IDB-JAMIE Minimum Data Set

(IDB-MDS)

Data Dictionary

October 2013

About this report

This Dictionary is a product that resulted from the JAMIE project which is co-funded by the European Commission under the EU-Health Programme (Grant agreement 2010 2205).

The Dictionary is inextricably part of the IDB-JAMIE Manual that describes the purpose, scope and methodology of injury data collection in emergency departments at hospitals. The MDS Data Dictionary is also fully compatible with the Full Data Set (FDS) and both Dictionaries serve as companion documents to the IDB-JAMIE Manual.

IDB-JAMIE Minimum Data Set (MDS)

Background
This Data Dictionary for the new Minimum Data Set for the EU Injury Data Base (IDB-MDS) is meant to support the recording of information at emergency departments within the European Union. It covers basic information on all injuries and is derived from the Full Data Set for the EU Injury Data Base (IDB-FDS) (1).

The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) is the basic classification within health care, but does not provide enough detail for injury prevention (2, 3). The International Classification of External Causes of Injuries (ICECI) is related to the External Causes chapter of the ICD and accepted by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a member of the WHO Family of International Classifications (4). Therefore, ICECI (version 1.2) was the major guideline for developing the IDB-FDS. Other important sources are: the Home and Leisure Accidents V2000 coding manual (5), used for recording home and leisure accident data for the former European Home and Leisure Accident Surveillance System (EHLASS) and the Minimum Data Sets on Injuries (MDS-Is), developed under the auspices of the European Commission and meant to record information on accidents/injuries in less resourced (as far as information or money is concerned) settings (6).

This document provides some background information and the actual MDS-Data Dictionary. For each MDS data element information is available on the required field length, the definition and a list of codes. Where relevant, a guide for use and in- and exclusion criteria can be found. Each National Data Administrator (NDA) should translate the categories in the MDS into their home language given certain wordings mean different things in different countries.

The rationale and technical details of the entire IDB-system are laid down comprehensively in the JAMIE-IDB Manual (7).

Scope
Data should be collected on all injury related attendances, not just home or leisure or unintentional injuries. However, in some circumstances data may only be collected on subgroups of injury (such as unintentional home and leisure) and valid comparisons can still be undertaken on sub-groups across countries. Where this occurs it should be clearly documented with the dataset.

In order to calculate national incidence rates it is necessary to distinguish injuries among residents of the host country from visitors. Normal place of residence should be used for this purpose. Given that calculation of residence based rates across many countries will underestimate the overall European rate, by excluding cross-border flows, it would be helpful (but optional) to include all injuries (irrespective of residence) and include a yes/no residency indicator to the dataset.

A free text is also a very important (but optional) element useful in more detailed analysis of the injury event and gain insight in the sequence of events leading to the injury.

Selection of injury events by "domains of prevention"
For injury prevention it is important to be able to distinguish between groups of risks, for which distinct policy sectors bear the main responsibility for prevention. Injuries related to the major "domains of prevention" can be selected e.g. as follows:
- Intentional self-harm: Intent = 2 (Deliberate self-harm)
- Violence: Intent = 3 (Assault related injury)
- Road traffic injury: Mechanism of injury=1
- Occupational injury: Activity when injured= 1 (Paid work)
- Sports injury: Activity when injured=2 (Sports)

- Home and leisure injury: Intent = 1 (Accidental) excluding Road traffic, Occupational and Sports injuries
- Educational injury: Location (setting) of injury=2 (Educational establishment).
- The ECHI indicator 29b (home, leisure, sport and school injuries): Intent = 1 (Accidental) excluding Road traffic and Occupational injury

Of course there might be overlap between two or even three types of injury events.

Case definition

Only ED attendances associated with an injury are to be included within the MDS. An injury is defined as: a bodily lesion resulting from acute overexposure to energy (this can be mechanical, thermal, electrical, chemical or radiant) interacting with the body in amounts or rates that exceed the threshold of physiological tolerance. In some case an injury results from an insufficiency of vital elements, such as oxygen.

