

# 10 External causes for admitted patients

## Introduction

An external cause is defined in the *National Health Data Dictionary* version 10.0 (NHDC 2001) as the event, circumstance or condition associated with the occurrence of injury, poisoning or violence. Whenever a patient has a principal or additional diagnosis of an injury or poisoning, an external cause code should be recorded. A place of occurrence code is also usually recorded, as is a code recording the activity of the person at the time of the event.

External causes for 2001–02 were classified, coded and reported to the National Hospital Morbidity Database by all states and territories except South Australia using the second edition of the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM)* (NCCH 2000). South Australia mapped the data collected using that classification forward to codes of the third edition of ICD-10-AM (NCCH 2002). The Institute mapped these data backward to the second edition codes so that national data could be presented in a single classification in this report. The mapped data are not completely equivalent to unmapped data, so this means that the South Australian data should be interpreted with these mappings in mind. Further information about the backward mapping and other information about the quality of the ICD-10-AM coded data are presented in Appendix 3.

As indicated above, one or more external causes of injury or poisoning can be reported for each separation in the National Hospital Morbidity Database. External causes can be reported for principal diagnoses other than those in the ICD-10-AM injury and poisoning chapter, and for additional diagnoses in the injury and poisoning chapter and elsewhere. Hence, data on external causes for this report are presented as the separations for which there was one or more external causes reported within the group of external causes (an ICD-10-AM block or chapter) being considered. Because more than one external cause can be reported for each separation, the counts for these data are not additive, so totals in the tables will not usually equal the sum of counts in the rows.

The external cause classification (chapter XX of ICD-10-AM) is hierarchical, consisting of 374 3-character categories. The information in this chapter is presented by grouping the ICD-10-AM external cause codes into 16 groups to provide an overview of the reported external causes. The tables and figures in this chapter use the codes and abbreviated descriptions of the ICD-10-AM external cause classification. Full descriptions of the categories are available in the ICD-10-AM publication.

Tables are presented with summary national separations, patient day and average length of stay statistics for public and private hospitals and for public patients. Also provided are summary separation data by state and territory, national information on age group and sex distributions, and summary information on the reported places of occurrence of the external cause, and on the reported activity of the patient when injured.

## External cause and other data elements reported for separations

The information on the external cause reported in this chapter is compiled in the National Hospital Morbidity Database with a range of other data. Figure 10.1 demonstrates this using the example of the external cause V01-V99 *Transport accidents*. There were 61,013 separations with this external cause, with an average length of stay of 5.1 days. Approximately 67.6% of separations were for male patients in comparison with 46.5% in hospitals overall (Table 7.1). The age group from 15 to 24 years reported the most separations (16,126, 26.4%), followed by the 25 to 34 age group (11,629, 19.1%). Almost 90% of separations with this external cause were in the public sector (54,648). A large proportion of patients had a separation mode of *Other*, suggesting that these patients went home after separation from the hospital (49,817, 81.6%), while 14.1% of patients were discharged or transferred to another acute hospital. The most common principal diagnosis associated with *Transport accidents* (V01-V99) was *Fracture of lower leg, including ankle* (S82 5,303) and the most common additional diagnosis was *Problems related to lifestyle* (Z72), which includes tobacco and alcohol use (6,150). All the top 10 principal diagnoses were injury diagnoses except *Care involving use of rehabilitation procedures* (Z50, 2,387). The most common place of occurrence was *Street and highway* (Y92.4, 36,159).

## Sector

There were 722,413 separations in 2001-02 with an external cause and these separations accounted for 5,069,362 patient days (Table 10.1). This represented 11.3% of all separations and 21.8% of all patient days. The majority of separations (553,304, 76.6%) and patient days (3,812,426, 75.2%) were reported for the public sector. Overall, the average length of stay was similar in the public sector (6.9 days) and the private sector (7.4 days).

The most frequently reported external cause group in both the public sector and the private sector was *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40-Y84), with a total of 262,168 separations (4.1% of total separations).

