

10 External causes for admitted patients

Introduction

An external cause is defined in the *National Health Data Dictionary* version 9 (NHDC 2000) 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 a code recording the activity of the person at the time of the event.

External causes for 2000–01 were classified, coded and reported to the National Hospital Morbidity Database by all States and Territories using the second edition of the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification* (ICD-10-AM) (NCCH 2000).

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 in two different ways:

- data on 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; and
- data on the total number of external causes reported. For these data, all external causes within a group of external causes being considered are counted, even if there are more than one reported for a separation.

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 while 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 W00–W19 *Falls*. There were 162,444 separations with this external cause, with an average length of stay of 8.3 days. Almost 80% of separations with this external cause were in the public sector (129,125), and 66.9% of separations were for public patients (108,652). A large proportion of patients with this external cause had a separation mode of *Other*, suggesting that these patients went home after separation from the hospital (118,739, 73.1%), while 13.5% of patients were discharged or transferred to another acute hospital. The most common principal diagnosis associated with *Falls* (W00–W19) was *Care involving the use of rehabilitation procedure, unspecified* (Z50.9, 7,825) and the most common injury was *Fracture of subcapital section of femur* (S72.03, 5,212). The most common place of occurrence was *Home* (37,682, 23.2%), while *Resting, sleeping, eating, other vital activities* (10,850, 6.7%) was the most common activity performed at the time the event occurred (excluding other, and unspecified activities). Falls were also commonly sustained during sports activities (6,558), such as Rugby (16.1%) and Australian football (16.0%). The most commonly reported AR-DRG was *I74C Injury to forearm, wrist, hand or foot age <75 without complications or comorbidities* (13,375).

Sector

There were 698,105 separations in 2000–01 with an external cause and these separations accounted for 4,755,729 patient days (Table 10.1). This represented 11.4% of all separations and 21.2% of all patient days. The majority of separations (530,187, 75.9%) and patient days (3,529,087, 74.2%) were reported for the public sector. Overall, the average length of stay was similar in the public sector (6.7 days) and the private sector (7.3 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 256,329 separations (4.2% of total separations). These figures are slightly lower than the counts of separations with these external causes reported in *Australian Hospital Statistics 1999–00* (AIHW 2001a) (271,978 separations or 4.6% of total separations).

The second most frequently reported type of external cause of injury and poisoning in both sectors was *Falls* (W00–W19, 162,447). The next most frequently reported external cause group in the public sector was *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64, 62,328) and in the private sector *Other external causes of accidental injury* (X50–X59, 26,599).

Transport accidents (V01–V99) accounted for a further 9.8% of external cause separations from public hospitals (51,936), but only 4.1% from private hospitals (6,874). *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84) and *Assault* (X85–Y09) each accounted for 28,518 separations or 5.4% and 23,462 separations or 4.4%, respectively, of external cause separations from public hospitals but less than 1.0% of external cause separations from private hospitals (1,612 and 942 respectively).

Average length of stay was highest for *Other accidental threats to breathing* (W75–W84) in both the public sector (11.2 days) and the private sector (12.7 days).

States and Territories

External causes were reported for between 9.0 and 12.4% of separations for all States and Territories. In the past, the capacity to report more than one external cause has varied among the jurisdictions. For 2000–01, States and Territories each reported a maximum of between six and ten external cause codes, indicating that capacity to report may not have markedly affected data comparability. However, other differences in coding and data recording practices among the jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors may have affected the comparability of the reported external cause data.

The distributions of separations among the external cause groups were generally similar across 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 (318,038) compared with 13.4% of separations for males (380,060).

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) (40.2% of the total for females, 127,991), followed by *Falls* (W01–W19) (27.4%, 87,113). For males, *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84, 33.8% of the total for males, 128,337) and *Falls* (W01–W19) were also the most commonly reported groups (19.8% 75,333). *Transport accidents* (V01–V99) accounted for 9.9% of male external cause separations (37,616) and 6.7% of female separations (21,193).

