

CHILDHOOD INJURY REPORT

Mortality

Motor Vehicle Traffic-Related Mortality

Mortality due to Suffocation

Mortality due to Fire/Flame-Related Injuries

Mortality due to Drowning

Hospital Discharges

Fall-Related Hospital Discharges

Hospital Discharges due to Motor Vehicle

Traffic Related Crashes

Poisoning-Related Hospital discharges

Struck By/Against-Hospital Discharges

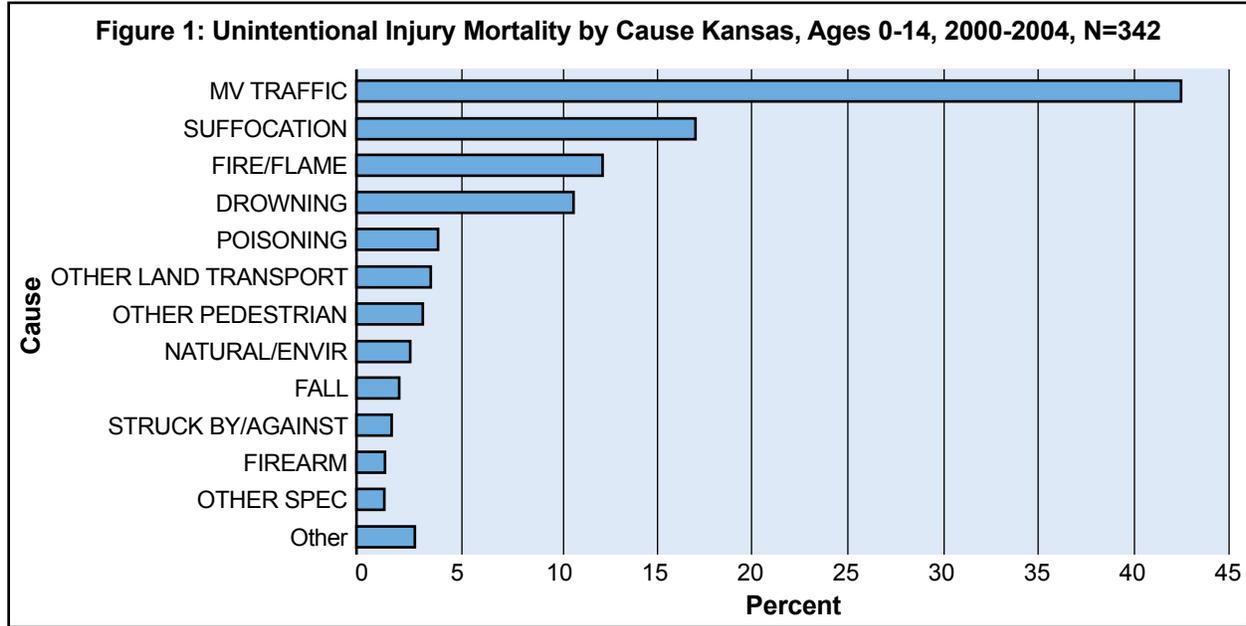
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MORTALITY

Unintentional injury is the leading cause of deaths among Kansans ages 1-34 years (CDC, 2006). Between 2000 and 2004, 342 Kansas children and adolescents ages 0-14 years died due to unintentional injuries. Male children accounted for approximately 63% (n=216) and female children accounted for

approximately 37% (n=126) of these deaths. The majority of these deaths occurred among children ages 0-4 years (49.1%, n=168) compared to children ages 5-9 years (19.6%, n=67) and those 10-14 years (31.3%, n=107).



Source: KDHE, Vital Statistics

Within the same period, motor vehicle traffic related injuries were observed to be the leading cause of unintentional injury deaths, accounting for approximately 42% (n=144) of the deaths among children and adolescents. Suffocation (16.96%, n=58), Fire/Flame (11.99%, n=41) and Drowning (10.53%, n=36) were respectively observed to be the second, third, and fourth leading causes of unintentional injury deaths among Kansas children.

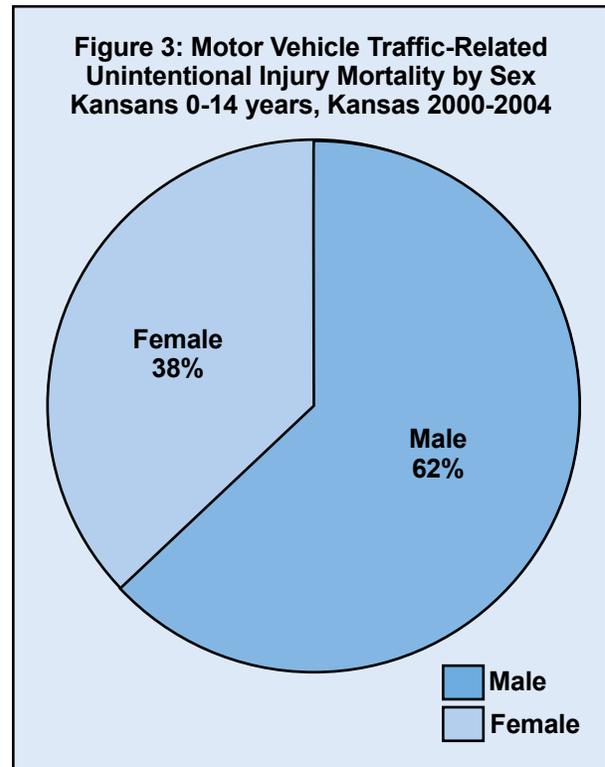
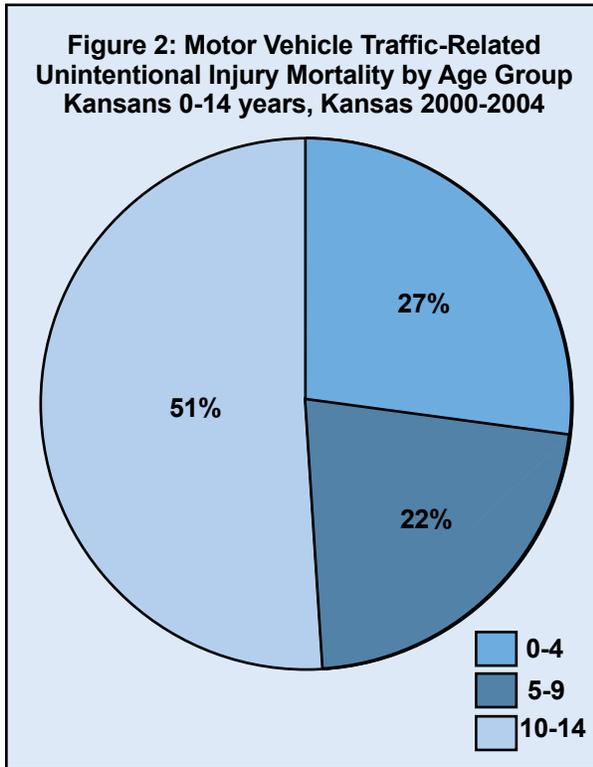
Table 1. Unintentional Injury Mortality among Kansans Ages 0-14 years Kansas 2000-2004

