



OKLAHOMA

Special Emphasis Report: Infant and Early Childhood Injury, 2012

Injury is a Leading Cause of Death in Children

- Unintentional injury was the leading cause of death for children aged 1-5 years in 2012 in Oklahoma; homicide was the third leading cause of death.
- In 2012, 16 infants and 48 children aged 1-5 years died from an injury in Oklahoma.
- In 2012, 109 infants and 565 children aged 1-5 years were hospitalized due to an injury in Oklahoma.
- For every child aged 0-5 years who died, 11 children were hospitalized and 444 were treated and released from an emergency department.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, 2012

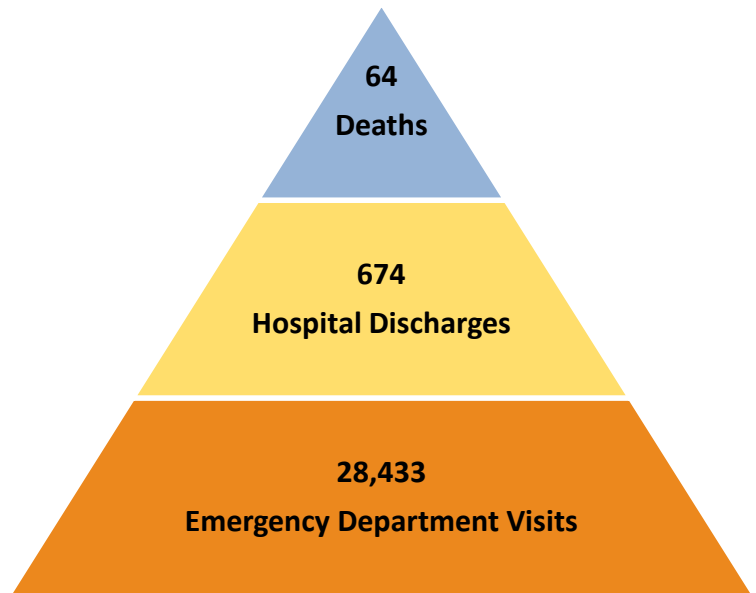
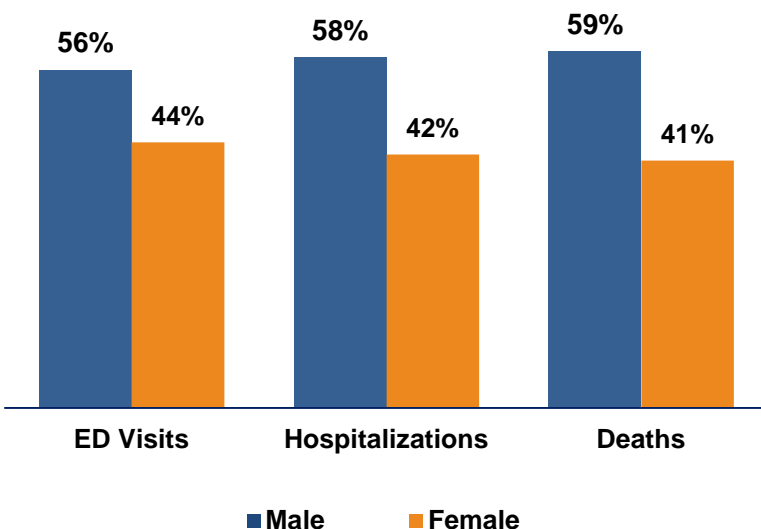


Figure 2: Percent of Injury Deaths, Hospitalizations and Emergency Department Visits among Children Ages 0-5 Years, by Gender, Oklahoma, 2012



Childhood Injury by Gender

- Males accounted for more injury-related deaths, hospitalizations, and ED visits than females.
- One-year-old males had the highest rate of hospitalization (339.2 per 100,000).
- Two-year-olds had the highest rate of hospitalization for females (250.4 per 100,000). Rates dropped sharply from age two to three (250.4 and 138.2, respectively).
- One-year-old females had a higher injury-related mortality rate compared to males (40.4 and 35.1, respectively). Male infants and children aged three and five had injury mortality rates more than 25% higher than females the same age.