All cases should be included that are being reported at Emergency Departments for diagnosis, investigation or treatment of acute physical injuries which fall into the nature of injury categories listed in the dataset. It should relate to both patients that are admitted to hospital for further observation and treatment and those that are sent home after diagnosis and treatment (ambulant care).

An outpatient is being defined as a patient who is admitted to a hospital or clinic for treatment that does not require an overnight stay. In case there are national variations in defining in-/ outpatients, these national rules shall be applied.

Inclusions:
- All acute physical injuries attending emergency department for diagnosis, investigation or treatment, which fall into the nature of injury categories listed in the dataset.
- Acute poisonings and toxic effects, including overdoses of substances and wrong substances given or taken in error.
- Early complications and late effects of trauma and injury (e.g. infected wound due to dog bite).

Exclusions:
- Adverse effects and complications of therapeutic, surgical and medical care.
- Psychological harm.
- Psychological consequences of injury.
- ED attendances associated with non-injury related health conditions
- Acute physical injuries attending emergency department for follow-up treatment, routine check or other return visit to ED.
- All cases with ICD10 code External Cause Chapter XX:Y40-Y84 (Complications of medical and surgical care), Y88 (sequelae with surgical and medical care as external cause).
- All cases with ICD10 code Injury Diagnosis Chapter XIX:T78 (adverse effects, not elsewhere classified), T80–T88 (complications of surgical and medical, not elsewhere classified), T98.3 (sequelae of complications of surgical and medical, not elsewhere classified).

Tools

In order to extract MDS from existing data, bridging tables have been developed, e.g. from IDB-FDS to IDB-MDS Also a software programme for converting *IDB-FDS to IDB-MDS* is available. Some countries use mainly ICD-10 for coding injuries treated in hospitals. Therefore also a bridging table between ICD 10 and IDB-MDS is available and also a *software tool*). For details see the JAMIE-IDB Manual, chapter 7 (7).

Missing information items

How to deal with missing information items:
- Records shall contain only valid values according to this data dictionary

- If an item is not specified, because no information could be captured for this specific case ("not answered" or "unknown"): insert always 9,99,999,…;
- Leave an item only blank, if it is not mandatory and therefore not specified (i.e. the hospital code or the narrative) orif it is not specified because not applicable in a specific case (e.g. "no product involved" in the FDS, or "no second injury", or "no second part of body injured").

Update of information

The IDB-MDS Data Dictionary will be made available on the websites of the EU IDB (8) and of EuroSafe (9).

References

1. EuroSafe, European Association for Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion: IDB-JAMIE Full Data Set (IDB-FDS) Data Dictionary. Amsterdam: EuroSafe, November 2013.

2. WHO, World Health Organization. International Classification of Diseases, injuries and causes of death: 9th revision. Geneva: World Health Organization; 1977.

3. WHO, World Health Organization. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems: Tenth Revision: Volume 1, tabular list (ICD-10). Geneva: World Health Organization; 1992.Bloemhoff A, Hoyinck S, Dekker R, Mulder S. Data Dictionary for Minimum Data Sets on Injuries: Developed within the Injury Prevention Programme of the European Commission. Amsterdam: Consumer Safety Institute; 2001.

4. ICECI Coordination and Maintenance Group. International Classification of External Causes of Injuries (ICECI): version 1.2. Amsterdam: Consumer Safety Institute 2004 and Adelaide: AIHW National Injury Surveillance Unit.
   http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/adaptations/iceci/en/

5. National Institute for Public Health, Denmark & PSYTEL, France. Coding Manual for Home and Leisure Accidents, including product related accidents (HLA V2000). ISS Database version 2002.

6. Bloemhoff A, Hoyinck S, Dekker R, Mulder S. Data Dictionary for Minimum Data Sets on Injuries: Developed within the Injury Prevention Programme of the European Commission. Amsterdam: Consumer Safety Institute; 2001.