Cause	Frequency	Percent
Motor Vehicle Traffic	144	42.1
Suffocation	58	17.0
Fire/Flame	41	12.0
Drowning	36	10.5
Poisoning	10	2.9
Other Land Transport	9	2.6
Other Pedestrian	8	2.3
Natural/Environment	7	2.1
Fall	6	1.8
Struck By /Against	5	1.5
Firearm	4	1.2
Other Spec	4	1.2
Others	10	2.9

Motor Vehicle Traffic-Related Mortality

Motor Vehicle Traffic-Related deaths are the leading cause of unintentional injury mortality among children and adolescents ages 0-14 years in Kansas.

Between 2000 and 2004, 144 Kansas children and adolescents died due to motor vehicle traffic-related injuries.



Source: KDHE, Vital Statistics

Male children accounted for approximately 62% (n=90) while female children accounted for approximately 38% (n=54) of these deaths. The majority of the deaths occurred among children and adolescents ages 10-14 years (51%, n=73) compared to children ages 5-9 years (22%, n=32) and those ages 0-4 years (27%, n=39).

Table 2. Unintentional Injury Mortality Due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes Kansans Ages 0-14 years, Kansas 2000-2004

Age Group (Years)	Frequency	Percent (%)
0-4	39	27
5-9	32	22
10-14	73	51
Sex		
	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	90	62
Female	54	38

From Safe Kids Worldwide:

Motor vehicle crashes are the leading killer of children under 14. Nationwide, crashes kill more than 1,300 kids a year and injure more than 200,000.

The best way to keep your child from becoming a statistic is to use an appropriate car seat or booster seat for every trip.

- Safety belts are designed for adults and do not work on small children.
- Properly used, a car seat reduces the risk of death by 71 percent for rear-facing infants and 54 percent for forward-facing toddlers.
- Properly used, a booster seat reduces the risk of death by 59 percent.
- Just going around the corner? Most crashes occur on short trips close to home and on low speed roads, not highways.
- You'll hold your child tightly in your arms? Holding a 10-pound baby in a 40-mph crash is like jumping out a window holding a 400 pound weight.
- No excuses. Buckle up every time, and learn how to do it right.

- Child passenger safety is not just about infants and toddlers. You need to be committed to it for eight years or more, until a child is ready to ride in an adult safety belt without a booster seat.
- Drivers have to buckle up too — kids are eight times as likely to be properly restrained in a vehicle where the driver is properly restrained as in a vehicle where the driver fails to set a good example.
- With Chevrolet, our lead partner, and General Motors, the Safe Kids Buckle Up program has:
 - ...inspected more than 600,000 car seats;
 - ...held more than 15,000 car seat checkup events around the country; and
 - ...given hands-on training to more than 9 million parents and caregivers.

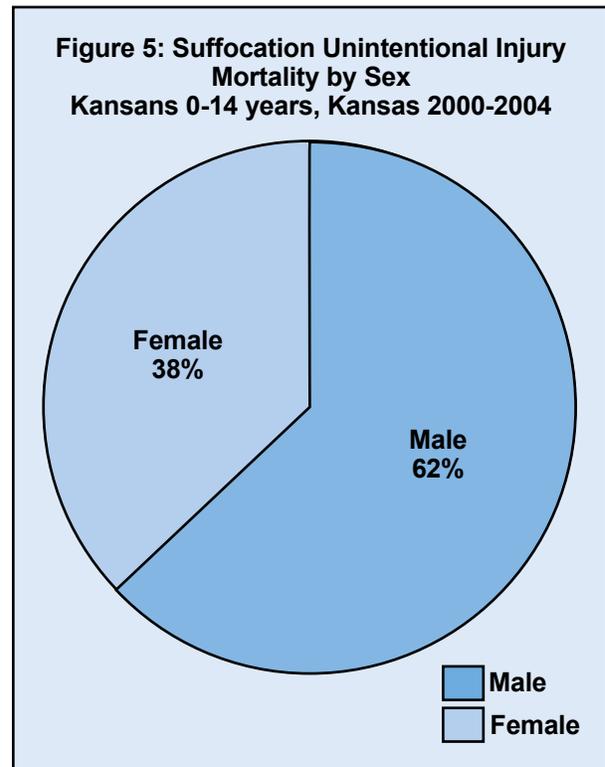
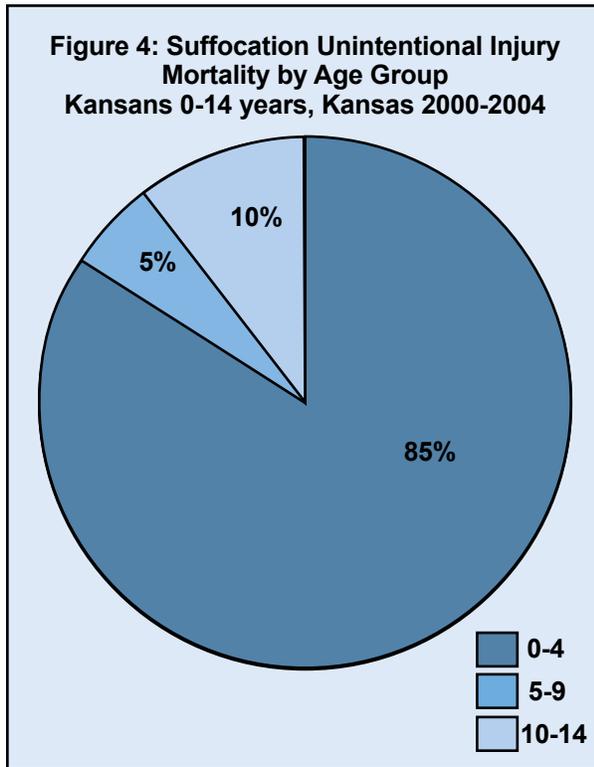


