



Oklahoma

Special Emphasis Report: Infant and Early Childhood Injury, 2011

Injury is a Leading Cause of Death in Children

- Unintentional injury was the leading cause of death for children aged 1-5 years in 2011 in Oklahoma, followed by homicides.
- In 2011, 16 infants and 56 children aged 1-5 years died of an injury in Oklahoma.
- In 2011, 140 infants and 578 children aged 1-5 years were hospitalized due to an injury in Oklahoma.
- For every child that died, 10 children were hospitalized and 332 were treated and released from an emergency department (ED)¹. Not included were children who received treatment in physician offices or at home.

¹Data obtained from the Oklahoma Health Care Authority, the state Medicaid agency. All ED data reported in this document only represent Medicaid-paid visits; Oklahoma does not currently have a statewide ED discharge database.

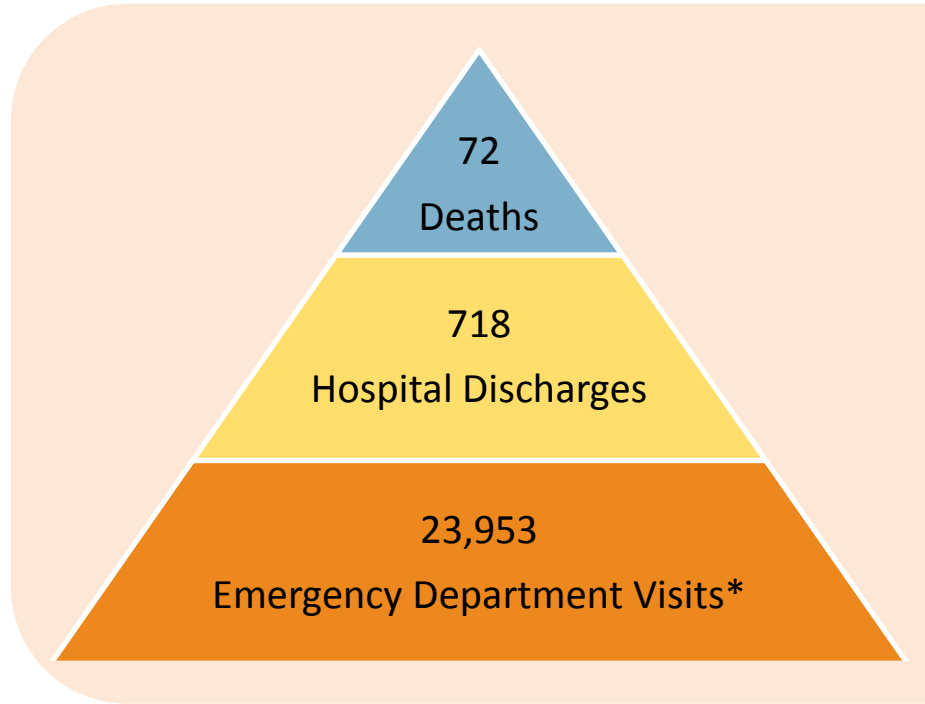


Figure 1: Annual Injuries among Children Ages 0-5 Years, Oklahoma, 2011

(*Visits paid by Medicaid; statewide emergency department data unavailable in OK)

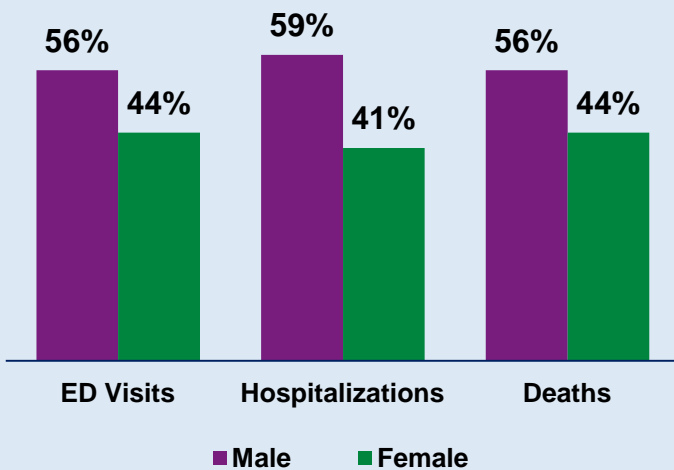


Figure 2: Percent of Injury Deaths, Hospitalizations and Emergency Department Visits among Children Ages 0-5 Years, by Sex, Oklahoma, 2011

