

9 External causes for admitted patients

Introduction

An external cause is defined in the *National Health Data Dictionary* Version 8 (NHDC 1999) 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 should be recorded. A place of occurrence code is also usually recorded and a code recording the activity of the injured person at the time of the event.

External causes for 1999–00 were classified, coded and reported to the National Hospital Morbidity Database by all States and Territories except South Australia using the first edition of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM) (National Centre for Classification in Health 1998). South Australia mapped the data collected using this classification forward to codes of the second edition of ICD-10-AM (National Centre for Classification in Health 2000). The Institute mapped these data backward to first edition codes so that national data could be presented in a single classification in this report. The mapped data are not completely equivalent to unmapped data, so this means that the South Australian data should be interpreted with these mappings in mind. Further information about the backward mapping and other information about the quality of the ICD-10-AM coded data are presented in Appendix 3.

As indicated above, one or more external causes of injury or poisoning can be reported for each separation in the National Hospital Morbidity Database. In previous reports in this series, data were presented only on first reported external causes for separations for which the principal diagnosis was an injury or poisoning. However, 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. In addition, although, in the past, only some States and Territories had the capacity to report more than one external cause for each separation, they all now have this capability, so State and Territory data on external causes are more comparable than in the past. Hence, the reporting of external causes for this report has been revised, with three types of data presented:

- 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, regardless of whether the external cause was the first reported or another external cause. 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.
- data on the separations for which an external cause within a group of external causes being considered was the first reported external cause, and the number of those separations for which an injury and poisoning was reported as the principal diagnosis. Both these types of data have been included in some tables to enable some comparison with previous reports.

- 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 229 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 and patient day 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. The data on relative rankings of the various external cause groups (by numbers of separations or patient days) depend to some extent on the chosen groups of external cause codes.

Sector

There were 706,693 separations in 1999–00 with an external cause and these separations accounted for 4,992,402 patient days (Table 9.1). This represented 12.0% of all separations and 22.1% of all patient days. The majority of separations (541,918, 76.7%) and patient days (3,777,628, 75.7%) were reported for the public sector. Overall, the average length of stay was similar in the public sector (7.0 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 271,978 separations (4.6% of total separations). These figures are markedly higher than the counts of separations with these external causes reported in *Australian Hospital Statistics 1998–99*, because they are based on counts of any separations with these external causes reported, not just those with a principal diagnosis of an injury or poisoning, and for which these were the first reported external causes. The figures are similar to the 4.4% of separations with the ICD-9-CM equivalents of these external causes reported for Australia for 1997–98 (AIHW: Hargreaves 2001). Further information about the use of hospital morbidity data for recording information on adverse events in health care is presented elsewhere (AIHW: Hargreaves 2001).

The second most frequently reported type of external cause of injury and poisoning in both sectors was *Falls* (W00–W19, 160,524). The next most frequently reported external cause group in the public sector was *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64, 64,942) and in the private sector it was *Other external causes of accidental injury* (X50–X59, 24,183).

Transport accidents (V01–V99) accounted for a further 9.6% of external cause separations from public hospitals (51,936), but only 4.2% from private hospitals (6,896). *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84) and *Assault* (X85–Y09) each accounted for 4.7% and 4.0% of external cause separations from public hospitals (25,620 and 21,912 respectively) but less than 1% of external cause separations from private hospitals (1,477 and 745 respectively).

Average length of stay was highest for *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84) in the public sector (10.1 days) and for *Other accidental threats to breathing* (W75–W84) in the private sector (11.6 days).

States and Territories

External causes were reported for between 9.8 and 13.1% 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 1999–00, States and Territories each reported a maximum of between 3 and 7 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 amongst the external cause groups were generally similar across the States and Territories (Table 9.2), with *Falls* (W00–W19), *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84), *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64) and *Transport accidents* (V01–V99) being among the most common in nearly every State. The distributions of patient days amongst the external cause groups were also similar across the States and Territories (Table 9.3).

Age group and sex

For females, 10.1% of separations overall had an external cause (320,240) compared with 14.2% of separations for males (386,452).

