

INJURIES IN NBPSDHU REGION-HIGHLIGHTS

This report highlights some of the injury-related indicators and trends for NBPSDHU. For more information and complete data, please visit NBPSDHU's [Stats at a Glance](#).

Emergency department (ED) visit:

An ED visit occurs when a person presents at the emergency department, or a hospital-based urgent care centre, either by their own means or by ambulance, and without a prior scheduled appointment.

Hospitalization:

A hospitalization occurs when a patient is admitted as an inpatient after being seen in the emergency department for an unscheduled visit.

Injury-related mortality:

Injury recorded as the primary cause of death.

Age groups:

Preschool- 0 to 3 years

School-aged- 4 to 12 years

Adolescent- 13 to 19 years

Data Sources:

ED and hospitalization data: IntelliHEALTH Ontario, 2003-2013.

Mortality data: IntelliHEALTH Ontario, 2003-2011.

Please see full reports for complete reference

Overall Trends with Ontario and Peer Group

- Injury-related [ED visit](#) rates in the NBPSDHU region decreased from 2003-2013, but remained higher than those of the Sparsely Populated Urban-Rural Mix Peer Group and Ontario.
- Injury-related [hospitalization](#) rates in the NBPSDHU region decreased from 2003-2013, but remained higher than Ontario. Hospitalization rates did not differ from the peer group.
- Rates of injury-related [mortality](#) did not change from 2003-2011. Mortality rates in the NBPSDHU region did not differ from the peer group from 2003-2011, but were higher than Ontario in 2003-2006 and 2009-2011.

Trends by Sex

- Males made injury-related [ED visits](#) at a higher rate than females in the NBPSDHU region in 2003-2013. There was a higher rate of injury-related ED visits by males due to cut or pierced by an object, struck by or against an object, foreign body in eye or orifice, and all land transport collisions, and assault as compared to females. The rate of injury-related ED visits by females was higher than males for intentional self-harm.
- Injury-related [hospitalization](#) rates in the NBPSDHU region did not differ between males and females. Males were hospitalized at a higher rate than females for cut or pierced by an object, struck by or against an object, and assault in the NBPSDHU region in 2013.
- The rate of injury-related [mortality](#) was higher in males than females in the NBPSDHU region in 2003-2009, but similar in 2010-2011. There was no significant difference by sex for the rate of mortality by type of injury in the NBPSDHU region in 2011.

Trends in Children and Adolescents

- The age-specific rate of injury-related [ED visits](#) was higher for adolescents as compared to preschool and school-aged children in 2004-2013.
- The injury-related [hospitalization](#) rate for children and adolescents was not consistently higher or lower for any age group in NBPSDHU in 2004-2013.
- The average annual injury-related [mortality](#) rate of adolescents in 2003-2011 was higher than that of school-aged children, but did not differ from preschool children.
- Injuries of interest for each age group are:
 - Pre-school: falls, unintentional poisoning
 - School-aged: falls, sports and recreation related injuries
 - Adolescent: intentional injuries, motor vehicle collisions, sports and recreation related injuries