The second most frequently reported type of external cause of injury and poisoning in both sectors was *Falls* (W00-W19, 170,328). The next most frequently reported external cause group in the public sector was *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20-W64, 66,310) and in the private sector *Other external causes of accidental injury* (X50-X59, 26,935).

*Transport accidents* (V01-V99) accounted for a further 9.9% of external cause separations from public hospitals (54,648), but only 3.8% from private hospitals (6,365). *Intentional self-harm* (X60-X84) and *Assault* (X85-Y09) accounted for 27,991 separations or 5.1%, and 24,586 separations or 4.4%, respectively, of external cause separations from public hospitals, but less than 1.0% of external cause separations from private hospitals (1,537 and 861 respectively).

Average length of stay was highest for *Other accidental threats to breathing* (W75-W84) in both the public sector (17.1 days) and the private sector (12.6 days).

## States and territories

External causes were reported for between 9.8% and 12.2% of separations for all states and territories. Differences in coding and data recording practices and in the capacity to report external causes among the jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors may have slightly affected the comparability of the reported external cause data.

The distributions of separations among the external cause groups were generally similar among the states and territories (Table 10.2), with *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84), *Falls* (W00–W19), *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64) and *Transport accidents* (V01–V99) being among the most common in nearly every state.

## Age group and sex

For females, 9.7% of separations overall had an external cause (330,649) compared with 13.2% of separations for males (391,746).

The numbers of separations with an external cause varied by age group and sex (Tables 10.3 and 10.4). The most common external cause group for females was *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84) (39.9% of the total for females, 131,997), followed by *Falls* (W01–W19) (29.2%, 96,568). For males, *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84, 33.2% of the total for males, 130,168) and *Falls* (W01–W19) were also the most commonly reported groups (18.8%, 73,759). *Transport accidents* (V01–V99) were reported for 10.5% of male external cause separations (41,233) and 6.0% of female separations (19,778).

For females, the highest number of separations for external causes was in the 75 to 84 years age group (18.3%), whereas for males highest numbers were reported in the 15 to 24 (14.4%) and 25 to 34 (13.4%) years age groups.

In the age groups under 14 years, *Falls* (W01–W19) were the most commonly reported external causes for both males and females, followed by *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64) and *Complications of medical and surgical care*. *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84) were the most commonly reported external causes for females of all other age groups except those over 75 years, and for males aged 35 to 84 years. *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64) was the most commonly reported external cause for males aged 15 to 34 years. *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84) was common for females, particularly those aged 15 to 44 years. *Falls* (W01–W19) were most common for males and females aged 75 years and over.

## Place of occurrence

In ICD-10-AM, the place of occurrence of the external cause is required to be reported for external cause codes V01–Y89; that is, *Accidents* (V01–X59), *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84), *Assault* (X85–Y09), *Events of undetermined intent* (Y10–Y34), *Legal intervention and operations of war* (Y35–Y36), *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84) and *Sequelae of external causes of morbidity and mortality* (Y85–Y89). Of the records with an external cause code reported, 96.5% also had a place of occurrence code reported, so 3.5% of records that required a place of occurrence code did not have one reported. Place of occurrence was, however, reported for some separations for which it was not required.

*Health services area* was the most commonly reported specified place of occurrence (243,896), with 89.1% of separations with this place of occurrence having an external cause of

*Complication of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84) (Table 10.5). The next most commonly reported specified place of occurrence was *Home* (136,519), and this was the most frequently reported place of occurrence for *Falls* (W00–W19, 62,435), *Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances* (X00–X19, 4,430), *Accidental poisoning* (X40–X49, 7,155) and *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84, 17,102).

*Falls* (W00–W19) was the most common external cause group in the *Home* category, accounting for 45.7% of these separations (62,435), and in the *Residential institution* category (9,471, 76.4% of these separations).