7. EuroSafe, European Association for Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion: IDB-JAMIE Manual. Amsterdam: EuroSafe, 2013.

8. The European Injury Data Base (IDB) web-gate:
   http://ec.europa.eu/health/data_collection/databases/idb/index_en.htm

9. European Association for Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion (Eurosafe)
   http://www.eurosafe.eu.com/.

Data Dictionary

List of data elements and required format

Field	Nb char.	Position start	Position end	Format	Type
Recording country *	**2**	1	2	**nn**	Numeric
Provider (hospital) code (optional)	**3**	3	5	**nn**	Numeric
Unique national record number	**7**	6	12	**nnnnnnn**	Numeric
Age category of patient	**2**	13	14	**nn**	Numeric
Sex of patient	**1**	15	15	**n**	Numeric
Permanent country of residence (optional)	**1**	16	16	**n**	Numeric
Month of attendance	**2**	17	18	**nn**	Numeric
Year of attendance	**4**	19	22	**nnnn**	Numeric
Treatment and follow-up	**1**	23	23	**n**	Numeric
Nature of injury 1 (primary injury)	**2**	24	25	**nn**	Numeric
Nature of injury 2 (secondary injury)	**2**	26	27	**nn**	Numeric
Part of the body injured 1 (primary injury)	**2**	28	29	**nn**	Numeric
Part of the body injured 2 (secondary injury)	**2**	30	31	**nn**	Numeric
Intent	**1**	32	32	**n**	Numeric
Location (setting) of occurrence	**1**	33	33	**n**	Numeric
Mechanism of injury	**1**	34	34	**n**	Numeric
Activity when injured	**1**	35	35	**n**	Numeric
Narrative (optional)	**120**	36	155	**120n**	Alphanumeric
Total record length	***155***				

Recording country

Required field length: nn (alphanumerical)
Definition: Country that provides the data
Codes:

Code	Country
03	Austria
05	Belgium
06	Bulgaria
07	Switzerland
08	Cyprus
09	Czech Republic
10	Germany
11	Denmark
12	Estonia
13	Spain
14	Finland
15	France
16	Greece
17	Croatia
18	Hungary
19	Ireland
20	Iceland
21	Italy
22	Liechtenstein
23	Lithuania
24	Luxembourg
25	Latvia
27	Montenegro
28	Macedonia
29	Malta
30	Netherlands
31	Norway
32	Poland
33	Portugal
34	Romania
35	Sweden
36	Slovenia
37	Slovakia
38	Turkey
39	United Kingdom
99	Unspecified reporting country

Hospital code (optional)

<u>Required field length</u>: nnn
<u>Definition</u>: Hospital that provides the data
<u>Guide for use</u>: This field can be used together with the Recording country field to make it possible to identify the hospital provider within each country.
<u>Example</u>: If Austria has 3 hospitals submitting data to the MDS then the codes used following combination of the Recording country field with the Hospital code field would be AT001, AT002 and AT003. If the United Kingdom had 2 hospitals submitting data to the MDS then the codes used would be UK001 and UK002.

Unique national record number

<u>Required field length</u>: nnnnnnn
<u>Definition</u>: Number of the Emergency Department case or record
<u>Guide for use</u>: The coding form has 7 spaces for coding the unique national record number. If your setting uses fewer spaces for its case numbers, fill the extra spaces with leading zeros.
<u>Example</u>: Case number 1234 should be coded as 0001234

Age category of patient

<u>Required field length</u>: nn
<u>Definition</u>: Person's age category at the time of the injury
<u>Example</u>: 52 years is in the 50-54 age category and so should be coded as 12
12 years is in the 10-14 age category and so should be coded as 04

<u>Codes</u>:

01	< 1
02	1-4
03	5-9
04	10-14
05	15-19
06	20-24
07	25-29
08	30-34
09	35-39
10	40-44
11	45-49
12	50-54
13	55-59
14	60-64
15	65-69
16	70-74
17	75-79
18	80-84
19	85+
99	Unknown