For females, the highest number of separations for external causes was in the 75 to 84 years age group (17.9%), whereas for males highest numbers were reported in the 15 to 24 (14.7%) and 25 to 34 (13.7%) 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 *Complications of medical and surgical care* and *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 over 85 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. In the 15 to 24 years age group, *Transport accidents* (V01–V99) were also a common external cause for both sexes, and *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 causes 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). Place of occurrence was, however, reported for some separations for which it was not required

School, other public area accounted for the majority of separations with an external cause (155,089), with 86.3% of separations with this place of occurrence having an external cause of *Complication of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84). *Home* was the next most commonly reported specified place of occurrence (87,129), and the most frequently reported place of occurrence for *Falls* (W00–W19, 37,682), *Accidental drowning and submersion* (W65–W74, 159), *Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances* (X00–X19, 2,595), *Accidental poisoning* (X40–X49, 5,128) and *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84, 11,278). *Street and highway* was most frequently reported for *Transport accidents* (V00–V01, 23,409).

Falls (W00–W19) was the most common external cause group in the *Home* category, accounting for 43.2% of these separations (37,682), and in the *Residential institution* category (6,441, 75.3% of these separations).

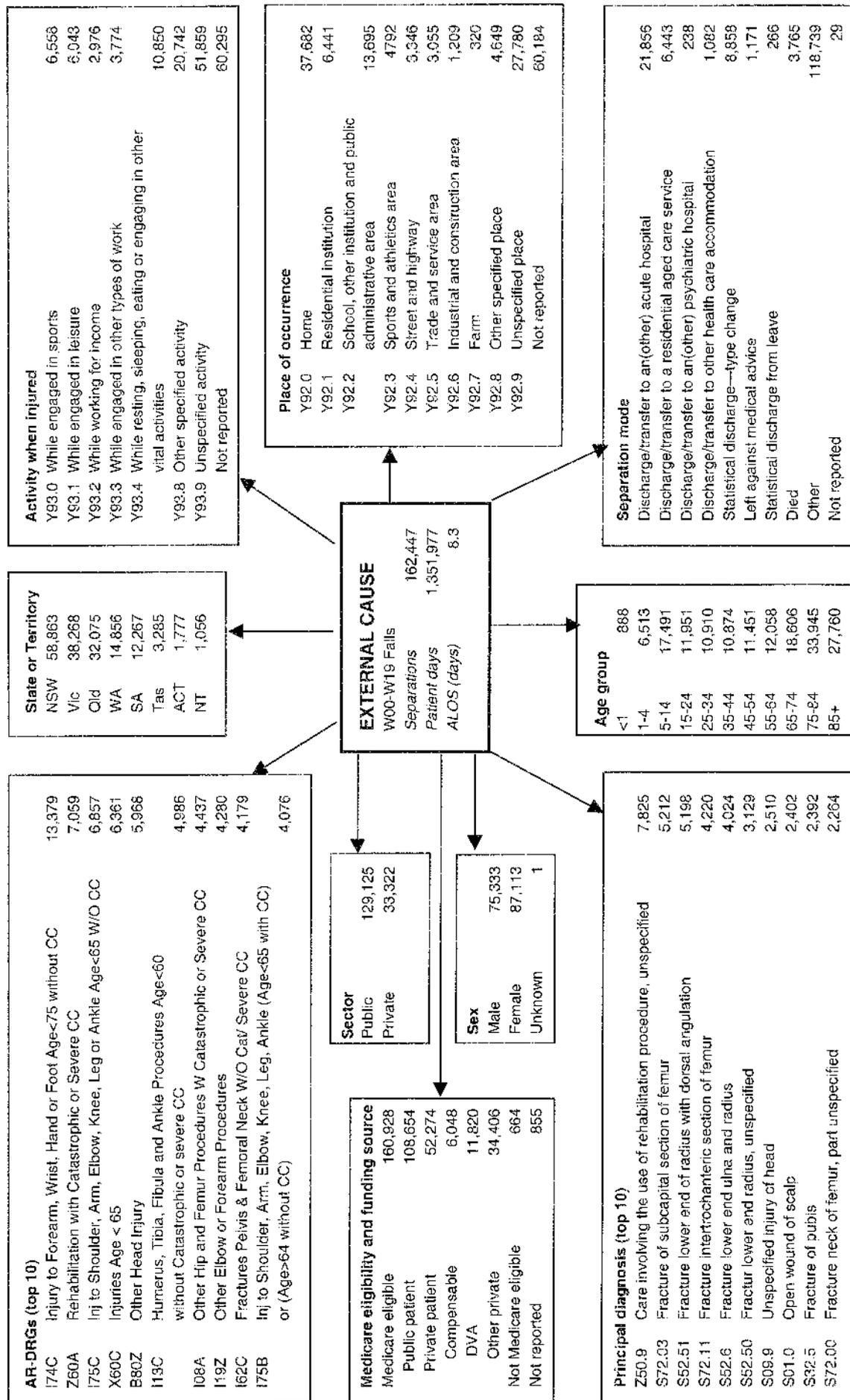
Activity when injured

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). Activity was, however, reported for some separations for which it was not required. The two categories that were most commonly reported for activity were *Other specified* and *Unspecified*, accounting for 34.8% (243,199) of separations for which an external cause was reported (Table 10.6), and activity codes were not reported for 56.6% of separations. Ignoring these categories, the most commonly reported activity at the time of injury was *Working for income*, accounting for 2.8% (19,609) of all external cause separations, followed by *Sports activity* (19,378, 2.8%), and *Resting, sleeping, eating and other vital activities* (17,757, 2.5%).

