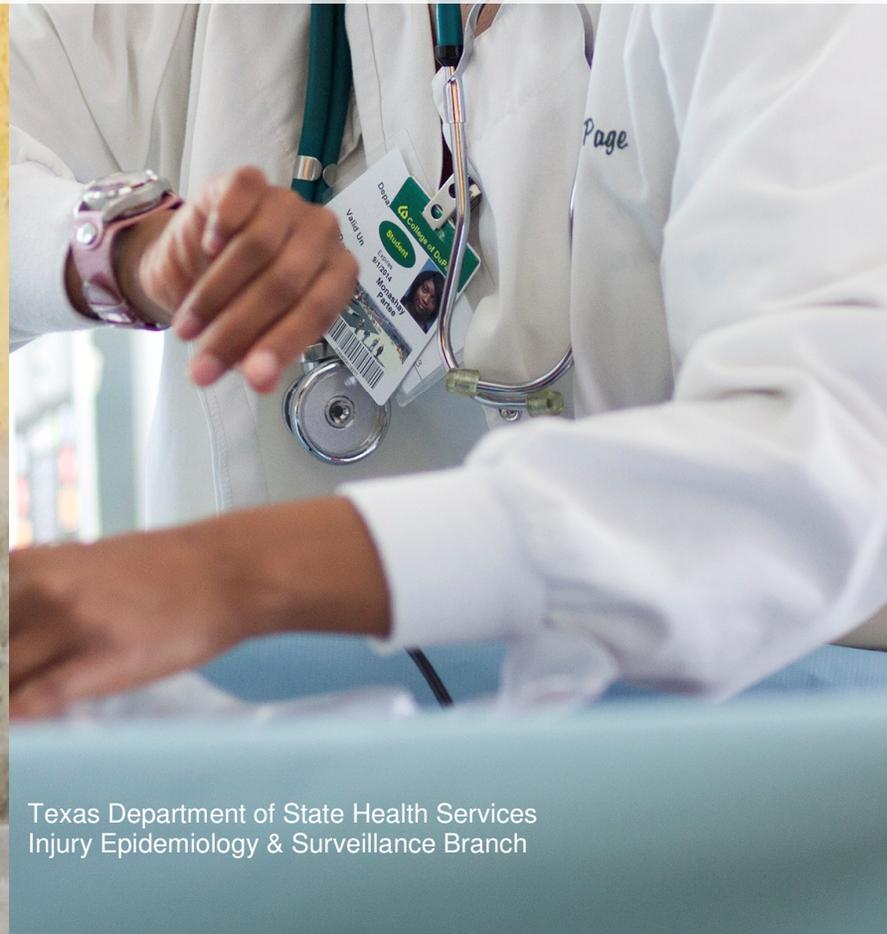




TEXAS BURDEN OF INJURY REPORT — 2013



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Understanding this report

Injury is the leading cause of death and disability among children and young adults in the United States [1], and injuries are a major source of mortality and morbidity in Texas. This report illustrates the burden of fatal and nonfatal injuries in Texas for 2013. For each injury category, we provide counts and crude rates for eleven age groups. Fatal injuries were quantified using death certificate data ('Death'). Death

certificate data are collected and maintained by the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) Vital Statistics Unit (VSU) and sent to the

Injury is the leading cause of death and disability among children and young adults in the United States

National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for coding. Coded death certificates are then returned to VSU. Nonfatal injuries were quantified using inpatient hospital discharge data ('Hospital discharge') maintained by the Texas Health Care Information Collection (THCIC), part of the DSHS Center for Health Statistics [2].

Inclusion criteria for each cause of injury were based on guidelines established by the CDC for the annual State Injury Indicators Reports. For death data, injury counts were determined using ICD-10 codes in the underlying-cause-of-death field only, except for traumatic brain injury (TBI), which considered all fields in the multiple cause of death file. For inpatient hospital discharge data, injuries were classified according to ICD-9-CM codes in the first valid external cause of injury code field, except for drownings and TBI, which were also defined by diagnosis codes in any diagnostic field.

Aside from the summary figure on the next page, each cause of injury is presented on a single page in a series of four figures. Throughout the document, we have placed the counts on the left and rates (per 100,000) on the right. Data for fatal injuries are always shown in the top two figures on the page, and nonfatal injuries are shown in the two figures on the bottom of the page. We used the same color scheme throughout this document. Death certificate data are depicted with (darker) shades of blue and purple, while (lighter) shades of yellow and orange are used for inpatient hospital discharge data. Within age groups, counts less than 5 have been suppressed in the report, and rates were not calculated for counts <20.

