

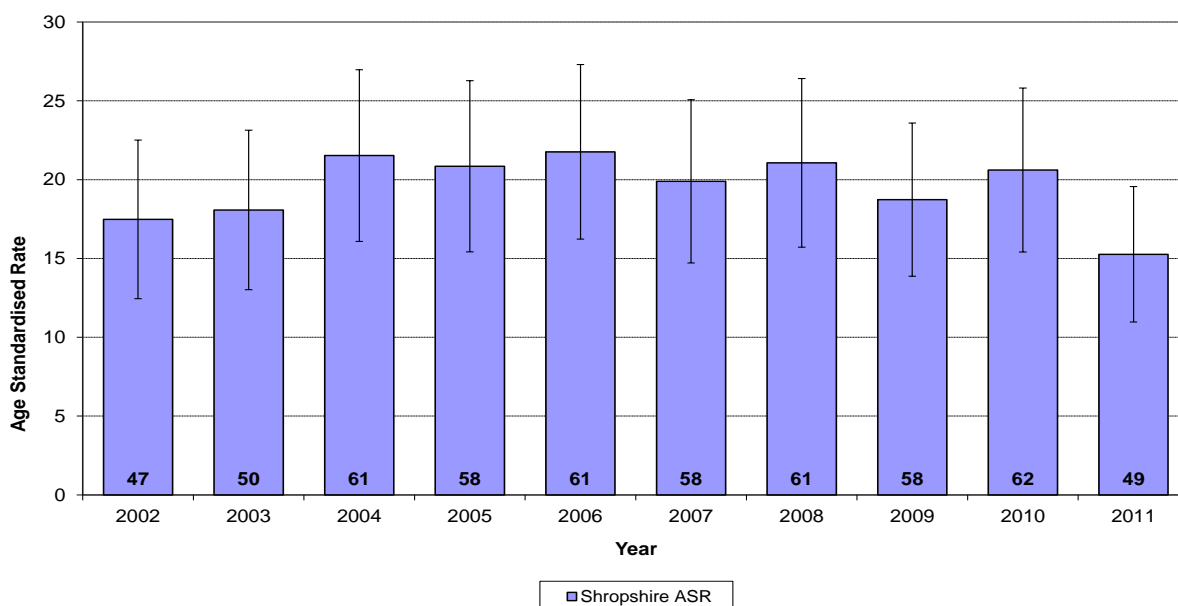
## Accidents for Shropshire Residents

Accidents are a significant burden on the health service and emergency services. This paper presents data related to deaths and admissions to hospital where the primary or underlying diagnosis cause is an accident (ICD10 codes V01 – X59). This does not include deliberate self-harm, assaults or events of undetermined events. People who present at A&E but who are not subsequently admitted to hospital are not included within this analysis.

### 1 Deaths

Figure 1 shows the trends in age standardised rates for accidents in Shropshire residents. Rates have fluctuated in the last 10 years, however they have remained statistically similar to one another. The rate in 2011 was the lowest it has been in those 10 years.