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) (189,455, 45.3%) and *Injuries to head and neck* (S00–S19) (70,275, 16.8%) 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) (74,127, 63.9%) and *Injuries to head and neck* (S00–S19) (20,926, 18.0%). 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) (11,382, 56.7%), while the most common injuries caused by *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84) were *Poisoning and toxic effects* (T36–T65) (15,832, 69.5%).



Note: Main abbreviations: CC—complications and comorbidities, W/O—without, Inj—injury, W—with, Cat—catastrophic, ALOS—average length of stay.
Figure 10.1: Interrelationships of external cause (W00-W19 Falls) with other data elements, all hospitals, Australia, 2000-01

Table 10.1: Selected separation statistics, by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and hospital sector, Australia, 2000-01

External cause	Separations	Same day separations	Public patient separations	Patient days	ALOS (days)	ALOS (days) excluding same day	Total external causes
V01-V99	51,936	13,947	32,459	280,736	5.4	7.0	53,444
W00-W19	129,125	29,306	106,607	1,014,186	7.9	9.9	130,673
W20-W64	62,328	22,014	51,510	224,997	3.6	5.0	63,019
W65-W74	580	140	497	2,142	3.7	4.6	584
W75-W84	1,519	249	1,317	17,003	11.2	13.2	1,525
W85-W99	1,491	856	1,039	4,827	3.2	6.3	1,504
X00-X19	7,619	2,515	6,327	45,590	6.0	8.4	7,797
X20-X39	5,190	1,920	4,453	16,364	3.2	4.4	5,213
X40-X49	14,212	4,762	12,653	49,442	3.5	4.7	16,487
X50-X59	25,979	8,747	21,813	154,301	5.9	8.4	26,134
X60-X84	28,518	7,724	26,123	126,468	4.4	5.7	38,804
X85-Y09	23,462	8,384	21,580	81,693	3.5	4.9	24,073
Y10-Y34	3,138	1,021	2,345	12,407	4.0	5.4	4,076
Y35-Y36	292	83	265	1,124	3.8	5.0	459
Y40-Y84	178,595	31,687	149,453	1,712,109	9.6	11.4	194,481
Y85-Y98	17,429	5,713	14,421	131,229	7.5	10.7	17,856
Total^(a)	530,187	136,696	442,358	3,529,087	6.7	8.6	586,129
Private hospitals							
V01-V99	6,874	1,578	592	46,941	6.8	8.6	6,914
W00-W19	33,322	4,495	2,047	337,791	10.1	11.9	33,647
W20-W64	13,456	6,299	692	35,947	2.7	4.1	13,491
W65-W74	65	40	10	208	3.2	6.7	65
W75-W84	329	53	9	4,173	12.7	14.9	330
W85-W99	174	79	17	465	2.7	4.1	174
X00-X19	607	96	54	5,271	8.7	10.1	613
X20-X39	402	99	72	1,408	3.5	4.3	404
X40-X49	916	156	129	4,440	4.8	5.6	1,021
X50-X59	26,599	11,653	502	80,886	3.0	4.6	26,637
X60-X84	1,612	350	683	14,293	9.9	11.0	2,178
X85-Y09	942	448	229	2,551	2.7	4.3	954
Y10-Y34	462	164	86	2,018	4.4	6.2	514
Y35-Y36	10	3	5	131	13.1	18.3	10
Y40-Y84	77,734	10,206	3,332	713,910	9.2	10.4	82,883
Y85-Y98	8,153	2,781	213	43,657	5.4	7.6	8,179
Total^(a)	167,918	38,218	8,504	1,226,642	7.3	9.2	178,014

