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Injury Visits to Hospital Emergency Departments: United States, 1992–95

January 1998

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

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Abstract

Objectives

This report describes ambulatory care visits for injuries to hospital emergency departments in the United States. Statistics are presented on selected patient, hospital, and visit characteristics.

Methods

The data presented in this report were collected in the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS) over a period of 4 years from 1992 through 1995. The NHAMCS is a national probability survey of visits to hospital emergency and outpatient departments of non-Federal, short-stay, and general hospitals in the United States. Sample data were combined across years and weighted to produce annual estimates.

Results

From 1992 through 1995, an estimated 147 million visits for injuries were made to hospital emergency departments in the United States, an average of 36.8 million visits per year with an annual utilization rate of 14.3 visits per 100 persons. Persons 15–24 years had a higher rate of injury-related emergency department visits compared with other age groups. The injury visit rate was higher in the Midwest than in the South or West. Injury visits represented 37.8 percent of all visits to hospital emergency departments but 53.5 percent of all visits for children between 5 and 14 years and 48.5 percent of all visits for persons 15–24 years. Open wounds accounted for the largest proportion of injuries (22.0 percent). The leading external causes of injuries included falls, being struck by or striking against a person or object, and motor vehicle traffic injuries. For all ages, 6.3 percent of the injury visits had a disposition of admission for inpatient care, while almost one-quarter of injury visits by persons 65 years and over resulted in hospitalization. ED visits caused by poisonings or firearm injuries were more likely to result in hospitalization compared with other causes.

Keywords: *emergency department visits • diagnoses • injury • ICD–9–CM*

Injury Visits to Hospital Emergency Departments: United States, 1992–95

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Introduction

Ambulatory medical care, which occurs in a wide range of settings, is the predominant method of providing health care services for injuries (1). The largest proportion of the ambulatory care for injuries occurs in physicians' offices, but 3 out of 10 injury visits occur in hospital emergency departments (ED's) (2). Injury visits presenting to hospital ED's are usually more serious than those presenting at physician offices and often represent the initial contact to a medical provider for the injury. While data on ambulatory care visits with injury diagnoses to physician offices have been collected since 1973 through the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS), injury visits to hospital emergency and outpatient departments have only been collected since 1992. The emergency department was selected as the focus of this injury report primarily because it is the only ambulatory care data set of the three (the other two being the physician's office and the outpatient department) that has included external cause of the injury information since 1992. The other two added an external cause item beginning in 1995. Documenting the external cause of injury is critical for injury control and prevention activities (1,3). A previous report provided summary statistics on injury visits in hospital emergency departments (4).

This report presents national average annual estimates of visits to hospital emergency departments for injuries, using data for 1992–95, focusing on patient, hospital, and visit characteristics of the injury. Patient characteristics include age, sex, and race; hospital characteristics include geographic region, metropolitan status, and ownership; and visit characteristics include principal diagnosis, external cause of injury, visit disposition, reason for visit, diagnostic and screening services, procedures, medications, providers seen, and expected source of payment.

Data Highlights

- Nearly 4 out of every 10 visits to hospital emergency departments in the United States were for injuries. Among children 5–14 years, 54 percent of visits were for an injury, and among males 15–24 years, 65 percent of visits were for an injury.
- There was an average of 36.8 million injury visits per year to hospital emergency departments, an annual rate of 14.3 visits per 100 persons.
- Injury visit rates were higher for males than females and for black persons compared with white persons.
- Injury visit rates in the Midwest were higher than in the South or West geographic regions.
- Private insurance was the expected source of payment for 34.6 percent of injury visits. For persons 65 years

and over, Medicare was listed for 7 out of 10 injury visits as the expected source of payment.

- Falls were the leading external cause of injury for 24 percent of the ED injury visits; being struck by or striking against an object or person caused another 13 percent; and motor vehicle traffic incidents caused the injuries for 12 percent of the visits for which an external cause was provided.
- Visits related to falls were more common among children under 5 years and the elderly than for other ages, while visit rates related to motor vehicle traffic injuries were higher for persons 15–24 years than for other ages. Visits for poisoning were more likely among young children than older persons.
- There was an average of 1.9 million emergency department visits for intentional injuries, an annual rate of 7.5 visits per 1,000 persons.
- Among persons 25–44 years old, the visit rate for intentional injuries for black males was more than four times the rate for white males (41.1 and 10.1 visits per 1,000 persons, respectively).
- Intentional injury visit rates were 60 percent higher in metropolitan than nonmetropolitan areas.
- Open wounds were the leading diagnosis for injury visits, occurring at 22 percent of the injury visits. Males at all age groups were more likely than females to make visits with a diagnosis of open wounds.
- One out of five injury visits to the emergency department had a noninjury principal diagnosis such as back pain.
- Therapeutic procedures included wound care (29.6 percent), orthopedic care (20.2 percent), and administration of intravenous fluids (7.2 percent).
- Medications were prescribed at 7 out of 10 injury visits. The leading therapeutic class was drugs for the relief of pain, occurring at almost one-half of the injury visits. Antimicrobials were prescribed at 14 percent of the visits. Immunologic agents, such as tetanus vaccines, were used at 10 percent of the visits.
- Overall, 6 percent of injury visits resulted in hospitalization; with persons 65 years and over more likely than younger persons to be hospitalized from the emergency department. Regardless of age, visits for injuries caused by firearms and poisoning were more likely to result in hospitalization compared with injuries from other causes.

Methods

The data presented in this report are from the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), a national probability sample survey conducted by the Division of Health Care Statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The survey years of 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995 were combined to provide more reliable estimates for injury visits than would be found in one year's data alone. For example, the relative standard error of injury visit rates for black persons 65 years and over for individual data years was about 20 percent, while the relative standard error for the 1992–95 average annual rate was 9 percent. The general effect of combining 4 years of data is to reduce by half the size of the confidence interval around all of the annual average estimates. Injury visit rates from 1992 through 1995 did not change; thus combining the 4 years does not mask any trends.

The target universe of the NHAMCS includes in-person visits made in the United States to emergency departments of non-Federal, short-stay hospitals (hospitals with an average stay of less than 30 days) or those whose specialty is general (medical or surgical) or children's general care. The sampling frame consisted of hospitals that were listed in the April 1991 SMG Hospital Database.

A four-stage probability sample design is used in the NHAMCS (5). The design involves samples of primary sampling units (PSU's), hospitals within PSU's, ED's within hospitals and/or clinics within outpatient departments, and patient visits within ED's and/or clinics. The PSU sample consists of 112 PSU's that comprise a probability subsample of the PSU's used in the 1985–94 National Health Interview Survey. The hospital sample for the NHAMCS includes 600 hospitals that are divided into 16 panels. In any one year only 13 panels are used for data collection. During this period, roughly 94 percent of the in-scope hospitals participated. In hospitals with an operating emergency department, hospital staff were asked to complete Patient Record forms (see Appendix III for copies of the forms used in 1992–95) for a systematic random sample of patient visits occurring during a randomly assigned 4-week reporting period. Over the 4-year period, there was an unweighted total of 113,821 emergency department patient records.

Because the estimates presented in this report are based on a sample rather than on the entire universe of ED visits, they are subject to sampling variability. Estimates of sampling error were made using a Taylor Series approximation as computed by SUDAAN software (6), which takes the complex sampling design into account. Appendix I includes an explanation of sampling errors with guidelines for judging the precision of the estimates and documentation on how statistically significant differences were determined.

Several medical classification systems were used to code data from the NHAMCS. The Patient Record form contained an item on the patient's expressed reason for the visit. In this item, hospital staff were asked to record, based on the information found on the patient's ED record, the patient's "complaint(s), symptom(s), or other reason(s) for this visit in the patient's (or patient surrogate's) own words." Up to three reasons for visit were classified and coded for each record according to *A Reason for Visit Classification for Ambulatory Care* (RVC) (7). Injury-related complaints are coded in the following ranges: 5001–5830, 5838, 5900–5925.

The Patient Record form also contained a checkbox item on whether the visit was injury related and an item on the external cause of injury for injury-related visits. Up to three external causes of injury were classified and coded according to the ''Supplementary Classification of External Causes of Injury and Poisoning,'' known as E–codes, found in the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM)(8). E–codes provide information on both the intent and mechanism of the injury. The presentation of external cause of injury data in this report is based on the matrix of cause (or mechanism) by intent (or manner) of injury as described elsewhere (1,9). In this report, E–codes for injury include E800–E869, E880–E929, and E950–E999; adverse effects of medical treatment (ICD–9–CM codes E870–E879 and E930–E949) are excluded from the injury definition (9). See Appendix II for definitions of mechanism categories.

In addition, the form contained an item on diagnosis. The hospital staff was asked to record the principal diagnosis or problem associated with the patient's most important reason for the current visit as well as any other significant current diagnoses found on the ED record. Up to three diagnoses were classified and coded according to the ICD–9–CM. Most injury diagnoses are in the ICD–9–CM code range 800–999. Note that there is not necessarily a direct relationship between the first-listed external cause of injury and the principal diagnosis, although in most cases the two appear to be related. It is possible that the first-listed external cause of injury corresponds to the second- or third-listed diagnosis.

In the medication item, hospital staff were instructed to record all new or continued medications ordered, supplied, or administered at the visit, including prescription and nonprescription preparations, immunization and desensitizing agents, and anesthetics. For 1992–94, up to five medications, referred to in this survey as drug mentions, were coded per visit according to a classification system developed at the National Center for Health Statistics. For 1995, up to six medications could be coded but for the purposes of this report, only the first five were used for consistency. As used in the NHAMCS, the term ''drug'' is interchangeable with the term ''medication,'' and the term ''prescribing'' is used broadly to mean ordering, administering, or providing. A report describing the method and instruments used to collect and process drug information is available (10). Therapeutic classification of the drugs mentioned on the Patient Record forms was determined using the *National Drug Code Directory,* 1985 edition (11).

The expected source of payment item underwent substantial revision for the 1995 NHAMCS compared with the previous 3 years, so for the purposes of this report, the source of payment data from all 4 years was recoded to a measure that allowed only one source to take precedence. Because multiple entries were allowed for some years, a hierarchy of categories was developed as follows: Medicaid, Medicare, health maintenance organization (HMO) or other prepaid insurance, private insurance, self-pay, and other or unknown.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing Surveys Branch, was responsible for the survey's data collection. Data processing operations and medical coding were performed by Analytical Sciences Inc., Durham, North Carolina. As part of the quality assurance procedure, a 10 percent quality control sample of survey records was independently processed. Coding error rates ranged between 0.1 and 1.9 percent for various survey items.

Several of the tables in this report present data on rates of emergency department injury visits. The population figures used in calculating these rates are U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States averaged over the 4-year period, July 1, 1992–95, and have been adjusted for net underenumeration. The population figures are found in Appendix I of this report. Age-adjusted rates were calculated when comparing visit rates between subpopulations. However, since adjusting for differences in the age distribution between comparison groups did not affect the conclusions, age-adjusted rates are not presented in this report.

Injury visits were defined consistently across all 4 years as visits meeting at least one of the following criteria as indicated on the Patient Record form: An indication that the visit was related to an injury or poisoning from a checkbox item, the presence of an external cause of injury, the presence of an injury diagnosis, or any reason for visit that indicated an injury. Using any one of these items alone would underestimate the number of injury-related visits as each of these items measures a unique aspect of injury. There were a total of 44,897 records from 515 hospitals that indicated that the visit was related to an injury or poisoning. From these, national estimates were produced describing the characteristics of these visits and the patients who made them.

Results

There were an estimated 147 million injury visits made to hospital emergency departments from 1992 through 1995, an average of 36.8 million visits annually, at a rate of 14.3 visits per 100 persons per year. The average annual rate was not significantly different from rates found in each year. Injury visits accounted for 37.8 percent of all visits made to emergency departments for the period 1992–95 (table 1). Patient, hospital, and visit characteristics for these ED injury visits are described in the following text.

Patient Characteristics

Injury visit rates were higher for persons 15–24 years (21.0 visits per 100 persons) than for younger or older persons; rates were also higher for children under 15 years of age than for persons 45 years and over. Injury visit rates for males were higher than for females in each age group under 45 years. On the other hand, for persons 65 years and over, the visit rate for females was 1.3 times that for males.

The age-adjusted injury visit rate for black persons was 1.3 times the rate for white persons. For persons 15–24 years, injury visit rates for white and black males were similar (26 and 31 per 100 persons, respectively) and were about 1.5 to 1.7 times the respective rates for white and black females.

There were, however, race-sex differences by age. For young children under 5 years, the visit rate for white females was about 0.7 to 0.8 times the rates for the three other race-sex groups, while at ages 5–14 years, rates for white and black males were 1.4 to 1.5 times the respective rates for white and black females. For persons 25–44 years, the injury visit rate for black males (26.7 per 100 persons) exceeded the rates for the other groups; it was about 1.4 times the rates for white males and black females and 2.3 times the rate for white females. At ages 45–64 years, the visit rate for black males was 1.3 to 1.8 times the rates for the three other race-sex groups, and for those 65 years and over, the injury visit rate for white females was 1.4 times the rate for white males—12.4 compared with 9.2 per 100 persons (figure 1 and tables 1 and 2).

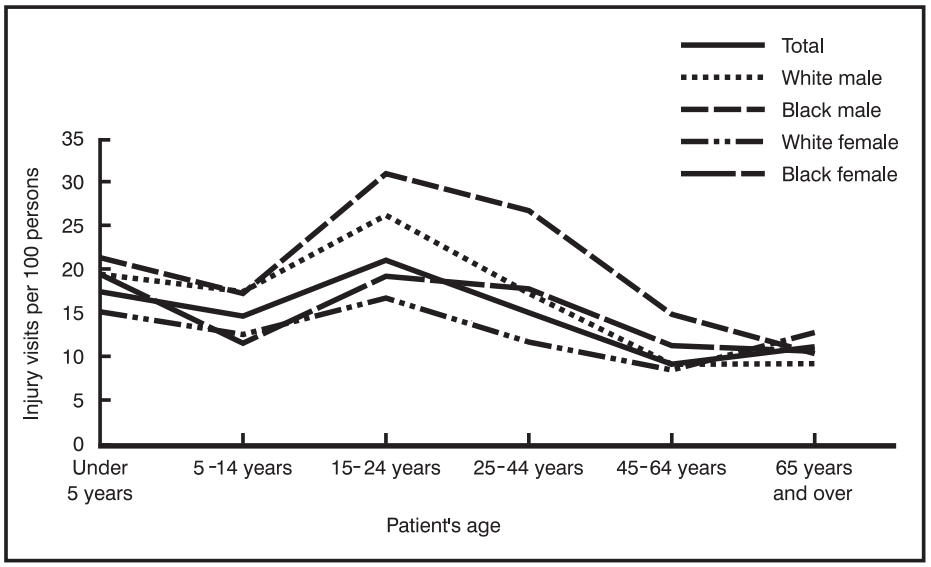


Figure 1. Annual rate of injury-related visits to hospital emergency departments by patient's age, race, and sex: United States, 1992–95

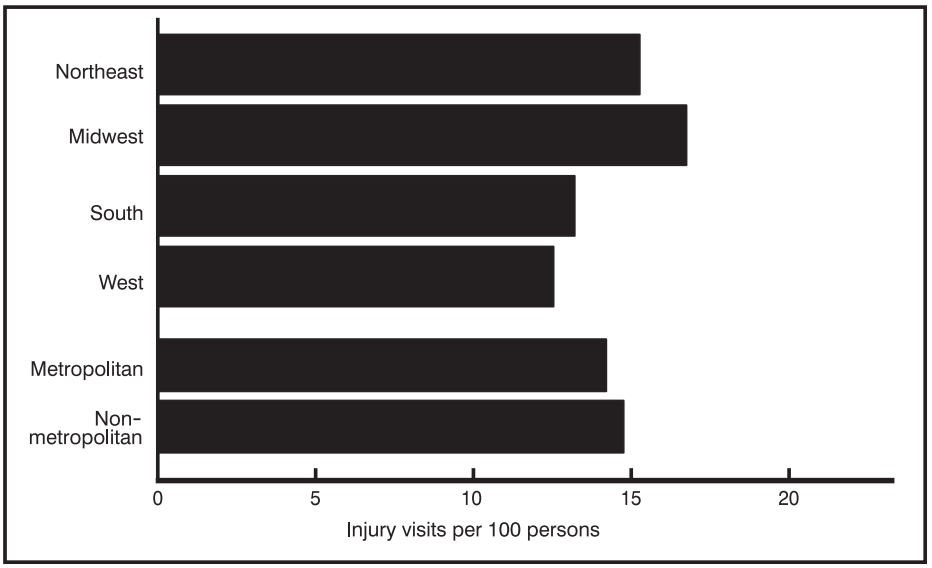


Figure 2. Annual utilization rate for injuries to hospital emergency departments by geographic region and metropolitan status of hospital: United States, 1992–95

Hospital Characteristics

Injury visit rates were higher in the Midwest compared with the South and West geographic regions (figure 2). Rates were similar in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Hospitals in each region, except the West, that are owned by local (non-Federal) governmental entities had a smaller proportion of their emergency department case load for injuries compared with hospitals that are voluntary or proprietary (34 percent compared with 40 percent). Tables 3 and 4 present injury visit statistics by hospital characteristics.

Visit Characteristics

External Cause of Injury

An external cause of injury was provided for 89 percent of the injury visits. For 11 percent of the injury visits, no external cause of injury was provided on the Patient Record form, varying by age from a low of 7.5 percent for children 5–14 years to 15.6 percent for persons 65 years and over. For 13 percent of injury visits, very limited information was recorded about the cause or mechanism of the injury, ranging from 9 percent for children under 5 years to 15 percent for persons 15–24 years. The nonspecific external cause information was coded to a category indicating that the mechanism was not specified (tables 5–8). The analysis presented in this section is based upon the first-listed external cause of injury.

Four external causes of injury—falls, being struck by or striking against an object or person (referred to as struck by/against), motor vehicle traffic-related injuries, and injuries caused by cutting and piercing instruments or objects (referred to as cut/pierce)—accounted for 53 percent of all injury-related visits to the emergency department, and for 59 percent of those visits for which an

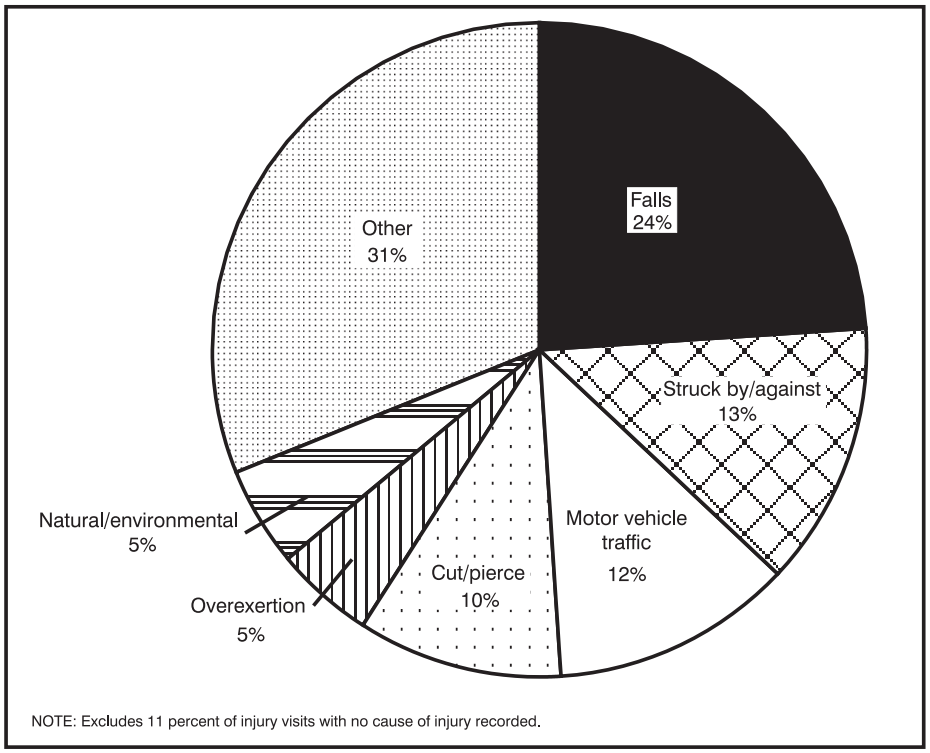


Figure 3. Percent distribution of leading causes of injury in emergency department visits: United States, 1992–95

external cause was recorded on the Patient Record form (figure 3).

In 1992–95, **falls** accounted for 21 percent of all injury visits and 24 percent of all injury visits for which an external cause was given on the Patient Record form. The average annual visit rate to the emergency department for falls was 30.6 per 1,000 persons, and it exceeded the rate for all other specified causes. The pattern of visits for falls can best be described as U-shaped with rates for children under 5 years as high as for persons 65 years and over (figure 4). The high rate for children under 5 years results from higher rates for males than for females (63.8 compared with 46.3 per 1,000 persons). The rate for white males under 5 years was higher than for white females. At ages 65 years and over, the high rate is a result of the visit rate among white females, 67.4 per 1,000 persons. That rate was twice the rates for white and black males (33.9 and 36.6 per 1,000 persons, respectively). At ages 25–44 years, rates for the four race-sex groups were similar (about 20 per 1,000 persons). Visit rates for falls were about 30 percent higher in the Midwest and Northeast than in the South and West and were about 17 percent higher in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan areas.

Being struck by or striking against an object or person was the second most often listed external cause of injury, accounting for 12 percent of all injury visits and 13 percent of injury visits for which an external cause was provided. The average annual visit rate, 16.9 per 1,000 persons, was 0.6 times the rate for falls. The shape and magnitude of the age, race, and sex distributions for visits caused by being struck by or striking against are very different from that of fall-related visits. For all persons, rates were highest at ages 15–24 years (30.9 per 1,000 persons). In general, rates were higher for males than for females, for younger than older, and similar within sex for white and black persons. Rates were similarly high for white males 15–24 years (45.8 per 1,000 persons) and for black males 15–24 and 25–44 years (46.3 and 38.8 per 1,000 persons, respectively). Visit rates for white and black males under 45 years were about twice the rates for white and black females (figure 5). Visit rates were higher in the Midwest than in the South or West (20.9 compared with 15.1 and 14.8 visits per 1,000 persons, respectively).

Motor vehicle traffic-related injury visit rates accounted for 11 percent of injury visits to the ED and 12 percent of visits for which an external cause of injury was provided. The overall visit rate, 15.4 per 1,000 persons, was similar to that for struck by/against and was similarly higher for persons 15–24 years (31.7 per 1,000 persons) than for others (figure 6). The rates for persons 15–24 years were similar across all four race-sex groups. For black males and females, the visit rate for persons 25–44 years was similar to the rate for the younger group. The motor vehicle traffic-related visit rate for black females 25–44 years was twice the rate for white females (33.1 compared with 15.4 per 1,000 persons) and the rates for black males 25–44 and 45–64 years were two and three times the respective rates for white males (35.6 and 25.6 per 1,000 persons compared with 18.4 and 9.1 per 1,000 persons).

Visits to the emergency department as a result of being injured by a **cutting or piercing instrument or object** accounted for 9 percent of all injury visits and 10 percent of injury visits for which an external cause was given on the Patient Record form . The shape of the distribution was similar to that for visits resulting from being struck, although the magnitude of the rates (across the four race-sex groups) was generally lower. Age-specific rates were higher for males than for females, and there were no differences by race (for either males or females). Visit rates for white and black males 15–24 and 25–44 years were two to three times the respective rates for females (figure 7).

Looking across these specific visit rates by age, falls accounted for nearly 40 percent of injury visits for children under 5 years and for about 30 percent for children 5–14 years (figure 8). Poisoning was a more likely cause of a visit for children under 5 years than for other ages, and dog bites (the largest portion of causes related to natural and environmental conditions) were more commonly associated with children than with older persons. For persons 15–24 years, visit rates for falls, struck

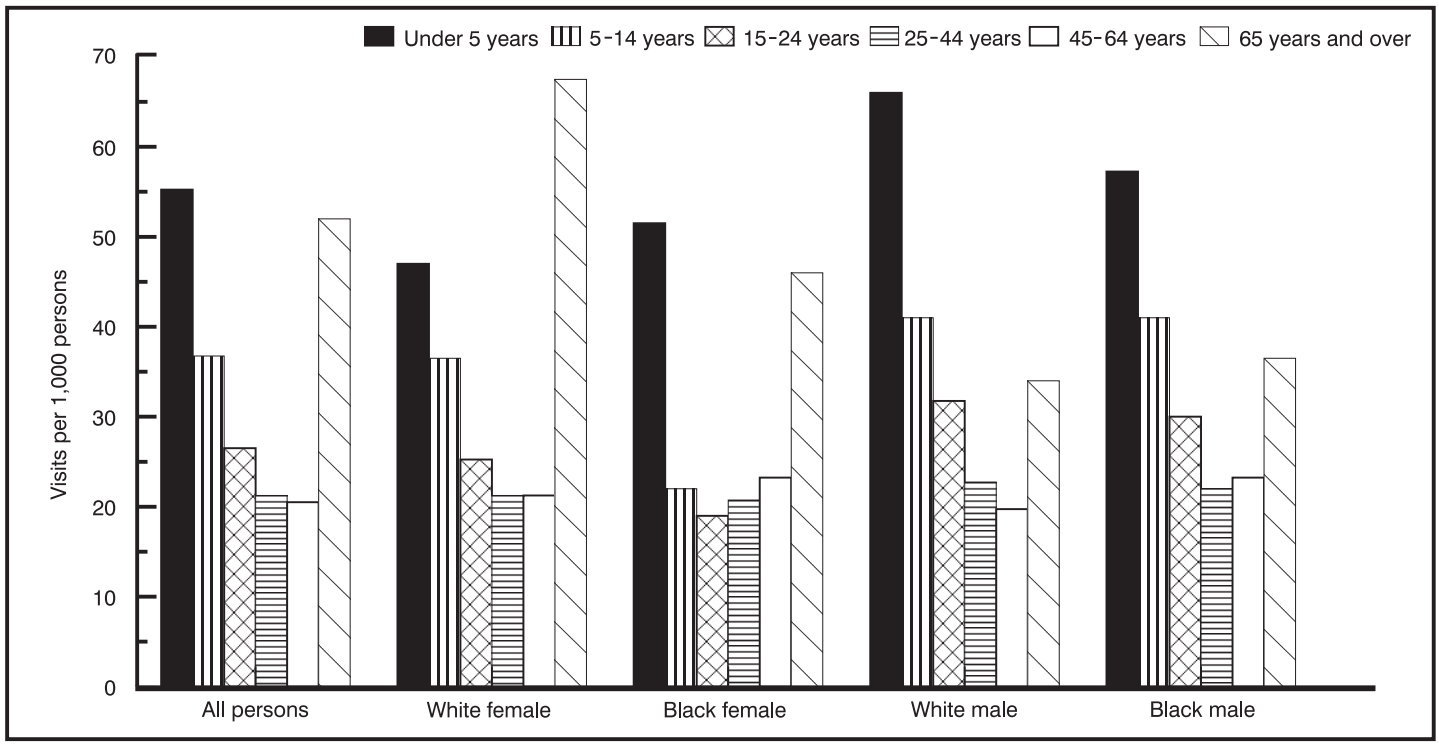


Figure 4. Emergency department visit rates for injury resulting from falls by age, race, and sex: United States, 1992–95

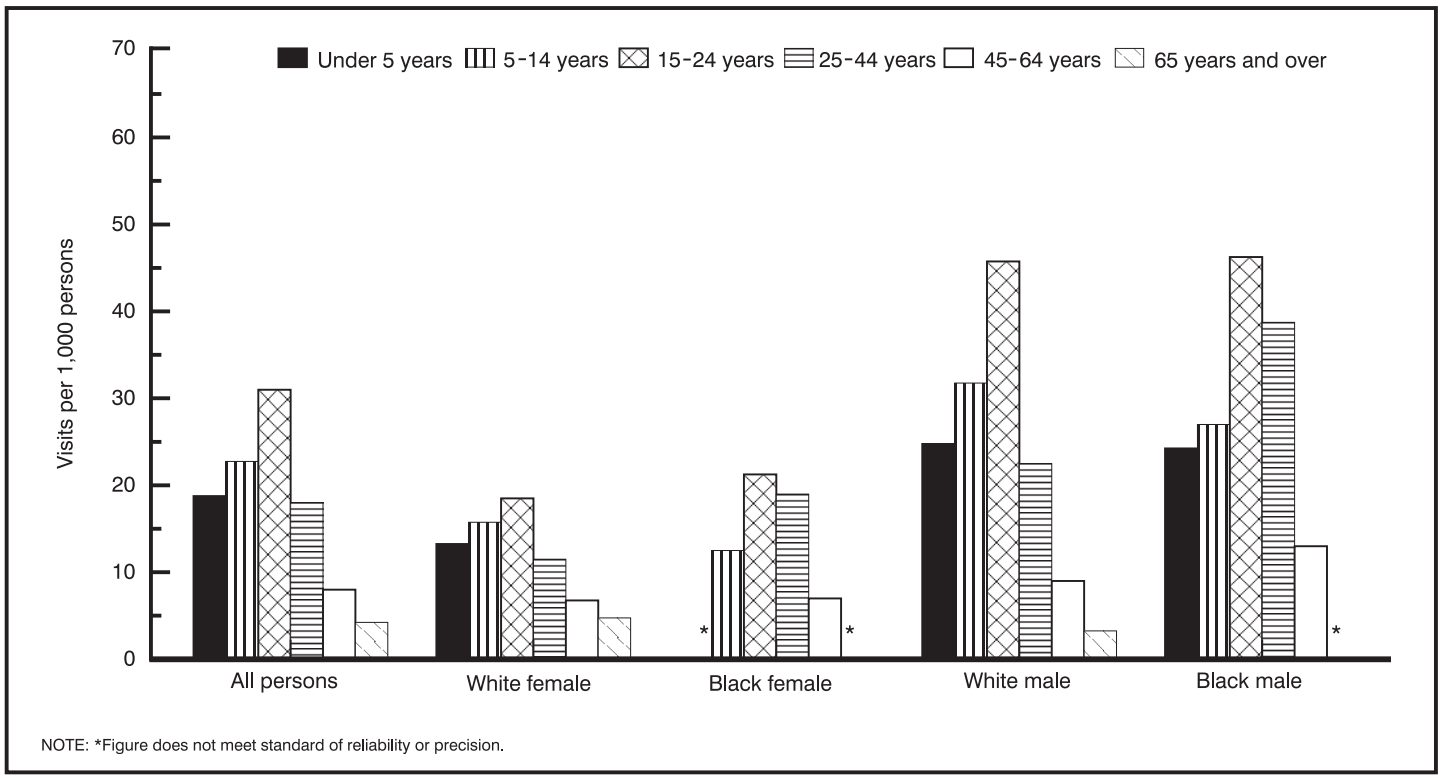


Figure 5. Emergency department visit rates for injury resulting from being struck by or against an object or person by age, race, and sex: United States, 1992–95

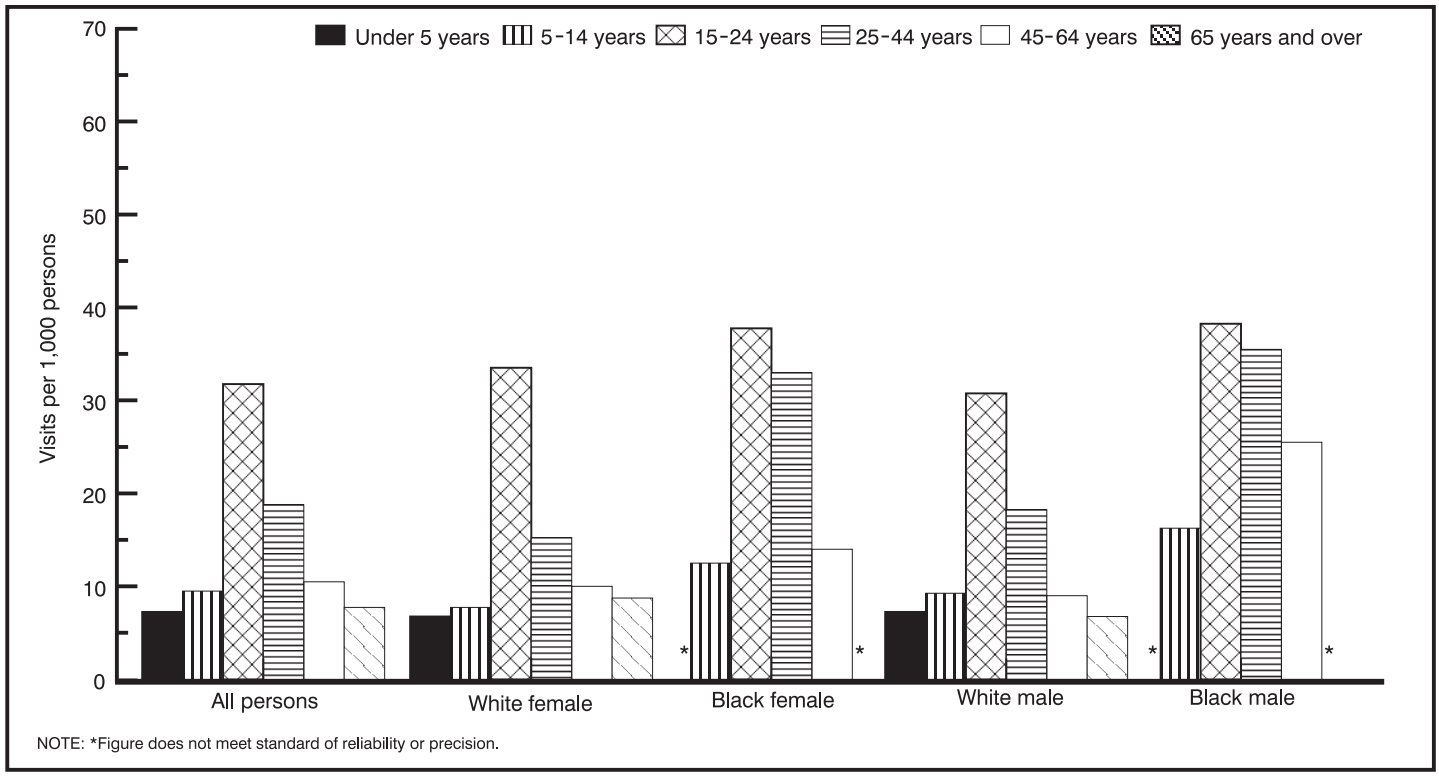


Figure 6. Emergency department visit rates for motor vehicle traffic-related injuries by age, race, and sex: United States, 1992–95

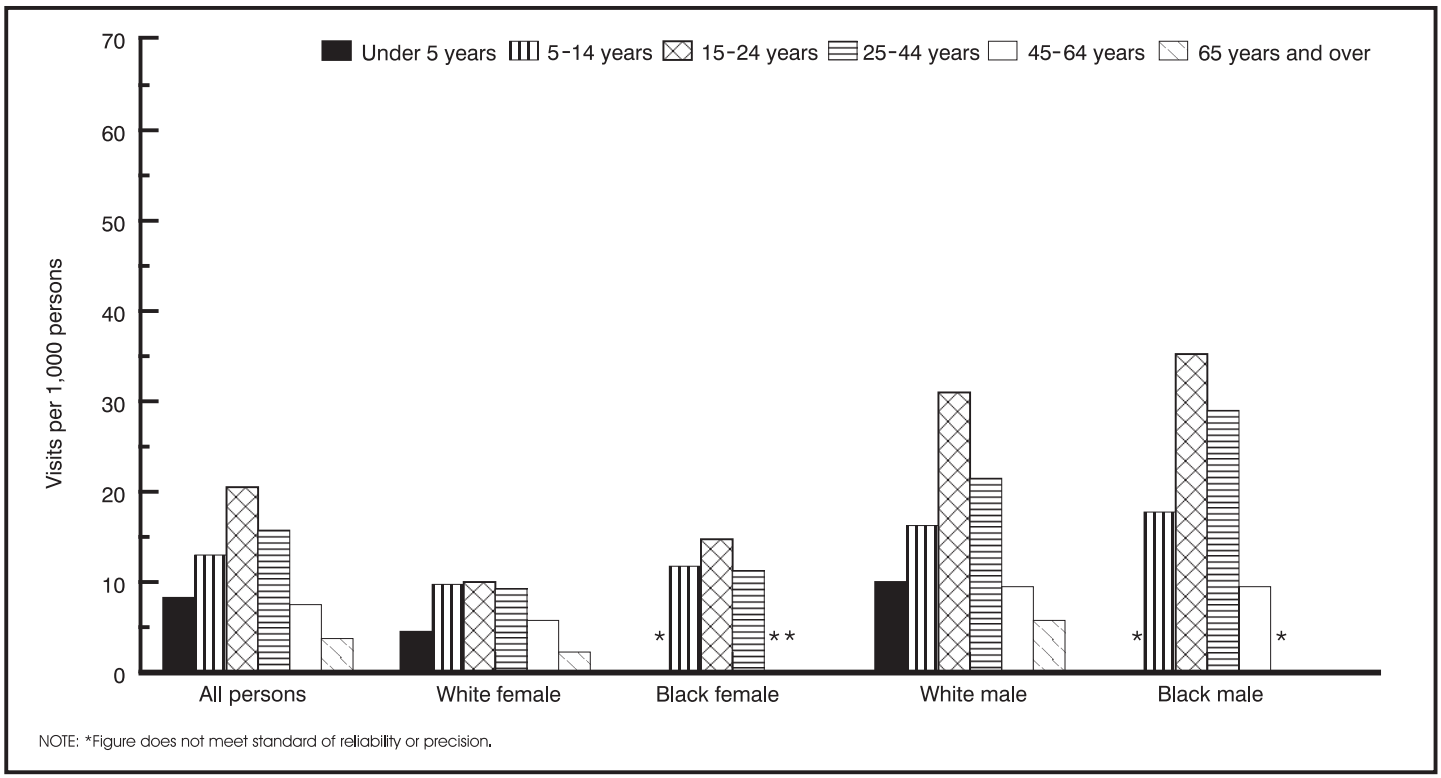


Figure 7. Emergency department visit rates for injury resulting from cutting or piercing instruments by age, race, and sex: United States, 1992–95

by/against, and motor vehicle traffic injuries were similarly high, accounting for about 54 percent of injury visits. At 45–64 years, falls accounted for about 30 percent of all external causes of injury, with rates 2.0 to 2.7 times the next three causes. Finally, for persons 65 years and over, nearly 60 percent of all injury visits were for falls, with visit rates about 7 to 13 times the rates for the next most common causes.

