

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, as is a code recording the activity of the person at the time of the event.

External causes for 2003–04 were classified, coded and reported to the National Hospital Morbidity Database by all states and territories except South Australia, using the third edition of the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification* (ICD-10-AM) (NCCH 2002). South Australia mapped the data collected using that classification forward to codes of the fourth edition of ICD-10-AM (NCCH 2004). The AIHW mapped these data backward to the third edition codes so that national data could be presented in a single classification in this report. The mapped data should be interpreted with these mappings in mind. Information about the quality of the ICD-10-AM coded data is 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 at least one external cause reported within the group of external causes (an ICD-10-AM chapter or sub-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 necessarily equal the sum of counts in the rows.

The external cause classification (Chapter XX of ICD-10-AM) is hierarchical, consisting of 360 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 separation, 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 causes, and on the reported 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 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 example of the external cause X85–Y09 *Assault*. This category includes assault by various specified means, such as explosives, chemicals, objects and bodily force; and neglect and abandonment, and other maltreatment syndromes.

There were 23,202 separations with an *Assault* external cause, with an average length of stay of 3.0 days. Approximately 70.8% of separations were for male patients in comparison with 46.7% in hospitals overall (Table 8.1). The age group 15–34 years was reported for over half of the separations (13,921, 60.0%). Over 97% of separations were in the public sector (22,598). A large proportion of patients had a separation mode of *Other*, suggesting that these patients went home after separation from the hospital (19,604, 84.5%). The most common principal diagnosis associated with *Assault* was *Fracture of skull and facial bones* (S02, 4,778), and all the other top 10 principal diagnoses were also injury diagnoses. The most common additional diagnosis was *Problems related to lifestyle* (Z72, 5,509), followed by *Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol* (F10, 4203). The most common place of occurrence (other than *Unspecified place of occurrence*) was *Home* (Y92.0, 4,531). The most common activity (other than *Unspecified activity* and *Other specified activity*) was *Leisure activity* (U72, 824).

Sector

There were 760,688 separations in 2003–04 with an external cause and these separations accounted for 5,310,142 patient days (Table 11.1). This represented 11.1% of all separations and 22.5% of all patient days. The majority of separations (591,723, 77.8%) and patient days (4,040,085, 76.1%) were reported for the public sector. Overall, the average length of stay was similar in the public sector (6.8 days) and the private sector (7.5 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 289,497 separations (38.1% of separations which reported an external cause).

The second most frequently reported type of external cause of injury and poisoning in both sectors was *Falls* (W00–W19, 183,485). The next most frequently reported external cause group in the public sector was *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64, 67,203) and in the private sector *Other external causes of accidental injury* (X50–X59, 27,314).

Transport accidents (V01–V99) accounted for a further 9.4% of external cause separations for public hospitals (55,380), but only 2.9% for private hospitals (4,915). *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84) and *Assault* (X85–Y09) accounted for 28,750 separations or 4.9%, and 22,598 separations or 3.8%, respectively, of external cause separations from public hospitals, but less than 1.1% (combined) of external cause separations from private hospitals (1,304 and 604 respectively).

Average length of stay was highest for *Other accidental threats to breathing* (W75–W84) in both the public sector (15.3 days) and the private sector (16.6 days).

States and territories

External causes were reported for between 9.8% and 12.3% of 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 the reported 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) being among the most common in nearly every state. *Assault* (X85–Y09) accounted for over 16% 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, 9.7% of all separations overall had an external cause (352,039) compared with 12.8% of all separations for males (408,640).

The most common external cause group for males was *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84, 35.1% of the total for males, 143,509), followed by *Falls* (W01–W19, 19.2%, 78,590). For females, *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84) (41.5% of the total for females, 145,987) and *Falls* (W01–W19) (29.8%, 104,894) were also the most commonly reported groups. *Transport accidents* (V01–V99) were reported for 9.9% of male external cause separations (40,484) and 5.6% of female separations (19,809).

For females, the highest number of separations for external causes was in the 75–84 years age group (19.3%), whereas for males highest numbers were reported in the 15–24 age group (13.6%).