(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: 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, 2000-01

External cause	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	
										Public hospitals
V01-V99	17,612	12,102	11,093	4,767	3,972	1,009	611	770	51,936	
W00-W19	51,106	30,631	22,437	11,433	8,805	2,058	1,599	1,056	129,125	
W20-W64	19,959	13,763	15,681	5,698	4,128	1,130	754	1,215	52,328	
W65-W74	218	56	189	72	22	8	5	10	560	
W75-W84	274	618	291	116	172	14	16	18	1,519	
W85-W99	352	175	507	257	121	54	7	18	1,491	
X00-X19	2,677	1,215	1,810	846	728	113	58	172	7,619	
X20-X39	1,530	788	1,479	585	644	79	10	75	5,190	
X40-X49	4,714	3,398	2,993	1,408	1,302	209	110	78	14,212	
X50-X59	8,703	6,744	4,912	2,685	1,836	460	325	314	25,979	
X60-X84	10,295	6,003	5,779	2,827	2,347	642	376	249	28,518	
X85-Y09	7,299	4,362	5,472	2,857	1,655	356	130	1,311	23,482	
Y10-Y34	678	1,416	296	514	118	28	27	63	3,138	
Y35-Y36	232	33	12	10	3	0	1	1	292	
Y40-Y84	54,801	48,013	31,069	17,794	17,605	5,222	2,785	1,306	178,595	
Y85-Y98	5,378	2,856	4,804	1,762	1,279	684	212	454	17,429	
Total^(a)	176,437	128,278	105,627	51,337	43,371	11,613	6,825	6,699	530,187	
				Private hospitals						
V01-V99	1,769	1,539	1,857	880	488	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	6,874	
W00-W19	7,757	7,637	9,638	3,423	3,462	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	33,322	
W20-W64	2,510	2,629	4,850	1,769	1,150	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	13,456	
W65-W74	41	1	14	6	2	1	0	n.a.	65	
W75-W84	40	80	63	85	56	5	0	n.a.	329	
W85-W99	28	29	76	20	15	6	0	n.a.	174	
X00-X19	113	143	180	72	74	25	0	n.a.	607	
X20-X39	51	64	132	73	61	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	402	
X40-X49	144	163	323	120	100	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	916	
X50-X59	7,809	6,522	6,436	2,576	2,734	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	26,559	
X60-X84	193	216	395	623	99	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	1,612	
X85-Y09	183	105	207	327	48	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	942	
Y10-Y34	108	102	131	84	20	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	462	
Y35-Y36	1	2	2	5	0	0	0	n.a.	10	
Y40-Y84	20,185	18,293	19,628	9,186	7,808	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	77,734	
Y85-Y98	2,556	1,762	1,940	589	854	n.p.	n.p.	n.a.	8,153	
Total^(a)	42,773	38,563	44,676	19,354	16,500	5,136	916	n.a.	167,918	

(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.

n.a. not available.

Table 10.3: Separations for males, by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and age group, all hospitals, Australia, 2000-01