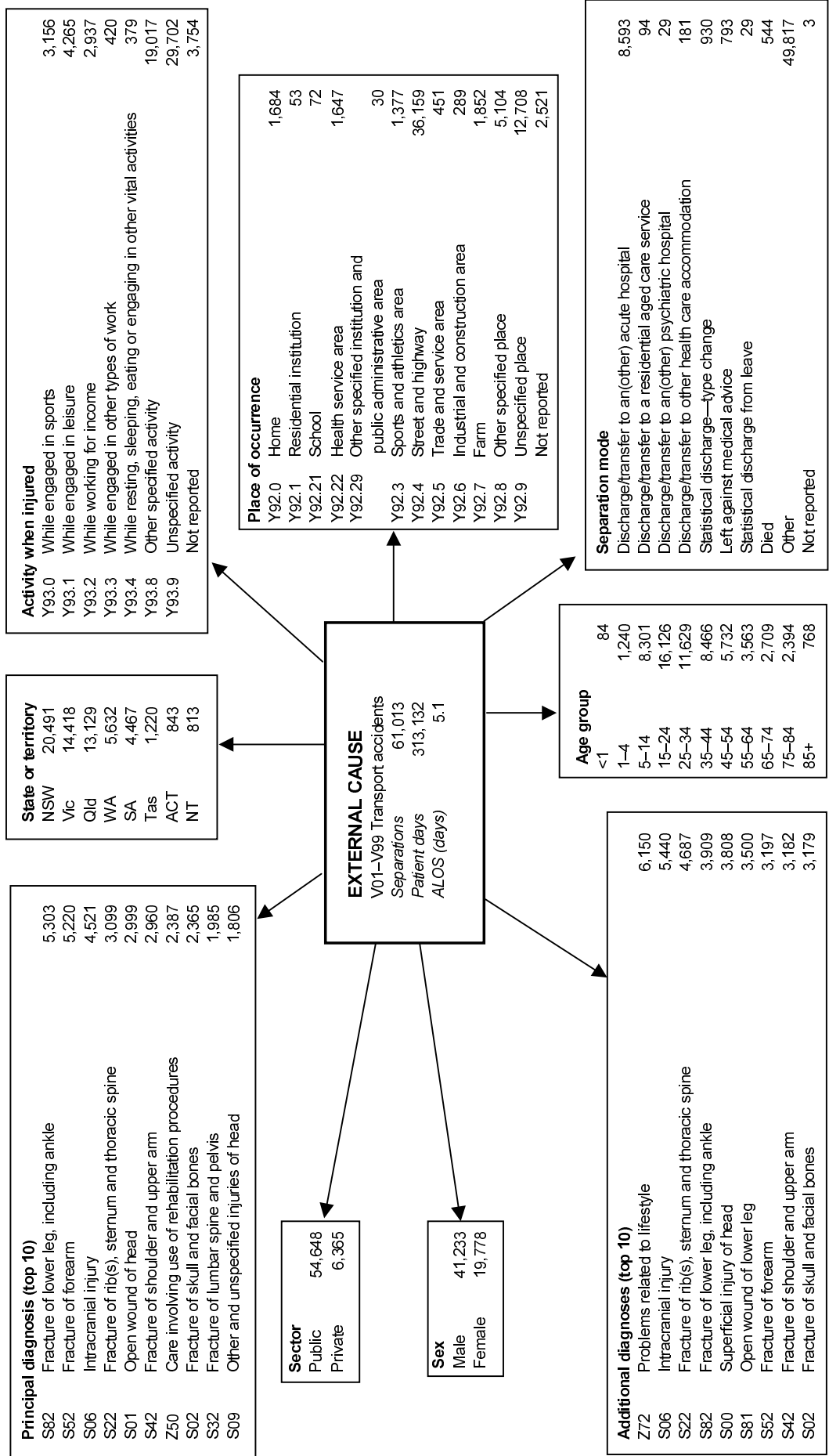
## Activity when injured

The activity of the injured person at the time of occurrence of the external cause is required to be reported for external causes codes V01–Y34; that is, *Accidents* (V01–X59), *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84), *Assault* (X85–Y09) and *Events of undetermined intent* (Y10–Y34). Of the records with external causes codes V01–Y34, 95.9% also had an activity when injured code reported, so 4.1% of records that required an activity when injured code did not have one reported. Activity was, however, reported for some separations for which it was not required. The two most commonly reported were *Other specified* and *Unspecified*, accounting for 48.6% (351,115) of separations for which an external cause was reported (Table 10.6), and activity codes were not reported for 38.2% of separations. Ignoring these categories, the most commonly reported activity at the time of injury was and *Resting, sleeping, eating and other vital activities* accounting for 4.0% (28,626) of all external cause separations followed by *Working for income*, (3.9%, 28,445) and *Sports activity* (including *Other and unspecified sporting activity*) (3.7%, 27,046).

