

Trauma and Injury Intelligence Group Biannual Bulletin

The Royal Liverpool University Hospital Emergency Department October 2014 to September 2015

December 2015



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This bulletin provides a breakdown of all injury attendances to the Royal Liverpool University Hospital Emergency Department (ED) between October 2014 and September 2015. During this twelve month period there were 29,451 injury attendances. The month with the highest number of attendances, calculated as a daily average, was September 2015 (108 per day), while December 2014 had the fewest (68 per day; figure 1). Figure 1 displays a breakdown of monthly injury attendances by gender; there were more male (53%) than female attendances to the ED.

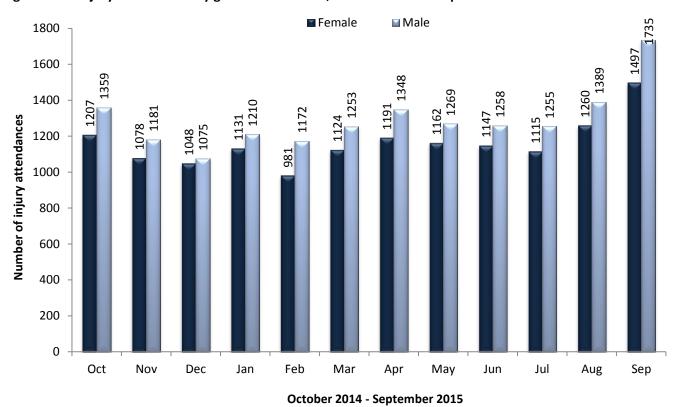


Figure 1: ED injury attendances by gender and month, October 2014 to September 2015*

The majority of attendees were aged 15 years and over, with the highest proportion (40%) aged between 30 and 59 years (figure 2). The low number of injury attendances made by those under the age of 15 years could be attributed to the close proximity of Alder Hey Children's Hospital ED.

^{*} There were six records where the gender was unknown; these have been omitted from the chart.

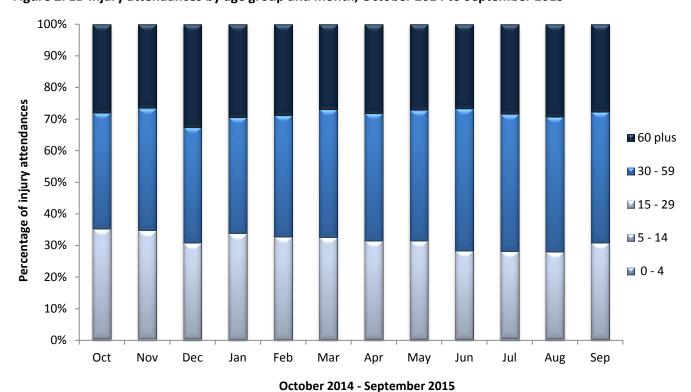


Figure 2: ED injury attendances by age group and month, October 2014 to September 2015^

Table 1 displays the injury group of attendees. The majority (76%) of injury attendances were classed as other injuries; this category includes injuries such as head injuries and arm injuries. Just over one in ten (11%) of injuries were recorded as falls.

Table 1: ED injury attendances by injury group and month, October 2014 to September 2015^{\$}

Injury group	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total	%
Other injury	1939	1591	1465	1751	1600	1777	2008	1866	1887	1840	2099	2675	22498	76
Fall	299	278	351	278	217	259	225	289	273	242	256	262	3229	11
Overdose	118	125	92	115	106	119	112	96	119	110	139	102	1353	5
Sport injury	63	86	64	76	112	88	74	70	49	54	50	60	846	3
Assault	81	84	70	65	57	81	65	50	40	50	50	62	755	3
Road traffic collision	27	49	32	22	16	17	20	26	16	36	22	37	320	1
Burn	15	22	23	19	23	27	19	19	12	21	19	22	241	1
Self-harm	24	24	26	16	21	11	16	17	10	17	14	13	209	1
Total	2566	2259	2123	2342	2152	2379	2539	2433	2406	2370	2649	3233	29451	100

^{\$} There were eight records where the injury group was 'fireworks'; these have been included under 'other injury'.