In addition to the mechanism of the injury, the ICD–9–CM also classifies external causes by whether the injury was **intentional or unintentional**. Intentional injuries include those caused by someone other than the victim—as an assault, or by the victim, as a self-inflicted injury. They also include other violent means such as legal intervention or operations of war. Of all of the injury-related visits to the emergency department, 83 percent were coded as unintentional and 5 percent as intentional (4.5 percent assaultive and 0.6 percent self-inflicted). If the remaining 11 percent of visits that did not have an external cause on the record (blank cause of injury) are omitted, the distribution would be 94 percent unintentional and 6 percent intentional. *It is very important to note that the ICD–9–CM coding guidelines indicate that if the Patient Record form did not indicate the intent of the injury (for example, the record stated "patient fell down the stairs"), then the intent defaults to unintentional.* This means that intentional injury visits were only so classified when there was specific mention of assault or intentional self-infliction in the medical record. Depending on the thoroughness of information in the medical record and the information abstracted to the Patient Record form, the estimates in this report for intentional injuries are probably underestimates, and the estimates for unintentional injuries are probably overestimates. In addition, patients presenting to emergency departments with injuries caused by domestic violence are less likely to volunteer the information to medical staff and may report the injuries as unintentional (12,13).

There were 1.9 million emergency department visits documented in the medical record as intentional injuries, an average annual rate of 7.5 visits per 1,000 persons. The visit rate for intentional injuries varied by age, sex, and race of the patient. In general, the rate for males was 1.5 times that for females (9.1 compared with 5.9 per 1,000 persons) and the rate for black persons was three times that for white persons (table 9). Intentional injury visit rates were lower for persons under 15 and 45 years and over compared with rates for persons 15–24 and 25–44 years. Race and sex-specific visit rates for intentional injuries at ages 15–24 years were twice the rates at 25–44 years except among black males (for whom the rates were similar). Visit rates for intentional injuries were highest for black males and females 15–24 years and for black males 25–44 years (figure 9). Among persons 25–44 years old, the visit rate for intentional injuries for black males was more than four times the rate for white males (41.1 and 10.1 visits per 1,000 persons, respectively). Intentional injury visit rates were 60 percent higher in metropolitan than nonmetropolitan areas (table 10).

ED injury visits by the intent and mechanism of the first-listed external

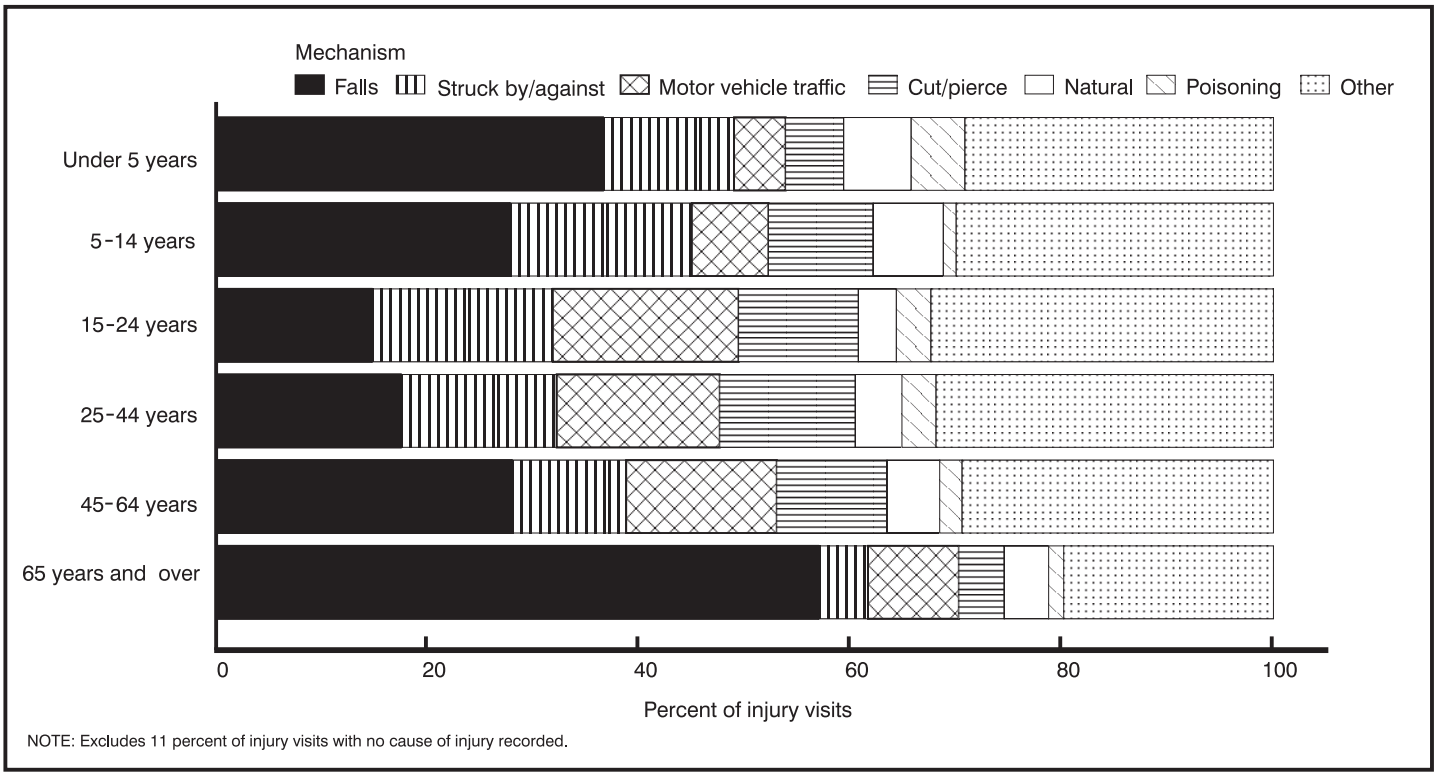


Figure 8. Percent distribution of emergency department injury visits by mechanism that caused the injury for each age group: United States, 1992–95

cause of injury are shown in table 11. Unintentional falls and unintentional motor vehicle traffic-related injuries accounted for the largest percentages of injury-related ED visits (21 percent and 11 percent, respectively). ''Struck by/against'' was the leading mechanism for assault-related injuries (1.8 percent). Self-inflicted injuries resulted in 221,000 annual ED visits with poisoning being the cause for about one-half of those visits.

The top 20 specific external cause of injury codes at the 3-digit level help explain some of the differences between ages within the broader categories and account for approximately 80 percent of the visits with a cause provided (tables 12 and 13). For example, among the age groups with the highest rate for falls, children under 5 years were more likely to fall from one level to another compared with persons 65 years and over, while older persons were more likely than children to fall on the same level. Children 5–14 years had a higher percent of their injury visits from pedal cycle incidents compared with other age groups. It should be noted that estimates that differ in ranked order may not be significantly different from each other.

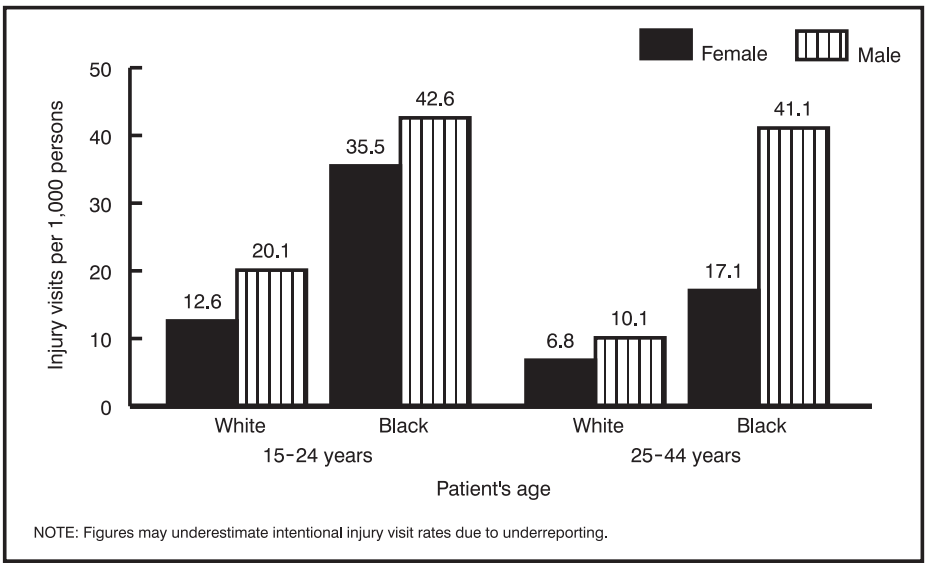


Figure 9. Annual rate of emergency department visits for intentional injuries by patient's race, sex, and age: United States, 1992–95

Principal Diagnosis

The principal diagnoses in ED injury visits were analyzed using the major disease chapters specified by the ICD–9–CM (8) with finer breakdowns in the injury and poisoning chapter (tables 14–21). Injury and poisoning diagnoses (ICD–9–CM codes 800–999) accounted for 80 percent of principal diagnoses for all injury visits. Four principal diagnoses accounted for two-thirds of all injury visits: open wounds, superficial injuries, sprains and strains, and fractures (figure 10). Principal diagnoses that were not in the ICD–9–CM chapter on injuries accounted for another 20 percent of injury visits, with almost one-fifth of these in the musculoskeletal system chapter (ICD–9–CM codes 710–739). Three percent of the principal diagnoses were in the ''Supplementary Classification of Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services'' (V–codes), which includes observations and suture removals.

Open wounds accounted for 22 percent of all principal diagnoses at injury visits; the visit rate was 31.5 per 1,000 persons. Among children under 5 and 5–14 years, about one third of all injury visits resulted from open wounds. In general, visit rates for open wounds were higher for children and young adults than for older persons and for males than for females. For white and black females and white males, visit rates resulting from open wounds were higher among young children under 5 years than among persons in other age groups, although among white males, the rate at 15–24 years was similar to the rate for children under 5 years (figure 11). For black males, the rate at ages 15–24 years (85.8 per 1,000 persons) was 1.4 to 1.6 times the rates for those under 5 and 5–14 years.

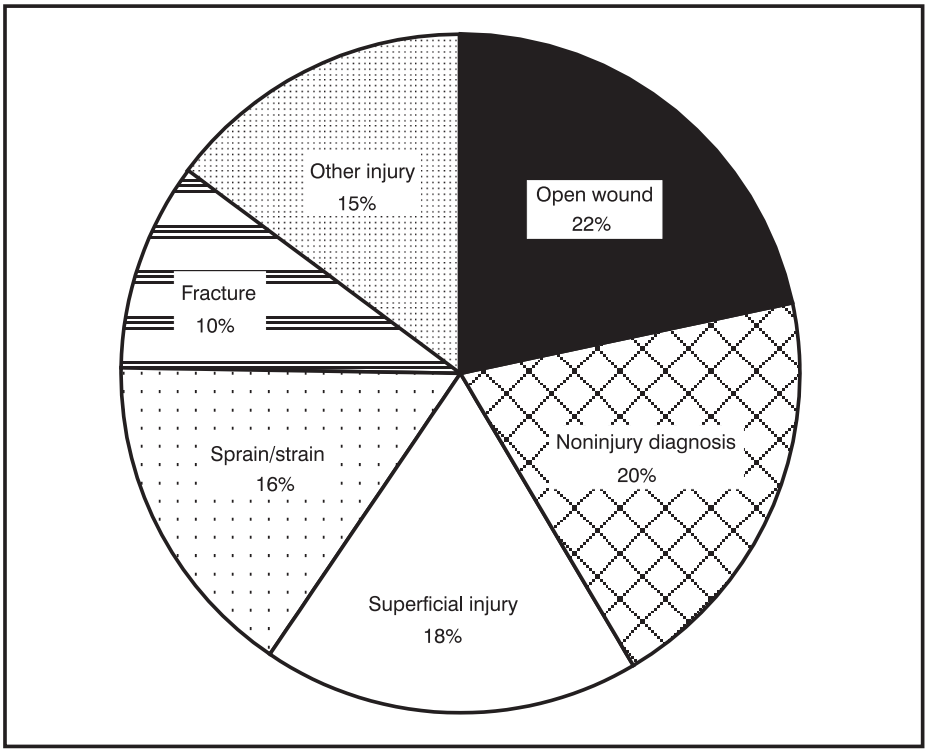


Figure 10. Percent distribution of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis: United States, 1992–95

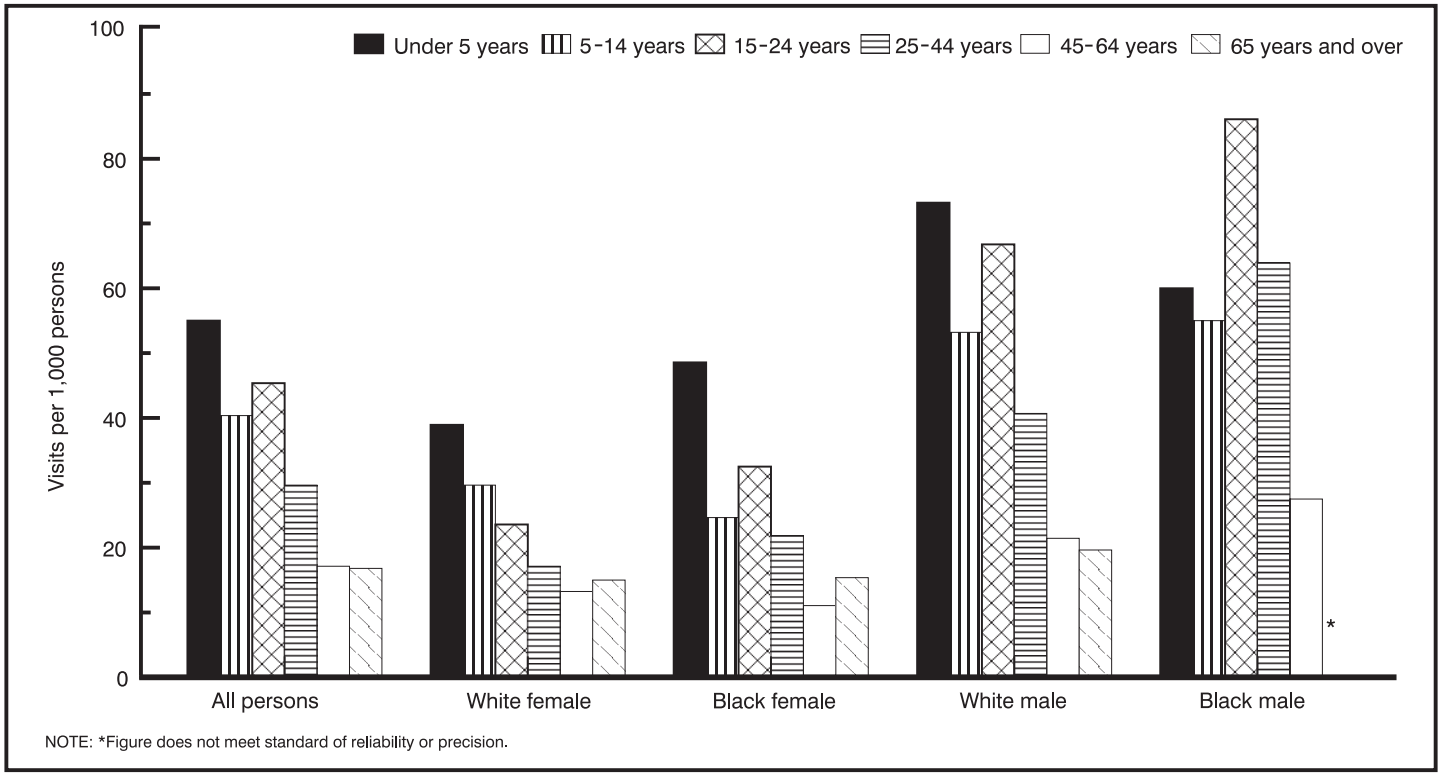


Figure 11. Emergency department visit rates for open wounds by age, race, and sex: United States, 1992–95

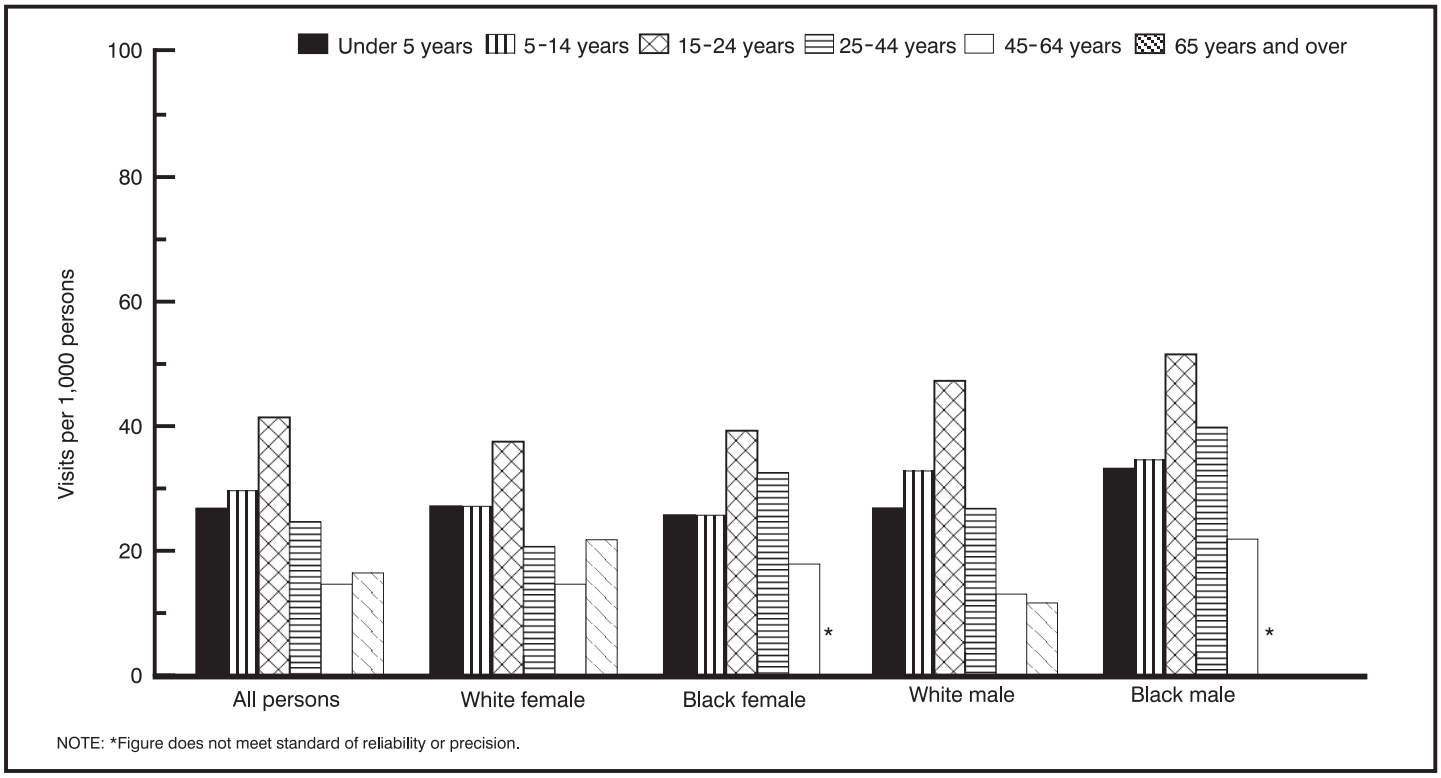


Figure 12. Emergency department visit rates for superficial injuries by age, race, and sex: United States, 1992–95

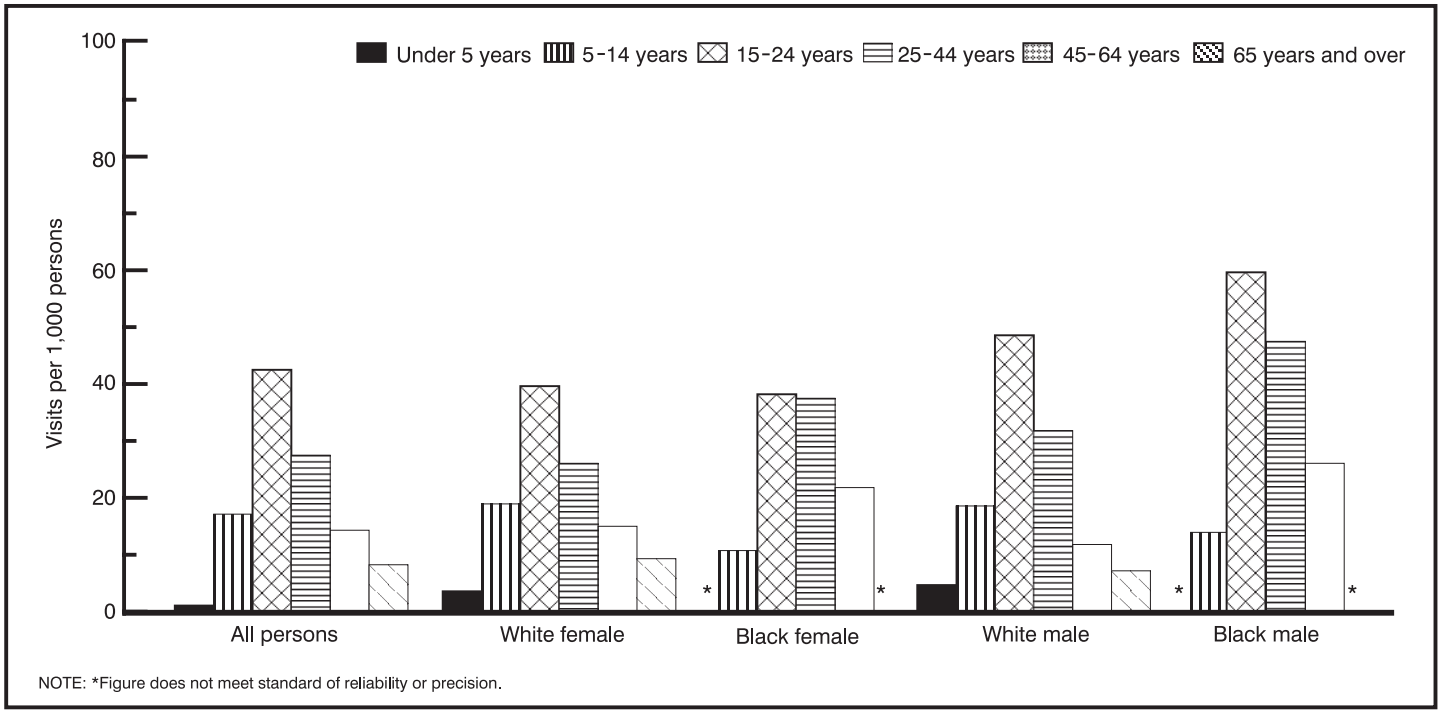


Figure 13. Emergency department visit rates for sprains and strains by age, race, and sex: United States, 1992–95

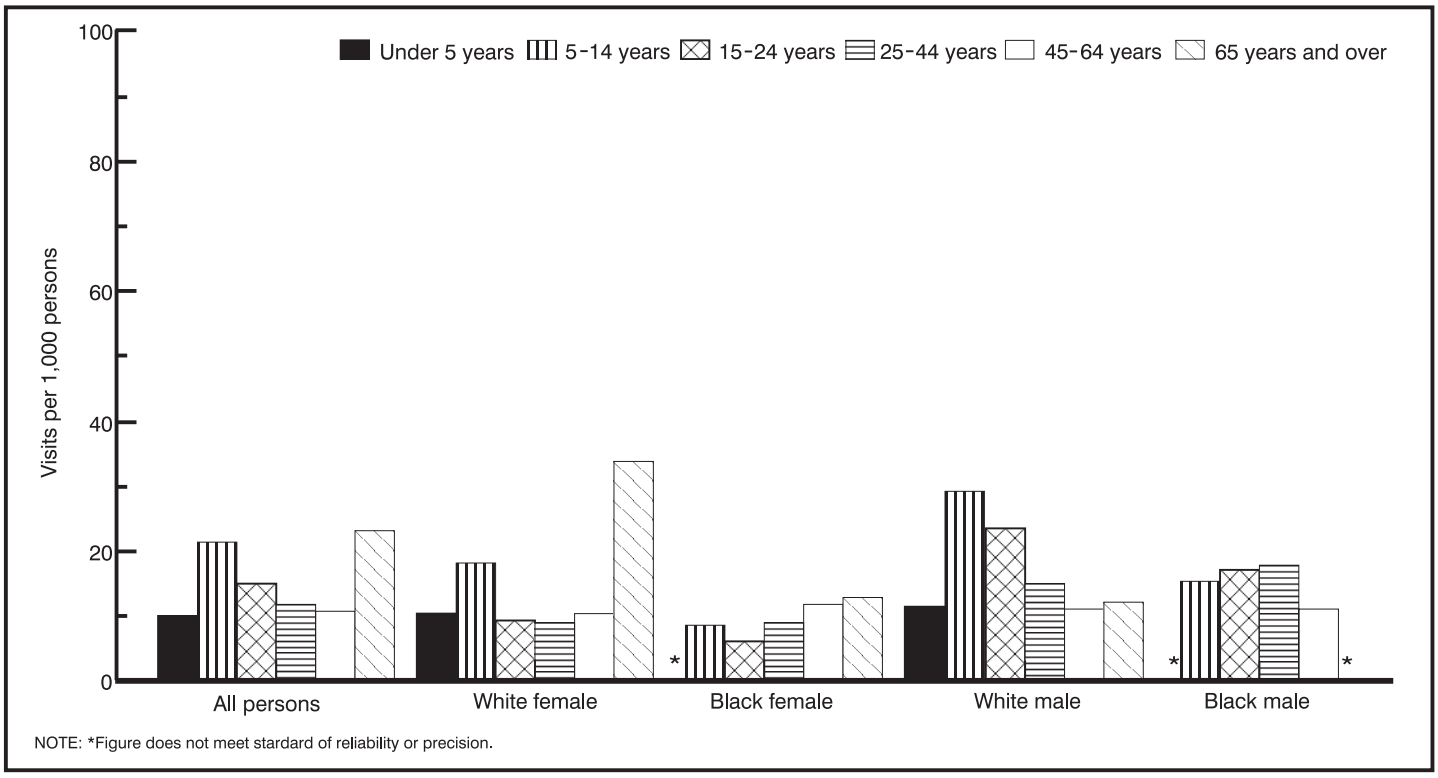


Figure 14. Emergency department visit rates for fractures by age, race, and sex: United States, 1992–95

Superficial injuries (which include contusions) accounted for 17.5 percent of all injury visits and occurred at a rate of 25.1 per 1,000 persons. For all persons, the visit rate was higher for ages 15–24 years (41.3 per 1,000 persons) than for other ages. The rate for white males 15–24 years was 1.3 times the rate for white females. Rates for black males and females under 45 years were similar. For persons 25–44 years, the rates for black males and females were 1.5 to 1.6 times the respective rates for white persons. At other ages, the rates by race and sex were similar (figure 12).

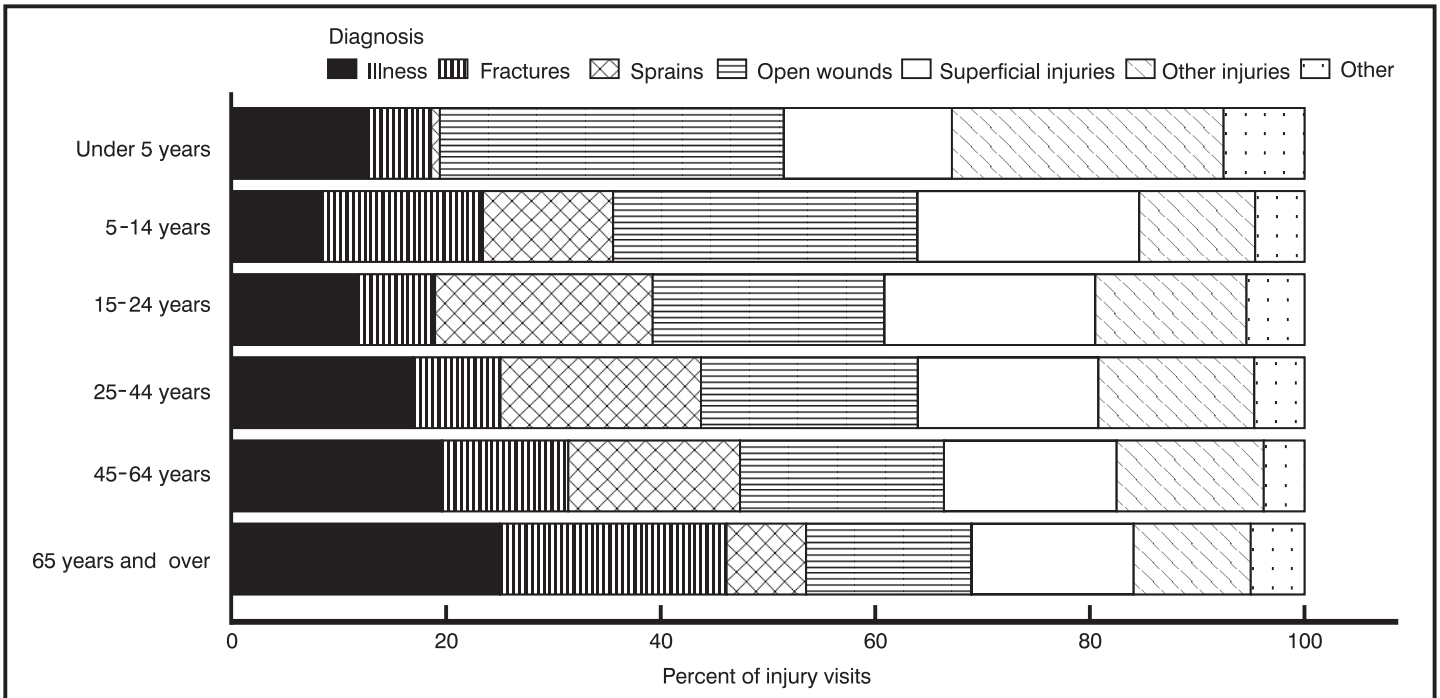
Sprains and strains accounted for 15.5 percent of injury visits and occurred at a rate of 22.2 per 1,000 persons. Visit rates for sprains and strains were also higher for persons 15–24 years (42.6 per 1,000 persons) than for other ages. Among black males and females, the rates at ages 25–44 years were similar to the rates at 15–24 years, while for white males and females, the rates at 15–24 years were highest. Visit rates for black and white males 15–24 years were similar (figure 13).

Fractures accounted for 10 percent of all injury visits, but for 21 percent of all visits among persons 65 years and over. The rates for persons 65 years and over (23.4 per 1,000 persons) and for children 5–14 years (21.6 per 1,000 persons) were similarly high and higher than for other ages. Among children 5–14 years, the rate for white males (29.3 per 1,000 persons) was twice the rates for black males and white females and three times the rate for black females. For the elderly, the rate for white females (33.7 per 1,000 persons) was close to three times the rates for black females and white males (figure 14). The number of fracture visits for elderly black males was too small to calculate a stable rate.

Just as external causes varied across ages, so too did principal diagnoses. Among children under 5 and 5–14 years, open wounds followed by superficial injuries were the leading principal diagnoses, accounting for 37 percent and 48 percent, respectively, of all principal diagnoses (figure 15). Children under 5 years had relatively few visits for sprains and strains, but had more visits for intracranial injuries, poisonings, burns, and effects of foreign objects entering orifices than for other ages (table 15). At ages 15–24 years and 25–44 years, sprains and strains, open wounds, and superficial injuries accounted for similar proportions (about 20 percent each) of injury visits. For persons 65 years and over, about 1 of 4 injury visits had a principal diagnosis that was not an injury.

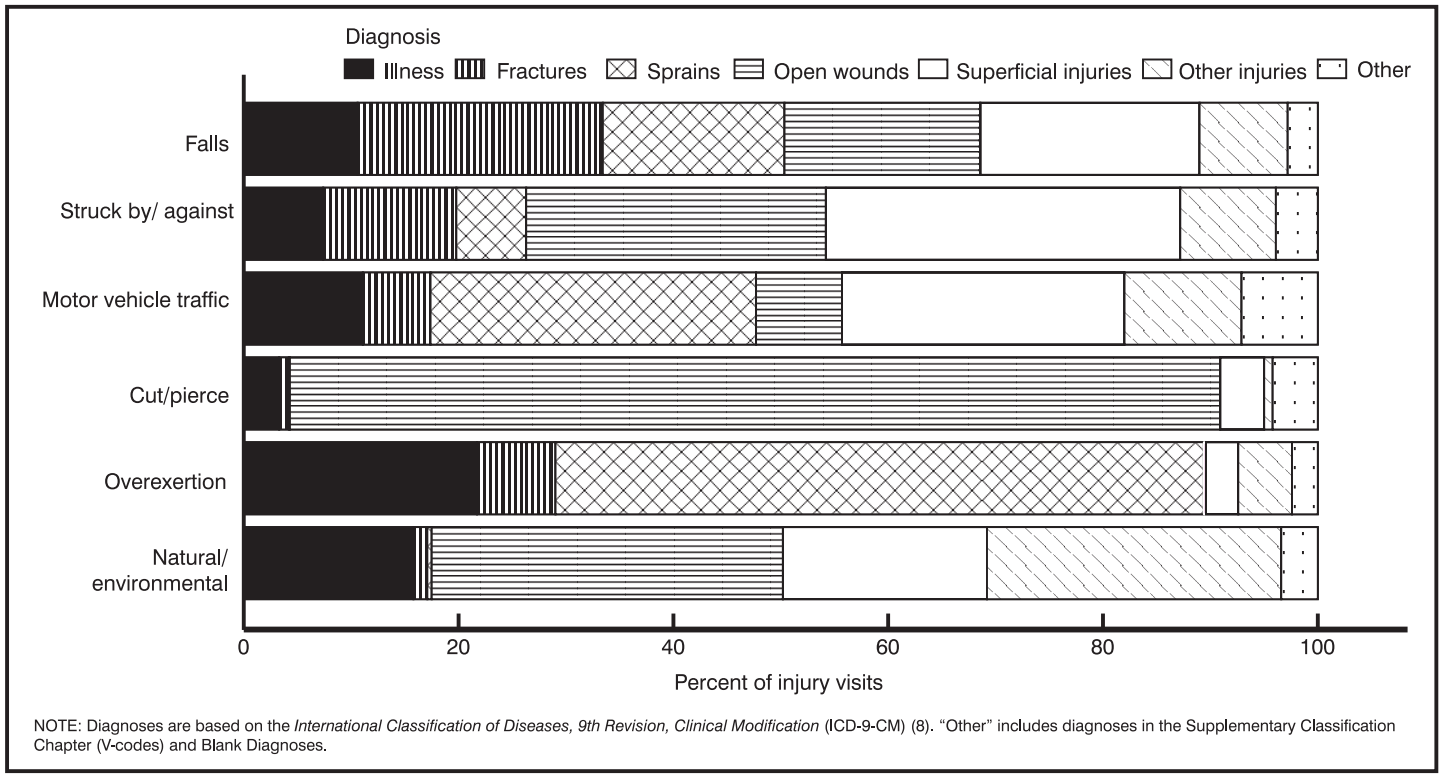
A selection of the most frequently reported principal diagnoses based on the 3-digit ICD–9–CM code for combined years 1992–95 is shown in tables 22 and 23. Open wound of head (ICD–9–CM code 873) had the highest frequency and accounted for 7.2 percent of the ED injury visits for all ages, but for 20.2 percent of the injury visits by children under age 5. Other head injuries (for example, contusion of face and intracranial injuries) accounted for higher proportions of visits by children under 5 years compared with other ages.

The relationships between external cause of injury and principal diagnosis vary (figure 16). For example, visits for falls were more likely than other external causes to have an associated fracture diagnosis (23 percent), and



NOTE: Diagnoses are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM) (8). "Other" includes diagnoses in the Supplementary Classification Chapter (V-codes) and Blank Diagnoses.

Figure 15. Percent distribution of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis for each age group: United States, 1992–95



NOTE: Diagnoses are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM) (8). "Other" includes diagnoses in the Supplementary Classification Chapter (V-codes) and Blank Diagnoses.

Figure 16. Percent distribution of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis for selected mechanisms that caused the injury: United States, 1992–95

visits for which overexertion was the cause of injury were likely to have a diagnosis of a sprain or strain (60 percent). Visits for motor vehicle traffic-related injury were associated most often with sprains and strains (30 percent) and superficial injuries (26 percent). A noninjury was the principal diagnosis for one-fifth of the visits for overexertion and for one-fourth of the visits for poisoning.

Looking at external causes associated with principal diagnoses is also instructive (table 24). For example, while 47 percent of visits for fractures had an external cause of fall on the record, only 18–25 percent of visits for sprains/strains, open wounds, or superficial injuries had a fall recorded as the first-listed external cause. Similarly, a cut or pierce was the first-listed external cause on 34 percent of the visits that had an open wound as the principal diagnosis compared with 2 percent or fewer for other principal injury diagnoses.

Visit Disposition

Approximately 40 percent of ED injury visits resulted in a referral to another physician or clinic (tables 25 and 26). Return to ED as needed/appointment was the visit disposition for 28.2 percent of ED injury visits, and 22.5 percent of the patients were told to return to the referring physician. These proportions were not unlike those for all ED visits (14).

Injury visits that resulted in hospitalization can be considered an indication of injury severity; in all, they accounted for 19 percent of all ED visits ending in hospitalization and for 6 percent of all injury visits. Visits resulting in hospitalization vary by the patient's age, the external cause, and by the diagnosis. For example, hospital admission increased with patient age from 2–5 percent for persons under 45 years to 23 percent for those 65 years and over (figure 17). The patient was admitted to the hospital in nearly 40 percent of visits for which a firearm was the first-listed external cause and in 24 percent of visits for poisoning. In contrast, only 8 percent of visits for which a motor vehicle traffic injury was the cause resulted in admission (figure 18). Visits with a principal diagnosis of fracture had a higher hospital admission rate than other diagnoses. The admission rate for all injury visits was 40 to 90 percent higher in the Midwest than in other geographic regions. Tables 27–30 present additional statistics for injury visits resulting in hospitalization.

While most of the ED injury visits appear to be for nonfatal injuries, 1.7 percent of the injury visits resulted in the patient's death. Injury visits were less likely to result in death compared with illness visits (table 25). A small proportion of those injury visits admitted to the hospital may have resulted in the patient's death, however (15).

Reason for Visit

Twenty principal reasons for visit as stated in the patient's (or patient surrogate's) own words, represented almost one half of all injury visits (tables 31 and 32). Lacerations and cuts of the upper extremity and facial areas were the leading complaints, accounting for 11 percent of all ED injury visits.

