



QUEENSLAND TRAUMA INSIGHTS

Let's talk Safe Work: A look at work-related injury in Queensland

Background

The work-related hospitalisation rate in Queensland has been estimated at approximately 800 per 100,000 employees with this rate remaining steady in Queensland since the early 2000s, unlike other jurisdictions where the trend has decreased slightly. Injuries account for around one-third of these hospitalisations.

There has been limited data reported on work-related injury hospitalisations in Queensland over recent years, so the aim of this brief report is to provide current estimates of the extent and patterns of work-related injury hospitalisations in the Queensland context.

This brief report is the first in a series of Jamieson Trauma Institute reports focusing on different injury mechanisms/ contexts in Queensland.

Details

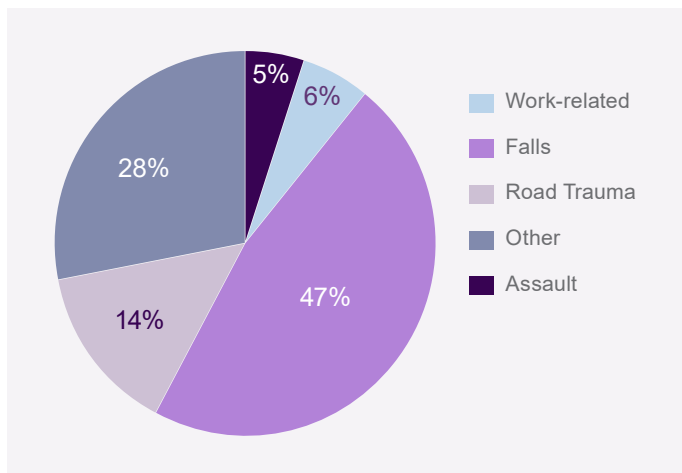
Queensland Trauma Insights is produced by Jamieson Trauma Institute, in consultation with the Statistical Services Branch, Queensland Health, using Injury Hospitalisation Data from all Queensland public acute hospitals using the Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection (QHAPDC) with the following data scope:

1. Admitted patient episodes of acute care with separation date between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2017
2. Admitted for greater than or equal to 24 hours, or, death at less than or equal to 24 hours
3. Excludes episodes with psychiatric stays
4. Limited to 0-14yrs with principal diagnosis of ICD10AM codes S00-S99, T00-T75, T78, or 15+ yrs with principal diagnosis of ICD10AM codes S00-S99, T00-T35, T63, T66-T71, T75
5. Injury present on admission ('condition onset' = 1)
6. External Cause codes listed represent the first code recorded for that episode of care.

Key figures:

Work related injury hospitalisations

Work-related injuries make up 6% of all serious injury hospitalizations, where admission was for 24 hours or more.



Trends over time

Activity/Outcome	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	Total
Episodes of care	1,780	1,714	1,779	1,767	1,807	8,847
Patient days	8,592	8,033	8,401	8,330	8,507	41,863
Length of stay	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Deaths in hospital	13	5	6	6	6	36
% Death	0.73%	0.29%	0.34%	0.34%	0.33%	0.41%

Gender comparison

Activity/Outcome	Males	Females
Episodes of care	7,633	1,214
Patient days	36,245	5,618
Length of stay	4.7	4.6
Deaths in hospital	33	<5
Death percentage	0.43%	0.25%

MALES	15-34 yrs	35-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Episodes of care	2,943	4,174	516
Patient days	12,005	20,542	3,698
Length of stay	4.1	4.9	7.2
Deaths in hospital	<5	23	7
Death percentage	0.10%	0.55%	1.36%

FEMALES	15-34 yrs	35-64 yrs	65+ yrs
Episodes of care	443	682	89
Patient days	2,012	2,983	623
Length of stay	4.5	4.4	7
Deaths in hospital	<5	<5	<5
Death percentage	0.23%	0.29%	0.00%

Top 5 principal diagnoses – by gender

Principal diagnosis – Males	5 Year Total	Avg LOS
S62 Fracture at wrist and hand level	672	2.2
S82 Fracture of lower leg, incl. ankle	622	7
S61 Open wound of wrist and hand	563	2.5
S66 Injury of muscle and tendon at wrist and hand	444	2.1
S22 Fracture of rib(s), sternum, thorax	361	5.1