Childhood Injury by Sex

- Males accounted for more injury-related deaths, hospitalizations, and ED visits than females.
- Two-year-old males had the highest rate of hospitalization (331.1 per 100,000 population).
- Hospitalization rates dropped sharply for males from age two to three (331.1 and 197.0, respectively).
- Female infants had a higher injury-related mortality rate compared to males (30.7 and 29.2, respectively), while males aged 1-5 had a mortality rate more than 25% higher than that of females the same age (23.6 and 18.4, respectively).





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Injury Deaths in Infants

- Suffocation and drowning were the leading causes of unintentional injury death for infants (<1 year of age).
- All suffocation deaths occurred in bed.
- There was one transportation-related death to an infant in 2011.
- Six infants died due to homicide in 2011 in Oklahoma.
- Three infants died of an undetermined manner death.

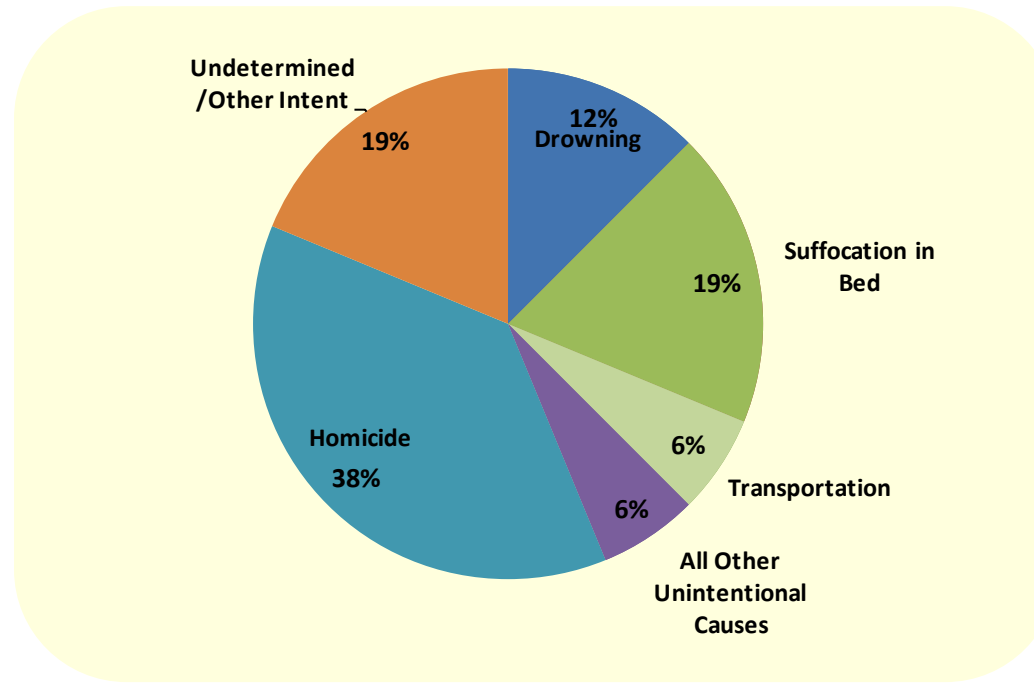


Figure 3: Injury Deaths among Infants Less than 1 Year, Oklahoma, 2011

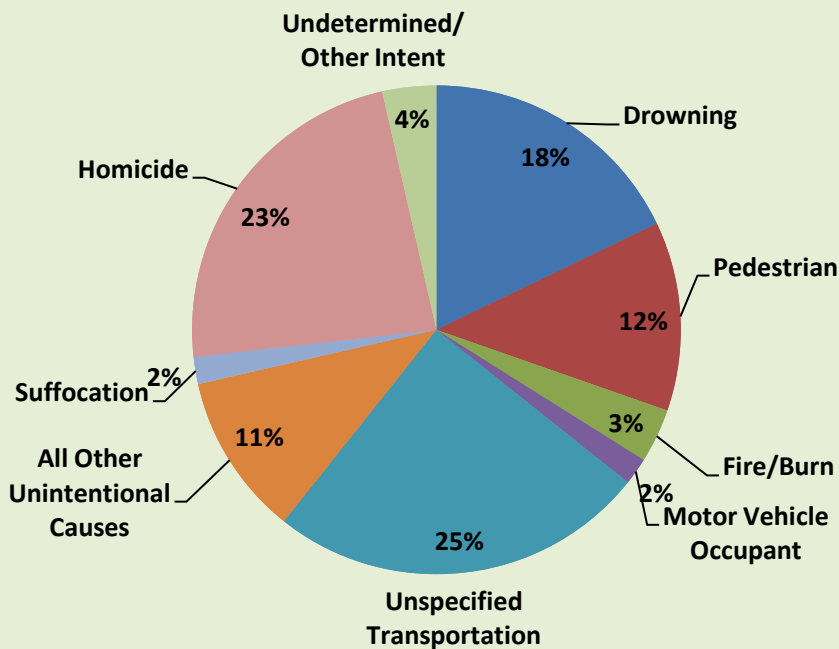


Figure 4: Injury Deaths² in Children Ages 1-5 Years, Oklahoma, 2011

Injury Deaths in Young Children

- Drowning and transportation-related injuries were the leading causes of unintentional injury death for children aged 1-5 years.
- Thirteen children aged 1-5 years died due to homicide in 2011 in Oklahoma.
- Two children aged 1-5 years died of an undetermined manner death.
- One child died of suffocation and two children died of a fire/burn injury.
- All Other Unintentional Causes included deaths due to discharge of a firearm, an explosion, heat exposure, storms, and unspecified injuries.

²There were 22 transportation-related deaths, but only eight had specific codes for the type of incident.



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Injury-Related Hospitalizations