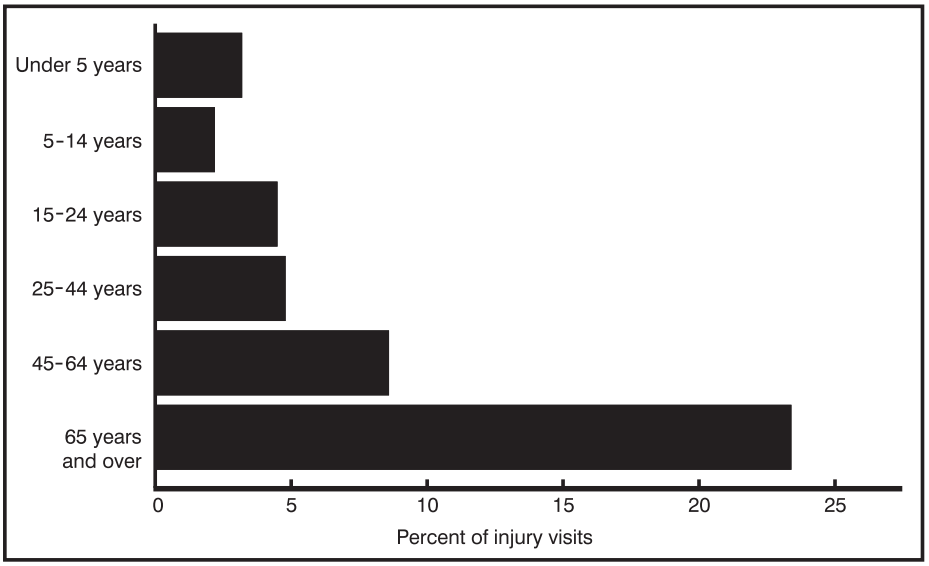


Figure 17. Percent of emergency department injury visits resulting in hospitalization for each age group: United States, 1992–95

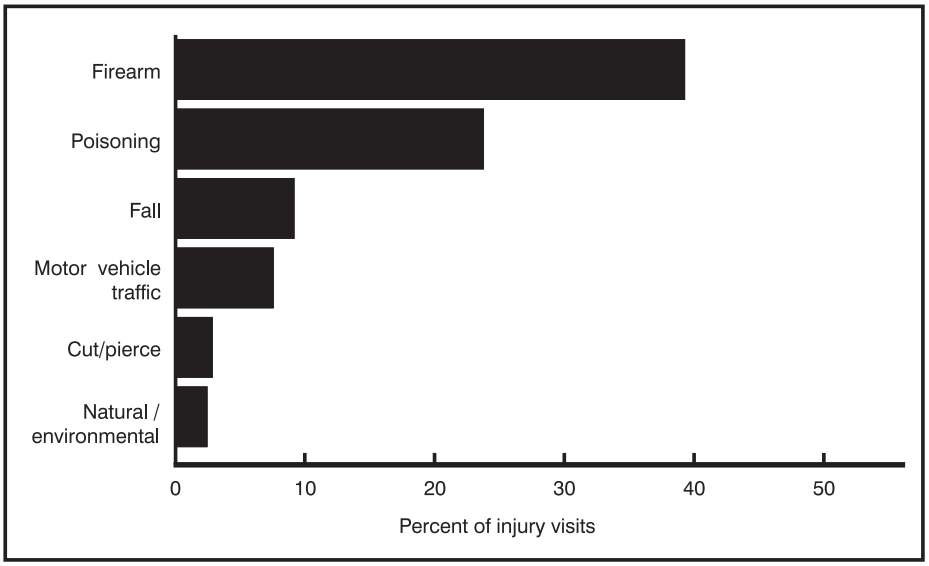


Figure 18. Percent of emergency department injury visits resulting in hospitalization for selected mechanisms that caused the injury: United States, 1992–95

Young children under age 5 had a higher proportion of complaints for lacerations and cuts of the facial area compared with all other age groups. Males more than females were more likely to give as a reason for visiting the ED a complaint classified as lacerations and cuts of the upper extremity (8.3 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively). Older children 5–14 years had a higher percent of their complaints classified as lower extremity lacerations compared with other age groups. Complaint distributions were similar across all hospital characteristics.

Diagnostic and Screening Services

About 88 percent of all ED injury visits included one or more diagnostic or screening services (tables 33 and 34). For visits with diagnostic and screening services, an average of 1.4 services (table 33) were ordered or provided per ED visit. The most frequently mentioned diagnostic service was blood pressure check, recorded at 74.5 percent of injury visits. Other frequently mentioned services included extremity x ray (31.6 percent) and chest x ray (8.1 percent). Visits by children under age 5 years were less likely to have diagnostic or screening services compared with older age groups, especially for extremity x rays. Injury visits were more likely to have x rays than illness visits but less likely to have chest x rays, urinalysis, or electrocardiograms. More than 9 out of 10 ED visits that had an extremity x ray were for injuries.

Procedures

Procedures were ordered or provided at 58.9 percent of ED injury visits (tables 35 and 36). For visits with procedures, about one procedure was performed per visit. Wound care was the most frequently mentioned procedure, recorded at 29.6 percent of visits. Other frequently mentioned procedures were orthopedic care (20.2 percent) and administration of intravenous fluids (7.2 percent). Consistent with diagnosis patterns, male patients were more likely to receive wound care than were female patients. As expected from the low fracture rate, children under 5 years were less likely to receive orthopedic care compared with older age groups. Injury visits were more likely to have therapeutic procedures performed compared with illness visits.

Medication Therapy

Medications were used at 7 of every 10 ED injury visits. Medication use varied by patient age with younger patients less likely than older patients to have medications prescribed (table 37). For example, only one-half of the visits by patients under age 5 had medications prescribed (table 38). Over all age groups, there was an average of 1.2 drug mentions per ED injury visit and 1.7 mentions per injury drug visit, about 30 percent less than typically found in illness-related emergency department visits (16).

Various therapeutic classes of drugs were used for medication therapy at injury visits (figure 19). This classification is based on the therapeutic categories used in the NDC (11). It should be noted that some drugs have more than one therapeutic application. In these cases, the drug was classified

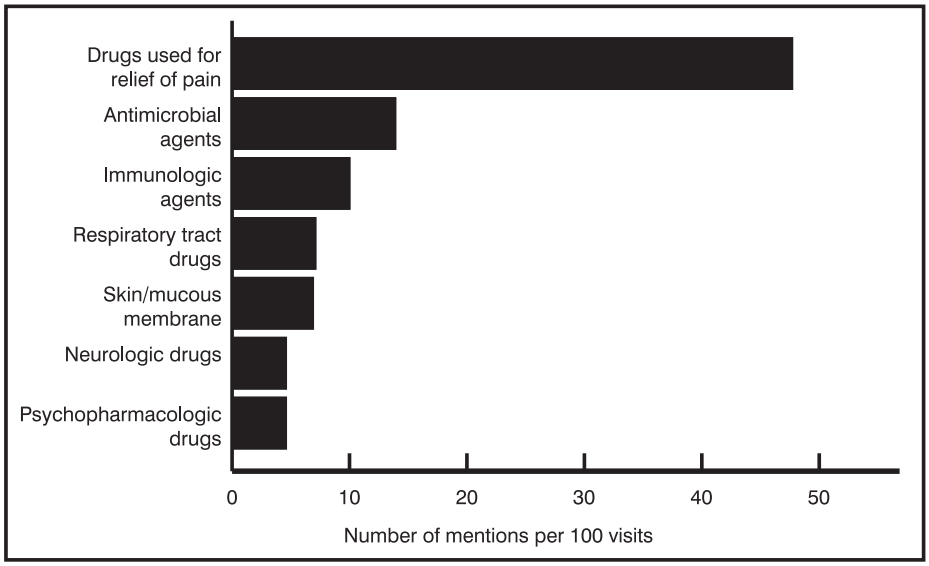


Figure 19. Rate of drug mention by leading therapeutic class in emergency department injury visits: United States, 1992–95

under its primary therapeutic use. Drugs used for pain relief were listed most frequently, accounting for 40.3 percent of drug mentions. Antimicrobial agents were recorded at 11.8 percent of drug mentions, followed by immunologic agents (8.5 percent). (See tables 39 and 40 for details.)

Twenty specific medications accounted for one-half of the drugs mentioned at ED injury visits. These medications (table 41) are listed according to the name written on the ED Patient Record form by hospital staff. This could be a brand name, generic name, or therapeutic effect. Tylenol, which is classified as a general analgesic, was the drug most frequently prescribed, accounting for 6.7 percent of all ED drugs mentioned at injury visits. Motrin, which is classified as an antiarthritic, was ordered or prescribed at 3.0 percent of ED injury visits. Specific drug utilization varied by geographic region (table 42) whereas drug class did not vary by region (table 40).

Providers Seen

A registered nurse and staff physician were seen at 84.5 percent and 84.6 percent of ED injury visits, respectively (tables 43 and 44). A resident/intern was seen at 11.5 percent of ED injury visits, and for 10.6 percent of ED injury visits another physician was seen. The patient did not see a physician at 1.2 million ED injury visits (3.4 percent). Providers seen varied by geographic region and hospital ownership, with patients in proprietary hospitals least likely to see a resident/intern. Patients in the West were also less likely to see a resident/intern compared with other regions. Patients in metropolitan hospitals were more likely to see a physician (staff, resident/intern, or other) in the ED compared with patients in nonmetropolitan hospitals (97.0 and 95.3 percent, respectively). The use of physician assistants and nurse practitioners was greater for injury visits than for illness visits since between 46 and 47 percent of ED visits that used these staff resources were for injuries. This increased use of physician assistants and nurse practitioners for injuries was observed for all hospital characteristics except geographic region. Injury and illness visits were equally likely to use nurse practitioners and physician assistants in the West.

Expected Source of Payment

Over one-third of the injury visits had a primary expected source of payment of private insurance (figure 20). Data from the 1995 NHAMCS, which listed worker's compensation as a separate category, indicates that almost one-half of the visits in the category labeled ''Other and Unknown'' in this report were likely to be worker's compensation. Detailed breakdowns for expected source of payment are presented in tables 45 and 46. Half of all hospital emergency department visits with an expected source of payment specified as private insurance were for injuries compared with slightly more than one quarter of the emergency department visits with either Medicaid or Medicare specified. Injury visits at voluntary, nonprofit hospitals were more likely to be paid by private insurance compared with non-Federal government hospitals (36.3 versus 25.6 percent, respectively).

Discussion

Emergency departments of general hospitals in the United States receive, on average, about 38 million visits annually because someone determined that an injury had happened that warranted medical attention. These visits are estimated to have cost approximately $11 billion annually, based on emergency department cost estimates from the 1987 Medical Expenditure Survey (17) and inflated to 1993 using Consumer Price Index changes from 1987 to 1993 (18). Federal government sources would have covered one-fourth of this expense or $2.7 billion.

The NHAMCS ED component is an invaluable injury surveillance tool for advancing the field of injury control and prevention largely because it has produced the first national estimates of the external causes of nonfatal injury. The causes and diagnoses of nonfatal injury can now be documented and tracked, a point that is critical for injury prevention (3). In the past, researchers relied on analyzing injury mortality in order to learn what caused injuries because comparable data for nonfatal injury were not available. Beginning in 1992, data have been available that allow researchers and practitioners a more complete understanding of nonfatal injury.

However, the following limitations of the data are important to keep in mind.

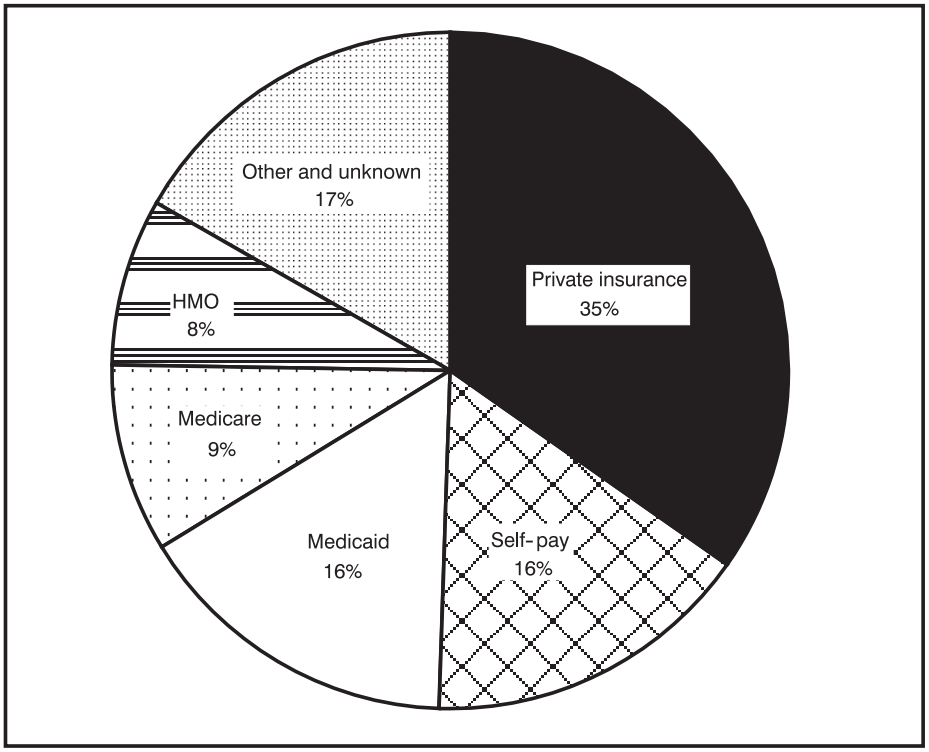


Figure 20. Percent distribution of injury visits to hospital emergency departments by primary expected source of payment: United States, 1992–95

- Estimates are for the number of visits and not for the number of people injured.
- There is no way to separate multiple visits based on a single event (the ED, however, is less apt than the physician's office to have this problem).
- The data on external cause and principal diagnosis are not linked so one can only assume that the first-listed diagnosis is associated with the first-listed external cause.
- Data on cause of injury for emergency department visits are not sufficiently detailed to code to a specific external cause for about one-quarter of the visits.
- Validity of the information on abstracted cause of injury data has not been evaluated; for example, it is likely that some proportion of the records that have injury reported as unintentional are actually intentional.
- There is no uniformly accepted framework for presenting injury morbidity data. In this report, we have adopted the format used for injury mortality (9). While it is likely that the two will be similar, a consensus among data users has yet to be achieved.

The mortality framework does not totally describe the morbidity situations. For example, there are separate categories in the mortality matrix for ''firearms'' (0.4 percent of injury visits), ''other transportation'' (0.8 percent), and ''suffocation'' (0.3 percent), while some external cause categories with higher frequencies for morbidity are subsumed under ''other mechanism'' (for example, ''caught in or between objects,'' 1.9 percent; and ''foreign body entering orifice,'' 2.5 percent). These external causes are particularly important for children under 5 years where the relative percent of injury visits is higher than for older age groups (''caught,'' 2.9 percent; and ''foreign body,'' 3.8 percent).

One of the limitations of the NHAMCS data for getting national estimates on causes of nonfatal injuries listed above is the lack of specificity in the assigned E–codes. While the initial year of the survey (1992) provided E–codes for 85 percent of the injury visits, not all of them were at sufficient detail to help policy makers and prevention specialists. Overall, only 43 percent of the injury records were assigned a specific E–code. For example, eighty-two percent of the codes assigned to injuries from motor vehicle traffic incidents did not specify the category of the person injured (for example, driver, occupant, pedestrian). In addition, of the E–codes assigned for firearms, 90 percent did not specify the type of firearm. The data for 1993–95 present similar problems. It is difficult to develop prevention strategies when the cause of injury at a very detailed level cannot be determined. Data from the abstract forms were verified and a sample was recoded by specialists to indicate that given the information provided on the abstract form, the correct E–code was assigned 96 percent of the time. The lack of specificity results from either the medical provider not recording complete data onto the medical record and/or the person abstracting the data onto the survey form in less detail than provided in the medical record.

A study based on 1991 hospital emergency department data found that only 46 percent of the cause of injury information available from the patient was recorded on the medical record; this was determined by interviewing the patients, an expensive and impractical approach for record-based surveys (19). The loss of information was explained equally by the failure to obtain all of the information at the time of history taking and failure by the medical provider to document the information obtained.

It also is possible that some loss of information can occur at the time that information is abstracted onto the NHAMCS survey forms because of illegible provider handwriting or insufficient training as to how specific the information needs to be for survey purposes. A recent study of coding of cause information directly from inpatient medical records indicated that 70 percent of the cases with a vague E–code could be coded at a more specific level if all the information from the medical record was used (20). A special training session was held with Census Bureau Field Representatives on the amount of detail required for completing the cause of

injury item for the 1997 surveys. In anticipation of improved information in the cause of injury section, the verbatim text of the cause of injury information is being captured with the anticipation of placing this field on the 1997 public-use files to facilitate injury research.

The problem of getting medical staff to probe for injury causes is more difficult to control in this survey. Because only a sample of the records are abstracted, medical staff do not know at the time of the encounter which records will need the more detailed information for survey purposes. It is more a matter of the profession deciding that probing for injury causes is vital for every injury case seen. For example, research has shown that 1) asking patients about whether the injury was related to domestic violence increased the proportion of injury cases that were intentional (12); and 2) reviewing the medical record for frequent use of ED for injuries helped to identify injuries as resulting from possible domestic violence (13).

Conclusion

The NHAMCS data allow researchers to examine the frequency of emergency department utilization for injuries by patient and hospital characteristics. This report showed that external cause of injury and principal diagnosis in injury visits varied by patient race, sex, and age. While the Midwest had a higher overall visit rate for injuries compared with other geographic regions, there was little regional variation in external cause or diagnoses rendered. Other hospital characteristics, which included metropolitan status and ownership, also showed little variation in diagnosis or other visit characteristics such as diagnostic tests, treatment provided, or disposition. Visits for injuries varied in the severity of the injury as measured by admission to inpatient status. The proportion of visits ending in hospital admission varied by patient age, external cause of injury, and principal diagnosis. The detailed tables in this report should help injury prevention researchers and hospitals answer many questions related to emergency department utilization for injuries. Prevention strategies should be developed to help reduce the number of injuries presenting to emergency departments. And to improve their surveillance mechanism, emergency department staff should probe the patient more fully to learn the cause of injury and record the information on the medical record.

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Table 1. Annual number, percent distribution, and rate of injury-related emergency department visits by patient characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Patient characteristic	Number of visits in thousands	Percent distribution	Percent injury related[1]	Number of visits per 100 persons per year[2]
All injury-related visits	36,785	100.0	37.8	14.3
Age				
Under 5 years	3,499	9.5	27.8	17.4
5–14 years	5,535	15.0	53.5	14.6
15–24 years	7,410	20.1	48.5	21.0
25–44 years	12,348	33.6	43.8	15.0
45–64 years	4,546	12.4	35.0	9.1
65 years and over	3,448	9.4	26.3	11.1
Sex and age				
Female	16,239	44.1	33.8	12.3
Under 5 years	1,515	4.1	26.3	15.4
5–14 years	2,233	6.1	47.8	12.0
15–24 years	2,915	7.9	35.0	16.5
25–44 years	5,087	13.8	34.9	12.2
45–64 years	2,243	6.1	32.3	8.6
65 years and over	2,247	6.1	28.6	12.4
Male	20,546	55.9	46.3	16.4
Under 5 years	1,984	5.4	29.1	19.3
5–14 years	3,302	9.0	58.2	17.0
15–24 years	4,495	12.2	64.6	25.5
25–44 years	7,260	19.7	53.3	17.9
45–64 years	2,304	6.3	38.2	9.5
65 years and over	1,201	3.3	22.8	9.2
Race and age				
White	29,998	81.5	41.7	14.1
Under 5 years	2,735	7.4	30.3	17.3
5–14 years	4,533	12.3	57.1	15.0
15–24 years	6,022	16.4	51.4	21.4
25–44 years	9,814	26.7	46.1	14.4
45–64 years	3,766	10.2	36.4	8.8
65 years and over	3,128	8.5	27.1	11.2
Black	5,912	16.1	32.3	18.2
Under 5 years	669	1.8	21.1	20.4
5–14 years	869	2.4	41.3	14.4
15–24 years	1,231	3.3	38.6	23.3
25–44 years	2,212	6.0	35.9	21.8
45–64 years	660	1.8	28.3	12.8
65 years and over	272	0.7	19.7	10.5
All other races	875	2.4	38.1	7.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	624	1.7	40.0	. . .
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut	251	0.7	34.0	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Percent of all ED visits in each category that are injury related.

[2]Based on an average of U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, July 1, 1992–95.

Table 2. Annual number, percent distribution, and rate of injury-related emergency department visits by patient age, race, and sex, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Sex and age	White				Black[1]			
	Number of visits in thousands	Percent distribution	Percent of visits that are injury related	Number of visits per 100 persons[2]	Number of visits in thousands	Percent distribution	Percent of visits that are injury related	Number of visits per 100 persons[2]
Total	29,997	100.0	41.7	14.1	5,912	100.0	32.3	18.2
Female	13,211	44.0	35.6	12.2	2,654	44.9	27.0	15.3
Under 5 years	1,164	3.9	28.3	15.1	314	5.3	21.3	19.4
5–14 years	1,840	6.1	51.1	12.5	341	5.8	36.6	11.5
15–24 years	2,323	7.7	37.5	16.7	527	8.9	27.4	19.2
25–44 years	3,967	13.2	36.7	11.6	986	16.7	29.3	17.7
45–64 years	1,861	6.2	33.8	8.4	320	5.4	24.9	11.2
65 years and over	2,056	6.9	29.8	12.7	165	2.8	19.4	10.6
Male	16,786	56.0	48.3	16.1	3,258	55.1	38.4	21.8
Under 5 years	1,571	5.2	31.9	19.4	355	6.0	21.0	21.3
5–14 years	2,693	9.0	62.0	17.4	528	8.9	45.1	17.2
15–24 years	3,700	12.3	67.0	26.2	704	11.9	55.8	30.9
25–44 years	5,847	19.5	55.9	17.2	1,225	20.7	43.9	26.7
45–64 years	1,905	6.4	39.4	9.1	339	5.7	32.5	14.8
65 years and over	1,072	3.6	23.1	9.2	107	1.8	20.3	10.3

[1]Estimates for races other than white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.
[2]Based on an average of U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, July 1, 1992–95.

Table 3: Annual number and percent of emergency department visits that are for injuries, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Geographic region	Total	Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
			Number of injury visits in thousands			
All regions	36,785	28,723	8,062	25,109	4,011	7,666
Northeast	7,713	6,716	997	6,359	293	1,061
Midwest	10,427	8,047	2,379	8,754	927	746
South	11,565	8,143	3,421	6,143	1,579	3,843
West	7,081	5,817	1,264	3,853	1,212	2,016
			Percent distribution			
All regions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northeast	21.0	23.4	12.4	25.3	7.3	13.8
Midwest	28.3	28.0	29.5	34.9	23.1	9.7
South	31.4	28.4	42.4	24.5	39.4	50.1
West	19.2	20.3	15.7	15.3	30.2	26.3
			Percent distribution			
All regions	100.0	78.1	21.9	68.3	10.9	20.8
Northeast	100.0	87.1	12.9	82.5	3.8	13.7
Midwest	100.0	77.2	22.8	84.0	8.9	7.2
South	100.0	70.4	29.6	53.1	13.7	33.2
West	100.0	82.1	17.9	54.4	17.1	28.5
			Percent of all emergency department visits that are injury related			
All regions	39.8	39.9	39.5	40.8	34.4	39.8
Northeast	40.8	40.4	43.7	42.1	26.8	39.6
Midwest	40.8	40.4	42.2	41.4	34.9	43.4
South	37.6	38.5	35.6	38.3	32.9	38.9
West	40.8	40.3	43.6	41.6	39.1	40.6

Table 4. Annual number and percent distribution of injury-related emergency department visits by patient characterstics, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Patient characteristic	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
	Number of visits in thousands									
All injury-related visits	36,785	7,713	10,427	11,565	7,081	28,723	8,062	25,109	4,011	7,666
Age										
Under 5 years	3,499	576	1,026	1,253	644	2,826	673	2,415	325	759
5–14 years	5,535	1,101	1,621	1,789	1,025	4,232	1,302	3,859	523	1,152
15–24 years	7,410	1,523	2,199	2,249	1,439	5,724	1,685	5,136	787	1,487
25–44 years	12,348	2,665	3,374	3,825	2,484	9,907	2,441	8,275	1,565	2,507
45–64 years	4,546	1,064	1,251	1,344	888	3,511	1,035	3,064	516	967
65 years and over	3,448	784	957	1,106	601	2,522	925	2,361	294	793
Sex and age										
Female	16,239	3,381	4,442	5,326	3,090	12,744	3,495	11,006	1,711	3,523
Under 5 years	1,515	236	432	580	267	1,204	311	1,015	151	349
5–14 years	2,233	458	633	725	416	1,690	543	1,547	214	472
15–24 years	2,915	586	838	910	581	2,292	623	1,997	311	607
25–44 years	5,087	1,046	1,333	1,672	1,036	4,144	944	3,394	628	1,065
45–64 years	2,243	542	605	675	420	1,778	464	1,508	242	493
65 years and over	2,247	513	601	763	370	1,637	611	1,544	165	538
Male	20,546	4,332	5,984	6,239	3,991	15,979	4,566	14,103	2,300	4,143
Under 5 years	1,984	340	594	672	378	1,622	362	1,399	174	411
5–14 years	3,302	643	987	1,064	608	2,543	759	2,312	309	681
15–24 years	4,495	937	1,361	1,339	857	3,433	1,063	3,139	476	880
25–44 years	7,260	1,619	2,041	2,153	1,448	5,764	1,497	4,881	937	1,442
45–64 years	2,304	521	645	668	468	1,733	571	1,556	274	474
65 years and over	1,201	271	356	342	231	886	315	816	129	256
Race and age										
White	29,998	6,354	8,680	8,718	6,245	22,718	7,280	20,576	2,991	6,432
Under 5 years	2,735	447	819	92	557	2,131	574	1,861	256	618
5–14 years	4,533	943	1,327	1,353	910	3,350	1,183	3,163	408	961
15–24 years	6,022	1,249	1,836	1,656	1,281	4,519	1,503	4,185	618	1,220
25–44 years	9,814	2,136	2,749	2,758	2,171	7,643	2,171	6,673	1,065	2,076
45–64 years	3,766	878	1,068	1,052	768	2,809	958	2,551	380	835
65 years and over	3,128	701	882	987	557	2,236	892	2,143	263	721
Black	5,912	1,188	1,594	2,731	399	5,294	618	3,920	935	1,057
Under 5 years	669	110	195	326	38	585	84	480	67	122
5–14 years	869	134	262	421	51	779	90	602	103	163
15–24 years	1,231	247	330	575	79	1,086	145	835	156	241
25–44 years	2,212	459	576	1,012	165	1,993	219	1,387	459	366
45–64 years	660	167	161	279	53	608	52	431	122	107
65 years and over	272	71	70	118	12	243	29	185	29	58
All other races	875	171	153	115	436	712	164	614	85	176
Asian/Pacific Islander	624	133	81	95	315	586	39	433	54	138
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut	251	38	72	20	121	126	125	181	31	39

Table 4. Annual number and percent distribution of injury-related emergency department visits by patient characterstics, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95—Con.

Patient characteristic	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
					Percent distribution					
All injury-related visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age										
Under 5 years	9.5	7.5	9.8	10.8	9.1	9.8	8.4	9.6	8.1	9.9
5–14 years	15.0	14.3	15.5	15.5	14.5	14.7	16.2	15.4	13.0	15.0
15–24 years	20.1	19.7	21.1	19.4	20.3	19.9	20.9	20.5	19.6	19.4
25–44 years	33.6	34.6	32.4	33.1	35.1	34.5	30.3	33.0	39.0	32.7
45–64 years	12.4	13.8	12.0	11.6	12.5	12.2	12.8	12.2	12.9	12.6
65 years and over	9.4	10.2	9.2	9.6	8.5	8.8	11.5	9.4	7.3	10.4
Sex and age										
Female	44.1	43.8	42.6	46.1	43.6	44.4	43.4	43.8	42.7	46.0
Under 5 years	4.1	3.1	4.1	5.0	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.5
5–14 years	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.7	6.2	5.3	6.2
15–24 years	7.9	7.6	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.7	8.0	7.8	7.9
25–44 years	13.8	13.6	12.8	14.5	14.6	14.4	11.7	13.5	15.7	13.9
45–64 years	6.1	7.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.4
65 years and over	6.1	6.7	5.8	6.6	5.2	5.7	7.6	6.2	4.1	7.0
Male	55.9	56.2	57.4	53.9	56.4	55.6	56.6	56.2	57.3	54.0
Under 5 years	5.4	4.4	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.6	4.5	5.6	4.3	5.4
5–14 years	9.0	8.3	9.5	9.2	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.2	7.7	8.9
15–24 years	12.2	12.2	13.1	11.6	12.1	12.0	13.2	12.5	11.9	11.5
25–44 years	19.7	21.0	19.6	18.6	20.4	20.1	18.6	19.4	23.4	18.8
45–64 years	6.3	6.8	6.2	5.8	6.6	6.0	7.1	6.2	6.8	6.2
65 years and over	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.3
Race and age										
White	81.5	82.4	83.3	75.4	88.2	79.1	90.3	81.9	74.6	83.9
Under 5 years	7.4	5.8	7.9	0.8	7.9	7.4	7.1	7.4	6.4	8.1
5–14 years	12.3	12.2	12.7	11.7	12.9	11.7	14.7	12.6	10.2	12.5
15–24 years	16.4	16.2	17.6	14.3	18.1	15.7	18.6	16.7	15.4	15.9
25–44 years	26.7	27.7	26.4	23.9	30.7	26.6	26.9	26.6	26.6	27.1
45–64 years	10.2	11.4	10.2	9.1	10.9	9.8	11.9	10.2	9.5	10.9
65 years and over	8.5	9.1	8.5	8.5	7.9	7.8	11.1	8.5	6.6	9.4
Black	16.1	15.4	15.3	23.6	5.6	18.4	7.7	15.6	23.3	13.8
Under 5 years	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.8	0.5	2.0	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.6
5–14 years	2.4	1.7	2.5	3.6	0.7	2.7	1.1	2.4	2.6	2.1
15–24 years	3.3	3.2	3.2	5.0	1.1	3.8	1.8	3.3	3.9	3.1
25–44 years	6.0	5.9	5.5	8.8	2.3	6.9	2.7	5.5	11.4	4.8
45–64 years	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.4	0.7	2.1	0.6	1.7	3.0	1.4
65 years and over	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8
All other races	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.0	6.2	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	4.4	2.0	0.5	1.7	1.3	1.8
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.5

Table 5. Annual number, percent distribution, and rate of emergency department injury visits by mechanism that caused the injury, according to patient age, sex, and race, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Mechanism	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[2]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
					Number of visits in thousands						
All injury visits	36,785	3,499	5,535	7,410	12,348	4,546	3,448	16,239	20,546	29,998	5,912
Fall	7,847	1,109	1,393	937	1,756	1,034	1,619	4,057	3,791	6,735	937
Struck by or against a person or object	4,351	376	865	1,090	1,487	399	135	1,499	2,852	3,555	697
Motor vehicle traffic	3,956	149	363	1,119	1,553	527	245	1,969	1,987	3,058	779
Cut/pierce	3,189	166	497	723	1,294	385	123	1,034	2,155	2,585	496
Overexertion	1,597	49	103	364	790	229	62	671	926	1,367	211
Natural/environmental	1,503	193	333	229	442	185	120	696	808	128	196
Poisoning	877	154	64	208	331	79	41	477	400	700	155
Fire/burn	597	103	52	129	228	67	*	234	364	468	115
Other pedal cycle	493	52	282	72	65	*	*	151	342	432	50
Machinery	314	*	*	76	130	68	*	73	241	281	26
Firearm	164	*	*	61	70	*	*	17	146	78	85
Other transportation	287	*	50	83	104	30	*	104	183	262	*
Suffocation	98	54	*	*	*	*	*	53	44	79	*
Other mechanism[1]	2,065	304	362	378	704	253	64	855	1,210	1,721	291
Not elsewhere classified	433	26	74	153	146	25	*	178	255	342	76
Mechanism not specified	4,861	327	650	1,091	1,760	606	425	2,129	2,732	3,819	941
Blank cause of injury	4,154	418	413	682	1,480	621	539	2,044	2,110	3,231	824
					Percent distribution						
All injury visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fall	21.3	31.7	25.2	12.6	14.2	22.7	46.9	25.0	18.4	22.5	15.9
Struck by or against a person or object	11.8	10.7	15.6	14.7	12.0	8.8	3.9	9.2	13.9	11.9	11.8
Motor vehicle traffic	10.8	4.3	6.6	15.1	12.6	11.6	7.1	12.1	9.7	10.2	13.2
Cut/pierce	8.7	4.7	9.0	9.8	10.5	8.5	3.6	6.4	10.5	8.6	8.4
Overexertion	4.3	1.4	1.9	4.9	6.4	5.0	1.8	4.1	4.5	4.6	3.6
Natural/environmental	4.1	5.5	6.0	3.1	3.6	4.1	3.5	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.3
Poisoning	2.4	4.4	1.2	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.2	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.6
Fire/burn	1.6	3.0	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.5	*	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.0
Other pedal cycle	1.3	1.5	5.1	1.0	0.5	*	*	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.8
Machinery	0.9	*	*	1.0	1.1	1.5	*	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.4
Firearm	0.4	*	*	0.8	0.6	*	*	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.4
Other transportation	0.8	*	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	*	0.6	0.9	0.9	*
Suffocation	0.3	1.6	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.2	0.3	*
Other mechanism[1]	5.6	8.7	6.5	5.1	5.7	5.6	1.9	5.3	5.9	5.7	4.9
Not elsewhere classified	1.2	0.7	1.3	2.1	1.2	0.5	*	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3
Mechanism not specified	13.2	9.4	11.7	14.7	14.3	13.3	12.3	13.1	13.3	12.7	15.9
Blank cause of injury	11.3	11.9	7.5	9.2	12.0	13.7	15.6	12.6	10.3	10.8	13.9
					Number of visits per 1,000 persons						
All injury visits	143.2	174.3	145.7	210.1	150.2	90.7	110.7	123.2	164.4	140.8	181.9
Fall	30.6	55.2	36.7	26.6	21.4	20.6	52.0	30.8	30.3	31.6	28.8
Struck by or against a person or object	16.9	18.7	22.8	30.9	18.1	8.0	4.3	11.4	22.8	16.7	21.4
Motor vehicle traffic	15.4	7.4	9.6	31.7	18.9	10.5	7.9	14.9	15.9	14.4	24.0
Cut/pierce	12.4	8.3	13.1	20.5	15.7	7.7	3.9	7.8	17.2	12.1	15.3
Overexertion	6.2	2.4	2.7	10.3	9.6	4.6	2.0	5.1	7.4	6.4	6.5
Natural/environmental	5.9	9.6	8.8	6.5	5.4	3.7	3.9	5.3	6.5	0.6	6.0
Poisoning	3.4	7.7	1.7	5.9	4.0	1.6	1.3	3.6	3.2	3.3	4.8
Fire/burn	2.3	5.1	1.4	3.7	2.8	1.3	*	1.8	2.9	2.2	3.5
Other pedal cycle	1.9	2.6	7.4	2.0	0.8	*	*	1.1	2.7	2.0	1.5
Machinery	1.2	*	*	2.2	1.6	1.4	*	0.6	1.9	1.3	0.8
Firearm	0.6	*	*	1.7	0.9	*	*	0.1	1.2	0.4	2.6
Other transportation	1.1	*	1.3	2.4	1.3	0.6	*	0.8	1.5	1.2	*
Suffocation	0.4	2.7	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	0.4	0.4	*
Other mechanism[1]	8.0	15.1	9.5	10.7	8.6	5.0	2.1	6.5	9.7	8.1	9.0
Not elsewhere classified	1.7	1.3	1.9	4.3	1.8	0.5	*	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.3
Mechanism not specified	18.9	16.3	17.1	30.9	21.4	12.1	13.6	16.1	21.9	17.9	29.0
Blank cause of injury	16.2	20.8	10.9	19.3	18.0	12.4	17.3	15.5	16.9	15.2	25.4

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
[1]Includes other pedestrian and drowning.
[2]Estimates other than white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.

Table 6. Annual number, percent distribution, and rate of emergency department injury visits by mechanism that caused the injury, according to patient sex and age, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Mechanism	Total	Female						Male					
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over
	Number of visits in thousands												
All injury visits	36,785	1,515	2,233	2,914	5,087	2,243	2,247	1,984	3,302	4,495	7,260	2,304	1,201
Fall	7,847	454	609	406	857	555	1,176	655	784	530	900	479	443
Struck by or against a person or object	4,351	132	272	324	510	175	87	244	592	766	977	225	48
Motor vehicle traffic	3,956	70	161	584	729	272	153	80	202	535	824	255	92
Cut/pierce	3,189	55	184	185	407	157	46	111	314	538	887	227	78
Overexertion	1,597	27	51	148	292	114	39	22	52	216	498	115	*
Natural/environmental	1,503	97	138	92	203	96	71	96	195	138	239	90	50
Poisoning	877	71	49	115	171	50	20	83	15	93	160	29	*
Fire/burn	597	40	*	45	88	25	*	64	28	84	140	43	*
Other pedal cycle	493	*	*	*	*	*	*	35	201	46	46	*	*
Machinery	314	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	*	54	101	53	*
Firearm	164	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	58	62	*	*
Other transportation	287	*	*	24	37	*	*	*	*	59	67	*	*
Suffocation	98	35	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other mechanism[1]	2,065	164	167	163	233	94	35	140	196	215	471	159	29
Not elsewhere classified	433	*	32	64	44	*	*	*	42	89	102	*	*
Mechanism not specified	4,861	155	240	400	757	310	267	173	410	691	1,003	296	159
Blank cause of injury	4,154	182	190	308	703	340	320	236	222	374	777	281	219
	Percent distribution												
All injury visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fall	21.3	30.0	27.3	13.9	16.8	24.8	52.3	33.0	23.7	11.8	12.4	20.8	36.9
Struck by or against a person or object	11.8	8.7	12.2	11.1	10.0	7.8	3.9	12.3	17.9	17.0	13.5	9.8	4.0
Motor vehicle traffic	10.8	4.6	7.2	20.0	14.3	12.1	6.8	4.0	6.1	11.9	11.3	11.1	7.7
Cut/pierce	8.7	3.6	8.2	6.3	8.0	7.0	2.0	5.6	9.5	12.0	12.2	9.9	6.5
Overexertion	4.3	1.8	2.3	5.1	5.7	5.1	1.7	1.1	1.6	4.8	6.9	5.0	*
Natural/environmental	4.1	6.4	6.2	3.2	4.0	4.3	3.1	4.8	5.9	3.1	3.3	3.9	4.2
Poisoning	2.4	4.7	2.2	3.9	3.4	2.2	0.9	4.2	0.4	2.1	2.2	1.3	*
Fire/burn	1.6	2.6	*	1.5	1.7	1.1	*	3.2	0.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	*
Other pedal cycle	1.3	*	3.6	*	*	*	*	1.7	6.1	1.0	0.6	*	*
Machinery	0.9	*	*	*	0.6	*	*	*	*	1.2	1.4	2.3	*
Firearm	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.3	0.9	*	*
Other transportation	0.8	*	*	0.8	0.7	*	*	*	*	1.3	0.9	*	*
Suffocation	0.3	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other mechanism[1]	5.6	10.8	7.5	5.6	4.6	4.2	1.6	7.0	5.9	4.8	6.5	6.9	2.4
Not elsewhere classified	1.2	*	1.4	2.2	0.9	*	*	*	1.3	2.0	1.4	*	*
Mechanism not specified	13.2	10.2	10.8	13.7	14.9	13.8	11.9	8.7	12.4	15.4	13.8	12.9	13.2
Blank cause of injury	11.3	12.0	8.5	10.6	13.8	15.2	14.2	11.9	6.7	8.3	10.7	12.2	18.2
	Number of visits per 1,000 persons												
All injury visits	143.2	154.5	120.4	165.2	121.8	86.4	124.0	193.1	169.8	255.1	179.4	95.4	92.2
Fall	30.6	46.3	32.8	23.0	20.5	21.4	64.9	63.8	40.3	30.1	22.2	19.8	34.0
Struck by or against a person or object	16.9	13.5	14.7	18.4	12.2	6.7	4.8	23.8	30.4	43.5	24.1	9.3	3.7
Motor vehicle traffic	15.4	7.1	8.7	33.1	17.5	10.5	8.4	7.8	10.4	30.4	20.4	10.6	7.1
Cut/pierce	12.4	5.6	9.9	10.5	9.7	6.0	2.5	10.8	16.1	30.5	21.9	9.4	6.0
Overexertion	6.2	2.8	2.7	8.4	7.0	4.4	2.2	2.1	2.7	12.3	12.3	4.8	*
Natural/environmental	5.9	9.9	7.4	5.2	4.9	3.7	3.9	9.3	10.0	7.8	5.9	3.7	3.8
Poisoning	3.4	7.2	2.6	6.5	4.1	1.9	1.1	8.1	0.8	5.3	4.0	1.2	*
Fire/burn	2.3	4.1	*	2.6	2.1	1.0	*	6.2	1.4	4.8	3.5	1.8	*
Other pedal cycle	1.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.4	10.3	2.6	1.1	*	*
Machinery	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.1	2.5	2.2	*
Firearm	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.3	1.5	*	*
Other transportation	1.1	*	*	1.4	0.9	*	*	*	*	3.3	1.7	*	*
Suffocation	0.4	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other mechanism[1]	8.0	16.7	9.0	9.2	5.6	3.6	1.9	13.6	10.1	12.2	11.6	6.6	2.2
Not elsewhere classified	1.7	*	1.7	3.6	1.1	*	*	*	2.2	5.1	2.5	*	*
Mechanism not specified	18.9	15.8	12.9	22.7	18.1	11.9	14.7	16.8	21.1	39.2	24.8	12.3	12.2
Blank cause of injury	16.2	18.6	10.2	17.5	16.8	13.1	17.7	23.0	11.4	21.2	19.2	11.6	16.8

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
[1]Includes other pedestrian and drowning.