The numbers of separations with an external cause varied by age group and sex (Tables 9.4 and 9.5). The most common external cause group for females was *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84) (42.9% of the total for females, 137,247), followed by *Falls* (W01–W19) (28.0%, 89,646). For males, *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84, 34.9% of the total for males, 134,731) and *Falls* were also the most commonly reported groups (18.3% 70,878). *Transport accidents* (V01–V99) accounted for 10.1% of male external cause separations (39,185) and 6.1% of female separations (19,646).

For females, the highest number of separations for external causes was in the 75 to 84 years age group (17.6%), whereas for males highest numbers were reported in the 15 to 24 (14.7%) and 25 to 34 (13.8%) years age groups.

In the age groups under 14 years, *Falls* and *Exposure to mechanical forces* were the most commonly reported external causes for both males and females. These causes also dominated in most adult age groups. However, in the 15 to 24 years age group, *Transport accidents* were also a common external cause for both sexes, and *Intentional self-harm* was common for females; in the 35 to 64 years age group, *Complications of surgical and medical care* was common; and in the age groups over 65 years, *Falls* were reported for large proportions of external cause separations, especially for females.

Place of occurrence

In ICD-10-AM the place of occurrence of the external cause is required to be reported accompanying all external cause codes for accidental injury (W00–Y34), except for *Neglect and abandonment* (Y06) and *Other maltreatment syndromes* (Y07). It is also not required for codes V01–V99 (*Transport accidents*), nor codes Y35–Y98, which comprise *Legal intervention and operations of war* (Y35–Y36), *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84) and *Sequelae and supplementary factors* (Y85–Y98). Place of occurrence was, however, reported for some separations for which it was not required.

Home and School, other public area accounted for the majority of separations with an external cause with *Home* the most commonly reported place of occurrence for most of the external cause groups. Some of the exceptions were *Transport accidents*, for which *Street and highway* (3,143) was most frequently reported, and *Complications of medical and surgical care* for which *School, other public area* (which includes hospital) (14,920) was the most common place of occurrence. *Home* was the most frequently reported place of occurrence for *Accidental poisoning* (8,042) and for *Intentional self-harm* (14,888).

Falls was the most common external cause group in the *Home* category, accounting for 52.0% of these separations (59,440), and in the *Residential institution* category (14,546, 79.5% of these separations).

Activity while 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). The two categories that were most commonly reported for activity were *Other specified* and *Unspecified*, accounting for 48.4% (342,106) of separations for which an external cause was reported (Table 9.7). Ignoring these categories, the most commonly reported activity at the time of injury was *Working for income*, accounting for 4.0% (30,562) of all external cause separations, followed by *Sports activity* (26,932, 3.5%), and *Resting, sleeping, eating and other vital activities* (25,668, 3.1%).

Principal diagnosis

Table 9.8 presents data showing the first reported external cause for separations with an injury or poisoning as the principal diagnosis, and would be largely comparable with the equivalent table in *Australian Hospital Statistics 1998–99*. 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) (187,483, 45.3%) and *Injuries to head and neck* (S00–S19) (68,086, 16.5%) 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) (84,441, 70.0%) and *Injuries to head and neck* (S00–S19) (21,434, 17.8%). 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) (12,812, 65.6%), while the most common injuries caused by *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84) were *Poisoning and toxic effects* (T36–T65) (17,963, 85.8%).

Additional data

Available on the Internet version of this publication are additional columns for Table 9.1. These columns present information on the number of same day separations, public patient separations, patient days and ALOS for separations for which the procedure groups included the first reported procedure, and for separations of that type for which the principal diagnosis was an injury or poisoning. Also included are counts of external causes for public patients.

Table 9.1: Separation, same day separation, public patient separation, patient day and average length of stay statistics by external cause in ICD-10-A groupings and hospital sector, Australia, 1999–00

