

11 External causes for admitted patients

Introduction

An external cause is defined in the *National health data dictionary* version 12.0 (NHDC 2003) 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 and, for most records, the activity of the person at the time of the event should be recorded.

External causes for 2004–05 were classified, coded and reported to the National Hospital Morbidity Database by all states and territories using the fourth edition of the *International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, 10th revision, Australian Modification* (ICD-10-AM) (NCCH 2004). Information about the quality of the ICD-10-AM coded data is presented in Appendix 3.

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 at least one external cause reported within the group of external causes being considered. One or more external causes of injury or poisoning may be reported for each separation and therefore the counts for these data are not additive, so that the totals in the tables will not necessarily equal the sum of counts in the rows.

The external cause classification (Chapter XX of ICD-10-AM) is hierarchical, consisting of 373 3-character categories. The information in this chapter is presented by categorising 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.

The tables in this chapter present national summaries of separation, patient day and average length of stay statistics for public and private hospitals and for public patients, as well as summary separation data by state and territory. Also provided are national summaries on the age group and sex of the patient, place of occurrence, and the activity of the patient when injured. Information on public patients in Table 11.1 relates to separations for which the patient election status was reported as public (see Chapter 7).

External cause data and other data elements reported for separations

The information on external causes reported in this chapter is compiled in the National Hospital Morbidity Database with a range of other data. Figure 11.1 demonstrates this using

the activity when injured code of U50.0x *Football*. This category includes Australian rules football, rugby union, rugby league, rugby-unspecified, soccer, touch football, other specified football (including Gaelic and gridiron) and football-unspecified.

For 2004–05, there were 14,877 separations which reported *Football* as the activity when injured, with an average length of stay of 1.8 days. Between 2000–01 and 2004–05, the number of separations that reported an activity when injured of *Football* increased by an average of 5.3% per year from 12,098 separations in 2000–01. The majority of these separations (93.3%) were for male patients in comparison with 46.9% in hospitals overall (Table 8.1) and over 44% (6,567) of these separations were for patients aged 15–24 years. The majority of separations (78.8%) were admitted to a public hospital (11,725) and almost 93% had a separation mode of *Other*, suggesting that these patients went home at the end of their episode of care. The top 10 principal diagnoses were for injuries, and the most common was *Fracture of forearm* (S52, 2,212). The most common Diagnosis Related Group was *Injury to forearm, wrist hand or foot, age <75 years without complications or comorbidities* (I74C, 2,260), and the other top 10 AR-DRGs included injuries and procedures for the hands, elbows, forearms and knees. The most common external cause was *Other fall on same level due to collision with, or pushing by, another person* (W03, 3,284) and 67.6% of separations reported that the injury occurred at a *Sports and athletics area, sporting grounds (outdoor)* (Y92.30, 10,058), with a further 4.7% injured at *School* (Y92.21, 697).

Sector

In 2004–05 there were 804,319 separations which reported an external cause and these separations accounted for 5,637,729 patient days (Table 11.1). This represented 11.5% of all separations and 23.7% of all patient days. The majority of separations (624,416, 77.6%) and patient days (4,313,119, 76.5%) 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 308,817 separations (38.4%), followed by *Falls* (W00–W19, 195,623). However, there were differences in the external cause groups reported by the public and private sectors. *Transport accidents* (V01–V99) accounted for a further 9.3% of external cause separations for public hospitals (58,272), but only 3.2% for private hospitals (5,817). *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84) and *Assault* (X85–Y09) combined accounted for 8.7% of external cause separations from public hospitals (30,067 and 24,231 respectively), but less than 1.0% (combined) of external cause separations from private hospitals (1,111 and 631 respectively).

Average length of stay was highest for *Other accidental threats to breathing* (W75–W84) in both the public sector (15.1 days) and the private sector (16.3 days).

States and territories

External causes were reported for between 10.3% and 13.2% of all separations for the states and territories (Table 11.2). 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 these external cause data.

The distributions of separations among the external cause groups were generally similar among the states and territories for combined sectors (Table 11.2), with *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84), *Falls* (W00–W19), *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64) and *Transport accidents* (V01–V99) among the most common in nearly every state. *Assault* (X85–Y09) accounted for about 17.7% of all separations with an external cause reported in the Northern Territory, compared with the national figure of 3.1%.

Age group and sex

The number of separations with an external cause varied by age group and sex (Tables 11.3 and 11.4). For females, 10.0% (373,179) of all separations had an external cause of injury or poisoning compared with 13.1% (431,124) of all separations for males.