Table 7. Annual number, percent distribution, and rate of emergency department injury visits by mechanism that caused the injury, according to patient race and age, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Mechanism	Total	White						Black					
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over
	Number of visits in thousands												
All injury visits	36,785	2,735	4,533	6,022	9,814	3,766	3,128	669	869	1,231	2,212	660	272
Fall	7,847	896	1,168	802	1,500	884	1,485	179	191	121	218	120	110
Struck by or against a person or object	4,351	303	720	908	1,163	341	119	67	120	164	284	50	*
Motor vehicle traffic	3,956	111	260	903	1,148	414	221	33	87	191	347	99	*
Cut/pierce	3,189	117	396	580	1,053	330	108	40	90	121	197	40	*
Overexertion	1,597	43	84	315	672	193	60	*	16	46	107	35	*
Natural/environmental	1,503	157	277	192	382	166	112	33	52	34	56	*	*
Poisoning	877	118	50	172	257	70	33	35	*	29	64	*	*
Fire/burn	597	71	39	111	174	57	*	29	*	*	50	*	*
Other pedal cycle	493	46	252	60	55	*	*	*	27	*	*	*	*
Machinery	314	*	*	61	117	67	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm	164	*	*	20	37	*	*	*	*	41	32	*	*
Other transportation	287	*	43	78	95	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suffocation	98	43	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other mechanism[1]	2,065	233	303	319	597	215	55	58	52	50	94	29	*
Not elsewhere classified	433	*	60	110	119	*	*	*	*	33	24	*	*
Mechanism not specified	4,861	247	536	842	1,333	476	385	78	103	229	380	113	38
Blank cause of injury	4,154	312	320	537	1,108	476	478	96	81	130	332	130	56
	Percent distribution												
All injury visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fall	21.3	32.8	25.8	13.3	15.3	23.5	47.5	26.7	22.0	9.8	9.8	18.2	40.3
Struck by or against a person or object	11.8	11.1	15.9	15.1	11.8	9.1	3.8	10.0	13.8	13.3	12.9	7.6	*
Motor vehicle traffic	10.8	4.1	5.7	15.0	11.7	11.0	7.1	4.9	10.0	15.5	15.7	15.0	*
Cut/pierce	8.7	4.3	8.7	9.6	10.7	8.8	3.5	6.0	10.4	9.8	8.9	6.0	*
Overexertion	4.3	1.6	1.9	5.2	6.8	5.1	1.9	*	1.9	3.8	4.8	5.4	*
Natural/environmental	4.1	5.7	6.1	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.6	4.9	6.0	2.7	2.5	*	*
Poisoning	2.4	4.3	1.1	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.1	5.2	*	2.3	2.9	*	*
Fire/burn	1.6	2.6	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	*	4.3	*	*	2.2	*	*
Other pedal cycle	1.3	1.7	5.6	1.0	0.6	*	*	*	3.1	*	*	*	*
Machinery	0.9	*	*	1.0	1.2	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm	0.4	*	*	0.3	0.4	*	*	*	*	3.3	1.5	*	*
Other transportation	0.8	*	1.0	1.3	1.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suffocation	0.3	1.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other mechanism[1]	5.6	8.5	6.7	5.3	6.1	5.7	1.7	8.7	6.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	*
Not elsewhere classified	1.2	*	1.3	1.8	1.2	*	*	*	*	2.7	1.1	*	*
Mechanism not specified	13.2	9.0	11.8	14.0	13.6	12.6	12.3	11.6	11.9	18.6	17.2	17.2	14.1
Blank cause of injury	11.3	11.4	7.1	8.9	11.3	12.6	15.3	14.3	9.3	10.5	15.0	19.7	20.5
	Number of visits per 1,000 persons												
All injury visits	143.2	173.0	150.3	214.5	144.2	87.5	112.3	203.5	144.0	233.3	217.7	128.3	104.7
Fall	30.6	56.7	38.7	28.6	22.0	20.5	53.3	54.5	31.7	22.9	21.5	23.3	42.3
Struck by or against a person or object	16.9	19.2	23.9	32.3	17.1	7.9	4.3	20.4	19.9	31.1	28.0	9.7	*
Motor vehicle traffic	15.4	7.0	8.6	32.2	16.9	9.6	7.9	10.0	14.4	36.2	34.2	19.2	*
Cut/pierce	12.4	7.4	13.1	20.7	15.5	7.7	3.9	12.2	14.9	22.9	19.4	7.8	*
Overexertion	6.2	2.7	2.8	11.2	9.9	4.5	2.2	*	2.7	8.7	10.5	6.8	*
Natural/environmental	5.9	9.9	9.2	6.8	5.6	3.9	4.0	10.0	8.6	6.4	5.5	*	*
Poisoning	3.4	7.5	1.7	6.1	3.8	1.6	1.2	10.6	*	5.5	6.3	*	*
Fire/burn	2.3	4.5	1.3	4.0	2.6	1.3	*	8.8	*	*	4.9	*	*
Other pedal cycle	1.9	2.9	8.4	2.1	0.8	*	*	*	4.5	*	*	*	*
Machinery	1.2	*	*	2.2	1.7	1.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Firearm	0.6	*	*	0.7	0.5	*	*	*	*	7.8	3.1	*	*
Other transportation	1.1	*	1.4	2.8	1.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Suffocation	0.4	2.7	*	*	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other mechanism[1]	8.0	14.7	10.0	11.4	8.8	5.0	2.0	17.6	8.6	9.5	9.3	5.6	*
Not elsewhere classified	1.7	*	2.0	3.9	1.7	*	*	*	*	6.3	2.4	*	*
Mechanism not specified	18.9	15.6	17.8	30.0	19.6	11.1	13.8	23.7	17.1	43.4	37.4	22.0	14.6
Blank cause of injury	16.2	19.7	10.6	19.1	16.3	11.1	17.2	29.2	13.4	24.6	32.7	25.3	21.6

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
[1]Includes other pedestrian and drowning.

Table 8: Annual number, percent distribution, and rate of emergency department injury visits by mechanism that caused the injury, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Mechanism	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
					Number of visits in thousands					
All injury visits	36,785	7,713	10,427	11,565	7,081	28,723	8,062	25,109	4,011	7,666
Fall	7,847	1,701	2,302	2,392	1,453	5,965	1,882	5,491	715	1,641
Struck by or against a person or object	4,351	897	1,299	1,319	836	3,449	902	3,043	454	854
Motor vehicle traffic	3,956	778	1,030	1,458	690	3,208	748	2,646	468	843
Cut/pierce	3,189	699	884	933	673	2,490	699	2,162	319	708
Overexertion	1,597	343	479	457	319	1,256	341	1,135	132	330
Natural/environmental	1,503	347	372	509	275	1,133	370	984	171	348
Poisoning	877	160	277	254	186	697	180	575	111	191
Fire/burn	597	110	187	194	106	476	121	420	63	114
Other pedal cycle	493	116	144	105	128	395	98	343	48	101
Machinery	314	61	126	87	41	202	112	235	*	60
Firearm	164	*	49	69	35	145	*	97	44	*
Other transportation	287	43	85	83	77	174	114	185	30	73
Suffocation	98	*	33	32	*	64	*	82	*	*
Other mechanism[1]	2,065	448	605	579	433	1,589	476	1,443	213	409
Not elsewhere classified	433	107	144	93	89	350	83	328	27	78
Mechanism not specified	4,861	1,026	1,263	1,619	953	3,805	1,055	3,170	624	1,066
Blank cause of injury	4,154	855	1,150	1,383	765	3,324	829	2,771	567	815
					Percent distribution					
All injury visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fall	21.3	22.0	22.1	20.7	20.5	20.8	23.3	21.9	17.8	21.4
Struck by or against a person or object	11.8	11.6	12.5	11.4	11.8	12.0	11.2	12.1	11.3	11.1
Motor vehicle traffic	10.8	10.1	9.9	12.6	9.7	11.2	9.3	10.5	11.7	11.0
Cut/pierce	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.1	9.5	8.7	8.7	8.6	7.9	9.2
Overexertion	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.5	3.3	4.3
Natural/environmental	4.1	4.5	3.6	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.3	4.5
Poisoning	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.5
Fire/burn	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5
Other pedal cycle	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3
Machinery	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.9	*	0.8
Firearm	0.4	*	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	*	0.4	1.1	*
Other transportation	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.0
Suffocation	0.3	*	0.3	0.3	*	0.2	*	0.3	*	*
Other mechanism[1]	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.0	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.3
Not elsewhere classified	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0
Mechanism not specified	13.2	13.3	12.1	14.0	13.5	13.2	13.1	12.6	15.6	13.9
Blank cause of injury	11.3	11.1	11.0	12.0	10.8	11.6	10.3	11.0	14.1	10.6
					Number of visits per 1,000 persons					
All injury visits	143.2	152.7	167.5	132.1	125.4	142.1	147.6	. . .	. . .	. . .
Fall	30.6	33.7	37.0	27.3	25.7	29.5	34.5	. . .	. . .	. . .
Struck by or against a person or object	16.9	17.8	20.9	15.1	14.8	17.1	16.5	. . .	. . .	. . .
Motor vehicle traffic	15.4	15.4	16.6	16.6	12.2	15.9	13.7	. . .	. . .	. . .
Cut/pierce	12.4	13.8	14.2	10.7	11.9	12.3	12.8	. . .	. . .	. . .
Overexertion	6.2	6.8	7.7	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Natural/environmental	5.9	6.9	6.0	5.8	4.9	5.6	6.8	. . .	. . .	. . .
Poisoning	3.4	3.2	4.4	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.3	. . .	. . .	. . .
Fire/burn	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Other pedal cycle	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	. . .	. . .	. . .
Machinery	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	2.0	. . .	. . .	. . .
Firearm	0.6	*	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	*	. . .	. . .	. . .
Other transportation	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.9	2.1	. . .	. . .	. . .
Suffocation	0.4	*	0.5	0.4	*	0.3	*	. . .	. . .	. . .
Other mechanism[1]	8.0	8.9	9.7	6.6	7.7	7.9	8.7	. . .	. . .	. . .
Not elsewhere classified	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	. . .	. . .	. . .
Mechanism not specified	18.9	20.3	20.3	18.5	16.9	18.8	19.3	. . .	. . .	. . .
Blank cause of injury	16.2	16.9	18.5	15.8	13.6	16.4	15.2	. . .	. . .	. . .

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision. . . . Category not applicable.

[1]Includes other pedestrian and drowning.

Table 9: Annual number, percent distribution, and rate of emergency department injury visits by intent, according to patient age, sex, and race, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Intent[1]	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[2]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
					Number of visits in thousands						
All injury visits	36,785	3,499	5,535	7,410	12,348	4,546	3,448	16,239	20,546	29,998	5,912
Unintentional	30,680	3,014	4,982	6,044	9,971	3,798	2,871	13,401	17,279	25,452	4,510
Intentional	1,917	66	137	674	884	121	35	783	1,134	1,284	574
Self-inflicted	221	*	*	76	118	*	*	125	96	184	33
Assault	1,669	65	123	592	749	109	32	652	1,017	1,087	530
Other violence	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	*	*
Undetermined intent	35	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	30	*
Missing cause	4,154	418	413	682	1,480	621	539	2,044	2,110	3,231	824
					Percent distribution						
All injury visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unintentional	83.4	86.1	90.0	81.6	80.8	83.6	83.3	82.5	84.1	84.8	76.3
Intentional	5.2	1.9	2.5	9.1	7.2	2.7	1.0	4.8	5.5	4.3	9.7
Self-inflicted	0.6	*	*	1.0	1.0	*	*	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6
Assault	4.5	1.9	2.2	8.0	6.1	2.4	0.9	4.0	5.0	3.6	9.0
Other violence	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*
Undetermined intent	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*
Missing cause	11.3	11.9	7.5	9.2	12.0	13.7	15.6	12.6	10.3	10.8	13.9
					Number of visits per 1,000 persons[3]						
All injury visits	143.2	174.3	145.6	210.1	150.2	90.7	110.7	123.2	164.4	140.8	181.9
Unintentional	119.5	150.1	131.1	171.4	121.3	75.8	92.2	101.7	138.2	119.5	138.8
Intentional	7.5	3.3	3.6	19.1	10.7	2.4	1.1	5.9	9.1	6.0	17.7
Self-inflicted	0.9	*	*	2.2	1.4	*	*	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
Assault	6.5	3.2	3.2	16.8	9.1	2.2	1.0	4.9	8.1	5.1	16.3
Other violence	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	*	*
Undetermined intent	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	*
Missing cause	16.2	20.8	10.9	19.4	18.0	12.4	17.3	15.5	16.9	15.2	25.4

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
[1]Figures for intentional injuries may be underestimated due to underreporting.
[2]Estimates for races other than white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.
[3]Based on an average of U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, July 1, 1992–95.

Table 10: Annual number, percent distribution, and rate of emergency department injury visits by intent, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Intent[1]	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
						Number of visits in thousands				
All injury visits	36,785	7,713	10,427	11,565	7,081	28,723	8,062	25,109	4,011	7,666
Unintentional	30,680	6,487	8,708	9,572	5,913	23,725	6,955	21,080	3,123	6,477
Intentional	1,917	365	557	598	396	1,644	273	1,235	318	364
Self-inflicted	221	41	62	62	56	181	*	145	33	43
Assault	1,669	319	492	526	332	1,439	231	1,074	278	317
Other violence	27	*	*	*	*	25	*	*	*	*
Undetermined intent	35	*	*	*	*	30	*	23	*	*
Missing cause	4,154	855	1,150	1,383	765	3,324	829	2,771	567	815
						Percent distribution				
All injury visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unintentional	83.4	84.1	83.5	82.8	83.5	82.6	86.3	84.0	77.9	84.5
Intentional	5.2	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.7	3.4	4.9	7.9	4.8
Self-inflicted	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	*	0.6	0.8	0.6
Assault	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.0	2.9	4.3	6.9	4.1
Other violence	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	*
Undetermined intent	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	*
Missing cause	11.3	11.1	11.0	12.0	10.8	11.6	10.3	11.0	14.1	10.6
						Number of visits per 1,000 persons[2]				
All injury visits	143.2	152.7	167.5	132.1	125.4	142.1	147.6	. . .	. . .	. . .
Unintentional	119.5	128.4	139.9	109.3	104.7	117.3	127.3	. . .	. . .	. . .
Intentional	7.5	7.2	9.0	6.8	7.0	8.1	5.0	. . .	. . .	. . .
Self-inflicted	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	*	. . .	. . .	. . .
Assault	6.5	6.3	7.9	6.0	5.9	7.1	4.2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Other violence	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	. . .	. . .	. . .
Undetermined intent	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	. . .	. . .	. . .
Missing cause	16.2	16.9	18.5	15.8	13.6	16.4	15.2	. . .	. . .	. . .

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Figures for intentional injuries may be underestimated due to underreporting.
[2]Based on an average of U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, July 1, 1992–95.

Table 11: Annual number of visits, percent distribution, and rate of emergency department injury visits by intent and mechanism of external cause, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Intent and mechanism	Number of visits in thousands	Percent distribution	Number of visits per 1,000 persons[1]
All injury visits	36,785	100.0	143.2
Unintentional	30,680	83.4	119.5
Falls	7,839	21.3	30.5
Struck by/against	3,658	9.9	14.2
Motor vehicle traffic	3,956	10.8	15.4
Cut/pierce	2,962	8.1	11.5
Overexertion	1,597	4.3	6.2
Natural/environmental	1,503	4.1	5.9
Poisoning	731	2.0	2.8
Fire/burn	593	1.6	2.3
Pedal cycle, nontraffic	493	1.3	1.9
Machinery	314	0.9	1.2
Transportation, other	287	0.8	1.1
Suffocation	83	0.2	0.3
Firearm	126	0.3	0.5
Other mechanism	1,947	5.3	7.6
Not elsewhere classified	298	0.8	1.2
Mechanism not specified	4,291	11.7	16.7
Intentional[2]	1,917	5.2	7.5
Self-inflicted	221	0.6	0.9
Poisoning	128	0.3	0.5
Cut/pierce	58	0.2	0.2
Other mechanism	35	0.1	0.1
Not elsewhere classified	*	*	*
Mechanism not specified	*	*	*
Assault	1,669	4.5	6.5
Struck by/against	680	1.8	2.6
Cut/pierce	164	0.4	0.6
Other mechanism	148	0.4	0.6
Not elsewhere classified	126	0.3	0.5
Mechanism not specified	550	1.5	2.1
Other violence	27	0.1	0.1
Undetermined intent	35	0.1	0.1
Missing cause	4,154	11.3	16.2

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
[1]Based on an average of U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, July 1, 1992–95.
[2]Figures for intentional injuries may be underestimated due to underreporting.

Table 12. Annual number and percent distribution of injury-related emergency department visits by the 20 most frequent external causes of injury, according to patient's age, sex, and race, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

External cause of injury and 3-digit ICD–9–CM E–code[1]	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[2]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
	Number of visits in thousands										
All injury-related visits	36,785	3,499	5,535	7,410	12,348	4,546	3,448	16,239	20,546	29,998	5,912
Other and unspecified falls E888	4,096	608	737	432	780	470	1,070	2,204	1,892	3,540	483
Striking against or struck by objects or persons E917	3,217	330	767	750	970	294	106	1,112	2,105	2,702	448
Cutting or piercing instruments E920	2,962	162	482	644	1,185	367	123	973	1,990	2,448	412
Unspecified motor vehicle traffic E819	2,720	107	212	811	1,080	363	147	1,400	1,320	2,092	557
Overexertion E927	1,597	49	103	364	790	229	62	671	926	1,367	211
Other and unspecified causes E928	1,457	92	317	406	467	114	60	495	962	1,226	205
Fall on same level E885	1,394	70	189	198	432	258	247	768	626	1,213	142
Other fall from one level to another E884	1,146	308	305	89	161	106	178	508	638	983	131
Other injury caused by animals E906	918	137	238	131	237	106	69	444	473	781	124
Unspecified assault E968	778	*	29	277	378	59	*	322	457	499	253
Caught in or between objects E918	699	101	122	131	219	98	28	303	396	587	97
Fall from stairs E880	698	91	81	115	218	111	82	428	269	572	110
Fight, brawl, rape—homicidal E960	657	*	69	244	282	33	*	270	387	459	176
Foreign body accidentally entering eye and adnexa E914	604	26	37	116	324	91	*	157	447	539	55
Other motor vehicle accident involving collision with another motor vehicle E812	588	*	38	157	253	75	47	309	280	450	115
Pedal cycle accident E826	508	56	288	72	68	*	*	158	351	444	54
Venomous animals and plants E905	476	51	85	81	166	59	34	208	268	413	57
Struck by falling object E916	441	39	33	92	194	64	*	155	286	370	60
Other motor vehicle nontraffic accident E824	429	90	38	92	151	45	*	190	239	331	88
Foreign body accidentally entering an orifice E915	320	106	68	30	65	30	22	158	162	238	73
All other causes	6,926	604	884	1,495	2,449	936	559	2,965	3,961	5,513	1,238
Missing cause	4,154	418	413	682	1,480	621	539	2,044	2,110	3,231	824
	Percent distribution										
All injury-related visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other and unspecified falls E888	11.1	17.4	13.3	5.8	6.3	10.3	31.0	13.6	9.2	11.8	8.2
Striking against or struck by objects or persons E917	8.7	9.4	13.9	10.1	7.9	6.5	3.1	6.8	10.2	9.0	7.6
Cutting or piercing instruments E920	8.1	4.6	8.7	8.7	9.6	8.1	3.6	6.0	9.7	8.2	7.0
Unspecified motor vehicle accident E819	7.4	3.1	3.8	10.9	8.7	8.0	4.3	8.6	6.4	7.0	9.4
Overexertion E927	4.3	1.4	1.9	4.9	6.4	5.0	1.8	4.1	4.5	4.6	3.6
Other and unspecified causes E928	4.0	2.6	5.7	5.5	3.8	2.5	1.8	3.0	4.7	4.1	3.5
Fall on same level E885	3.8	2.0	3.4	2.7	3.5	5.7	7.2	4.7	3.0	4.0	2.4
Other fall from one level to another E884	3.1	8.8	5.5	1.2	1.3	2.3	5.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.2
Other injury caused by animals E906	2.5	3.9	4.3	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.1
Unspecified assault E968	2.1	*	0.5	3.7	3.1	1.3	*	2.0	2.2	1.7	4.3
Caught in or between objects E918	1.9	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.2	0.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6
Fall from stairs E880	1.9	2.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	1.3	1.9	1.9
Fight, brawl, rape—homicidal E960	1.8	*	1.2	3.3	2.3	0.7	*	1.7	1.9	1.5	3.0
Foreign body accidentally entering eye and adnexa E914	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.6	2.6	2.0	*	1.0	2.2	1.8	0.9
Other motor vehicle accident involving collision with another motor vehicle E812	1.6	*	0.7	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.9
Pedal cycle accident E826	1.4	1.6	5.2	1.0	0.5	*	*	1.0	1.7	1.5	0.9
Venomous animals and plants E905	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0
Struck by falling object E916	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	*	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0
Other motor vehicle nontraffic accident E824	1.2	2.6	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	*	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5
Foreign body accidentally entering an orifice E915	0.9	3.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.2
All other causes	18.8	17.3	16.0	20.2	19.8	20.6	16.2	18.3	19.3	18.4	20.9
Missing cause	11.3	11.9	7.5	9.2	12.0	13.7	15.6	12.6	10.3	10.8	13.9

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM) , ''Supplementary Classification of External Causes of Injury and Poisoning'' (8).

[2]Estimates for races other than white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.

Table 13. Annual number and percent distribution of injury-related emergency department visits by the 20 most frequent external causes of injury, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

External cause of injury and 3-digit ICD–9–CM E–code[1]	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
	Number of visits in thousands									
All injury-related visits	36,785	7,713	10,427	11,565	7,081	28,723	8,062	25,109	4,011	7,666
Other and unspecified falls E888	4,096	822	1,182	1,391	701	3,105	991	2,812	383	901
Striking against or struck by objects or persons E917	3,217	666	988	952	610	2,507	710	2,281	318	618
Cutting or piercing instruments E920	2,962	643	825	867	628	2,283	680	2,018	282	662
Unspecified motor vehicle traffic E819	2,720	564	676	1,072	409	2,249	471	1,826	288	606
Overexertion E927	1,597	343	479	457	319	1,256	341	1,135	132	330
Other and unspecified causes E928	1,457	314	413	454	276	1,151	306	1,001	135	320
Fall on same level E885	1,394	370	428	315	281	1,056	338	1,002	111	281
Other fall from one level to another E884	1,146	214	326	356	249	860	285	804	110	231
Other injury caused by animals E906	918	216	212	315	175	702	215	594	108	215
Unspecified assault E968	778	152	236	226	164	675	103	490	143	146
Caught in or between objects E918	699	161	212	195	131	517	182	504	54	142
Fall from stairs E880	698	197	214	162	125	562	136	518	61	119
Fight, brawl, rape—homicidal E960	657	121	186	219	131	556	101	438	95	124
Foreign body accidentally entering eye and adnexa E914	604	124	206	142	133	443	161	431	71	103
Other motor vehicle accident involving collision with another motor vehicle E812	588	106	191	168	123	489	99	429	60	99
Pedal cycle accident E826	508	122	150	107	129	410	98	355	49	104
Venomous animals and plants E905	476	114	136	162	63	344	132	321	55	100
Struck by falling object E916	441	101	116	146	79	348	93	302	28	111
Other motor vehicle nontraffic accident E824	429	80	139	139	71	347	82	294	50	85
Foreign body accidentally entering an orifice E915	320	75	60	119	66	257	63	205	39	76
All other causes	6,926	1,351	1,901	2,221	1,453	5,281	1,645	4,579	870	1,478
Missing cause	4,154	855	1,150	1,383	765	3,324	829	2,771	567	815
	Percent distribution									
All injury-related visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other and unspecified falls E888	11.1	10.7	11.3	12.0	9.9	10.8	12.3	11.2	9.5	11.8
Striking against or struck by objects or persons E917	8.7	8.6	9.5	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.1	7.9	8.1
Cutting or piercing instruments E920	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.5	8.9	7.9	8.4	8.0	7.0	8.6
Unspecified motor vehicle accident E819	7.4	7.3	6.5	9.3	5.8	7.8	5.8	7.3	7.2	7.9
Overexertion E927	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.5	3.3	4.3
Other and unspecified causes E928	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.4	4.2
Fall on same level E885	3.8	4.8	4.1	2.7	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.0	2.8	3.7
Other fall from one level to another E884	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.0
Other injury caused by animals E906	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.8
Unspecified assault E968	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.3	2.0	3.6	1.9
Caught in or between objects E918	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.8
Fall from stairs E880	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.6
Fight, brawl, rape—homicidal E960	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.6
Foreign body accidentally entering eye and adnexa E914	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.3
Other motor vehicle accident involving collision with another motor vehicle E812	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.3
Pedal cycle accident E826	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4
Venomous animals and plants E905	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3
Struck by falling object E916	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.4
Other motor vehicle nontraffic accident E824	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
Foreign body accidentally entering an orifice E915	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
All other causes	18.8	17.5	18.2	19.2	20.5	18.4	20.4	18.2	21.7	19.3
Missing cause	11.3	11.1	11.0	12.0	10.8	11.6	10.3	11.0	14.1	10.6

[1]Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM), "Supplementary Classification of External Causes of Injury and Poisoning" (8).

Table 14: Annual number and percent distribution of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis, according to patient age, sex, and race, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Principal diagnosis group	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[1]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
	Number of visits in thousands										
All injury visits	36,785	3,499	5,535	7,410	12,348	4,546	3,448	16,239	20,546	29,998	5,912
Illness diagnoses	5,580	437	454	875	2,058	893	863	2,754	2,826	4,387	1,075
Musculoskeletal system	1,481	53	101	212	694	262	159	737	743	1,163	290
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1,072	60	83	169	326	190	244	551	521	845	201
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	618	65	95	99	222	92	45	259	359	518	87
Mental disorders	559	*	30	106	264	94	55	239	320	443	101
Nervous system and sense organs	477	94	55	73	173	55	27	209	268	379	86
Other illnesses	1,373	165	91	216	379	199	334	759	614	1,038	311
Injury and poisoning	29,413	2,740	4,728	6,136	9,520	3,480	2,411	12,660	16,753	24,282	4,434
Fractures	3,808	203	822	534	984	537	729	1,750	2,057	3,343	381
Fracture of radius and ulna	581	48	271	52	77	60	73	281	300	515	48
Fracture of hand and fingers	885	24	221	207	257	95	81	307	578	781	89
Fracture of lower limb	1,277	52	147	143	364	235	336	665	612	1,100	149
Other fractures	1,065	79	184	131	285	147	238	497	568	947	95
Sprains and strains	5,712	27	659	1,502	2,271	727	255	2,734	2,978	4,683	908
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand	572	*	154	154	190	41	*	235	337	498	65
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	527	*	65	135	223	68	31	227	300	450	70
Sprains and strains of ankle	1,159	*	205	379	422	103	32	550	609	1,007	138
Sprains and strains of neck	1,063	*	66	300	504	143	41	575	488	821	209
Other sprains and strains of back	1,223	*	27	251	655	216	68	556	666	990	209
Other sprains and strains	1,168	27	142	283	277	157	82	590	578	918	216
Open wounds	8,085	1,102	1,536	1,601	2,454	862	530	2,678	5,407	6,606	1,257
Open wound of head	2,910	764	666	446	592	228	215	952	1,958	2,388	444
Open wound of hand and fingers	2,178	93	205	526	937	299	118	678	1,499	1,832	295
Other open wound	2,997	246	666	629	926	335	197	1,048	1,950	2,386	519
Superficial injuries	6,442	539	1,125	1,457	2,051	733	522	3,071	3,370	5,285	1,015
Superficial injury of cornea	452	31	45	72	226	61	*	190	262	388	57
Other superficial injury	1,110	122	239	225	321	121	82	436	674	894	196
Contusions with intact skin surfaces	4,880	386	841	1,159	1,503	550	440	2,445	2,435	4,003	761
Other injuries	5,367	870	587	1,043	1,760	622	375	2,427	2,940	4,365	873
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fractures	847	184	167	160	207	68	59	314	532	691	130
Foreign body	661	138	89	98	215	90	31	232	430	556	82
Burns	655	114	55	141	238	84	*	259	396	511	129
Other injuries	1,369	167	93	305	455	156	104	578	791	1,127	221
Poisonings	953	184	98	204	325	90	52	515	439	789	141
Other and unspecified effects of external causes	691	83	83	113	258	103	52	435	256	528	146
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC[2]	191	*	*	22	62	33	55	95	97	163	24
Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	1,115	161	167	251	351	101	85	507	608	855	222
Unknown and blank	676	100	85	148	218	72	53	318	359	474	180

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14: Annual number and percent distribution of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis, according to patient age, sex, and race, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95—Con.

Principal diagnosis group	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[1]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
	Percent distribution										
All injury visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illness diagnoses	15.2	12.5	8.2	11.8	16.7	19.6	25.0	17.0	13.8	14.6	18.2
Musculoskeletal system	4.0	1.5	1.8	2.9	5.6	5.8	4.6	4.5	3.6	3.9	4.9
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	2.9	1.7	1.5	2.3	2.6	4.2	7.1	3.4	2.5	2.8	3.4
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5
Mental disorders	1.5	*	0.5	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7
Nervous system and sense organs	1.3	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
Other illnesses	3.7	4.7	1.6	2.9	3.1	4.4	9.7	4.7	3.0	3.5	5.3
Injury and poisoning	80.0	78.3	85.4	82.8	77.1	76.5	69.9	78.0	81.5	80.9	75.0
Fractures	10.4	5.8	14.8	7.2	8.0	11.8	21.1	10.8	10.0	11.1	6.4
Fracture of radius and ulna	1.6	1.4	4.9	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.7	0.8
Fracture of hand and fingers	2.4	0.7	4.0	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.6	1.5
Fracture of lower limb	3.5	1.5	2.7	1.9	2.9	5.2	9.7	4.1	3.0	3.7	2.5
Other fractures	2.9	2.3	3.3	1.8	2.3	3.2	6.9	3.1	2.8	3.2	1.6
Sprains and strains	15.5	0.8	11.9	20.3	18.4	16.0	7.4	16.8	14.5	15.6	15.4
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand	1.6	*	2.8	2.1	1.5	0.9	*	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.1
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	1.4	*	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2
Sprains and strains of ankle	3.2	*	3.7	5.1	3.4	2.3	0.9	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.3
Sprains and strains of neck	2.9	*	1.2	4.0	4.1	3.1	1.2	3.5	2.4	2.7	3.5
Other sprains and strains of back	3.3	*	0.5	3.4	5.3	4.7	2.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.5
Other sprains and strains	3.2	0.8	2.6	3.8	2.2	3.5	2.4	3.6	2.8	3.1	3.7
Open wounds	22.0	31.5	27.8	21.6	19.9	19.0	15.4	16.5	26.3	22.0	21.3
Open wound of head	7.9	21.8	12.0	6.0	4.8	5.0	6.2	5.9	9.5	8.0	7.5
Open wound of hand and fingers	5.9	2.7	3.7	7.1	7.6	6.6	3.4	4.2	7.3	6.1	5.0
Other open wound	8.1	7.0	12.0	8.5	7.5	7.4	5.7	6.5	9.5	8.0	8.8
Superficial injuries	17.5	15.4	20.3	19.7	16.6	16.1	15.1	18.9	16.4	17.6	17.2
Superficial injury of cornea	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.3	*	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0
Other superficial injury	3.0	3.5	4.3	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.3
Contusions with intact skin surfaces	13.3	11.0	15.2	15.6	12.2	12.1	12.8	15.1	11.9	13.3	12.9
Other injuries	14.6	24.9	10.6	14.1	14.3	13.7	10.9	14.9	14.3	14.6	14.8
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fractures	2.3	5.3	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.2
Foreign body	1.8	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.0	0.9	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.4
Burns	1.8	3.3	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	*	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.2
Other injuries	3.7	4.8	1.7	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.7
Poisonings	2.6	5.3	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.0	1.5	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.4
Other and unspecified effects of external causes	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.3	1.5	2.7	1.2	1.8	2.5
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC[2]	0.5	*	*	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	3.0	4.6	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.8
Unknown and blank	1.8	2.8	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	3.1

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
[1]Estimates for races other than white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.
[2]NEC is not elsewhere classified.

Table 15. Annual rate of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis, according to patient age, sex, and race, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Principal diagnosis group	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[1]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
	Number of visits per 1,000 persons										
All injury visits	143.2	174.3	145.6	210.1	150.2	90.7	110.7	123.2	164.4	140.8	181.9
Illness diagnoses	21.7	21.8	11.9	24.8	25.0	17.8	27.7	20.9	22.6	20.6	33.1
Musculoskeletal system	5.8	2.6	2.7	6.0	8.4	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.5	8.9
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	4.2	3.0	2.2	4.8	4.0	3.8	7.8	4.2	4.2	4.0	6.2
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	2.4	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.4	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.7
Mental disorders	2.2	*	0.8	3.0	3.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.1	3.1
Nervous system and sense organs	1.9	4.7	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.6
Other illnesses	5.3	8.2	2.4	6.1	4.6	4.0	10.7	5.8	4.9	4.9	9.6
Injury and poisoning	114.5	136.5	124.4	174.0	115.8	69.5	77.4	96.0	134.0	114.0	136.4
Fractures	14.8	10.1	21.6	15.1	12.0	10.7	23.4	13.3	16.5	15.7	11.7
Fracture of radius and ulna	2.3	2.4	7.1	1.5	0.9	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.5
Fracture of hand and fingers	3.4	1.2	5.8	5.9	3.1	1.9	2.6	2.3	4.6	3.7	2.7
Fracture of lower limb	5.0	2.6	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.7	10.8	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.6
Other fractures	4.1	4.0	4.8	3.7	3.5	2.9	7.7	3.8	4.5	4.4	2.9
Sprains and strains	22.2	1.4	17.3	42.6	27.6	14.5	8.2	20.7	23.8	22.0	27.9
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand	2.2	*	4.1	4.4	2.3	0.8	*	1.8	2.7	2.3	2.0
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2.1	*	1.7	3.8	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.2
Sprains and strains of ankle	4.5	*	5.4	10.8	5.1	2.0	1.0	4.2	4.9	4.7	4.2
Sprains and strains of neck	4.1	*	1.7	8.5	6.1	2.9	1.3	4.4	3.9	3.9	6.4
Other sprains and strains of back	4.8	*	0.7	7.1	8.0	4.3	2.2	4.2	5.3	4.6	6.4
Other sprains and strains	4.5	1.4	3.7	8.0	3.4	3.1	2.6	4.5	4.6	4.3	6.6
Open wounds	31.5	54.9	40.4	45.4	29.8	17.2	17.0	20.3	43.3	31.0	38.7
Open wound of head	11.3	38.0	17.5	12.7	7.2	4.5	6.9	7.2	15.7	11.2	13.7
Open wound of hand and fingers	8.5	4.6	5.4	14.9	11.4	6.0	3.8	5.1	12.0	8.6	9.1
Other open wound	11.7	12.2	17.5	17.8	11.3	6.7	6.3	7.9	15.6	11.2	16.0
Superficial injuries	25.1	26.8	29.6	41.3	24.9	14.6	16.7	23.3	27.0	24.8	31.2
Superficial injury of cornea	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.1	2.8	1.2	*	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.8
Other superficial injury	4.3	6.1	6.3	6.4	3.9	2.4	2.6	3.3	5.4	4.2	6.0
Contusions with intact skin surfaces	19.0	19.2	22.1	32.9	18.3	11.0	14.1	18.5	19.5	18.8	23.4
Other injuries	20.9	43.3	15.4	29.6	21.4	12.4	12.1	18.4	23.5	20.5	26.9
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fractures	3.3	9.2	4.4	4.6	2.5	1.4	1.9	2.4	4.3	3.2	4.0
Foreign body	2.6	6.9	2.4	2.8	2.6	1.8	1.0	1.8	3.4	2.6	2.5
Burns	2.5	5.7	1.5	4.0	2.9	1.7	*	2.0	3.2	2.4	4.0
Other injuries	5.3	8.3	2.4	8.7	5.5	3.1	3.3	4.4	6.3	5.3	6.8
Poisonings	3.7	9.2	2.6	5.8	4.0	1.8	1.7	3.9	3.5	3.7	4.3
Other and unspecified effects of external causes	2.7	4.1	2.2	3.2	3.1	2.0	1.7	3.3	2.0	2.5	4.5
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC[2]	0.7	*	*	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	4.3	8.0	4.4	7.1	4.3	2.0	2.7	3.8	4.9	4.0	6.8
Unknown and blank	2.6	5.0	2.2	4.2	2.7	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.9	2.2	5.6

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
[1]Estimates for races other white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.
[2]NEC is not elsewhere classified.