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). *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84) were the most commonly reported external causes for females of all other age groups except those in the 1–24 and the over 75 age groups, and for males aged 35–84 years. *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64) was 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. *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 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) (Table 11.5). Of the records with an external cause code reported in the range V01–Y89 (739,937 separations), 99.7% also had a place of occurrence code reported, so 0.3% 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 service area was the most commonly reported specified place of occurrence (284,198), with 82.5% 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* (140,485), and this was the most frequently reported place of occurrence for *Falls* (W00–W19, 64,640, 35.2% of total separations for *Falls*), *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84, 16,915), and *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64, 16,277). *Falls* (W00–W19) was the most common external cause group in the *Residential institution* category (16,049, 71.9% of these separations).

Activity when injured

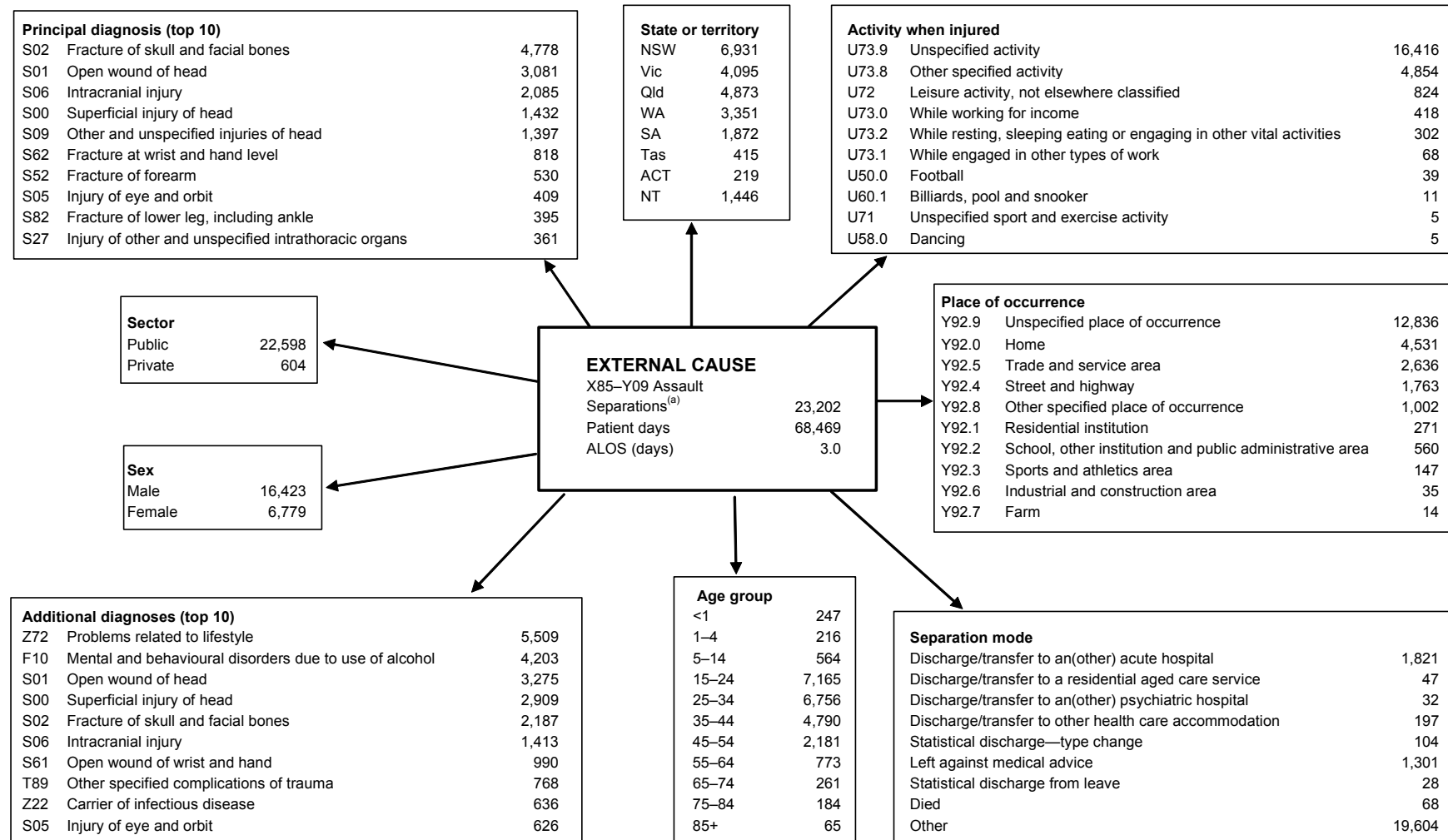
The activity of the injured person at the time of occurrence of the external cause is required to be reported for external causes codes V01–Y34, that is, *Accidents* (V01–X59), *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84), *Assault* (X85–Y09) and *Events of undetermined intent* (Y10–Y34). Of the records with external causes codes V01–Y34 (467,756 separations), 99.2% also had an activity-when-injured code reported, so 0.8% 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 third edition of ICD–10–AM includes 23 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 activities*, *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 activities when injured were *Other specified* and *Unspecified*. Ignoring these categories, the most commonly reported activity at the time of injury was *Resting, sleeping, eating and other vital activities* (accounting for 4.2%, 31,740 of all external cause separations) followed by *Working for income* (3.6%, 27,129) and *Other sporting activity* (3.5%, 26,319).

