



This bulletin provides a breakdown of all trauma<sup>1</sup> attendances at Arrowe Park Accident and Emergency department (AED) between May 2008 and April 2009.

Figure 1 illustrates the number of trauma attendances by month. Trauma attendance peaked in May (n=4,116), with December (n=2,592) having the fewest number.

**Figure 1: Total number of trauma attendances by month, May 2008 to April 2009**

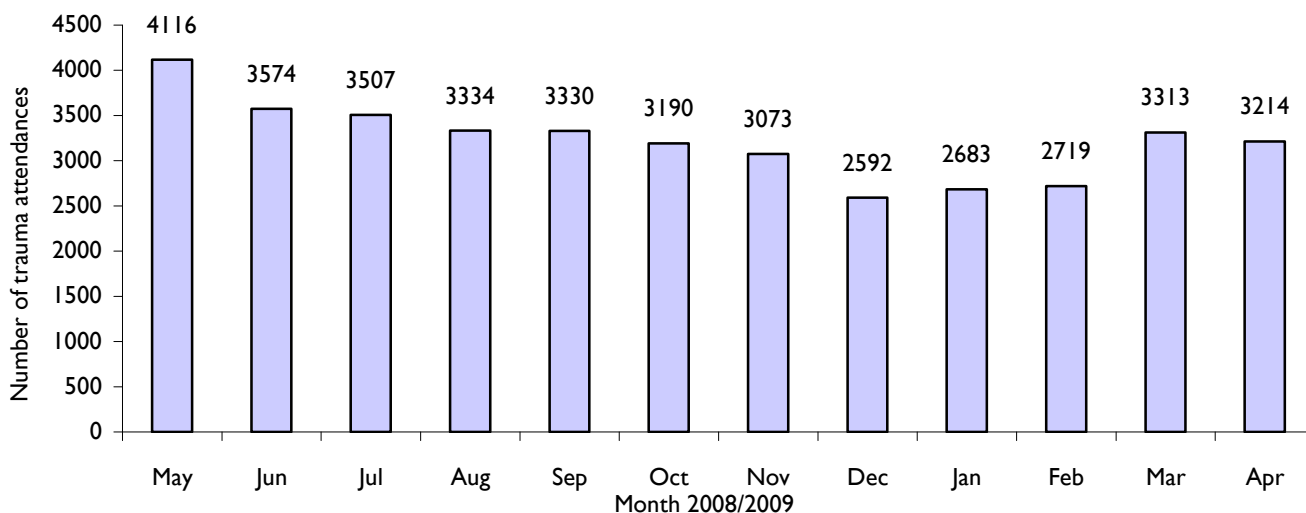


Figure 2 illustrates trauma attendances by gender. For all months there were more male (56%) trauma attendances than female presenting at Arrowe Park AED.

