

10 External causes for admitted patients

Introduction

An external cause is defined in the *National Health Data Dictionary* version 11.0 (NHDC 2002) 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 2002–03 were classified, coded and reported to the National Hospital Morbidity Database by all states and territories using the third edition of the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM)* (NCCH 2002). 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 subchapter) 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 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 when injured. Information on public patients in Table 10.1 relates to separations for which the patient election status was reported as public (see Chapter 6). Data for private hospitals in Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are not shown in Table 10.2. The data were supplied but not published for confidentiality reasons.

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 10.1 demonstrates this using the example of the external cause W20–W64 *Exposure to mechanical forces*. This category includes:

- contact with objects such as glass, knives, tools or machinery;
- being struck, caught, crushed or jammed by objects such as sports equipment or falling objects;
- being struck by the discharge of firearms or fireworks or by the explosion of pressurised objects;
- exposure to noise or vibration;
- the entry of foreign bodies into the eye, other natural orifice or skin.

There were 78,085 separations with this external cause, with an average length of stay of 3.1 days. Approximately 72.7% of separations were for male patients in comparison with 46.6% in hospitals overall (Table 7.1). The age group from 15 to 44 years reported half of the separations for this external cause (39,079, 50.0%). Almost 85% of separations with this external cause were in the public sector (65,908). A large proportion of patients had a separation mode of *Other*, suggesting that these patients went home after separation from the hospital (69,152, 88.6%), while 7.5% of patients were discharged or transferred to another acute hospital. The most common principal diagnosis associated with *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64) was *Open wound of wrist and hand* (S61, 8,196), which was also the most common additional diagnosis (12,889 separations). The second most common additional diagnosis was *Problems related to lifestyle* (Z72, 9,723). All the top 10 principal diagnoses were injury diagnoses except *Cellulitis* (L03, 2,151). The most common place of occurrence, other than *Unspecified place of occurrence*, was *Home* (Y92.0, 16,337). The most common activity, other than *Unspecified activity*, was *While working for income* (U73.0, 13,159).

Sector

There were 725,632 separations in 2002–03 with an external cause and these separations accounted for 5,068,015 patient days (Table 10.1). This represented 10.9% of all separations and 21.5% of all patient days. The majority of separations (557,746, 76.9%) and patient days (3,832,526, 75.6%) were reported for the public sector. Overall, the average length of stay was similar in the public sector (6.9 days) and the private sector (7.4 days).

The most frequently reported external cause group in both the public sector and the private sector was *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84), with a total of 270,818 separations (37.3% 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, 172,682). The next most frequently reported external cause group in the public sector was *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64, 65,908) and in the private sector *Other external causes of accidental injury* (X50–X59, 27,109).

Transport accidents (V01–V99) accounted for a further 9.4% of external cause separations from public hospitals (52,597), but only 3.3% from private hospitals (5,604). *Intentional self-harm*

(X60–X84) and *Assault* (X85–Y09) accounted for 28,051 separations or 5.0%, and 23,470 separations or 4.2%, respectively, of external cause separations from public hospitals, but less than 1.3% (combined) of external cause separations from private hospitals (1,324 and 827 respectively).

Average length of stay was highest for *Other accidental threats to breathing* (W75–W84) in both the public sector (16.4 days) and the private sector (12.6 days).

States and territories

External causes were reported for between 9.9% and 11.5% of separations for the states and territories (see Table 6.9). 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 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

The number of separations with an external cause varied by age group and sex (Tables 10.3 and 10.4). For females, 9.4% of all separations overall had an external cause (333,461) compared with 12.7% of all separations for males (392,156).

The most common external cause group for females was *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84) (40.6% of the total for females, 135,444), followed by *Falls* (W01–W19) (29.6%, 98,696). For males, *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84, 34.5% of the total for males, 135,370) and *Falls* (W01–W19, 18.9%, 73,980) were also the most commonly reported groups. *Transport accidents* (V01–V99) were reported for 9.9% of male external cause separations (38,880) and 5.8% of female separations (19,321).

