
Jersey Child Accident Statistics 2010



Data collation: Child Accident Prevention Jersey
Data source: Jersey's Emergency Department



www.cap.je

2010 Accident & Emergency statistic analysis

The source of the child accident data is Jersey's Accident and Emergency Department (A&E).

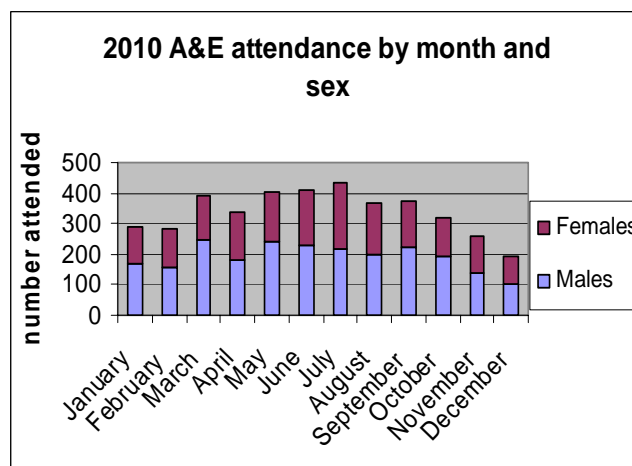
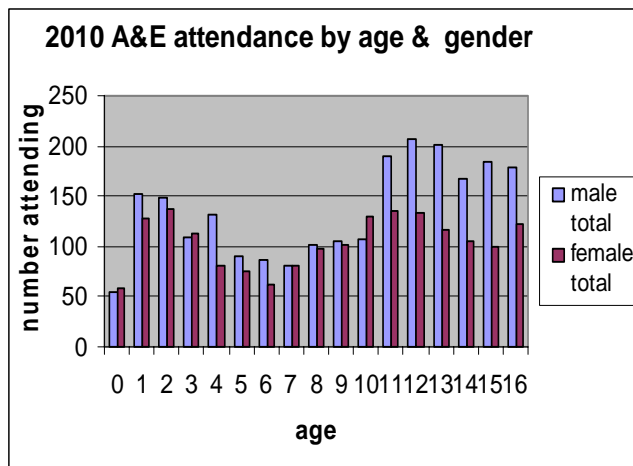
The data includes every child's, aged up to 16 years, first attendance due to an accident and is checked for inconsistencies at source to ensure it is as accurate as possible.

Detailed accident data is obtained by medical coding. Once each child has been seen in A&E the attending doctor decides the codes relating to their attendance for computer inputting – a different code for each diagnosis. This can create subjective data and human error resulting in not every child's injury being categorised as an accident. To improve the data in 2009, a wider search was undertaken which identified patients that would otherwise have been missed. It is thought this data was missed in previous years which may partially or fully contribute to the increase in A&E attendance.

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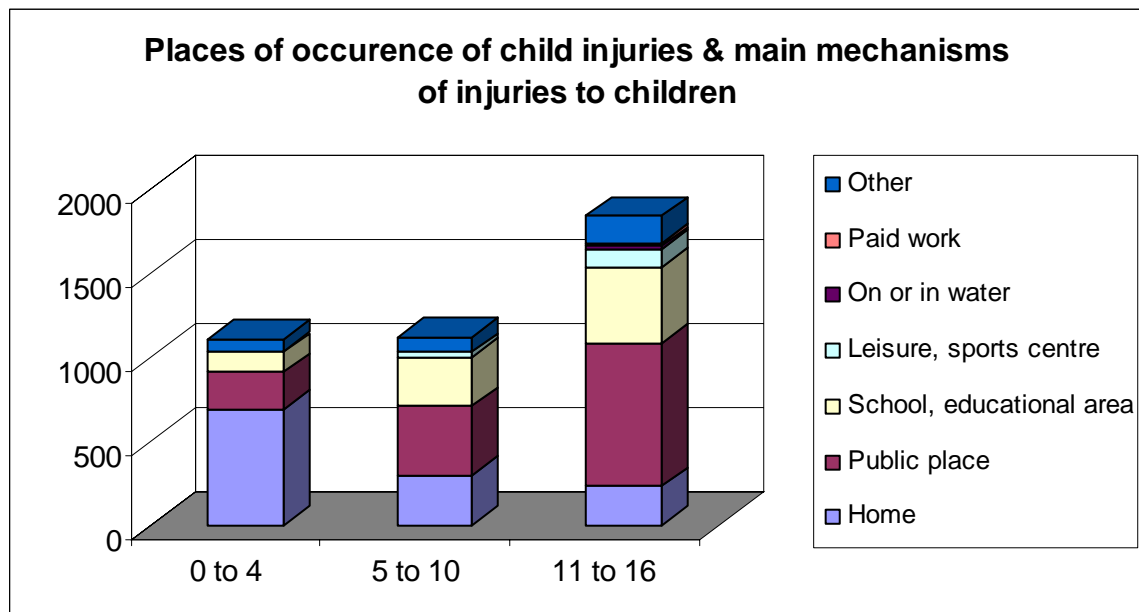
1. Attendance as per month, age and gender



| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Island Population (estimate excluding seasonal workers <1yr) | Total 04 | Total 05 | Total 06 | Total 07 | Total 08 | Total 09 | Total 10 |
| | 87,700 | 88,400 | 89,400 | 90,900 | 91,800 | 92,500 | |
| Total A&E attendance (all ages/genders) | Total 04 | Total 05 | Total 06 | Total 07 | Total 08 | Total 09 | Total 10 |
| | 32,427 | 33,260 | 33,389 | 33,729 | 33,627 | 32,751 | 33,222 |
| 0-16 yrs accident A&E attendance | Total 04 | Total 05 | Total 06 | Total 07 | Total 08 | Total 09 | Total 10 |
| | 4431 | 4253 | 4034 | 4039 | 3752 | 4225 | 4069 |
| 0-16 attendance related to population | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | 5.05% | 4.81% | 4.51% | 4.44% | 4.09% | 4.57% | |
| 0-16 attendance related to total attendance | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | 13.66% | 12.79% | 12.08% | 11.97% | 11.16% | 12.90% | 12.25% |

- There were 4,069 child accident attendances in 2010, a decrease of 156.
- 12.25% of all A&E attendances were child accidents.
- As in previous years boys had more accidents than girls (2294:1775)
- Gender and age hot spots were seen in boys aged over 10 years.
- June and July were the highest attendance month for boys and girls.

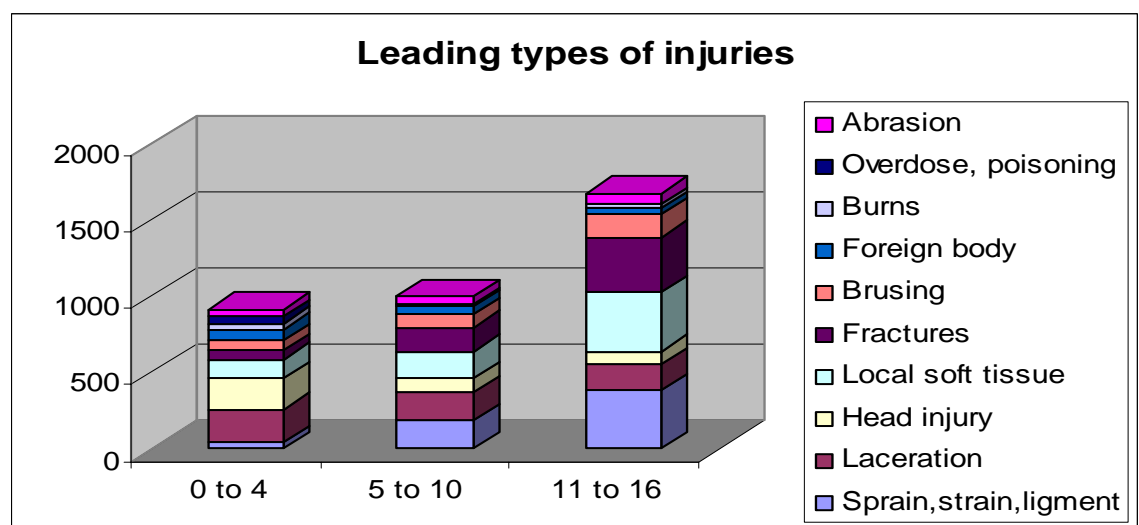
2. Places of occurrence and main mechanisms of injuries in children



- As seen in previous years, children aged under 5 years were most likely to have their accident at home. As they reached secondary education and became more independent more accidents were seen in public places and educational areas.

