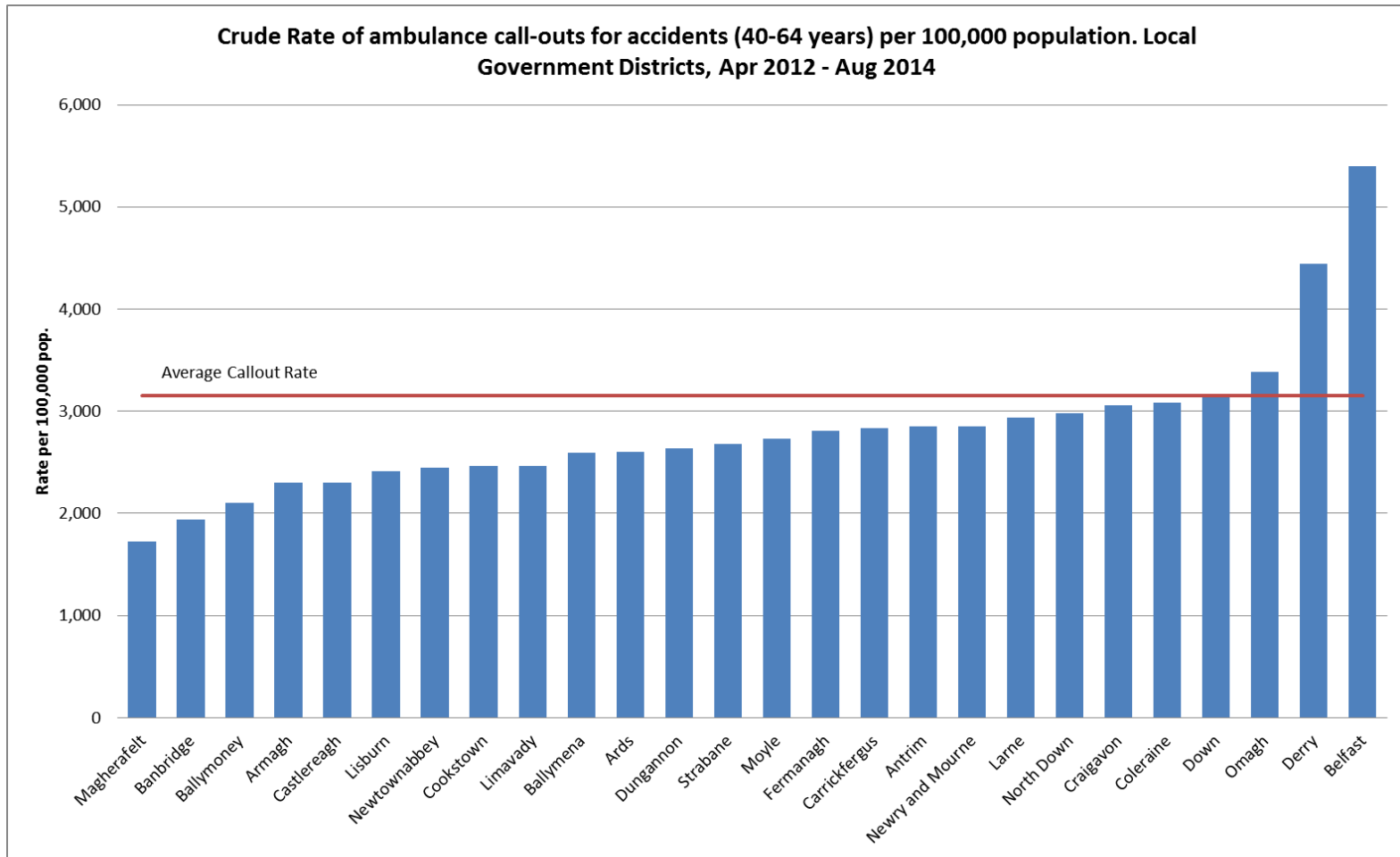


Ambulance call-outs – rates per 100,000 in those 20-39yrs by LGD



Average call-out rate = 2,723 per 100,000; Total call-outs 13,404 \equiv 462 per month