For females, the highest number of separations for external causes was in the 75 to 84 years age group (18.9%), whereas for males highest numbers were reported in the 15 to 24 (13.8%) and 25 to 34 (12.9%) 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 *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64) and *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84). *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 to 14 years and the over 75 years age groups, 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. *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84) was relatively 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 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). Of the records with an external cause code reported in the range V01–Y89 (704,847 separations), 99.4% also had a place of occurrence code reported, so 0.6% of records that required a place of occurrence code did not have one reported. Place of occurrence was, however, also reported for some separations for which it was not required (data not shown).

Health services area was the most commonly reported specified place of occurrence (259,068), with 94.1% of separations with this place of occurrence having an external cause of *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84) (Table 10.5). The next most commonly reported specified place of occurrence was *Home* (135,695), and this was the most frequently reported place of occurrence for *Falls* (W00–W19, 64,867, 37.6%), *Intentional self-harm* (X60–X84, 20,875), *Exposure to mechanical forces* (W20–W64, 16,354) and *Complications of medical and surgical care* (Y40–Y84, 11,359).

Falls (W00–W19) was the most common external cause group in the *Residential institution* category (16,082, 81.1% 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 (429,819 separations), 96.8% also had an activity-when-injured code reported, so 3.2% of records that required an activity-when-injured code did not have one reported. Activity was, however, also reported for some separations for which it was not required (data not shown).

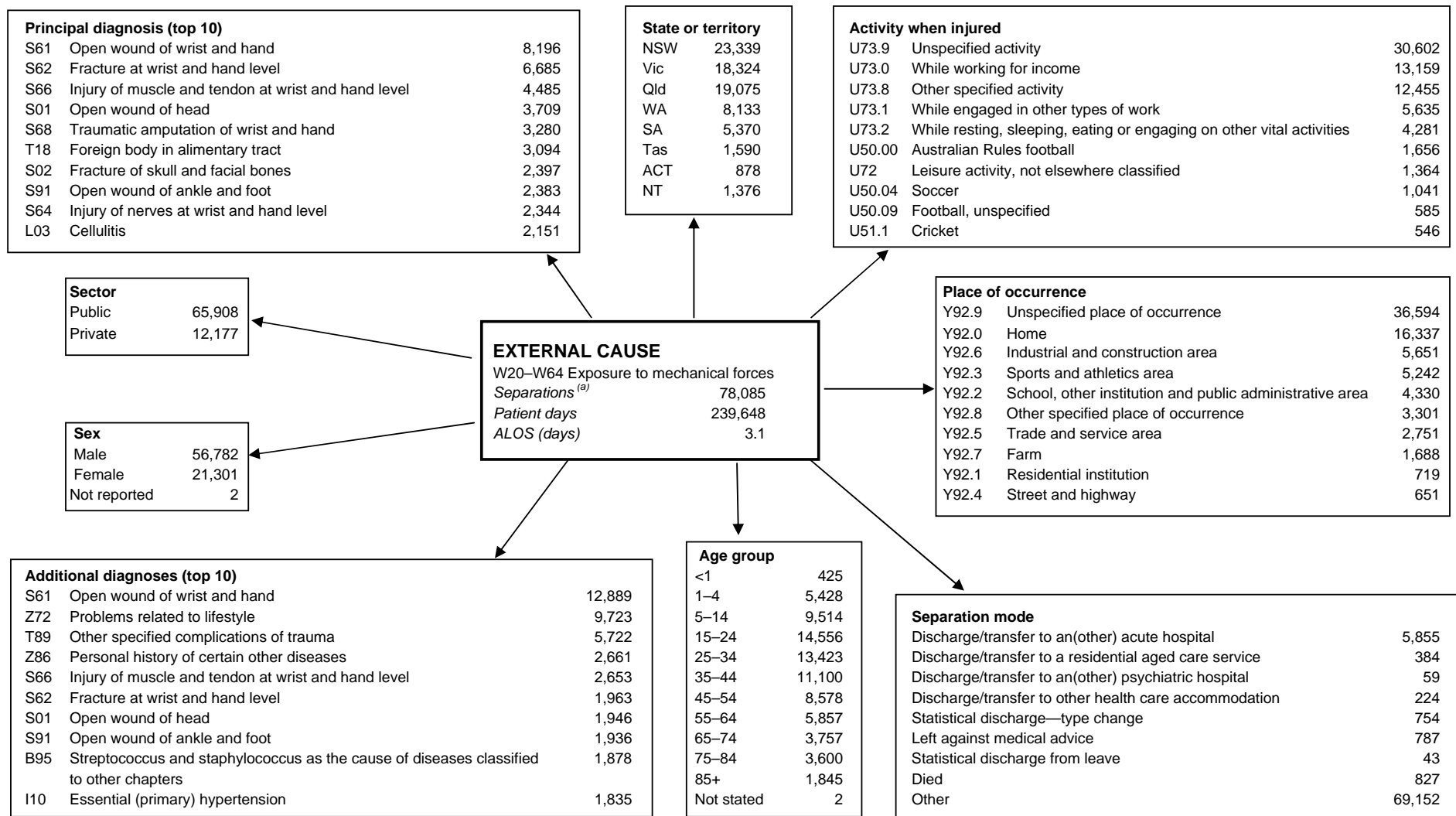
Table 10.6 presents activity-when-injured by reported external cause. The third edition of ICD-10-AM includes 23 3-character categories of activity-when-injured codes. Most of the expansion in this data element (compared to the second edition of ICD-10-AM) has occurred within sports-related activities which now include 19 subcategories (at the 3-character level) including, for example, water sports (team, boating and individual), wheeled sports (motorised and non-motorised), equestrian activities and combative sports. The first half of Table 10.6 presents the top ten sporting activities (by 4-character ICD-10-AM code) reported by external cause. The second half of the table presents the other activity-when-injured categories, including '*Other specified or unspecified sporting activities*'.