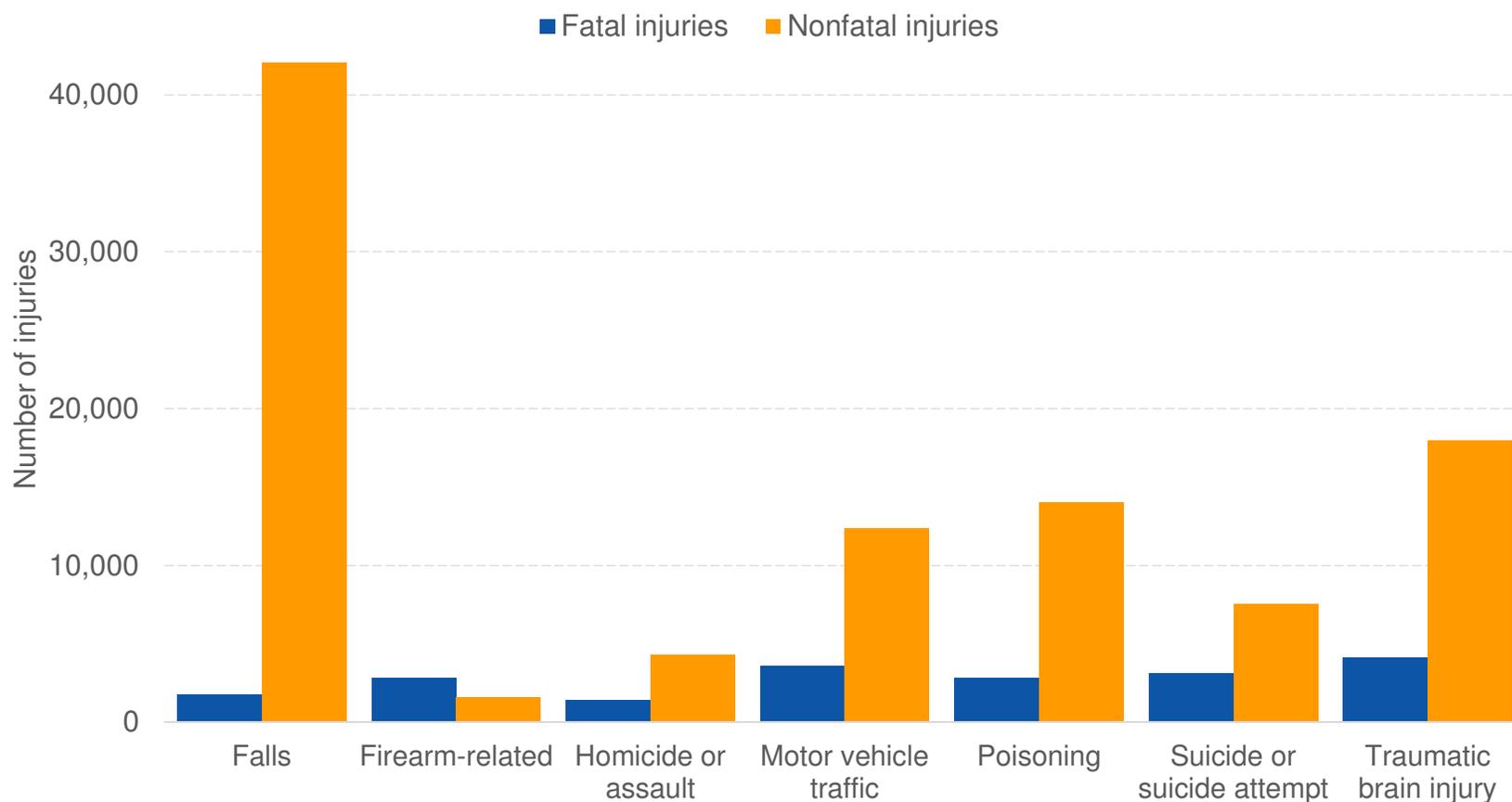
The injuries presented here reflect various categories of injury classification, including mechanism (e.g., falls, firearms), intent (e.g., unintentional, intentional), and/or diagnosis (e.g., drownings, TBI) of the injury. Causes of injury are not necessarily mutually exclusive. For example, the ICD-10 codes X85-X90 satisfy the inclusion criteria for both homicide and fatal poisoning. Visit the CDC's State Injury Indicators Reports website for more information.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<http://www.cdc.gov/injury/stateprograms/indicators.html>

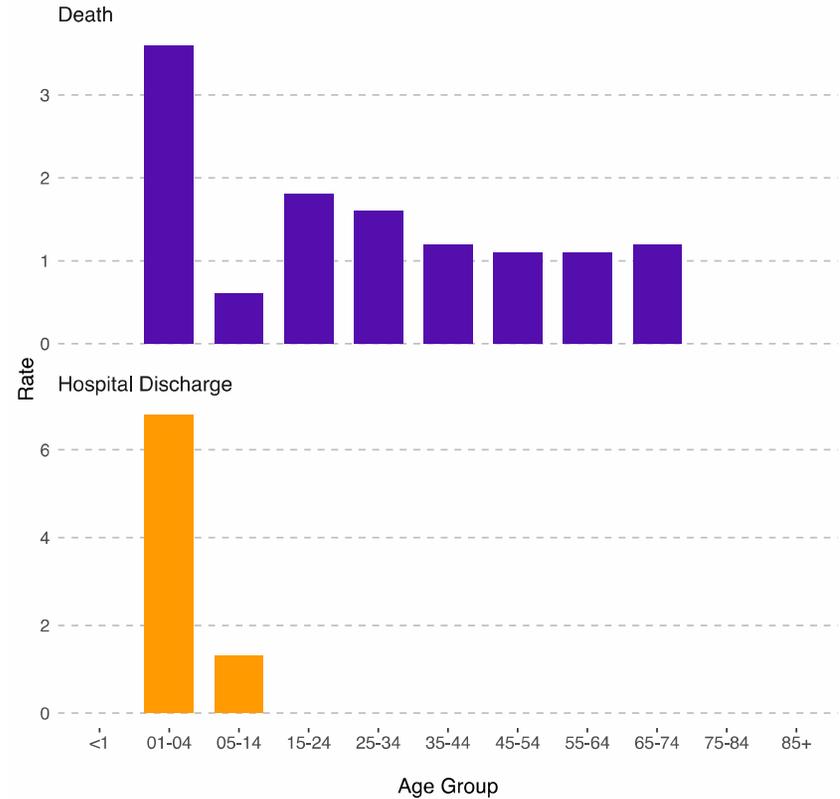
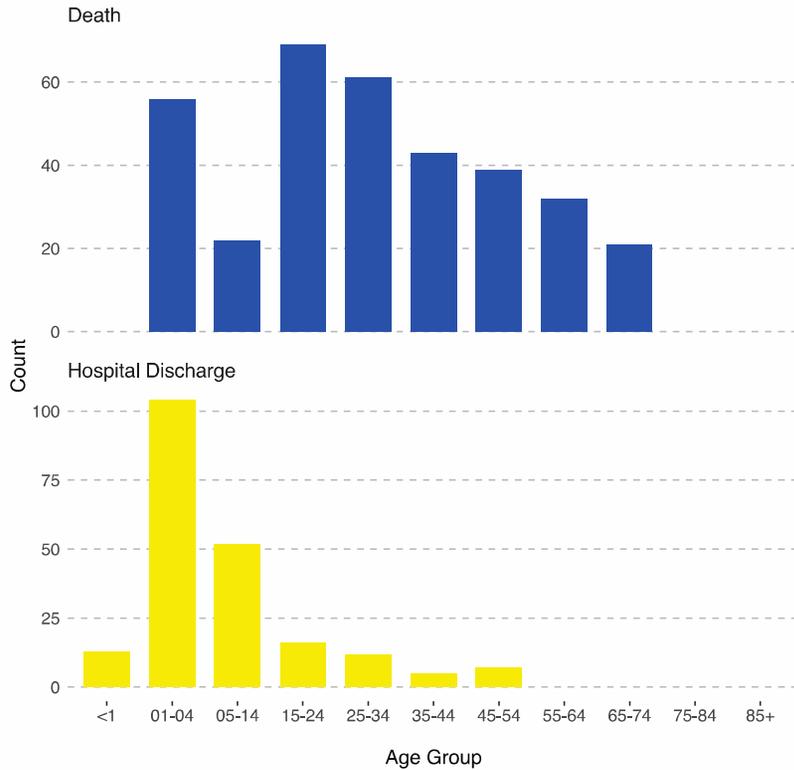
<http://www.cdc.gov/injury/>

Summary of fatal and nonfatal injuries in Texas, 2013



Causes of injury associated with 1,000 or more deaths in Texas in 2013 are presented above. Fire-related and drowning injuries are not shown because they were associated with fewer than 1,000 deaths in Texas in 2013.