Ambulance call-outs – rates per 100,000 in those 40-64yrs by LGD



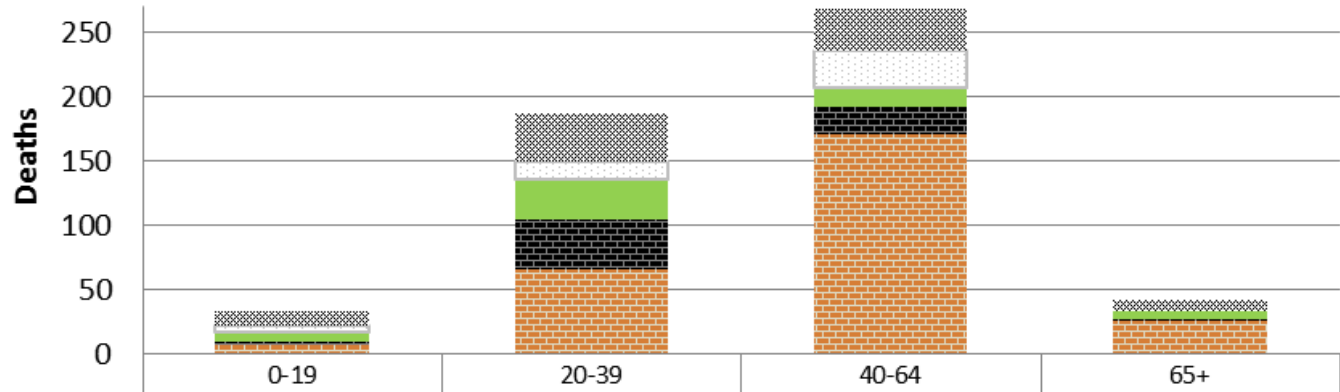
Average call-out rate = 3,156 per 100,000; Total call-outs 18,439 \equiv 636 per month

Accidental poisoning deaths

Accidental poisoning deaths by specific cause (2001-2013)

300

Accidental poisoning deaths by actual place of death (2001-2013)



	0-19	20-39	40-64	65+
⊞ (blank)	12	37	33	8
□ All other places	4	14	28	
■ Hospital	8	31	16	6
■ Other house (not home)	3	39	21	2
■ Home	7	66	171	26

Accidental poisoning – a summary of statistics

- Accidental poisoning deaths most common in those aged 20-64yrs, and predominantly in males
- ‘Drugs & Alcohol’ are the cause of the vast majority of these deaths
- ‘Home/Other House’ is main place of death (71% in those 40-64yrs)

- Hospital admission rates rose for all age-groups 2010 to 2012 – highest for those aged under 10 and those 75+ (both 57.5 per 100,000 in 2012).
Next highest rate was for those aged 20-39yrs (41.3 per 100,000)

- 44.5% of ambulance call-outs due to poisoning were to those aged 20-39yrs - approximately 200 call-outs per month April 2012 to August 2014 for this age group.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to GRO/NISRA for the provision of the deaths data, DHSSPS for providing hospital admissions data and to NIAS for supplying statistics on ambulance call-outs.



Health Intelligence briefing

1. Unintentional Injury – A Summary

This briefing is part one of a three-part series of briefings on unintentional injury statistics from Northern Ireland and elsewhere. Part 1 provides a high-level summary of unintentional injury data with further analysis of both variations across the life course and the different injury causes provided in briefings 2 and 3 respectively. The term 'unintentional injury' (UI) is a relatively new one and replaces that of 'accidental injury' in recognition of the fact that 'most injuries and their precipitating events are predictable and preventable'¹. Intentional or non-accidental injuries such as those sustained through assault or self-harm are not the focus of this brief. Some key points detailed in the briefing are:

- There were 5,952 deaths as a result of unintentional injury recorded between 2001 and 2013 in Northern Ireland. The number of unintentional injury deaths rose from 361 in 2001 to a high of 525 in both 2006 and 2008 but have since reduced with 421 such deaths in 2013. (Page 4)
- Males accounted for nearly two-thirds of unintentional injury deaths representing 61% of such deaths between 2001 and 2013. (Page 5)
- Rates in areas of greater deprivation are considerably higher than those in the least deprived areas for males. The deprivation gradient is less marked in females but does still exist. (Pages 6&11)
- There has been a considerable reduction in deaths from transport related accidents in recent years largely as a result of reductions in deaths of car occupants. There has also been a reduction in pedestrian deaths, falling from a recent high of 33 registered pedestrian deaths in 2006 to 6 such deaths in 2013. Provisional figures for 2014 however indicate that transport related deaths have increased in the past year. (Page 8, & Report #3, section 3.3)
- Falls are the most common cause of unintentional injury death accounting for 178 deaths in 2013, 42% of unintentional injury deaths for that year. (Page 8)
- There are approximately 17,000 emergency admissions to Northern Ireland hospitals each year as a result of unintentional injury. (Page 10)
- There were an average of 2,556 ambulance call-outs per month in Northern Ireland due to accidents or injuries between April 2012 and August 2014, representing approximately 13.3% of all ambulance call-outs (NIAS). (Page 15)
- It is *estimated* that more than 250,000 people will have attended as new or unplanned reviews at our A&E or minor injury units as a result of unintentional injury in 2013/14 (Page 20)
- ROSPA estimate that accidents cost Northern Ireland society £4.3 billion every year, with home and leisure accidents accounting for £2.7 billion of this cost.

¹ Davis R, Plessz B (2001) BMJ *deaths 'accident'*. BMJ 322: 1320-1

Prevention

CAPT 'Look who's falling' campaign 12 May 2014

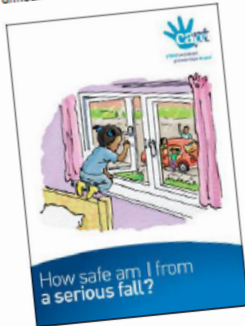
The Child Accident Prevention Trust (CAPT) is a UK charity that works to reduce the number of children and young people killed, disabled or seriously injured in accidents. Accidents are a leading cause of death among young people. Many of these accidents can be prevented.

- Accidental injury is one of the biggest killers of children and young people.
- Childhood accidents cost the NHS over £275 million each year.
- Children from the poorest UK families are 13 times more likely to be injured than those from the richest.
- They are also more likely to be admitted to hospital.

Wise up... watch your step! was a campaign launched by CAPT to raise awareness of falls in Northern Ireland to help prevent them from happening at home.

Whilst the elderly are very much at risk from serious falls, it is also important to be raising awareness of falls for children, using CAPT resources to help them get the prevention message.

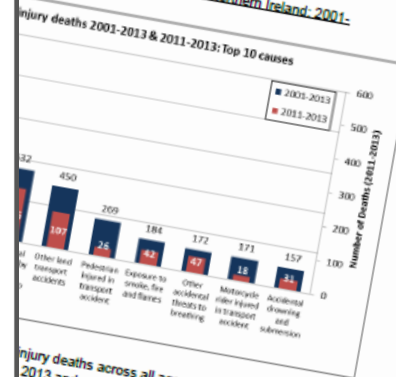
Most falls for young children happen in the home, often when they are playing with toys on stairs and even from a highchair or changing table. And a serious head injury for a young child can have long-term difficulties as they get older.



Unintentional injuries by cause of injury

Unintentional injuries by cause of injury have been examined in the following section with information on mortality, data on hospitalisations, A&E call-outs are also included along with a summary of links to other sources.

Unintentional injury deaths in Northern Ireland: 2001-2013



Injury deaths across all ages were analysed for 2013 and separately for the most recent three years of such deaths were shown to have a high proportion of 'transport-related' deaths. Reductions in the proportion of deaths from transport related injury deaths to the fifth most common. Reduction in the proportion of deaths now recorded as 'falls' in the most recent years. Falls are now recorded as 'falls' in the most recent years. Note for further discussion on this. Unintentional injury and this is particularly true in 2013 where there were 527 such deaths from transport related and unspecified factors' deaths from unintentional injury death over this same

PHA Health Intelligence briefings are available on a range of topics

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