**Figure 2: Gender of trauma attendances by month, May 2008 to April 2009**

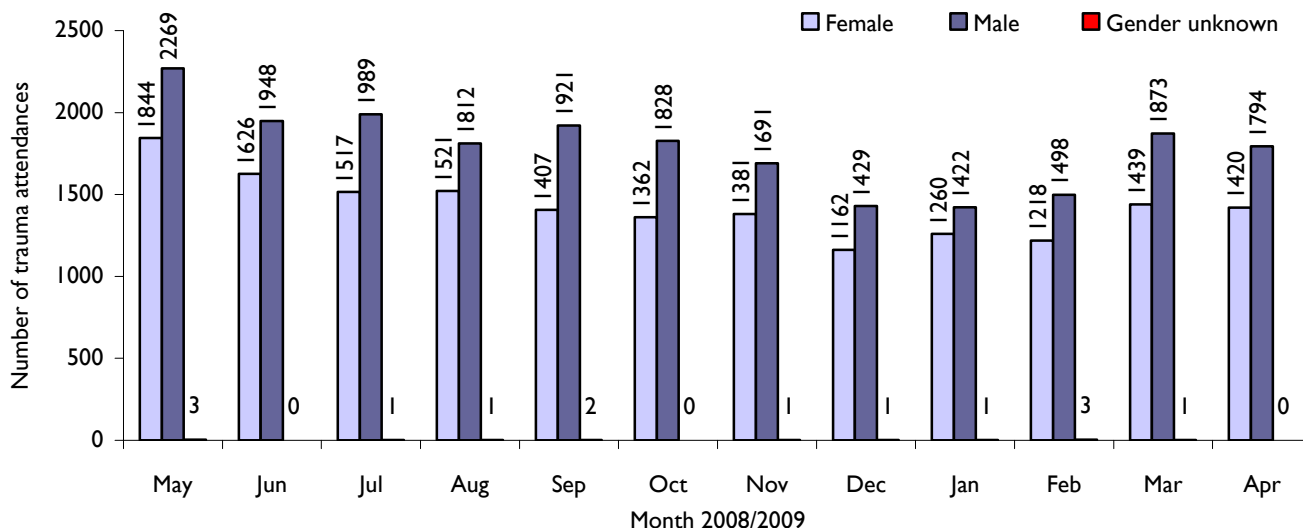


Figure 3 presents the age group of trauma attendances. Across the whole year over a quarter (27%) of trauma attendances were made by people aged 15 to 29 years.

**Figure 3: Age group of trauma attendances by month, May 2008 to April 2009**

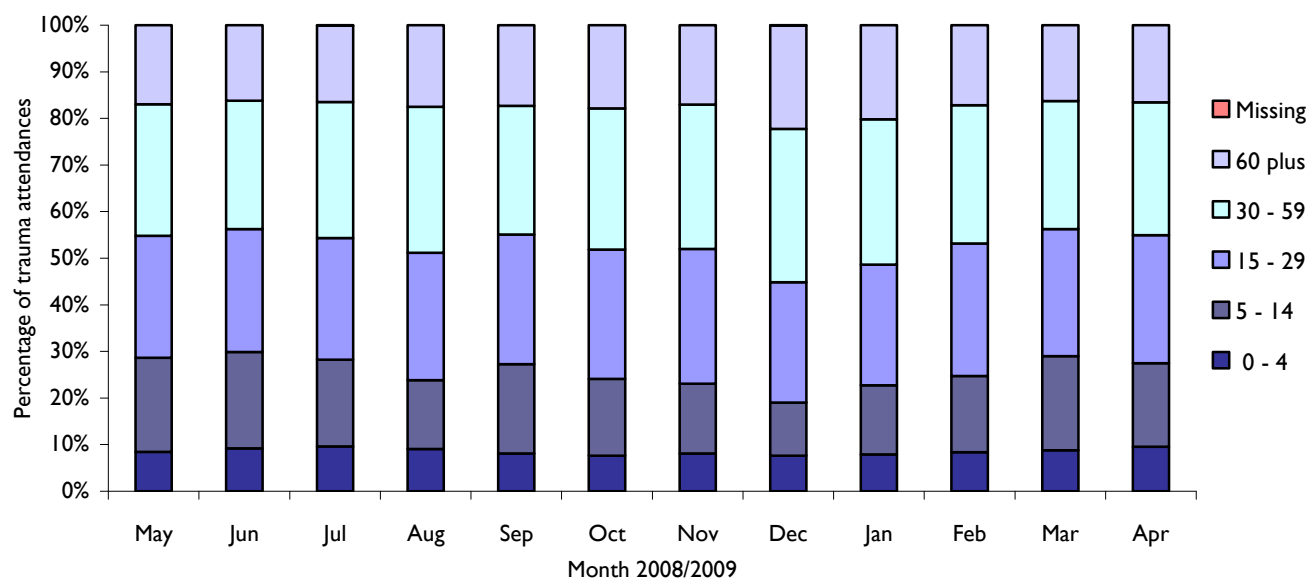


Table 1 details the injury group of trauma attendances. The most common cause of injury was by a fall, accounting for 42% of all trauma attendances.