Drowning injuries in Texas, 2013



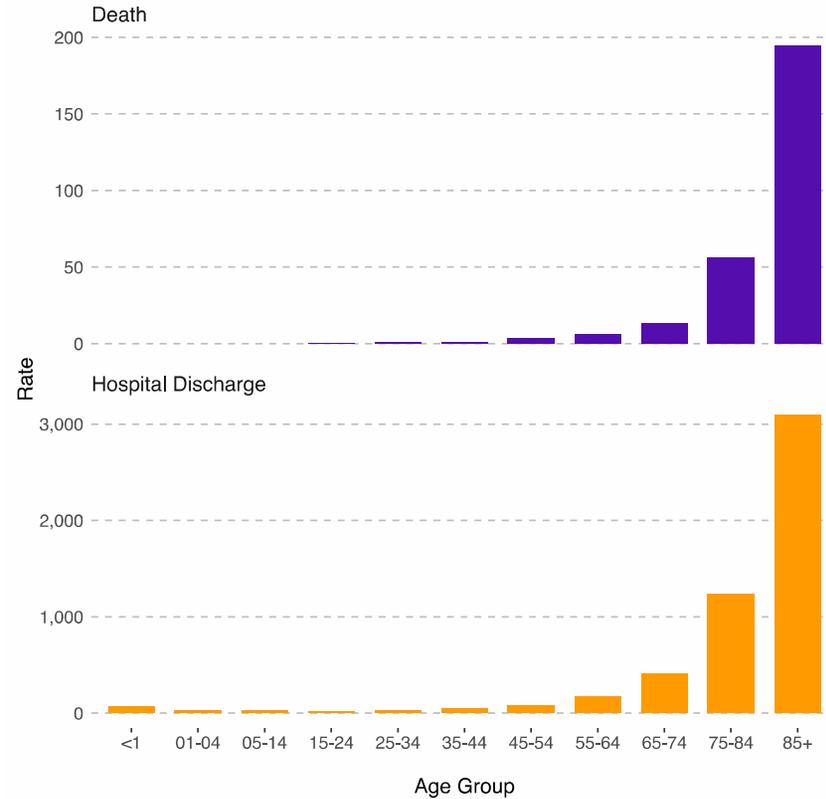
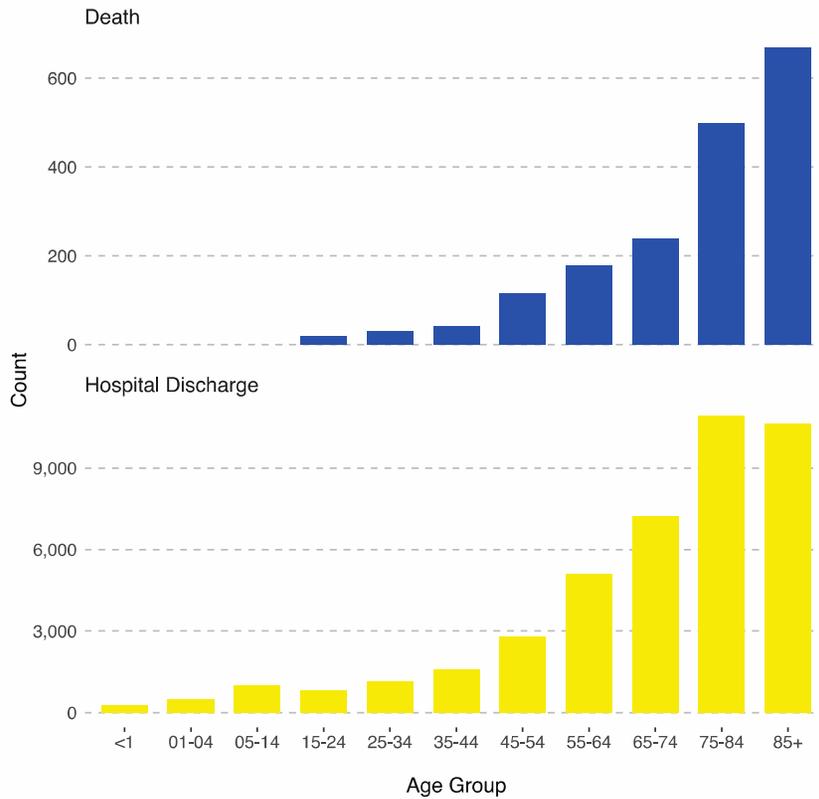
About drownings Fatal drownings include only those classified as unintentional drownings, while nonfatal drownings include those of all intents. In Texas, fatal and nonfatal injuries due to drowning occur in a variety of settings, including bathtubs, public and private pools, and natural bodies of water. The rates of fatal and nonfatal injuries due to drowning are highest among children 1-4 years of age. The

second highest rate of fatal drowning injuries is among individuals age 15-24 and rates generally decrease with age.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<http://www.cdc.gov/homeandrecreationalafety/water-safety/>