The two most commonly reported activities when injured were *Other specified* (122,602 separations) and *Unspecified* (227,322 separations), accounting for 48.2% of separations for which an external cause was reported. 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%, 30,144 of all external cause separations) followed by *Working for income* (3.8%, 27,644) and *Sports activity and Other and unspecified sporting activity* (5.2%, 37,625). The most common four-character sporting activity reported was *Football* (U50.0, 12,605) which includes Australian Rules Football, Rugby League, Rugby Union and Soccer.

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) (194,997, 45.2%) and Injuries to head and neck (S00–S19) (71,708, 16.6%) were the most common types of injuries associated with external causes. The most common causes of these injuries were *Falls (W00–W19)* and *Exposure to mechanical forces (W20–W64)*. The most common injuries resulting from *Falls (W00–W19)* were *Injuries to upper and lower limbs (S40–S99) (88,362, 67.8%)* and *Injuries to head and neck (S00–S19) (24,508, 18.8%)*. 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) (14,408, 65.0%)*, while the most common injuries caused by *Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)* were *Poisoning and toxic effects (T36–T65) (30,547, 87.8%)*.



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 10.1: Interrelationships of an external cause (W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces) with other data elements, all hospitals, Australia, 2002–03

Table 10.1: Selected separation statistics^(a) by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and hospital sector, Australia, 2002-03