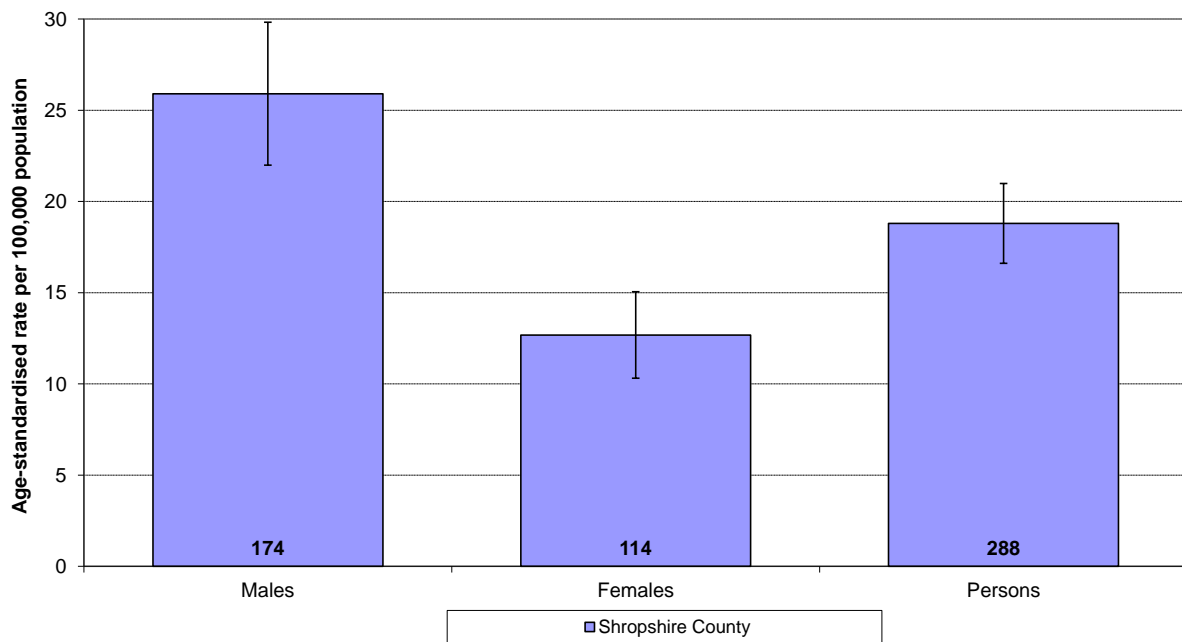
**Figure 1: Age standardised death rate trends from Accidents**



Source: Death extracts, Office for National Statistics

Figure 2 shows the age standardised death rates from accidents by gender for the 5 year period, 2007 to 2011, in which there were 288 deaths. The death rate for Shropshire males is significantly higher than it is for females in this period.

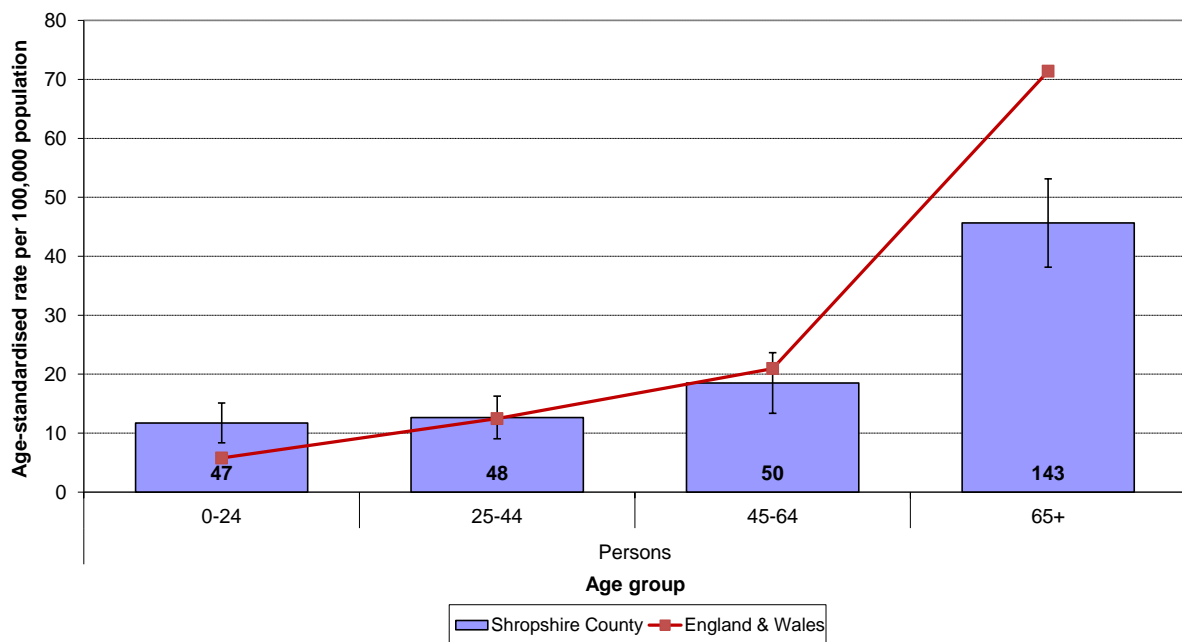
**Figure 2: All ages Accidental death rates by gender, 2007-2011**