Table 16: Annual number and percent distribution of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis, according to patient sex and age, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Principal diagnosis group	Total	Female						Male					
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over
	Number of visits in thousands												
All injury visits	36,785	1,515	2,233	2,914	5,087	2,243	2,247	1,984	3,302	4,495	7,260	2,304	1,201
Illness diagnoses	5,580	203	207	417	946	445	537	234	248	458	1,112	448	326
Musculoskeletal system	1,481	28	44	100	319	133	114	25	57	112	375	130	45
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1,072	25	43	80	163	91	149	36	40	88	164	98	95
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	618	23	31	41	86	50	27	42	64	58	135	42	*
Mental disorders	559	*	*	43	101	43	31	*	14	63	163	51	24
Nervous system and sense organs	477	49	23	25	71	23	*	46	32	48	102	32	*
Other illnesses	1,373	74	50	127	206	105	198	81	40	89	174	95	135
Injury and poisoning	21,726	860	1,411	1,458	2,555	1,158	1,177	1,503	2,483	2,858	4,379	1,324	648
Fractures	3,808	89	305	152	369	265	570	114	517	381	615	272	158
Fracture of radius and ulna	581	*	96	*	36	39	63	*	175	30	41	22	*
Fracture of hand and fingers	885	*	76	42	83	39	59	*	145	165	174	56	23
Fracture of lower limb	1,277	*	66	38	159	115	271	37	81	105	205	120	65
Other fractures	1,065	39	67	50	91	73	178	40	117	81	195	75	61
Sprains and strains	5,712	33	320	667	1,137	406	171	46	339	835	1,334	321	104
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand	572	*	65	57	78	20	*	*	89	98	112	21	*
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	527	*	34	48	86	35	*	*	31	87	137	33	*
Sprains and strains of ankle	1,159	*	111	155	189	60	29	*	95	225	233	43	*
Sprains and strains of neck	1,063	*	27	168	278	82	*	*	39	132	226	61	*
Other sprains and strains of back	1,223	*	*	101	284	122	35	*	*	150	371	94	33
Other sprains and strains	1,168	*	72	139	222	87	56	*	70	144	254	70	26
Open wounds	7,998	388	518	425	739	337	270	714	1,018	1,175	1,716	524	260
Open wound of head	2,910	258	199	125	159	89	121	506	466	321	432	138	95
Open wound of hand and fingers	2,910	37	73	120	291	115	42	56	131	406	646	185	76
Other open wound	2,178	93	245	180	289	133	107	152	421	449	637	201	89
Superficial injuries	2,014	256	484	646	912	389	384	282	641	811	1,139	344	153
Superficial injury of cornea	452	*	*	25	95	27	*	14	27	47	132	34	*
Other superficial injury	452	53	85	84	123	55	36	68	154	141	199	66	46
Contusions with intact skin surfaces	1,110	186	380	537	694	307	340	200	461	622	809	243	100
Other injuries	5,367	420	299	414	744	320	229	459	389	629	1,016	302	146
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fractures	847	75	50	62	57	33	36	109	117	98	150	34	23
Foreign body	661	77	42	26	49	21	*	61	48	71	166	68	*
Burns	655	48	*	48	89	37	*	66	35	92	150	46	*
Other injuries	1,369	83	72	92	172	89	70	84	111	213	283	67	34
Poisonings	953	91	62	101	173	61	28	93	37	103	152	29	*
Other and unspecified effects of external causes	691	44	48	74	170	64	36	39	35	40	88	38	*
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC[1]	191	*	*	*	36	*	27	*	*	*	26	*	28
Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	1,115	82	64	133	136	39	54	79	103	119	215	62	31
Unknown and blank	676	43	37	61	105	41	31	56	48	87	113	31	22

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16: Annual number and percent distribution of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis, according to patient sex and age, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95—Con.

Principal diagnosis group	Total	Female						Male					
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over
	Percent distribution												
All injury visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illness diagnoses	15.2	13.4	9.3	14.3	18.6	19.8	23.9	11.8	7.5	10.2	15.3	19.4	27.2
Musculoskeletal system	4.0	1.8	2.0	3.4	6.3	5.9	5.1	1.3	1.7	2.5	5.2	5.6	3.8
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	2.9	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.2	4.1	6.6	1.8	1.2	2.0	2.3	4.3	7.9
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.8	*
Mental disorders	1.5	0.3	*	*	2.0	1.9	1.4	*	0.4	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.0
Nervous system and sense organs	1.3	3.2	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.0	*	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	*
Other illnesses	3.7	4.9	2.2	4.4	4.1	4.7	8.8	4.1	1.2	2.0	2.4	4.1	11.3
Injury and poisoning	59.1	56.7	63.2	50.0	50.2	51.6	52.4	75.7	75.2	63.6	60.3	57.5	53.9
Fractures	10.4	5.9	13.7	5.2	7.2	11.8	25.4	5.7	15.7	8.5	8.5	11.8	13.2
Fracture of radius and ulna	1.6	*	4.3	*	0.7	1.7	2.8	*	5.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	*
Fracture of hand and fingers	2.4	*	3.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.6	*	4.4	3.7	2.4	2.4	*
Fracture of lower limb	3.5	*	3.0	1.3	3.1	5.1	12.1	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.8	5.2	5.4
Other fractures	2.9	2.6	3.0	1.7	1.8	3.2	7.9	2.0	3.5	1.8	2.7	3.2	5.1
Sprains and strains	15.5	2.2	14.3	22.9	22.4	18.1	7.6	2.3	10.3	18.6	18.4	13.9	8.6
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand	1.6	*	2.9	1.9	1.5	0.9	*	*	2.7	2.2	1.5	0.9	*
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	1.4	*	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	*	*	0.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	*
Sprains and strains of ankle	3.2	*	5.0	5.3	3.7	2.7	1.3	*	2.9	5.0	3.2	1.9	*
Sprains and strains of neck	2.9	*	1.2	5.7	5.5	3.7	*	*	1.2	2.9	3.1	2.6	*
Other sprains and strains of back	3.3	*	*	3.5	5.6	5.4	1.6	*	*	3.3	5.1	4.1	2.8
Other sprains and strains	3.2	*	3.2	4.8	4.4	3.9	2.5	*	2.1	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.2
Open wounds	21.7	25.6	23.2	14.6	14.5	15.0	12.0	36.0	30.8	26.1	23.6	22.8	21.7
Open wound of head	7.9	17.0	8.9	4.3	3.1	4.0	5.4	25.5	14.1	7.1	6.0	6.0	7.9
Open wound of hand and fingers	7.9	2.5	3.3	4.1	5.7	5.1	1.9	2.8	4.0	9.0	8.9	8.0	6.3
Other open wound	5.9	6.1	11.0	6.2	5.7	6.0	4.8	7.7	12.7	10.0	8.8	8.7	7.4
Superficial injuries	5.5	16.9	21.7	22.2	17.9	17.3	17.1	14.2	19.4	18.0	15.7	14.9	12.8
Superficial injury of cornea	1.2	*	*	0.9	1.9	1.2	*	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.5	*
Other superficial injury	1.2	3.5	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	1.6	3.4	4.7	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.8
Contusions with intact skin surfaces	3.0	12.3	17.0	18.4	13.6	13.7	15.1	10.1	14.0	13.8	11.1	10.6	8.3
Other injuries	14.6	27.7	13.4	14.2	14.6	14.3	10.2	23.1	11.8	14.0	14.0	13.1	12.2
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fracture	2.3	4.9	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	5.5	3.5	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.9
Foreign body	1.8	5.1	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	*	3.1	1.4	1.6	2.3	3.0	*
Burns	1.8	3.2	*	1.7	1.7	1.7	*	3.3	1.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	*
Other injuries	3.7	5.5	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	3.1	4.2	3.4	4.7	3.9	2.9	2.8
Poisonings	2.6	6.0	2.8	3.5	3.4	2.7	1.2	4.7	1.1	2.3	2.1	1.3	*
Other and unspecified effects of external causes	1.9	2.9	2.2	2.5	3.3	2.9	1.6	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.7	*
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC[1]	0.5	*	*	*	0.7	*	1.2	*	*	*	0.4	*	2.3
Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	3.0	5.4	2.8	4.5	2.7	1.8	2.4	4.0	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.6
Unknown and blank	1.8	2.8	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.9

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
[1]NEC is not elsewhere classified.

Table 17: Annual rate of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis, according to patient sex and age, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Principal diagnosis group	Total	Female						Male					
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over
	Number of visits per 1,000 persons												
All injury visits	143.2	154.5	120.4	165.2	121.8	86.4	124.0	193.1	169.8	255.1	179.4	95.4	7.0
Illness diagnoses	21.7	20.7	11.1	23.6	22.7	17.1	29.7	22.8	12.7	26.0	27.5	18.6	25.0
Musculoskeletal system	5.8	2.8	2.4	5.7	7.6	5.1	6.3	2.4	2.9	6.3	9.3	5.4	3.5
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	4.2	2.5	2.3	4.6	3.9	3.5	8.2	3.5	2.1	5.0	4.0	4.1	7.3
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.5	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.8	*
Mental disorders	2.2	*	*	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	*	0.7	3.6	4.0	2.1	1.8
Nervous system and sense organs	1.9	5.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.9	*	4.4	1.6	2.7	2.5	1.3	*
Other illnesses	5.3	7.5	2.7	7.2	4.9	4.0	11.0	7.9	2.1	5.1	4.3	3.9	10.4
Injury and poisoning	84.6	87.7	76.1	82.6	61.2	44.6	65.0	146.3	127.7	162.2	108.2	54.9	49.7
Fractures	14.8	9.1	16.4	8.6	8.8	10.2	31.5	11.1	26.6	21.6	15.2	11.3	12.2
Fracture of radius and ulna	2.3	*	5.2	*	0.9	1.5	3.5	*	9.0	1.7	1.0	0.9	*
Fracture of hand and fingers	3.4	*	4.1	2.4	2.0	1.5	3.2	*	7.4	9.4	4.3	2.3	*
Fracture of lower limb	5.0	*	3.6	2.2	3.8	4.4	15.0	3.6	4.1	6.0	5.1	5.0	5.0
Other fractures	4.1	4.0	3.6	2.9	2.2	2.8	9.8	3.9	6.0	4.6	4.8	3.1	4.7
Sprains and strains	22.2	3.4	17.2	37.8	27.2	15.6	9.5	4.4	17.4	47.4	33.0	13.3	8.0
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand	2.2	*	3.5	3.2	1.9	0.8	*	*	4.6	5.5	2.8	0.9	*
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2.1	*	1.9	2.7	2.1	1.4	*	*	1.6	4.9	3.4	1.4	*
Sprains and strains of ankle	4.5	*	6.0	8.8	4.5	2.3	1.6	*	4.9	12.8	5.8	1.8	*
Sprains and strains of neck	4.1	*	1.4	9.5	6.7	3.2	*	*	2.0	7.5	5.6	2.5	*
Other sprains and strains of back	4.8	*	*	5.7	6.8	4.7	1.9	*	*	8.5	9.2	3.9	2.5
Other sprains and strains	4.5	*	3.9	7.9	5.3	3.3	3.1	*	3.6	8.1	6.3	2.9	2.0
Open wounds	31.1	39.6	27.9	24.1	17.7	13.0	14.9	69.5	52.3	66.7	42.4	21.7	20.0
Open wound of head	11.3	26.3	10.7	7.1	3.8	3.4	6.7	49.2	24.0	18.2	10.7	5.7	7.3
Open wound of hand and fingers	11.3	3.8	4.0	6.8	7.0	4.4	2.3	5.4	6.7	23.0	16.0	7.7	5.8
Other open wound	8.5	9.5	13.2	10.2	6.9	5.1	5.9	14.8	21.6	25.5	15.7	8.3	6.9
Superficial injuries	7.8	26.1	26.1	36.6	21.8	15.0	21.2	27.5	33.0	46.0	28.1	14.2	11.8
Superficial injury of cornea	1.8	*	*	1.4	2.3	1.0	*	*	1.4	2.7	3.3	1.4	*
Other superficial injury	1.8	5.4	4.6	4.8	2.9	2.1	2.0	6.6	7.9	8.0	4.9	2.7	3.5
Contusions with intact skin surfaces	4.3	19.0	20.5	30.4	16.6	11.8	18.8	19.4	23.7	35.3	20.0	10.1	7.7
Other injuries	20.9	42.9	16.1	23.5	17.8	12.3	12.7	44.7	20.0	35.7	25.1	12.5	11.2
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fractures	3.3	7.6	2.7	3.5	1.4	1.3	2.0	10.6	6.0	5.6	3.7	1.4	1.8
Foreign body	2.6	7.9	2.2	1.5	1.2	0.8	*	5.9	2.5	4.0	4.1	2.8	*
Burns	2.5	4.9	*	2.7	2.1	1.4	*	6.4	1.8	5.2	3.7	1.9	*
Other injuries	5.3	8.5	3.9	5.2	4.1	3.4	3.9	8.1	5.7	12.1	7.0	2.8	2.6
Poisonings	3.7	9.3	3.3	5.7	4.1	2.4	1.5	9.1	1.9	5.8	3.8	1.2	*
Other and unspecified effects of external causes	2.7	4.5	2.6	4.2	4.1	2.5	2.0	3.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.6	*
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC[1]	0.7	*	*	*	0.9	*	1.5	*	*	*	0.6	*	2.1
Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	4.3	8.3	3.4	7.5	3.3	1.5	3.0	7.7	5.3	6.7	5.3	2.6	2.4
Unknown and blank	2.6	4.4	2.0	3.4	2.5	1.6	1.7	5.5	2.5	5.0	2.8	1.3	1.7

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

[1]NEC is not elsewhere classified.

Table 18: Annual number and percent distribution of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis, according to patient race and age, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Principal diagnosis group	Total	White						Black					
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over
	Number of visits in thousands												
All injury visits	36,785	2,735	4,533	6,022	9,814	3,766	3,128	669	869	1,231	2,212	660	272
Illness diagnoses	5,580	314	358	675	1,563	704	773	115	91	184	441	165	80
Musculoskeletal system	1,481	39	78	165	538	204	139	*	*	44	145	54	17
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1,072	43	69	130	232	150	220	*	*	36	85	28	21
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	618	51	80	82	186	78	41	*	*	*	30	*	*
Mental disorders	559	*	27	91	200	75	45	*	*	13	55	19	*
Nervous system and sense organs	477	69	47	52	142	42	26	*	*	*	26	*	*
Other illnesses	1,373	105	57	155	265	156	301	50	31	58	101	41	31
Injury and poisoning	21,726	2,236	3,892	5,053	7,841	2,925	2,235	494	720	951	1,630	462	178
Fractures	3,808	172	722	467	831	461	689	27	74	56	132	60	33
Fracture of radius and ulna	581	42	245	48	60	49	71	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fracture of hand and fingers	885	20	188	181	233	80	79	*	30	*	21	*	*
Fracture of lower limb	1,277	43	121	124	299	198	315	*	18	*	57	30	*
Other fractures	1,065	67	169	115	238	134	224	*	*	*	38	*	*
Sprains and strains	5,712	70	566	1,238	1,982	586	240	*	75	241	428	122	33
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand	572	*	139	140	158	35	*	*	*	*	27	*	*
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	527	*	57	112	189	56	*	*	*	*	31	*	*
Sprains and strains of ankle	1,159	*	182	315	371	93	30	*	21	62	45	*	*
Sprains and strains of neck	1,063	*	56	239	370	109	38	*	*	52	117	30	*
Other sprains and strains of back	1,223	*	*	201	525	175	60	*	*	46	117	34	*
Other sprains and strains	1,168	*	109	232	370	119	68	*	22	48	90	37	*
Open wounds	7,998	893	1,157	1,273	1,970	741	472	178	242	284	415	95	43
Open wound of head	2,910	636	557	344	466	197	188	108	91	87	110	26	*
Open wound of hand and fingers	2,910	67	66	447	783	263	106	*	37	67	132	27	*
Other open wound	2,178	190	533	482	720	282	178	48	113	130	173	42	*
Superficial injuries	2,014	431	916	1,200	1,636	611	492	98	184	227	367	102	38
Superficial injury of cornea	452	26	36	58	200	52	*	*	*	*	24	*	*
Other superficial injury	452	92	184	183	255	104	76	28	51	35	62	*	*
Contusions with intact skin surfaces	1,110	313	695	959	1,181	456	400	65	126	180	281	78	32
Other injuries	5,367	670	531	875	1,422	525	342	182	146	142	289	83	31
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fractures	847	137	135	141	165	56	56	38	31	*	34	*	*
Foreign body	661	115	66	78	188	80	*	*	*	*	23	*	*
Burns	655	75	40	120	181	74	*	35	*	*	49	*	*
Other injuries	1,369	131	137	259	379	129	93	32	45	45	65	25	*
Poisonings	953	144	81	173	266	78	46	37	*	25	50	*	*
Other and unspecified effects of external causes	691	59	62	87	198	77	45	22	*	22	51	*	*
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC[1]	191	*	*	*	44	30	52	*	*	*	15	*	*
Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	1,115	118	130	186	262	82	77	31	29	58	79	18	*
Unknown and blank	676	67	52	108	148	56	43	28	29	38	63	15	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18: Annual number and percent distribution of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis, according to patient race and age, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95—Con.

Principal diagnosis group	Total	White						Black					
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over
	Percent distribution												
All injury visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illness diagnoses	15.2	11.5	7.9	11.2	15.9	18.7	24.7	17.3	10.4	14.9	19.9	25.0	29.2
Musculoskeletal system	4.0	1.4	1.7	2.7	5.5	5.4	4.5	*	*	3.6	6.5	8.2	6.4
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	2.9	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.4	4.0	7.0	*	*	2.9	3.8	4.3	7.8
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.3	*	*	*	1.3	*	*
Mental disorders	1.5	*	0.6	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.4	*	*	1.1	2.5	2.9	*
Nervous system and sense organs	1.3	2.5	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.8	*	*	*	1.2	*	*
Other illnesses	3.7	3.9	1.3	2.6	2.7	4.1	9.6	7.4	3.6	4.7	4.6	6.1	11.5
Injury and poisoning	59.1	81.8	85.9	83.9	79.9	77.7	71.4	73.8	82.9	77.2	73.7	70.0	65.5
Fractures	10.4	6.3	15.9	7.8	8.5	12.2	22.0	4.0	8.5	4.6	6.0	9.0	12.1
Fracture of radius and ulna	1.6	1.5	5.4	0.8	0.6	1.3	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fracture of hand and fingers	2.4	0.7	4.1	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.5	*	3.4	*	1.0	*	*
Fracture of lower limb	3.5	1.6	2.7	2.1	3.1	5.3	10.1	*	2.1	*	2.6	4.6	*
Other fractures	2.9	2.4	3.7	1.9	2.4	3.6	7.2	*	*	*	1.7	*	*
Sprains and strains	15.5	2.6	12.5	20.6	20.2	15.6	7.7	*	8.7	19.6	19.3	18.5	12.2
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand	1.6	*	3.1	2.3	1.6	0.9	*	*	*	*	1.2	*	*
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	1.4	*	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.5	*	*	*	*	1.4	*	*
Sprains and strains of ankle	3.2	*	4.0	5.2	3.8	2.5	1.0	*	2.4	5.1	2.1	*	*
Sprains and strains of neck	2.9	*	1.2	4.0	3.8	2.9	1.2	*	*	4.3	5.3	4.5	*
Other sprains and strains of back	3.3	*	*	3.3	5.3	4.6	1.9	*	*	3.7	5.3	5.2	*
Other sprains and strains	3.2	*	2.4	3.8	3.8	3.2	2.2	*	2.6	3.9	4.1	5.6	*
Open wounds	21.7	32.7	25.5	21.1	20.1	19.7	15.1	26.6	27.8	23.1	18.8	14.4	15.8
Open wound of head	7.9	23.3	12.3	5.7	4.8	5.2	6.0	16.1	10.5	7.1	5.0	4.0	*
Open wound of hand and fingers	7.9	2.5	1.5	7.4	8.0	7.0	3.4	*	4.3	5.4	6.0	4.2	*
Other open wound	5.9	7.0	11.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	5.7	7.1	13.1	10.6	7.8	6.3	*
Superficial injuries	5.5	15.7	20.2	19.9	16.7	16.2	15.7	14.6	21.2	18.4	16.6	15.5	13.8
Superficial injury of cornea	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.0	1.4	*	*	*	*	1.1	*	*
Other superficial injury	1.2	3.3	4.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.4	4.2	5.9	2.8	2.8	*	*
Contusions with intact skin surfaces	3.0	11.4	15.3	15.9	12.0	12.1	12.8	9.7	14.5	14.6	12.7	11.8	11.8
Other injuries	14.6	24.5	11.7	14.5	14.5	13.9	10.9	27.2	16.8	11.6	13.1	12.5	11.5
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fractures	2.3	5.0	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	5.6	3.6	*	1.5	*	*
Foreign body	1.8	4.2	1.5	1.3	1.9	2.1	*	*	*	*	1.0	*	*
Burns	1.8	2.7	0.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	*	5.3	*	*	2.2	*	*
Other injuries	3.7	4.8	3.0	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.0	4.7	5.1	3.7	2.9	3.8	*
Poisonings	2.6	5.3	1.8	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.5	5.6	*	2.0	2.3	*	*
Other and unspecified effects of external causes	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.4	3.3	*	1.8	2.3	*	*
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC[1]	0.5	*	*	*	0.5	0.8	1.7	*	*	*	0.7	*	*
Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	3.0	4.3	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.5	4.7	3.4	4.7	3.6	2.8	*
Unknown and blank	1.8	2.5	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	4.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.2	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
[1]NEC is not elsewhere classified.

Table 19: Annual rate of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis, according to patient race and age, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Principal diagnosis group	Total	White						Black					
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over
	Number of visits per 1,000 persons												
All injury visits	143.2	173.0	150.3	214.5	144.2	87.5	112.3	203.5	144.0	233.3	217.7	128.2	104.7
Illness diagnoses	21.7	19.9	11.9	24.0	23.0	16.4	27.7	35.1	15.0	34.8	43.4	31.2	30.6
Musculoskeletal system	5.8	2.5	2.6	5.9	7.9	4.7	5.0	*	*	8.4	14.2	10.5	6.7
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	4.2	2.7	2.3	4.6	3.4	3.5	7.9	*	*	6.8	8.3	5.5	8.2
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	2.4	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.5	*	*	*	2.9	*	*
Mental disorders	2.2	*	0.9	3.2	2.9	1.7	1.6	*	*	2.5	5.5	3.7	*
Nervous system and sense organs	1.9	4.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.0	0.9	*	*	*	2.5	*	*
Other illnesses	5.3	6.7	1.9	5.5	3.9	3.6	10.8	15.1	5.1	10.9	9.9	7.9	12.0
Injury and poisoning	84.6	141.5	129.1	180.0	115.2	68.0	80.2	150.3	119.4	180.2	160.4	89.7	68.6
Fractures	14.8	10.9	24.0	16.6	12.2	10.7	24.7	8.2	12.2	10.6	13.0	11.6	12.7
Fracture of radius and ulna	2.3	2.6	8.1	1.7	0.9	1.1	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fracture of hand and fingers	3.4	1.3	6.2	6.4	3.4	1.9	2.8	*	4.9	*	2.1	*	*
Fracture of lower limb	5.0	2.7	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.6	11.3	*	3.0	*	5.7	5.9	*
Other fractures	4.1	4.2	5.6	4.1	3.5	3.1	8.1	*	*	*	3.8	*	*
Sprains and strains	22.2	4.4	18.8	44.1	29.1	13.6	8.6	*	12.5	45.7	42.1	23.7	12.8
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand	2.2	*	4.6	5.0	2.3	0.8	*	*	*	2.3	2.7	*	*
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2.1	*	1.9	4.0	2.8	1.3	*	*	*	3.8	3.0	*	*
Sprains and strains of ankle	4.5	*	6.0	11.2	5.4	2.2	1.1	*	3.5	11.8	4.5	*	*
Sprains and strains of neck	4.1	*	1.9	8.5	5.4	2.5	1.4	*	*	9.9	11.5	5.8	*
Other sprains and strains of back	4.8	*	*	7.2	7.7	4.1	2.2	*	*	8.7	11.6	6.6	*
Other sprains and strains	4.5	*	3.6	8.2	5.4	2.8	2.4	*	3.7	9.1	8.8	7.2	*
Open wounds	31.1	56.5	38.4	45.3	28.9	17.2	16.9	54.2	40.1	53.9	40.9	18.5	16.6
Open wound of head	11.3	40.2	18.5	12.2	6.8	4.6	6.8	32.8	15.1	16.5	10.8	5.1	*
Open wound of hand and fingers	11.3	4.2	2.2	15.9	11.5	6.1	3.8	*	6.2	12.7	13.0	5.3	*
Other open wound	8.5	12.0	17.7	17.2	10.6	6.5	6.4	14.5	18.8	24.7	17.1	8.1	*
Superficial injuries	7.8	27.2	30.4	42.7	24.0	14.2	17.6	29.8	30.5	43.0	36.1	19.9	14.5
Superficial injury of cornea	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.1	2.9	1.2	*	*	*	*	2.4	*	*
Other superficial injury	1.8	5.8	6.1	6.5	3.7	2.4	2.7	8.5	8.4	6.5	6.1	*	*
Contusions with intact skin surfaces	4.3	19.8	23.1	34.1	17.3	10.6	14.3	19.7	20.9	34.0	27.6	15.1	12.4
Other injuries	20.9	42.4	17.6	31.2	20.9	12.2	12.3	55.4	24.1	27.0	28.4	16.1	12.1
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fractures	3.3	8.7	4.5	5.0	2.4	1.3	2.0	11.5	5.1	*	3.4	*	*
Foreign body	2.6	7.3	2.2	2.8	2.8	1.9	*	*	*	*	2.3	*	*
Burns	2.5	4.8	1.3	4.3	2.7	1.7	*	10.7	*	*	4.9	*	*
Other injuries	5.3	8.3	4.6	9.2	5.6	3.0	3.3	9.6	7.4	8.6	6.4	4.8	*
Poisonings	3.7	9.1	2.7	6.2	3.9	1.8	1.7	11.4	*	4.7	5.0	*	*
Other and unspecified effects of external causes	2.7	3.7	2.0	3.1	2.9	1.8	1.6	6.7	*	4.2	5.1	*	*
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC[1]	0.7	*	*	*	0.7	0.7	1.9	*	*	*	1.5	*	*
Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	4.3	7.4	4.3	6.6	3.8	1.9	2.8	9.6	4.9	11.1	7.7	3.6	*
Unknown and blank	2.6	4.3	1.7	3.8	2.2	1.3	1.6	8.6	4.7	7.2	6.2	2.7	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
[1]NEC is not elsewhere classified.

Table 20: Annual number and percent distribution of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Principal diagnosis group	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
	Number of visits in thousands									
All injury visits	36,785	7,713	10,427	11,565	7,081	28,723	8,062	25,109	4,011	7,666
Illness diagnoses	5,580	1,070	1,547	1,903	1,060	4,374	1,206	3,767	729	1,083
Musculoskeletal system	1,481	260	393	522	306	1,137	344	970	187	324
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1,072	162	311	379	220	831	241	712	153	207
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	618	145	171	185	117	451	168	451	64	103
Mental disorders	559	146	145	145	123	460	99	376	89	94
Nervous system and sense organs	477	106	126	148	97	381	96	345	53	79
Other illnesses	1,373	251	402	524	197	1,115	258	913	184	277
Injury and poisoning	21,726	6,304	8,432	9,014	5,663	22,894	6,519	20,161	3,020	6,232
Fractures	3,808	822	1,139	1,113	734	2,901	907	2,625	372	810
Fracture of radius and ulna	581	105	166	173	136	435	146	404	63	114
Fracture of hand and fingers	885	203	292	232	158	682	203	618	79	188
Fracture of lower limb	1,277	286	376	371	244	977	300	881	119	276
Other fractures	1,065	227	305	337	196	808	257	722	111	233
Sprains and strains	5,712	1,342	1,622	1,679	1,070	4,327	1,186	4,037	489	1,187
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand	572	159	172	139	102	432	140	418	44	111
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	527	135	158	151	84	401	126	378	44	105
Sprains and strains of ankle	1,159	267	373	320	199	884	275	807	114	238
Sprains and strains of neck	1,063	227	263	337	236	716	147	787	77	199
Other sprains and strains of back	1,223	270	318	378	257	979	243	827	100	296
Other sprains and strains	1,168	284	339	354	191	914	254	821	110	238
Open wounds	7,998	1,712	2,272	2,489	1,611	6,325	1,760	5,458	848	1,778
Open wound of head	2,910	589	808	933	580	2,333	577	1,982	326	603
Open wound of hand and fingers	2,910	446	682	621	428	1,690	488	1,505	218	455
Other open wound	2,178	677	782	935	603	2,302	695	1,972	305	721
Superficial injuries	2,014	1,386	1,799	2,063	1,193	5,231	1,510	4,444	643	1,354
Superficial injury of cornea	452	121	122	107	101	643	109	332	37	82
Other superficial injury	452	277	277	352	204	838	272	723	136	251
Contusions with intact skin surfaces	1,110	987	1,401	1,604	888	3,751	1,129	3,389	470	1,021
Other injuries	5,367	1,042	1,600	1,669	1,055	4,209	1,157	3,597	667	1,103
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fractures	847	164	263	233	187	701	146	578	103	166
Foreign body	661	133	204	178	146	499	162	455	78	128
Burns	655	124	205	212	114	529	126	455	74	126
Other injuries	1,369	238	428	460	243	1,065	304	902	200	267
Poisonings	953	169	303	294	188	722	231	620	113	220
Other and unspecified effects of external causes	691	166	167	225	132	549	142	477	69	145
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC[1]	191	49	31	68	44	145	47	110	30	51
Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	1,115	218	293	373	232	921	194	735	170	210
Unknown and blank	676	121	155	275	125	534	143	446	91	140

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20: Annual number and percent distribution of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95—Con.

Principal diagnosis group	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
	Percent distribution									
All injury visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illness diagnoses	15.2	13.9	14.8	16.5	15.0	15.2	15.0	15.0	18.2	14.1
Musculoskeletal system	4.0	3.4	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.7	4.2
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	2.9	2.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.8	2.7
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.3
Mental disorders	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.2
Nervous system and sense organs	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.0
Other illnesses	3.7	3.3	3.9	4.5	2.8	3.9	3.2	3.6	4.6	3.6
Injury and poisoning	59.1	81.7	80.9	77.9	80.0	79.7	80.9	80.3	75.3	81.3
Fractures	10.4	10.7	10.9	9.6	10.4	10.1	11.2	10.5	9.3	10.6
Fracture of radius and ulna	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
Fracture of hand and fingers	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.4
Fracture of lower limb	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.6
Other fractures	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.0
Sprains and strains	15.5	17.4	15.6	14.5	15.1	15.1	14.7	16.1	12.2	15.5
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.4
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.4
Sprains and strains of ankle	3.2	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.1
Sprains and strains of neck	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.5	1.8	3.1	1.9	2.6
Other sprains and strains of back	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.5	3.9
Other sprains and strains	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.7	3.1
Open wounds	21.7	22.2	21.8	21.5	22.8	22.0	21.8	21.7	21.2	23.2
Open wound of head	7.9	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.2	7.9	8.1	7.9
Open wound of hand and fingers	7.9	5.8	6.5	5.4	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.9
Other open wound	5.9	8.8	7.5	8.1	8.5	8.0	8.6	7.9	7.6	9.4
Superficial injuries	5.5	18.0	17.3	17.8	16.9	18.2	18.7	17.7	16.0	17.7
Superficial injury of cornea	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.1
Other superficial injury	1.2	3.6	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.3
Contusions with intact skin surfaces	3.0	12.8	13.4	13.9	12.5	13.1	14.0	13.5	11.7	13.3
Other injuries	14.6	13.5	15.3	14.4	14.9	14.7	14.4	14.3	16.6	14.4
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fractures	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.2
Foreign body	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7
Burns	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6
Other injuries	3.7	3.1	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.6	5.0	3.5
Poisonings	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.9
Other and unspecified effects of external causes	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC[1]	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7
Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.4	2.9	4.2	2.7
Unknown and blank	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.8

[1]NEC is not elsewhere classified.

Table 21. Annual rate of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Principal diagnosis group	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status	
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan
	Number of visits per 1,000 persons						
All injury visits	143.2	152.7	167.5	132.1	125.4	142.1	147.6
Illness diagnoses	21.7	21.2	24.9	21.7	18.8	21.6	22.1
Musculoskeletal system	5.8	5.1	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.6	6.3
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	4.2	3.2	5.0	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.4
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.1
Mental disorders	2.2	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.8
Nervous system and sense organs	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
Other illnesses	5.3	5.0	6.5	6.0	3.5	5.5	4.7
Injury and poisoning	84.6	124.8	135.5	102.9	100.3	113.2	119.4
Fractures	14.8	16.3	18.3	12.7	13.0	14.3	16.6
Fracture of radius and ulna	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.7
Fracture of hand and fingers	3.4	4.0	4.7	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.7
Fracture of lower limb	5.0	5.7	6.0	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.5
Other fractures	4.1	4.5	4.9	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.7
Sprains and strains	22.2	26.6	26.1	19.2	18.9	21.4	21.7
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand	2.2	3.2	2.8	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.6
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.3
Sprains and strains of ankle	4.5	5.3	6.0	3.7	3.5	4.4	5.0
Sprains and strains of neck	4.1	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.5	2.7
Other sprains and strains of back	4.8	5.3	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.5
Other sprains and strains	4.5	5.6	5.4	4.0	3.4	4.5	4.7
Open wounds	31.1	33.9	36.5	28.4	28.5	31.3	32.2
Open wound of head	11.3	11.7	13.0	10.7	10.3	11.5	10.6
Open wound of hand and fingers	11.3	8.8	11.0	7.1	7.6	8.4	8.9
Other open wound	8.5	13.4	12.6	10.7	10.7	11.4	12.7
Superficial injuries	7.8	27.4	28.9	23.6	21.1	25.9	27.7
Superficial injury of cornea	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.8	3.2	2.0
Other superficial injury	1.8	5.5	4.4	4.0	3.6	4.1	5.0
Contusions with intact skin surfaces	4.3	19.5	22.5	18.3	15.7	18.6	20.7
Other injuries	20.9	20.6	25.7	19.1	18.7	20.8	21.2
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fractures	3.3	3.3	4.2	2.7	3.3	3.5	2.7
Foreign body	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.0	2.6	2.5	3.0
Burns	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.3
Other injuries	5.3	4.7	6.9	5.2	4.3	5.3	5.6
Poisonings	3.7	3.3	4.9	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.2
Other and unspecified effects of external causes	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.6
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC[1]	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.6	3.5
Unknown and blank	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.6

[1]NEC is not elsewhere classified.

Table 22: Annual number and percent distribution of injury-related emergency department visits by the 20 most frequent principal diagnoses, according to patient's age, sex, and race, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Principal diagnosis and 3-digit ICD–9–CM code[1]	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[2]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
	Number of visits in thousands										
All injury-related visits	36,785	3,499	5,535	7,410	12,348	4,546	3,448	16,239	20,546	29,998	5,912
Open wound of head 873	2,659	708	613	397	536	200	206	861	1,798	2,185	401
Sprains and strains of unspecified parts of back 847	1,891	*	86	482	936	288	89	945	947	1,483	356
Contusion of lower limb and other unspecified sites 924	1,871	86	309	415	630	246	185	1,008	863	1,505	323
Open wound of finger 883	1,509	67	135	358	651	225	71	503	1,005	1,262	207
Sprains and strains of ankle and foot 845	1,370	30	251	420	503	122	44	663	707	1,190	161
Contusion of upper limb 923	1,265	80	239	327	408	135	77	612	653	1,095	150
Open wound of other and unspecified sites, except limbs 879	1,185	150	221	226	357	144	86	441	744	953	183
Contusion of face, scalp, and neck except eyes 920	905	185	162	242	191	55	71	458	446	712	166
Injury, other and unspecified 959	769	68	125	177	266	84	52	328	441	599	156
Contusion of trunk 922	702	22	97	137	242	106	98	324	378	587	92
Open wound of hand, except finger 882	669	26	69	168	286	74	47	175	494	570	88
Intracranial injury of other and unspecified nature 854	648	170	136	115	147	44	36	245	403	518	111
Certain adverse effects not elsewhere classified 995	598	70	71	95	238	82	43	402	197	453	128
Fracture of radius and ulna 813	581	48	271	52	77	60	73	281	300	515	48
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand 842	572	*	154	154	190	41	20	235	337	498	65
Other and ill-defined sprains and strains 848	534	*	53	128	232	78	39	269	266	393	116
Sprains and strains of knee and leg 844	527	*	65	135	223	68	31	227	300	450	70
Superficial injury of eye and adnexa 918	502	37	57	81	245	65	*	214	287	431	64
Open wound of knee, leg (except thigh), and ankle 891	497	*	156	121	129	44	28	178	319	410	72
Unspecified disorders of the back 724	419	*	*	54	245	70	34	200	218	337	72
All other diagnoses	17,113	1,698	2,253	3,126	5,615	2,317	2,102	7,669	9,444	13,850	2,882
	Percent distribution										
All injury-related visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Open wound of head 873	7.2	20.2	11.1	5.4	4.3	4.4	6.0	5.3	8.7	7.3	6.8
Sprains and strains of unspecified parts of back 847	5.1	*	1.5	6.5	7.6	6.3	2.6	5.8	4.6	4.9	6.0
Contusion of lower limb and other unspecified sites 924	5.1	2.5	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.4	5.4	6.2	4.2	5.0	5.5
Open wound of finger 883	4.1	1.9	2.4	4.8	5.3	5.0	2.1	3.1	4.9	4.2	3.5
Sprains and strains of ankle and foot 845	3.7	0.9	4.5	5.7	4.1	2.7	1.3	4.1	3.4	4.0	2.7
Contusion of upper limb 923	3.4	2.3	4.3	4.4	3.3	3.0	2.2	3.8	3.2	3.6	2.5
Open wound of other and unspecified sites, except limbs 879	3.2	4.3	4.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.1
Contusion of face, scalp, and neck except eyes 920	2.5	5.3	2.9	3.3	1.5	1.2	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.8
Injury, other and unspecified 959	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.6
Contusion of trunk 922	1.9	0.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.6
Open wound of hand, except finger 882	1.8	0.7	1.2	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.1	2.4	1.9	1.5
Intracranial injury of other and unspecified nature 854	1.8	4.9	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.9
Certain adverse effects not elsewhere classified 995	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.0	1.5	2.2
Fracture of radius and ulna 813	1.6	1.4	4.9	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.7	0.8
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand 842	1.6	*	2.8	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.1
Other and ill-defined sprains and strains 848	1.5	*	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.0
Sprains and strains of knee and leg 844	1.4	*	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2
Superficial injury of eye and adnexa 918	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.4	*	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1
Open wound of knee, leg (except thigh), and ankle 891	1.4	*	2.8	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.2
Unspecified disorders of the back 724	1.1	*	*	0.7	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
All other diagnoses	46.5	48.5	40.7	42.2	45.5	51.0	61.0	47.2	46.0	46.2	48.7

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision. [1]Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM),(8).
[2]Estimates for races other than white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.