The most common external cause group for both males and females was *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84), accounting for 35.4% of the total for males (152,581) and 41.9% of the total for females (156,230), followed by *Falls* (W01–W19) which accounted for 19.5% of the total for males (83,908) and 29.9% of the total for females (111,711). *Transport accidents* (V01–V99) were reported for 10.0% of male separations and 5.6% of female separations that reported an external cause.

For females, the highest number of separations with an external cause of injury or poisoning was in the 75–84 years age group (19.5%), whereas for males the highest numbers were reported in the 15–24 years age group (13.5%).

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), which was also the most commonly reported external cause for males aged 15–34 years. *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84) was relatively common for females, particularly those aged 15–44 years, and *Falls* (W01–W19) were most common for 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 for *Transport accidents*, *Intentional self-harm*, *Assault*, *Events of undetermined intent*, *Legal intervention and operations of war*, *Complications of medical and surgical care* and for some external causes within the group *Sequelae and supplementary factors* (Table 11.5). Of the records with an external cause code reported in the range V01–Y89 (802,971 separations), 99.9% also had a place of occurrence code reported. Place of occurrence was, however, reported for some separations for which it was not required. In addition to the records for which the place of occurrence was *Not reported* (0.1%), the place of occurrence was *Unspecified place* for approximately 27.3% of separations that required a place of occurrence to be reported, which indicates that these data are in need of improvement.

Health service area was the most commonly reported specified place of occurrence (308,043), with 91.1% of separations with this place of occurrence having an external cause of *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84). The next most commonly reported specified place of occurrence was *Home* (143,515), and this was the most frequently reported place of occurrence for *Falls* (W00–W19, 73,367, 37.5% of total separations for *Falls*),

Intentional self-harm (X60–X84, 17,490), and *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64, 16,002). *Falls* (W00–W19) was the most common external cause group for separations which reported *Residential institution* as the place of occurrence (20,250, 82.5% of these separations).

Activity when injured

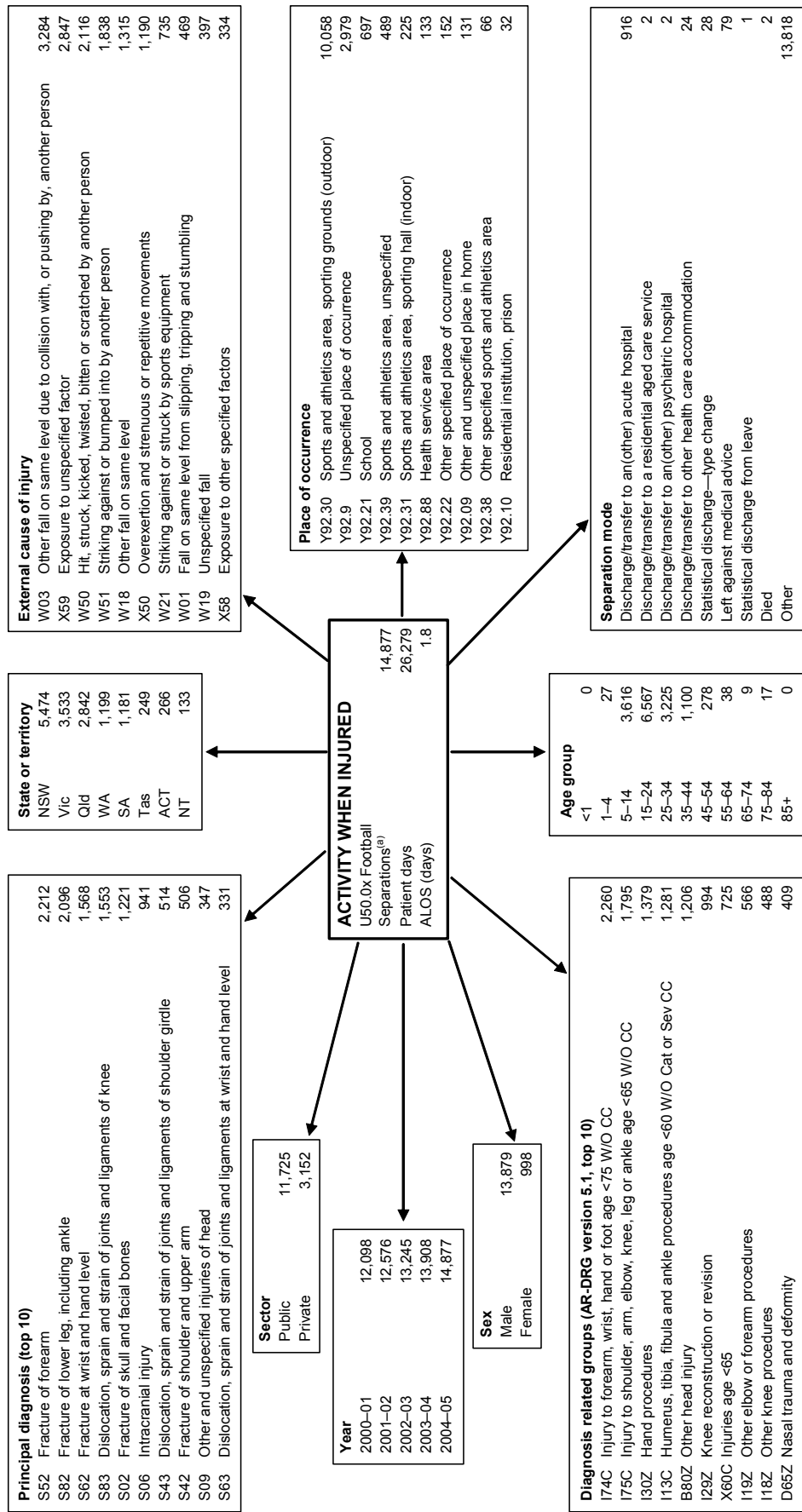
The activity of the injured person at the time of occurrence of the external cause is required to be reported for external cause codes for *Transport accidents*, *Intentional self-harm*, *Assault* and *Events of undetermined intent*. Of the records with external cause codes V01–Y34 (493,376 separations), 99.8% also had an activity when injured code reported. Activity when injured was, however, reported for some separations for which it was not required.