External cause	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total ^(a)
V01-V99 Transport accidents	122	987	4,943	9,542	7,165	5,204	3,476	2,167	1,912	1,566	540	37,616
W00-W19 Falls	493	3,806	11,114	8,495	7,108	6,467	6,246	5,838	7,969	11,015	6,882	75,333
W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	263	2,780	5,944	10,778	9,891	7,689	5,734	3,954	2,740	1,874	666	52,313
W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	22	135	57	48	45	41	28	11	18	8	7	420
W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	71	65	64	74	46	80	90	105	152	240	124	1,111
W85-W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	2	23	54	225	286	203	126	82	73	43	10	1,127
X00-X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	196	1,073	752	773	647	502	380	227	214	222	89	5,075
X20-X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	21	144	430	438	559	485	440	288	229	202	91	3,387
X40-X49 Accidental poisoning	129	1,359	491	1,331	1,366	1,088	728	499	476	422	174	8,063
X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	141	801	2,507	6,900	6,301	5,006	3,755	2,338	1,706	1,741	733	31,929
X60-X84 Intentional self-harm	22	170	473	2,788	3,398	2,725	1,643	815	714	559	247	13,554
X85-Y09 Assault	113	204	598	4,986	4,444	2,825	1,488	668	439	356	153	16,274
Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent	9	26	66	437	476	330	186	89	68	52	37	1,776
Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	5	2	20	35	40	14	12	10	18	15	5	177
Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	1,118	2,595	4,767	7,889	9,151	10,724	14,174	19,839	27,253	24,427	8,400	128,337
Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	62	276	738	2,564	2,967	2,999	2,442	1,624	1,223	967	280	16,142
Total^(b)	2,748	14,298	32,687	55,833	52,055	44,581	39,599	37,452	43,617	41,742	15,448	380,060

(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, 2000-01

External cause	<1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total ^(a)
V01-V99 Transport accidents	85	633	2,364	4,001	2,998	2,521	2,091	1,554	1,660	2,186	1,100	21,193
W00-W19 Falls	395	2,707	6,377	3,456	3,802	4,406	5,205	6,220	10,737	22,930	20,878	87,113
W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	210	2,126	2,937	2,732	2,689	2,649	2,347	1,792	1,839	2,437	1,712	23,470
W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	17	70	23	20	17	10	14	14	15	15	10	225
W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	54	47	29	26	42	37	46	60	94	184	118	737
W85-W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	1	17	17	97	125	62	53	18	52	68	28	538
X00-X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	139	671	390	262	272	271	243	177	213	302	211	3,151
X20-X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	15	113	235	264	261	283	228	210	147	256	193	2,205
X40-X49 Accidental poisoning	107	1,079	305	1,087	1,005	891	656	465	470	644	356	7,065
X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	116	525	1,364	2,080	2,350	2,522	2,374	1,863	2,083	3,126	2,241	20,649
X60-X84 Intentional self-harm	33	120	535	3,883	3,657	3,575	1,990	767	921	843	552	16,576
X85-Y09 Assault	91	161	299	1,578	2,191	1,462	716	362	387	552	329	8,128
Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent	7	25	50	463	402	370	203	85	80	81	58	1,824
Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	6	2	10	11	17	13	13	8	26	15	4	125
Y40-Y64 Complications of medical and surgical care	785	1,722	3,201	6,116	9,866	14,023	16,751	16,712	22,298	25,343	11,174	127,991
Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	30	192	450	913	1,502	1,606	1,464	1,007	838	956	481	9,439
Total^(b)	2,071	10,107	18,379	26,023	30,090	33,581	33,461	30,473	40,119	56,842	36,892	318,038

(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, 2000-01

External cause	Residential institution		School, other public area		Sports & athletics area		Street & highway area		Trade & service area		Industrial & construction area		Other specified places		Unspecified place		Not reported		Total
	Home	institution	area	area	area	area	area	area	area	area	area	area	area	area	area	area	area	area	
V01-V69 Transport accidents	1,149	26	92	1,005	23,409	315	186	1,030	3,388	8,677	19,657	58,810							
W0C-W19 Falls	37,682	6,441	13,695	4,792	3,346	3,055	1,209	320	4,649	27,780	60,184	162,447							
W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	11,588	318	2,097	3,950	423	1,977	4,880	1,343	3,266	23,120	22,917	75,794							
W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	159	2	3	47	0	4	1	3	139	25	263	645							
W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	403	46	554	4	9	14	2	1	18	373	427	1,648							
W95-W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	202	5	168	1	9	35	75	13	553	204	400	1,965							
X00-X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	2,595	36	257	21	50	116	209	50	398	1,619	2,905	8,226							
X20-X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	1,091	32	82	54	88	28	51	106	660	1,750	1,657	5,592							
X40-X49 Accidental poisoning	5,128	141	562	14	102	264	231	39	273	3,420	5,770	15,128							
X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	2,998	290	1,680	4,157	249	706	1,058	136	1,058	23,387	16,901	52,578							
X60-X84 Intentional self-harm:	11,278	281	1,043	20	254	233	35	6	580	6,014	13,589	30,130							
X85-Y09 Assault	3,167	184	406	122	1,079	1,502	57	6	1,185	9,093	7,744	24,404							
Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent	1,018	27	135	9	40	53	10	6	113	1,358	1,321	3,600							
Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	16	5	7	0	4	6	0	0	5	21	238	302							
Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	8,160	683	133,884	37	84	99	54	5	938	34,539	85,696	256,329							
Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	962	62	1,589	507	2,740	232	693	90	724	8,842	9,237	25,582							
Total^(a)	87,129	8,549	155,089	14,716	31,783	8,593	8,664	3,142	17,795	149,435	241,927	698,105							