Sex of patient

Required field length: n
Definition: Person's sex at the time of injury
Codes:
      1   Male
      2   Female
      9   Unknown

Permanent country of residence

Required field length: n
Definition: Persons permanent country of residence (one year of more) at the time of the
                           injury
Codes:
      1   Country of residence is the same as recording country
      2   Country of residence is not the same as recording country
      9   Unknown
      NB. This is not a mandatory code and if not collected should be coded as 9, unknown

Month of attendance

Required field length: nn
Definition: The month the injured person attended the Emergency Department
Codes:

Code	Month
01	January
02	February
03	March
04	April
05	May
06	June
07	July
08	August
09	September
10	October
11	November
12	December
99	Unknown

Year of attendance

Required field length: nnnn
Definition: The year the injured person attended the Emergency Department
Guide for use: Use 4 digits to represent all numbers of the given year, e.g. for 2010 code 2010.
                           If year unknown code 9999.

Treatment and follow-up

Required field length: n

Definition: Status of treatment after attendance at the Emergency Department

Codes:

    1   Admitted to this or another hospital or deceased during hospital admittance
Includes:
- Treated and admitted at this hospital
- Transferred to another hospital
- Deceased during hospitalisation

    2   Not admitted to hospital
Includes:
- Examined and sent home without treatment
- Sent home after treatment
- Treated and referred to general practitioner for further treatment
- Treated and referred for further treatment as an outpatient
- Deceased before arrival/deceased at Emergency Department

    9   Unknown

Note: Within the FDS the 'Transferred to another hospital' category within the 'Treatment and Follow-up' data item should be assumed to mean that the patient has been admitted.

Nature of injury (type of injury) 1

Required field length: nn

Definition: Nature of primary injury sustained

Guide for use: If necessary, you may code two different natures of injury. If so, be careful to code the corresponding body parts with the nature of injury coded. The first coded injury refers to the first coded body part and the second injury (if any) refers to the second coded body part.

If more than one diagnosis appears on the Emergency Department record (and it is not a multi trauma patient), code the one that seems to be the most severe first.

If it is a multi trauma patient, code Multiple injuries (code 12).

If no confirmed injury diagnosed then the case should not be included in the MDS.

Codes:

Code	Description
01	Contusion, bruise
02	Open wound and abrasion
03	Fracture
04	Dislocation and subluxation
05	Sprain and strain
06	Concussion/brain injury
07	Foreign body
08	Burns and scalds
09	Injury to muscle and tendon, blood vessels and nerves
10	Injury to internal organs
11	Poisoning
12	Multiple injuries
98	Other
99	Unknown

Nature of injury 2

Required field length: nn

Definition: Nature of secondary injury sustained

Guide for use: If there is no secondary injury code as 00. Also code as 00 if it is a multi-trauma patient and nature of injury 1 is coded as 12 (multiple injuries).

Codes:

00	No second injury, multi-trauma patient (nature of injury 1 coded as 12)
01	Contusion, bruise
02	Open wound and abrasion
03	Fracture
04	Dislocation and subluxation
05	Sprain and strain
06	Concussion/brain injury
07	Foreign body
08	Burns and scalds
09	Injury to muscle and tendon, blood vessels and nerves
10	Injury to internal organs
11	Poisoning
12	Multiple injuries
98	Other
99	Unknown

Part of the body injured 1

Required field length: nn

Definition: Region or part of the body where the primary injury is located

Guide for use: If necessary, you may code two different injured body parts. If so, you must always be careful to code the corresponding body parts with the type of injury coded. The first coded injury refers to the first coded body part and the second injury (if any) refers to the second coded body part. You should always code the most severe injury first.

If it is a multi trauma patient code Multiple body parts affected (code 23).