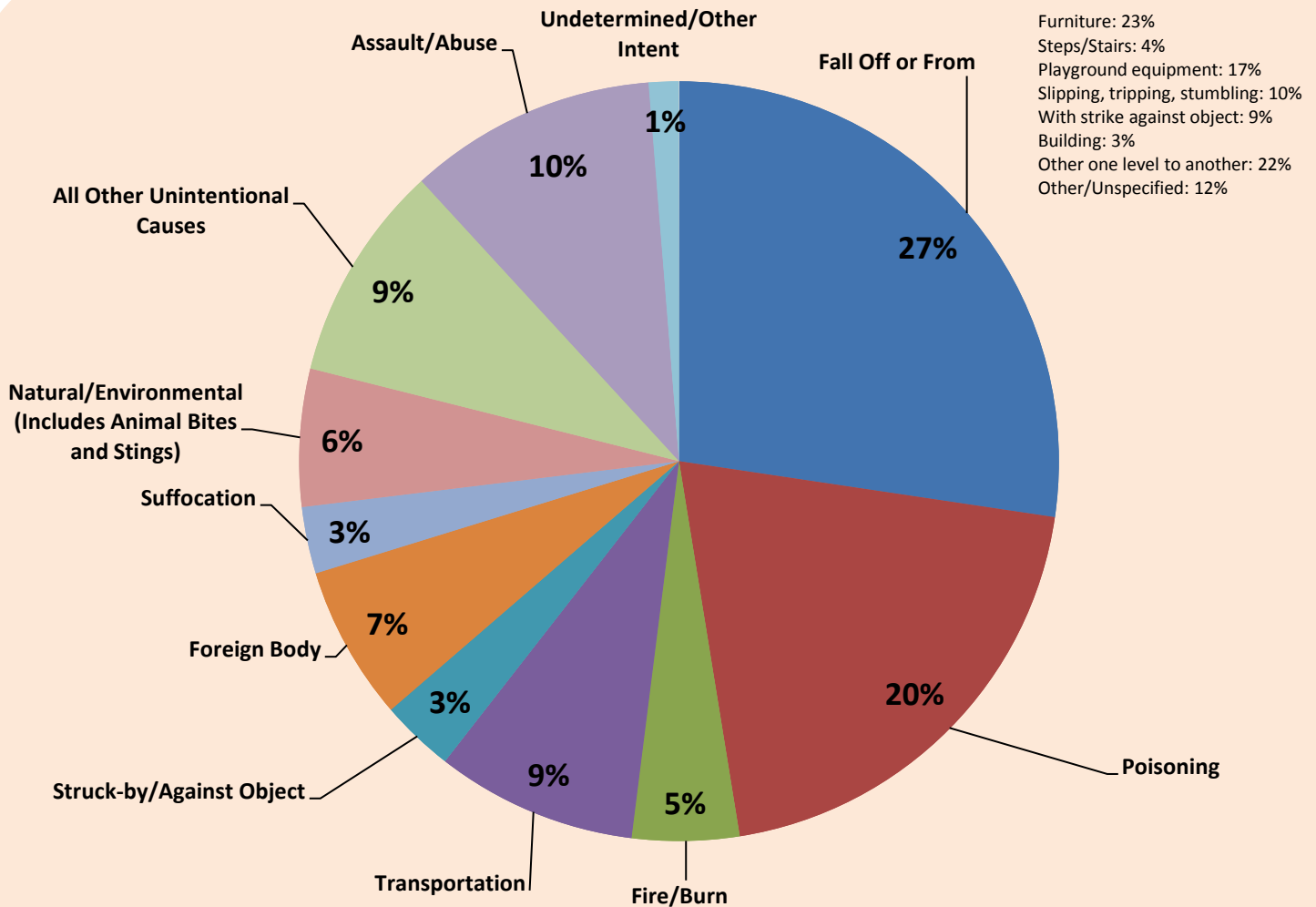


Figure 5: Injury-Related Hospital Discharges³ among Children Ages 0-5 Years, Oklahoma, 2011

- Unintentional poisoning (20%) and unintentional falls (27%) were the leading causes of injury-related hospitalizations for young children ages 0-5 years.
- Ten percent of injury-related hospitalizations were a result of abuse, compared to 26% of deaths.
- More than one-third (36%) of hospitalizations of infants were a result of abuse, compared to 4% of children aged 1-5.
- Children aged 1-5 were much more likely to be hospitalized for an unintentional poisoning compared to infants (23% and 5%, respectively). Children aged 1-5 were also more likely to be hospitalized for a transport-related injury compared to infants (10% and 1%, respectively).

³16 hospitalizations did not have an external cause of injury code. Drowning and cut/pierce were included in "All Other Unintentional Causes" in the graph above due to small numbers.



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Injury-Related Emergency Department Visits

- At this time, Oklahoma does not have statewide electronic emergency department (ED) data. The data presented are for all Oklahoma Medicaid ED visits.¹
- More than one-third (37%) of injury-related ED visits were due to falls.
- The second leading cause of injury-related ED visits was struck-by/against an object (15%).

*Assault/abuse and undetermined intent injuries were not included in the graph below due to small numbers.