External cause	Separations	Same day separations	Public patient separations	Patient days	ALOS (days)	ALOS (days) excluding same day
Public hospitals						
V01-V99 Transport accidents	52,597	15,992	30,474	254,939	4.8	6.5
W00-W19 Falls	141,184	32,527	116,931	1,152,656	8.2	10.3
W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	65,908	26,251	53,545	201,913	3.1	4.4
W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	519	148	457	1,755	3.4	4.3
W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	2,930	342	2,504	48,015	16.4	18.4
W85-W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	1,374	859	992	3,333	2.4	4.8
X00-X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	7,155	2,527	6,303	61,600	8.6	12.8
X20-X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	5,074	2,040	4,537	14,996	3.0	4.3
X40-X49 Accidental poisoning	13,973	5,177	12,919	42,038	3.0	4.2
X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	29,375	11,124	24,863	160,507	5.5	8.2
X60-X84 Intentional self-harm	28,051	7,635	27,029	106,275	3.8	4.8
X85-Y09 Assault	23,470	9,689	22,450	70,708	3.0	4.4
Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent	2,803	1,002	2,667	8,598	3.1	4.2
Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	75	21	67	405	5.4	7.1
Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	187,845	32,679	157,275	1,913,025	10.2	12.1
Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	17,312	4,547	14,327	180,746	10.4	13.8
Total^(b)	557,746	150,559	459,866	3,832,526	6.9	9.0
Private hospitals						
V01-V99 Transport accidents	5,604	1,297	591	33,236	5.9	7.4
W00-W19 Falls	31,498	4,003	2,150	337,471	10.7	12.1
W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	12,177	5,835	810	37,735	3.1	5.0
W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	33	2	7	148	4.5	4.7
W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	349	42	22	4,388	12.6	14.2
W85-W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	183	107	35	695	3.8	7.7
X00-X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	520	112	58	4,360	8.4	10.4
X20-X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	391	128	100	1,610	4.1	5.6
X40-X49 Accidental poisoning	873	113	128	5,783	6.6	7.5
X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	27,109	11,415	482	89,948	3.3	5.0
X60-X84 Intentional self-harm	1,324	207	462	15,238	11.5	13.5
X85-Y09 Assault	827	323	221	2,710	3.3	4.7
Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent	566	353	48	1,862	3.3	7.1
Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	6	5	1	6	1.0	1.0
Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	82,973	12,468	3,773	732,631	8.8	10.2
Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	7,494	2,261	204	42,648	5.7	7.7
Total^(b)	167,886	38,454	8,819	1,235,489	7.4	9.2

(a) Separations without 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, exp.—exposure to.

Table 10.2: Separations^(a), by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and hospital sector, states and territories, 2002–03

External cause	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Public hospitals									
V01–V99 Transport accidents	17,201	13,144	10,931	4,620	4,176	967	755	803	52,597
W00–W19 Falls	55,110	35,433	22,994	12,079	9,811	2,554	1,891	1,312	141,184
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	20,786	15,973	15,073	6,350	4,442	1,228	791	1,265	65,908
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	195	58	144	70	34	7	5	6	519
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	650	1,051	443	351	265	51	15	104	2,930
W85–W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	323	257	373	236	92	69	3	21	1,374
X00–X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	2,297	1,472	1,610	701	683	116	76	200	7,155
X20–X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	1,566	887	1,272	565	552	120	20	92	5,074
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	4,296	3,593	3,068	1,203	1,307	278	103	125	13,973
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	9,487	8,379	5,237	2,687	2,126	544	553	362	29,375
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	9,443	6,322	5,376	2,875	2,606	790	343	296	28,051
X85–Y09 Assault	7,327	4,267	4,884	3,201	1,603	419	165	1,604	23,470
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	467	1,370	330	353	160	20	55	48	2,803
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	18	22	13	9	8	4	0	1	75
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	56,957	52,838	31,924	18,104	18,037	5,301	2,611	2,073	187,845
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	5,065	3,615	4,145	1,734	1,769	486	175	323	17,312
Total^(b)	184,211	143,251	103,718	52,744	45,966	12,349	7,251	8,256	557,746
Private hospitals									
V01–V99 Transport accidents	1,655	1,061	1,402	794	388	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5,604
W00–W19 Falls	8,286	6,882	8,886	3,345	2,836	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	31,498
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	2,553	2,351	4,002	1,783	928	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	12,177
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	6	3	16	5	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	33
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	58	96	91	28	53	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	349
W85–W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	39	30	88	12	9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	183
X00–X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	116	95	178	47	56	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	520
X20–X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	75	53	97	85	37	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	391
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	147	168	307	126	68	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	873
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	8,695	5,988	6,098	2,357	2,864	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	27,109
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	219	278	290	398	27	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1,324
X85–Y09 Assault	221	95	191	202	49	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	827
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	64	71	369	19	13	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	566
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	1	0	2	1	1	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	22,049	17,368	22,539	9,233	8,127	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	82,973
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	2,262	1,367	1,977	724	768	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7,494
Total^(b)	45,412	35,192	45,214	18,659	15,967	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	167,886

(a) Separations without 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: Abbreviation: exp.—exposure to.