ICD-10-AM includes 24 3-character categories of activity when injured codes, including 19 for sports. Table 11.6 presents the sports-related activities as *Football* (U50.00–U50.09) and *Other sporting activity* (U50.10–U71), and the non-sports-related activities as *Leisure activity*, *Working for income*, *Other types of work*, *Resting, sleeping, eating and other vital activities*, *Other specified activity* and *Unspecified activity*. The two most commonly reported categories were *Other specified* and *Unspecified* (19.5% and 54.6% of the separations which required an activity when injured to be reported, respectively) which indicates that there is a need for improvement in both the specificity of the classification and in the reporting of these data. Sports-related activities, comprising *Football* and *Other sporting activity*, were the most commonly reported specific activity at the time of injury (5.2%, 41,895 of all external cause separations) followed by *Resting, sleeping, eating and other vital activities* (4.2%, 33,881).

Principal diagnosis

Table 11.7 presents data showing the external causes reported for separations with an injury or poisoning as the principal diagnosis, and for other principal diagnoses. Although data reported on external causes and data reported on diagnoses cannot generally be unequivocally linked, it is likely that the 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 external cause is more likely to relate to an additional diagnosis. External causes were reported for 341,083 separations for which the principal diagnosis was not an injury or poisoning.

Injuries to upper and lower limbs (S40–S99) (209,997, 26.1%) and *Injuries to head and neck* (S00–S19) (77,182, 9.6%) 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) (93,177, 66.8%) and *Injuries to head and neck* (S00–S19) (28,047, 20.1%). These were also the most common injuries associated with *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64) and *Transport accidents* (V01–V99).



(a) Separations without an external cause and those for which the care type was reported as *Newborn* with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarders* or *Posthumous organ procurement* have been excluded. Abbreviations: ALOS—average length of stay, W—with, W/O—without, CC—complications and comorbidities, Cat/Sev—catastrophic or severe.

Figure 11.1: Interrelationships of an activity when injured (U50.0x Football) with other data elements, all hospitals, Australia, 2004–05

Table 11.1: Selected separation statistics^(a), by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and hospital sector, Australia, 2004-05