Principal diagnosis

Table 11.7 presents data showing the external causes reported 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 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 less likely to relate to it, and more likely to relate to an additional diagnosis.

Injuries to upper and lower limbs (S40–S99) (204,431, 45.5%) and *Injuries to head and neck* (S00–S19) (73,280, 16.3%) 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) (93,176, 67.4%) and *Injuries to head and neck* (S00–S19) (26,098, 18.9%). These were also the most common injuries associated with *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64) and *Transport accidents* (V01–V99).



Note: Main abbreviations: ALOS—average length of stay.

(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.

Figure 11.1: Interrelationships of an external cause (X85–Y09 Assault) with other data elements, all hospitals, Australia, 2003–04

Table 11.1: Selected separation statistics^(a), by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and hospital sector, Australia, 2003–04

External cause	Separations	Same day separations	Public patient separations	Patient days	ALOS (days)	ALOS (days) excluding same day
Public hospitals						
V01–V99 Transport accidents	55,380	16,998	32,022	267,787	4.8	6.5
W00–W19 Falls	151,223	34,876	123,899	1,222,231	8.1	10.2
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	67,203	27,854	54,151	188,934	2.8	4.1
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	594	146	522	1,625	2.7	3.3
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	6,443	502	5,442	98,746	15.3	16.5
W85–W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	1,416	905	986	3,435	2.4	5.0
X00–X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	7,297	2,788	6,408	41,752	5.7	8.6
X20–X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	5,459	2,173	4,817	16,616	3.0	4.4
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	13,371	4,730	12,201	41,529	3.1	4.3
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	31,261	11,540	26,403	172,311	5.5	8.2
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	28,750	8,021	27,574	106,076	3.7	4.7
X85–Y09 Assault	22,598	9,447	21,611	66,442	2.9	4.3
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	3,607	1,273	3,418	12,573	3.5	4.8
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	79	19	71	488	6.2	7.8
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	203,143	36,730	169,331	2,065,509	10.2	12.2
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	18,812	4,394	15,533	213,946	11.4	14.5
Total^(b)	591,723	160,403	484,984	4,040,085	6.8	9.0
Private hospitals						
V01–V99 Transport accidents	4,915	983	351	31,055	6.3	7.6
W00–W19 Falls	32,262	3,813	1,492	363,380	11.3	12.6
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	9,945	4,330	359	31,826	3.2	4.9
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	26	6	5	62	2.4	2.8
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	807	37	69	13,395	16.6	17.3
W85–W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	180	114	27	827	4.6	10.8
X00–X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	414	67	19	3,167	7.6	8.9
X20–X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	365	73	58	2,042	5.6	6.7
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	765	118	89	5,307	6.9	8.0
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	27,314	11,128	316	89,293	3.3	4.8
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	1,304	177	441	16,826	12.9	14.8
X85–Y09 Assault	604	246	158	2,027	3.4	5.0
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	568	332	12	3,321	5.8	12.7
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	6	1	1	31	5.2	6.0
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	86,354	13,977	3,145	752,504	8.7	10.2
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	7,511	2,269	124	41,379	5.5	7.5
Total^(b)	168,965	37,478	6,474	1,270,057	7.5	9.4

(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.