3. Leading types of injuries

Due to the type of data available it was not possible to identify the cause of every injury. However, looking at the type of injury sustained could give insight into possible causes and identify hot spots.



2010 Accident & Emergency statistic analysis

- The most common injuries in under fives was lacerations and head injuries with the most likely mechanism being falls, as seen in 2009.
- Burns, accidental overdoses and poisoning were most common in under fives.
- Children aged over 5 had a higher incidence of fractures, bruising, sprains and local soft tissue injuries.

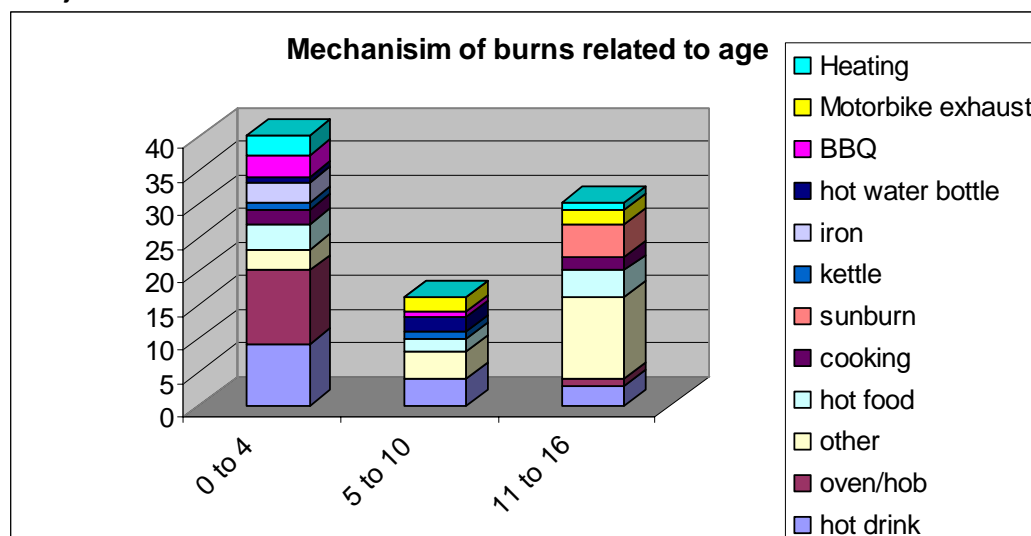
4. Falls in under ones

| | under ones seen in A&E | Injury caused by a fall | Fell from standing/sitting | Fall from raised surface |
|------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2010 | 112 | 60 | 30 | 30 |
| 2009 | 127 | 87 | 53 | 34 |
| 2008 | 124 | 94 | 48 | 46 |

- The most common place for an infant to fall from when left alone continued to be an adult's bed, then sofa and chair.

5. Burns

- Children suffering burns were most likely to be under the age of 5 years.
- Spilt hot drinks remained the most common cause.
- Touching a hot oven hob was the most likely cause for children under the age of 5.
- 'Other' burn causes included; glue guns, hair straightener, hot bath water, petrol, hot wax, hot lamp, hair straightener and bonfire.
- 86 children attended due to receiving a burn – an increase of 9 from 2009. 34% of children attending with burns, after initial A&E treatment, required further hospital treatment.
- 2 children were admitted into hospital because of their burns – bonfire related injuries.



6. Poisoning

- 55 children ingested potentially harmful substances, an increase of 24 since 2009.
- 50 were under the age of 5 years, all except 2 taking the substance at home
- 13 took child medications, 18 adult medications, 21 household products and 4 ingested plants.
- Household products included; essential oils, , toilet cleaner, nail polish, bubble bath, ant killer, clothing dye, bleach, disinfectant, WD40, and surgical spirit.
- 5 children were admitted into hospital because of ingesting child medication, adult medication and household products - all under the age of 4 years. There were 6 admissions for adult medication ingestion in 2009, 0 in 2008 and 2 in 2007.