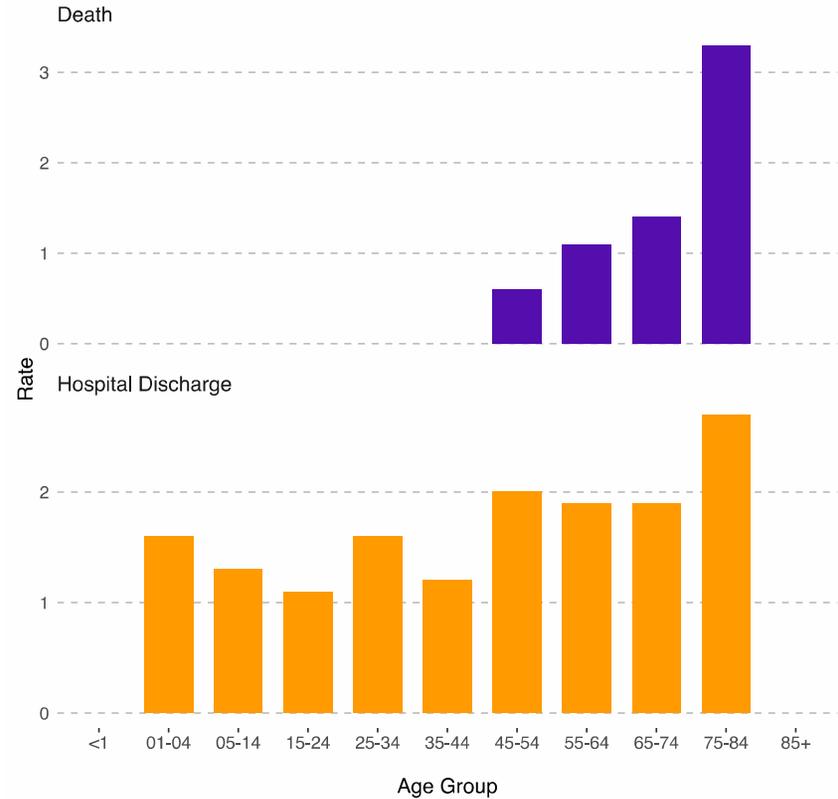
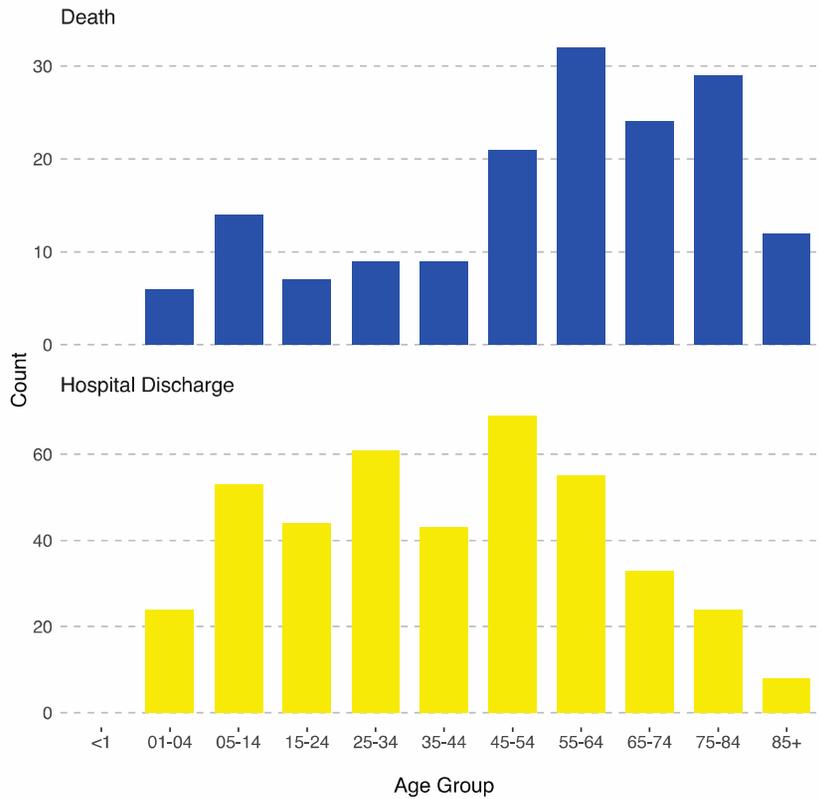
Fall injuries in Texas, 2013



About falls Only unintentional fall injuries were included for both fatal and nonfatal fall injuries. Nationally, most fall-related deaths and hospitalizations occur among individuals age 65 years and older [1]. In Texas, the rate of fatal and nonfatal fall injuries generally increased with age. Nearly 65% of fatal fall injuries occurred among individuals age 75 years and older, and over half of nonfatal fall injuries occurred in this age group.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
<http://www.cdc.gov/homeandrecreationalafety/falls/>

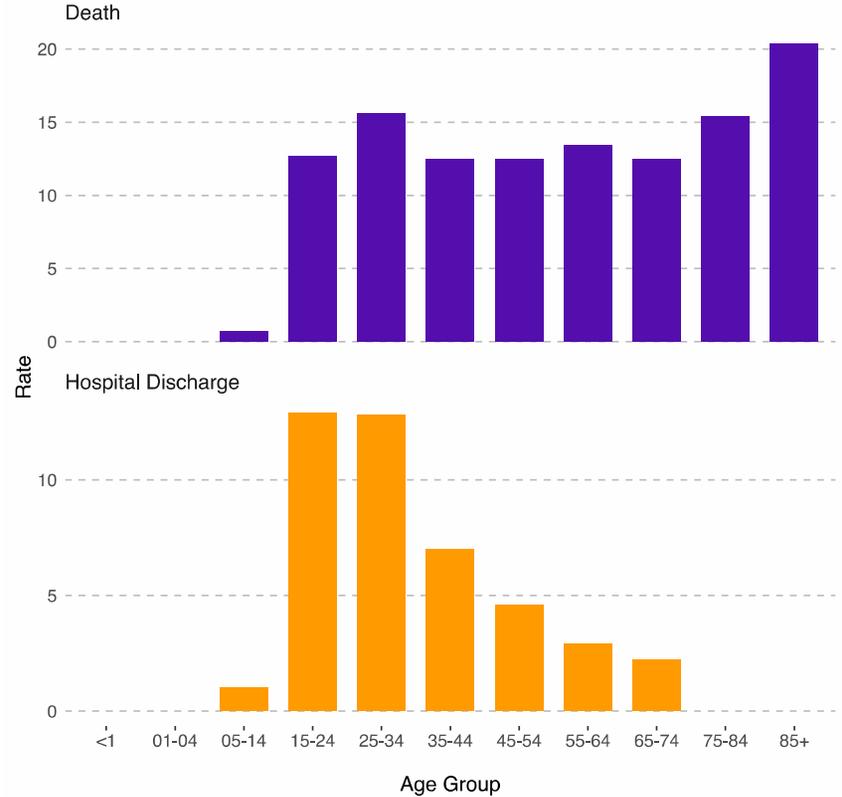
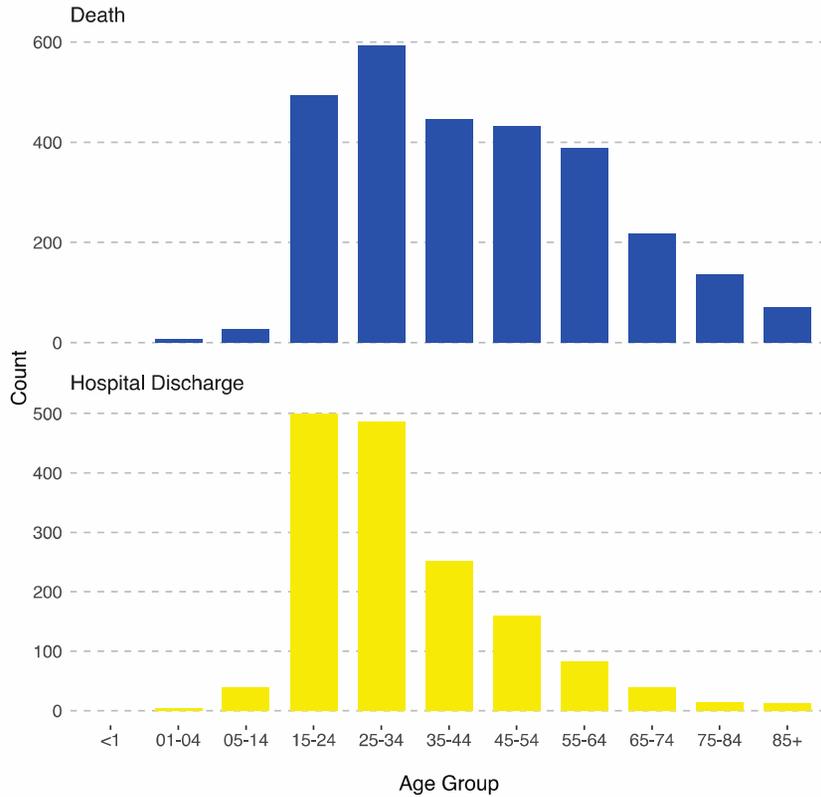
Fire-related injuries in Texas, 2013