| External cause | Separations | Same day separations | Public patient separations | Patient days | ALOS (days) | ALOS (days) excluding same day |
|--|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Public hospitals | | | | | | |
| V01-V99 Transport accidents | 58,272 | 17,953 | 34,528 | 286,031 | 4.9 | 6.6 |
| W00-W19 Falls | 161,216 | 36,767 | 130,817 | 1,359,183 | 8.4 | 10.6 |
| W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces | 70,547 | 29,485 | 56,991 | 194,212 | 2.8 | 4.0 |
| W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion | 554 | 150 | 502 | 1,826 | 3.3 | 4.1 |
| W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing | 7,851 | 539 | 6,506 | 118,765 | 15.1 | 16.2 |
| W85-W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure | 1,243 | 683 | 858 | 3,620 | 2.9 | 5.2 |
| X00-X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances | 7,447 | 2,515 | 6,501 | 50,102 | 6.7 | 9.6 |
| X20-X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature | 5,144 | 2,108 | 4,484 | 16,537 | 3.2 | 4.8 |
| X40-X49 Accidental poisoning | 12,662 | 4,400 | 11,556 | 41,086 | 3.2 | 4.4 |
| X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury | 31,639 | 11,777 | 26,875 | 190,728 | 6.0 | 9.0 |
| X60-X84 Intentional self-harm | 30,067 | 8,289 | 28,818 | 119,483 | 4.0 | 5.1 |
| X85-Y09 Assault | 24,231 | 10,175 | 23,182 | 80,535 | 3.3 | 5.0 |
| Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent | 5,219 | 1,995 | 4,947 | 20,536 | 3.9 | 5.8 |
| Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war | 98 | 26 | 87 | 796 | 8.1 | 10.7 |
| Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care | 216,035 | 38,594 | 178,876 | 2,158,690 | 10.0 | 11.9 |
| Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors | 21,969 | 5,301 | 18,198 | 236,018 | 10.7 | 13.8 |
| Total^(b) | 624,416 | 167,993 | 510,264 | 4,313,119 | 6.9 | 9.1 |
| Private hospitals | | | | | | |
| V01-V99 Transport accidents | 5,817 | 1,288 | 354 | 54,960 | 9.4 | 11.9 |
| W00-W19 Falls | 34,407 | 4,743 | 1,368 | 373,977 | 10.9 | 12.4 |
| W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces | 9,853 | 4,164 | 376 | 33,184 | 3.4 | 5.1 |
| W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion | 37 | 19 | 9 | 55 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing | 1,131 | 60 | 87 | 18,391 | 16.3 | 17.1 |
| W85-W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure | 194 | 129 | 66 | 873 | 4.5 | 11.4 |
| X00-X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances | 460 | 108 | 22 | 4,673 | 10.2 | 13.0 |
| X20-X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature | 335 | 67 | 55 | 1,621 | 4.8 | 5.8 |
| X40-X49 Accidental poisoning | 920 | 323 | 91 | 4,738 | 5.2 | 7.4 |
| X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury | 28,334 | 11,594 | 304 | 88,024 | 3.1 | 4.6 |
| X60-X84 Intentional self-harm | 1,111 | 148 | 378 | 14,730 | 13.3 | 15.1 |
| X85-Y09 Assault | 631 | 272 | 145 | 2,093 | 3.3 | 5.1 |
| Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent | 1,005 | 803 | 20 | 2,827 | 2.8 | 10.0 |
| Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1.0 | .. |
| Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care | 92,782 | 15,994 | 2,898 | 775,455 | 8.4 | 9.9 |
| Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors | 7,571 | 2,329 | 98 | 40,486 | 5.3 | 7.3 |
| Total^(b) | 179,903 | 41,809 | 6,095 | 1,324,610 | 7.4 | 9.3 |

(a) Separations without an external cause and those for which the care type was reported as *Newborn* with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarder* or *Posthumous organ procurement* have been excluded.

(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.

.. Not applicable.

ALOS—average length of stay.

Table 11.2: Separations^(a), by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and hospital sector, states and territories, 2004-05

