Acute Separations related to Sporting Injuries, Queensland, 2011/2012 - 2015/2016

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StatBite #73 June 2017

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The Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection (QHAPDC) contains data on all admitted patient episodes of care ('separations') in public and private acute hospitals in Queensland. Data for acute separations related to sporting injuries can be identified by the external cause activity codes ICD10-AM U50 – U71 ('while engaged in sports or leisure'). Acute hospital separations from 2011/2012 to 2015/2016 relating to sporting injuries were selected from the QHAPDC for all public and private hospitals in Queensland.

Between 2011/2012 and 2015/2016 there was a total of 61,857 acute separations in Queensland public and private hospitals related to sporting injuries (Figure 1). The number of separations relating to sporting injuries has increased each year from 2011/2012 to 2015/2016.

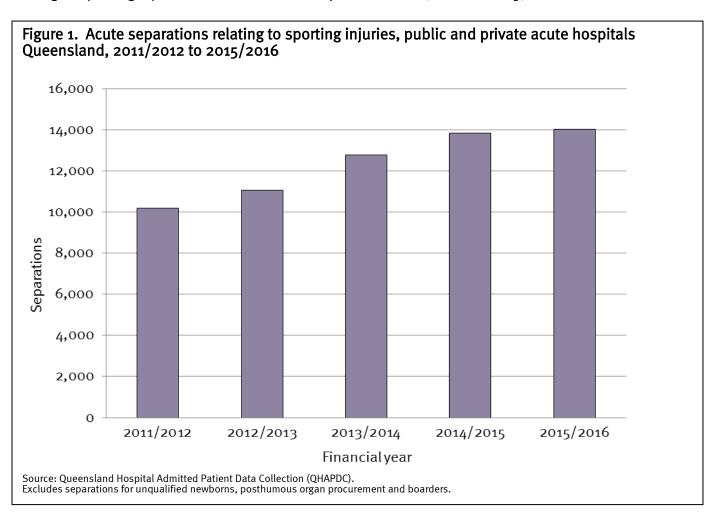
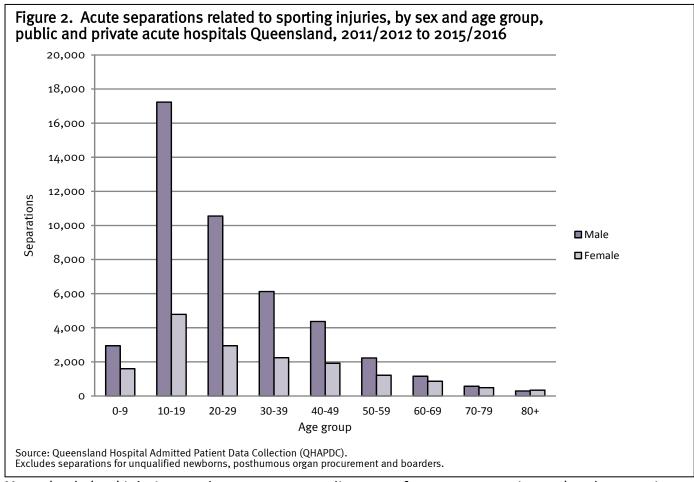


Figure 2 shows that the '10 to 19 years' age group had the highest number of acute separations related to sporting injuries in 2011/2012 to 2015/2016 (22,018). There were more sports related separations for males than females across all age groups except '80+ years'.

StatBite #73 June 2017



Musculo-skeletal injuries are the most common diagnoses for acute separations related to sporting injury. The top 10 Diagnosis Related Groups (DRGs) for males and females are presented in Table 1 below. The most common DRG was I74Z (Injury to forearm, wrist, hand or foot) with an average length of stay (ALOS) of 1.1 days. The highest ALOS for both males and females was DRG I13B (Humerus, tibia, fibula and ankle procedures w/o cc) with an ALOS of 2.6 and 2.9 days for males and females respectively.