Motor Vehicle
Traffic-Related
Mortality

Mortality due to Suffocation

Deaths due to suffocation are the second leading cause of unintentional injury mortality among children and adolescents ages 0-14 years in Kansas.

Between 2000 and 2004, 58 Kansas children and adolescents died from unintentional injuries due to suffocation.



Source: KDHE, Vital Statistics

Male children and adolescents accounted for approximately 62% (n=36) while female children and adolescents accounted for approximately 38% (n=22) of these deaths. The majority of the deaths occurred among children ages 0-4 years (85%, n=49) compared to children ages 5-9 years (5%, n=3) and those ages 10-14 years (10%, n=6).

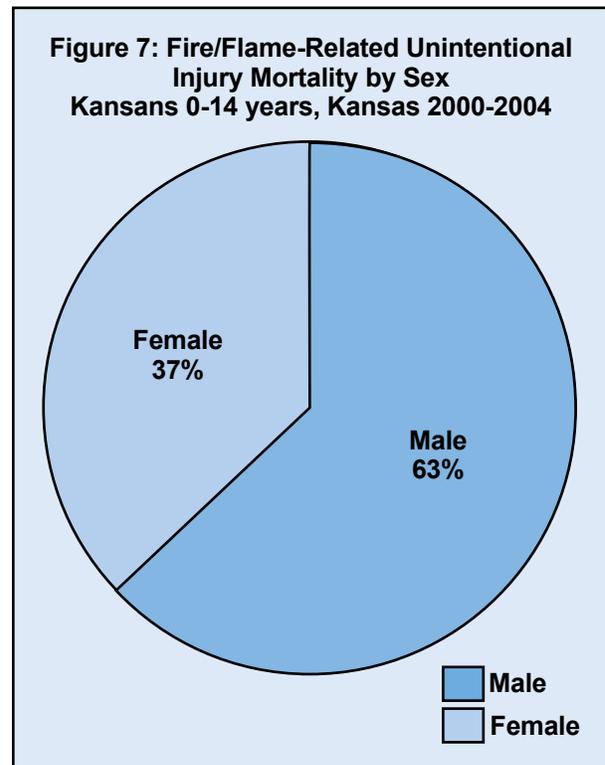
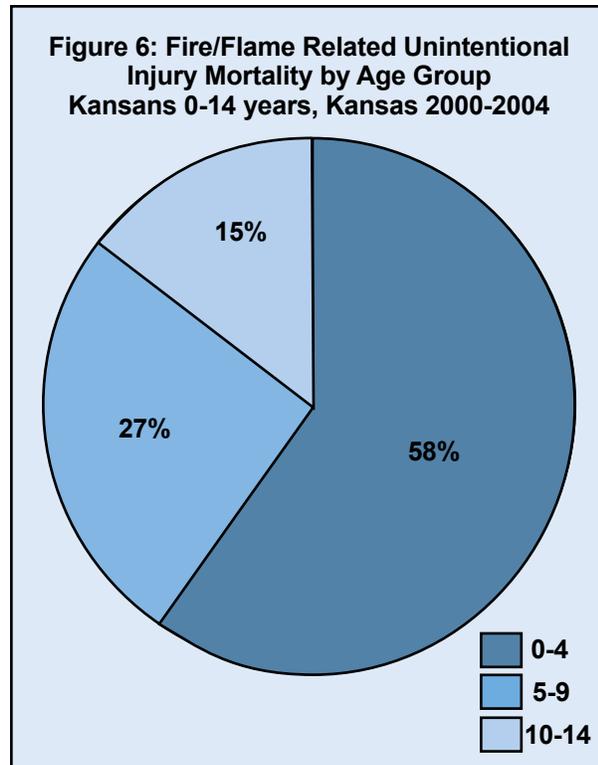
**Table 3. Unintentional Injury Mortality Due to Suffocation
Kansans Ages 0-14 years, Kansas 2000-2004**

Age Group (Years)	Frequency	Percent (%)
0-4	49	85
5-9	3	5
10-14	6	10
Sex		
	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	36	62
Female	22	38

Mortality due to Fire/Flame-Related Injuries

Deaths due to fire/flame are the third leading cause of unintentional injury mortality among children and adolescents ages 0-14 years in Kansas. Between

2000 and 2004, 41 Kansas children and adolescents died from unintentional injuries due to fire/flame.