| External cause | NSW | Vic | Qld | WA | SA | Tas | ACT | NT | Total |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Public hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| V01-V99 Transport accidents | 19,337 | 13,788 | 12,488 | 5,123 | 4,282 | 1,341 | 1,025 | 888 | 58,272 |
| W00-W19 Falls | 62,079 | 42,579 | 26,453 | 12,876 | 10,535 | 3,011 | 2,303 | 1,380 | 161,216 |
| W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces | 22,196 | 16,982 | 16,456 | 6,686 | 4,354 | 1,432 | 955 | 1,486 | 70,547 |
| W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion | 208 | 73 | 163 | 46 | 34 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 554 |
| W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing | 2,236 | 2,484 | 1,468 | 698 | 586 | 140 | 71 | 168 | 7,851 |
| W85-W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure | 349 | 212 | 302 | 167 | 99 | 95 | 7 | 12 | 1,243 |
| X00-X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances | 2,240 | 1,529 | 1,681 | 757 | 838 | 142 | 63 | 197 | 7,447 |
| X20-X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature | 1,723 | 868 | 1,217 | 539 | 578 | 101 | 32 | 86 | 5,144 |
| X40-X49 Accidental poisoning | 4,209 | 3,033 | 2,479 | 1,044 | 1,273 | 265 | 130 | 229 | 12,662 |
| X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury | 10,283 | 8,963 | 5,789 | 2,857 | 2,234 | 559 | 564 | 390 | 31,639 |
| X60-X84 Intentional self-harm | 10,501 | 6,363 | 5,956 | 2,929 | 2,694 | 860 | 408 | 356 | 30,067 |
| X85-Y09 Assault | 7,177 | 4,490 | 4,965 | 3,293 | 1,788 | 474 | 263 | 1,781 | 24,231 |
| Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent | 1,571 | 1,735 | 924 | 508 | 255 | 87 | 88 | 51 | 5,219 |
| Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war | 20 | 19 | 17 | 20 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 98 |
| Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care | 68,153 | 59,262 | 35,592 | 21,336 | 19,381 | 6,287 | 3,479 | 2,545 | 216,035 |
| Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors | 7,258 | 4,124 | 5,289 | 2,021 | 1,831 | 462 | 236 | 748 | 21,969 |
| Total^(b) | 209,053 | 159,649 | 115,760 | 57,991 | 48,816 | 14,601 | 9,233 | 9,313 | 624,416 |
| Private hospitals | | | | | | | | | |
| V01-V99 Transport accidents | 1,518 | 1,605 | 1,333 | 823 | 357 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 5,817 |
| W00-W19 Falls | 9,258 | 7,910 | 9,632 | 3,718 | 3,040 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 34,407 |
| W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces | 2,072 | 2,343 | 2,642 | 1,595 | 789 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 9,853 |
| W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion | 0 | 2 | 28 | 7 | 0 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 37 |
| W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing | 160 | 187 | 478 | 210 | 83 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 1,131 |
| W85-W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure | 34 | 18 | 114 | 17 | 7 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 194 |
| X00-X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances | 69 | 118 | 166 | 45 | 47 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 460 |
| X20-X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature | 31 | 65 | 112 | 63 | 51 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 335 |
| X40-X49 Accidental poisoning | 96 | 136 | 461 | 130 | 61 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 920 |
| X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury | 9,286 | 6,335 | 5,748 | 2,982 | 2,854 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 28,334 |
| X60-X84 Intentional self-harm | 157 | 240 | 220 | 407 | 34 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 1,111 |
| X85-Y09 Assault | 162 | 95 | 165 | 151 | 32 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 631 |
| Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent | 49 | 63 | 825 | 31 | 11 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 1,005 |
| Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 2 |
| Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care | 23,352 | 19,792 | 26,881 | 10,263 | 8,971 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 92,782 |
| Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors | 2,256 | 1,479 | 2,069 | 695 | 804 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 7,571 |
| Total^(b) | 47,399 | 39,487 | 49,358 | 20,564 | 16,694 | n.p. | n.p. | n.p. | 179,903 |

(a) Separations without an external cause and those for which the care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarder or Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(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.
n.p. Not published.

Table 11.3: Separations^(a) for males, by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and age group, all hospitals, Australia, 2004-05

| External cause | <1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85+ | Total ^(b) |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| V01-V99 Transport accidents | 49 | 703 | 6,062 | 11,526 | 8,160 | 6,182 | 4,298 | 2,667 | 1,588 | 1,365 | 434 | 43,035 |
| W00-W19 Falls | 482 | 4,186 | 12,029 | 7,287 | 5,634 | 5,501 | 6,252 | 6,941 | 8,571 | 16,275 | 10,750 | 83,908 |
| W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces | 212 | 3,325 | 6,698 | 12,931 | 10,923 | 8,556 | 6,593 | 4,819 | 2,548 | 1,609 | 507 | 58,721 |
| W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion | 16 | 134 | 43 | 52 | 37 | 28 | 38 | 16 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 383 |
| W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing | 126 | 143 | 90 | 188 | 267 | 276 | 425 | 599 | 871 | 1,616 | 934 | 5,535 |
| W85-W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure | 1 | 20 | 28 | 158 | 272 | 245 | 113 | 66 | 75 | 68 | 10 | 1,056 |
| X00-X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances | 236 | 1,013 | 563 | 730 | 653 | 519 | 397 | 276 | 263 | 208 | 91 | 4,949 |
| X20-X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature | 18 | 133 | 400 | 408 | 531 | 512 | 490 | 345 | 237 | 193 | 92 | 3,359 |
| X40-X49 Accidental poisoning | 125 | 1,185 | 317 | 882 | 1,106 | 865 | 629 | 706 | 428 | 440 | 163 | 6,846 |
| X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury | 177 | 815 | 2,822 | 8,402 | 6,924 | 5,687 | 4,326 | 3,127 | 1,873 | 1,951 | 835 | 36,939 |
| X60-X84 Intentional self-harm | 0 | 8 | 161 | 2,755 | 3,321 | 2,820 | 1,662 | 725 | 296 | 252 | 73 | 12,073 |
| X85-Y09 Assault | 119 | 94 | 377 | 6,077 | 4,951 | 3,540 | 1,645 | 647 | 200 | 88 | 17 | 17,755 |
| Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent | 17 | 33 | 81 | 595 | 690 | 495 | 264 | 135 | 98 | 391 | 317 | 3,116 |
| Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 31 | 20 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 84 |
| Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care | 1,172 | 2,131 | 3,516 | 5,704 | 7,434 | 10,321 | 16,119 | 28,243 | 34,469 | 34,022 | 9,450 | 152,581 |
| Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors | 19 | 160 | 576 | 2,473 | 3,147 | 3,667 | 3,141 | 2,494 | 1,823 | 1,304 | 374 | 19,178 |
| Total^(c) | 2,721 | 13,856 | 33,225 | 58,123 | 51,840 | 47,177 | 44,440 | 49,858 | 51,042 | 56,529 | 22,312 | 431,124 |

