

Appendix A: Glossary of Injury and Violence Terms and Acronyms

The following list provides a general means to help with the interpretation of ICD-9 External Cause of injury codes (E-Codes). The definitions are not comprehensive.

Age-adjusted rate: Age-adjusted rates are a weighted average of the age-specific incidence or mortality rate from a targeted population with weights that are proportional to persons in corresponding age groups of a standard population (Year 2000 U.S. population), for purposes of making comparisons of rates over time or between populations.

Benzodiazepines: Central nervous system depressants used as sedatives, to induce sleep, prevent seizures and relieve anxiety.

Cause of injury/ Mechanism of injury: The circumstances or activities or way in which the person sustained the injury.

Crude rate: The number of deaths, hospitalizations, or ED visits over a specified time period divided by the total population (per 100,000).

Cut/Pierce: Injury from an incision, slash, perforation, or puncture by a pointed or sharp instrument, object, or weapon, such as injuries from knives, power hand tools and household appliances. This does not include bite wounds or being stuck by or against a blunt object.

Drowning/Submersion: Suffocation (asphyxia) from drowning and submersion in water or another liquid. The injury may or may not involve a watercraft. Examples include drowning in rivers, swimming pools and bathtubs.

Drug abuse: Continued use of illicit or prescription drugs despite problems from drug use with relationships, work, school, health, or safety. People with substance abuse often experience loss of control and take drugs in larger amounts or for longer than they intended.

Drug overdose: When a drug is swallowed, inhaled, injected, or absorbed through the skin in excessive amounts and injures the body. Overdoses are either intentional or unintentional. If the person taking or giving a substance did not mean to hurt themselves or others, then it is unintentional.

Falls: Injury occurs when an individual descends abruptly because of the force of gravity and strikes a surface at the same or lower level. The unintentional falls category involves steps or stairs, ladders and scaffolds and other falls from one level to another (including falls from a chair or bed. Falls by suicide are described as “jumping from high places” and homicide falls are described as “pushing from high places.”

Fire/Burn: Injury from severe exposure to flames, heat, or chemicals. This category can be further broken into injury from fire and flames and from hot objects and substances. Examples include smoke inhalation to the upper and lower airways and lungs, structural fires, clothing ignition, burns caused by hot liquids and steam, caustics and corrosives.

Firearms: Force injury resulting from a bullet or projectile shot from a powder-charged gun.

Homicide: Injuries inflicted by another person with the intent to kill or injure. This broad category includes any means and excludes injuries due to legal interventions or operations of war.

Inhalation/Ingestion/Suffocation: Injury caused by the inhalation or ingestion of food or other objects that block respiration and by other mechanical means that hinder breathing (e.g., plastic bag over nose or mouth, suffocation by bedding and unintentional or intentional hanging or strangulation).

Lifetime prevalence: The proportion of people in a population who have ever experienced a particular outcome, such as a particular form of violence.

Midwest: For the purposes of this report, the Midwest includes the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

Motor vehicle traffic: Injury resulting from any vehicle (automobiles, vans, trucks, motorcycles and other motorized cycles) incident known or assumed to be traveling on public roads, streets, or highways.

Motor vehicle traffic (motorcyclist): Injured person identified as a driver or passenger of a motorcycle involved in a collision, loss of control, crash or event involving another vehicle, an object, or pedestrian.

Motor vehicle traffic (occupant): Injury to a person identified as a driver or passenger of a motor vehicle involved in a collision, rollover, crash, or event involving another vehicle, an object, or pedestrian.

Motor vehicle traffic (pedal cyclist): Injury resulting from collision, loss of control, crash, or other event between a pedal cyclist and a motor vehicle or pedestrian on a public road or highway.

Motor vehicle traffic (pedestrian): Injury to a person struck by or against a vehicle such as a car, truck, van, buses, etc. where the person injured was not at the time of the collision riding in or on a motor vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle, or other vehicle being hit by a motor vehicle on a public road or highway.

Naloxone: A prescription drug that can reverse an opioid or heroin overdose if administered in time.

Opioid: Derived from the opium poppy (or synthetic versions of it) and used for pain relief. Examples include hydrocodone (Vicodin®), oxycodone (OxyCotin®, Fentora®), methadone and codeine.

Pedal cyclist (other): Injury among pedal cyclists not involving a motor vehicle or pedestrian traffic incident, such as those being hit by a train, a motor vehicle while not in traffic, by other means of transport, or by a collision with another pedal cycle.

Pedestrian (other): Injury to a person involved in a collision, where the person was not riding in or on a motor vehicle, train, or other motor vehicle when the collision occurred.

Poisoning: Injury or death due to the ingestion, inhalation, absorption through the skin, or injection of a drug, toxin, or other chemical such as gases and corrosives. Examples of poisonings include harmful effects resulting from exposure to alcohol, disinfectants, cleansers, paints, insecticides and caustics.

Prescription drug misuse: The use of prescription drugs in a manner other than as directed.

Struck By/Against: Injury resulting from being struck by (hit) or striking against (hitting) objects or persons. This category does not involve machinery or vehicles. Unintentional injuries specify being struck accidentally by a falling object and striking against or being struck accidentally by objects or persons. Homicide/assault include being struck by a blunt or thrown object and injuries sustained in an unarmed fight or brawl.

Suicide: Death caused by self-directed (self-inflicted) injurious behavior with any intent to die as a result of the behavior.

Suicide attempt: Non-fatal self-directed (self-inflicted) potentially injurious behavior with any intent to die as a result of the behavior.

Suicidal ideation: Thinking about, considering, or planning for suicide.

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL): A measure of premature mortality or early death. All deceased person's ages are subtracted from a standard age (e.g. 65 years) and totaled, the years lost and then divided by the number of deceased persons in that cause category. This statistic excludes people who died at or older than the selected standard age.

Acronyms:

ACS: American College of Surgeons
BAC: Blood Alcohol Concentration
BRFSS: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
CCDF: Child Care Development Fund
CDC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CFR: Child Fatality Review
CPS: Child Protective Services
CPT: Community Child Protection Team
DCS: Indiana Department of Child Services
DMHA: Division of Mental Health and Addiction
E-Codes: External-Cause of Injury Codes
ED visits: Emergency Department visits
EMS: Emergency Medical Services
FSSA: Indiana Family and Social Services Administration
IC: Indiana Code, found at <http://iga.in.gov/>
ICD-9: International Classification of Diseases- Ninth Revision
ICD-10: International Classification of Diseases-Tenth Revision
ICJI: Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
INSPECT: Indiana's prescription drug monitoring program
INVDRS: Indiana Violent Death Reporting System
ISDH: Indiana State Department of Health
MVT: Motor Vehicle Traffic
NAS: Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome
NHTSA: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NTDB: National Trauma Data Bank
OWH: Office of Women's Health
RTTDC: Rural Trauma Team Development Course
SAMHSA: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
STEADI: Stopping Elderly Accidents, Deaths, and Injuries
SV: Sexual Violence
TBI: Traumatic Brain Injury
WISQARS: Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System
YPLL: Years of potential life lost
YRBS: Youth Risk Behavior Survey