

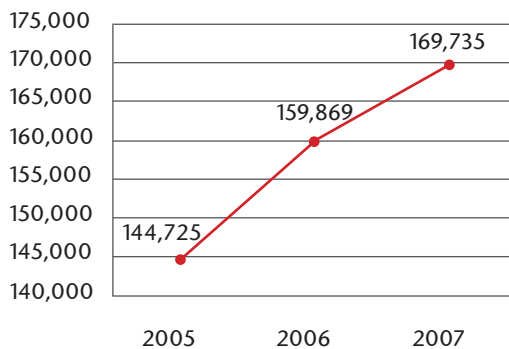
Ohio Injuries: Children Ages 5-14 Years

*Injuries are a leading cause of death and disability among children 5-14 years of age in Ohio. Not only are injuries the leading cause of death for this age group, but non-fatal injuries have considerable long-term medical and economic consequences. Increased efforts to prevent injuries to children are necessary as the number of injuries continues to rise. The following data come from the Injury in Ohio report.**

Health Care Resource Utilization

- From 2005 through 2007, injuries to children ages 5-14 years resulted in an annual average of:
 - 229,595 Emergency Department Visits
 - 15,499 EMS Runs
 - 3,417 Inpatient Hospitalizations
 - 108 Fatalities

Number of Emergency Department Visits

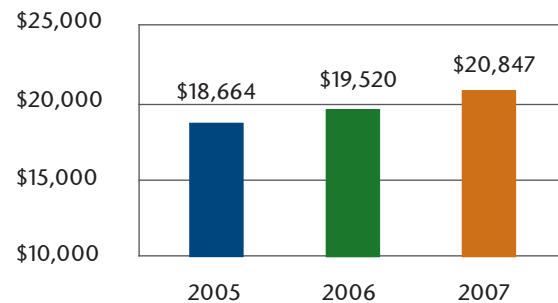


- The number of emergency department visits due to injuries increased 17.3% from 2005 to 2007

Injury-Related Hospitalizations

- Injury-related hospitalizations in 2005-2007 resulted in an annual average of:
 - \$67 million in hospital charges
 - 8,169 days of hospitalization
- Mean length of stay was 3.8 days

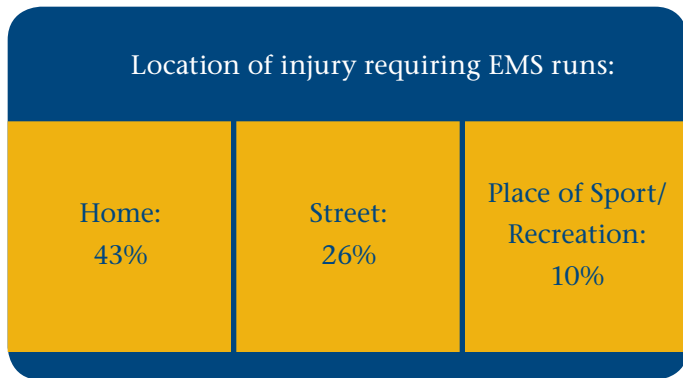
Mean Hospital Charges per Patient (Overall Mean: \$19,684)



- Pedestrian-related injuries had the highest mean hospital charges (\$38,495), while fire/burn-related injuries required the longest average length of stay (6.9 days)

Location at Time of Injury

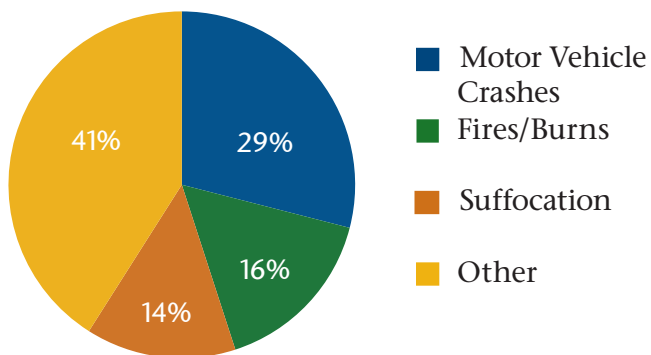
- Among children and adolescents 5-14 years of age, injuries requiring an EMS run were most likely to occur at home



Fatalities

- The number of deaths per year dropped 42.3% from 2005 to 2007
- 73.0% of fatal injuries among children and adolescents ages 5-14 years were unintentional, followed by homicide (17.3%) and suicide (9.3%)v
- The leading causes of death due to injury for children and adolescents 5-14 years old in Ohio were:

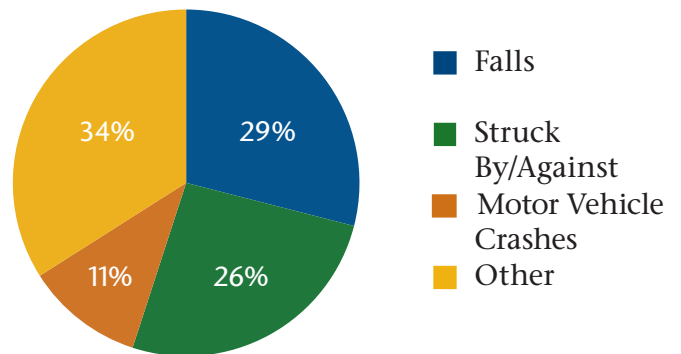
Fatalities



Mechanisms of Injury

- Among those with a recorded external cause of injury, unintentional injuries accounted for 85.9% of injuries requiring hospitalization, while self-inflicted injuries accounted for another 10.5%
- Distributions of causes of injury were similar for males and females with two exceptions. Poisonings occurred more often among females (17.2%) than males (6.6%), while struck by/against injuries occurred more frequently among males (13.1%) than females (5.8%)
- The following represents the leading causes of injury for each level of care:

Emergency Department Visits



Inpatient Hospitalizations