Principal diagnosis – Females	5 Year Total	Avg LOS
S82 Fracture of lower leg, incl. ankle	153	5.9
S52 Fracture of forearm	101	2.5
S61 Open wound of wrist and hand	69	2.6
S72 Fracture of femur	65	7.4
S06 Intracranial injury	61	8.2

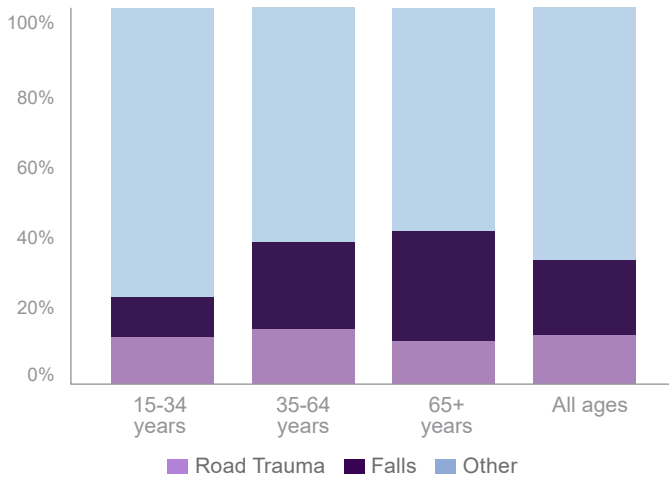
Top 5 External Causes – by gender

Main external cause – Males	5 Year Total	Avg LOS
W31 Contact with other unspecified machinery	766	3.7
W29 Contact with other powered hand tool and household machinery	572	2.5
W20 Struck by thrown, projected or falling object	497	4.5
W26 Contact with knife, sword, dagger or other sharp object	380	2.3
W23 Caught, crushed, jammed or pinched in or between objects	363	2.7

Main external cause – Females	5 Year Total	Avg LOS
W01 Fall on same level from slipping, tripping, stumbling	187	3.8
W55 Bitten or struck by other mammals	91	4.6
V80 Animal rider or occupant of animal drawn vehicle	72	5.7
X50 Overexertion and strenuous or repetitive movement	70	2.9
W18 Other fall on same level	54	4.5

External cause group – by age group

Major causes of work-related injury hospitalisation across age groups.



Young adults: 15 – 34 years

The three leading causes for this age group were:

1. W31 Contact with other and unspecified machinery (5 year total n=372)
2. W29 Contact with other powered hand tools and household machinery (5 year total n=279)
3. W26 Contact with knife, sword, dagger or other sharp object (5 year total n=266)

Adults: 35 – 64 years

The three leading causes for this age group were:

1. W31 Contact with other and unspecified machinery (5 year total n=413)
2. W20 Struck by thrown, projected or falling object (5 year total n=319)
3. W29 Contact with other powered hand tools and household machinery (5 year total n=287)

OUR WORK IN THIS SPACE

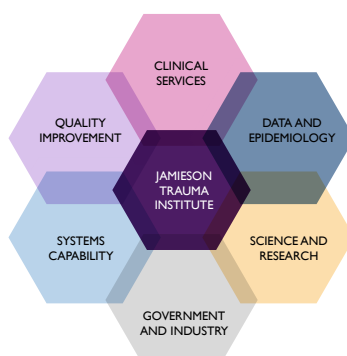
At *Jamieson Trauma Institute*, we are developing a Queensland Injury Prevention Knowledge Hub (QIP-KHub) to provide a knowledge base for injury prevention in Qld to facilitate the coordination, sharing and dissemination of knowledge and activities from key injury prevention organisations, committees and groups across Queensland, with occupational injury prevention one of the key domains of concern.

ABOUT US

The *Jamieson Trauma Institute (JTI)* connects clinicians, researchers, government and industry partners striving to advance trauma prevention, research and clinical management, to deliver the best possible care for people who experience traumatic injury. JTI was established by Metro North Hospital and Health Service, in partnership with Motor Accident Insurance Commission.

For further information, contact:

Jamieson_trauma_institute@health.qld.gov.au



JAMIESON TRAUMA INSTITUTE

Jamieson Trauma Institute
Level 13, Block 7, Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital
Herston Queensland 4029 Australia

Telephone: +61 7 3646 0210
jamiesontraumainstitute@health.qld.gov.au
www.health.qld.gov.au