About fire-related injuries Fire-related injuries included those due to fire, flames or smoke. Only unintentional injuries were included for both fatal and nonfatal fire-related injuries. In Texas, the rate of fatal and nonfatal fire-related injuries was highest among individuals over 75 years of age and older.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
<http://www.cdc.gov/homeandrecreationalafety/fire-prevention/>
<http://www.cdc.gov/safekid/burns/>

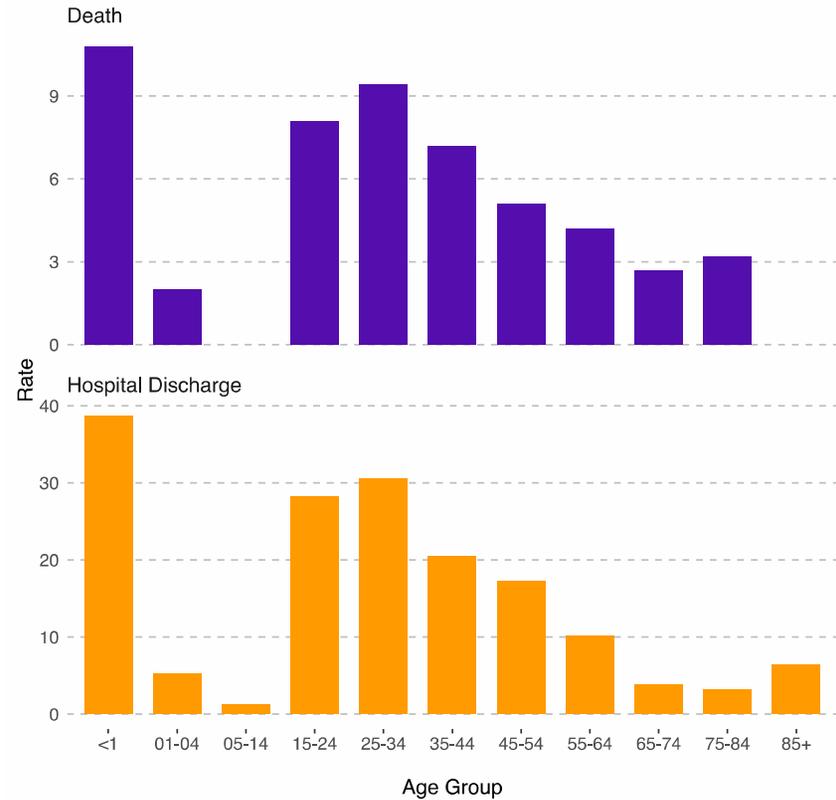
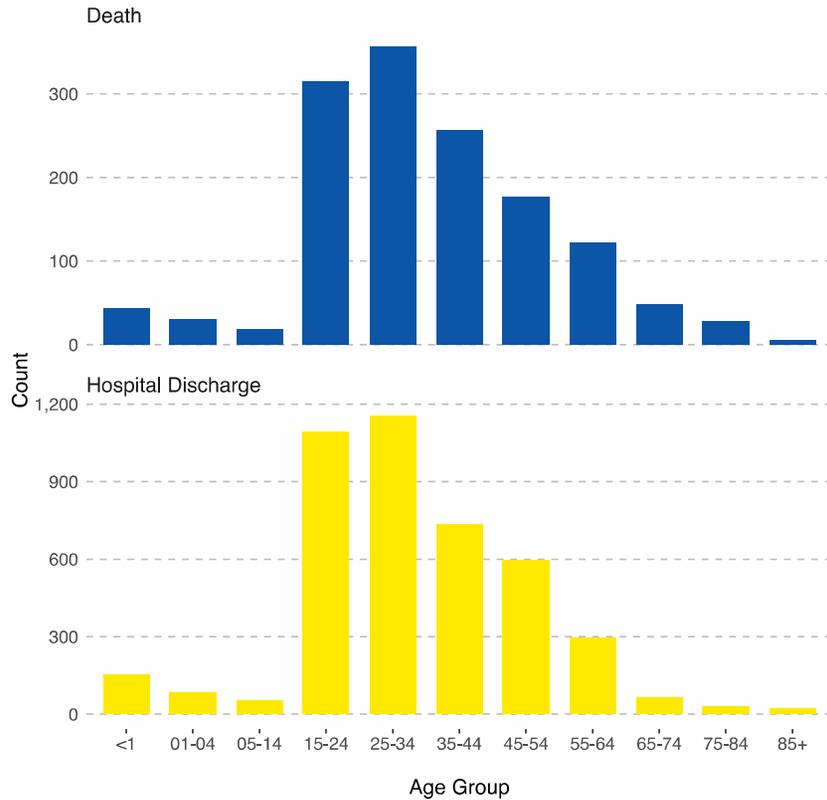
Firearm-related injuries in Texas, 2013



About firearm injuries Firearm-related fatal and nonfatal injuries included those of any intent. Nationally, the rate of firearm-related deaths among males is nearly seven times that for females [1]. In Texas, the number and rate of nonfatal

firearm-related injuries is greatest among individuals 15-34 years of age. Individuals 15-34 years also have the largest number of fatal firearm-related injuries, while the rate of fatal injuries is highest among individuals 85 years and older.