7. Near drowning

- There were no children admitted for near drowning in 2010.
- 4 children were admitted into hospital for near drownings in 2009.

8. Door crush injuries

- 2 children were admitted because of a digit door crush injury (2 in 2009, 5 in 2008 and 10 in 2007).

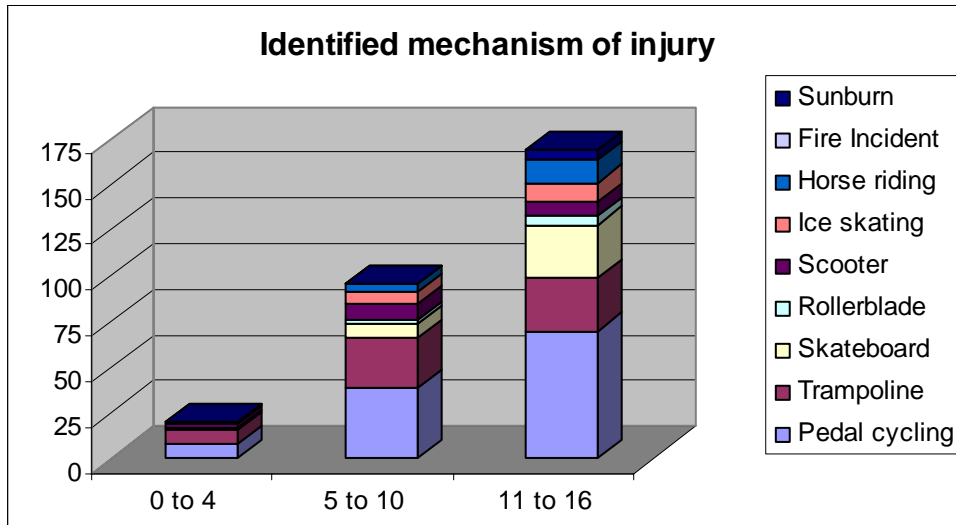
9. Bites

- 15 children attended due to being bitten by a dog (29 in 2009).
- The most common age for children to be bitten by dogs was 7 years.
- 13% of children required further hospital treatment after their first A&E visit.
- 1 child was admitted into hospital with their injuries
- 10 children were bitten on their arms and legs, 5 to the face.

10. Foreign bodies

- 29 children attended due to ingestion, predominately aged under 6 years
- Money ingested totalled 51p plus 1 euro
- Other objects ingested included; a key, screws, nail, magnet, marbles and ball bearings.
- 28 children inserted objects into their nose, aged 8 years and under predominately.
- Objects included; Lego, paper, gravel, bead, popcorn, frozen peas, raisin, sequin.
- 18 children inserted objects into their ears, predominately aged 13 and below.
- Objects included cotton buds, shell, bead, stone, and spider.