[^] There were six records where the age group was unknown; these have been omitted from the chart.

Three quarters (75%) of all injuries occurred in the home (table 2).

Table 2: ED injury attendances by incident location and month, October 2014 to September 2015

Incident location	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total	%
Home	1989	1590	1470	1829	1710	1904	1914	1760	1873	1690	1851	2390	21970	75
Other	271	343	314	303	249	182	329	306	263	361	471	452	3844	13
Public place	243	262	289	159	148	209	216	266	187	233	246	278	2736	9
Work	32	39	38	24	19	45	53	71	63	64	59	86	593	2
Leisure facility	31	25	12	28	27	37	27	30	20	22	22	27	308	1
Total	2566	2259	2123	2343	2153	2377	2539	2433	2406	2370	2649	3233	29451	100

The disposal method of attendees can give an indication of the severity of the injury sustained. Just over four in ten (41%) injury attendances were discharged from the ED and just under a third (32%) were admitted to hospital (table 3).

Table 3: ED injury attendances by disposal method and month, October 2014 to September 2015¹

Disposal method	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total	%
Discharged	994	872	934	959	890	1066	1041	973	987	953	1101	1421	12191	41
Admitted	901	797	676	826	723	689	761	753	735	746	796	923	9326	32
Other	207	159	151	127	127	126	158	171	170	177	202	239	2014	7
Discharge - follow-up by GP	124	111	82	120	108	127	175	159	147	158	163	170	1644	6
Referred to fracture clinic	78	89	90	73	65	86	127	92	116	110	104	132	1162	4
Referred to other HCP	76	54	54	71	86	80	74	61	72	79	90	95	892	3
Referred to GP out of hours	49	49	29	51	43	87	79	99	62	41	29	45	663	2
Left - before being														
treated	46	43	43	36	37	42	40	45	62	45	59	80	578	2
Referred to ED clinic	35	31	28	22	32	26	31	34	24	21	36	58	378	1
Referred to OPD clinic	23	26	20	24	25	34	29	33	20	20	51	48	353	1
Transfer to other HCP	16	9	6	19	12	6	15	7	5	12	10	11	128	0
Left - refused														
treatment	7	10	7	8	***	***	<10	0	***	***	5	***	58	0
Patient died in department	5	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0	***	31	0
Optician	0	<10	0	***	0	0	0	0	***	***	***	5	19	0
Restored to ward	5	0	***	0	***	***	***	***	0	***	***	0	14	0
Total	2566	2259	2123	2343	2153	2377	2539	2433	2406	2370	2649	3233	29451	100

 $^{{\}bf ^{\Lambda}\,GP} = General\,\,Practitioner;\,\,HCP = Health\,\,Care\,\,Provider;\,\,and,\,\,OPD = Outpatient\,\,Department.$

¹ Please note that all numbers less than five have been suppressed (***) in line with patient confidentiality. If there is only one number less than five in a category then two numbers have been suppressed to prevent back calculations from totals.

ASSAULT QUESTIONNAIRE²

The Royal Liverpool University Hospital ED collects additional information on assault attendances and a summary of this data is provided in this report. More detailed information, including specific location of the assault (e.g. pub name/street name), is provided by TIIG to local partners and agencies such as CitySafe in a separate report to the one produced here. Between October 2014 and September 2015 there were 755 assault attendances to the ED. Assault attendees were predominately male (71%) and 51% were aged between 15 and 29 years. Where data were collected, 3 56% of assault attendees had consumed alcohol in the three hours prior to the incident (table 4).