Codes:

01	Head/skull
02	Face (excl. eye)
03	Eye
04	Neck
05	Thoracic/lumbar spine
06	Chest wall
07	Abdominal wall
08	Internal organs
09	Pelvis
10	Upper arm/shoulder
11	Elbow
12	Lower arm
13	Wrist
14	Hand
15	Fingers
16	Hip
17	Upper leg
18	Knee
19	Lower leg
20	Ankle

21	Foot
22	Toes
23	Multiple body parts
98	Other
99	Unknown

Part of the body injured 2

Required field length: nn

Definition: Region or part of the body where the secondary injury is located

Guide for use: If there is no secondary injury code as 00. Also code as 00 if it is a multi-trauma patient and part of body injured 1 is coded as Multiple body parts affected (code 23).

Codes:
Codes:

01	Head/skull
02	Face (excl. eye)
03	Eye
04	Neck
05	Thoracic/lumbar spine
06	Chest wall
07	Abdominal wall
08	Internal organs
09	Pelvis
10	Upper arm/shoulder
11	Elbow
12	Lower arm
13	Wrist
14	Hand
15	Fingers
16	Hip
17	Upper leg
18	Knee
19	Lower leg
20	Ankle
21	Foot
22	Toes
23	Multiple body parts
98	Other
99	Unknown

Intent

Required field length: n

Definition: The role of human purpose in the injury event

Guide for use: In general, intent is primarily determined by the incident and not by the resulting injury.

To code intent:
- during the ED attendance of the patient it is important to find out the intent of the event, although this may be difficult.
- select the code that best describes the intent of the injury event.
- code injuries sustained by a bystander to a violent incident, or by a non-combatant in a conflict, as assault.

- code injuries resulting from animal attacks as unintentional, unless the animal was used as a weapon by a person intent on inflicting injury. Code this as assault related injury.
- consider injuries to children under age five years who harm themselves to be unintentional, except in the case of an individual who bangs his or her head in anger or frustration.
- consider injuries caused by children under age five years who harm others to be unintentional.
- code as deliberate self-harm if there is some indication for deliberate self-harm from the patient. If there is no indication at all for self-harm (or assault) then intent is accidental. If there is no information about the incident at all, then intent is unknown.

Codes:

1	**Accidental (unintentional) injury**
2	**Deliberate (intentional) self-harm**
	Includes:
-	- suicide
-	- para-suicide (incomplete suicide attempt)
-	- self-mutilation
-	- intentional intoxication by alcohol or drug
3	**Assault related injury**
	Includes:
-	- injury inflicted by law enforcement agent during legal action
-	- injury inflicted by state agency during attempts to enforce the law
-	- execution or injury performed at the behest of judiciary or ruling authority
-	- operations of war or civil conflict
-	- sexual assaults
9	**Unknown intent**
	Includes:
-	- undetermined intent
-	- injury resulting from unknown incident
-	- euthanasia

Location (setting) of injury

Required field length: n

Definition: Where the injured person was when the injury event started.

Guide for use: The codes represent where the injured person was when the injury event began, not when the injury event ended.

To code Location (setting) of injury:
- select the place where things started to go wrong.
- choose a category referring to the whole entity (i.e., a structure or space owned or operated as a whole) within which an injury occurred, rather than a category referring to only a part of such an entity.

Codes:

1	**Road (incl. pavement)**
	Includes:
	- highway, street or road specified as public
	- highway, street or road not specified as public
	- roadway (incl. free way, motorway, street parking)
	- sidewalk (incl. designated walkway, footpath next to road, home driveway beyond property boundary, line pavement; excl. home driveway within property boundary line or home driveway nos, pedestrian mall)
	- cycleway (incl. cycle path next to road)
	- inside vehicle that is located on road

- railway/rail track that forms a part of the public highway, e.g. railway operated by a streetcar or tram

Excludes:
- highway, street or road specified as private (e.g. home driveway, 3)
- parking area, public transport area, pedestrian mall, railway line operated by a train (8)

2   Educational establishment (and surrounding grounds)

NOTE: Refers to building and adjacent grounds under 'school authority'