Homicide or assault injuries in Texas, 2013

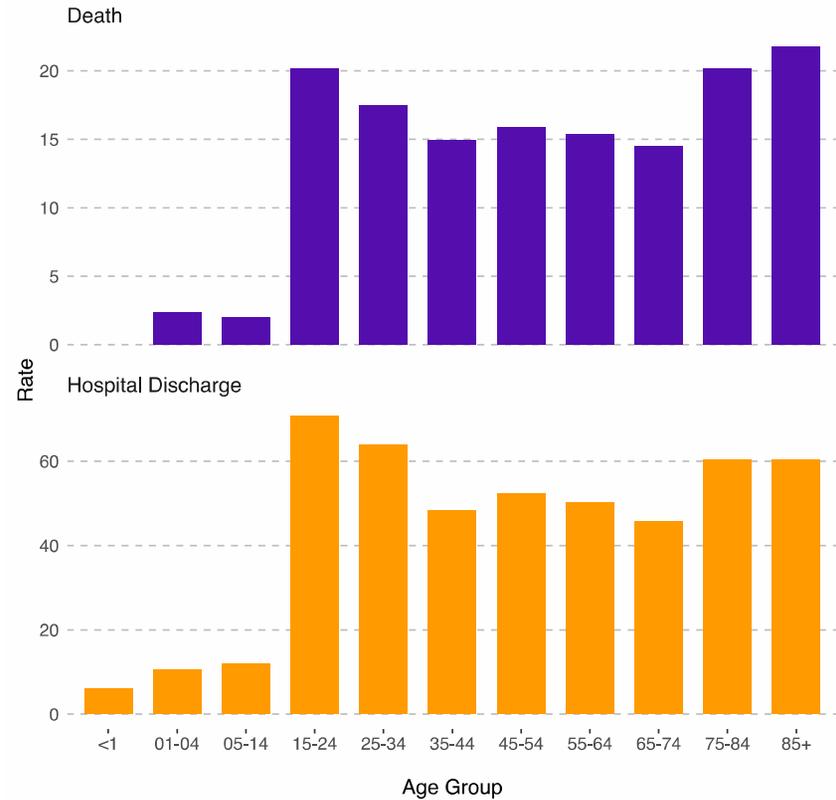
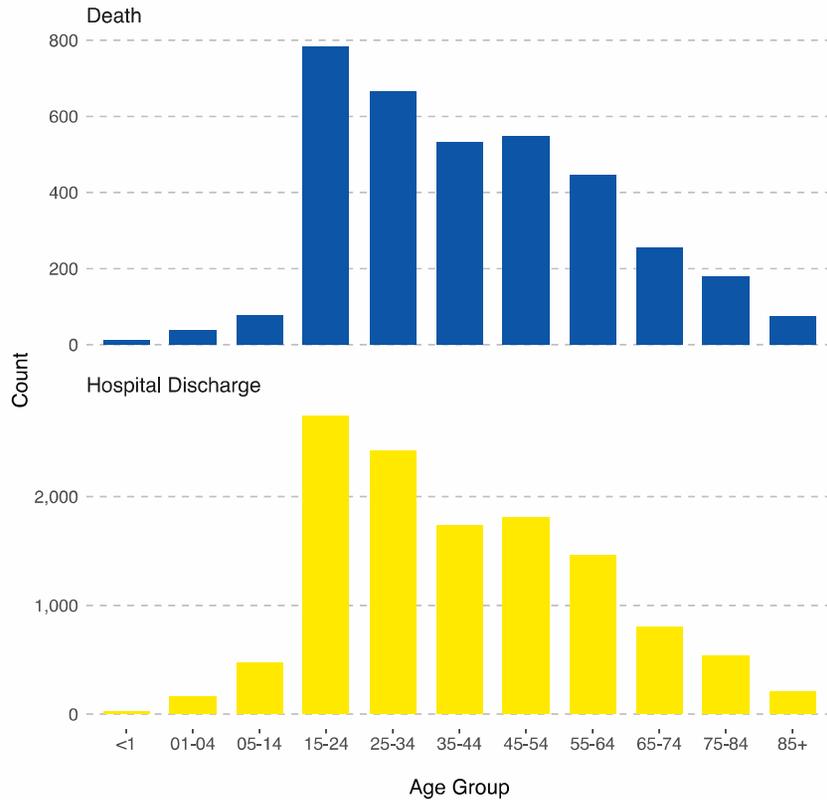


About homicide and assault Nationally, homicide is the third most common cause of death among individuals ages 1 to 4 and 15 to 34 years [1]. Only a small proportion of nonfatal assault-related injuries treated in U.S. emergency departments result in a hospitalization or transfer for additional care [1]. In Texas, the crude rate of fatal and non-fatal injuries due to assault is highest among individuals less than one year of age. The number and rate of assaults is also high among individuals aged 15-34 years, with the numbers

and rates of fatal and nonfatal injuries due to assault generally decreasing with age.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/>

Motor vehicle traffic injuries in Texas, 2013

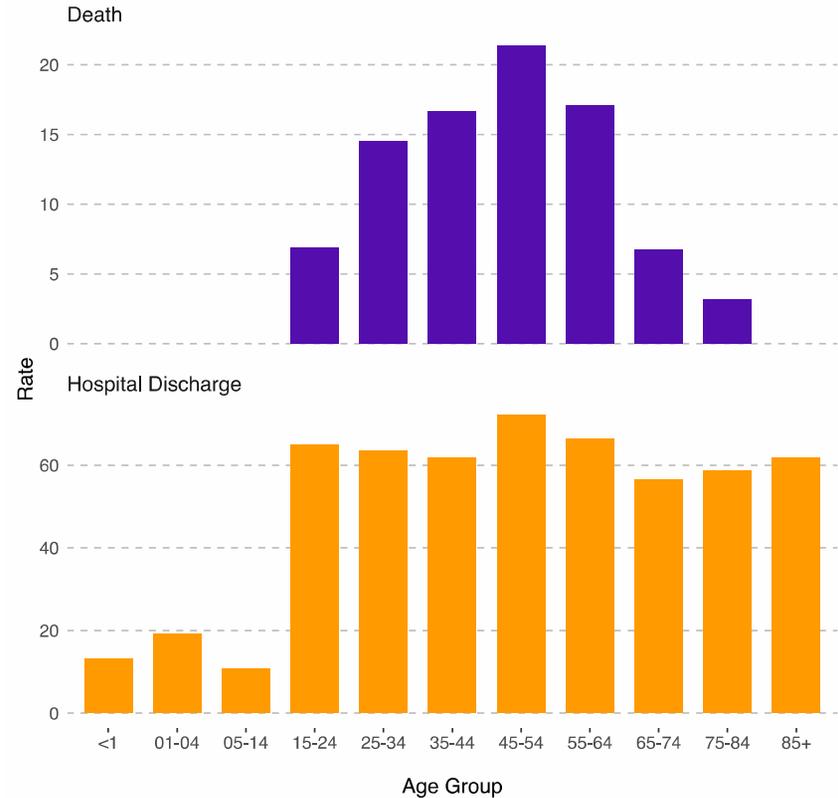
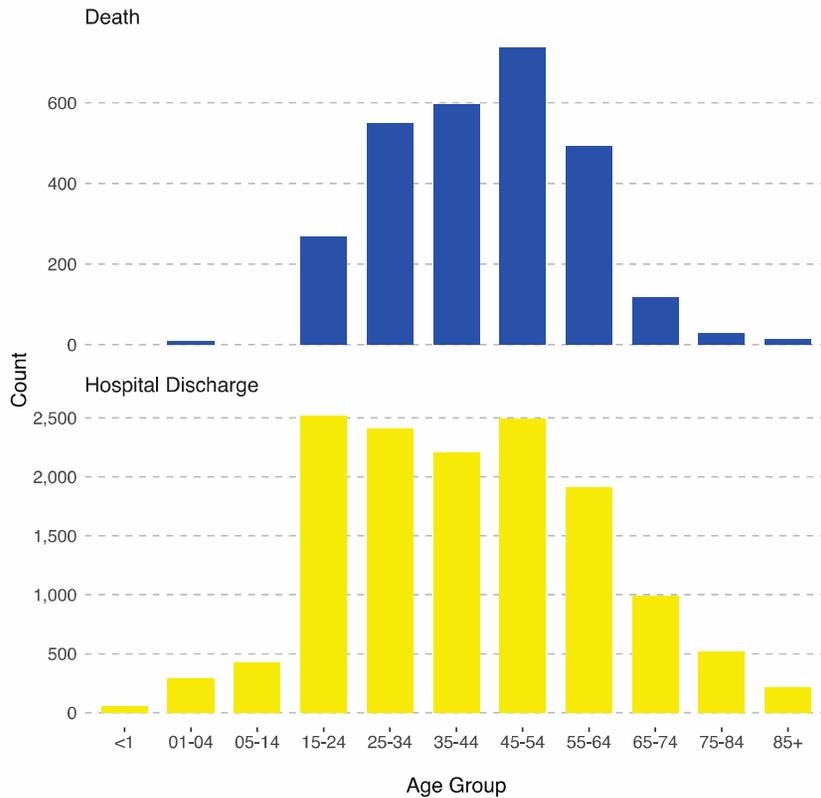