Note: Abbreviations: ALOS—average length of stay.

Table 11.2: Separations^(a), by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and hospital sector, states and territories, 2003–04

External cause	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Public hospitals									
V01–V99 Transport accidents	19,155	12,754	11,433	4,954	4,262	1,074	925	823	55,380
W00–W19 Falls	60,723	37,086	24,639	12,540	10,213	2,529	2,225	1,268	151,223
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	21,618	15,722	15,773	6,264	4,378	1,175	897	1,376	67,203
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	237	79	182	50	30	6	4	6	594
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	1,730	2,098	1,186	643	484	147	23	132	6,443
W85–W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	364	254	376	175	98	112	4	33	1,416
X00–X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	2,446	1,377	1,674	696	739	141	62	162	7,297
X20–X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	1,711	940	1,455	582	588	80	24	79	5,459
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	4,424	3,221	2,873	1,002	1,336	247	107	161	13,371
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	10,756	8,052	5,767	2,869	2,394	543	579	301	31,261
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	9,933	6,198	5,783	2,743	2,613	841	351	288	28,750
X85–Y09 Assault	6,801	4,005	4,744	3,184	1,839	371	215	1,439	22,598
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	828	1,669	429	356	165	29	70	61	3,607
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	16	25	13	11	13	0	1	0	79
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	64,325	55,389	34,117	18,825	19,549	5,990	2,822	2,126	203,143
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	5,751	3,836	4,435	1,832	1,926	373	224	435	18,812
Total^(b)	202,256	146,730	110,297	54,236	48,706	13,162	8,276	8,060	591,723
Private hospitals									
V01–V99 Transport accidents	1,256	1,023	1,258	759	359	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	4,915
W00–W19 Falls	8,387	6,893	9,053	3,659	2,915	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	32,262
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	2,012	2,432	2,485	1,551	954	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	9,945
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	2	1	16	5	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	26
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	86	133	305	179	62	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	807
W85–W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	59	12	85	10	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	180
X00–X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	61	121	115	39	52	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	414
X20–X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	33	55	164	66	34	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	365
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	120	138	257	117	63	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	765
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	8,950	6,024	5,425	2,747	2,924	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	27,314
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	161	297	258	456	23	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,304
X85–Y09 Assault	130	90	129	167	33	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	604
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	54	109	334	17	15	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	568
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	1	2	0	1	2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	21,361	18,159	24,985	9,526	8,054	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	86,354
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	2,120	1,297	2,072	704	943	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7,511
Total^(b)	43,813	36,042	45,505	19,462	16,020	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	168,965

(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, 2003-04

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	695	5,908	10,957	7,761	5,760	3,966	2,264	1,541	1,207	376	40,484
W00-W19 Falls	529	3,901	12,113	7,177	5,391	5,382	5,915	6,279	7,917	14,378	9,608	78,590
W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	237	3,155	6,648	12,339	10,468	8,296	6,301	4,530	2,485	1,508	479	56,446
W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	13	140	51	49	27	27	26	30	18	8	6	395
W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	164	135	90	157	209	233	296	441	756	1,265	726	4,472
W85-W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	3	26	54	200	266	236	125	81	108	56	2	1,157
X00-X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	230	1,188	588	735	579	502	432	282	174	147	79	4,936
X20-X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	24	162	462	438	557	530	440	335	253	226	116	3,543
X40-X49 Accidental poisoning	105	1,302	323	1,081	1,230	970	732	516	400	423	126	7,208
X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	151	833	2,754	8,054	6,731	5,475	4,139	2,882	1,912	2,065	941	35,937
X60-X84 Intentional self-harm	2	7	141	2,659	3,388	2,729	1,488	724	289	186	84	11,697
X85-Y09 Assault	124	110	366	5,474	4,695	3,199	1,578	575	195	82	25	16,423
Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent	10	36	59	426	508	343	173	82	52	322	20	2,031
Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	0	0	0	14	20	9	9	5	3	5	1	66
Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	1,155	2,013	3,293	5,452	7,517	9,890	15,584	25,511	33,407	31,256	8,431	143,509
Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	38	169	556	2,053	2,824	3,251	2,846	2,197	1,567	1,071	340	16,912
Total^(c)	2,796	13,655	32,996	55,619	50,358	45,105	42,454	45,147	49,189	51,455	19,866	408,640

