

INJURY-RELATED HOSPITALIZATIONS OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH (0-19 YEARS)

Data sources:

NBPSDHU Counts: Ambulatory Emergency External Cause 2004-2013, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, Date Extracted: 2015/03/12.

NBPSDHU Population Estimates: Population Estimates 2004-2013, Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, IntelliHEALTH ONTARIO, Date Extracted: 2015/08/24.

Ontario Counts and Population Estimates: Public Health Ontario Snapshots: Ontario: Emergency department visits for all injuries-age specific crude rate (age 0 to 19) 2004-2013. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion; 2014/11/05 [cited 2015/03/12].

Interpretation of a significant difference:

A statistic interpreted as 'significantly different' from another is an estimate found to be statistically meaningful, in such a way that the difference between two estimates is unlikely due to chance and represents a real difference. Error bars noted in figures within this report illustrate 95% confidence intervals. If there is no overlap in range, the difference can be described as statistically significant.

Hospitalization:

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

Age group definitions:

Preschool- 0 to 3 years
 School-aged- 4 to 12 years
 Adolescent- 13 to 19 years

All Injuries

In the North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit (NBPSDHU) region, there was an average of 151 (range: 111-203) injury-related hospitalizations per year of children and youth aged 19 years and younger between 2004 and 2013.

The age-specific rate of injury-related hospitalizations of children and youth in NBPSDHU did not change significantly from 2004 to 2013. The age-specific rate for Ontario was significantly lower in 2013 as compared to 2004. The rate for NBPSDHU was significantly higher than the rate for Ontario throughout this time (Figure 1, Table 1).

Figure 1. Age-specific rate (per 10,000 population) of all injury-related hospitalizations of children and youth aged 19 years and younger for NBPSDHU and Ontario, 2004-2013.

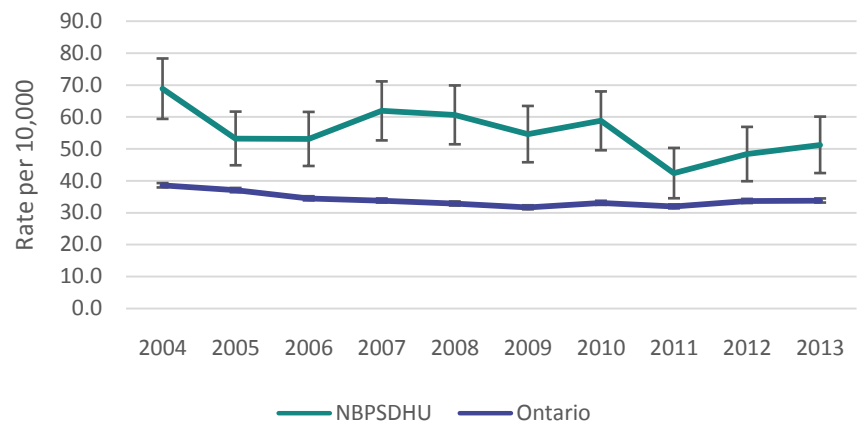


Table 1. Age-specific rate (per 10,000 population) of all injury-related hospitalizations of children and youth aged 19 years and younger for NBPSDHU and Ontario, 2004-2013.

Year	NBPSDHU	Ontario
2004	68.8	38.6
2005	53.2	37.0
2006	53.1	34.5
2007	61.9	33.8
2008	60.6	32.9
2009	54.6	31.7
2010	58.7	33.1
2011	42.4	31.9
2012	48.3	33.6
2013	51.2	33.8

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Injuries by Age

The age-specific rate of all injury-related hospitalizations in the NBPSDHU region did not significantly change from 2004 to 2013 for any of the age groups (Figure 2, Table 2). The rate for the adolescent age group was significantly higher than the preschool age group in 2004 and 2007. The rate for the adolescent age group was significantly higher than the school-aged group in 2004, 2005, 2007, 2008, and 2010 to 2012. The rate of hospitalizations in the preschool age group was significantly higher than that of the school-aged group in 2008 (Figure 2, Table 2).

Figure 2. Age-specific rate (per 10,000 population) of injury-related hospitalizations of children and youth aged 19 years and younger, by age group for NBPSDHU, 2004-2013.