About motor vehicle traffic injuries Motor vehicle crashes, which may involve non-occupants such as pedestrians or cyclists, are a leading cause of injuries resulting in hospitalization or death in Texas, particularly among those 15 years or older. Nationally, they are the second leading cause of injury deaths [1]. Among teens, they are the leading cause of death. While the largest number of fatal injuries due to motor vehicle traffic in Texas is among individuals aged 15-24

years, the crude death rate is highest among individuals 85 years and older.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
<http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/>

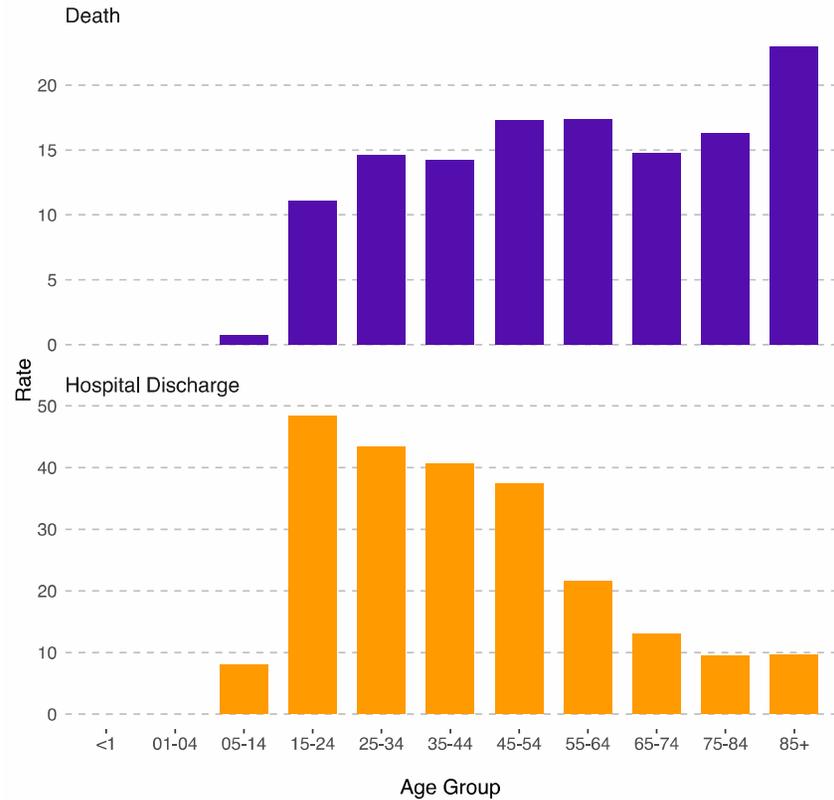
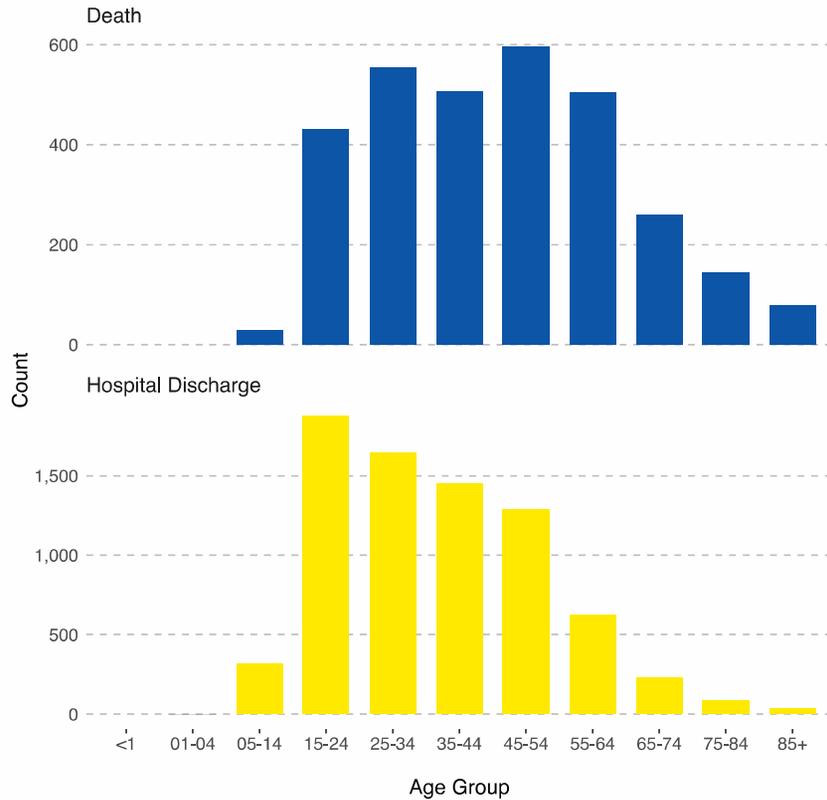
Poisoning injuries in Texas, 2013