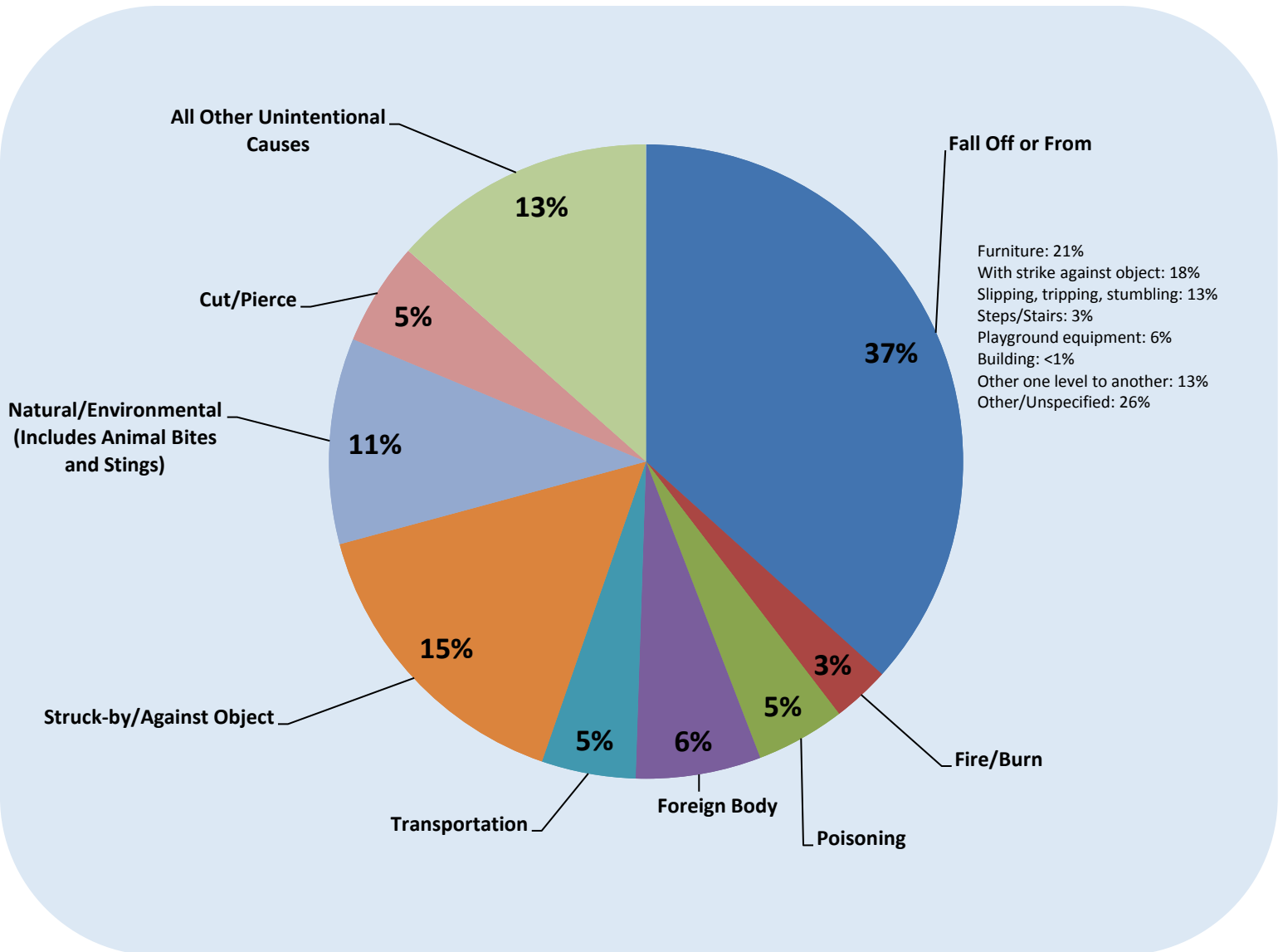


Figure 6: Injury-Related Emergency Department Visits¹ among Children Ages 0 – 5 Years, Oklahoma Medicaid Patients, 2011