(a) Separations without an external cause and those for which the care type was reported as *Newborn* with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarder* or *Posthumous organ procurement* have been excluded.

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

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

Table 11.4: Separations^(a) for females, by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and age group, all hospitals, Australia, 2004-05

| External cause | <1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85+ | Total ^(b) |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| V01-V99 Transport accidents | 50 | 430 | 2,742 | 4,667 | 3,255 | 2,575 | 2,273 | 1,651 | 1,284 | 1,608 | 517 | 21,052 |
| W00-W19 Falls | 511 | 3,054 | 6,712 | 2,487 | 3,045 | 3,700 | 5,380 | 8,188 | 12,915 | 33,984 | 31,735 | 111,711 |
| W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces | 178 | 2,329 | 3,183 | 2,905 | 2,621 | 2,587 | 2,288 | 1,716 | 1,202 | 1,610 | 1,058 | 21,677 |
| W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion | 16 | 84 | 30 | 21 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 19 | 5 | 208 |
| W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing | 136 | 119 | 61 | 79 | 111 | 143 | 227 | 255 | 463 | 943 | 910 | 3,447 |
| W85-W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure | 2 | 6 | 16 | 82 | 79 | 54 | 30 | 51 | 24 | 26 | 11 | 381 |
| X00-X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances | 150 | 682 | 379 | 277 | 275 | 283 | 230 | 152 | 166 | 213 | 150 | 2,957 |
| X20-X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature | 12 | 90 | 219 | 252 | 246 | 273 | 241 | 208 | 155 | 222 | 202 | 2,120 |
| X40-X49 Accidental poisoning | 99 | 932 | 276 | 1,168 | 939 | 770 | 688 | 465 | 506 | 571 | 322 | 6,736 |
| X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury | 95 | 603 | 1,463 | 2,335 | 2,444 | 2,629 | 2,563 | 2,438 | 2,288 | 3,622 | 2,554 | 23,034 |
| X60-X84 Intentional self-harm | 0 | 1 | 709 | 6,124 | 4,113 | 3,930 | 2,667 | 923 | 348 | 229 | 61 | 19,105 |
| X85-Y09 Assault | 90 | 104 | 246 | 1,771 | 2,141 | 1,634 | 692 | 218 | 80 | 94 | 37 | 7,107 |
| Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent | 14 | 28 | 92 | 823 | 581 | 483 | 341 | 172 | 253 | 273 | 48 | 3,108 |
| Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care | 811 | 1,304 | 2,565 | 5,912 | 10,628 | 15,775 | 19,806 | 24,120 | 28,742 | 32,650 | 13,917 | 156,230 |
| Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors | 14 | 126 | 315 | 864 | 1,250 | 1,650 | 1,664 | 1,356 | 1,145 | 1,334 | 643 | 10,361 |
| Total^(c) | 2,152 | 9,718 | 18,735 | 28,924 | 30,793 | 35,398 | 37,999 | 40,626 | 47,621 | 72,896 | 48,317 | 373,179 |

(a) Separations without an external cause and those for which the care type was reported as *Newborn* with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarder* or *Posthumous organ procurement* have been excluded.

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

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

Table 11.5: Separations^(a), by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and place of occurrence, all hospitals, Australia, 2004-05