This document was produced in conjunction with CDC's Core Violence and Injury Prevention Program under Cooperative Agreement 11-1101.



OKLAHOMA

Special Emphasis Report: Infant and Early Childhood Injury, 2012

Injury Deaths in Infants

- Suffocation in bed and other suffocation were the leading causes of unintentional injury death for infants (<1 year of age).
- Two infants died due to homicide in 2012 in Oklahoma.
- There was one poisoning-related death to an infant in 2012.
- Five infants died of an undetermined manner death.

Figure 3: Injury Deaths among Infants Less than 1 Year, Oklahoma, 2012

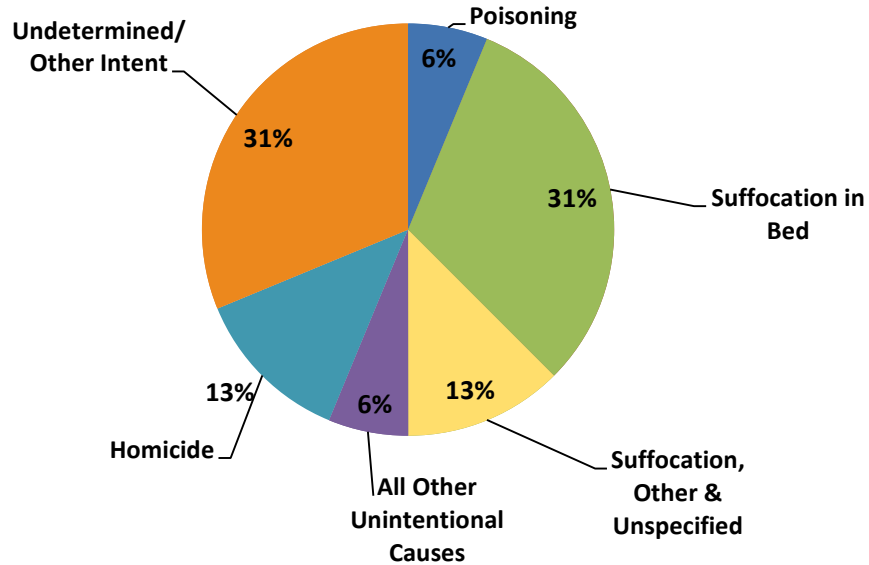
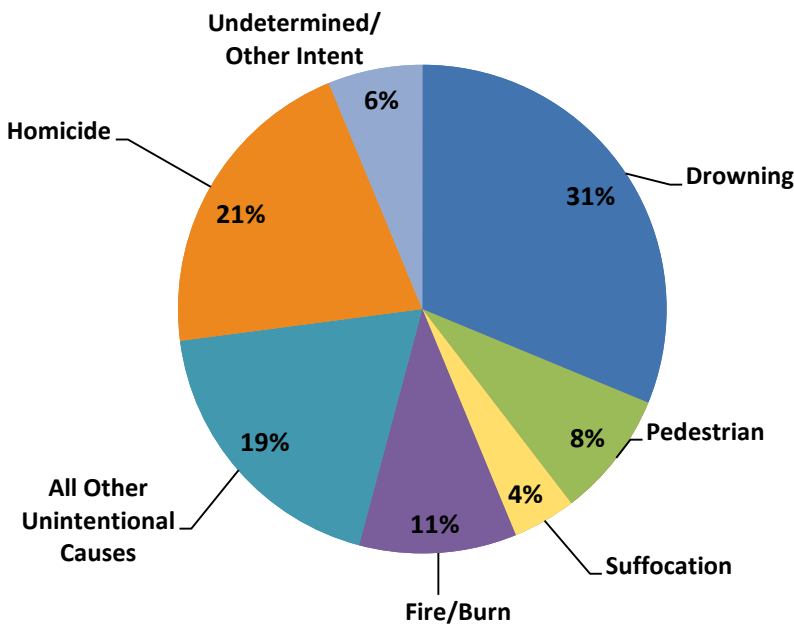