About poisonings Poisoning includes exposures of all intents. Unintentional poisonings are the leading cause of injury death in the United States and the leading injury cause for years of potential life lost [1]. In Texas, 90% of fatal injuries due to poisoning were due to drug overdose, which includes accidental poisoning, intentional self-poisoning, and assault by drug poisoning.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
<http://www.cdc.gov/homeandrecreationalafety/poisoning/>
<http://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/>

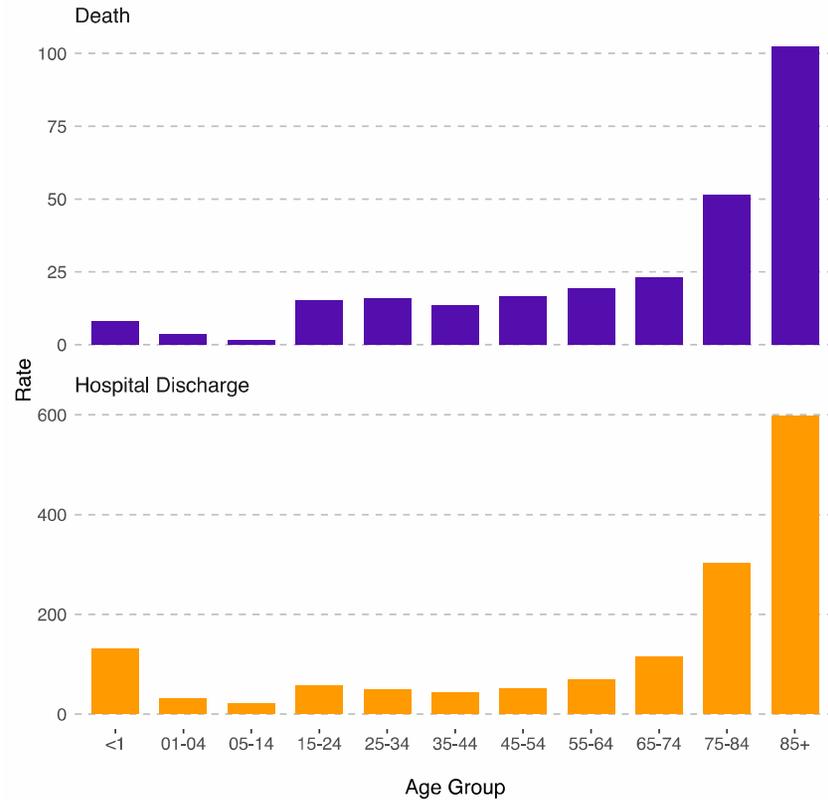
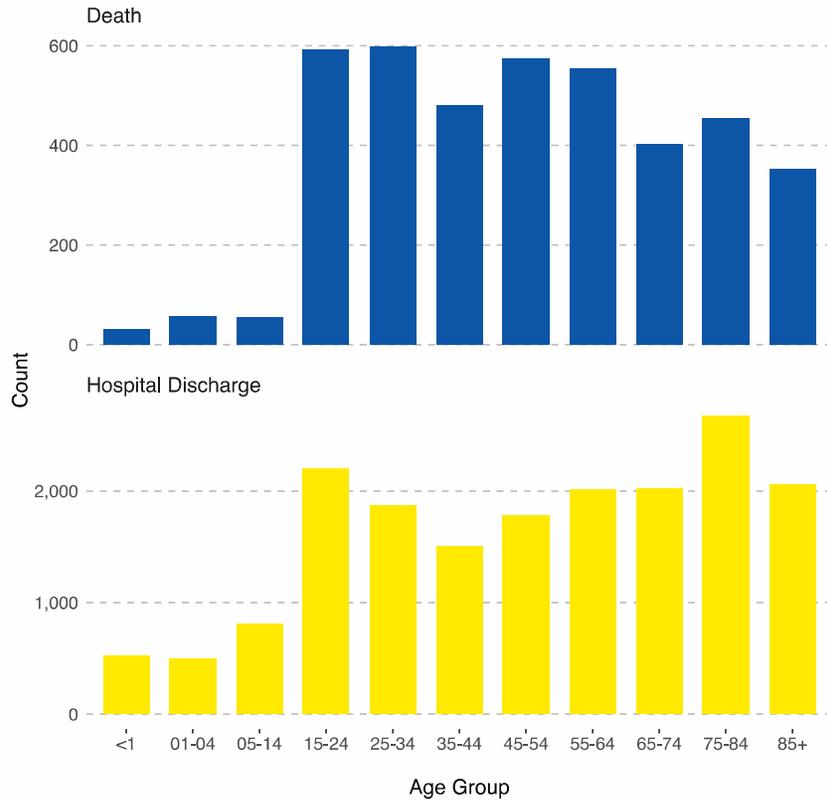
Suicide or suicide attempt injuries in Texas, 2013



About suicide and suicide attempts Men are more likely to die from suicide, but women are more likely to have suicidal thoughts [3]. Populations at higher risk include American Indian or Alaska Natives, rural inhabitants, and active or retired military personnel [4]. In Texas, the rate of suicide tends to increase with age among individuals aged 15 years or older, while the rate of nonfatal suicide attempts decreases tends to with age.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/suicide>

Traumatic brain injuries in Texas, 2013



About traumatic brain injuries Traumatic brain injury (TBI) contributes to about 30% of all injury deaths in the United States [5]. Leading causes of TBI include motor vehicle crashes and falls, but rates of sports and recreation-related TBIs have risen in recent years among children [6,7]. In Texas, over 95% of TBI occur among individuals age 15 years and older. After age 4, the rate of fatal and nonfatal TBI generally increases with age, although the trend is not

uniform. The highest injury rates are among individuals age 75 and older.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
<http://www.cdc.gov/traumaticbraininjury/>
<http://www.cdc.gov/headsup/>

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6. Roozenbeek B, Maas AIR, Menon DK (2013) Changing patterns in the epidemiology of traumatic brain injury. Nature Reviews Neurology 9:231-236
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Table 1. Total number of fatal and nonfatal injuries by cause of injury, Texas, 2013

Cause of injury	Number of injuries	
	Death	Hospital Discharge
Drowning	352	216
Fall	1,796	42,024
Fire-related	165	416
Firearm-related	2,811	1,595
Homicide or assault	1,401	4,278
Motor vehicle traffic	3,610	12,365
Poisoning	2,818	14,040
Suicide or suicide attempt	3,105	7,545
Traumatic brain injury	4,152	17,938