Source: KDHE, Vital Statistics

Male children and adolescents accounted for approximately 63% (n=26) while female children and adolescents accounted for approximately 37% (n=15) of these deaths. Majority of the deaths occurred among children ages 0-4 years (58%, n=24) compared to children ages 5-9 years (27%, n=11) and those ages 10-14 years (15%, n=6).

Table 4. Unintentional Injury Mortality Due to Fire/Flame- Related Injuries Kansans Ages 0-14 years, Kansas 2000-2004

Age Group (Years)	Frequency	Percent (%)
0-4	24	58
5-9	11	27
10-14	6	15
Sex		
	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	26	63
Female	15	37

From Safe Kids Worldwide:

Nationwide, about 600 children each year die in fires, mostly at home.

A smoke alarm cuts your chances of dying in a fire by about 50 percent.

- Install a smoke alarm on each level of your home and in every sleeping area.
- Test your smoke alarms once a month and replace the batteries every six months.
- Consider having a home sprinkler system installed. The combination of smoke alarms and sprinklers can reduce your chances of dying in a fire by 82 percent.

Practice, as a family, what to do when the smoke alarm goes off.

- Do not take time to remove anything from your home — get out right away and call 911.

The size of a fire can double every minute, and a house can be engulfed in flames within minutes.

- If you live in an apartment building, know and practice all of the posted escape routes.
- Crawl or crouch low to avoid smoke inhalation — that's the leading cause of fire-related death.
- Place your hand on a door to feel for heat before you open it.
- Teach your kids to “stop, drop and roll” if their clothing catches on fire.
- Teach your kids how to call 911 and report an emergency.
- If you've been trained to use a fire extinguisher, use it, but do not delay getting everybody out of the house safely.

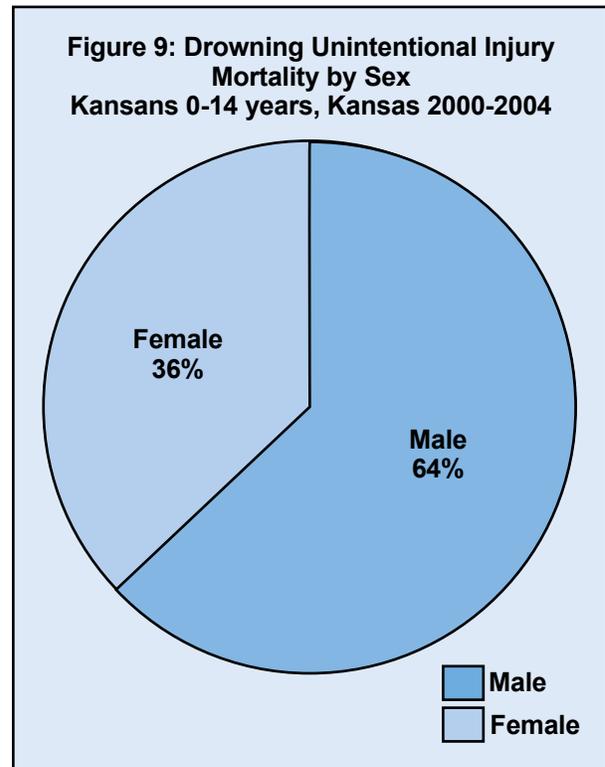
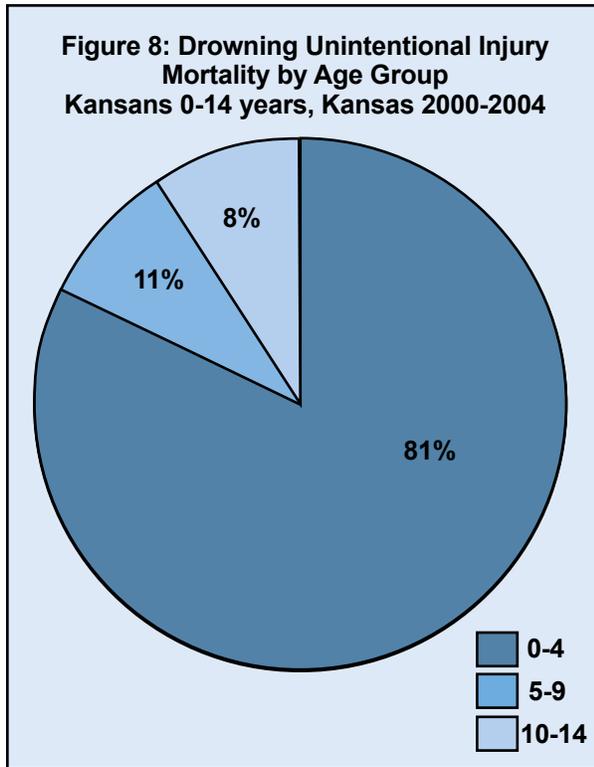


Fire/Flame
Related
Injuries

Mortality due to Drowning

Deaths due to drowning are the fourth leading cause of unintentional injury mortality among children and adolescents ages 0-14 years in Kansas. Between

2000 and 2004, 36 Kansas children and adolescents died from unintentional injuries due to drowning.



Source: KDHE, Vital Statistics

Male children and adolescents accounted for approximately 64% (n=23) while female children and adolescents accounted for approximately 36% (n=13) of these deaths. The majority of the deaths occurred among children ages 0-4 years (81%, n=29) compared to children ages 5-9 years (11%, n=4) and those ages 10-14 years (8%, n=3).

**Table 5. Unintentional Injury Mortality Due to Drowning
Kansans Ages 0-14 years, Kansas 2000-2004**

Age Group (Years)	Frequency	Percent (%)
0-4	29	81
5-9	4	11
10-14	3	8
Sex		
	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	23	64
Female	13	36

From Safe Kids Worldwide:

Among all unintentional injuries, drowning is the number two cause of death in children ages 14 and under.

If you don't know how to swim, do not enter the water yourself — you and your child would both need to be rescued and could both drown.

Kids drown quickly and quietly.