Source: Death extracts, Office for National Statistics

Figure 3 shows age standardised death rates by age group for 2007-2011 for Shropshire and England and Wales. The death rates in Shropshire are similar in the 3 younger age groups, however the rate is significantly higher in the 65+ age group. In comparison with England and Wales, Shropshire's rate is significantly higher in the 0-24 age group, but significantly lower in the 65+ age group.

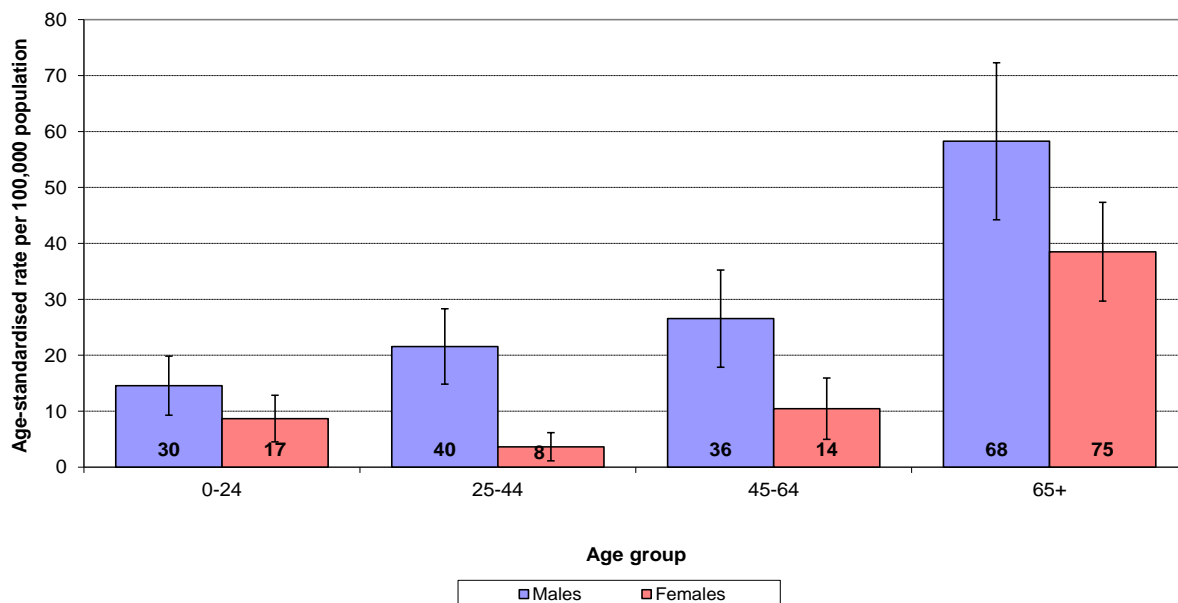
**Figure 3: Age standardised Accident death rates by age, 2007-2011**



Source: Death extracts, Office for National Statistics

Figure 4 shows age standardised death rates by age and gender between 2007 and 2011. The rates for genders are statistically similar in the 0-24 and 65+ age groups, however there are significantly higher male rates in the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups.