Includes:
- school, university (incl. college, institute for higher education, military school, private/public/state school, school yard campus)
- day care, kindergarten (incl. day nursery, crèche, after school care, place where young people are cared for (usually while their parents are at work), pre-school)
- sports and athletics area at school, educational area
- playground at school, educational area

Excludes:
- school dormitory (8)
- reform school (8)
- building under construction (8)

3   Home (incl. garden)

NOTE: Refers to building and adjacent grounds

Includes:
- house, apartment
- farmhouse
- weekend cottage
- residential caravan (trailer), tent, hut, lean-to
- boarding house
- garage
- home garden or yard
- home driveway, within property boundary line or home driveway nos
- home playground
- swimming pool in/around home
- transport vehicle used as residence (incl. Houseboat, motorhome, mobile home)
- common area of multi-residence building (incl. elevator, lobby, corridor, stairwell)
- occupied house under construction/renovation
- residence of foster children in home environment
- parts of home used for home office
- cottage industry
- any place where plants and/or animals are grown primarily for personal use by a farmer/rancher and his or her family
- kitchen
- living room, bedroom (incl. hall, lobby, dining room, lounge, study)
- bathroom, toilet (incl. bath, shower, sauna, laundry room, scullery)
- stairs, indoors (incl. landing)
- residence indoors, other (incl. basement, cellar, loft, porch, passage)
- residence outdoors, other (incl. balcony, frontage, roof, outdoor staircase, landing)

8   **Other**

Includes:
- residential institution (incl. home for the elderly, nursing home, prison, shelter for battered women, military institution, children's home, orphanage, dormitory, reform school, hospice)
- medical service area (incl. hospital, outpatient clinic/health centre, health professional's office (consultation room/examination room)
- sports and athletics area (indoor, outdoor)
- transport area: other (incl. parking area, public transport area/facility, pedestrian mall, railway line))
- industrial or construction area (incl. building under construction, demolition site, factory plant, mine and quarry, oil or gas extraction facility, shipyard, power station)
- farm or other place of primary production (incl. area for growing crops, market gardening, horticulture, area for raising or care of animals)
- recreational area, cultural area, or public building (incl. public playground, amusement park/theme park. public park, public building/non-cultural, holiday park/campground, public religious place)
- commercial area (non-recreational, incl. shop/store, commercial garage, office building, cafe/hotel/restaurant)
- countryside (incl. area of still water, stream of water, large area of water, marsh/swamp, beach/shore/bank of a body of water, forest, desert)
- other specified location (setting) of injury (incl. harbour used as a non-commercial area/harbour nos, sewer system)

9   **Unknown**

Includes:
- unspecified location (setting) of injury

Mechanism of injury

Required filed length: n

Definition: The way in which the injury was sustained (i.e. how the person was hurt).

Guide for use: Injuries are often the result of a sequence of events. Different types of mechanisms are usually involved in the injury:
- Underlying mechanisms – those involved at the start of the injury event; the kind of uncontrolled energy that has triggered the incident.
- Direct mechanisms – those producing the actual physical harm.
- Intermediate mechanisms – other mechanisms involved in the injury event.

The direct and underlying mechanisms may be the same. For example, if a person cuts his or her finger with a knife while preparing food, the cutting of the finger is both the direct and underlying mechanism. Coding mechanism of injury in these situations is straightforward. Other situations are more complex. For example, if a woman trips over an appliance cord and hits her head on a counter, the tripping over the cord is the underlying mechanism (the action that starts the injury event), and the contact with the counter is the direct mechanism (the action that causes the actual physical harm).

To code Mechanism of injury:
- code only the underlying mechanism.
- if it is not possible to distinguish between types of mechanism, code the first mechanism in the sequence they appear in the case information.