Table 23: Annual number and percent distribution of injury-related emergency department visits by the 20 most frequent principal diagnoses, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Principal diagnosis and 3-digit ICD–9–CM code[1]	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
	Number of visits in thousands									
All injury-related visits[3]	36,785	7,713	10,427	11,565	7,081	28,723	8,062	25,109	4,011	7,666
Open wound of head 873	2,659	531	745	847	535	2,129	530	1,806	299	554
Sprains and strains of unspecified parts of back 847	1,891	415	469	606	402	1,588	303	1,336	153	402
Contusion of lower limb and other unspecified sites 924	1,871	360	532	636	344	1,445	426	1,287	170	414
Open wound of finger 883	1,509	321	470	433	285	1,167	341	1,050	140	318
Sprains and strains of ankle and foot 845	1,370	308	438	389	235	1,054	316	955	129	285
Contusion of upper limb 923	1,265	266	374	395	231	945	321	912	123	231
Open wound of other and unspecified sites, except limbs 879	1,185	367	287	329	201	897	287	781	104	300
Contusion of face, scalp, and neck except eyes 920	905	194	268	287	157	726	179	620	85	199
Injury, other and unspecified 959	769	127	251	277	114	588	181	494	127	148
Contusion of trunk 922	702	143	198	231	129	533	169	474	70	158
Open wound of hand, except finger 882	669	125	212	188	143	523	146	455	77	137
Intracranial injury of other and unspecified nature 854	648	112	208	175	152	541	106	442	80	126
Certain adverse effects not elsewhere classified 995	598	144	137	199	118	479	119	412	62	125
Fracture of radius and ulna 813	581	105	166	173	136	435	146	404	63	114
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand 842	572	159	172	139	102	432	140	418	44	111
Other and ill-defined sprains and strains 848	534	162	152	161	59	413	121	389	49	96
Sprains and strains of knee and leg 844	527	135	158	151	84	401	126	378	44	105
Superficial injury of eye and adnexa 918	502	132	140	112	118	371	131	370	40	91
Open wound of knee, leg (except thigh), and ankle 891	497	89	125	184	100	371	126	334	44	120
Unspecified disorders of the back 724	419	62	108	153	95	313	106	259	54	106
All other diagnoses	17,113	3,455	4,818	5,499	3,341	13,373	3,740	11,532	2,053	3,528
	Percent distribution									
All injury-related visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Open wound of head 873	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.4	6.6	7.2	7.4	7.2
Sprains and strains of unspecified parts of back 847	5.1	5.4	4.5	5.2	5.7	5.5	3.8	5.3	3.8	5.2
Contusion of lower limb and other unspecified sites 924	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.5	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.2	5.4
Open wound of finger 883	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.5	4.1
Sprains and strains of ankle and foot 845	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.7
Contusion of upper limb 923	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.1	3.0
Open wound of other and unspecified sites, except limbs 879	3.2	4.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.1	2.6	3.9
Contusion of face, scalp, and neck except eyes 920	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.6
Injury, other and unspecified 959	2.1	1.6	2.4	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.2	1.9
Contusion of trunk 922	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.1
Open wound of hand, except finger 882	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Intracranial injury of other and unspecified nature 854	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.6
Certain adverse effects not elsewhere classified 995	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
Fracture of radius and ulna 813	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand 842	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.4
Other and ill-defined sprains and strains 848	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3
Sprains and strains of knee and leg 844	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.4
Superficial injury of eye and adnexa 918	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.2
Open wound of knee, leg (except thigh), and ankle 891	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.6
Unspecified disorders of the back 724	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.4
All other diagnoses	46.5	44.8	46.2	47.5	47.2	46.6	46.4	45.9	51.2	46.0

[1]Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM),(8).

Table 24. Annual number and percent distribution for emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis for selected causes of injury, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Principal diagnosis group	All causes	Selected causes of injury													
		Falls	Struck by/ against	Motor vehicle traffic	Cut/ pierce	Overexertion	Natural/ environmental	Poisoning	Fire/ burn	Other pedal cycle	Machinery	Firearm	Other transportation	Other causes	Blank causes
	Number of visits in thousands														
All injury visits	36,785	7,847	4,351	3,956	3,189	1,597	1,503	877	597	493	314	164	287	7,456	4,154
Illness diagnoses	5,580	833	320	438	106	346	237	221	27	22	*	*	22	1,082	1,905
Injury and poisoning	29,413	6,795	3,863	3,238	2,950	1,213	1,215	623	560	459	290	154	258	5,945	1,852
Fractures	3,808	1,787	539	250	29	117	20	*	*	84	47	*	54	719	149
Sprains and strains	5,712	1,328	284	1,200	*	963	*	*	*	35	20	*	41	1,240	590
Open wounds	8,085	1,431	1,216	316	2,761	*	491	*	*	153	150	125	58	1,045	328
Superficial injuries	6,442	1,604	1,436	1,039	130	48	286	*	*	128	46	*	68	1,356	269
Other injuries	5,367	646	389	433	26	80	412	616	538	59	28	*	37	1,585	516
Supplementary classification	1,115	111	89	180	92	21	36	*	*	*	*	*	*	283	264
Unknown and blank	676	108	78	100	41	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	146	133
	Percent distribution														
All injury visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Illness diagnoses	15.2	10.6	7.4	11.1	3.3	21.7	15.8	25.3	4.5	4.6	*	*	7.7	14.5	45.9
Injury and poisoning	80.0	86.6	88.8	81.8	92.5	75.9	80.8	71.1	93.7	93.1	92.3	93.8	89.9	79.7	44.6
Fractures	10.4	22.8	12.4	6.3	0.9	7.3	1.3	*	*	17.0	14.8	*	18.8	9.6	3.6
Sprains and strains	15.5	16.9	6.5	30.3	*	60.3	*	*	*	7.1	6.3	*	14.3	16.6	14.2
Open wounds	22.0	18.2	27.9	8.0	86.6	*	32.7	*	*	31.1	47.7	76.3	20.0	14.0	7.9
Superficial injuries	17.5	20.4	33.0	26.3	4.1	3.0	19.0	*	*	26.1	14.6	*	23.7	18.2	6.5
Other injuries	14.6	8.2	8.9	10.9	0.8	5.0	27.4	70.2	90.0	11.9	8.9	*	13.1	21.3	12.4
Supplementary classification	3.0	1.4	2.1	4.6	2.9	1.3	2.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.8	6.4
Unknown and blank	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.3	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.0	3.2
	Percent distribution														
All injury visits	100.0	21.3	11.8	10.8	8.7	4.3	4.1	2.4	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	20.3	11.3
Illness diagnoses	100.0	14.9	5.7	7.9	1.9	6.2	4.3	4.0	0.5	0.4	*	*	0.4	19.4	34.1
Injury and poisoning	100.0	23.1	13.1	11.0	10.0	4.1	4.1	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.9	20.2	6.3
Fractures	100.0	46.9	14.2	6.6	0.8	3.1	0.5	*	*	2.2	1.2	*	1.4	18.9	3.9
Sprains and strains	100.0	23.2	5.0	21.0	*	16.9	*	*	*	0.6	0.3	*	0.7	21.7	10.3
Open wounds	100.0	17.7	15.0	3.9	34.2	*	6.1	*	*	1.9	1.9	1.5	0.7	12.9	4.1
Superficial injuries	100.0	24.9	22.3	16.1	2.0	0.7	4.4	*	*	2.0	0.7	*	1.1	21.1	4.2
Other injuries	100.0	12.0	7.2	8.1	0.5	1.5	7.7	11.5	10.0	1.1	0.5	*	0.7	29.5	9.6
Supplementary classification	100.0	10.0	8.0	16.2	8.3	1.9	3.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	25.4	23.7
Unknown and blank	100.0	16.0	11.6	14.8	6.1	2.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	21.6	19.6

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

Table 25. Annual number and percent of emergency department injury visits by disposition, according to patient age, sex, and race, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Disposition	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[1]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
					Number of visits in thousands						
All injury visits	36,785	3,499	5,535	7,410	12,348	4,546	3,448	16,239	20,546	29,998	5,912
Refer to other clinic	14,488	1,243	2,162	3,043	5,179	1,802	1,061	6,360	8,128	11,454	2,615
Return as needed	10,370	1,109	1,658	2,118	3,545	1,218	722	4,569	5,802	8,474	1,669
Return to referring physician	8,292	845	1,395	1,664	2,584	1,046	788	3,891	4,401	7,161	1,006
No followup	3,011	328	490	640	979	343	230	1,325	1,687	2,389	539
Admit to hospital	2,322	109	117	325	579	387	804	1,151	1,171	1,980	302
Return for appointment	2,125	239	349	452	757	218	109	734	1,391	1,745	334
Transfer to other facility	617	48	71	93	213	80	113	286	331	507	96
Dead/DOA[2]	49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	40	37	*
Other	1,242	134	145	247	462	152	102	519	724	986	216
					Percent of injury visits						
All injury visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refer to other clinic	39.4	35.5	39.1	41.1	41.9	39.6	30.8	39.2	39.6	38.2	44.2
Return as needed	28.2	31.7	30.0	28.6	28.7	26.8	20.9	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.2
Return to referring physician	22.5	24.2	25.2	22.5	20.9	23.0	22.9	24.0	21.4	23.9	17.0
No followup	8.2	9.4	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.6	6.7	8.2	8.2	8.0	9.1
Admit to hospital	6.3	3.1	2.1	4.4	4.7	8.5	23.3	7.1	5.7	6.6	5.1
Return for appointment	7.7	9.0	8.2	8.1	8.2	6.4	4.2	5.9	9.0	7.7	7.4
Transfer to other facility	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6
Dead/DOA[2]	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.1	*
Other	3.4	3.8	2.6	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.7
					Percent of emergency department visits that are injury related						
All injury visits	39.8	27.8	53.5	48.5	43.8	35.0	26.3	33.8	46.3	41.7	32.3
Refer to other clinic	41.9	25.5	53.7	47.2	44.9	39.7	34.1	35.4	49.1	44.7	33.1
Return as needed	42.8	29.0	52.2	48.7	46.1	40.3	33.3	36.3	49.7	45.2	33.8
Return to referring physician	39.5	26.4	54.1	48.5	41.2	36.1	29.3	33.9	46.3	41.3	30.8
No followup	42.7	29.4	49.6	50.0	43.3	40.8	40.8	36.4	49.4	45.1	34.6
Admit to hospital	19.4	15.8	30.7	35.7	25.3	15.5	15.5	18.1	20.9	19.9	17.4
Return for appointment	66.9	54.7	78.6	70.4	71.9	57.3	49.6	55.0	75.4	71.3	51.0
Transfer to other facility	41.1	36.4	67.9	49.1	44.6	32.3	32.0	40.3	41.7	42.8	38.0
Dead/DOA[2]	17.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25.2	16.7	*
Other	39.4	33.8	50.3	46.3	40.0	34.0	30.8	32.4	46.6	42.0	31.0

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Estimates for races other than white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.
[2]DOA is dead on arrival.

Table 26. Annual number and percent of emergency department injury visits by disposition, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Disposition	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
					Number of visits in thousands					
All injury visits	36,785	7,713	10,427	11,565	7,081	28,723	8,062	25,109	4,011	7,666
Refer to other clinic	14,488	3,407	4,071	4,439	2,571	11,843	2,645	9,736	1,583	3,170
Return as needed	10,370	2,476	2,896	2,896	2,103	8,478	1,892	6,943	1,214	2,214
Return to referring physician	8,292	1,418	3,090	2,366	1,418	6,503	1,789	6,389	425	1,477
No followup	3,011	557	595	1,256	603	1,971	1,040	1,942	393	676
Admit to hospital	2,322	457	781	701	382	1,809	513	1,595	311	416
Return for appointment	2,125	458	407	645	616	1,712	413	1,272	312	541
Transfer to other facility	617	90	192	226	110	394	223	394	105	118
Dead/DOA[1]	49	*	*	*	*	36	*	28	*	*
Other	1,242	230	317	472	223	883	359	878	153	212
					Percent of injury visits					
All injury visits	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Refer to other clinic	39.4	44.2	39.0	38.4	36.3	41.2	32.8	38.8	39.5	41.4
Return as needed	28.2	32.1	27.8	25.0	29.7	29.5	23.5	27.7	30.3	28.9
Return to referring physician	22.5	18.4	29.6	20.5	20.0	22.6	22.2	25.4	10.6	19.3
No followup	8.2	7.2	5.7	10.9	8.5	6.9	12.9	7.7	9.8	8.8
Admit to hospital	6.3	5.9	7.5	6.1	5.4	6.3	6.4	6.4	7.7	5.4
Return for appointment	5.8	5.9	3.9	5.6	8.7	6.0	5.1	5.1	7.8	7.1
Transfer to other facility	1.7	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.5
Dead/DOA[1]	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	*
Other	3.4	3.0	3.0	4.1	3.1	3.1	4.5	3.5	3.8	2.8
					Percent of emergency department visits that are injury related					
All injury visits	39.8	40.8	40.8	37.6	40.8	39.9	39.5	40.8	34.4	39.8
Refer to other clinic	39.8	41.9	45.0	40.1	40.7	41.6	43.5	43.7	33.5	42.2
Return as needed	42.8	43.7	42.1	40.8	45.7	43.1	38.9	39.8	34.7	45.8
Return to referring physician	39.8	40.9	43.7	36.1	36.5	40.1	37.4	41.1	32.0	35.9
No followup	42.7	48.1	41.3	40.7	44.1	42.6	42.9	44.8	37.8	40.2
Admit to hospital	19.4	18.4	20.5	18.9	19.6	19.4	19.6	19.3	24.0	17.4
Return for appointment	66.9	71.1	66.9	59.0	73.8	67.5	64.5	71.0	48.0	73.4
Transfer to other facility	41.1	34.7	43.1	41.7	38.3	39.2	44.9	41.3	46.4	36.6
Dead/DOA[1]	17.8	*	*	*	*	17.7	*	17.2	*	*
Other	39.4	41.4	39.9	37.7	40.6	39.0	40.5	39.6	36.5	41.0

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
. . . Category not applicable.
[1]DOA is dead on arrival.

Table 27. Annual number, percent distribution, and rate of injury-related emergency department visits that ended in admission to inpatient status by patient characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Patient characteristic	Number of injury visits in thousands	Number of admissions in thousands	Percent distribution	Percent of injury visits resulting in admission status	Number of admissions per 10,000 persons per year[1]
All injury-related visits	36,785	2,322	100.0	6.3	90.4
Age					
Under 5 years	3,499	109	4.7	3.1	54.0
5–14 years	5,535	117	5.1	2.1	30.9
15–24 years	7,410	325	14.0	4.4	92.3
25–44 years	12,348	579	24.9	4.7	70.4
45–64 years	4,546	387	16.7	8.5	77.3
65 years and over	3,448	804	34.6	23.3	258.2
Sex and age					
Female	16,239	1,151	49.6	7.1	87.3
Under 5 years	1,515	59	2.6	3.9	60.6
5–14 years	2,233	53	2.3	2.4	28.4
15–24 years	2,915	109	4.7	3.7	61.7
25–44 years	5,087	210	9.1	4.1	50.3
45–64 years	2,243	174	7.5	7.8	67.2
65 years and over	2,247	545	23.5	24.3	300.8
Male	20,546	1,171	50.4	5.7	93.7
Under 5 years	1,984	49	2.1	2.5	47.8
5–14 years	3,302	65	2.8	2.0	33.3
15–24 years	4,495	217	9.3	4.8	122.9
25–44 years	7,260	369	15.9	5.1	91.1
45–64 years	2,304	213	9.2	9.2	88.1
65 years and over	1,201	259	11.2	21.6	198.9
Race and age					
White	29,998	1,980	85.3	6.6	93.0
Under 5 years	2,735	85	3.7	3.1	53.9
5–14 years	4,533	96	4.1	2.1	31.8
15–24 years	6,022	266	11.5	4.4	94.7
25–44 years	9,814	449	19.4	4.6	66.0
45–64 years	3,766	331	14.3	8.8	76.9
65 years and over	3,128	753	32.4	24.1	270.2
Black	5,912	302	13.0	5.1	92.9
Under 5 years	669	21	0.9	3.1	63.3
5–14 years	869	*	*	*	*
15–24 years	1,231	54	2.3	4.4	103.1
25–44 years	2,212	118	5.1	5.3	115.8
45–64 years	660	43	1.9	6.5	83.6
65 years and over	272	48	2.1	17.6	183.8
All other races	875	39	1.7	4.5	34.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	624	18	0.8	2.9	. . .
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut	251	21	0.9	8.5	. . .

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Based on an average of U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, July 1, 1992–95.

Table 28. Annual number, percent distribution, and rate of injury-related emergency department visits that ended in admission to inpatient status by hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Hospital characteristic	Number of injury visits in thousands	Number of admissions in thousands	Percent distribution	Percent of injury visits resulting in admission status	Number of admissions per 10,000 persons per year[1]
All injury-related visits	36,785	2,322	100.0	6.3	90.4
Geographic region					
Northeast	7,713	457	19.7	5.9	90.5
Midwest	10,427	781	33.6	7.5	125.5
South	11,565	701	30.2	6.1	80.1
West	7,081	382	16.4	5.4	67.6
Metropolitan status					
Metropolitan	28,723	1,809	77.9	6.3	89.5
Nonmetropolitan	8,062	513	22.1	6.4	93.9
Ownership					
Voluntary, not for profit	25,109	1,595	68.7	6.4	. . .
Non-Federal government	4,011	311	13.4	7.7	. . .
Proprietary	7,666	416	17.9	5.4	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Based on an average of U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, July 1, 1992–95.

Table 29. Annual number, percent distribution, and rate of emergency department injury visits by mechanism that caused the injury ending in admission to inpatient status, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Mechanism	Number of injury visits in thousands	Number of admissions in thousands	Percent distribution	Percent of injury visits resulting in admission status	Number of admissions per 10,000 persons per year[1]
All injury visits	36,785	2,322	100.0	6.3	90.4
Fall	7,847	716	30.9	9.1	27.9
Struck by or against a person or object	4,351	74	3.2	1.7	2.9
Motor vehicle traffic	3,956	297	12.8	7.5	11.6
Cut/pierce	3,189	90	3.9	2.8	3.5
Overexertion	1,597	28	1.2	1.8	1.1
Natural/environmental	1,503	36	1.5	2.4	1.4
Poisoning	877	208	8.9	23.7	8.1
Fire/burn	597	*	*	*	*
Other pedal cycle	493	*	*	*	*
Machinery	314	*	*	*	*
Firearm	164	64	2.8	39.2	2.5
Other transportation	287	*	*	*	*
Suffocation	98	*	*	*	*
Other mechanism[2]	2,065	50	2.1	2.4	1.9
Not elsewhere classified	433	*	*	*	*
Mechanism not specified	4,861	241	10.4	5.0	9.4
Blank cause of injury	4,154	416	17.9	10.0	16.2

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
[1]Based on an average of U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, July 1, 1992–95.
[2]Includes other pedestrian and drowning.

Table 30: Annual number and percent distribution of emergency department injury visits by principal diagnosis ending in admission to inpatient status, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Principal diagnosis group	Number of injury visits in thousands	Number of admissions in thousands	Percent distribution	Percent of injury visits resulting in admission status	Number of admissions per 10,000 persons per year[1]
		Number of visits in thousands			
All injury visits	36,785	2,322	100.0	6.3	90.4
Illness diagnoses	5,580	787	33.9	14.1	30.6
Musculoskeletal system	1,481	57	2.4	3.8	2.2
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1,072	220	9.5	20.5	8.6
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	618	56	2.4	9.1	2.2
Mental disorders	559	126	5.4	22.5	4.9
Nervous system and sense organs	477	*	*	*	*
Other illnesses	1,373	318	13.7	23.1	12.4
Injury and poisoning	21,726	1,467	63.2	6.8	57.1
Fractures	3,808	560	24.1	14.7	21.8
Fracture of radius and ulna	581	31	1.3	5.4	1.2
Fracture of hand and fingers	885	*	*	*	*
Fracture of lower limb	1,277	341	14.7	26.7	13.3
Other fractures	1,065	173	7.5	16.2	6.7
Sprains and strains	5,712	32	1.4	0.6	1.2
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand	572	*	*	*	*
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	527	*	*	*	*
Sprains and strains of ankle	1,159	*	*	*	*
Sprains and strains of neck	1,063	*	*	*	*
Other sprains and strains of back	1,223	*	*	*	*
Other sprains and strains	1,168	*	*	*	*
Open wounds	7,998	215	9.3	2.7	8.4
Open wound of head	2,910	61	2.6	2.1	2.4
Open wound of hand and fingers	2,910	20	0.9	0.7	0.8
Other open wound	2,178	133	5.7	6.1	5.2
Superficial injuries	2,014	72	3.1	3.6	2.8
Superficial injury of cornea	452	*	*	*	*
Other superficial injury	452	*	*	*	*
Contusions with intact skin surfaces	1,110	60	2.6	5.4	2.3
Other injuries	5,367	589	25.4	11.0	22.9
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fractures	847	132	5.7	15.6	5.1
Foreign body	661	27	1.2	4.1	1.0
Burns	655	18	0.8	2.8	0.7
Other injuries	1,369	167	7.2	12.2	6.5
Poisonings	953	190	8.2	19.9	7.4
Other and unspecified effects of external causes	691	27	1.1	3.8	1.0
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC[2]	191	28	1.2	14.6	1.1
Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	1,115	21	0.9	1.9	0.8
Unknown and blank	676	46	2.0	6.8	1.8

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
[1]Based on an average of U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, July 1, 1992–95.
[2]NEC is not elsewhere classified.

Table 31. Annual number and percent distribution of injury-related emergency department visits by the 20 most frequent principal reasons for visit, according to patient's age, sex, and race: United States, 1992–95

Principal reason for visit and RVC code[1]	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[2]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
		Number of visits in thousands									
All injury-related visits	36,785	3,499	5,535	7,410	12,348	4,546	3,448	16,239	20,546	29,998	5,912
Lacerations and cuts of upper extremity J225	2,429	95	235	613	1,022	303	162	717	1,712	2,045	322
Lacerations and cuts of facial area J210	1,577	464	384	228	302	101	99	501	1,076	1,287	260
Head, neck, and face injury, type unspecified J505	1,448	297	304	276	334	125	108	590	858	1,158	254
Back symptoms S905	1,222	*	59	245	591	196	122	578	644	993	206
Hand and finger(s) injury, type unspecified J570	1,149	72	234	283	404	116	39	390	759	956	167
Hand and finger symptoms S960	1,071	48	207	265	383	109	58	430	642	925	132
Neck symptoms S900	974	*	61	270	458	140	31	509	465	761	189
Accident, not otherwise specified J810	966	163	146	105	206	121	225	510	456	797	141
Knee symptoms S925	796	*	98	190	308	115	82	350	446	643	128
Ankle symptoms S930	783	*	119	221	299	85	41	366	417	686	87
Motor vehicle accident J805	739	54	84	199	257	104	41	394	345	570	152
Shoulder symptoms S940	737	15	85	144	273	110	109	326	411	613	113
Foot and toe symptoms S935	727	38	112	139	278	102	46	371	356	608	109
Lacerations and cuts of head and neck area J205	711	171	162	107	141	75	86	230	481	592	96
Pain, site not referable to a specific body system S055	710	*	54	132	277	124	102	317	393	580	103
Lower extremity laceration J220	674	38	237	133	175	60	31	267	407	542	108
Arm symptoms S945	644	97	135	81	188	71	72	330	313	521	106
Low back symptoms S910	628	*	*	110	325	111	58	292	336	487	122
Headache, pain in head S210	581	*	72	160	227	65	39	321	260	432	128
Leg symptoms S920	573	29	70	85	188	107	93	289	284	474	91
All other reasons	17,646	1,830	2,656	3,424	5,710	2,207	1,804	8,161	9,485	14,328	2,900
		Percent distribution									
All injury-related visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lacerations and cuts of upper extremity J225	6.6	2.7	4.2	8.3	8.3	6.7	4.7	4.4	8.3	6.8	5.4
Lacerations and cuts of facial area J210	4.3	13.3	6.9	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.9	3.1	5.2	4.3	4.4
Head, neck, and face injury, type unspecified J505	3.9	8.5	5.5	3.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.2	3.9	4.3
Back symptoms S905	3.3	*	1.1	3.3	4.8	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.5
Hand and finger(s) injury, type unspecified J570	3.1	2.1	4.2	3.8	3.3	2.6	1.1	2.4	3.7	3.2	2.8
Hand and finger symptoms S960	2.9	1.4	3.7	3.6	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.2
Neck symptoms S900	2.6	*	1.1	3.6	3.7	3.1	0.9	3.1	2.3	2.5	3.2
Accident, not otherwise specified J810	2.6	4.7	2.6	1.4	1.7	2.7	6.5	3.1	2.2	2.7	2.4
Knee symptoms S925	2.2	*	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Ankle symptoms S930	2.1	*	2.1	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.2	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.5
Motor vehicle accident J805	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.1	2.3	1.2	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.6
Shoulder symptoms S940	2.0	*	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Foot and toe symptoms S935	2.0	1.1	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.8
Lacerations and cuts of head and neck area J205	1.9	4.9	2.9	1.4	1.1	1.6	2.5	1.4	2.3	2.0	1.6
Pain, site not referable to a specific body system S055	1.9	*	1.0	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7
Lower extremity laceration J220	1.8	1.1	4.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8
Arm symptoms S945	1.7	2.8	2.4	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8
Low back symptoms S910	1.7	*	*	1.5	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.1
Headache, pain in head S210	1.6	*	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.4	2.2
Leg symptoms S920	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.5	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.5
All other reasons	48.0	52.3	48.0	46.2	46.2	48.6	52.3	50.3	46.2	47.8	49.0

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
[1]Based on "A Reason for Visit Classification for Ambulatory Care" (RVC) (10).
[2]Estimates for races other than white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.
NOTE: Number may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 32. Annual number and percent distribution of injury-related emergency department visits by the 20 most frequent principal reasons for visit, according to hospital characteristics: United States, 1992–95

Principal reason for visit and RVC code[1]	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
					Number of visits in thousands					
All injury-related visits	36,785	7,713	10,427	11,565	7,081	28,723	8,062	25,109	4,011	7,666
Lacerations and cuts of upper extremity J225	2,429	530	706	680	513	1,877	552	1,639	234	556
Lacerations and cuts of facial area J210	1,577	329	442	496	310	1,241	336	1,093	166	318
Head, neck, and face injury, type unspecified J505	1,448	286	434	472	256	1,223	226	1,001	160	287
Back symptoms S905	1,222	267	326	388	241	971	250	809	144	269
Hand and finger(s) injury, type unspecified J570	1,149	257	347	364	181	909	240	808	88	253
Hand and finger symptoms S960	1,071	281	319	262	209	782	289	759	106	207
Neck symptoms S900	974	207	282	294	191	824	150	693	93	188
Accident, not otherwise specified J810	966	199	263	345	159	726	240	671	91	204
Knee symptoms S925	796	193	244	205	154	621	175	552	71	173
Ankle symptoms S930	783	172	266	209	136	590	194	534	82	168
Motor vehicle accident J805	739	114	186	316	123	596	143	474	104	161
Shoulder symptoms S940	737	151	234	232	120	566	170	528	68	141
Foot and toe symptoms S935	727	133	215	203	176	570	157	517	68	142
Lacerations and cuts of head and neck area J205	711	167	163	236	146	574	137	471	64	176
Pain, site not referable to a specific body system S055	710	141	207	235	127	532	178	487	83	140
Lower extremity laceration J220	674	124	148	268	134	490	184	443	61	170
Arm symptoms S945	644	116	182	218	128	491	152	459	58	127
Low back symptoms S910	628	122	150	217	138	478	150	411	65	151
Headache, pain in head S210	581	135	153	186	107	483	98	383	86	112
Leg symptoms S920	573	108	186	171	108	425	148	403	75	94
All other reasons	17,646	3,683	4,971	5,567	3,424	13,754	3,891	11,973	2,044	3,629
					Percent distribution					
All injury-related visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lacerations and cuts of upper extremity J225	6.6	6.9	6.8	5.9	7.3	6.5	6.9	6.5	5.8	7.3
Lacerations and cuts of facial area J210	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.1
Head, neck, and face injury, type unspecified J505	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.3	2.8	4.0	4.0	3.7
Back symptoms S905	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.5
Hand and finger(s) injury, type unspecified J570	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.2	3.3
Hand and finger symptoms S960	2.9	3.6	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.7
Neck symptoms S900	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.9	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.5
Accident, not otherwise specified J810	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.7
Knee symptoms S925	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.3
Ankle symptoms S930	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.2
Motor vehicle accident J805	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.1
Shoulder symptoms S940	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.8
Foot and toe symptoms S935	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.9
Lacerations and cuts of head and neck area J205	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.3
Pain, site not referable to a specific body system S055	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.8
Lower extremity laceration J220	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.2
Arm symptoms S945	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.7
Low back symptoms S910	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.0
Headache, pain in head S210	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.5
Leg symptoms S920	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.2
All other reasons	48.0	47.8	47.7	48.1	48.4	47.9	48.3	47.7	51.0	47.3

[1]Based on "A Reason for Visit Classification for Ambulatory Care" (RVC) (10). NOTE: Number may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 33. Annual number and percent of emergency department injury visits by selected diagnostic services ordered or provided, according to patient age, sex, and race, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Diagnostic service	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[1]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
	Number of visits in thousands										
All injury visits	36,785	3,499	5,535	7,410	12,348	4,546	3,448	16,239	20,546	29,998	5,912
No services	4,442	1,281	988	619	1,054	327	173	1,764	2,678	3,520	808
Blood pressure	27,391	1,453	3,505	5,894	9,969	3,700	2,871	12,184	15,207	22,439	4,322
Extremity x ray	11,640	530	2,048	2,541	3,846	1,417	1,257	5,329	6,311	9,782	1,612
Chest x ray	2,973	150	178	467	892	539	748	1,397	1,576	2,395	489
Urinalysis	2,664	91	210	582	931	382	469	1,344	1,320	2,080	510
Electrocardiogram	1,816	25	34	165	506	394	692	966	850	1,490	283
HIV serology	114	*	*	28	55	*	*	70	44	88	*
	Percent of injury visits										
All injury visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No services	12.1	36.6	17.8	8.4	8.5	7.2	5.0	10.9	13.0	11.7	13.7
Blood pressure	74.5	41.5	63.3	79.5	80.7	81.4	83.3	75.0	74.0	74.8	73.1
Extremity x ray	31.6	15.1	37.0	34.3	31.1	31.2	36.5	32.8	30.7	32.6	27.3
Chest x ray	8.1	4.3	3.2	6.3	7.2	11.9	21.7	8.6	7.7	8.0	8.3
Urinalysis	7.2	2.6	3.8	7.8	7.5	8.4	13.6	8.3	6.4	6.9	8.6
Electrocardiogram	4.9	0.7	0.6	2.2	4.1	8.7	20.1	5.9	4.1	5.0	4.8
HIV serology	0.3	*	*	0.4	0.4	*	*	0.4	0.2	0.3	*
	Percent of emergency department visits that are injury related										
All injury visits	39.8	27.8	53.5	48.5	43.8	35.0	26.3	33.8	46.3	41.7	32.3
No services	35.6	24.9	46.3	47.7	44.9	35.3	27.3	29.6	41.1	38.1	28.0
Blood pressure	40.3	32.5	54.7	48.3	43.3	34.6	25.9	34.0	47.4	42.1	33.2
Extremity x ray	92.3	94.1	97.4	96.6	92.5	86.7	82.9	90.8	93.7	93.2	87.2
Chest x ray	19.7	9.9	25.7	37.7	27.1	17.3	14.3	17.9	21.8	19.8	18.2
Urinalysis	18.7	10.4	23.6	20.6	21.2	17.7	15.0	15.0	25.0	19.1	17.1
Electrocardiogram	15.6	29.0	34.8	30.8	20.8	12.9	12.8	15.6	15.7	15.5	15.9
HIV serology	40.8	*	*	40.3	43.4	*	*	45.3	35.3	44.8	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Estimates for races other than white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.

Table 34. Annual number and percent of emergency department injury visits by selected diagnostic services ordered or provided, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Diagnostic service	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
	Number of visits in thousands									
All injury visits	36,785	7,713	10,427	11,565	7,081	28,723	8,062	25,109	4,011	7,666
No services	4,442	851	1,183	1,535	873	3,239	1,203	2,875	486	1,080
Blood pressure	27,391	5,907	7,861	8,270	5,353	21,782	5,609	18,862	2,995	5,534
Extremity x ray	11,640	2,415	3,508	3,539	2,177	8,983	2,657	8,154	1,175	2,311
Chest x ray	2,973	571	851	1,075	476	2,332	641	1,987	374	611
Urinalysis	2,664	487	762	924	490	2,204	460	1,742	382	540
Electrocardiogram	1,816	419	517	574	305	1,479	337	1,270	179	366
HIV serology	114	*	*	58	*	101	*	75	*	*
	Percent of injury visits									
All injury visits	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
No services	12.1	11.0	11.3	13.3	12.3	11.3	14.9	11.5	12.1	14.1
Blood pressure	74.5	76.6	75.4	71.5	75.6	75.8	69.6	75.1	74.7	72.2
Extremity x ray	31.6	31.3	33.6	30.6	30.7	31.3	33.0	32.5	29.3	30.1
Chest x ray	8.1	7.4	8.2	9.3	6.7	8.1	7.9	7.9	9.3	8.0
Urinalysis	7.2	6.3	7.3	8.0	6.9	7.7	5.7	6.9	9.5	7.0
Electrocardiogram	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.3	5.1	4.2	5.1	4.5	4.8
HIV serology	0.3	*	*	0.5	*	0.4	*	0.3	*	*
	Percent of emergency department visits that are injury related									
All injury visits	39.8	40.8	40.8	37.6	40.8	39.9	39.5	40.8	34.4	39.8
No services	35.6	36.7	35.1	35.0	36.3	35.7	35.4	36.7	28.6	36.7
Blood pressure	40.3	40.8	41.5	38.2	41.7	40.4	40.3	41.2	35.4	40.6
Extremity x ray	92.3	91.5	92.6	91.7	93.8	92.0	93.6	92.3	91.0	91.8
Chest x ray	19.7	19.2	20.4	19.4	20.0	19.7	20.0	19.3	23.8	19.0
Urinalysis	18.7	18.2	19.3	18.7	18.3	18.9	17.6	18.6	19.6	18.3
Electrocardiogram	15.6	15.6	16.1	15.5	15.3	16.0	14.0	16.0	16.1	14.2
HIV serology	40.8	*	*	49.8	*	39.8	*	41.4	*	*

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
. . . Category not applicable.

Table 35. Annual number and percent of emergency department injury visits by selected therapeutic procedures provided, according to patient age, sex, and race, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Procedure	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[1]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
					Number of visits in thousands						
All injury visits	36,785	3,499	5,535	7,410	12,348	4,546	3,448	16,239	20,546	29,998	5,912
No procedures	15,111	1,640	1,933	2,919	5,314	1,945	1,360	7,432	7,680	11,986	2,780
Wound care	10,900	1,279	1,908	2,244	3,424	1,204	841	3,812	7,088	8,932	1,671
Orthopedic care	7,427	277	1,418	1,667	2,472	886	707	3,406	4,021	6,373	908
Intravenous fluids	2,633	98	168	434	872	468	593	1,147	1,486	2,166	400
Eye or ear/nose/throat care	1,515	134	165	301	644	202	68	543	971	1,274	215
Bladder catheter	457	*	14	82	128	57	167	246	211	384	68
NG tube	353	36	17	87	131	41	40	177	176	306	38
Endoctracheal tube	120	*	*	22	38	19	29	30	89	102	16
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	54	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	42	46	*
Other procedure	1,412	156	191	284	417	195	170	600	812	1,134	226
					Percent of injury visits						
All injury visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No procedures	41.1	46.9	34.9	39.4	43.0	42.8	39.4	45.8	37.4	40.0	47.0
Wound care	29.6	36.5	34.5	30.3	27.7	26.5	24.4	23.5	34.5	29.8	28.3
Orthopedic care	20.2	7.9	25.6	22.5	20.0	19.5	20.5	21.0	19.6	21.2	15.4
Intravenous fluids	7.2	2.8	3.0	5.9	7.1	10.3	17.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.8
Eye or ear/nose/throat care	4.1	3.8	3.0	4.1	5.2	4.4	2.0	3.3	4.7	4.2	3.6
Bladder catheter	1.2	*	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	4.8	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.2
NG tube	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.6
Endoctracheal tube	0.3	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	0.2	*
Other procedure	3.8	4.4	3.5	3.8	3.4	4.3	4.9	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8
					Percent of emergency department visits that are injury related						
All injury visits	39.8	27.8	53.5	48.5	43.8	35.0	26.3	33.8	46.3	41.7	32.3
No procedures	28.3	17.6	32.6	33.8	32.0	27.6	23.2	25.3	32.0	29.8	23.2
Wound care	92.9	96.0	96.9	94.5	92.1	88.2	86.7	91.1	93.9	93.9	88.1
Orthopedic care	95.0	95.2	98.9	96.4	94.4	90.8	92.3	93.9	96.1	95.5	91.5
Intravenous fluids	19.6	18.6	34.7	30.2	24.4	16.4	12.9	16.1	23.5	19.8	18.6
Eye or ear/nose/throat care	53.7	30.0	50.4	64.7	65.2	56.6	28.8	43.6	61.6	56.1	44.3
Bladder catheter	20.8	*	39.7	25.9	27.8	19.7	16.7	17.5	26.7	21.2	19.5
NG tube	47.4	75.9	89.8	73.3	63.3	33.6	17.6	46.2	48.6	48.2	42.6
Endoctracheal tube	29.2	*	*	73.3	54.3	22.7	14.9	17.2	38.2	29.4	27.7
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	19.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25.1	20.0	*
Other procedure	26.0	23.0	43.1	31.6	29.7	21.8	31.7	20.2	33.0	27.4	22.0

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]Estimates for races other than white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.