(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, 2000-01

External cause	Sports activity	Leisure activity	Working for income	Other types of work	Resting, sleeping, eating, other vital activities	Other specified activities	Unspecified activity	Not reported	Total
V01-V99 Transport accidents	2,378	3,158	1,705	253	370	14,146	17,295	19,630	58,810
W00-W19 Falls	6,558	6,043	2,976	3,774	10,850	20,742	51,859	60,295	162,447
W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	4,721	2,098	9,749	3,766	2,436	9,506	20,676	22,926	75,784
W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	42	117	3	0	33	85	103	263	645
W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	4	17	5	4	550	235	602	434	1,848
W85-W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	107	243	294	103	74	218	226	400	1,365
X00-X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	8	191	400	367	638	1,415	2,324	2,914	8,226
X20-X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	72	281	238	217	145	660	2,330	1,655	5,592
X40-X49 Accidental poisoning	13	325	405	139	745	3,712	4,826	5,786	15,128
X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	5,310	711	3,275	703	1,032	2,382	22,251	16,952	52,578
X60-X84 Intentional self-harm	1	104	12	17	111	14,621	4,811	13,616	30,130
X85-Y09 Assault	51	1,045	311	40	177	4,621	10,564	7,733	24,404
Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent	13	23	31	20	29	1,313	1,335	1,331	3,600
Y35-Y36 Legal interventions and operations of war	0	0	1	0	0	15	3	283	302
Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	16	20	30	195	583	18,180	11,575	226,489	256,329
Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	104	53	289	30	37	747	1,775	22,552	25,582
Total^(a)	19,378	14,374	19,609	9,604	17,757	91,499	151,700	395,057	698,105

(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, 2000-01

External cause	Injuries to			Injuries to multi			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
	Injuries to head & neck (S00-S19)	Injuries to thorax, abdomen, back, spine & pelvis (S20-S39)	Injuries to upper limbs & lower limbs (S40-S99)	Injuries to upper or lower region; foreign body effects (T00-T19)	Burns & frostbite (T20-T35)						
V01-V99 Transport accidents	13,707	8,815	22,611	619	327	792	341	1,106	22	48,340	
W00-W19 Falls	20,926	12,952	74,127	1,131	550	2,346	694	3,223	51	116,000	
W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	10,638	2,975	38,572	4,785	501	965	605	1,484	102	60,627	
W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	53	13	71	6	3	12	351	12	0	521	
W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	36	13	72	463	3	9	38	33	0	667	
W85-W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extremes ^(a)	44	25	101	4	179	23	858	27	1	1,262	
X00-X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	378	100	743	52	3,938	285	85	184	4	5,769	
X20-X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals ^(b)	239	96	594	42	36	2,528	588	107	1	4,231	
X40-X49 Accidental poisoning	585	223	1,203	80	390	8,517	276	281	3	11,558	
X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	5,514	2,400	27,422	526	138	442	1,573	751	23	38,789	
X60-X84 Intentional self-harm	1,319	761	3,647	178	180	15,832	339	527	9	22,792	
X85-Y09 Assault	11,382	1,879	5,101	227	126	505	381	463	21	20,985	
Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent	163	79	488	22	26	1,976	34	48	0	2,837	
Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	25	8	41	0	1	8	1	3	0	87	
Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	4,664	2,449	13,139	646	598	2,784	1,341	56,059	37	81,717	
Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	602	233	1,522	69	57	207	87	530	13	3,320	
Total	70,275	33,021	189,455	8,850	7,053	37,231	7,582	64,838	287	418,602	

(a) Extreme temperature/pressure.

(b) Or forces of nature.

Note: Abbreviation. exp.—exposure to.