## Principal diagnosis

Table 10.7 presents data showing the first reported external cause for separations with an injury or poisoning as the principal diagnosis. Although data reported on external causes and data reported on diagnoses cannot generally be unequivocally linked, it is likely that the first reported external cause would be related to the principal diagnosis when the latter is an injury or poisoning. In contrast, if the principal diagnosis is not an injury or poisoning, the first reported external cause is relatively less likely to relate to it, and relatively more likely to relate to an additional diagnosis.

*Injuries to upper and lower limbs* (S40–S99) (195,955, 45.0%) and *Injuries to head and neck* (S00–S19) (73,535, 16.9%) were the most common types of injuries associated with external causes. The most common causes of these injuries were *Falls* (W00–W19) and *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64). The most common injuries resulting from *Falls* (W00–W19) were *Injuries to upper and lower limbs* (S40–S99) (63,761, 74.0%) and *Injuries to head and neck* (S00–S19) (17,969, 20.9%). These were also the most common injuries associated with *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64) and *Transport accidents* (V01–V99). The most common injuries caused by *Assault* (X85–Y09) were *Injuries to head and neck* (S00–S19) (11,103, 73.0%), while the most common injuries caused by *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84) were *Poisoning and toxic effects* (T36–T65) (14,329, 84.2%).



Note: Main abbreviations: ALOS—average length of stay.  
**Figure 10.1: Interrelationships of an external cause (V01-V99 Transport accidents) with other data elements, all hospitals, Australia, 2001-02**

**Table 10.1: Selected separation statistics by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and hospital sector, Australia, 2001–02**

External cause	Separations	Same day separations	Public patient separations		Patient days	ALOS (days)	ALOS excluding same day
			Public patient separations	Public hospitals			
V01–V99	54,648	16,308	32,674	267,081	4.9	6.5	
W00–W19	138,371	31,730	114,414	1,160,162	8.4	10.6	
W20–W64	66,310	25,942	54,427	203,901	3.1	4.4	
W65–W74	543	142	487	1,366	2.5	3.1	
W75–W84	2,190	269	1,861	37,391	17.1	19.3	
W85–W99	1,379	809	944	3,932	2.9	5.5	
X00–X19	7,651	2,921	6,820	57,237	7.5	11.5	
X20–X39	5,291	2,160	4,686	13,730	2.6	3.7	
X40–X49	13,627	5,044	12,547	40,106	2.9	4.1	
X50–X59	28,929	11,184	24,627	158,363	5.5	8.3	
X60–X84	27,991	7,844	26,815	110,589	4.0	5.1	
X85–Y09	24,586	9,808	23,479	74,072	3.0	4.3	
Y10–Y34	2,858	932	2,754	17,935	6.3	8.8	
Y35–Y36	116	51	104	620	5.3	8.8	
Y40–Y84	180,021	29,113	150,495	1,852,400	10.3	12.1	
Y85–Y98	16,880	5,190	14,234	147,057	8.7	12.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>553,304</b>	<b>147,624</b>	<b>457,015</b>	<b>3,812,426</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	
<b>Private hospitals</b>							
V01–V99	6,365	1,667	602	46,051	7.2	9.4	
W00–W19	31,957	4,630	2,099	339,329	10.6	12.2	
W20–W64	12,070	5,670	735	35,105	2.9	4.6	
W65–W74	58	35	10	202	3.5	7.3	
W75–W84	298	35	16	3,759	12.6	14.2	
W85–W99	185	128	4	543	2.9	7.3	
X00–X19	536	98	58	5,013	9.4	11.2	
X20–X39	392	93	78	1,676	4.3	5.3	
X40–X49	929	161	151	5,863	6.3	7.4	
X50–X59	26,935	11,276	457	95,438	3.5	5.4	
X60–X84	1,537	309	595	15,520	10.1	12.4	
X85–Y09	861	371	261	2,620	3.0	4.6	
Y10–Y34	336	85	84	2,223	6.6	8.5	
Y35–Y36	8	3	6	24	3.0	4.2	
Y40–Y84	82,147	12,627	3,796	729,892	8.9	10.3	
Y85–Y98	8,042	2,874	197	41,942	5.2	7.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>169,109</b>	<b>39,861</b>	<b>8,864</b>	<b>1,256,936</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	

