

LOUISIANA NON-FATAL INJURIES



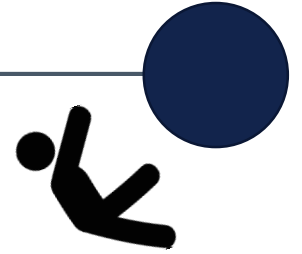
Non-fatal injuries occur frequently and can have lifelong consequences.

Every year, around 22,000 people in Louisiana are admitted to a hospital due to injury, and about 500,000 people in Louisiana visit an emergency department due to injury.

Top 3 mechanisms of injury that led to hospitalization for Louisiana residents (2019)¹

1. Unintentional Fall-related

10,597 hospitalizations



2. Drug Overdoses

3,077 hospitalizations



3. Motor Vehicle Traffic

2,850 hospitalizations



Non-fatal injuries have **lasting impacts**, including poor mental health, chronic pain, high medical costs, long-term disability, and diminished quality of life.²



NON-FATAL INJURY MALES VS FEMALES



Non-fatal injury hospitalization rates are **almost equal** between males and females, unlike fatal injury rates (twice as high in males).

62% of injury hospitalizations in **infants <1 year old** resulted in **traumatic brain injuries (TBIs)**.



Top causes vary by age group (2019)¹



Under 12 months

FALL-RELATED

66 hospitalizations*



Ages 1-34

TRAFFIC-RELATED

1,187 hospitalizations*



Ages 35-54

DRUG OVERDOSES

1,024 hospitalizations*



Ages 55+

FALL-RELATED

9,103 hospitalizations*

*Cases may be underreported. Not all Louisiana hospitals provide discharge data to the Office of Public Health and hospitalization data does not include emergency department visits that do not result in an inpatient admission. Details of infant falls on reverse side.

INJURIES CAN BE PREVENTED!

See reverse side for key points and strategies to create a safer Louisiana.

Source: 1. Louisiana Hospital Discharge Data, federal fiscal year 2018-2019
2. www.healthypeople.gov



LOUISIANA NON-FATAL INJURIES



Key points and prevention strategies¹

INJURY & INFANTS

- The **leading cause** of non-fatal injury in infants (under 12 months) was **fall-related**.
- Of these falls, **over half (53%)** were **falls from furniture** (including bed, chair, or other furniture), **21%** were **falls from one level to another**, and **17%** were **falls while being carried by someone**.

INJURY & WOMEN

- Older women were **over 1.5 times as likely to be hospitalized for hip fractures** than older men (709.7 vs 449.4 per 100,000 among 65+ year olds). **3 out of 4** of these women's hip fractures were due to **unintentional falls**.
- Hospitalizations related to **intentional self-harm** were about **1.3 times higher** for females than males (34.7 vs 25.6 per 100,000).

INJURY & MEN

- Men accounted for **86% of all hospitalizations** due to unintentional and intentional **firearm-related injuries** and **80% of all assault-related** hospitalizations.
- **25-34 year old men** had the **highest age-adjusted rate of firearm-related hospitalizations** (8.6 per 100,000) as compared to rates for other age groups.
- Men accounted for **62% of all hospitalizations related to motor vehicle crashes**. 35-44 year old men had the highest age-adjusted rate of hospitalizations due to motor vehicle crashes in La (16.8 per 100,000).

INJURY & OLDER ADULTS

- **75-84 year olds** had the **highest age-adjusted rate of hospitalizations due to injury** (78.2 per 100,000).
- **Over half (5,535)** all hospitalizations related to **unintentional falls** occurred in **75+ year olds**.
- The **average cost** for a hospital stay due to an **unintentional fall injury** in people aged 65+ years is around **\$38,000**.³

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES ACROSS THE LIFETIME

- About **1 in 6 hospitalizations** related to injuries involved **traumatic brain injury (TBI)**.¹
- Specifically, 26% of motor vehicle traffic-related hospitalizations involved TBI, followed by 22% of non-fatal assaults, 18% of unintentional falls, and 8% of firearm-related hospitalizations.
- **Lifetime care** for a person who suffers a TBI can cost up to **\$3 million** (includes inpatient and rehabilitative care).²

These key points reflect only hospitalization data. Louisiana's non-fatal injury rates cannot be compared nationally due to the CDC's practice of combining hospitalizations and emergency department visits for non-fatal injury. Also, not all Louisiana hospitals provide discharge data to the Office of Public Health, which may cause under-reporting.

What does non-fatal injury prevention success look like in Louisiana?

- The use of evidence-based community activities to improve balance and gait, create de-cluttered environments, and promote regular eye checkups would lead to **fewer unintentional falls and hip fractures for older adults**.
- Evidence-based educational and promotional activities focused on motor vehicle safety, policy changes, environmental modifications and increased policy enforcement would lead to **safer streets, highways and sidewalks**.
- Evidence-based interventions for preventing substance abuse and misuse at state and community levels would lead to **healthier families and communities**.
- Around **22,000 hospitalizations would be prevented**.



Source: 1. Louisiana Hospital Discharge Data, federal fiscal year 2018-2019 2. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration WWW.NHTSA.GOV 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [online]. (2005) Available from URL: www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars