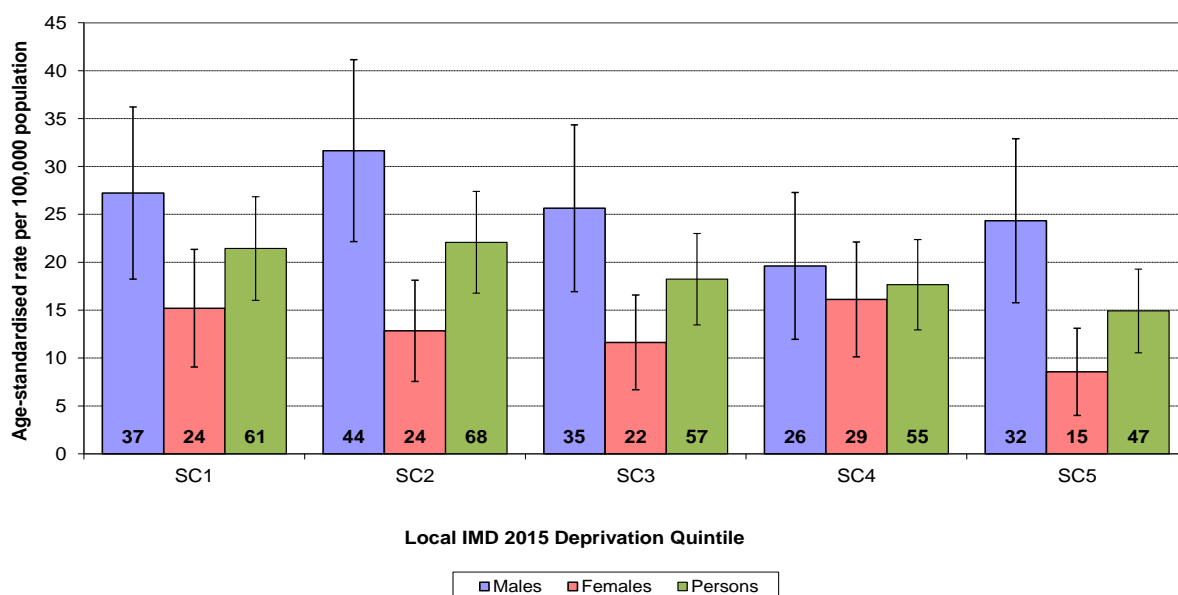
**Figure 4: Age standardised accident death rates by age and gender, 2007-2011**



Source: Death extracts, Office for National Statistics

Figure 5 shows the death rates by gender and deprivation between 2007 and 2011. There are no significant differences between the deprivation quintiles for males, females or all persons, however in the second most deprived quintile and the least deprived quintile, the death rates are significantly higher for males than females.