External cause	Separations for which the external cause was reported ^(a)							Separations for first-reported external cause		
	Separations	Same day separations	Public patient separations	Patient days	ALOS (days)	ALOS (days) excluding same day	Total external causes	Separations	Separations with injury or poisoning principal diagnosis	
Public hospitals										
V01–V99	Transport accidents	51,936	14,318	30,894	257,531	5.0	6.5	52,644	51,422	47,153
W00–W19	Falls	127,620	27,308	107,365	1,129,857	8.9	11.0	128,399	124,019	99,976
W20–W64	Exposure to mechanical forces	64,942	23,817	53,885	208,392	3.2	4.5	65,523	63,808	58,051
W65–W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	602	144	543	1,629	2.7	3.2	604	586	542
W75–W84	Other accidental threats to breathing	1,299	250	1,151	12,266	9.4	11.5	1,301	1,176	695
W85–W99	Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	1,563	983	1,024	4,584	2.9	6.2	1,567	1,426	1,309
X00–X19	Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	7,421	2,566	6,570	46,668	6.3	9.1	7,542	7,193	5,624
X20–X39	Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	5,095	1,902	4,542	15,490	3.0	4.3	5,102	4,919	3,920
X40–X49	Accidental poisoning	15,506	5,671	14,588	54,474	3.5	5.0	18,077	14,841	12,980
X50–X59	Other external causes of accidental injury	25,680	9,297	22,189	157,218	6.1	9.0	25,775	24,708	18,742
X60–X84	Intentional self-harm	25,620	6,821	24,813	129,554	5.1	6.5	34,312	24,360	20,931
X85–Y09	Assault	21,912	8,411	21,105	64,533	2.9	4.2	22,376	21,350	19,442
Y10–Y34	Events of undetermined intent	3,073	1,026	2,960	20,703	6.7	9.6	3,853	2,951	2,476
Y35–Y36	Legal intervention and operations of war	77	28	71	533	6.9	10.3	79	65	52
Y40–Y84	Complications of medical and surgical care	194,506	28,024	164,877	1,959,022	10.1	11.6	209,319	184,221	54,043
Y85–Y98	Sequelae and supplementary factors	16,859	5,525	13,943	130,688	7.8	11.0	16,926	14,873	1,770
Total^(a)		541,918	133,913	452,841	3,777,628	7.0	8.9	593,399	541,918	333,220
Private hospitals										
V01–V99	Transport accidents	6,896	1,508	556	52,272	7.6	9.4	6,961	6,780	4,742
W00–W19	Falls	32,904	4,481	1,854	321,993	9.8	11.2	33,072	32,056	22,647
W20–W64	Exposure to mechanical forces	13,671	6,311	664	34,317	2.5	3.8	13,789	13,514	9,993
W65–W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	36	2	10	87	2.4	2.5	36	36	31
W75–W84	Other accidental threats to breathing	279	34	12	3,237	11.6	13.1	279	252	108
W85–W99	Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	158	59	23	606	3.8	5.5	159	149	94
X00–X19	Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	623	128	41	5,209	8.4	10.3	630	589	414
X20–X39	Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	417	113	76	1,782	4.3	5.5	417	407	271
X40–X49	Accidental poisoning	911	156	155	4,346	4.8	5.5	1,001	865	595
X50–X59	Other external causes of accidental injury	24,183	10,232	431	75,842	3.1	4.7	24,277	23,862	18,520
X60–X84	Intentional self-harm	1,477	315	511	11,268	7.6	9.4	1,918	1,428	993
X85–Y09	Assault	745	282	178	2,684	3.6	5.2	762	736	540
Y10–Y34	Events of undetermined intent	638	232	73	3,464	5.4	8.0	664	619	460
Y35–Y36	Legal intervention and operations of war	11	0	0	122	11.1	11.1	11	11	4
Y40–Y84	Complications of medical and surgical care	77,472	8,992	3,130	726,232	9.4	10.5	81,997	74,977	23,191
Y85–Y98	Sequelae and supplementary factors	8,791	3,240	174	50,497	5.7	8.5	8,811	8,494	429
Total^(a)		164,775	71,748	7,609	1,214,774	7.4	12.3	174,784	164,775	80,515

(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 9.2: Separations by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and hospital sector, States and Territories, 1999–00