Note: Abbreviations: ALOS—average length of stay, exp.—exposure to.

**Table 10.2: Separations, by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and hospital sector, states and territories, 2001–02**

External cause	Public hospitals							Total	
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT		NT
V01–V99 Transport accidents	18,621	13,169	11,389	4,807	4,048	985	816	813	54,648
W00–W19 Falls	56,027	33,789	22,688	11,356	9,041	2,446	1,869	1,155	138,371
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	22,120	15,086	15,867	5,753	4,227	1,243	769	1,245	66,310
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	225	55	166	50	30	6	2	9	543
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	461	937	377	162	142	36	11	64	2,190
W85–W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	316	177	466	240	84	143	4	29	1,379
X00–X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	2,605	1,293	1,923	781	667	165	68	169	7,651
X20–X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	1,664	751	1,695	542	472	89	15	63	5,291
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	4,355	3,340	2,998	1,273	1,227	207	112	115	13,627
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	10,140	7,838	5,123	2,666	1,804	567	458	333	28,929
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	9,493	6,307	5,644	2,722	2,467	737	349	272	27,991
X85–Y09 Assault	7,863	4,523	5,426	3,048	1,576	345	155	1,650	24,586
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	514	1,387	343	349	107	31	42	85	2,858
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	41	26	17	15	9	2	1	5	116
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	57,474	48,179	30,569	16,902	16,575	5,867	2,739	1,716	180,021
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	5,394	3,071	4,312	1,552	1,250	615	209	477	16,880
<b>Total<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>191,129</b>	<b>135,445</b>	<b>105,307</b>	<b>49,950</b>	<b>43,596</b>	<b>12,783</b>	<b>7,367</b>	<b>7,727</b>	<b>553,304</b>
<b>Private hospitals</b>									
V01–V99 Transport accidents	1,870	1,249	1,740	825	419	n.p.	n.p.	..	6,365
W00–W19 Falls	8,403	6,565	9,642	3,337	2,921	n.p.	n.p.	..	31,957
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	2,551	2,267	3,900	1,805	1,058	444	45	..	12,070
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	36	0	n.p.	n.p.	0	4	0	..	58
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	55	73	73	41	47	n.p.	n.p.	..	298
W85–W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	24	20	127	8	n.p.	n.p.	0	..	185
X00–X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	101	134	143	78	59	n.p.	n.p.	..	536
X20–X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	46	37	160	69	36	n.p.	n.p.	..	392
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	153	152	344	155	61	n.p.	n.p.	..	929
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	9,436	5,606	5,937	2,436	2,811	408	301	..	26,935
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	194	274	378	546	34	n.p.	n.p.	..	1,537
X85–Y09 Assault	198	98	229	245	39	n.p.	n.p.	..	861
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	99	59	72	75	17	n.p.	n.p.	..	336
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	0	0	n.p.	n.p.	0	0	0	..	8
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	22,252	16,805	22,690	9,657	7,930	2,025	788	..	82,147
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	2,872	1,426	1,998	673	725	279	69	..	8,042
<b>Total<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>47,304</b>	<b>34,136</b>	<b>46,238</b>	<b>19,406</b>	<b>16,139</b>	<b>4,512</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>169,109</b>

(a) As more than one external cause can be reported for each separation, the totals are not the sums of the rows of the table.

Note: Abbreviation: exp.—exposure to.