Codes:

1   **Road traffic injuries**

Includes:

- transport injury event on public road with land transport vehicle crash and other injurious event occurring in the course of transportation on public road with land transport vehicle
- fall in or from a land transport vehicle not involved in a derailment, collision, or crash on public road
- a land transport vehicle must be involved; the injured person may be: a pedestrian, including user of a pedestrian conveyance (e.g., baby carriage or stroller, In-line skates, wheelchair), a user of a land transport vehicle, or a bystander (e.g. a person at a sidewalk café who was hit by a car that went out of control
- poisoning from exhaust gas generated by a land transport vehicle in motion on a public road
- injury from being thrown against some part of, or object in, a land transport vehicle in motion on a public road
- injury from a moving part of a land transport vehicle in motion on a public road (e.g., catching one's hand or neck in a moving car window)

Excludes:
- transport injury event with train
- transport injury event on specified private road with land transport vehicle (e.g. car on private home driveway)
- transport injury event specified not on public road with land transport vehicle (e.g. motor on racetrack)
- transport injury event with watercraft or aircraft (including injuries to parachutists)
- event in which pedestrian, or person using pedestrian conveyance, is injured but there is no involvement of a transport device. None of the following would be included: a pedestrian who fell on a sidewalk, an in-line skater who collided with a utility pole, a person in a wheelchair who collided with a pedestrian
- Events due to cataclysm (earthquake, volcanic eruption, avalanche, landslide or other earth movement, cataclysmic storm, flood). Neither of the following would be included: injury due to a vehicle being caught in an avalanche or landslide, injury to a motorcyclist swept off the road by a sudden flood
- events unrelated to the movement or operation of a transport device. Neither of the following events would be included: a child putting a bean in her ear while riding in a car, being stung by a bee while riding in a car (as long as it did not result in loss of control and a collision or crash)
- events involving a land transport device not in use for transport at the time (e.g., injury due to a vehicle under repair in a garage or driveway falling on the person repairing it)

2   **Fall**

Includes:
- being pushed by a person
- falling while being carried (i.e. being dropped)
- tripping
- slipping
- falling/stumbling /jumping/pushed on the same level
- falling/stumbling /jumping/pushed from a height less than 1 meter
- falling/stumbling /jumping/pushed from a height 1 meter or more
- falling/stumbling /jumping/pushed on stairs/steps
- falling from bumping against an object
- striking or hitting an object when jumping or diving
- falling from a pedal cycle
- falling from a horse

- falling from a building or structure

Excludes:

- spraining ankle when walking and not falling (i.e. over-exertion, 8)
- being pushed by an animal (8)
- being crushed or pushed by a crowd or stampede (8)
- collapse of a non-burning building or structure (8)

3   **Cut/pierce**

Includes:

- scratching, cutting, tearing, severing
- puncturing, stabbing
- being shot by a firearm or other weapon
- cases where the skin was cut and where there was deep penetration of underlying tissue
- stabbed with a knife, sword or other sharp-edged instrument
- penetration of the skin by foreign body (splinter, chip of metal, projectile, wood, etc.)
  - biting, stinging, invenomating (bitten by person, bitten/stung by animal)
  - anaphylactic shock following a bee sting, etc.

Excludes:

- cutting or puncturing due to explosion (3)
- having a body part ripped/torn by machinery (8)
- tearing a ligament due to tripping/slipping (2), or over-exertion (8)
- non-shooting injury by a firearm (e.g. struck by gun, 8)
- a bite/sting that has become infected (not an injury)

4   **Poisoning**

Includes:

- poisoning by chemical or other substance
- accidental drug overdose
- intentional poisoning, e.g. intentional alcohol or drug intoxication
- poisoning of unspecified intent

5   **Thermal mechanism (Burn/Scald)**

Includes:

- contact with hot liquid, hot steam, other gas, hot object or solid substance, fire or flames
- corrosion by chemical or other substance (solid, liquid, gaseous substance)
- tissue damage due to chemical effects of a strong acid, alkali, etc.