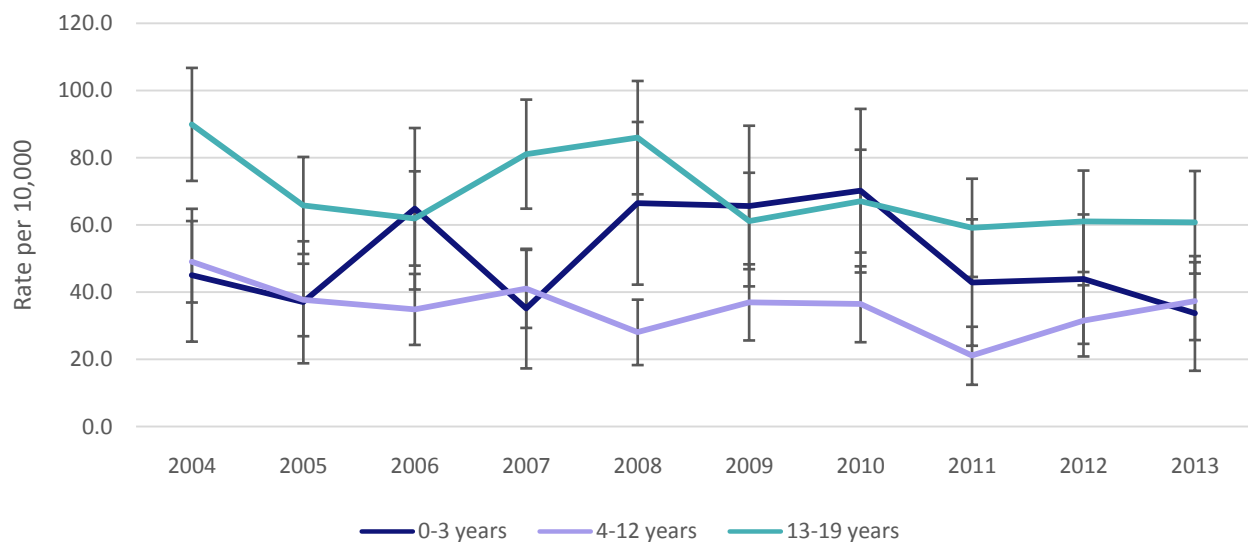


Table 2. Age-specific rate (per 10,000 population) of injury-related hospitalizations of children and youth aged 19 years and younger, by age group for NBPSDHU, 2004-2013.

Year	0-3 years	4-12 years	13-19 years
2004	45.1	49.1	89.9
2005	37.0	37.7	65.8
2006	64.8	34.9	62.0
2007	35.1	41.0	81.1
2008	66.5	28.1	86.0
2009	65.7	37.0	61.2
2010	70.2	36.4	67.1
2011	42.9	21.1	59.2
2012	43.9	31.5	61.1
2013	33.7	37.4	60.8

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Type of Injury

In preschool children, three years of age and younger, the highest age-specific rates of injury-related hospitalizations in the NBPSDHU region in 2004-2013 were due to falls and unintentional poisoning (Table 3). In school-aged children, aged four to twelve years, the highest age-specific rates of injury-related hospitalizations in the NBPSDHU region in 2004-2013 were due to falls and sports and recreation related injuries (Table 3). In adolescents, aged 13 to 19 years, the highest age-specific rates of injury-related hospitalizations in the NBPSDHU region in 2004-2013 were due to sports and recreation related injuries and intentional injuries (Table 3).

Table 3. Average annual age-specific rate (per 10,000 population) of injury-related hospitalizations of children and youth aged 19 years and younger, by type of injury for NBPSDHU, by age group, 2004-2013.

Type of injury	0-3 years	4-12 years	13-19 years	0-19 years
All injuries	50.5	35.7	69.8	52.3
Unintentional injuries	49.6	34.6	50.2	43.5
Intentional injuries (assault, self-harm)	0.9	1.1	19.9	8.9
Sports and recreation related	1.6	13.8	22.3	15.4
Struck by or against	2.3	3.7	9.0	5.6
Falls	17.8	18.8	11.2	15.5
Cut or pierced by an object	0.5	0.3	2.7	1.4
Exposure to smoke or fire or contact with heat or hot substances	4.7	0.4	1.2	1.5
Motor vehicle collisions	0.9	2.4	13.1	6.6
Overexertion	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.7
Unintentional poisoning	8.1	0.9	2.1	2.5

Falls: In 2004-2013 in the NBPSDHU region, injuries due to falls were among the top rates of hospitalization in both the preschool and school-aged age groups. The rate of hospitalization due to falls was significantly higher in both these age groups as compared to adolescents.

Unintentional Poisoning: The rate of unintentional poisoning related hospitalizations was significantly higher in preschool children as compared to school-aged children and adolescents in the NBPSDHU region in 2004-2013.

Sports and Recreation: The rate of sports and recreation related injury hospitalizations in adolescents in the NBPSDHU region in 2004-2013 was significantly higher than school-aged children, which were hospitalized at a significantly higher rate than preschool children.

Motor Vehicle Collisions: Motor vehicle collision related hospitalizations in the NBPSDHU region in 2004-2013 occurred at a significantly higher rate for adolescents as compared to preschool and school-aged children.

Intentional Injuries: The age-specific rate of hospitalization for intentional self-harm in the NBPSDHU region in 2004-2013 was significantly higher in the adolescent age group as compared to the other age groups.