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
External cause		Public hospitals								
V01–V99	Transport accidents	17,819	11,315	11,465	4,973	3,967	999	642	756	51,936
W00–W19	Falls	50,750	28,446	23,619	10,954	9,193	2,086	1,478	1,094	127,620
W20–W64	Exposure to mechanical forces	20,275	13,463	17,109	6,308	4,618	1,171	795	1,203	64,942
W65–W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	177	90	187	91	27	13	4	13	602
W75–W84	Other accidental threats to breathing	275	491	256	62	170	21	10	14	1,299
W85–W99	Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	352	173	576	213	163	64	2	20	1,563
X00–X19	Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	2,645	1,229	1,653	864	660	111	57	202	7,421
X20–X39	Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	1,461	779	1,499	609	569	85	19	74	5,095
X40–X49	Accidental poisoning	4,594	3,458	3,939	1,402	1,672	197	124	120	15,506
X50–X59	Other external causes of accidental injury	8,301	6,140	5,506	2,465	2,107	469	362	330	25,680
X60–X84	Intentional self-harm	8,140	5,583	5,300	2,653	2,721	597	374	252	25,620
X85–Y09	Assault	6,724	3,557	5,559	2,785	1,675	340	56	1,216	21,912
Y10–Y34	Events of undetermined intent	655	1,316	352	387	158	43	54	108	3,073
Y35–Y36	Legal intervention and operations of war	25	19	18	6	4	1	2	2	77
Y40–Y84	Complications of medical and surgical care	58,604	54,007	33,113	20,864	18,409	5,090	3,135	1,284	194,506
Y85–Y98	Sequelae and supplementary factors	4,896	2,714	5,216	1,658	1,169	612	291	303	16,859
Total^(a)		178,947	128,247	111,413	52,958	45,027	11,414	7,236	6,676	541,918
		Private hospitals								
V01–V99	Transport accidents	1,783	1,976	1,589	743	448	331	26	n.a.	6,896
W00–W19	Falls	7,913	7,979	9,307	3,416	3,092	1,041	156	n.a.	32,904
W20–W64	Exposure to mechanical forces	2,632	2,607	4,854	1,836	1,228	460	54	n.a.	13,671
W65–W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	5	1	14	10	2	3	1	n.a.	36
W75–W84	Other accidental threats to breathing	41	58	58	72	35	14	1	n.a.	279
W85–W99	Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	18	31	67	18	18	6	0	n.a.	158
X00–X19	Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	111	166	186	68	64	25	3	n.a.	623
X20–X39	Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	73	82	113	70	48	29	2	n.a.	417
X40–X49	Accidental poisoning	184	160	298	125	90	49	5	n.a.	911
X50–X59	Other external causes of accidental injury	7,572	5,508	5,991	2,147	2,489	366	110	n.a.	24,183
X60–X84	Intentional self-harm	202	241	331	544	92	54	13	n.a.	1,477
X85–Y09	Assault	176	95	141	247	47	38	1	n.a.	745
Y10–Y34	Events of undetermined intent	145	134	245	55	38	17	4	n.a.	638
Y35–Y36	Legal intervention and operations of war	2	1	1	6	0	1	0	n.a.	11
Y40–Y84	Complications of medical and surgical care	21,153	20,928	16,240	9,643	6,925	2,064	519	n.a.	77,472
Y85–Y98	Sequelae and supplementary factors	2,881	2,244	1,943	551	747	396	29	n.a.	8,791
Total^(a)		43,822	41,092	40,367	18,704	15,151	4,731	908	n.a.	164,775

(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 9.3: Patient days by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and hospital sector, States and Territories, 1999-00