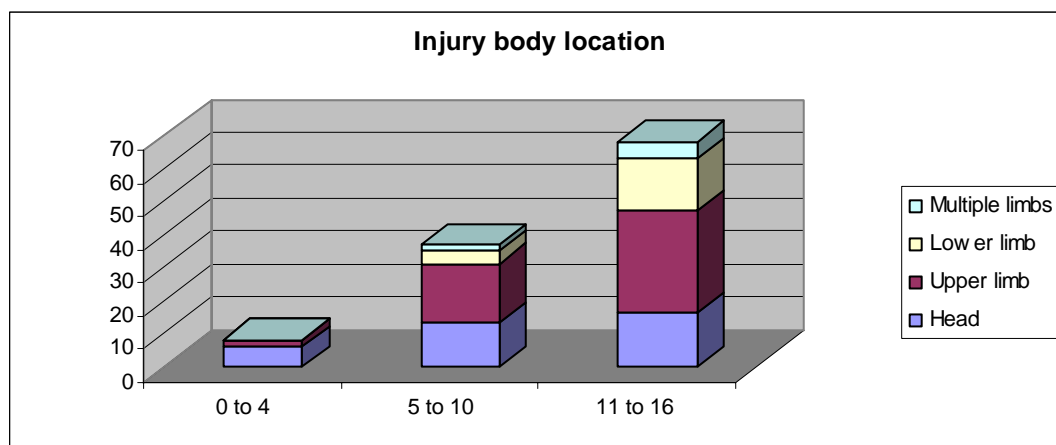
11. Identified mechanism of injury



| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Pedal cycle | 165 | 183 | 119 | 128 | 105 | 174 | 117 |
| Trampoline | 91 | 93 | 87 | 73 | 87 | 74 | 64 |
| Skateboard | 73 | 31 | 20 | 36 | 23 | 36 | 45 |
| Rollerblade | 28 | 20 | 27 | 28 | 16 | 21 | 8 |
| Scooter | 16 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 8 | 19 | 19 |
| Ice skating | 0 | 0 | 22 | 18 | 31 | 7 | 16 |
| Horse riding | - | 38 | 20 | 21 | 18 | 14 | 18 |
| Fire Incident | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sunburn | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 5 |

11.1 Bicycle accidents

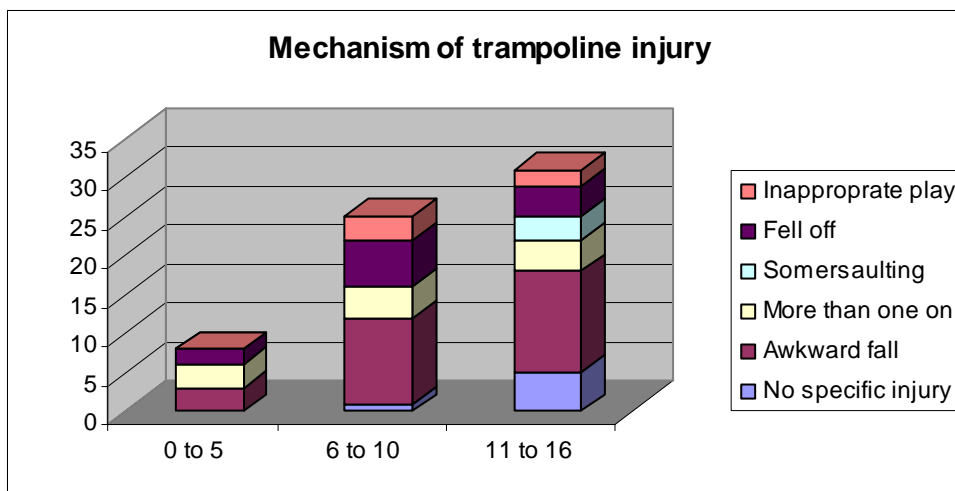
- There were 117 bicycle related accidents; this was 25 accidents below the yearly average of 142.
- Boys attended more than girls with bicycle related accidents (78:38).
- Cycle related injuries were seen in upper limbs (43.59%), head injuries (30.76%), lower limbs (19.66%) and multiple limbs (5.98%).
- 24% of children seen because of a bicycle related accident required further hospital treatment after their first A&E attendance.
- Of the 117 children attending because of a bicycle related accident, 57% (67/117) did not have their helmet wearing status recorded. 21% (25/117) stated they had worn a helmet and 21% (25/117) stated they were not wearing a helmet.



- There was 15 bicycle related road traffic accidents.
 - 7 were recorded as not wearing a helmet and 8 were wearing a helmet.
 - 10 road accident locations were recorded, 7 of these were in St Helier
- There was 102 off road accidents. 86 were recorded as occurring in a public place, 14 at home.
- 3 children were admitted into hospital because of a bicycle related accident, all of them recorded as off road. 2 limb injuries, 1 head injury.

11.2 Trampoline accidents

- There were 64 trampoline accidents. The rate trend over the last 7 years has shown a reduction of 29.7% since 2004 recordings.
- The most common month for injury was June and May.
- There were approximately an equal number of boys and girls (31:33) attending due to trampoline accidents, as seen in 2009.
- 29.7% of children required further hospital treatment.
- 3 children were admitted into hospital, due to falling awkwardly on the trampoline – the most common cause of injury.