| External cause | School, other public area | | | | | | | Street and highway |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | Home | Residential institution | School | Health service area | Other | Sports and athletics area | | |
| V01-V99 Transport accidents | 1,798 | 60 | 89 | 54 | 16 | 2,239 | 37,458 | |
| W00-W19 Falls | 73,367 | 20,250 | 4,853 | 14,925 | 976 | 7,424 | 6,455 | |
| W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces | 16,002 | 528 | 1,554 | 1,880 | 121 | 5,560 | 659 | |
| W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion | 195 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 43 | 0 | |
| W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing | 1,486 | 997 | 13 | 3,829 | 16 | 9 | 29 | |
| W85-W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure | 217 | 9 | 8 | 170 | 2 | 6 | 12 | |
| X00-X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances | 4,115 | 72 | 34 | 298 | 9 | 13 | 84 | |
| X20-X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature | 1,422 | 54 | 48 | 96 | 11 | 54 | 115 | |
| X40-X49 Accidental poisoning | 6,147 | 231 | 64 | 1,588 | 32 | 16 | 51 | |
| X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury | 5,092 | 715 | 438 | 2,351 | 72 | 5,984 | 346 | |
| X60-X84 Intentional self-harm | 17,490 | 387 | 135 | 1,759 | 89 | 21 | 425 | |
| X85-Y09 Assault | 4,344 | 317 | 182 | 246 | 110 | 176 | 1,643 | |
| Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent | 1,877 | 58 | 26 | 1,063 | 11 | 14 | 73 | |
| Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war | 11 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 15 | |
| Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care | 9,674 | 885 | 47 | 280,710 | 107 | 18 | 94 | |
| Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors | 1,361 | 122 | 96 | 2,548 | 27 | 754 | 4,034 | |
| Total^(b) | 143,515 | 24,558 | 7,570 | 308,043 | 1,596 | 22,290 | 51,310 | |

| External cause | Trade and service area | | Industrial and construction area | | Other specified places | | Unspecified place/Not reported | | Total ^(b) |
|--|------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | | | | | Farm | | | | |
| V01-V99 Transport accidents | 329 | 241 | 1,745 | 3,678 | 16,110 | 64,089 | | | |
| W00-W19 Falls | 6,095 | 1,211 | 498 | 5,958 | 53,292 | 195,623 | | | |
| W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces | 2,376 | 4,540 | 1,685 | 3,184 | 41,861 | 80,400 | | | |
| W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion | 18 | 1 | 4 | 275 | 35 | 591 | | | |
| W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing | 59 | 3 | 2 | 57 | 2,178 | 8,982 | | | |
| W85-W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure | 47 | 111 | 18 | 517 | 299 | 1,437 | | | |
| X00-X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances | 195 | 186 | 78 | 364 | 2,403 | 7,907 | | | |
| X20-X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature | 43 | 65 | 128 | 710 | 2,664 | 5,479 | | | |
| X40-X49 Accidental poisoning | 463 | 178 | 45 | 206 | 4,455 | 13,582 | | | |
| X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury | 710 | 631 | 150 | 1,303 | 41,863 | 59,973 | | | |
| X60-X84 Intentional self-harm | 415 | 23 | 11 | 673 | 10,042 | 31,178 | | | |
| X85-Y09 Assault | 2,874 | 31 | 16 | 866 | 13,869 | 24,862 | | | |
| Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent | 167 | 10 | 5 | 89 | 2,773 | 6,224 | | | |
| Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 37 | 100 | | | |
| Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care | 130 | 20 | 3 | 130 | 16,932 | 308,817 | | | |
| Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors | 398 | 579 | 85 | 594 | 14,325 | 29,540 | | | |
| Total^(b) | 14,252 | 7,802 | 4,458 | 18,475 | 221,751 | 804,319 | | | |

(a) Separations without an external cause and those for which the care type was reported as *Newborn* with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarder* or *Posthumous organ procurement* have been excluded.

(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. Also, as more than one place of occurrence can be reported, the sum of the columns do not necessarily equal the total for each row.

Table 11.6: Separations^(a), by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and activity when injured, all hospitals, Australia, 2004-05

| External cause | Other | | Leisure activity | Working for income | Other types of work activities | Resting, sleeping, eating, other vital activities | | Unspecified activity/Not reported ^(b) | Total ^(c) |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--|----------------------|
| | Football activity | sporting activity | | | | Other specified activities | Other sleeping, eating, other vital activities | | |
| V01-V99 Transport accidents | 1 | 8,905 | 1,060 | 2,757 | 302 | 256 | 14,678 | 35,848 | 64,089 |
| W00-W19 Falls | 5,499 | 7,790 | 3,894 | 4,677 | 7,413 | 21,743 | 30,346 | 113,089 | 195,623 |
| W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces | 4,903 | 3,464 | 1,094 | 12,924 | 5,872 | 4,192 | 11,783 | 35,363 | 80,400 |
| W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion | 0 | 220 | 27 | 6 | 2 | 46 | 92 | 188 | 591 |
| W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing | 1 | 24 | 15 | 22 | 4 | 2,159 | 1,056 | 5,423 | 8,982 |
| W85-W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure | 0 | 387 | 5 | 373 | 74 | 27 | 181 | 371 | 1,437 |
| X00-X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances | 0 | 30 | 78 | 558 | 651 | 1,052 | 1,717 | 3,767 | 7,907 |
| X20-X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature | 3 | 301 | 132 | 333 | 307 | 229 | 646 | 3,447 | 5,479 |
| X40-X49 Accidental poisoning | 3 | 16 | 116 | 433 | 181 | 1,565 | 4,531 | 6,614 | 13,582 |
| X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury | 4,359 | 4,274 | 365 | 4,589 | 969 | 1,879 | 3,825 | 38,834 | 59,973 |
| X60-X84 Intentional self-harm | 0 | 10 | 53 | 36 | 18 | 107 | 22,330 | 8,606 | 31,178 |
| X85-Y09 Assault | 50 | 72 | 877 | 466 | 50 | 292 | 4,161 | 18,663 | 24,862 |
| Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent | 2 | 11 | 55 | 37 | 16 | 62 | 2,046 | 3,917 | 6,224 |
| Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 66 | 100 |
| Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care | 9 | 21 | 5 | 67 | 30 | 436 | 26,737 | 265,250 | 308,817 |
| Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors | 55 | 156 | 40 | 281 | 35 | 32 | 920 | 21,910 | 29,540 |
| Total^(c) | 14,868 | 27,027 | 7,762 | 27,466 | 15,869 | 33,881 | 123,083 | 559,016 | 804,319 |