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
External cause		Public hospitals								
V01-V99	Transport accidents	90,950	51,858	51,346	28,148	18,722	5,985	4,972	5,550	257,531
W00-W19	Falls	452,912	236,516	237,548	100,142	63,960	18,512	11,845	8,422	1,129,857
W20-W64	Exposure to mechanical forces	64,100	35,466	67,923	18,854	11,604	3,475	2,087	4,883	208,392
W65-W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	432	294	429	256	60	24	98	36	1,629
W75-W84	Other accidental threats to breathing	1,569	5,899	2,304	918	1,329	170	27	50	12,266
W85-W99	Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	1,037	1,042	1,447	544	310	107	11	86	4,584
X00-X19	Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	14,706	10,013	8,111	6,962	4,295	557	351	1,673	46,668
X20-X39	Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	4,485	3,216	3,678	1,234	2,045	548	44	240	15,490
X40-X49	Accidental poisoning	12,925	9,093	22,831	3,987	4,033	596	566	443	54,474
X50-X59	Other external causes of accidental injury	52,421	33,387	32,944	18,363	12,129	4,405	1,438	2,131	157,218
X60-X84	Intentional self-harm	54,920	18,340	29,230	12,329	9,903	1,816	2,168	848	129,554
X85-Y09	Assault	18,506	8,538	18,394	8,113	4,680	1,266	379	4,657	64,533
Y10-Y34	Events of undetermined intent	9,799	3,688	2,862	1,900	1,575	198	292	389	20,703
Y35-Y36	Legal intervention and operations of war	136	30	105	127	31	30	70	4	533
Y40-Y84	Complications of medical and surgical care	624,110	529,799	326,422	213,158	172,535	45,252	32,463	15,283	1,959,022
Y85-Y98	Sequelae and supplementary factors	56,199	15,117	31,108	11,487	9,359	3,155	1,390	2,873	130,688
Total^(a)		1,331,183	891,492	726,216	362,324	292,209	78,440	53,584	42,180	3,777,628
		Private hospitals								
V01-V99	Transport accidents	9,647	29,570	6,395	3,022	1,732	1,745	161	n.a.	52,272
W00-W19	Falls	81,406	74,557	95,121	35,336	24,325	9,821	1,427	n.a.	321,993
W20-W64	Exposure to mechanical forces	7,060	7,346	10,121	4,867	3,183	1,560	180	n.a.	34,317
W65-W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	22	2	26	19	10	6	2	n.a.	87
W75-W84	Other accidental threats to breathing	370	767	363	1,346	345	42	4	n.a.	3,237
W85-W99	Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	64	185	143	153	41	20	0	n.a.	606
X00-X19	Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	1,133	1,575	1,289	434	534	141	103	n.a.	5,209
X20-X39	Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	334	345	639	86	197	176	5	n.a.	1,782
X40-X49	Accidental poisoning	1,194	829	1,273	562	245	170	73	n.a.	4,346
X50-X59	Other external causes of accidental injury	22,171	18,998	17,194	8,217	7,066	1,952	244	n.a.	75,842
X60-X84	Intentional self-harm	1,944	2,519	3,570	2,622	203	189	221	n.a.	11,268
X85-Y09	Assault	771	436	429	785	116	146	1	n.a.	2,684
Y10-Y34	Events of undetermined intent	555	1,335	869	422	136	112	35	n.a.	3,464
Y35-Y36	Legal intervention and operations of war	37	3	28	53	0	1	0	n.a.	122
Y40-Y84	Complications of medical and surgical care	194,449	191,431	165,376	90,291	60,757	19,570	4,358	n.a.	726,232
Y85-Y98	Sequelae and supplementary factors	14,779	17,067	11,431	2,009	3,938	1,205	68	n.a.	50,497
Total^(a)		319,390	328,016	293,884	133,235	100,074	33,718	6,457	n.a.	1,214,774

(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 9.4: Separations for males by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and age group, all hospitals, Australia, 1999-00

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	61	803	5,983	11,048	8,006	5,193	3,404	1,943	1,449	959	335	39,185
W00-W19 Falls	491	4,024	12,188	7,340	5,585	5,389	5,485	5,171	7,208	11,003	6,994	70,878
W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	222	3,387	6,796	12,856	11,779	8,766	6,501	3,796	2,301	1,230	313	57,947
W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	32	166	56	44	43	39	21	9	10	4	2	426
W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	95	90	54	50	31	44	66	79	147	205	71	932
W85-W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressur	1	17	42	208	405	233	91	110	45	53	7	1,212
X00-X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	245	1,208	718	820	664	515	349	258	183	183	66	5,209
X20-X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	13	185	506	495	580	498	402	230	214	184	106	3,413
X40-X49 Accidental poisoning	170	1,707	340	1,559	1,792	1,140	691	393	346	317	109	8,564
X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	151	698	2,290	6,911	6,341	5,002	3,523	2,211	1,548	1,478	571	30,724
X60-X84 Intentional self-harm	0	4	130	2,654	3,527	2,677	1,365	543	259	152	48	11,359
X85-Y09 Assault	163	150	383	5,494	4,669	3,039	1,275	503	203	87	39	16,005
Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent	14	41	95	478	504	357	218	82	61	36	25	1,911
Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	0	0	0	17	34	9	9	2	2	1	2	76
Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	1,156	2,245	3,517	5,755	7,695	9,884	14,679	22,171	33,405	27,396	6,827	134,731
Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	21	213	640	2,782	3,434	3,509	2,775	1,687	1,128	603	139	16,931
Total^(b)	2,802	14,730	33,300	56,884	53,261	44,544	39,551	37,994	47,056	41,830	14,499	386,452