Table 36. Annual number and percent of emergency department injury visits by selected therapeutic procedures provided, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Procedure	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
					Number of visits in thousands					
All injury visits	36,785	7,713	10,427	11,565	7,081	28,723	8,062	25,109	4,011	7,666
No procedures	15,111	3,105	4,061	5,179	2,766	11,677	3,434	10,226	1,792	3,093
Wound care	10,900	2,348	3,030	3,373	2,149	8,570	2,330	7,374	1,123	2,402
Orthopedic care	7,427	1,593	2,324	2,043	1,466	5,864	1,563	5,192	648	1,587
Intravenous fluids	2,633	483	797	805	547	2,155	478	1,775	395	464
Eye or ear/nose/throat care	1,515	353	428	393	340	1,142	373	1,062	185	267
Bladder catheter	457	63	126	176	91	390	66	285	78	94
NG tube	353	38	134	101	79	286	67	219	65	68
Endoctracheal tube	120	*	39	37	*	93	*	70	*	*
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	54	*	*	31	*	41	*	*	*	*
Other procedure	1,412	220	436	450	306	1,119	293	893	134	385
					Percent of injury visits					
All injury visits	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
No procedures	41.1	40.3	38.9	44.8	39.1	40.7	42.6	40.7	44.7	40.4
Wound care	29.6	30.4	29.1	29.2	30.4	29.8	28.9	29.4	28.0	31.3
Orthopedic care	20.2	20.7	22.3	17.7	20.7	20.4	19.4	20.7	16.1	20.7
Intravenous fluids	7.2	6.3	7.6	7.0	7.7	7.5	5.9	7.1	9.8	6.0
Eye or ear/nose/throat care	4.1	4.6	4.1	3.4	4.8	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.6	3.5
Bladder catheter	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.2
NG tube	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.9
Endoctracheal tube	0.3	*	0.4	0.3	*	0.3	*	0.3	*	*
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	0.1	*	*	0.3	*	0.1	*	*	*	*
Other procedure	3.8	2.9	4.2	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.3	5.0
					Percent of emergency department visits that are injury related					
All injury visits	39.8	40.8	40.8	37.6	40.8	39.9	39.5	40.8	34.4	39.8
No procedures	28.3	36.7	35.1	35.0	36.3	35.7	40.3	36.7	28.6	36.7
Wound care	92.9	93.1	92.8	93.2	92.4	92.7	93.2	93.8	86.3	93.6
Orthopedic care	95.0	94.7	94.9	95.4	95.1	94.9	95.6	95.4	93.9	94.3
Intravenous fluids	19.6	18.4	19.7	19.9	20.1	19.6	19.3	19.3	24.4	17.5
Eye or ear/nose/throat care	53.7	44.0	56.3	60.0	56.3	54.1	52.3	53.5	58.7	51.2
Bladder catheter	20.8	21.8	20.0	21.5	20.1	21.7	16.7	19.4	31.0	19.9
NG tube	47.4	36.3	51.1	49.9	45.5	46.6	51.0	44.3	59.7	49.1
Endoctracheal tube	29.2	*	29.3	29.8	*	30.5	*	27.0	*	*
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	19.2	*	*	25.0	*	19.7	*	*	*	*
Other procedure	26.0	25.5	26.8	26.8	24.3	25.4	28.5	26.2	22.9	27.0

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
. . . Category not applicable.
0.0 Quantity more than zero less than 0.5.

Table 37. Annual number and percent distribution of medications provided or prescribed in emergency department injury visits, according to patient age, sex, and race, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Number of medications ordered	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[1]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
					Number of visits in thousands						
All injury visits	36,785	3,499	5,535	7,410	12,348	4,546	3,448	16,239	20,546	29,998	5,912
0	12,007	1,730	2,360	2,421	3,348	1,145	1,004	5,169	6,839	9,779	1,909
1	13,427	1,102	2,121	2,929	4,623	1,587	1,065	5,953	7,474	10,817	2,299
2	6,791	470	769	1,347	2,608	972	625	2,991	3,800	5,565	1,079
3	2,618	129	214	487	1,096	409	282	1,330	1,487	2,165	383
4	1,083	42	59	164	410	231	177	529	554	938	133
5 or more	751	26	11	60	233	181	239	397	354	631	103
					Percent distribution						
All injury visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0	32.6	49.4	42.6	32.7	27.1	25.2	29.1	31.8	33.3	32.6	32.3
1	36.5	31.5	38.3	39.5	37.4	34.9	30.9	36.7	36.4	36.1	38.9
2	18.5	13.4	13.9	18.2	21.1	21.4	18.1	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.3
3	7.1	3.7	3.9	6.6	8.9	9.0	8.2	8.2	7.2	7.2	6.5
4	2.9	1.2	1.1	2.2	3.3	5.1	5.1	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.3
5 or more	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.9	4.0	6.9	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.7
					Percent of emergency department visits that are injury related						
All injury visits	39.8	27.8	53.5	49.0	43.8	35.0	26.3	33.8	46.3	41.7	32.3
0	47.0	47.4	69.0	52.9	47.5	37.8	26.4	40.4	53.7	49.5	37.2
1	45.1	23.7	55.7	53.9	50.2	41.8	31.7	39.0	51.6	47.3	37.3
2	34.1	15.4	38.4	41.7	39.8	34.9	27.3	28.3	40.6	35.8	27.8
3	28.4	10.6	27.1	37.3	35.8	26.9	21.1	23.0	34.5	30.4	20.6
4	26.8	11.6	26.6	33.7	31.8	26.7	21.7	23.8	30.6	28.7	20.5
5 or more	22.2	18.1	11.3	26.8	26.5	21.8	19.8	20.0	25.2	23.0	18.1

[1]Estimates for races other than white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.

Table 38. Annual number and percent distribution of medications provided or prescribed in emergency department injury visits, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Number of medications ordered	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
					Number of visits in thousands					
All injury visits	36,785	7,713	10,427	11,565	7,081	28,723	8,062	25,109	4,011	7,666
0	12,007	2,629	3,188	3,712	2,478	9,218	2,789	8,250	1,287	2,470
1	13,427	3,019	3,945	4,077	2,386	10,688	2,739	9,303	1,389	2,736
2	6,791	1,291	1,945	2,291	1,265	5,319	1,472	4,570	770	1,451
3	2,618	434	788	875	520	2,050	568	1,723	307	588
4	1,083	195	306	348	234	812	271	699	144	240
5 or more	860	144	255	262	199	636	224	563	115	182
					Percent distribution					
All injury visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0	32.6	34.1	30.6	32.1	35.0	32.1	34.6	32.9	32.1	32.2
1	36.5	39.1	37.8	35.3	33.7	37.2	34.0	37.0	34.6	35.7
2	18.5	16.7	18.7	19.8	17.9	18.5	18.3	18.2	19.2	18.9
3	7.1	5.6	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.6	7.7
4	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.6	3.1
5 or more	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.9	2.4
					Percent of emergency department visits that are injury related					
All injury visits	39.8	40.8	40.8	37.6	40.8	39.9	39.5	40.8	34.4	39.8
0	47.0	47.6	46.9	44.6	50.5	46.7	48.1	48.4	38.6	48.0
1	45.1	45.9	46.7	42.5	46.5	45.9	42.5	46.1	38.9	45.8
2	34.1	34.1	34.8	33.7	33.8	34.3	33.2	34.4	31.6	34.7
3	28.4	27.2	30.9	26.9	28.4	27.8	30.7	29.0	25.6	28.2
4	26.8	28.3	28.4	34.7	27.1	26.0	29.5	27.3	26.1	26.1
5 or more	22.2	21.0	24.3	20.1	23.7	21.8	23.3	23.3	21.4	19.9

Table 39. Annual number, percent distribution, and rate of drug mentions at emergency department injury visits by therapeutic class, according to patient age, sex, and race, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Therapeutic classification[1]	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[3]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
	Number of mentions in thousands										
All mentions	43,491	2,732	4,595	8,051	16,076	6,692	5,344	19,780	23,711	35,861	6,684
Anesthetic drugs	848	95	104	156	250	114	129	288	560	749	77
Antidotes	255	39	*	56	100	32	*	146	109	208	40
Antimicrobial agents	5,112	565	761	1,001	1,740	651	394	1,901	3,211	4,076	920
Hemotologic agents	248	*	*	24	52	54	99	107	141	211	35
Cardiovascular-renal drugs	1,396	*	*	39	204	334	783	832	564	1,186	175
Psychopharmacologic drugs	1,698	81	115	213	681	318	290	894	804	1,482	186
Gastrointestinal agents	914	47	40	139	302	181	205	504	410	756	136
Metabolic and nutrient agents	624	30	*	65	183	150	173	295	329	519	85
Hormones and agents affecting hormonal mechanisms	1,218	104	113	147	343	280	231	724	495	1,048	143
Immunologic agent	3,676	37	274	798	1,452	626	490	1,418	2,258	3,050	529
Skin/mucous membrane	2,521	316	451	505	829	254	167	920	1,601	2,088	378
Neurologic drugs	1,707	*	26	311	932	297	126	856	851	1,394	275
Ophthalmic drugs	1,315	107	187	268	527	161	64	437	878	1,118	176
Drugs used for relief of pain	17,545	789	1,964	3,644	6,985	2,548	1,614	8,200	9,345	14,359	2,830
Respiratory tract drugs	2,602	323	320	427	904	358	270	1,354	1,247	2,122	423
Other and unclassified[2]	1,813	151	178	259	593	335	296	903	910	1,495	276
	Percent distribution										
All mentions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Anesthetic drugs	1.9	3.5	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.5	2.4	2.1	1.1
Antidotes	0.6	1.4	*	0.7	0.6	0.5	*	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Antimicrobial agents	11.8	20.7	16.6	12.4	10.8	9.7	7.4	9.6	13.5	11.4	13.8
Hemotologic agents	0.6	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Cardiovascular-renal drugs	3.2	*	*	0.5	1.3	5.0	14.7	4.2	2.4	3.3	2.6
Psychopharmacologic drugs	3.9	3.0	2.5	2.6	4.2	4.7	5.4	4.5	3.4	4.1	2.8
Gastrointestinal agents	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.8	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.0
Metabolic and nutrient agents	1.4	1.1	*	0.8	1.1	2.2	3.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Hormones and agents affecting hormonal mechanisms	2.8	3.8	2.5	1.8	2.1	4.2	4.3	3.7	2.1	2.9	2.1
Immunologic agent	8.5	1.3	6.0	9.9	9.0	9.3	9.2	7.2	9.5	8.5	7.9
Skin/mucous membrane	5.8	11.6	9.8	6.3	5.2	3.8	3.1	4.7	6.8	5.8	5.7
Neurologic drugs	3.9	*	0.6	3.9	5.8	4.4	2.4	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.1
Ophthalmic drugs	3.0	3.9	4.1	3.3	3.3	2.4	1.2	2.2	3.7	3.1	2.6
Drugs used for relief of pain	40.3	28.9	42.7	45.3	43.5	38.1	30.2	41.5	39.4	40.0	42.3
Respiratory tract drugs	6.0	11.8	7.0	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.0	6.8	5.3	5.9	6.3
Other and unclassified[2]	4.2	5.5	3.9	3.2	3.7	5.0	5.5	4.6	3.8	4.2	4.1
	Number of drugs per 100 injury visits										
All mentions	118.2	78.1	83.0	108.7	130.2	147.2	155.0	121.8	115.4	119.5	113.1
Anesthetic drugs	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.7	1.8	2.7	2.5	1.3
Antidotes	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	*	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7
Antimicrobial agents	13.9	16.1	13.7	13.5	14.1	14.3	11.4	11.7	15.6	13.6	15.6
Hemotologic agents	0.7	*	*	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Cardiovascular-renal drugs	3.8	*	*	0.5	1.7	7.4	22.7	5.1	2.7	4.0	3.0
Psychopharmacologic drugs	4.6	2.3	2.1	2.9	5.5	7.0	8.4	5.5	3.9	4.9	3.1
Gastrointestinal agents	2.5	1.3	0.7	1.9	2.4	4.0	5.9	3.1	2.0	2.5	2.3
Metabolic and nutrient agents	1.7	0.9	*	0.9	1.5	3.3	5.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4
Hormones and agents affecting hormonal mechanisms	3.3	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.8	6.2	6.7	4.5	2.4	3.5	2.4
Immunologic agent	10.0	1.1	4.9	10.8	11.8	13.8	14.2	8.7	11.0	10.2	9.0
Skin/mucous membrane	6.9	9.0	8.1	6.8	6.7	5.6	4.8	5.7	7.8	7.0	6.4
Neurologic drugs	4.6	*	0.5	4.2	7.5	6.5	3.6	5.3	4.1	4.6	4.7
Ophthalmic drugs	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.3	3.5	1.8	2.7	4.3	3.7	3.0
Drugs used for relief of pain	47.7	22.6	35.5	49.2	56.6	56.0	46.8	50.5	45.5	47.9	47.9
Respiratory tract drugs	7.1	9.2	5.8	5.8	7.3	7.9	7.8	8.3	6.1	7.1	7.2
Other and unclassified[2]	4.9	4.3	3.2	3.5	4.8	7.4	8.6	5.6	4.4	5.0	4.7

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision. 0.0 Quantity is more than zero but less than 0.5.

[1]Based on the standard drug classification used in the *National Drug Code Directory*, 1985 edition (NDC) (4).

[2]Includes radiopharmaceutical/contrast media, oncolytics, otologic drugs, antiparasitic agents, and unclassified/miscellaneous drugs.

[3]Estimates for races other than white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 40. Annual number, percent distribution, and rate of drug mentions at emergency department injury visits by therapeutic class, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Therapeutic classification[1]	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
					Number of mentions in thousands					
All mentions	43,491	8,406	12,697	13,985	8,404	33,905	9,586	29,227	4,996	9,268
Anesthetic drugs	848	118	289	212	228	657	190	552	125	170
Antidotes	255	28	109	58	60	208	47	172	35	48
Antimicrobial agents	5,112	1,045	1,590	1,635	841	4,063	1,048	3,412	583	1,117
Hemotologic agents	248	64	56	84	44	191	58	158	41	49
Cardiovascular-renal drugs	1,396	316	432	379	269	1,011	385	934	175	286
Psychopharmacologic drugs	1,698	366	487	459	386	1,329	369	1,123	219	356
Gastrointestinal agents	914	187	255	272	200	701	213	598	141	175
Metabolic and nutrient agents	624	96	202	171	156	457	167	433	92	99
Hormones and agents affecting hormonal mechanisms	1,218	278	362	330	249	945	273	821	121	277
Immunologic agent	3,676	800	979	1,172	726	2,855	821	2,466	393	817
Skin/mucous membrane	2,521	456	757	872	436	1,871	650	1,684	247	590
Neurologic drugs	1,707	268	488	634	316	1,359	348	1,135	183	359
Ophthalmic drugs	1,315	233	443	397	241	987	328	932	150	233
Drugs used for relief of pain	17,545	3,365	5,097	5,692	3,391	13,838	3,707	11,832	1,989	3,725
Respiratory tract drugs	2,602	485	654	950	513	2,044	558	1,743	300	559
Other and unclassified[2]	1,813	300	496	668	349	1,391	422	1,232	203	409
					Percent distribution					
All mentions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Anesthetic drugs	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.5	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.8
Antidotes	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Antimicrobial agents	11.8	12.4	12.5	11.7	10.0	12.0	10.9	11.7	11.7	12.0
Hemotologic agents	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5
Cardiovascular-renal drugs	3.2	3.8	3.4	2.7	3.2	3.0	4.0	3.2	3.5	3.1
Psychopharmacologic drugs	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.3	4.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.4	3.8
Gastrointestinal agents	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.8	1.9
Metabolic and nutrient agents	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.1
Hormones and agents affecting hormonal mechanisms	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.4	3.0
Immunologic agent	8.5	9.5	7.7	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.4	7.9	8.8
Skin/mucous membrane	5.8	5.4	6.0	6.2	5.2	5.5	6.8	5.8	5.0	6.4
Neurologic drugs	3.9	3.2	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.9
Ophthalmic drugs	3.0	2.8	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.5
Drugs used for relief of pain	40.3	40.0	40.1	40.7	40.4	40.8	38.7	40.5	39.8	40.2
Respiratory tract drugs	6.0	5.8	5.1	6.8	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0
Other and unclassified[2]	4.2	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4
					Number of drugs per 100 injury visits					
All mentions	118.2	109.0	121.8	120.9	118.7	118.0	118.9	116.4	124.6	120.9
Anesthetic drugs	2.3	1.5	2.8	1.8	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.1	2.2
Antidotes	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6
Antimicrobial agents	13.9	13.5	15.3	14.1	11.9	14.1	13.0	13.6	14.5	14.6
Hemotologic agents	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.6
Cardiovascular-renal drugs	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.8	3.5	4.8	3.7	4.4	3.7
Psychopharmacologic drugs	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.0	5.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.5	4.6
Gastrointestinal agents	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.4	3.5	2.3
Metabolic and nutrient agents	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.3
Hormones and agents affecting hormonal mechanisms	3.3	3.6	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.6
Immunologic agent	10.0	10.4	9.4	10.1	10.3	9.9	10.2	9.8	9.8	10.7
Skin/mucous membrane	6.9	5.9	7.3	7.5	6.2	6.5	8.1	6.7	6.2	7.7
Neurologic drugs	4.6	3.5	4.7	5.5	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7
Ophthalmic drugs	3.6	3.0	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.0
Drugs used for relief of pain	47.7	43.6	48.9	49.2	47.9	48.2	46.0	47.1	49.6	48.6
Respiratory tract drugs	7.1	6.3	6.3	8.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.3
Other and unclassified[2]	4.9	3.9	4.8	5.8	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.3

[1]Based on the standard drug classification used in the *National Drug Code Directory*, 1985 edition (NDC) (4).
[2]Includes radiopharmaceutical/contrast media, oncolytics, otologic drugs, antiparasitic agents, and unclassified/miscellaneous drugs.

NOTE: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table 41. Annual number and percent distribution of medications by the 20 drug entry names most frequently recorded at emergency department injury visits, according to patient's age, sex, and race, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Entry name of drug[1]	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[2]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
	Number of visits in thousands										
All drug mentions	43,491	2,732	4,595	8,051	16,076	6,692	5,344	19,780	23,711	35,861	6,684
Tylenol	3,122	469	773	621	734	267	258	1,459	1,663	2,483	555
Motrin	2,424	37	155	328	1,130	334	140	1,068	1,356	1,799	564
Toradol	1,560	*	*	294	739	314	184	771	790	1,238	305
Tylenol with codeine	1,393	*	144	296	597	207	131	569	824	1,174	183
Diptheria tetanus toxoids pertussis	1,294	*	73	286	517	245	168	494	800	1,127	141
Vicodin	1,270	*	27	291	594	249	97	564	705	1,126	115
Advil	1,121	*	267	324	378	89	47	519	602	929	176
Tetanus toxoid	1,037	*	92	214	399	176	145	383	654	789	210
Keflex	983	41	155	195	385	143	65	326	657	776	175
Benadryl	900	137	130	146	318	109	59	499	400	701	174
Ibuprofen	888	17	110	227	379	127	28	417	471	721	149
Tetanus diptheria toxoid	852	*	67	191	350	138	102	331	521	719	116
Darvocet-n	797	*	28	152	321	147	145	461	336	687	102
Lidocaine	747	89	153	148	215	75	66	262	485	636	100
Flexeril	702	*	*	141	402	121	25	347	355	591	98
Neosporin	658	85	140	135	196	66	36	222	437	547	101
Phenergan	653	43	72	92	230	111	105	303	350	577	70
Xylocaine	558	57	118	123	169	52	38	290	268	476	65
Bacitracin	543	107	105	102	151	55	24	184	359	448	89
Depo-provera	509	29	54	56	181	91	98	254	255	453	49
All other mentions	21,479	1,538	1,905	3,688	7,691	3,575	3,382	10,310	11,678	17,863	3,147
	Percent distribution										
All drug mentions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tylenol	7.2	17.2	16.8	7.7	4.6	4.0	4.8	7.4	7.0	6.9	8.3
Motrin	5.6	1.4	3.4	4.1	7.0	5.0	2.6	5.4	5.7	5.0	8.4
Toradol	3.6	*	*	3.7	4.6	4.7	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.5	4.6
Tylenol with codeine	3.2	*	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.5	3.3	2.7
Diptheria tetanus toxoids pertussis	3.0	*	1.6	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.1	2.5	3.4	3.1	2.1
Vicodin	2.9	*	0.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	1.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	1.7
Advil	2.6	*	5.8	4.0	2.4	1.3	0.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Tetanus toxoid	2.4	*	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	1.9	2.8	2.2	3.1
Keflex	2.3	1.5	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.2	1.6	2.8	2.2	2.6
Benadryl	2.1	5.0	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.1	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.6
Ibuprofen	2.0	0.6	2.4	2.8	2.4	1.9	0.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2
Tetanus diptheria toxoid	2.0	*	1.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.7
Darvocet-n	1.8	*	0.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.5
Lidocaine	1.7	3.3	3.3	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.5
Flexeril	1.6	*	*	1.8	2.5	1.8	0.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5
Neosporin	1.5	3.1	3.1	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.5
Phenergan	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.1
Xylocaine	1.3	2.1	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.0
Bacitracin	1.2	3.9	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.3
Depo-provera	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.7
All other mentions	49.4	56.3	41.4	45.8	47.8	53.4	63.3	52.1	49.3	49.8	47.1

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.
[1]The entry made by the hospital staff on the prescription or other medical records. This may be a trade name, generic name, or desired therapeutic effect.
[2]Estimates for races other than white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.

Table 42. Annual number and percent distribution of medications by the 20 drug entry names most frequently recorded at emergency department injury visits, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Entry name of drug[1]	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
	Number of mentions in thousands									
All drug mentions	43,491	8,406	12,697	13,985	8,404	33,905	9,586	29,227	4,996	9,268
Tylenol	3,122	791	1,038	819	474	2,516	606	2,146	293	684
Motrin	2,424	592	787	652	393	2,031	393	1,636	373	415
Toradol	1,560	250	448	630	233	1,221	340	1,036	165	359
Tylenol with codeine	1,393	210	476	367	340	1,094	299	935	202	256
Diptheria tetanus toxoids pertussis	1,294	163	435	334	362	1,004	290	866	168	259
Vicodin	1,270	101	269	379	520	1,037	233	786	169	314
Advil	1,121	310	283	362	166	893	228	763	231	128
Tetanus toxoid	1,037	303	188	406	141	822	216	615	132	290
Keflex	983	236	250	323	174	764	219	660	103	221
Benadryl	900	224	223	289	163	711	188	607	115	178
Ibuprofen	888	179	296	213	200	625	263	632	97	158
Tetanus diptheria toxoid	852	211	202	310	130	648	205	650	65	137
Darvocet-n	797	100	267	366	64	555	243	575	39	184
Lidocaine	747	143	275	185	144	532	215	528	83	136
Flexeril	702	120	197	280	105	553	149	497	54	151
Neosporin	658	63	176	340	79	490	168	409	79	171
Phenergan	653	29	116	357	151	486	167	390	91	172
Xylocaine	558	71	176	216	95	417	141	371	33	154
Bacitracin	543	196	254	67	26	442	101	420	30	93
Depo-provera	509	71	146	174	117	397	112	331	54	124
All other mentions	21,479	4,042	6,193	6,916	4,328	112	4,812	14,376	2,420	4,683
	Percent distribution									
All drug mentions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tylenol	7.2	9.4	8.2	5.9	5.6	7.4	6.3	7.3	5.9	7.4
Motrin	5.6	7.0	6.2	4.7	4.7	6.0	4.1	5.6	7.5	4.5
Toradol	3.6	3.0	3.5	4.5	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.9
Tylenol with codeine	3.2	2.5	3.7	2.6	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	4.0	2.8
Diptheria tetanus toxoids pertussis	3.0	1.9	3.4	2.4	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.8
Vicodin	2.9	1.2	2.1	2.7	6.2	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.4
Advil	2.6	3.7	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.6	4.6	1.4
Tetanus toxoid	2.4	3.6	1.5	2.9	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.1
Keflex	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4
Benadryl	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9
Ibuprofen	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.5	2.4	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.7
Tetanus diptheria toxoid	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.5
Darvocet-n	1.8	1.2	2.1	2.6	0.8	1.6	2.5	2.0	0.8	2.0
Lidocaine	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5
Flexeril	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.6
Neosporin	1.5	0.8	1.4	2.4	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.8
Phenergan	1.5	0.3	0.9	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.9
Xylocaine	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.7
Bacitracin	1.2	2.3	2.0	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.0
Depo-provera	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3
All other mentions	49.4	48.1	48.8	49.5	51.5	0.3	50.2	49.2	48.4	50.5

[1]The entry made by the hospital staff on the prescription or other medical records. This may be a trade name, generic name, or desired therapeutic effect.

Table 43. Annual number and percent of emergency department visits by providers seen, according to patient age, sex, and race, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Provider seen	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[1]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
					Number of visits in thousands						
All injury visits	36,785	3,499	5,535	7,410	12,348	4,546	3,448	16,239	20,546	29,998	5,912
Staff physician	31,114	2,876	4,677	6,246	10,443	3,909	2,963	13,786	17,328	25,547	4,815
Registered nurse	31,066	2,920	4,624	6,272	10,456	3,851	2,944	13,812	17,254	25,522	4,798
Resident/intern	4,221	460	621	840	1,490	475	334	1,896	2,325	2,860	1,248
Other physician	3,905	352	529	772	1,222	506	523	1,661	2,244	3,312	522
Licensed practical nurse	2,135	207	355	426	707	257	184	942	1,193	1,725	388
Physician assistant	1,302	101	180	268	492	159	103	531	771	1,051	230
Nurse practitioner	1,069	71	137	231	421	133	77	453	617	836	212
					Percent of injury visits						
All injury visits	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Staff physician	84.6	82.2	84.5	84.3	84.6	86.0	85.9	84.9	84.3	85.2	81.4
Registered nurse	84.5	83.4	83.5	84.6	84.7	84.7	85.4	85.1	84.0	85.1	81.2
Resident/intern	11.5	13.1	11.2	11.3	12.1	10.5	9.7	11.7	11.3	9.5	21.1
Other physician	10.6	10.1	9.6	10.4	9.9	11.1	15.2	10.2	10.9	11.0	8.8
Licensed practical nurse	5.8	5.9	6.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.6
Physician assistant	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.9
Nurse practitioner	2.9	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.6
					Percent of emergency department visits that are injury related						
All injury visits	39.8	27.8	53.5	48.5	43.8	35.0	26.3	33.8	46.3	41.7	32.3
Staff physician	36.9	28.3	54.6	49.3	44.3	35.5	26.7	34.5	46.7	42.2	32.9
Registered nurse	40.1	28.1	54.3	48.8	44.1	35.4	26.5	34.3	46.4	42.0	32.5
Resident/intern	35.1	22.3	46.6	43.3	41.1	29.5	22.9	30.3	40.3	38.2	29.5
Other physician	38.4	31.2	54.2	51.1	44.2	32.3	23.7	31.7	45.5	39.8	31.6
Licensed practical nurse	39.0	27.9	49.8	45.0	42.6	33.7	27.8	32.5	46.2	41.4	31.0
Physician assistant	47.1	33.9	53.5	50.5	51.6	44.3	36.1	38.3	56.0	49.0	40.4
Nurse practitioner	46.0	27.3	54.0	52.0	50.1	44.3	33.7	37.7	54.8	48.9	56.0

. . . Category not applicable.
[1]Estimates for races other than white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.

Table 44. Annual number and percent of emergency department visits by providers seen, according to hospital characteristics, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Provider seen	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
					Number of visits in thousands					
All injury visits	36,785	7,713	10,427	11,565	7,081	28,723	8,062	25,109	4,011	7,666
Staff physician	31,114	6,814	8,888	9,255	6,157	24,677	6,437	21,273	3,149	6,692
Registered nurse	31,066	6,645	9,453	9,054	5,913	24,688	6,378	21,450	3,340	6,276
Resident/intern	4,221	1,006	1,725	1,061	429	3,988	234	2,683	1,118	420
Other physician	3,905	575	964	1,750	616	2,627	1,278	2,780	376	748
Licensed practical nurse	2,135	325	445	1,078	286	1,557	578	1,319	325	491
Physician assistant	1,302	308	333	393	268	1,058	244	1,016	141	145
Nurse practitioner	1,069	250	218	384	218	868	202	824	85	161
					Percent of injury visits					
All injury visits	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Staff physician	84.6	88.3	85.2	80.0	86.9	85.9	79.9	84.7	78.5	87.3
Registered nurse	84.5	86.2	90.7	78.3	83.5	86.0	79.1	85.4	83.3	81.9
Resident/intern	11.5	13.0	16.5	9.2	6.1	13.9	2.9	10.7	27.9	5.5
Other physician	10.6	7.5	9.2	15.1	8.7	9.1	15.9	11.1	9.4	9.8
Licensed practical nurse	5.8	4.2	4.3	9.3	4.0	5.4	7.2	5.3	8.1	6.4
Physician assistant	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.0	4.0	3.5	1.9
Nurse practitioner	2.9	3.2	2.1	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.3	2.1	2.1
					Percent of emergency department visits that are injury related					
All injury visits	39.8	40.8	40.8	37.6	40.8	39.9	39.5	40.8	34.4	39.8
Staff physician	36.9	41.1	41.2	38.5	41.3	40.4	40.2	41.3	35.3	40.1
Registered nurse	40.1	40.9	41.2	38.0	41.0	40.2	39.9	40.8	35.8	40.3
Resident/intern	35.1	36.1	36.5	32.0	35.7	34.8	39.9	35.6	33.1	37.1
Other physician	38.4	37.1	40.1	38.2	37.9	38.9	37.5	39.5	35.5	36.3
Licensed practical nurse	39.0	47.3	43.2	35.0	41.7	39.8	37.0	42.0	28.7	40.8
Physician assistant	47.1	47.5	47.5	51.1	41.7	48.4	42.3	48.5	37.5	49.8
Nurse practitioner	46.0	46.8	47.6	48.1	40.6	46.2	44.9	46.1	38.9	50.3

. . . Category not applicable.

Table 45. Annual number and percent of emergency department injury visits by expected source of payment, according to patient age, sex, and race, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Expected source of payment	Total	Patient age						Sex		Race[2]	
		Under 5 years	5–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	Female	Male	White	Black
	Number of visits in thousands										
All injury visits	36,785	3,499	5,535	7,410	12,348	4,546	3,448	16,239	20,546	29,998	5,912
Private insurance	12,725	1,101	2,400	2,659	4,356	2,003	206	5,311	7,414	11,177	1,306
Medicaid	5,935	1,276	1,370	950	1,503	448	289	3,165	2,770	4,109	1,656
Self-pay	5,716	409	626	1,611	2,419	573	78	2,142	3,574	4,356	1,189
Medicare	3,138	49	33	51	241	290	2,475	1,950	1,189	2,822	278
HMO[1]	3,064	356	634	591	952	410	120	1,405	1,658	2,567	406
Other and unknown	6,207	308	471	1,547	2,877	823	180	2,266	3,941	4,967	1,076
	Percent distribution										
All injury visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private insurance	34.6	31.5	43.4	35.9	35.3	44.1	6.0	32.7	36.1	37.3	22.1
Medicaid	16.1	36.5	24.8	12.8	12.2	9.9	8.4	19.5	13.5	13.7	28.0
Self-pay	15.5	11.7	11.3	21.7	19.6	12.6	2.3	13.2	17.4	14.5	20.1
Medicare	8.5	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.9	6.4	71.8	12.0	5.8	9.4	4.7
HMO[1]	8.3	10.2	11.5	8.0	7.7	9.0	3.5	8.7	8.1	8.6	6.9
Other and unknown	16.9	8.8	8.5	20.9	23.3	18.1	5.2	14.0	19.2	16.6	18.2
	Percent of emergency department visits that are injury related										
All injury visits	39.8	27.8	53.5	49.0	43.8	35.0	26.3	33.8	46.3	41.7	32.3
Private insurance	46.6	37.1	60.9	53.7	45.8	37.8	33.3	39.2	53.9	47.9	37.9
Medicaid	27.5	20.4	42.2	29.3	28.9	22.4	23.5	24.7	31.6	28.8	24.9
Self-pay	44.2	33.4	57.3	48.0	44.6	36.4	31.9	25.9	51.4	46.1	38.6
Medicare	26.1	31.1	40.5	41.7	31.3	25.1	25.4	28.4	22.9	26.8	20.7
HMO[1]	41.9	34.9	59.4	52.5	38.7	33.6	28.9	36.9	47.4	44.1	33.1
Other and unknown	54.7	32.0	51.4	62.5	59.8	47.3	41.4	44.3	63.3	58.7	42.0

[1]HMO is health maintenance organization.
[2]Estimates for races other than white and black have been omitted because of small sample sizes.

Table 46. Annual number and percent of emergency department injury visits by expected source of payment, according to geographic region, metropolitan status, and hospital ownership, averaged over a 4-year period: United States, 1992–95

Expected source of payment	Total	Geographic region				Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary, nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
					Number of visits in thousands					
All injury visits	36,785	7,713	10,427	11,565	7,081	28,723	8,062	25,109	4,011	7,666
Private insurance	12,725	2,667	4,131	3,885	2,042	9,393	3,331	9,121	1,029	2,575
Medicaid	5,935	1,162	1,576	1,956	1,241	4,535	1,400	3,975	741	1,219
Self-pay	5,716	1,233	1,294	2,182	1,007	4,735	981	3,684	890	1,142
Medicare	3,138	693	952	998	495	2,307	832	2,179	278	682
HMO[1]	3,064	609	853	553	1,049	2,786	278	2,089	187	788
Other and unknown	6,207	1,349	1,622	1,990	1,246	4,968	1,239	4,062	886	1,260
					Percent distribution					
All injury visits	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private insurance	34.6	34.6	39.6	33.6	28.8	32.7	41.3	36.3	25.6	33.6
Medicaid	16.1	15.1	15.1	16.9	17.5	15.8	17.4	15.8	18.5	15.9
Self-pay	15.5	16.0	12.4	18.9	14.2	16.5	12.2	14.7	22.2	14.9
Medicare	8.5	9.0	9.1	8.6	7.0	8.0	10.3	8.7	6.9	8.9
HMO[1]	8.3	7.9	8.2	4.8	14.8	9.7	3.4	8.3	4.7	10.3
Other and unknown	16.9	17.5	15.6	17.2	17.6	17.3	15.4	16.2	22.1	16.4
					Percent of emergency department visits that are injury related					
All injury visits	39.8	40.8	40.8	37.6	40.8	39.9	39.5	40.8	34.4	39.8
Private insurance	46.6	47.1	47.0	44.4	49.9	46.7	46.5	47.1	44.0	46.0
Medicaid	27.5	26.9	29.5	26.3	27.7	27.1	28.8	28.0	23.7	28.4
Self-pay	44.2	44.9	46.0	42.8	44.6	44.3	43.8	45.8	39.6	43.3
Medicare	26.1	26.5	26.4	25.1	27.2	26.7	24.5	26.4	23.4	26.3
HMO[1]	41.9	44.0	41.7	40.2	41.8	41.4	48.2	42.9	45.6	38.7
Other and unknown	54.7	62.0	55.3	49.0	57.4	54.1	57.2	58.9	37.7	60.2

[1]HMO is health maintenance organization.

Appendix I

Source of Data and Sample Design

The information presented in this report is based on data collected in the 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995 National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS). The data were weighted and averaged to produce annual estimates. The target universe of NHAMCS includes visits made in the United States by patients to emergency departments (ED's) and outpatient departments (OPD's) of non-Federal, short-stay, and general hospitals. Telephone contacts are excluded.

A four-stage probability sample design is used in NHAMCS: the design involves samples of primary sampling units (PSU's), hospitals with ED's and/or OPD's within PSU's, ED's within hospitals and/or clinics within OPD's, and patient visits within ED's and/or clinics. The hospital response rate for NHAMCS during this period averaged 94 percent. The Patient Record forms were slightly different over the 4 years of data collection with the form changing in 1993 and 1995 from the 1992 version (Appendix III). Hospital staff were asked to complete patient records for a systematic random sample of patient visits occurring during a randomly assigned 4-week reporting period. The number of Patient Record forms completed for ED's was 36,271 in 1992; 29,117 in 1993; 26,547 in 1994; and 21,886 in 1995. Table I provides the number of sample hospitals providing data in the 4-year period by geographic region and metropolitan status.

Characteristics of the hospital, such as ownership and expected number of ED visits, were obtained from the hospital administrator during an induction interview. The U.S. Bureau of the Census, Housing Surveys Branch, was responsible for the survey's data collection. Data processing operations and medical coding were performed under the supervision of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Health Care Surveys Section, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Actual coding was performed by Analytical Sciences Inc.

Table I. Number of participating hospitals with emergency department injury visits: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey 1992–95

Geographic region	Total	Metropolitan status		Ownership		
		Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	Voluntary nonprofit	Non-Federal government	Proprietary
Northeast	119	108	11	89	11	19
Midwest	128	104	24	106	9	13
South	166	130	36	91	21	54
West	102	91	11	57	18	27
All hospitals	515	433	82	343	59	113

Sampling Errors

The standard error is primarily a measure of the sampling variability that occurs by chance when only a sample, rather than an entire universe, is surveyed. The standard error also reflects part of the measurement error, but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are 95 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample differs from the value that would be obtained from a complete census by less than twice the standard error.

The standard errors that were used in tests of significance for this report were calculated using SUDAAN, which computes standard errors by using a first-order Taylor approximation of the deviation of estimates from their expected values. A description of the software and the approach it uses has been published (6). The relative standard error (RSE) of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error by the estimate itself. The result is then expressed as a percent of the estimate.

Readers may approximate the standard errors for estimates in this report by using coefficients from generalized linear models for predicting the relative standard error for estimates based on the linear relationship between the actual standard error, as approximated using SUDAAN software, and the size of the estimate. Relative standard errors for aggregate estimates may be calculated using the following general formula, where x is the aggregate of interest in thousands and A and B are the appropriate coefficients from table II.

$$\mathrm{RSE}\ (x) = \sqrt{A + \frac{B}{x}} \bullet 100$$

Similarly, relative standard errors for an estimate of a percent may be calculated using the following general formula, where p is the percent of interest, expressed as a proportion, and x is the denominator of the percent in thousands, using the appropriate coefficients from table V.

$$\mathrm{RSE}\ (x) = \sqrt{\frac{B \bullet (1 - p)}{p \bullet x}} \bullet 100$$

Published and Flagged Estimates

Estimates are not presented unless a reasonable assumption regarding their probability distributions is possible on the basis of the Central Limit Theorem. The Central Limit Theorem states that, given sufficiently large sample sizes, the sample estimate approximates the population estimate and, upon repeated sampling, its distribution would be approximately normal. In this report, estimates are not presented if they are based on fewer than 30 cases in the sample data; only an asterisk (*) appears in the tables and figures.

Adjustments for Nonresponse

Estimates from NHAMCS data were adjusted to account for sample hospitals that were in scope but did not participate in the study. This adjustment was calculated to minimize the impact of response on final estimates by imputing to nonresponding hospitals data from visits to similar hospitals. For this purpose, hospitals were judged similar if they were in the same region, ownership control group, and

Table II. Coefficients appropriate for determining approximate relative standard error by type of estimate for hospital emergency department injury visits, averaged over a 4-year period: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 1992–95

Type of estimate	Coefficient for use with estimates in thousands		Lowest reliable estimate in thousands
	A	B	
Visits	0.000917	1.29012	14
Drug mentions	0.001476	3.25254	37

metropolitan statistical area control group.