- Kids can drown in as little as an inch of water and are at risk of drowning in wading pools, bathtubs, buckets, toilets and puddles.
- A drowning child cannot cry or call for help.

If a child is missing, check the pool first. Every second counts.

- Even a near-drowning incident can ruin a child's life.

- Kids who survive near-drowning are likely to have brain damage. After four to six minutes under water, the damage is usually irreversible.

Every residential pool should have a fence all the way around.

- Keep the gate locked and don't leave toys in or around the pool.
- Four-sided fencing could prevent an estimated 50 to 90 percent of child drownings in residential pools.
- Swimming lessons don't make your child "drownproof."

On a boat, everyone should wear a PFD (personal flotation device, or "life jacket") at all times.

There is no substitute for active supervision.

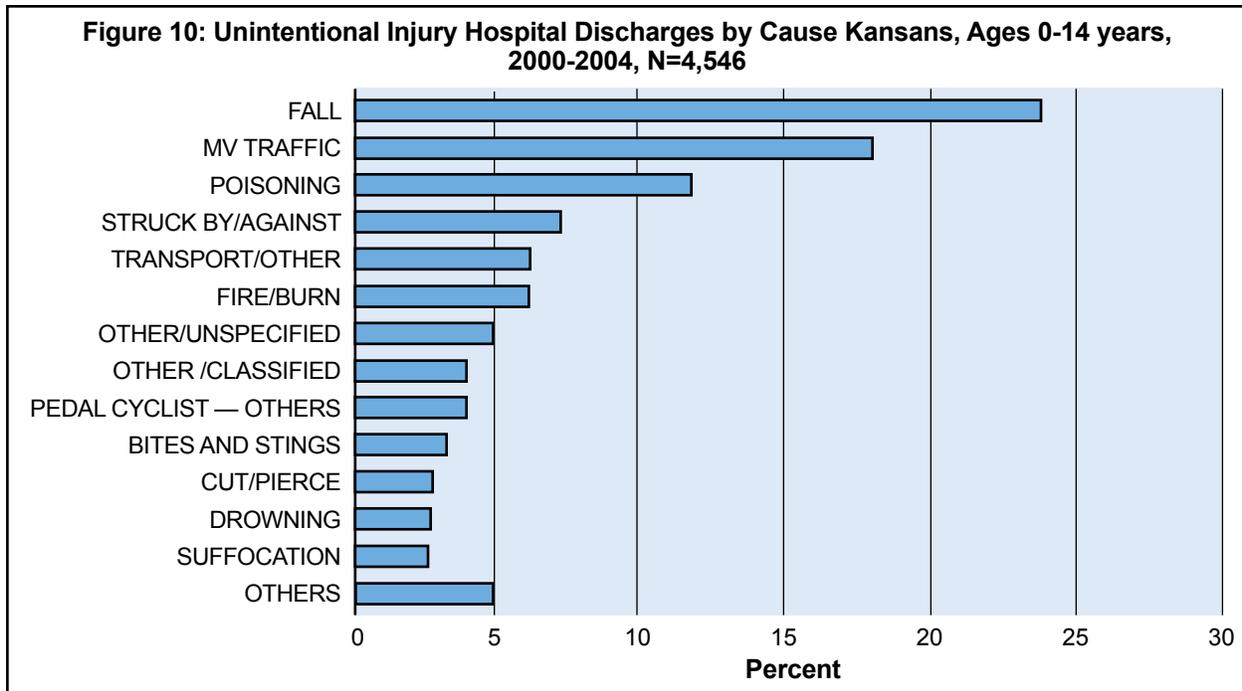


Mortality due to
Drowning

HOSPITAL DISCHARGES

Unintentional injuries remain a major cause of hospitalization among children ages 0-14 years. Between 2000 and 2004, 4,546 Kansas hospital discharges for unintentional injuries were reported for Kansas children ages 0-14 years. Male children accounted for approximately 62% (n=2,821) while

female children accounted for approximately 38% (n=1,725). The majority of these hospital discharges occurred among children ages 0-4 years (40.9%, n=1,858) compared to children ages 5-9 years (25.4%, n=1,155) and those ages 10-14 years (33.7%, n=1,533).



Source: KDHE, Vital Statistics

Within the same period, fall related injuries were observed to be the leading cause of unintentional injury hospital discharges, accounting for approximately 24% (n=1081) of the children hospitalized. Motor vehicle Traffic (n=841, 18%), Poisoning (n=548, 12%) and Struck By/Against related injuries (n=339, 7%) were respectively observed to be the second, third and fourth leading causes of unintentional injury hospital discharges among Kansas children.