Figure 4: Injury Deaths in Children Ages 1 – 5 Years, Oklahoma, 2012



Injury Deaths in Young Children

- Drowning and fire/burn-related injuries were the leading causes of unintentional injury death for children aged 1-5 years.
- Ten children aged 1-5 years died due to homicide in 2012 in Oklahoma.
- Three children aged 1-5 years died of an undetermined manner death.
- Two children died of suffocation and four children died of pedestrian injuries.
- “All other unintentional causes” included deaths due to discharge of a firearm, an explosion, heat exposure, storms, and unspecified injuries.

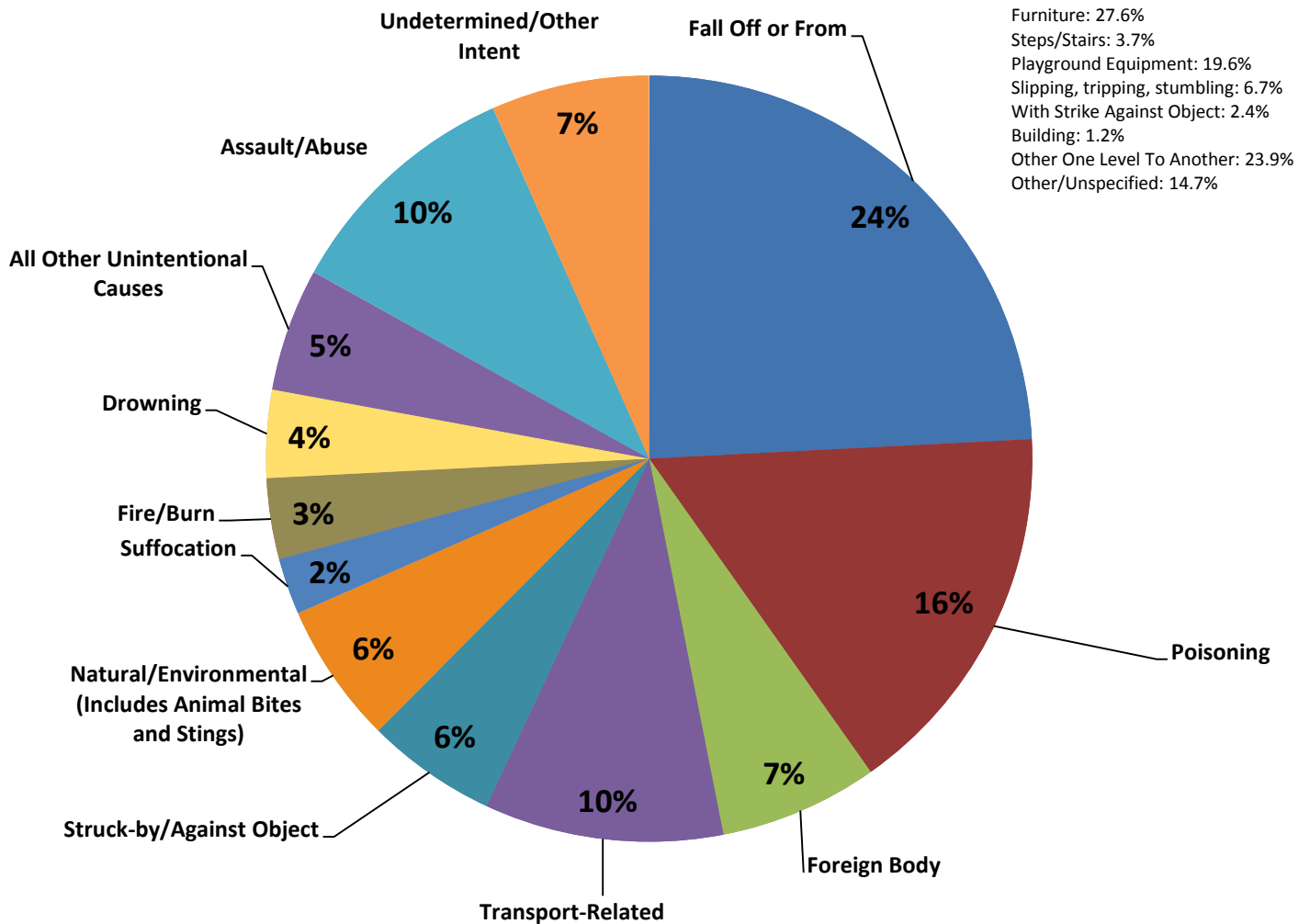


OKLAHOMA

Special Emphasis Report: Infant and Early Childhood Injury, 2012

Injury-Related Hospitalizations

Figure 5: Injury-Related Hospital Discharges among Children Ages 0 – 5 Years, Oklahoma, 2012



- Unintentional falls (24%) and unintentional poisoning (16%) were the leading causes of injury-related hospitalizations for young children aged 0-5 years.
- Ten percent of injury-related hospitalizations were a result of abuse, compared to 19% of deaths.
- One-third of hospitalizations of infants were a result of abuse, compared to 6% of children aged 1-5 years.
- 108 children aged 0-5 years were hospitalized due to unintentional poisonings.
- Children aged 1-5 years were much more likely to be hospitalized for an unintentional poisoning compared to infants (18% and 6%, respectively). Children aged 1-5 were also more likely to be hospitalized for a transport-related injury compared to infants (12% and 2%, respectively).