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Table 1: Injury-Related Hospital Discharges and Emergency Department (ED) Visits among Children Ages 0-5 Years, by Age Group, Oklahoma, 2011

	Infants less than 1 Year		Children Ages 1-5 Years	
	Hospital Discharges	ED Visits	Hospital Discharges	ED Visits
Unintentional Injuries	86	2,418	533	20,959
Cut/pierce	1	42	6	1,185
Drowning/submersion	2	2	16	21
Falls (<i>off/from</i>):	35	1,111	157	7,461
Furniture	11	487	34	1,311
Steps/stairs	1	30	7	236
With strike against object	3	110	14	1,457
Slipping/tripping/stumbling	0	64	19	1,091
Playground equipment	0	3	32	473
Building	1	0	5	11
Other fall from one level to another	14	208	29	892
Other/unspecified	5	209	17	1,989
Fire/Burn	5	88	27	599
Foreign Body	12	145	34	1,347
Natural and Environmental	7	180	34	2,274
Excessive heat	2	2	0	16
Dog bites	0	10	10	416
Other bites/stings/animal injury	0	165	22	1,828
All other natural/environmental	5	3	2	14
Poisoning	7	85	134	975
Struck-by/against object	3	295	19	3,325
Suffocation	7	15	13	83
Transportation related	2	131	58	989
Motor vehicle (MV)-occupant	2	118	24	539
Bicycle/tricycle (MV & non-MV)	0	0	5	215
Pedestrian (MV & non-MV)	0	1	9	64
Other transport	0	12	18	165
All other unintentional causes	5	324	35	2700
Assault/Abuse	49	10	25	46
Undetermined/Other Intent	3	19	6	100
No external cause of injury code	2	80	14	321
Total Injury-Related Cases	140	2,527	578	21,426



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Oklahoma Child Injury Prevention Activities

The OSDH Injury Prevention Service currently:

- Collects data on all young people under age 25 who were hospitalized with a traumatic brain injury (TBI) in order to support prevention programs and educational efforts.
 - Special emphasis on sports-related TBI and abusive head trauma.
- Works to expand the *Period of PURPLE Crying*® program to additional Oklahoma birthing hospitals to prevent abusive head trauma.
- Collaborates with Oklahoma’s home visiting programs to provide basic child safety seat education and injury prevention technical assistance.
- Provides child safety seat checks and installations by appointment.



Oklahoma Home Visiting Program

Oklahoma has a continuum of home visitation services available to pregnant women and families with infants and young children. Coordinated by the OSDH Family Support and Prevention Service, implemented evidence-based home visiting models include: Nurse-Family Partnership, Healthy Families America, Parents as Teachers, and SafeCare.

Benchmarks for the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Grant include:

- Improvements in maternal, prenatal, infant, and child health;
- Increase in school readiness;
- Reductions in the incidence of child maltreatment;
- Improved parenting related to child development outcomes;
- Improved family socio-economic status;
- Reductions in crime and domestic violence; and
- Improved coordination of referrals to community resources and supports.

Every county in Oklahoma is offered some type of home visiting service; however, Oklahoma, Tulsa, Kay, Garfield, Comanche, and Muskogee Counties were selected to receive MIECHV services based on a needs assessment. Each of these counties has a Community Connector who provides outreach, triage, and referrals, and facilitates program coordination and collaboration to assure a continuum of services is available for expectant families and families of young children.

Notes: Data sources include: OSDH Vital Statistics death data, OSDH Health Care Information Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, Oklahoma Health Care Authority Medicaid Claims Data

All injuries are considered unintentional unless specified otherwise. Reference to any commercial entity or product or service on this page should not be construed as an endorsement by the Government of the company or its products or services.

Oklahoma State Department of Health, Injury Prevention Service

<http://ips.health.ok.gov>

Released October 2013