**Figure 5: Accidental death rates by gender and deprivation, 2007-2011**

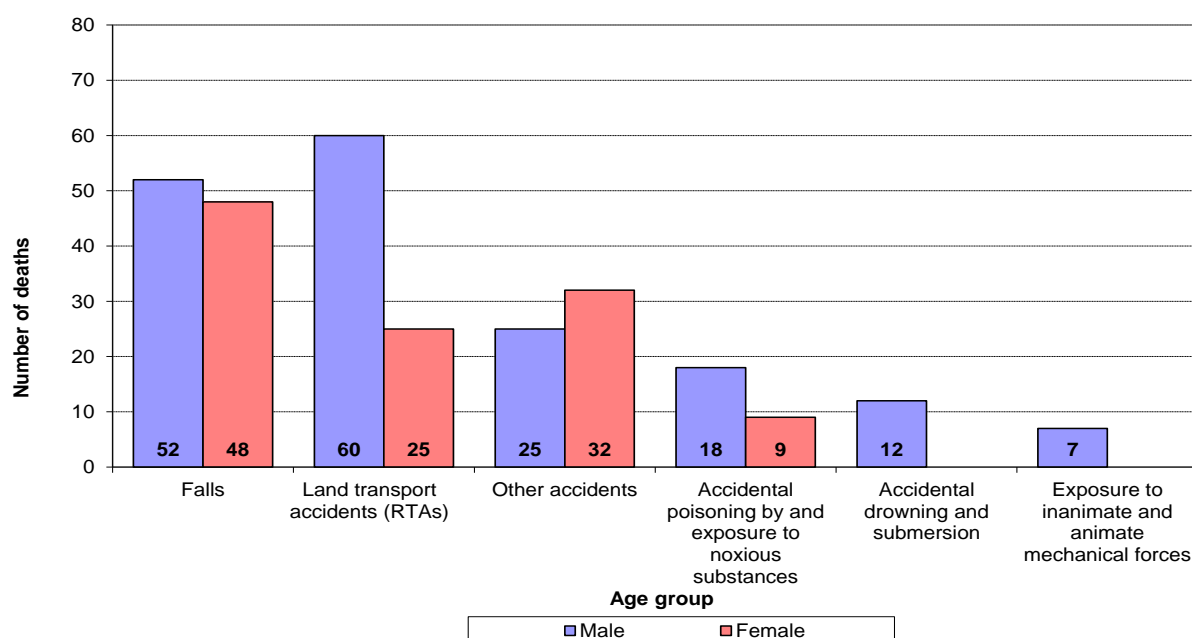


Source: Death extracts, Office for National Statistics

Figure 6 shows the breakdown of the number of deaths by type of accidental death by gender for the 288 accidental deaths that occurred between 2007 and 2011.

- Falls account for 100 (35%) all of the deaths in this period and there are similar numbers of males and females.
- 85 (30%) of the deaths are from land transport accidents, with the number of male deaths more than double that of female deaths.
- Accidental deaths due to poisoning from noxious substances make up 27 (9%) of the deaths with males being double that of females.
- Drowning and submersion account for 12 (4%) of the deaths – all were males.
- Inanimate or animate mechanical forces i.e. struck by an object, firearm, explosion, bite from animal etc made up 7 (2%) of deaths – all males
- Other causes including exposure to heat, smoke or hanging / strangulation, make up 57 (20%) of deaths.