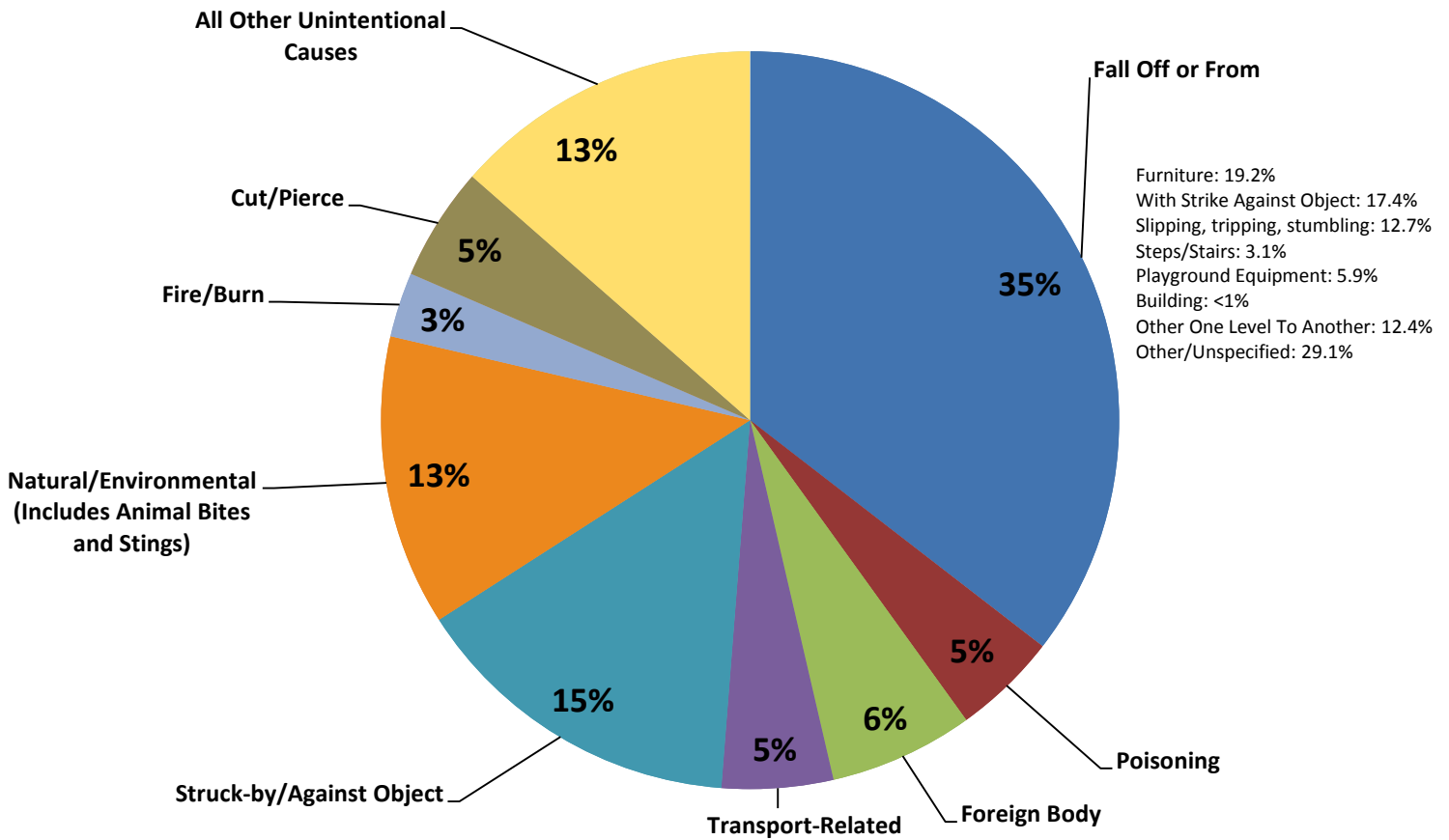


OKLAHOMA

Special Emphasis Report: Infant and Early Childhood Injury, 2012

Injury-Related Emergency Department Visits

Figure 6: Injury-Related* Emergency Department Visits among Children Ages 0 – 5 Years, Oklahoma, 2012



- 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 (35%) 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 due to small numbers.



OKLAHOMA

Special Emphasis Report: Infant and Early Childhood Injury, 2012

Table 1: Injury-Related Hospital Discharges and Emergency Department (ED) Visits among Children Ages 0 -5 Years, by Age Group, Oklahoma, 2012

	Infants less than 1 Year		Children Ages 1-5 Years	
	Hospital Discharges	ED Visits	Hospital Discharges	ED Visits
Unintentional Injuries	66	2988	494	24768
Cut/pierce	0	58	10	1321
Drowning/submersion	3	4	22	23
Falls (off/from):	24	1303	139	8544
Furniture	12	564	33	1322
Steps/stairs	1	20	5	290
With strike against object	0	137	4	1577
Slipping/tripping/stumbling	1	58	10	1193
Playground equipment	0	9	32	572
Building	1	3	1	18
Other fall from one level to another	7	264	32	954
Other/unspecified	2	248	22	2618
Fire/Burn	5	94	18	692
Foreign Body	11	157	34	1592
Natural and Environmental	3	298	37	3239
Excessive heat	0	8	0	17
Dog bites	0	16	4	0
Other bites/stings/animal injury	0	267	30	2744
All other natural/environmental	3	7	3	6
Poisoning	7	115	101	1159
Struck-by/against object	1	347	36	3724
Suffocation	5	26	11	128
Transport-related	2	186	66	1168
Motor vehicle (MV)-occupant	2	169	30	671
Bicycle/tricycle (MV & non-MV)	0	0	5	243
Pedestrian (MV & non-MV)	0	3	17	59
Other transport	0	13	13	184
All other unintentional causes	5	400	20	3178
Assault/Abuse	36	10	33	55
Undetermined/Other Intent	4	21	8	89
Total Injury-Related Cases	109	3121	565	25312



OKLAHOMA

Special Emphasis Report: Infant and Early Childhood Injury, 2012

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 with partners to expand the *Period of PURPLE Crying®* program to all 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 Programs

Oklahoma has a continuum of home visitation services available to pregnant women and families with infants and young children. 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.

Based on a needs assessment, Oklahoma, Tulsa, Kay, Garfield, Comanche, Muskogee and Carter Counties were selected to receive additional home visiting services with support from the MIECHV Grant. 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 2014

- 6 -