Table 10.3: Separations^(a) for males, by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and age group, all hospitals, Australia, 2002-03

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	45	749	5,689	10,523	7,643	5,405	3,721	2,191	1,390	1,135	388	38,880
W00-W19 Falls	526	3,807	11,667	6,711	5,285	5,138	5,599	5,704	7,589	13,125	8,829	73,980
W20-W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	232	3,113	6,423	11,983	10,787	8,548	6,334	4,326	2,556	1,855	623	56,782
W65-W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	23	134	27	58	28	40	27	21	10	4	3	375
W75-W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	88	110	76	69	90	131	170	217	306	473	250	1,980
W85-W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	2	28	41	215	287	239	165	56	50	27	7	1,118
X00-X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	206	1,145	513	704	604	554	399	286	187	162	83	4,843
X20-X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	19	153	450	455	590	502	431	280	230	145	88	3,344
X40-X49 Accidental poisoning	143	1,468	298	1,106	1,266	1,009	719	470	413	400	117	7,410
X50-X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	151	789	2,853	7,763	6,785	5,271	4,018	2,725	1,840	1,869	818	34,882
X60-X84 Intentional self-harm	0	7	149	2,488	3,400	2,728	1,582	642	329	212	97	11,634
X85-Y09 Assault	137	129	393	5,813	5,000	3,368	1,607	585	198	68	26	17,325
Y10-Y34 Events of undetermined intent	17	17	70	340	361	298	148	74	39	331	9	1,704
Y35-Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	0	1	1	13	25	16	5	3	0	1	1	66
Y40-Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	1,037	2,109	3,422	5,369	7,254	9,673	14,759	24,005	31,284	28,645	7,811	135,370
Y85-Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	25	187	575	2,068	2,965	3,116	2,699	1,938	1,307	858	233	15,971
Total^(c)	2,609	13,751	32,206	54,192	50,637	44,386	40,957	42,180	46,176	46,965	18,088	392,156

(a) Separations without 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.

Note: Abbreviation: exp.—exposure to.

Table 10.4: Separations^(a) for females, by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and age group, all hospitals, Australia, 2002–03

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	39	438	2,544	4,386	3,008	2,439	2,063	1,414	1,194	1,331	465	19,321
W00–W19 Falls	446	2,832	6,772	2,371	2,936	3,375	4,706	6,873	11,659	29,198	27,526	98,696
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	193	2,315	3,091	2,572	2,636	2,552	2,243	1,531	1,201	1,745	1,222	21,301
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	12	78	30	11	6	10	9	9	3	7	2	177
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	71	68	36	31	62	69	89	119	158	308	288	1,299
W85–W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	1	14	20	87	143	62	53	21	16	19	3	439
X00–X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	129	741	304	209	284	268	207	159	153	210	168	2,832
X20–X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	10	104	240	207	284	258	282	178	143	207	208	2,121
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	119	1,255	280	1,308	1,126	922	710	455	418	549	294	7,436
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	138	541	1,453	2,028	2,296	2,553	2,378	2,036	2,126	3,480	2,572	21,601
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	0	3	536	5,075	4,204	4,009	2,498	849	277	213	76	17,741
X85–Y09 Assault	124	110	206	1,759	2,236	1,536	614	187	85	90	23	6,971
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	4	18	60	422	399	363	184	94	43	57	21	1,665
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	0	0	0	2	8	1	4	0	0	0	0	15
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	700	1,324	2,426	5,143	9,865	13,770	17,979	19,981	24,081	28,104	12,071	135,444
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	18	179	336	764	1,210	1,504	1,424	1,011	983	939	463	8,831
Total^(c)	1,966	9,896	18,104	25,725	29,917	32,863	34,603	34,015	41,016	62,938	42,414	333,461

(a) Separations without 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.

Note: Abbreviation: exp.—exposure to.