(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 9.5: Separations for females by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and age group, all hospitals, Australia, 1999-00

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	50	536	2,726	4,473	3,188	2,362	1,940	1,370	1,290	1,310	401	19,646
W00-W19 Falls	464	3,097	7,096	2,405	3,032	3,401	4,801	5,984	11,520	25,301	22,545	89,646
W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	207	2,449	3,087	2,755	2,693	2,562	2,035	1,379	1,300	1,354	845	20,666
W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	17	107	27	15	17	5	8	7	6	1	2	212
W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	78	71	33	19	23	34	48	55	72	121	92	646
W85-W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressur	1	6	36	118	147	86	39	19	24	22	11	509
X00-X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	194	851	318	240	237	231	171	115	135	228	115	2,835
X20-X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	17	114	251	234	299	252	232	175	134	213	178	2,099
X40-X49 Accidental poisoning	156	1,386	277	1,551	1,320	1,127	665	404	407	389	171	7,853
X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	107	475	1,238	2,095	2,339	2,429	2,085	1,589	1,888	2,829	2,065	19,139
X60-X84 Intentional self-harm	1	3	436	4,442	4,041	3,787	1,920	539	274	223	72	15,738
X85-Y09 Assault	123	133	173	1,614	2,201	1,497	521	153	85	93	59	6,652
Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent	6	33	56	430	454	365	180	86	74	79	37	1,800
Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	0	0	1	3	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	12
Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	739	1,378	2,740	5,947	11,132	15,185	18,056	18,611	25,992	26,862	10,605	137,247
Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	9	142	361	904	1,629	1,596	1,519	877	750	639	293	8,719
Total^(b)	2,142	10,635	18,603	26,428	31,667	33,902	33,305	30,500	42,344	56,249	34,465	320,240

(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 9.6: Separations by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and place of occurrence, all hospitals, Australia, 1999-00

External cause	Residenti	School,	Sports	Street	Trade	al &	Other	Unspecifi	Not	Total		
	Home	al institutio	other public	& athletic	& highwa	& service	constru				specifi	report
		n	area	s area	y	area	c- tion	ed place	ed			
V01-V99 Transport accidents	147	10	30	133	3,143	47	48	123	575	1,535	53,041	58,832
W00-W19 Falls	59,440	14,546	13,286	9,223	5,150	5,385	2,235	543	6,143	44,512	61	160,524
W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	16,909	817	2,439	6,502	758	2,915	8,655	1,797	3,600	34,166	55	78,613
W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	261	3	5	61	1	4	2	5	242	53	1	638
W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	495	138	336	6	12	24	10	4	27	524	2	1,578
W85-W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/press	281	75	134	9	17	54	195	13	634	307	2	1,721
X00-X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	4,017	119	260	33	74	201	286	80	319	2,653	2	8,044
X20-X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	1,644	100	104	79	82	44	96	123	664	2,574	2	5,512
X40-X49 Accidental poisoning	8,042	363	555	39	184	425	356	67	382	5,996	8	16,417
X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	3,783	720	1,616	5,450	292	1,083	1,415	246	1,094	34,148	16	49,863
X60-X84 Intentional self-harm	14,888	777	941	56	358	345	59	45	677	8,943	8	27,097
X85-Y09 Assault	3,467	403	410	194	1,590	2,073	131	13	989	11,719	1,668	22,657
Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent	1,177	65	136	38	64	84	19	16	97	2,012	3	3,711
Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	76	88
Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	639	305	14,920	10	13	19	3	5	236	14,870	240,958	271,978
Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	117	6	23	30	278	29	56	15	79	1,636	23,381	25,650
Total^(a)	114,373	18,296	34,704	21,837	11,941	12,672	13,506	3,080	15,591	164,219	315,768	706,693