.. not available.

n.p. not published.

**Table 10.3: Separations for males, by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and age group, all hospitals, Australia, 2001-02**

External cause	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total <sup>(a)</sup>
V01-V99 Transport accidents	46	790	5,770	11,555	8,335	5,930	3,756	2,142	1,428	1,137	344	41,233
W00-W19 Falls	484	3,975	12,132	6,943	5,479	5,449	5,634	5,533	7,563	12,357	8,202	73,759
W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	222	3,288	6,689	12,141	11,152	8,351	6,466	4,218	2,580	1,667	514	57,288
W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	31	141	31	51	44	22	31	22	18	7	0	398
W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	76	100	56	53	77	79	125	147	221	377	205	1,517
W85-W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	4	23	31	230	318	176	129	51	25	42	3	1,032
X00-X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	238	1,281	682	708	605	508	389	265	210	190	86	5,162
X20-X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	24	205	494	520	580	575	424	269	205	148	62	3,507
X40-X49 Accidental poisoning	143	1,544	352	1,120	1,302	957	624	381	422	336	145	7,328
X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	151	773	2,770	7,337	6,681	5,265	3,999	2,487	1,687	1,790	800	33,742
X60-X84 Intentional self-harm	0	5	125	2,559	3,679	2,831	1,581	606	264	194	80	11,925
X85-Y09 Assault	154	134	398	6,145	5,408	3,548	1,618	536	164	75	34	18,217
Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent	5	25	70	377	410	304	138	65	38	37	13	1,482
Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	0	0	0	30	36	30	12	0	2	3	0	113
Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	1,030	2,052	3,362	5,811	6,932	9,480	14,458	22,524	29,761	27,603	7,153	130,168
Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	45	198	603	2,305	3,143	3,167	2,558	1,781	1,236	732	164	15,934
<b>Total<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>28,764</b>	<b>33,195</b>	<b>56,471</b>	<b>52,629</b>	<b>45,347</b>	<b>40,825</b>	<b>40,030</b>	<b>44,547</b>	<b>44,875</b>	<b>16,807</b>	<b>391,746</b>

(a) Includes separations for which age was not reported.

(b) As more than one external cause can be reported for each separation, the totals are not the sums of the rows of the table.  
 Note: Abbreviation: exp.—exposure to.

**Table 10.4: Separations for females, by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and age group, all hospitals, Australia, 2001–02**

External cause	<1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75–84	85+	Total <sup>(a)</sup>
V01–V99 Transport accidents	38	450	2,531	4,569	3,294	2,536	1,976	1,421	1,281	1,257	424	19,778
W00–W19 Falls	434	2,930	6,891	2,479	3,036	3,516	4,902	6,489	11,502	28,037	26,349	96,568
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	191	2,385	3,110	2,764	2,586	2,565	2,248	1,446	1,225	1,525	1,046	21,091
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	25	99	29	15	11	3	6	5	8	2	0	203
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	58	61	38	21	39	55	80	95	110	207	207	971
W85–W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	4	11	29	135	170	57	53	34	11	20	8	532
X00–X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	219	909	311	237	228	280	222	140	143	184	150	3,023
X20–X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	13	119	308	229	259	288	256	183	144	194	183	2,176
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	133	1,251	342	1,245	1,109	903	677	401	384	522	260	7,227
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	126	599	1,349	2,118	2,464	2,608	2,386	1,978	2,154	3,709	2,628	22,120
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	0	5	491	4,862	4,565	4,174	2,244	704	287	203	65	17,602
X85–Y09 Assault	133	108	242	1,769	2,329	1,573	656	201	91	83	45	7,230
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	9	11	53	432	422	378	191	65	65	47	39	1,712
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	11
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	747	1,414	2,362	5,366	9,779	13,961	17,806	19,119	23,764	26,482	11,197	131,997
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	8	216	350	934	1,231	1,602	1,443	991	914	856	442	8,987
<b>Total<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>10,448</b>	<b>18,253</b>	<b>26,556</b>	<b>30,816</b>	<b>33,727</b>	<b>34,357</b>	<b>32,545</b>	<b>40,825</b>	<b>60,519</b>	<b>40,487</b>	<b>330,649</b>

(a) Includes separations for which age was not reported.