**Table 1: Trauma attendances by injury group, May 2008 to April 2009<sup>23</sup>**

Injury group	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total	%
Fall	1638	1425	1487	1428	1394	1229	1196	1109	1202	1172	1411	1396	16087	42
Struck	606	508	524	477	537	488	477	308	337	412	531	482	5687	15
Other accident	524	492	349	333	307	397	306	274	263	227	258	278	4008	10
Road traffic accident	304	308	294	271	281	337	275	301	260	244	271	282	3428	9
Wound/cut	350	312	284	309	266	265	281	221	196	210	258	250	3202	8
Assault	222	193	221	189	192	162	174	167	172	163	172	221	2248	6
Sports injury	228	153	137	119	153	135	170	72	87	140	217	132	1743	5
Deliberate self-harm	106	66	82	76	77	55	76	43	75	52	71	47	826	2
Burn/scald	54	27	43	31	39	31	34	34	30	34	42	42	441	1
Bite	47	43	48	42	26	23	39	15	18	28	31	34	394	1
Ingestion	28	26	25	33	40	41	25	25	27	25	29	33	357	1
Inhalation	<5	7	<5	13	10	17	15	20	8	<5	7	6	111	0
Non-fire burn/scald	6	6	<5	6	<5	7	<5	<5	<5	7	8	5	60	0
Electrical	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	16	0
Glass	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	12	0
Stab	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	10	0
Drown/immersion	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	7	0
Firearm	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	0
Firework	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
Non-drown asphyxia	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4116</b>	<b>3574</b>	<b>3507</b>	<b>3334</b>	<b>3330</b>	<b>3190</b>	<b>3073</b>	<b>2592</b>	<b>2683</b>	<b>2719</b>	<b>3313</b>	<b>3214</b>	<b>38645</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2 shows the disposal method of trauma attendances. The majority (88%) of trauma attendances were discharged after treatment.

**Table 2: Disposal method of trauma attendances, May 2008 to April 2009**

Discharge method	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total	%
Admitted	484	384	423	439	437	398	385	372	388	341	390	376	4817	12
Discharged	3632	3190	3084	2895	2893	2792	2688	2220	2295	2378	2923	2838	33828	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>4116</b>	<b>3574</b>	<b>3507</b>	<b>3334</b>	<b>3330</b>	<b>3190</b>	<b>3073</b>	<b>2592</b>	<b>2683</b>	<b>2719</b>	<b>3313</b>	<b>3214</b>	<b>38645</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3 illustrates injury group of trauma attendances for the zero to four and 60 plus age groups. During May 2008 to April 2009 falls accounted for the highest group of trauma attendances for both age groups, accounting for 48% and 69% of child and older adult injuries respectively.

**Table 3: Trauma attendees aged 0 - 4 and 60 plus by injury group, May 2008 to April 2009**

Injury group	Aged 0 - 4		Aged 60 plus	
	N	%	N	%
Assault	<5	0	39	1
Bite	39	1	40	1
Burn/scald	121	4	30	0
Drown/immersion	<5	0	<5	0
Deliberate self-harm	<5	0	44	1
Electrical	<5	0	<5	0
Fall	1608	48	4654	69
Ingestion	137	4	22	0
Inhalation	7	0	20	0
Non-fire burn/scald	6	0	<5	0
Other accident	506	15	707	10
Road traffic accident	106	3	297	4
Sports injury	<5	0	21	0
Struck	448	14	415	6
Wound/cut	326	10	471	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3316</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6762</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4 shows the specific location where falls occurred for patient attendees aged zero to four and 60 plus. The primary locations for falls in the zero to four and 60 plus age group were in and around the home (59%; 52%).