(a) Separations without an external cause and those for which the care type was reported as *Newborn* with no qualified days, and records for *Hospital boarder* or *Posthumous organ procurement* have been excluded.

(b) An activity when injured is required to be reported for records where the external cause of injury was in the range V01-Y34. Therefore for external cause groups Y35-Y36, Y40-Y84 and Y85-Y98, an activity when injured was not required.

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

Table 11.7: Separations^(a), by external cause and principal diagnosis in ICD-10-AM groupings, all hospitals, Australia, 2004-05

| External cause | Injuries to | | | | | | | | | | Total ^(b) |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|----------------------|
| | Injuries to head & neck (S00-S19) | Injuries to thorax, abdomen, back, spine & pelvis (S20-S39) | Injuries to upper & lower limbs (S40-S99) | Injuries to unspecified 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) | All other diagnoses (A00-R99, Z00-Z99) | |
| V01-V99 Transport accidents | 16,984 | 11,404 | 26,939 | 599 | 233 | 46 | 175 | 78 | 17 | 7,614 | 64,089 |
| W00-W19 Falls | 28,047 | 17,490 | 93,177 | 832 | 69 | 253 | 383 | 526 | 14 | 54,832 | 195,623 |
| W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces | 11,355 | 2,942 | 48,485 | 6,723 | 409 | 360 | 486 | 144 | 86 | 9,410 | 80,400 |
| W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion | 44 | 18 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 420 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 591 |
| W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing | 201 | 79 | 221 | 798 | 8 | 245 | 83 | 72 | 0 | 7,275 | 8,982 |
| W85-W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure | 16 | 9 | 21 | 5 | 154 | 2 | 862 | 8 | 0 | 360 | 1,437 |
| X00-X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances | 29 | 25 | 91 | 4 | 5,747 | 350 | 48 | 16 | 2 | 1,595 | 7,907 |
| X20-X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature | 58 | 34 | 377 | 25 | 45 | 2,864 | 833 | 11 | 0 | 1,232 | 5,479 |
| X40-X49 Accidental poisoning | 88 | 30 | 113 | 27 | 409 | 9,117 | 750 | 47 | 0 | 3,001 | 13,582 |
| X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury | 5,871 | 3,165 | 34,538 | 503 | 83 | 169 | 2,636 | 252 | 17 | 12,739 | 59,973 |
| X60-X84 Intentional self-harm | 591 | 493 | 2,798 | 153 | 129 | 20,778 | 369 | 25 | 4 | 5,838 | 31,178 |
| X85-Y09 Assault | 14,615 | 2,195 | 4,329 | 206 | 82 | 178 | 357 | 24 | 6 | 2,870 | 24,862 |
| Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent | 110 | 66 | 336 | 14 | 93 | 3,604 | 56 | 16 | 0 | 1,929 | 6,224 |
| Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war | 14 | 10 | 22 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 100 |
| Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care | 1,298 | 1,768 | 6,156 | 175 | 305 | 914 | 1,756 | 74,244 | 8 | 222,193 | 308,817 |
| Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors | 1,280 | 448 | 1,522 | 51 | 70 | 226 | 140 | 765 | 12 | 25,026 | 29,540 |
| Total^(c) | 77,182 | 37,701 | 209,997 | 9,874 | 7,395 | 37,370 | 8,978 | 74,560 | 161 | 341,083 | 804,319 |

(a) Separations without an external cause and an injury or poisoning principal diagnosis, and those for which the care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarder or Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(b) The total includes records for which the principal diagnosis was not reported.

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