11.3 Skateboarding accidents

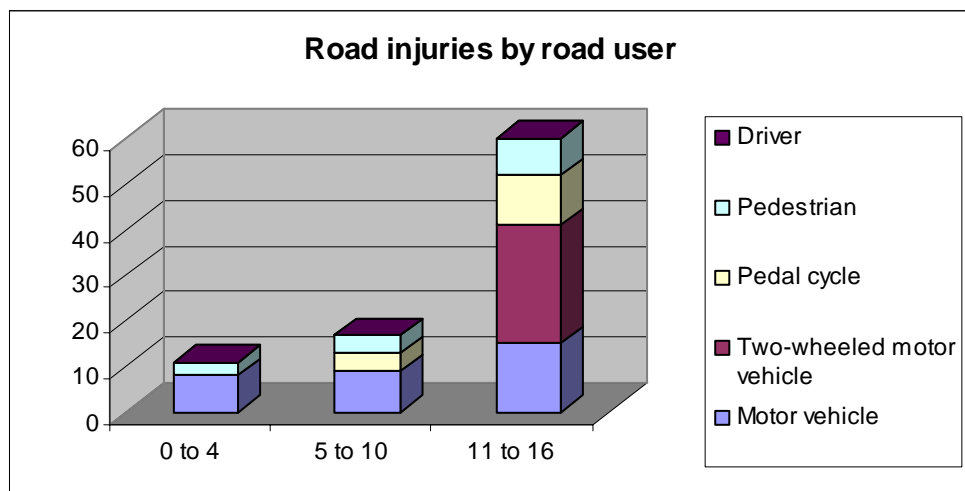
- There were 45 skateboarding related accidents, an annual increase trend that is probably related to the sports increasing popularity.
- Predominately boys attended with skateboarding related accidents (43:3).
- The most common age for a skateboard related accident was 15 years (10/45) then 13 years (8/45).
- The most common type of injury was to the lower limb (18/45) followed by the upper limb (12/45), head (10/45) and torso (4/45).
- 29% of children required further hospital treatment.
- There were no hospital admissions due to a skateboarding accident.

11.4 Rollerblading / heelys

- There were 8 related accidents in 2010. Probably a direct trend relating to the decreased popularity of the activity.
- No children were admitted into hospital following a rollerblade/heelys accident.

12. Road traffic collisions (RTC's)

| RTC | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| car front | 10 | 13 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 9 |
| car rear | 12 | 16 | 20 | 5 | 13 | 20 | 23 |
| car driver | | | | | | | 1 |
| motorcycle | 43 | 38 | 40 | 39 | 46 | 36 | 24 |
| pillion | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| pedestrian | 25 | 34 | 19 | 31 | 21 | 21 | 16 |
| bus passenger | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| bicycle | | | 8 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 15 |



- There was the lowest recorded number of RTC's since 2004 with 91 attendances – the yearly average being 109.
- There was 46 females and 45 males
- There were 16 pedestrian related accidents with an annual average since 2004 of 24.
- There were 32 car related accidents with an annual average since 2004 of 25.
- There were 24 motorbike related accidents with an annual average since 2004 of 38.
- 24% of attendees required further treatment or investigations.
- There were 11 hospital admissions related to RTC's, the same as in 2009.
 - 3 pedestrian accidents, all taking place in St Helier
 - 1 motorbike accident.
 - 7 car related accidents, 6 with attendees from the rear of the car. Out of this number one was not wearing their seatbelt and 3 had an unknown seatbelt status.
 - 0 road bicycle related accidents.

13. Severity of injury

- 17.7% of children attended A&E with an injury that required further hospital treatment.
- There were 89 inpatient admissions into hospital via A&E because of an accidental injury, 22 less than in 2009. The 89 admissions equal 2.19% of child A&E attendances.
- August had the most hospital admissions (16), followed by May (12).
- More boys than girls were admitted into hospital because of their injuries (45:34).
- The most common age for an A&E accident related admission was 3 years.
- 52% of children admitted into hospital were because of a fall.
- There were 5 admissions due to Motocross, all taking place in a 2 month period between the end of March to the end May and involving children aged 12 years and above.
- There were no accident child fatalities in 2010 or 2009, 2 in 2008.