Table 1. Top Ten DRGs (Diagnosis Related Groups), acute separations related to sporting injuries, by sex, public and private acute hospitals Queensland, 2011/2012 to 2015/2016

	N	fales		Fe		
DRG Description (Version 6.0)	Separations	Patient Days	ALOS	Separations	Patient Days	ALOS
Injury To Forearm, Wrist, Hand Or Foot	4,615	4,924	1.1	2,015	2,217	1.1
Other Head Injury	4,628	4,908	1.1	1,390	1,505	1.1
Injury To Shoulder, Arm, Elbow, Knee, Leg Or Ankle						
W/0 Cc	3,946	4,980	1.3	1,548	2,091	1.4
Humerus, Tibia, Fibula And Ankle Procedures W/O						
Cc	3,169	8,338	2.6	1,343	3,856	2.9
Knee Reconstruction Or Revision	2,727	3,029	1.1	1,407	1,611	1.1
Injuries W/O Catastrophic Or Severe Cc	2,847	3,277	1.2	1,019	1,194	1.2
Other Elbow Or Forearm Procedures W/O Cc	2,084	3,036	1.5	987	1,411	1.4
Hand Procedures	2,445	2,925	1.2	513	580	1.1
Trauma To The Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue And						
Breast W/O Cat Or Sev Cc	1,380	1,550	1.1	546	620	1.1
Other Knee Procedures	1,001	1,325	1.3	389	537	1.4

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection (QHAPDC).

Excludes separations for unqualified newborns, posthumous organ procurement and boarders.

StatBite #73 June 2017

Table 2 shows that the most prevalent principal diagnosis for sports related injuries was 'Fracture of the forearm' for both males and females.

Table 2. Top Ten Principal Diagnoses (ICD10-AM), acute separations related to sporting injuries, by sex, public and private acute hospitals Queensland, 2011/2012 to 2015/2016

Principal Diagnosis				
(ICD-10-AM)	Description	Male	Female	Total
S52	Fracture of forearm	5,667	2,752	8,419
S82	Fracture of lower leg, including ankle	4,688	1,753	6,441
S83	Dislocation. Sprain and strain of joints and ligaments of knee	3,873	1,929	5,802
S06	Intracranial injury	3,668	978	4,646
S42	Fracture of shoulder and upper arm	2,392	912	3,304
S62	Fracture at wrist and hand level	2,699	601	3,300
S02	Fracture of skull and facial bones	2,393	439	2,832
S09	Other and unspecified Injuries of head	1,828	645	2,473
	Dislocation of, sprain and strain of joints and ligaments of shoulders			
S43	girdle	1,294	212	1,506
S01	Open wound of head	1,020	324	1,344

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection (QHAPDC).

Excludes separations for unqualified newborns, posthumous organ procurement and boarders.

The morbidity coding within QHAPDC allows for the recording of the sport that was being played when the injury occurred. The top 10 sporting activities recorded as an external cause for sporting-related acute separations between 2011/12 and 2015/16 are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Top Ten sporting activities occurring when injury was sustained, public and private acute hospitals Queensland, 2011/2012 to 2015/2016

ICD-10-				
AM	Description	Male	Female	Total
U50	Team ball sports	17,893	3,678	21,571
U66	Wheeled non-motor sports	9,000	2,569	11,569
U65	Wheeled motor sports	4,982	509	5,491
U54	Individual water sports	3,717	1,298	5,015
U63	Equestrian activities	1,326	2,495	3,821
U56	Individual athletic activities	970	1,045	2,015
U70	Other sports	1,173	824	1,997
U71	Unspecified sports	1,154	631	1,785
U51	Team bat or stick sports	1,212	382	1,594
U61	Combative sports	1,032	182	1,214

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection (QHAPDC).

Excludes separations for unqualified newborns, posthumous organ procurement and boarders.

This *Statbite* has presented a brief summary of hospitalisations in Queensland hospitals for sports related injuries. For further information and other reports see the <u>Statistical Services Branch web page</u>.