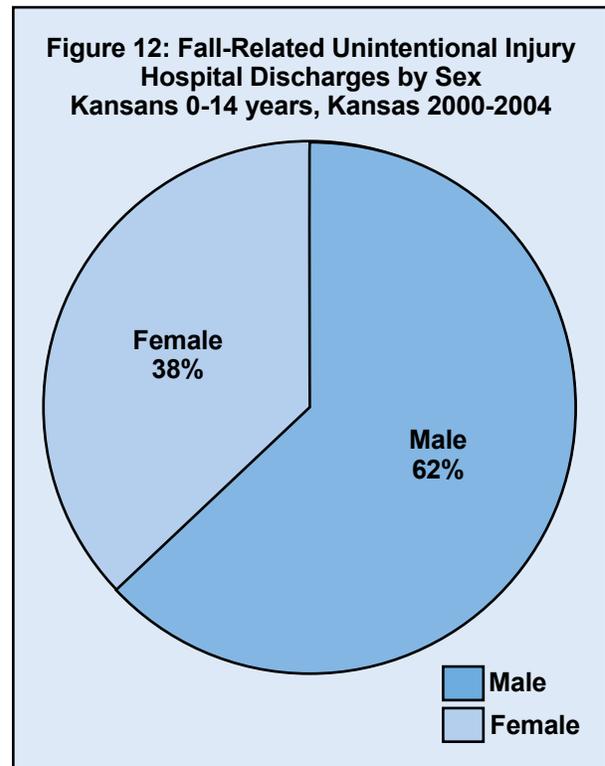
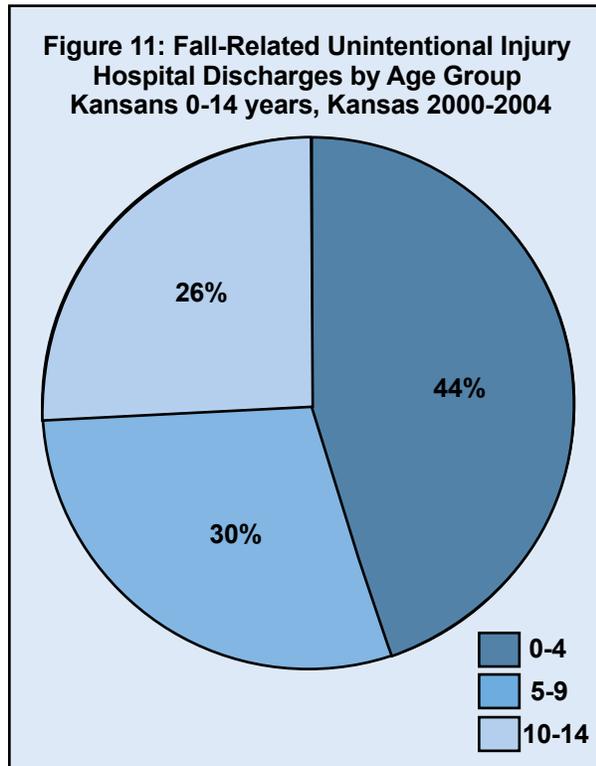
Table 6. Unintentional Injury Hospital Discharges Among Kansans Ages 0-14 years, Kansas 2000-2004

Cause	Frequency	Percent
Fall	1081	24
Motor Vehicle Traffic	841	18
Poisoning	548	12
Struck By/ Against	339	7
Transport - Other	285	6
Fire/Burn	272	6
Other - Unspecified	237	5
Other - Classified	186	4
Pedal Cyclist - Other	176	4
Bites and Stings	133	3
Cut/ Pierce	81	2
Drowning	77	2
Suffocation	74	2
Others	216	5
Total	4,546	100

Fall-Related Hospital Discharges

Fall-related injuries are the leading cause of unintentional injury hospital discharges among children ages 0-14 years in Kansas. Between 2000

and 2004, 1,081 hospital discharges for fall-related unintentional injuries were reported for Kansas children ages 0-14 years.



Source: Kansas Hospital Association

Of these hospital discharges, male children accounted for approximately 62% (n=669) while female children accounted for approximately 38% (n=412). The majority of the hospital discharges occurred among children ages 0-4 years (44%, n=473) compared to children ages 5-9 years (30%, n=329) and those ages 10-14 years (26%, n=279).

Table 7. Unintentional Injury Hospital Discharges Due to Falls, Kansans Ages 0-14 years, Kansas 2000-2004

Age Group (Years)	Frequency	Percent
0-4	473	44
5-9	329	30
10-14	279	26
Sex		
	Frequency	Percent
Male	669	62
Female	412	38

From Safe Kids Worldwide:

Falls are the leading cause of unintentional injury to children ages 14 and under.

- Each year, more than 2 million kids are treated in emergency rooms for injuries from unintentional falls, and about 100 die.
- More than half of all nonfatal injuries to children are associated with falls.
- Almost half of the children injured or killed by falls are under age 6.

Playground equipment should be kept in good repair and securely anchored above a soft surface.

- Cover the ground with shredded rubber, hardwood fiber mulch or fine sand. It won't prevent falls, but it can prevent injuries or reduce their severity.
- The material should be 12 inches deep and

extend at least six feet in all directions around the equipment.

- Grass and soil are not good playground surfaces.

Every year, nearly 5,000 kids — mostly toddlers — fall out of windows.

- Window falls are especially dangerous because of the height involved and the hard landing surfaces.
- Put window guards on all windows above the first floor — preferably guards equipped with emergency release devices in case of fire.
- Supervise children at all times around open windows. Keep windows locked when they're closed and keep furniture away from windows so kids can't climb to the ledge.