(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 9.7: Separations by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and activity when injured, all hospitals, Australia, 1999-00

External cause		Sports activity	Leisure activity	Working for income	Other types of work	Resting, sleeping, eating, other vital activities		Unspecified activity	Not reported	Total
						Other specified activities	Other			
V01-V99	Transport accidents	2,919	5,372	2,831	407	1,511	13,755	31,899	138	58,832
W00-W19	Falls	9,893	10,865	5,056	5,479	16,004	24,430	88,736	61	160,524
W20-W64	Exposure to mechanical forces	7,216	3,470	15,180	4,990	3,435	10,465	33,802	55	78,613
W65-W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	54	170	4	2	55	119	233	1	638
W75-W84	Other accidental threats to breathing	5	22	7	5	617	217	703	2	1,578
W85-W99	Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/press	113	345	480	105	71	251	354	2	1,721
X00-X19	Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	19	240	536	576	1,003	1,364	4,304	2	8,044
X20-X39	Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	100	397	318	297	246	623	3,529	2	5,512
X40-X49	Accidental poisoning	23	466	561	186	945	4,625	9,603	8	16,417
X50-X59	Other external causes of accidental injury	6,385	1,050	4,967	799	1,279	2,390	32,977	16	49,863
X60-X84	Intentional self-harm	25	151	29	43	213	17,079	9,549	8	27,097
X85-Y09	Assault	131	1,453	443	92	262	3,911	16,279	86	22,657
Y10-Y34	Events of undetermined intent	57	51	78	26	36	1,164	2,296	3	3,711
Y35-Y36	Legal intervention and operations of war	0	0	4	0	0	4	4	76	88
Y40-Y84	Complications of medical and surgical care	8	14	30	17	202	18,854	11,630	241,223	271,978
Y85-Y98	Sequelae and supplementary factors	32	44	163	12	6	284	1,686	23,423	25,650
Total^(a)		26,932	23,955	30,562	12,974	25,668	97,629	244,477	263,561	706,693

(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 9.8: Separations by first-reported external cause and principal diagnosis in ICD-10-AM groupings, all hospitals, Australia, 1999-00

First reported 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)	Complica- tions of medical & surgical care (T80-T88)	Other trauma complications; external cause sequelae (T89-T98)	Total
V01-V99	Transport accidents	16,103	10,667	23,718	621	137	8	160	13	33	51,460
W00-W19	Falls	21,434	13,685	84,441	648	18	11	173	155	13	120,578
W20-W64	Exposure to mechanical forces	11,734	2,723	45,270	6,294	363	92	449	60	163	67,148
W65-W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	27	5	14	1	0	2	511	0	0	560
W75-W84	Other accidental threats to breathing	16	6	10	653	1	1	45	3	0	735
W85-W99	Exp. electricity, radiation, extremes ^(a)	8	3	26	3	218	0	1,048	3	0	1,309
X00-X19	Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	20	5	72	4	5,422	293	53	5	1	5,875
X20-X39	Exp. venomous plants, animals ^(b)	27	10	167	22	7	3,108	728	6	4	4,079
X40-X49	Accidental poisoning	42	4	17	26	421	12,212	305	23	0	13,050
X50-X59	Other external causes of accidental injury	5,023	2,628	26,327	538	40	67	1,836	139	20	36,618
X60-X84	Intentional self-harm	366	385	1,697	92	161	17,963	255	5	3	20,927
X85-Y09	Assault	12,812	1,972	4,009	206	79	54	359	7	15	19,513
Y10-Y34	Events of undetermined intent	169	74	677	26	18	1,835	32	2	6	2,839
Y35-Y36	Legal intervention and operations of war	13	7	26	0	0	2	0	0	0	48
Y40-Y84	Complications of medical and surgical care	204	314	742	79	96	1,088	1,103	64,632	7	68,265
Y85-Y98	Sequelae and supplementary factors	88	47	270	24	8	17	50	190	37	731
Total		68,086	32,535	187,483	9,237	6,989	36,753	7,107	65,243	302	413,735

(a) Extreme temperature/pressure.

(b) Or forces of nature.

Note: Abbreviation: exp.—exposure to.