(b) As more than one external cause can be reported for each separation, the totals are not the sums of the rows of the table

Note: Abbreviation: exp.—exposure to.

**Table 10.5: Separations, by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and place of occurrence, all hospitals, Australia, 2001–02**

External cause	School, other public area							Street & highway
	Home	Residential institution	School	Health service area	Other athletics area	Sports & athletics area		
V01–V99 Transport accidents	1,630	51	71	148	27	1,367	35,686	
W00–W19 Falls	62,435	9,471	4,124	17,432	1,299	7,657	5,602	
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	17,047	533	1,236	2,318	200	5,539	633	
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	208	1	0	0	2	45	1	
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	606	113	7	978	12	3	9	
W85–W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	247	3	5	117	1	5	9	
X00–X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	4,430	35	25	261	15	41	65	
X20–X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	1,626	38	59	74	11	59	113	
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	7,155	160	70	939	46	27	100	
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	4,626	448	334	2,313	135	5,338	382	
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	17,102	426	74	1,354	71	26	395	
X85–Y09 Assault	4,525	382	182	242	160	182	1,750	
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	1,303	28	17	140	7	9	58	
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	13	5	1	7	1	0	14	
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	12,659	612	68	217,294	346	14	72	
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	1,417	117	86	2,212	45	584	3,983	
<b>Total<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>136,519</b>	<b>12,395</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>243,896</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>20,886</b>	<b>48,762</b>	

External cause	Trade & service area			Industrial & construction area			Other specified places		Unspecified place		Total
	Trade & service area	Industrial & construction area	Farm	Other specified places	Unspecified place	Not reported					
V01–V99 Transport accidents	437	286	1,844	5,042	12,465	2,058	42,482				
W00–W19 Falls	5,389	1,535	436	6,678	42,140	7,146	112,796				
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	2,861	5,807	1,692	4,393	33,347	2,935	56,365				
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	11	4	6	237	58	28	363				
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	21	9	3	30	557	147	2,036				
W85–W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	52	135	12	676	265	44	1,255				
X00–X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	149	165	85	441	2,147	351	5,765				
X20–X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	37	53	138	940	2,350	187	4,111				
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	371	274	56	340	4,277	1,808	11,628				
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	1,107	1,240	160	1,447	35,791	2,598	37,725				
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	335	64	8	766	7,674	5,958	25,428				
X85–Y09 Assault	2,335	81	7	1,312	12,753	1,764	16,096				
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	57	5	4	92	1,355	594	3,108				
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	6	1	0	9	48	22	101				
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	132	80	9	597	21,506	16,543	196,631				
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	504	800	108	1,028	10,888	3,248	24,816				
<b>Total<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>13,770</b>	<b>10,518</b>	<b>4,552</b>	<b>23,938</b>	<b>186,885</b>	<b>44,319</b>	<b>722,413</b>				

(a) As more than one external cause can be reported for each separation, the totals are not the sums of the rows of the table.

Note: Abbreviation: exp.—exposure to.

**Table 10.6: Separations, by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and activity when injured, all hospitals, Australia, 2001–02**

External cause	Sports activity											Roller blading	
	Football, Rugby	Football, Australian	Soccer	Hockey	Squash	Basketball	Netball	Cricket	Netball	Cricket	Roller blading		
V01–V99 Transport accidents	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	61
W00–W19 Falls	2,413	1,348	1,170	70	26	495	373	167	373	167	373	167	1,219
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	1,162	1,934	981	209	35	302	133	505	133	505	133	505	44
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W85–W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X00–X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
X20–X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	6	5	1	0	0	1	1	9	1	9	1	9	2
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	1,045	1,257	768	94	136	496	654	312	654	312	654	312	39
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
X85–Y09 Assault	33	31	8	1	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	8	32	10	2	0	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	2
<b>Total<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>4,671</b>	<b>4,613</b>	<b>2,939</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,372</b>