**Figure 6: Accidental deaths by gender and cause, 2007-2011**

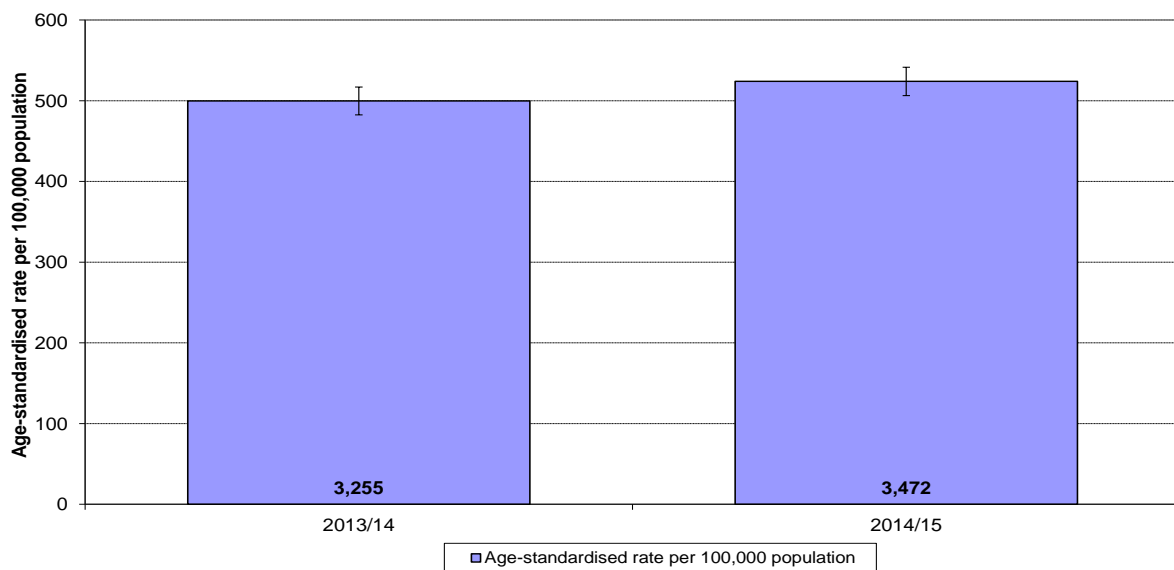


Source: Death extracts, Office for National Statistics

## 2 Hospital admissions

Figure 7 shows the breakdown of the two financial years for admission where a patient was admitted with a diagnosis of an accident. In 2014/15 there were slightly more admissions than in 2013/14 and the age standardised rate was also higher, due to a higher percentage coming from people aged over 65.

**Figure 7: Age standardised admission rates for accidents, 2013/14 to 2014/15**

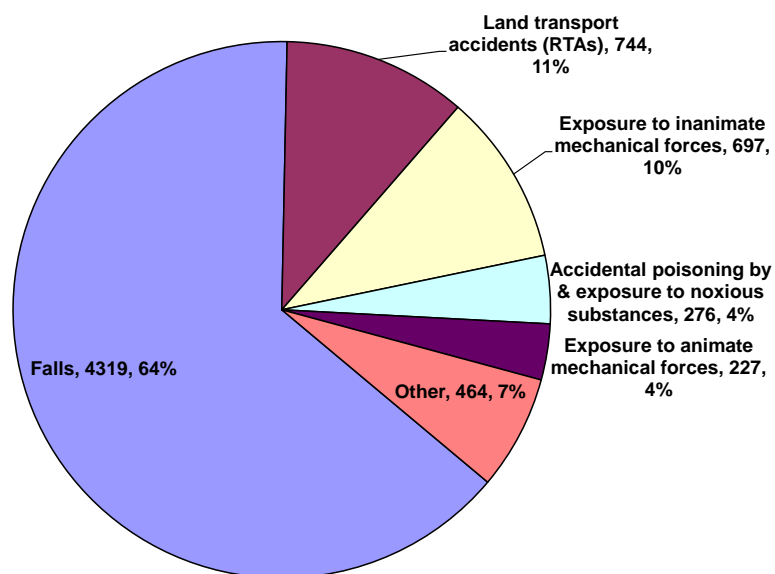


Source: Hospital In-patient data set, Shrewsbury and Telford Hospital Trust

Figure 8 shows the number of admissions to hospital by accidental cause for the last 2 financial years, 2013/14 and 2014/15. There were 6,718 admissions in this time.

- Falls make up 64% of accidental admissions in this period
- Land transport accidents account for 11% of admissions
- Exposure to inanimate forces i.e. struck by object, contact with firework, firearm, glass etc, make up 10% of accidental admissions.
- Poisoning and exposure to noxious substances made up 4% of admissions
- Exposure to animate mechanical forces i.e. struck by another person / animal, made up 4% of admissions

**Figure 8: Admissions to hospital due to accidents by type, 2013/14 to 2014/15**



Source: Hospital In-patient data set, Shrewsbury and Telford Hospital Trust

Figure 9 shows a breakdown of the length of stay that patients have in hospital as a result of accidents. The overall average length of stay was 6.7 days, with the longest length of stay being 219 days. For a fall, the average length of stay was 8.5 days, with the longest length of stay being 147 days.

**Figure 9: Admissions due to accidents by type and length of stay, 2013/14 to 2014/15**

Type	Number of admissions	Min of Length Of Stay	Max of Length Of Stay	Average of Length Of Stay
Falls	4,319	0	147	8.5
Land transport accidents (RTAs)	744	0	219	4.4
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces	697	0	61	1.8
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	276	0	96	2.1
Exposure to animate mechanical forces	227	0	26	2.3
Other	464	0	165	5.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,727</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>6.7</b>

Source: Hospital In-patient data set, Shrewsbury and Telford Hospital Trust