(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, 2003–04

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	41	427	2,527	4,493	3,171	2,438	2,065	1,530	1,266	1,375	476	19,809
W00–W19 Falls	424	3,037	7,088	2,506	2,959	3,527	4,997	7,375	12,257	31,311	29,413	104,894
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	181	2,328	3,068	2,711	2,484	2,552	2,139	1,513	1,219	1,490	1,017	20,702
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	23	98	27	18	8	13	9	13	9	3	4	225
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	118	98	50	65	108	139	194	203	393	739	671	2,778
W85–W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	0	9	14	93	133	59	36	30	34	23	8	439
X00–X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	160	748	334	256	245	242	196	132	136	200	126	2,775
X20–X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	12	79	264	240	236	260	224	227	170	314	255	2,281
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	105	1,045	257	1,168	1,003	865	686	475	438	597	289	6,928
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	137	567	1,449	2,086	2,344	2,546	2,538	2,270	2,320	3,691	2,687	22,635
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	0	1	599	5,615	4,098	3,973	2,568	867	299	247	90	18,357
X85–Y09 Assault	123	106	198	1,691	2,061	1,591	603	198	66	102	40	6,779
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	4	29	72	575	487	376	285	115	79	85	37	2,144
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	1	0	1	5	2	8	1	0	1	0	0	19
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	772	1,309	2,308	5,554	10,580	14,506	19,434	22,151	25,925	30,741	12,707	145,987
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	24	151	318	701	1,187	1,533	1,518	1,073	1,080	1,231	593	9,409
Total^(c)	2,091	9,905	18,350	27,053	30,312	33,655	36,475	37,139	43,934	68,102	45,023	352,039

(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, 2003–04

External cause	Home	School, other public area					Sports and athletics area	Street and highway
		Residential institution	School	Health service area	Other			
V01–V99 Transport accidents	1,775	34	50	91	7	1,882	34,224	
W00–W19 Falls	64,640	16,049	4,743	14,022	1,174	7,089	6,134	
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	16,277	712	1,512	2,651	156	5,236	631	
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	210	1	0	3	1	41	1	
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	652	296	6	1,250	7	3	18	
W85–W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	255	3	10	129	4	5	14	
X00–X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	3,940	79	21	276	15	23	101	
X20–X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	1,492	48	51	50	11	77	107	
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	7,141	209	56	1,008	38	26	119	
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	4,695	749	440	2,493	118	5,131	416	
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	16,915	327	79	1,418	63	18	392	
X85–Y09 Assault	4,531	271	218	217	125	147	1,763	
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	1,180	41	17	448	7	12	43	
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	10	2	0	0	1	0	7	
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	11,150	949	58	234,531	209	12	77	
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	1,406	124	72	2,233	21	628	3,558	
Total^(b)	140,485	22,311	7,412	284,198	1,663	21,342	48,936	

External cause	Trade and service area	Industrial and construction area	Farm	Other specified places	Unspecified place	Not reported	Total ^(b)
W00–W19 Falls	5,468	1,377	496	5,361	45,022	2,380	183,485
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	2,729	5,639	1,678	3,283	36,400	1,234	77,148
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	7	1	4	239	36	8	620
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	23	1	1	17	824	177	7,250
W85–W99 Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	49	136	25	645	264	24	1,596
X00–X19 Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	187	162	77	391	2,247	185	7,711
X20–X39 Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	50	49	126	703	2,547	155	5,824
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	448	208	75	266	4,871	1,713	14,136
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	908	1,060	158	1,129	38,570	495	58,575
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	335	28	9	587	8,950	6,080	30,054
X85–Y09 Assault	2,636	35	14	1,002	12,836	744	23,202
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	67	6	4	75	1,367	581	4,175
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	10	0	0	3	37	11	85
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	144	16	9	240	21,439	10,938	289,497
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	344	572	129	770	11,784	3,234	26,323
Total^(b)	13,435	8,526	4,443	18,621	205,226	29,259	760,688

(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 sums of the columns do not necessarily equal the final total column.