Table 10.5: Separations^(a), by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and place of occurrence, all hospitals, Australia, 2002–03

External cause		School, other public area						Street & highway
		Home	Residential institution	School	Health service area	Other	Sports & athletics area	
V01–V99	Transport accidents	1,783	34	51	91	7	1,897	34,366
W00–W19	Falls	64,867	16,082	4,754	14,157	1,176	7,109	6,154
W20–W64	Exposure to mechanical forces	16,354	720	1,519	2,660	157	5,249	652
W65–W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	210	1	0	3	1	41	1
W75–W84	Other accidental threats to breathing	651	296	6	1,251	7	3	19
W85–W99	Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	256	3	10	129	4	5	14
X00–X19	Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	3,974	79	21	277	15	23	103
X20–X39	Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	1,506	48	51	50	11	77	108
X40–X49	Accidental poisoning	8,002	229	62	1,034	40	26	141
X50–X59	Other external causes of accidental injury	4,710	750	443	2,496	118	5,140	421
X60–X84	Intentional self-harm	20,875	364	91	1,541	65	19	422
X85–Y09	Assault	4,619	273	219	218	126	150	1,782
Y10–Y34	Events of undetermined intent	1,514	42	20	460	9	12	46
Y35–Y36	Legal intervention and operations of war	10	2	0	0	1	0	7
Y40–Y84	Complications of medical and surgical care	11,359	988	59	243,827	210	12	79
Y85–Y98	Sequelae and supplementary factors	1,406	124	72	2,237	21	628	3,573
Total^(b)		135,695	19,821	7,329	259,068	1,955	20,339	47,577

External cause		Trade & service area	Industrial & construction area	Farm	Other specified places	Unspecified place	Not reported	Total
		V01–V99	Transport accidents	317	276	1,844	3,356	13,854
W00–W19	Falls	5,492	1,388	498	5,387	45,206	2,401	172,682
W20–W64	Exposure to mechanical forces	2,756	5,658	1,696	3,314	36,642	1,238	78,085
W65–W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	7	1	4	239	36	8	552
W75–W84	Other accidental threats to breathing	23	1	1	17	831	179	3,279
W85–W99	Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	49	137	25	645	265	24	1,557
X00–X19	Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	189	163	77	397	2,260	185	7,675
X20–X39	Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	50	49	126	706	2,552	155	5,465
X40–X49	Accidental poisoning	503	208	76	298	5,451	2,156	14,846
X50–X59	Other external causes of accidental injury	912	1,060	158	1,137	38,768	496	56,484
X60–X84	Intentional self-harm	397	29	9	669	10,927	8,492	29,375
X85–Y09	Assault	2,660	37	14	1,017	12,988	764	24,297
Y10–Y34	Events of undetermined intent	78	6	4	91	1,613	748	3,369
Y35–Y36	Legal intervention and operations of war	10	0	0	3	37	11	81
Y40–Y84	Complications of medical and surgical care	147	16	9	242	21,904	12,098	270,818
Y85–Y98	Sequelae and supplementary factors	344	572	129	771	11,844	3,241	24,806
Total^(b)		13,712	9,549	4,623	18,000	200,557	27,884	725,632

(a) Separations without 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: Abbreviation: exp.—exposure to.

Table 10.6: Separations^(a), by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and activity when injured, all hospitals, Australia, 2002-03

External cause		Sports activity								
		Football	Cycling	Motor- cycling	Trail or general horseback riding	Skate- boarding	Basketball	Netball	Cricket	Skiing
V01-V99	Transport accidents	0	2,711	1,877	1,206	60	0	0	1	3
W00-W19	Falls	4,872	50	12	23	1,144	419	346	176	394
W20-W64	Exposure to mechanical forces	4,086	72	23	74	44	296	151	546	62
W65-W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W75-W84	Other accidental threats to breathing	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W85-W99	Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X00-X19	Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
X20-X39	Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	5	12	4	1	0	1	0	9	16
X40-X49	Accidental poisoning	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X50-X59	Other external causes of accidental injury	3,538	36	18	10	36	516	620	315	160
X60-X84	Intentional self-harm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X85-Y09	Assault	42	3	0	0	1	4	0	1	0
Y10-Y34	Events of undetermined intent	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Y35-Y36	Legal intervention and operations of war	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y40-Y84	Complications of medical and surgical care	5	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	0
Y85-Y98	Sequelae and supplementary factors	54	6	9	4	5	6	8	1	3
Total^(b)		12,605	2,892	1,947	1,315	1,290	1,243	1,125	1,051	638