Excludes:

- contact with molten lava, volcanic fires (8)
- whole body heating (8)
- inhalation of smoke from burning object/substance (8)
- cooling (8)
- rubbing, chafing, abrading (8)

8   **Other**

Includes:

- contact with object or animal
- contact with person
- crushing
- abrading, rubbing
- other specified/unspecified contact with blunt force
- struck by explosive blast
- contact with machinery
- other specified/unspecified mechanical force
- whole body heating
- inhalation of smoke from burning object/substance

- cooling
- other specified/unspecified thermal mechanism
- mechanical threat to breathing
- drowning/near drowning
- confinement in oxygen-deficient place
- other specified/unspecified threat to breathing
- other specified/unspecified effect of exposure to chemical or other substance
- acute over-exertion, over-extension
- other specified/unspecified physical over-exertion
- exposure to (effect of) precipitation
- exposure to (effect of) wind
- exposure to (effect of) earth movement or ocean movement
- exposure to (effect of) eruption
- exposure to (effect of) other specified weather, natural disaster or other force of nature
- exposure to (effect of) unspecified weather, natural disaster or other force of nature
- contact with foreign body
- exposure to electricity, radiation
- exposure to sound, vibration
- exposure to air pressure
- exposure to low gravity
- neglect, abandonment, or lack of necessities of life
- other specified mechanism of injury

9   **Unknown**
Includes:
- unspecified mechanism of injury

Activity when injured

<u>Required field length</u>: n
<u>Definition</u>:   The type of activity the injured person was engaged in when the injury occurred.
<u>Guide for use</u>:   Select the category that best describes the activity the injured person was engaged in when the injury occurred.

<u>Codes</u>:

1   **Paid work**
Includes:
- voluntary work under some form of (liability insurance benefit) contract
- travelling to/from paid work
- travelling in the course of paid work
- other specified paid work (incl. begging, military service, paid self-employment, professional sports activity, professional teaching or tutoring, prostitution, sports activity under auspices of employer)
Excludes:
- unpaid work (8)

2   **Sports**
Note:
Includes:
- physical education class, school sports (Refers to organised physical activities that form part of a formal educational course or program of instruction provided by a school, college, or university).
- sports and exercise during leisure time (Organised and not organised; refers to physical activities with a described functional purpose (e.g., competition,

practising for competition, improving physical health) performed during leisure time.)

Excludes:

- sports activity under auspices of employer (1)
- professional sports activity (1)
- leisure and play (8)
- playing draughts, checkers, chess (8)

8   **Other**

Includes:

- unpaid work (incl. travelling to/from unpaid work, travelling in the course of unpaid work, cooking/cleaning, shopping, caring for children and relatives, do-it-yourself projects, maintenance of own home or garden)
- other specified/unspecified education (Refers to activities that form part of a formal educational course or program of instruction provided by a school, college, university, adult education institution, etc.)
- leisure or play (Refers to play, hobbies, and other activities undertaken mainly for pleasure, relaxation, or leisure. May be passive (watching TV) or active (dancing at a party), undertaken alone (reading) or with other people (children playing "hide and seek"), commercial (attending a "fun park") or not (family picnic at a public park), and formally organised (day-trip) or not (a child "just playing")
- vital activity (incl. eating/drinking, sleeping/resting, personal hygiene)
- being taken care of (Refers to undergoing activities conducted by or at the direction of a health care professional. These may occur in a health care facility or elsewhere.)
- travelling not elsewhere classified
- other specified activity (incl. general walking around, sitting, standing, known but nothing in particular, religious/spiritual activities, activities during violence/aggression/deliberate self harm)

Excludes:

- travelling to/from paid work
- travelling in the course of paid work

9   **Unknown**

Includes:

- unspecified activity

Narrative (optional)

Required field length: 120 spaces free text

Definition: Description of the event leading to the injury.

Guide for use: The free text is a very important element useful in more detailed analysis of the injury event. The free text is a description of the injury event in plain language, concentrating on describing "what went wrong?". Give a description of the process of the injury event as detailed as possible.

It should capture at least the following information:

- What was the person doing?
- Where was the person doing it?
- What went wrong?
- How was the person hurt?
- Which objects/substances/products were involved?
- What was the injury?