External cause	Other & unspecified sporting activity	Leisure activity for income	Working types of work	Other eating, other vital activities	Resting, sleeping, other	Other specified activities	Unspecified activity	Not reported	Total
V01–V99 Transport accidents	3,065	4,229	2,895	416	337	18,780	29,177	2,153	61,122
W00–W19 Falls	2,640	8,551	4,568	6,144	18,517	30,000	85,858	7,623	171,182
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	1,263	2,724	12,973	5,720	3,854	13,032	30,562	3,111	78,544
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	57	172	5	3	54	113	164	33	601
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	3	33	7	3	800	344	1,155	147	2,492
W85–W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	107	408	392	92	46	210	267	47	1,570
X00–X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	5	237	425	711	895	1,944	3,622	371	8,212
X20–X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	126	381	296	382	213	908	3,151	204	5,886
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	1	355	505	190	1,129	4,876	6,577	1,886	15,522
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	2,057	953	5,096	909	1,651	3,360	34,353	2,742	55,922
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	5	70	24	21	238	20,749	6,488	6,080	33,676
X85–Y09 Assault	24	1,196	484	61	287	5,609	16,121	1,802	25,668
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	4	43	24	16	34	1,352	1,572	615	3,666
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	0	0	1	0	0	20	21	83	125
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	6	28	26	180	633	22,621	7,425	231,693	262,621
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	43	48	771	50	26	865	2,062	21,006	24,938
<b>Total<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>9,397</b>	<b>19,374</b>	<b>28,445</b>	<b>14,864</b>	<b>28,626</b>	<b>123,545</b>	<b>227,570</b>	<b>275,625</b>	<b>722,413</b>

(a) As more than one external cause can be reported for each separation, the totals are not the sums of the rows of the table.

Note: Abbreviation: exp.—exposure to.

**Table 10.7: Separations, by first-reported external cause and principal diagnosis in ICD-10-AM groupings, all hospitals, Australia, 2001–02**

External cause	Injuries to										Total
	Injuries to head & neck (S00–S19)	Injuries to thorax, abdomen, back, spine & pelvis (S20–S39)	Injuries to upper & lower limbs (S40–S99)	Injuries to multi- or unspecified region; foreign body effects (T00–T19)	Burns & frostbite (T20–T35)	Poisoning & toxic effects (T36–T65)	Other & unspecified effects of external causes (T66–T79)	Complications of medical & surgical care (T80–T88)	Other trauma complications; external cause sequelae (T89–T98)		
V01–V99 Transport accidents	11,876	8,046	18,791	489	115	5	152	11	13	35,500	
W00–W19 Falls	17,969	10,771	63,761	538	16	26	139	127	20	86,128	
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	8,277	2,104	33,843	5,021	271	78	425	39	132	45,123	
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	20	12	14	2	0	0	424	0	0	425	
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	9	3	8	421	0	3	24	3	0	527	
W85–W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extremes <sup>(a)</sup>	6	2	20	1	141	0	982	2	0	1,083	
X00–X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	17	4	40	0	4,238	259	43	3	1	4,387	
X20–X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals <sup>(b)</sup>	36	6	209	17	20	2,785	718	3	4	3,626	
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	49	8	30	27	292	7,640	236	23	0	8,025	
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	4,313	2,187	21,865	398	49	55	1,865	205	19	29,216	
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	351	341	1,528	93	87	14,329	261	3	1	17,016	
X85–Y09 Assault	11,103	1,789	3,262	161	69	97	421	6	25	15,220	
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	66	47	236	13	15	846	35	1	0	1,246	
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	13	8	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	44	
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	255	384	1,267	45	69	714	1,166	49,893	4	67,156	
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	175	77	424	19	6	60	61	135	15	6,096	
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,535</b>	<b>35,432</b>	<b>195,955</b>	<b>9,179</b>	<b>7,109</b>	<b>37,113</b>	<b>8,410</b>	<b>68,604</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>435,573</b>	

(a) Extreme temperature/pressure.

(b) Or forces of nature.

Note: Abbreviation: exp.—exposure to.