(continued)

Table 10.6 (continued): Separations^(a), by external cause in ICD-10-AM groupings and activity when injured, all hospitals, Australia, 2002-03

External cause		Other & unspecified sporting 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	1,848	1,364	2,776	324	195	16,659	27,415	14,863	58,201
W00-W19	Falls	5,456	4,572	4,517	6,948	19,510	29,791	89,663	39,576	172,682
W20-W64	Exposure to mechanical forces	2,408	1,367	13,173	5,641	4,282	12,477	30,630	18,426	78,085
W65-W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	172	52	4	1	42	116	149	70	552
W75-W84	Other accidental threats to breathing	8	9	6	4	971	505	1,479	458	3,279
W85-W99	Exp. electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	491	22	409	78	22	228	264	291	1,557
X00-X19	Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	14	125	493	658	940	1,939	3,116	1,588	7,675
X20-X39	Exp. venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	238	152	279	338	213	790	3,142	884	5,465
X40-X49	Accidental poisoning	30	213	474	180	1,249	5,911	6,973	4,904	14,846
X50-X59	Other external causes of accidental injury	2,686	393	4,582	1,017	1,757	3,726	35,859	12,841	56,484
X60-X84	Intentional self-harm	7	40	51	26	252	24,913	6,834	13,453	29,375
X85-Y09	Assault	67	975	457	74	288	5,200	15,248	6,180	24,297
Y10-Y34	Events of undetermined intent	6	35	22	6	37	1,606	1,693	1,666	3,369
Y35-Y36	Legal intervention and operations of war	0	0	2	0	0	17	4	58	81
Y40-Y84	Complications of medical and surgical care	9	14	112	20	573	25,502	5,916	258,270	270,818
Y85-Y98	Sequelae and supplementary factors	108	31	377	27	28	855	1,758	21,679	24,806
Total^(b)		13,519	9,319	27,644	15,290	30,144	122,602	227,322	368,135	725,632

(a) Separations without 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

Table 10.7: Separations^(a), by first-reported external cause and principal diagnosis in ICD-10-AM groupings, all hospitals, Australia, 2002–03

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	16,100	10,773	24,307	630	205	35	162	93	17	52,295
W00–W19 Falls	24,508	15,659	88,362	789	55	240	300	451	34	130,340
W20–W64 Exposure to mechanical forces	11,113	2,846	44,824	6,322	447	417	598	151	148	66,778
W65–W74 Accidental drowning and submersion	44	8	31	6	0	1	401	1	0	492
W75–W84 Other accidental threats to breathing	69	23	72	624	1	91	50	22	0	952
W85–W99 Exp. electricity, radiation, extremes ^(b)	15	3	29	0	220	2	984	5	0	1,257
X00–X19 Exp. smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	33	19	90	3	5,413	321	73	19	0	5,968
X20–X39 Exp. venomous plants, animals ^(c)	66	24	311	30	58	2,942	831	8	5	4,275
X40–X49 Accidental poisoning	123	26	99	29	425	13,411	272	38	0	14,421
X50–X59 Other external causes of accidental injury	5,731	3,075	31,506	542	74	147	2,207	263	31	43,419
X60–X84 Intentional self-harm	572	560	2,433	158	168	30,547	357	14	4	34,809
X85–Y09 Assault	14,408	2,213	4,474	204	194	176	468	19	18	22,167
Y10–Y34 Events of undetermined intent	114	77	358	25	13	2,754	53	13	2	3,407
Y35–Y36 Legal intervention and operations of war	25	4	25	0	3	3	0	0	0	60
Y40–Y84 Complications of medical and surgical care	1,036	1,618	5,991	174	311	1,061	1,434	71,460	11	82,983
Y85–Y98 Sequelae and supplementary factors	611	227	994	31	61	173	111	551	16	2,774
Total^(d)	71,708	34,939	194,997	9,319	7,139	36,762	7,936	68,741	276	431,817

(a) Separations without 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) Extreme temperature/pressure.

(c) Or forces of nature.

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