**Table 4: Fall attendees aged 0 - 4 and 60 plus by incident location, May 2008 to April 2009**

Location specific	Aged 0 - 4		Aged 60 plus	
	N	%	N	%
Home bathroom	23	1	175	4
Home bedroom	157	10	538	12
Home cellar	<5	0	<5	0
Home conservatory	<5	0	5	0
Home garage/workshop	<5	0	9	0
Home garden	109	7	168	4
Home hall	23	1	95	2
Home kitchen	59	4	115	2
Home living/dining room	315	20	530	11
Home lofts	<5	0	7	0
Home other	82	5	453	10
Home outside steps	5	0	56	1
Home path/drive	5	0	52	1
Home stairs	167	10	213	5
Other	62	4	103	2
Public place	520	32	2078	45
School changing/cloak room	<5	0	<5	0
School classroom	27	2	<5	0
School dining room	<5	0	<5	0
School grounds/field	29	2	<5	0
School hall	<5	0	<5	0
School other	8	0	<5	0
Sea/waterway	<5	0	<5	0
Sport	7	0	13	0
Work	<5	0	39	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1608</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4654</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 5 illustrates the location where assaults occurred for patients presenting with assault-related injuries. The primary locations for assaults were street/road (33%), public space (26%) and domestic violence/home (18%).

**Table 5: Assault attendances by general location of incident, May 2008 to April 2009**

Assault location	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total	%
Street/road	67	32	73	64	88	57	61	58	55	51	69	72	747	33
Public space	79	81	62	45	35	42	35	41	39	34	33	64	590	26
Domestic violence/home	34	44	44	38	23	25	29	32	27	38	26	45	405	18
Public house	9	10	10	11	12	13	11	12	18	7	15	14	142	6
Night club	6	<5	6	9	8	11	7	10	8	14	<5	<5	86	4
Work	7	6	10	9	<5	5	6	6	<5	7	6	6	75	3
Public park	7	<5	6	6	9	<5	9	<5	6	<5	<5	9	68	3
Other/unknown	6	5	5	<5	6	<5	5	<5	<5	6	5	<5	53	2
School	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	<5	7	<5	29	1
Leisure facility	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	11	0
Railway station	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	11	0
Public transport	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	8	0
Shop/shopping centre	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	8	0
Details withheld by patient	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	6	0
Bus station	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
Car park	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
Football	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
Hospital	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
Road/car rage	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>2248</b>	<b>100</b>

Data for May 2008 to April 2009 highlighted that the primary location of assaults was Birkenhead Town Centre, accounting for 31% of assault locations. Wallasey and Seacombe accounted for 11% of assault locations during this period (Table 6).

**Table 6: Assault attendances by location of incident, May 2008 to April 2009**

Assault location	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total	%
Birkenhead Town Centre	59	54	67	68	63	52	50	69	53	50	50	59	694	31
Wallasey/Seacombe	26	23	21	13	27	21	18	7	20	23	20	35	254	11
Bidston/Prenton/Oxton	21	22	24	8	14	13	11	20	10	12	15	21	191	8
Moreton/Leasowe	15	20	13	14	15	9	10	11	10	14	12	17	160	7
New Ferry/Rock Ferry	13	15	10	8	15	10	16	6	14	9	14	16	146	6
Greasby/Upton/Arrowe Park	18	13	12	12	11	7	10	9	11	7	9	10	129	6
Liverpool City Centre	8	5	7	10	10	11	9	18	10	8	18	9	123	5
Refused to answer	<7	8	27	14	12	7	15	<7	12	<7	<7	8	122	5
Bromborough	16	8	6	8	6	5	5	<5	9	<5	6	<5	78	3
Unknown	10	<5	6	<5	6	<5	5	<5	7	5	6	10	69	3
Heswall/Pensby/Thingwall	<5	7	5	5	<5	8	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	7	57	3
New Brighton	9	<5	9	<5	<5	<5	7	<5	<5	<5	<5	11	57	3
Bebington	7	<5	6	7	<5	<5	6	<5	<5	8	<5	5	51	2
Neston/Parkgate	<5	7	<5	10	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	38	2
West Kirkby	8	<5	6	<5	5	5	<5	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	36	2
Meols/Frankby/Hoylake	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	6	<5	<5	<5	<5	26	1
Ellesmere Port/Cheshire Oaks	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	10	0
Barnston	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<7	0
Hooton	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>2248</b>	<b>100</b>