Estimates from NHAMCS data were also adjusted to account for ED's and sample clinics that were in scope but did not participate in the study. This adjustment was calculated to minimize the impact of response on final estimates by imputing to nonresponding ED's or clinics data from visits to similar ED's or clinics. For this purpose, ED's or clinics were judged similar if they were in the same ED or clinic group.

Tests of Significance and Rounding

The determination of statistical inference is based on the t-test. The Bonferroni inequality was used to establish the critical value for statistically significant differences (0.05 level of significance over all analyses performed on estimates contained in a table or figure). Terms relating to differences such as ''higher than'' indicate that the difference is statistically significant. A lack of comment regarding the difference between any two estimates does not mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant.

In the tables, estimates of ED visits have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Consequently, estimates will not always add to totals. Rates and percents were calculated from original unrounded figures and do not necessarily agree with percents calculated from rounded data.

Diagnosis and Injury Groupings

Physicians' diagnoses as shown in tables 14–21 are grouped according to a classification system developed for analyzing injury data from the NHAMCS. This grouping is based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (8), but also reflects the frequency of diagnosis data in ED injury visits. Table III shows the groupings used to categorize the data.

External cause of injury is described in terms of the mechanism that caused the injury and the manner or intent. This approach, developed through collaborative work among NCHS, the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), and the leadership of the Injury Control and Emergency Health Services (ICEHS) section of the American Public Health Association (APHA), emphasizes the mechanism that caused the injury over the manner or intent. The matrix framework shown in table IV was used to describe cause of injury for the tables and figures in this report and is based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification,* Supplementary Classification on External Cause of Injury and Poisoning (8). Definitions of categories used for the mechanism that caused the injury are found in Appendix II.

Population Figures and Rate Calculation

The population figures used in computing annual visit rates by age, sex,

Table III. Reclassification of principal diagnosis codes

Principal diagnosis group[1]	ICD–9–CM code
Illness diagnoses	001–799
Musculoskeletal system	710–739
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780–799
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	680–709
Mental disorders	290–319
Nervous system and sense organs	320–389
Other illnesses	001–289, 390–677, 740–779
Injury and poisoning	800–999
Fractures	813–819
Fracture of radius and ulna	813
Fracture of hand and fingers	814–817
Fracture of lower limb	820–829
Other fractures	800–812, 818–819
Sprains and strains	842–848
Sprains and strains of wrist and hand	842
Sprains and strains of knee and leg	844
Sprains and strains of ankle	845
Sprains and strains of neck	847
Other sprains and strains of back	846, 847.1–847.9
Other sprains and strains	840–841, 843, 845.1, 848
Open wounds	870–897
Open wound of head	870–873
Open wound of hand and fingers	882–883
Other open wound	874–881, 884–897
Superficial injuries	910–924
Superficial injury of cornea	918.1
Other superficial injury	910.0–918.0, 918.2, 919.9
Contusions with intact skin surfaces	920–924
Other injuries	830–839, 850–854, 860–869, 900–909, 925–999
Intracranial injury, excluding those with skull fracture	850–854
Other injuries	830–839, 860–869, 900–909, 925–959
Poisonings	960–989
Other and unspecified effects of external causes	990–995
Complications of surgical and medical care, NEC[2]	996–999
Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health services	V01–V82
Unknown and blank	

[1]Based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD–9–CM)* (8).
[2]NEC is not elsewhere classified.

Table IV. Proposed matrix for external cause of injury mortality and morbidity data

Mechanism or cause	Manner or intent				
	Unintentional	Suicide/ self-inflicted	Homicide/ assault	Undetermined	Other
Cut/pierce	E920.0–.9	E956	E966	E986	E974
Drowning/submersion	E830.0–.9, 832.0–.9, 910.0–.9	E954	E964	E984	. . .
Fall	E880.0–886.9, 888	E957.0–.9	E968.1	E987.0–.9	. . .
Fire/hot object or substance	E890.0–899, 924.0–.9	E958.1,.2,.7	E961, 968.0, .3	E988.1,.2,.7	. . .
Fire/flame	E890.0–899	E958.1	E968.0	E988.1	. . .
Hot object/scald	E924.0–.9	E958.2,.7	E961, 968.3	E988.2,.7	. . .
Firearm	E922.0–.9	E955.0–.4	E965.0–.4	E985.0–.4	E970
Machinery	E919.0–.9	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Motor vehicle traffic	E810–819 (.0–.9)	E958.5	**E968.5**	E988.5	. . .
Occupant	E810–819 (.0,.1)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Motorcyclist	E810–819 (.2,.3)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Pedal cyclist	E810–819 (.6)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Pedestrian	E810–819 (.7)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Unspecified	E810–819 (.9)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Pedal cyclist, other	E800–807 (.3), E820–825 (.6), E826 (1,.9), 827–829 (.1)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Pedestrian, other	E800–807 (.2), 820–825 (.7), E826–829 (.0)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Transport, other	E800–807 (.0–.1,.8–.9), E820–825 (.0–5,.8–9), E826 (.2–8), 827–829, (.2–.9) E831.0–9, 833.0–845.9	E958.6	. . .	E988.6	. . .
Natural/environmental factors	E900.0–909, 928.0–.2	E958.3	. . .	E988.3	. . .
Bites and stings	E905.0–.6,.9, 906.0–.4, **.5**, .9	. . .	. . .	. . .	
Overexertion	E927	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Poisoning	E850.0–869.9	E950.0–952.9	E962.0–.9	E980.0–982.9	E972
Struck by, against	E916–917.9	. . .	E960.0, 968.2	. . .	E973, 975
Suffocation	E911–913.9	E953.0–.9	E963	E983.0–.9	. . .
Other specified and classifiable	E846–848, 914–915, 918, E921.0–.9, 923.0–.9, E925.0–926.9, 929.0–.5	E955.5,.9, 958.0,.4	E960.1, 965.5–.9, E967.0–.9, 968.4	E985.5, 988.0,.4	E971, 978 E990–994, 996, E997.0–.2
Other specified, NEC[1]	E928.8, 929.8	E958.8, 959	E968.8, 969	E988.8, 989	E995, 997.8, 977, E998–999
Unspecified	E887, 928.9, 929.9	E958.9	E968.9	E988.9	E976, 997.9
All injury[2]	E800–869, 880–929	E950–959	E960–969	E980–989	E970–978 E990–999

[1]Not elsewhere classifiable.

[2]Excludes fatal and nonfatal events caused by adverse events (E-codes E870–E879 and E930–E949).

NOTE: E-codes are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD–9–CM) Supplementary Classification of External Cause of Injury and Poisoning* (8). E968.5 and E906.5 are the only codes that are singled out that are in ICD–9–CM but not in ICD-9. All of the other codes that are in CM only are folded into larger groupings in the matrix.

SOURCE: Injury Chartbook. Health, United States 1996–97 (1).

race, geographic region, and metropolitan status for this report are shown in tables V and VI. The figures represent an average of the U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population as of July 1 in each year between 1992–95. They have been adjusted for net underenumeration. Regional and metropolitan status U.S. population estimates were obtained from the Division of Health Interview Statistics, NCHS.

Appendix II

Definition of Terms

Patient—An individual seeking personal health services who is not

Table V. U.S. population estimates used in computing annual visit rates by sex, age, region, and metropolitan status, averaged over a 4-year period

Age, region, and metropolitan status	Total	Female	Male	White	Black	Other
	Number of persons in thousands					
Total	256,817	131,829	124,988	213,007	32,499	11,311
Age						
Under 5 years	20,079	9,805	10,273	15,807	3,287	. . .
5–14 years	38,001	18,550	19,451	30,153	6,033	. . .
15–24 years	35,261	17,639	17,621	28,078	5,277	. . .
25–44 years	82,230	41,759	40,471	68,072	10,160	. . .
45–64 years	50,100	25,958	24,142	43,039	5,144	. . .
65 years and over	31,147	18,118	13,030	27,858	2,598	. . .
Geographic region						
Northeast	50,526	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Midwest	62,248	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
South	87,563	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
West	56,480	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Metropolitan status						
Metropolitan	202,201	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Nonmetropolitan	54,616	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

. . . Category not applicable.

SOURCE: Based on U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, July 1, 1992–95. Figures have been adjusted for net underenumeration.

Table VI. U.S. population estimates used in computing annual visit rates by race, sex, and age, averaged over a 4-year period

Age	White		Black	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
	Number of persons in thousands			
Total	108,667	104,341	17,320	14,929
Under 5 years	7,700	8,107	1,618	1,669
5–14 years	14,699	15,454	2,971	3,062
15–24 years	13,930	14,147	2,750	2,277
25–44 years	34,107	33,966	5,566	4,594
45–64 years	22,074	20,965	2,853	2,291
65 years and over	16,157	11,702	1,562	1,036

SOURCE: Based on U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, July 1, 1992–95. Figures have been adjusted for net underenumeration.

currently admitted to any health care institution on the premises.

Geographic region—The 50 States and the District of Columbia are grouped for statistical purposes by the U.S. Bureau of the Census into four geographic regions as follows:

- Northeast—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania
- Midwest—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas
- South—Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas
- West—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, and Hawaii

Hospital—All hospitals with an average length of stay for all patients of less than 30 days (short-stay) or hospital whose specialty is general (medical or surgical) or children's general, except Federal hospitals and hospital units of institutions and hospitals with less than six beds staffed for patient use.

Ownership—Hospitals are designated according to the primary owner based on the SMG Hospital Market Database as follows:

- Voluntary nonprofit—Hospitals operated by a church or another nonprofit organization.
- Government, non-Federal—Hospitals operated by State or local governments.
- Proprietary—Hospitals operated by individuals, partnerships, or corporations for profit.

Metropolitan status—Hospitals are classified by their location in a metropolitan or nonmetropolitan area as follows:

- Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)—As defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, the definition of an individual MSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population that constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; second, economic and social relationships with ''contiguous'' counties that are metropolitan in character so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. MSA's may cross State lines. In New England, MSA's consist of cities and towns rather than counties.
- Non-MSA—Other than metropolitan.

Emergency department—Hospital facility for the provision of unscheduled outpatient services to patients whose conditions require immediate care and is staffed 24 hours a day. If an ED provided emergency services in different areas of the hospital, then all these areas were selected with certainty into the sample. Off-site emergency departments that are open less than 24 hours are included if staffed by the hospital's emergency department.

Visit—A visit is a direct, personal exchange between a patient and a physician or other health care provider working under the physician's supervision for the purpose of seeking care and receiving personal health services. Telephone contacts are out-of-scope for the NHAMCS.

Injury-related visit—A visit is considered related to an injury if hospital staff indicated by means of a check box that the visit was a result of any kind of accident or injury including but not limited to, falls, lacerations, burns, intentional injuries, unintentional poisonings by drugs, medicinal substances, biologicals, gases or vapors, or adverse reaction to drugs; complications of surgical and medical procedures; and insect and animal bites. Post data collection edits identified a visit as an injury visit if any one of the following conditions applied: an injury check box was marked, a reason for visit indicated an injury, a diagnosis indicated an injury, or an external cause of injury code was listed. For the purposes of this report, records with an external cause of injury coded as an adverse effect of medical treatment (ICD–9–CM codes E870–E879, E930–E949) are excluded from the injury definition.

Terms Relating to the Patient Record Forms

Age—Age, calculated from date of birth, is the age at last birthday on the date of visit.

Race—Hospital staff were instructed to record race based on observation or the hospital's usual practice or knowledge. The following category definitions were provided:

- *White*—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.
- *Black*—A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- *Asian/Pacific Islander*—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.
- *American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut*—A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Ethnicity—Hospital staff were instructed to mark the appropriate category based on the hospital's usual practices.

- *Hispanic origin*—A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.
- *Not Hispanic*—All other persons.

Expected source(s) of payment—Hospital staff were instructed to check the source(s) that would pay for this visit.

- *Medicare*—Charges paid in part or in full by a Medicare plan. Includes payments made directly to the hospital as well as payments reimbursed to the patient.
- *Medicaid*—Charges paid in part or in full by a Medicaid plan. Includes payments made directly to the hospital as well as payments reimbursed to the patient.
- *Other government*—Charges paid in part or in full by any other local, State, or Federal health care programs, such as worker's compensation programs and Civilian Health and Medicaid Programs of Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS).
- *Private/commercial*—Charges paid in part or in full by a private insurance company. Includes payments made directly to the hospital as well as payments reimbursed to the patient.
- *HMO/other prepaid*—Charges included under a prepayment plan. Includes health maintenance organizations (HMO's), independent practice associations (IPA's), preferred provider organizations (PPO's), etc.
- *Patient paid*—Charges paid in part or in full by the patient or the patient's family that will not be reimbursed by a third party. Includes ''co-payments'' and ''insurance deductibles.'' Excludes prepaid plan visits for which no co-payment is charged.
- *No charge*—Visits for which no fee is charged.
- *Other*—Any other source of payment not covered in the categories above.

For purposes of this report, visits with multiple responses were assigned to one category as the primary expected source of payment in the following hierarchy: Medicaid, Medicare, HMO or other prepaid insurance, private insurance, self-pay, and other. The categories are the same as defined previously except the ''other'' category includes visits with no charge to the patient, visits paid by government sources other than Medicare and Medicaid, and visits paid by worker's compensation or other and unknown sources.

Major reason for this visit (1992)—Hospital staff were instructed to indicate whether this visit is the first visit or followup visit for an injury or illness.

- *Injury, first visit*—Self-explanatory.
- *Injury, followup*—Self-explanatory.
- *Illness, first visit*—Self-explanatory.
- *Other reason*—Includes general health maintenance examinations, routine periodic examinations of presumably healthy persons—both children and adults—and malingering.

Place of injury (1993–94)—Type of location where the injury occurred.

- *Home*—Includes noninstitutional places of residence and surrounding yard.
- *Work*—Includes industrial or agricultural places, mine and quarry pits, offices, sport or school areas where the patient works.
- *School/day care*—Includes classrooms and sport/recreational areas of all school and day care facilities, including universities.
- *Street/highway*—Includes all public streets, roads, and highways.
- *Other*—Includes residential institutions, recreational and sport areas, public buildings, and natural areas.

Place of injury (1995)—Type of location where the injury occurred.

- *Home*—Includes noninstitutional places of residence and surrounding yard.
- *School*—Includes classrooms and recreational and sport areas of all school and day care facilities, including universities.
- *Sport or athletics area*—Includes sport fields, gymnasiums, public swimming pools, resorts, parks, and stadiums.
- *Street or highway*—Includes all public streets, roads, and highways.
- *Other*—Includes residential institutions, public buildings, and natural areas.
- *Unknown*—Place not specified.

Cause of injury—Hospital staff were instructed to describe in detail the events and circumstances surrounding the injury; for example, the place and cause of injury.

Patient's complaint(s), symptom(s), or other reason(s) for this visit (in patient's own words)—The patient's problem, complaint, symptom, or other reason for this visit as expressed by the patient. Hospital staff were instructed to record key words or phrases verbatim to the extent possible. ''Most important'' refers to that problem which, in their judgment, is most responsible for the patient's visit.

Physician's diagnosis—The physician's best assessment of diagnosis of the patient's most important problem, complaint, or symptom. The term ''principal'' refers to the first listed diagnosis. The diagnosis represents the hospital staff's best judgment at the time of the visit and may be tentative, provisional, or definitive.

Urgency of this visit—Hospital staff were instructed to check the category that best indicated the urgency of the visit.

- *Urgent/emergent*—Patient requires immediate attention for acute illness or injury that threatens life or function. Delay would be harmful to the patient.
- *Nonurgent*—Patient does not require attention immediately or within a few hours.

Alcohol and/or drug related—Patient's most important complaint or presenting problem is alcohol and/or drug related.

Diagnostic/screening services—Hospital staff were instructed to mark all services and procedures that were ordered or provided during this visit for the purpose of screening or diagnosis.

- *Blood pressure check*—Self-explanatory.
- *Urinalysis*—Any physical, chemical, or microscopic examination or urine.
- *HIV serology*—The study of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antigen-antibody reaction in vitro.
- *Cholesterol measure*—A blood test taken to measure the level of cholesterol in a patient's blood.
- *Other blood test*—Self-explanatory.
- *Mental status exam*—Any formal, clinical evaluation designed to assess the mental or top emotional status of the patient.
- *Chest x ray*—Single or multiple x rays of the chest for diagnostic or screening purposes. Excludes fluoroscopy and studies of ribs, bony thorax, and spine.
- *Extremity x ray*—X ray of the arms, legs, hands, or feet.
- *CT scan/MRI*—Computerized tomography scan/magnetic resonance imaging.
- *Other diagnostic imaging*—Self-explanatory.

Procedures—Hospital staff were instructed to mark all procedures provided this visit.

- *Endotracheal intubation*—A laryngoscope inserted into the mouth followed by a tube into the trachea.
- *CPR*—Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- *IV fluids*—Administration of intravenous fluids.
- *NG tube*—Administration of intravenous fluids.
- *Gastric lavage*—Passage of a solution through the inflow tube into the nose, down the esophagus, and into the stomach where the gastric contents are irrigated and returned through an outflow tube.
- *Wound care*—Includes cleaning, debridement, and dressing of burns; repair of lacerations with skin tape or sutures; removal of foreign bodies; excisions, and incision and drainage.
- *Eye/ENT care*—Care provided to the eyes, ears, nose, and throat; includes measurement of intraocular pressure in the eyes, removal of ear wax, removal of foreign bodies, nasal packing, and laryngoscopy.
- *Orthopedic care*—Treatment of orthopedic injuries or conditions; includes casting, wrapping, splinting, and aspiration of fluid from joints.
- *Bladder catheter*—Any type of catheter used to catheterize the bladder, for example, Foley.
- *Lumbar puncture*—Insertion of a needle into the lumbar spine to extract spinal fluid for laboratory examination.
- *Other(s) specify*—Up to two other diagnostic and/or treatment procedures provided this visit were recorded.

Medication—Hospital staff were instructed to list, using brand or generic names, all medications ordered, injected, administered, or provided this visit including prescription and nonprescription drugs, immunizations, and desensitizing agents. Also included are drugs and medications ordered or provided prior to the visit that the patient was instructed to continue taking.

Disposition—Hospital staff were instructed to mark all categories that apply.

- *Return to ED PRN*—The patient is instructed to return to the ED as needed.
- *Return to ED-appointment*—The patient is told to schedule an appointment or is given an appointment to return to the ED at a particular time.
- *Return to referring physician*—The patient was referred to the ED by his or her personal physician orsome other physician and is now instructed to consult again with the physician who made the referral.

- *Refer to other physician/clinic*—The patient is instructed to consult or seek care from another physician or clinic. The patient may or may not return to this physician or clinic at a later date.
- *Admit to hospital*—The patient is instructed that further care or treatment will be provided as an inpatient in the hospital.
- *Admit to ICU/CCU (1995)—The patient is admitted to the Intensive Care Unit or to the Critical Care Unit of the hospital.*
- *Transfer to other facility*—The patient is transferred to facility other than a facility operated under the auspices of this hospital.
- *DOA/died in the ED*—If the patient is dead on arrival (DOA) or died in the ED, this patient is still included in the sample.
- *Left AMA*—If the patient was registered to be seen but left prior to being seen by a health care provider or left against medical advice (AMA), this patient is still included in the sample.
- *No followup planned*—No return visit or telephone contact is scheduled or planned for the patient's problem on this visit.
- *Left before being seen (1995)*—The patient left the hospital before receiving any medical care.
- *Other*—Any other disposition of the case not included in the categories previously mentioned.

Providers—Hospital staff were instructed to mark all providers seen by the patient during this visit.

- *Resident/intern*—Persons graduated from medical school and in training.
- *Staff physician*—Physician who is employed by the hospital or the university affiliated with the hospital and is a member of the hospital staff.
- *Other physician*—Consulting physicians and other part-time physicians who are not considered to be members of the hospital staff.
- *Physician assistant*—Certified health care professional who delivers health care services under the supervision of a licensed physician.
- *Nurse practitioner*—Registered nurse with advanced training who provides primary health care services. Supervision by a physician is required in some States.
- *Registered nurse*—Self-explanatory.
- *Licensed practical nurse*—Self-explanatory.
- *Nurse's aide*—Self-explanatory.

External Cause of Injury Category Descriptions for Mechanism Regardless of Intent

Falls: E–codes: E880–E886, E888, E957, E968.1, E987

Includes falls from higher levels, stairs, slips, trips, pushing from high places, and falling from a high place with no mention of intent.

Struck by/against: E–codes: E916–E917, E960.0, E968.2, E973, E975

Includes injuries caused by being struck by or striking against a person or object. This includes unintentional strikes, injuries sustained in sporting activities and unarmed assault situations, and injuries caused by being struck by flying objects or objects being thrown.

Motor vehicle traffic: E–codes: E810–E819, E958.5, E988.5

Includes motor vehicle traffic-related injuries involving automobiles, vans, trucks, motorcycles, and other motorized cycles traveling on public roads and highways regardless of the patient's involvement in the incident (for example, occupant, motorcyclist, pedal cyclist, or pedestrian). It does not include nontraffic-related injuries involving motor vehicles but it does include suicide attempts using motor vehicles or injuries caused by undetermined intent.

Cut/pierce: E–codes: E920, E956, E966, E974, E986

Includes injuries caused by cutting and piercing instruments including knives, daggers, power lawn mowers, power hand tools, household appliances, or other and unspecified sharp objects regardless of intent.

Overexertion: E–code: E927

Includes injuries caused by excessive physical exercise; overexertion from lifting, pulling, or pushing; and strenuous movements in recreational and other activities.

Natural/environmental: E–codes: E900–E909, E928.0–.2, E958.3, E988.3

Includes injuries caused from a variety of natural and environmental factors including but not limited to excessive exposure to extreme temperature and weather conditions (for example, excessive heat or cold, cataclysmic storms or surface movements, lightning strikes, and floods), bites, stings, and reactions from insects, animals, and plants (for example, snakes, wasps, bees, dogs, rats, and poison ivy), and conditions of neglect (for example, hunger, thirst, and exposure).

Poisoning: E–codes: E850–E869, E950–E952, E962, E972, E980–E982

Includes unintentional and intentional poisoning by drugs, medicinal substances, biologicals, and other solid and liquid substances, gases, and vapors (for example, alcohol, corrosives and caustics, insecticides, barbiturates, and carbon monoxide). It excludes adverse effects of drugs or medicinals used in therapeutic use.

Fire/burn: E–codes: E890–E899, E924, E958.1,.2,.7, E961, E968.0,.3, E988.1,.2,.7

Includes injuries from fires, flames, smoke and hot objects, and substances.

It does not include burns from electrical current, explosions, or exposure to radiation.

Other pedal cycle: E–codes: E800–E807 (.3), E820–E825 (.6), E826.1,.9

Includes all injuries among pedal cyclists not involving motor vehicle traffic incidents such as falls from cycles, collision between the pedal cycle and other pedal cycles, pedestrians, and animals. Injuries to people other than the cyclist (E926.0,.2–.8), are not included here but are grouped in the ''Other mechanism'' category.

Machinery: E–code: E919

Includes injuries associated with machinery used in various industrial and occupational activities whether the specific mechanism be cuts, falls, struck by, or pinned under. It includes agricultural, lifting, metalworking, woodworking, and earth-moving machines, motor, and transmission devices.

Firearm: E–codes: E922, E955.0–.4, E965.0–.4, E970, E985.0–.4

Includes all codes related to gunshot injuries regardless of intent. These would include wounds from handguns, shotguns, hunting rifles, and police and military firearms. It does not include injuries other than gunshot wounds that may be caused by guns such as pistol whippings or injuries from explosives, nor does it include nonpowder-charge weapons like BB and pellet guns.

Other transportation: E–codes: E800–E807 (.0,.1,.8,.9), E820–E825 (.0–.5,.8,.9), E826.2–.8, E827–E829(.2–.9), E831, E833–E845

Includes injuries associated with transportation other than motor vehicle traffic incidents, pedal cyclists, and pedestrians. It includes off-road and other motor vehicles not in traffic, and injuries caused by water, railway, and air transport.

Suffocation: E–codes: E911–E913, E953, E963, E983

Includes injuries caused from lack of air to the lungs by either the inhalation of food or other objects that block respiration or by other mechanical means of hindering breathing (for example, plastic bags over mouth and nose, attempted hanging, or strangulation).

Other mechanism: E–codes: see table IV

In addition to the codes listed under ''Other mechanism'' in table IV, this category also includes codes found under ''Pedestrian, other'' and ''Drowning.'' The frequency of ambulatory care visits for these two categories was not large enough to warrant separate categories as it would for mortality statistics. This catch-all category includes late effects of specified injuries, electrical and explosive burns, foreign body entering an orifice, caught accidentally in or between objects, rape, and child battering.

Not elsewhere classifiable (NEC): E–codes: E928.8, E929.8, E958.8, E959, E968.8, E969, E988.8, E989, E995, E997.8, E977, E998–E999

Includes injury visits where the mechanism was specified but no specific E–code exists to cover it such as responses coded to ''assault by other specified means'' (E968.8).

Mechanism not specified: E–codes: E887, E928.9, E929.9, E958.9, E968.9, E988.9, E976, E997.9

Includes all injury visits where a nonspecific cause was reported such as ''unspecified accident'' (E928.9), ''late effects of unspecified accident'' (E929.9), and ''assault by unspecified means'' (E968.9).

Blank cause of injury

Includes all injury visits where nothing was recorded in the cause of injury item.

Appendix III

Survey Instruments

Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control
National Center for Health Statistics

OMB No. 0920-0278

CDC 64.53

NOTICE – Information contained on this form which would permit identification of any individual or establishment has been collected with a guarantee that it will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for purposes stated for this study, and will not be disclosed or released to others without the consent of the individual or the establishment in accordance with section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242m). Public reporting burden for this phase of the survey is estimated to average 3 minutes per response. If you have any comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, send them to the PHS Reports Clearance Officer; Attn: PRA: HHH Building, Rm. 721-B; 200 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, DC 20201, and to the Office of Management and Budget; Paperwork Reduction Project (0920-0278); Washington, DC 20503.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PATIENT RECORD

3. DATE OF VISIT
__/__/__
Month Day Year

4. DATE OF BIRTH
__/__/__
Month Day Year

5. SEX
1 ☐ Female
2 ☐ Male

6. RACE
1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Black
3 ☐ Asian/Pacific Islander
4 ☐ American Indian/ Eskimo/ Aleut

7. ETHNICITY
1 ☐ Hispanic
2 ☐ Not Hispanic

8. EXPECTED SOURCE(S) OF PAYMENT *(Check all that apply)*
1 ☐ Medicare
2 ☐ Medicaid
3 ☐ Other government
4 ☐ Private/ Commercial
5 ☐ HMO/Other prepaid
6 ☐ Patient paid
7 ☐ No charge
8 ☐ Other

9. MAJOR REASON FOR THIS VISIT *(Check one)*
1 ☐ Injury, first visit
2 ☐ Injury, follow-up
3 ☐ Illness, first visit
4 ☐ Illness, follow-up
5 ☐ Other reason

10. CAUSE OF INJURY *(Complete if injury is marked in 9. Describe cause and place of injury.)*

11. PATIENT'S COMPLAINT(S), SYMPTOM(S), OR OTHER REASON(S) FOR THIS VISIT *(In patient's own words)*
a. Most important:
b. Other:
c. Other:

12. PHYSICIAN'S DIAGNOSES
a. Principal diagnosis/ problem associated with item 11a.
b. Other:
c. Other:

13. URGENCY OF THIS VISIT *(Check only one)*
1 ☐ Urgent/Emergent
2 ☐ Non-urgent

14. IS PROBLEM ALCOHOL- OR DRUG-RELATED?
1 ☐ Neither
2 ☐ Alcohol-related
3 ☐ Drug-related
4 ☐ Both

15. DIAGNOSTIC/SCREENING SERVICES *(Check all ordered or provided.)*
1 ☐ None
2 ☐ Blood pressure check
3 ☐ Urinalysis
4 ☐ HIV serology
5 ☐ Other blood test
6 ☐ EKG
7 ☐ Mental status exam
7 ☐ Chest x-ray
9 ☐ Extremity x-ray
10 ☐ CT scan/MRI
11 ☐ Other diagnostic imaging
12 ☐ Other *(Specify)*

16. PROCEDURES *(Check all provided on this visit)*
1 ☐ None
2 ☐ Endotracheal intubation
3 ☐ CPR
4 ☐ IV fluids
5 ☐ NG tube/ gastric lavage
6 ☐ Wound care
7 ☐ Eye/ENT care
8 ☐ Orthopedic care
9 ☐ Bladder catheter
10 ☐ Lumbar puncture
11 ☐ Other(s) *(Specify)*

17. MEDICATION
(Record all new or continued medication ordered, administered, or provided at this visit. Use the same brand name or generic name entered on any Rx or medical record. Include immunizations and desensitizing agents.)
☐ None
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

18. DISPOSITION THIS VISIT *(Check all that apply)*
1 ☐ Return to ED PRN
2 ☐ Return to ED - appointment
3 ☐ Return to referring physician
4 ☐ Refer to other physician/clinic
5 ☐ Admit to hospital
6 ☐ Transfer to other facility
7 ☐ DOA/died in ED
8 ☐ Left AMA
9 ☐ No follow-up planned
10 ☐ Other *(Specify)*

19. PROVIDERS SEEN THIS VISIT *(Check all that apply)*
1 ☐ Resident/Intern
2 ☐ Staff physician
3 ☐ Other physician
4 ☐ Physician assistant
5 ☐ Nurse practitioner
6 ☐ Registered nurse
7 ☐ Licensed practical nurse
8 ☐ Nurse's aide

Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control
National Center for Health Statistics

OMB No. 0920-0278

CDC 64.53

NOTICE — Information contained on this form which would permit identification of any individual or establishment has been collected with a guarantee that it will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for purposes stated for this study, and will not be disclosed or released to others without the consent of the individual or the establishment in accordance with section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242m). Public reporting burden for this phase of the survey is estimated to average 3 minutes per response. If you have any comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this survey, including suggestions for reducing this burden, send them to the PHS Reports Clearance Officer; Attn: PRA: HHH Building, Rm. 721-B; 200 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, DC 20201, and to the Office of Management and Budget; Paperwork Reduction Project (0920-0278); Washington, DC 20503.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PATIENT RECORD 1993-94

3. DATE OF VISIT
___/___/___
Month Day Year

4. DATE OF BIRTH
___/___/___
Month Day Year

5. SEX
1 ☐ Female
2 ☐ Male

6. RACE
1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Black
3 ☐ Asian / Pacific Islander
4 ☐ American Indian / Eskimo / Aleut

7. ETHNICITY
1 ☐ Hispanic origin
2 ☐ Not Hispanic

8. EXPECTED SOURCE(S) OF PAYMENT *(Check all that apply)*
1 ☐ Private / commercial
2 ☐ Medicare
3 ☐ Medicaid
4 ☐ Other government
5 ☐ HMO/ other prepaid
6 ☐ Patient paid
7 ☐ No charge
8 ☐ Other

9. PLACE OF INJURY *(Check one, if visit is injury-related)*
1 ☐ Home
2 ☐ Work
3 ☐ School/Day care
4 ☐ Street/Highway
3 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

10. CAUSE OF INJURY *(Describe events that preceded injury, e.g., driver of motor vehicle, O.D. of cocaine, fell off swing.)*
_____
_____
_____

11. PATIENT'S COMPLAINT(S), SYMPTOM(S), OR OTHER REASON(S) FOR THIS VISIT *(In patient's own words)*
a. Most important: _____
b. Other: _____
c. Other: _____

12. PHYSICIAN'S DIAGNOSES
a. Principal diagnosis / problem associated with item 11.a: _____
b. Other: _____
c. Other: _____

13. URGENCY OF THIS VISIT *(Check only one)*
1 ☐ Urgent/Emergent
2 ☐ Non-urgent

14. IS VISIT ALCOHOL- OR DRUG-RELATED?
1 ☐ Neither
2 ☐ Alcohol-related
3 ☐ Drug-related
4 ☐ Both
5 ☐ Unknown

15. DIAGNOSTIC/SCREENING SERVICES *(Check all ordered or provided)*
1 ☐ None
2 ☐ Blood pressure
3 ☐ Urinalysis
4 ☐ HIV serology
5 ☐ EKG
6 ☐ Chest x-ray
7 ☐ Extremity x-ray
8 ☐ Other diagnostic imaging
9 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

16. PROCEDURES *(Check all ordered or provided on this visit)*
1 ☐ None
2 ☐ Endotracheal intubation
3 ☐ CPR
4 ☐ IV fluids
5 ☐ NG tube/gastric lavage
6 ☐ Wound care
7 ☐ Eye/ENT care
8 ☐ Orthopedic care
9 ☐ Bladder catheter
10 ☐ Lumbar puncture
11 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

17. MEDICATIONS / INJECTIONS None ☐

Include:
- Rx and OTC
- Immunizations
- Allergy shots
- Anesthetics
- Meds ordered, supplied, or administered
- New meds
- Continuing meds (with or without new orders)

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

18. DISPOSITION THIS VISIT *(Check all that apply)*
1 ☐ No follow-up planned
2 ☐ Return to ED PRN
3 ☐ Return to ED - appointment
4 ☐ Return to referring physician
5 ☐ Refer to other physician/clinic
6 ☐ Admit to hospital
7 ☐ Transfer to other facility
8 ☐ DOA/died in ED
9 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

19. PROVIDERS SEEN THIS VISIT *(Check all that apply)*
1 ☐ Resident/Intern
2 ☐ Staff physician
3 ☐ Other physician
4 ☐ Physician assistant/ Nurse practitioner
5 ☐ Registered nurse
6 ☐ Licensed practical nurse
7 ☐ Nurse's aide
8 ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

Assurance of Confidentiality—All information which would permit identification of an individual, a practice, or an establishment will be held confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purpose of the survey and will not be disclosed or released to other persons or used for any other purpose.

Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

OMB No. 0920-0278
Expires: 07-31-97
CDC 64.112

NATIONAL HOSPITAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY
1995-96 EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PATIENT RECORD

1. DATE OF VISIT
__/__/__
Month Day Year

2. TIME OF VISIT:
__:__ □ Military □ AM □ PM

3. DATE OF BIRTH
__/__/__
Month Day Year

4. ZIP CODE
_____
Patient's

5. RACE
1 □ White
2 □ Black
3 □ Asian / Pacific Islander
4 □ American Indian / Eskimo / Aleut

6. SEX
1 □ Female
2 □ Male

7. ETHNICITY
1 □ Hispanic origin
2 □ Not Hispanic

8. DOES PATIENT SMOKE CIGARETTES ?
1 □ Yes 2 □ No
3 □ Unknown

9. EXPECTED SOURCE(S) OF PAYMENT FOR THIS VISIT

a. Type of payment *Check one.*
1 □ Preferred provider option
2 □ Insured, fee-for-service
3 □ HMO / other prepaid
If checked, answer **b.**
4 □ Self-pay
5 □ No charge
6 □ Other
If checked, skip **b.**

b. Expected sources of insurance *Check all that apply.*
1 □ Blue Cross / Blue Shield
2 □ Other private insurance
3 □ Medicare
4 □ Medicaid
5 □ Worker's Compensation
6 □ Other
7 □ Unknown

10. PATIENT'S COMPLAINT(S), SYMPTOM(S), OR OTHER REASON(S) FOR THIS VISIT *Use patient's own words.*
Most
a. Important: _____
b. Other: _____
c. Other: _____

11. IS THIS VISIT INJURY RELATED ?
1 □ Yes *(Answer a through e.)* 2 □ No *(Skip to Item 12.)*

a. Cause of Injury *Describe events that preceded injury, e.g., reaction to penicillin, wasp sting, driver in motor vehicle traffic accident involving collision with parked car, etc.*
_____
_____
_____

b. Place of occurrence
1 □ Home
2 □ School
3 □ Sports or athletics area
4 □ Street or highway
5 □ Other: _____
6 □ Unknown

c. Is this injury work related ?
1 □ Yes
2 □ No
3 □ Unknown

d. Did a firearm produce the injury ?
1 □ Yes
2 □ No

e. Is this injury violence related ?
1 □ No 3 □ Yes *(Suicide / suicide attempt)*
2 □ Yes *(Interpersonal violence / assault)*
If interpersonal violence / assault, person who caused the injury is the patient's:
1 □ Spouse
2 □ Other intimate partner
3 □ Parent
4 □ Other family
5 □ Caretaker
6 □ Friend /acquaintance
7 □ Stranger
8 □ Unknown
9 □ Other: _____

12. PHYSICIAN'S DIAGNOSES *As specifically as possible, list up to 3 current diagnoses. Include those unrelated to this visit.*
a. Principal diagnosis or problem associated with Item 10a: _____
b. Other: _____
c. Other: _____

13. IS THIS VISIT ALCOHOL OR DRUG RELATED ?
1 □ Neither
2 □ Alcohol
3 □ Drug
4 □ Both
5 □ Unknown

14. DOES PATIENT HAVE: *Check all that apply regardless of entry in Item 12.*
1 □ Depression
2 □ HIV / AIDS
3 □ None of the above

15. URGENCY OF THIS VISIT *Check one.*
1 □ Urgent / emergent
2 □ Non-urgent

16. DIAGNOSTIC / SCREENING SERVICES *Check all ordered or provided at this visit.*
1 □ NONE
2 □ Mental status exam
3 □ Blood pressure
4 □ EKG
5 □ Cardiac monitor
6 □ Pulse oximetry
7 □ Urinalysis
8 □ Pregnancy test
9 □ HIV serology
10 □ Blood alcohol concentration
11 □ Other blood test
12 □ Other: _____

IMAGING:
13 □ Chest X-Ray
14 □ Extremity X-Ray
15 □ Other X-Ray
16 □ CAT scan
17 □ MRI
18 □ Ultrasound
19 □ Other diagnostic imaging

17. PROCEDURES *Check all provided at this visit.*
1 □ NONE
2 □ Endotracheal intubation
3 □ CPR
4 □ IV fluids
5 □ NG tube/gastric lavage
6 □ Lumbar puncture
7 □ Bladder catheter
8 □ Wound care
9 □ Eye/ENT care
10 □ Orthopedic care
11 □ OB / GYN care
12 □ Other: _____

18. MEDICATIONS / INJECTIONS *List names of up to 6 medications that were ordered, supplied, or administered during this visit. Include new medications, continuing medications (with or without new orders), R_X and OTC medications, immunizations, allergy shots, and anesthetics.*
□ NONE
1. _____ 4. _____
2. _____ 5. _____
3. _____ 6. _____

19. VISIT DISPOSITION *Check all that apply.*
1 □ No followup planned
2 □ Return to ED, P.R.N./ appointment
3 □ Return to referring physician
4 □ Return to other physician / clinic
5 □ Left before being seen
6 □ Admit to hospital
7 □ Admit to ICU / CCU
8 □ Transfer to other facility
9 □ DOA / died in ED
10 □ Other: _____

20. PROVIDERS SEEN THIS VISIT *Check all that apply.*
1 □ Resident / intern
2 □ Staff physician
3 □ Other physician
4 □ Physician assistant
5 □ Nurse practitioner
6 □ RN
7 □ LPN
8 □ Medical assistant
9 □ Other: _____

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For answers to questions about this report or for a list of reports published in these series, contact:

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