Table 4: ED assault attendances by whether alcohol had been consumed in the three hours prior to the incident and month, October 2014 to September 2015¹

Alcohol consumed	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total	%
Unknown	30	33	45	51	49	68	49	35	37	32	33	10	472	63
Yes	35	30	15	8	<10	5	<10	***	***	***	<10	25	143	19
No	<15	15	<10	***	***	8	8	9	***	13	10	19	113	15
Refused to answer	***	***	0	***	0	0	***	***	0	0	***	***	15	2
Unable to answer	0	***	***	0	0	0	0	***	0	***	0	<10	12	2
Total	81	84	70	65	57	81	65	50	40	50	50	62	755	100

Just over three-fifths (62%) of assault locations were recorded as unknown and where assault locations were known³, just under six in ten (55%) occurred on a street (table 5).

Table 5: ED assault attendances by incident location and month, October 2014 to September 2015¹

Incident location	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total	%
Unknown	30	34	45	51	49	68	49	35	37	30	24	15	467	62
Street	36	18	11	8	<10	8	<10	8	***	7	19	21	150	20
Your home	***	8	7	0	***	***	***	***	0	***	***	7	38	5
Club	***	***	***	***	0	0	***	0	0	***	0	***	19	3
Bar/pub	***	5	0	0	0	0	***	0	0	0	***	8	17	2
Someone else's home	***	5	***	0	0	***	***	***	0	***	***	***	17	2
Workplace	***	***	***	0	0	***	***	***	0	***	***	***	16	2
Refused to answer	***	***	0	***	0	0	***	0	0	***	***	***	14	2
Other	***	***	0	***	***	0	***	0	0	***	0	***	13	2
Unable to answer	0	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0
Open space	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	0	0	***	0
Total	81	84	70	65	57	81	64	50	41	50	50	62	755	100

² Please note that although a patient may complete the assault patient questionnaire, data may not be provided for each question as the patient can refuse to answer or may be unable to answer particular questions. Data provided in the following analyses represent those patients who completed each question.

Not including; unable to answer, refused to answer and unknown.

Table 6 shows that the attacker was unknown in the majority (68%) of incidents. Where data were collected,³ 69% of attendees were assaulted by a stranger.

Table 6: ED assault attendances by relationship to attacker and month, October 2014 to September 2015¹

Relationship to attacker	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total	%
Unknown	33	38	47	54	49	69	52	39	<40	36	36	<25	510	68
Stranger	35	23	15	8	<10	<10	9	<10	***	<15	7	25	157	21
Acquaintance/friend	5	5	0	***	0	***	0	***	0	***	0	6	23	3
Partner	***	6	5	0	***	0	***	***	0	***	***	***	23	3
Refused to answer	***	***	0	***	0	0	***	***	0	0	***	***	14	2
Bouncer	***	***	***	0	0	0	***	0	0	0	***	***	12	2
Family member	0	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	***	5	1
Unable to answer	0	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	***	1
Ex-partner	0	0	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	***	0
Police	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	0	***	0
Work client/customer	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0
Total	81	84	70	65	57	81	65	50	40	50	50	62	755	100

Table 7 shows the weapon type used in the incidents of assault. Of those with a known weapon type,³ 80% involved a body part, such as a fist.

Table 7: ED assault attendances by method of attack and month, October 2014 to September 2015¹

Method of attack	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total	%
Unknown	31	35	45	51	49	68	49	37	37	32	34	13	481	64
Body part (e.g. fist)	37	40	20	9	<10	8	12	8	***	<20	11	32	201	27
Other	***	***	***	***	0	***	***	***	0	0	***	***	20	3
Knife	5	0	0	0	0	***	***	0	***	0	0	***	12	2
Refused to answer	***	***	0	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	***	12	2
Blunt object	***	***	0	0	***	***	0	***	0	***	***	***	11	1
Unable to answer	0	***	0	***	0	***	0	***	0	***	0	***	10	1
Glass	***	0	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	<10	1
Bottle	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	***	0
Total	81	84	70	65	57	81	65	50	40	50	50	62	755	100