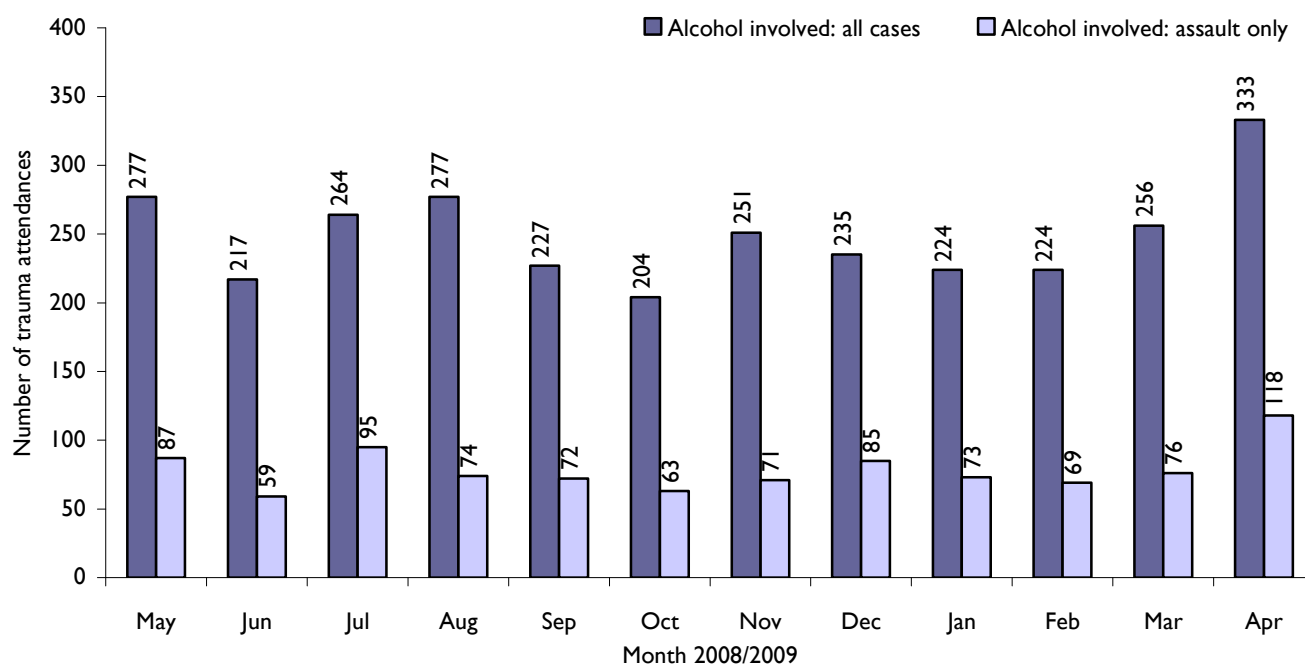
Table 7 shows the number of attackers involved in assaults leading to an AED attendance. Over half (59%) of assaults involved one attacker, yet nearly a third (30%) involved two or more attackers.

**Table 7: Assault attendances by number of attackers, May 2008 to April 2009**

Number of attackers	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total	%
1 attacker	130	120	128	121	126	89	103	95	102	90	104	120	1328	59
2 Attackers	24	11	26	17	20	14	17	14	12	14	22	21	212	9
>2 Attackers	50	44	40	30	29	40	38	35	33	39	27	53	458	20
Unknown	18	18	27	21	17	19	16	23	25	20	19	27	250	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>2248</b>	<b>100</b>

Figure 4 shows the number of all trauma attendances and assault attendances only who had been drinking prior to the incident occurring. Between May 2008 and April 2009 8% (range: 6% to 10%) of all trauma attendees had been drinking prior to the incident, compared with 42% (range: 31% to 53%) of assault attendees only.

**Figure 4: Number of alcohol-related trauma attendances, all trauma and assaults only, May 2008 to April 2009**



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<sup>1</sup>Trauma refers to all AED attendances presenting as a result of an intentional or unintentional injury.

<sup>2</sup> Please note that all numbers less than five have been suppressed in line with patient confidentiality and if there is only one number <5 in a category then two numbers will be suppressed at the next level (e.g. <10) in order to prevent back calculations from totals.

<sup>3</sup> Please note percentages may not add to one hundred due to rounding.