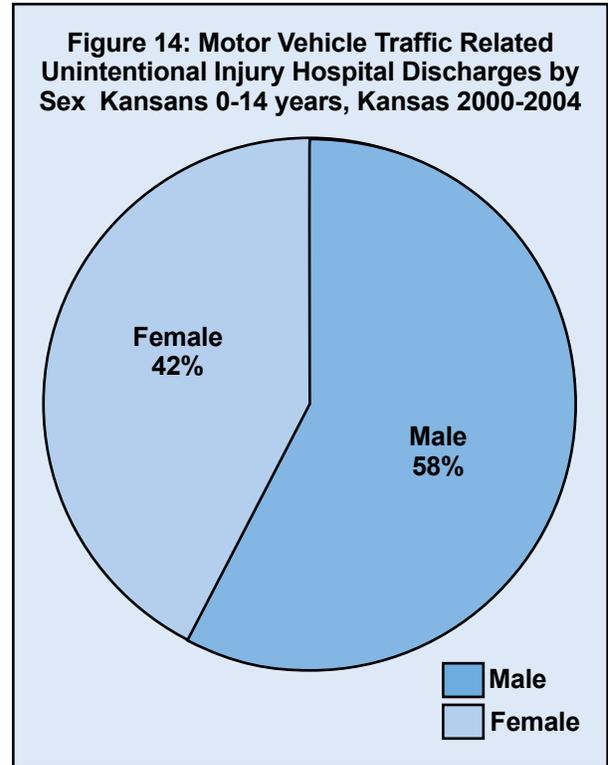
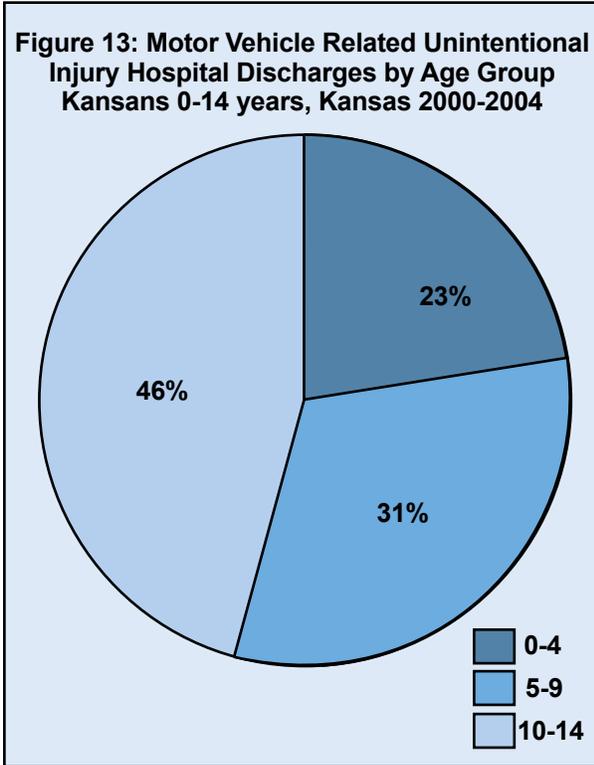


Fall-Related
**Hospital
Discharges**

Hospital Discharges due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Related Crashes

Motor Vehicle Traffic-related injuries are the second leading cause of unintentional injury hospital discharges among children ages 0-14 years in

Kansas. Between 2000-2004, 841 hospital discharges for motor vehicle traffic-related unintentional injuries were reported among children ages 0-14 years.



Source: Kansas Hospital Association

Male children accounted for approximately 58% (n=488) while female children accounted for approximately 42% (n=353) of these discharges. The majority of the hospital discharges occurred among children ages 10-14 years (46%, n=385) compared to children ages 0-4 years (23%, n=193) and those ages 5-9 years (31%, n=263).

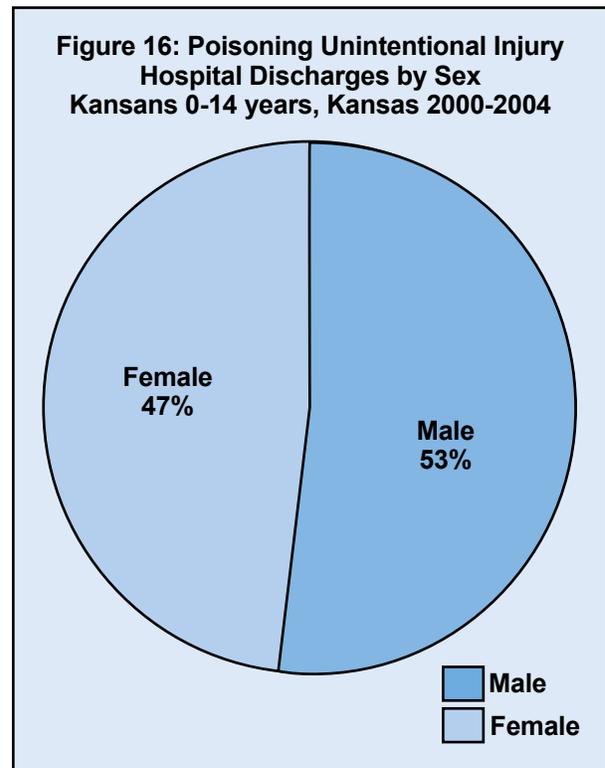
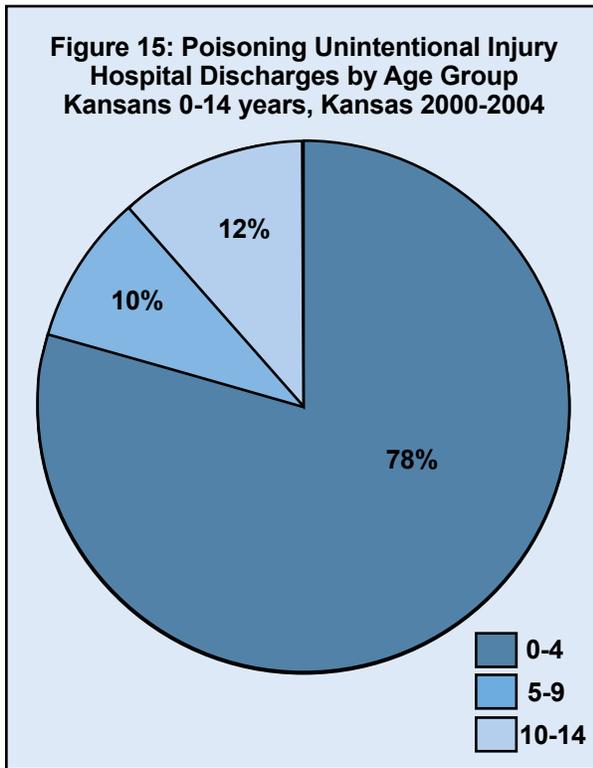
Table 8. Unintentional Injury Hospital Discharges Due to Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes Kansans Ages 0-14 years, Kansas 2000-2004

Age Group (Years)	Frequency	Percent
0-4	193	23
5-9	263	31
10-14	385	46
Sex		
	Frequency	Percent
Male	488	58
Female	353	42

Poisoning-Related Hospital Discharges

Injuries due to poisoning are the third leading cause of unintentional injury hospital discharges among children ages 0-14 years in Kansas. Between 2000-

2004, 548 hospital discharges for unintentional injuries due to poisoning were reported among Kansas children ages 0-14 years.