Table 11.6: Separations^(a), by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and activity when injured, all hospitals, Australia, 2003-04

External cause		Football	Other sporting activity	Leisure activity	Working for income	Other types of work	Resting, sleeping, eating, other vital activities	Other specified activities	Unspecified activity	Total ^(c)
V01-V99	Transport accidents	1	8,708	1,180	2,862	376	222	16,461	30,035	60,295
W00-W19	Falls	5,664	7,735	4,450	4,642	7,097	20,369	31,728	99,748	183,485
W20-W64	Exposure to mechanical forces	4,242	3,243	1,237	12,605	5,628	3,957	13,252	31,823	77,148
W65-W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	0	201	49	3	3	47	108	196	620
W75-W84	Other accidental threats to breathing	0	23	21	13	6	1,758	1,050	4,061	7,250
W85-W99	Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	0	502	25	334	85	28	258	341	1,596
X00-X19	Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	0	26	101	494	626	998	1,934	3,431	7,711
X20-X39	Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	9	309	118	350	300	264	762	3,606	5,824
X40-X49	Accidental poisoning	2	21	196	496	183	1,151	5,179	6,551	14,136
X50-X59	Other external causes of accidental injury	3,845	4,048	386	4,506	946	2,046	3,930	37,437	58,575
X60-X84	Intentional self-harm	0	9	42	34	14	154	22,380	7,145	30,054
X85-Y09	Assault	39	58	824	418	68	302	4,854	16,416	23,202
Y10-Y34	Events of undetermined intent	9	11	31	29	11	60	1,791	2,054	4,175
Y35-Y36	Legal intervention and operations of war	0	0	0	1	0	0	15	4	85
Y40-Y84	Complications of medical and surgical care	12	18	14	56	29	462	24,847	5,632	289,497
Y85-Y98	Sequelae and supplementary factors	53	169	14	320	20	43	879	1,836	26,323
Total^(b)		13,876	26,319	8,671	27,129	15,362	31,740	127,913	249,071	760,688

(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.

(c) Includes separations for which an activity when injured was not reported.

Table 11.7: Separations^(a), by external cause and principal diagnosis in ICD-10-AM groupings, all hospitals, Australia, 2003–04

External cause		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)	Total
V01–V99	Transport accidents	16,451	11,112	25,542	623	212	34	165	81	21	54,241
W00–W19	Falls	26,098	16,835	93,176	818	67	225	380	539	23	138,161
W20–W64	Exposure to mechanical forces	11,096	2,708	46,772	6,728	376	366	578	127	158	68,909
W65–W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	37	11	28	0	1	1	479	0	0	557
W75–W84	Other accidental threats to breathing	163	62	169	662	5	237	81	53	0	1,432
W85–W99	Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	15	9	29	2	192	7	956	5	0	1,215
X00–X19	Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	29	16	79	7	5,528	288	51	16	1	6,015
X20–X39	Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	59	33	371	29	42	2,947	1,039	4	4	4,528
X40–X49	Accidental poisoning	100	37	114	46	418	12,531	235	40	2	13,523
X50–X59	Other external causes of accidental injury	5,916	3,116	33,174	564	78	165	2,496	307	24	45,840
X60–X84	Intentional self-harm	544	487	2,635	188	168	31,439	387	21	2	35,871
X85–Y09	Assault	13,870	2,136	4,307	208	79	151	401	22	33	21,207
Y10–Y34	Events of undetermined intent	136	63	314	24	46	3,520	41	5	0	4,149
Y35–Y36	Legal intervention and operations of war	7	8	28	2	0	4	1	0	0	50
Y40–Y84	Complications of medical and surgical care	1,273	1,806	6,283	194	323	1,028	1,778	75,912	8	88,605
Y85–Y98	Sequelae and supplementary factors	639	295	963	44	50	156	104	613	22	2,886
Total^(b)		73,280	36,164	204,431	9,812	7,071	36,993	8,732	72,451	282	449,216

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