Source: Kansas Hospital Association

Male children accounted for approximately 53% (n=288) while female children accounted for approximately 47% (n=260) of these discharges. The majority of these hospital discharges occurred among children ages 0-4 years (78%, n=430) compared to children ages 5-9 years (10%, n=54) and those ages 10-14 years (12%, n= 64).

Table 9. Unintentional Injury Hospital Discharges Due to Poisoning, Kansans Ages 0-14 years, Kansas 2000-2004

Age Group (Years)	Frequency	Percent
0-4	430	78
5-9	54	10
10-14	64	12
Sex		
	Frequency	Percent
Male	288	53
Female	260	47

From Safe Kids Worldwide:

Memorize the poison control hotline number, 800-222-1222.

- From anywhere in the United States, this number will connect you to the local poison control center. Keep the number by every phone so your babysitters will have it.
- Call 911, not poison control, if a child is choking, having trouble breathing or having a seizure. Follow the 911 operator's instructions.
- Do not induce vomiting or give the child any fluid or medication unless directed.

It doesn't take much to make a small child sick.

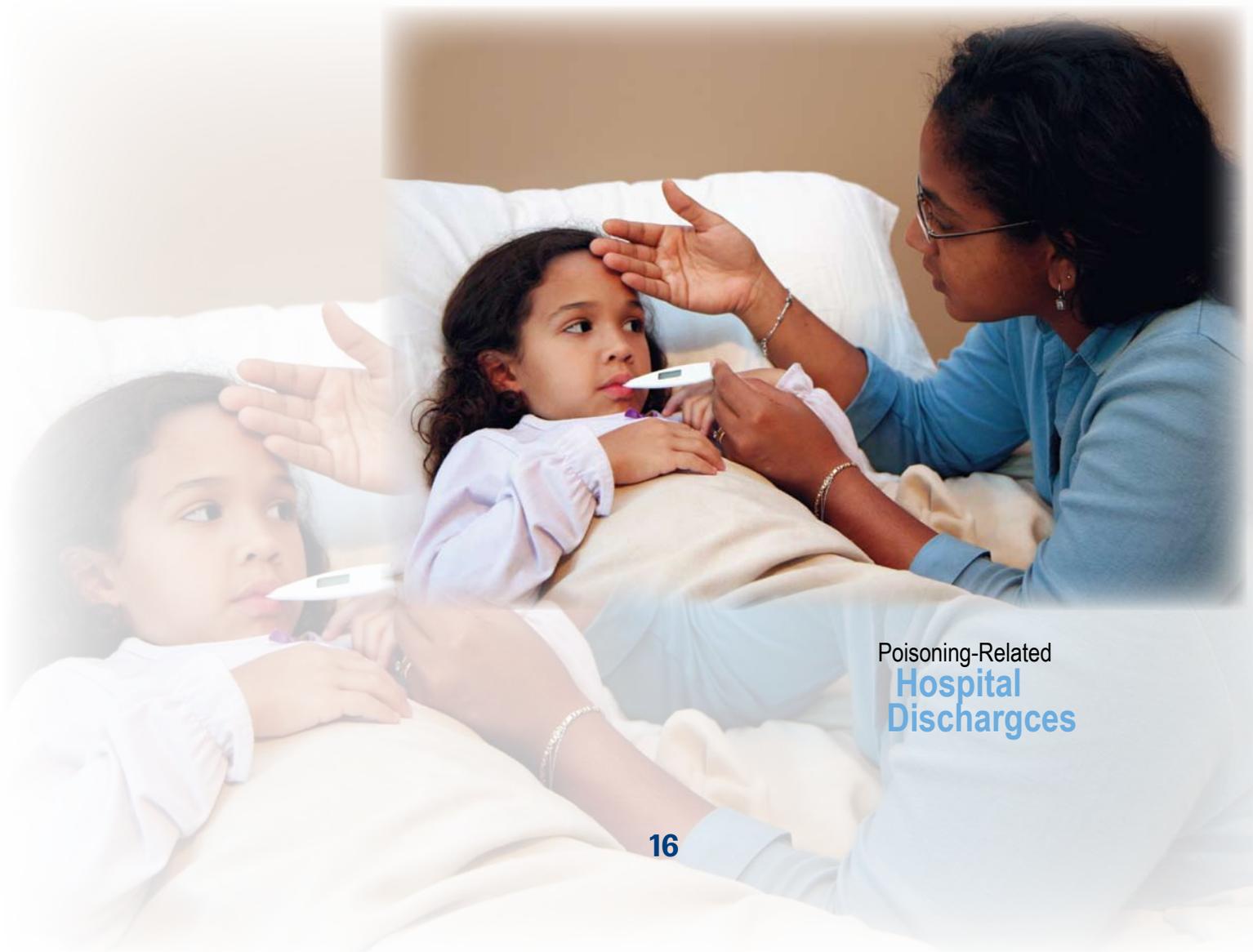
- Kids have faster metabolisms than adults, and anything they ingest will be absorbed into the bloodstream very quickly.
- Each year in the United States, poison control centers answer 1.2 million calls about

unintentional poisoning of children ages 5 and under.

- About 100,000 kids each year are treated in emergency rooms for poisoning, and about 40 die.

Most child poisoning occurs in the home.

- About 3 out of 5 cases involve non pharmaceutical products such as cosmetics, cleansers, personal care products, plants, pesticides, art supplies, alcohol and toys.
- Child-resistant packaging is credited with saving hundreds of children's lives since its introduction in the 1970s, but it's still important to keep hazardous products out of reach — up high and in a locked cabinet.
- Never leave a child alone, even for a few seconds, with an open container within reach.

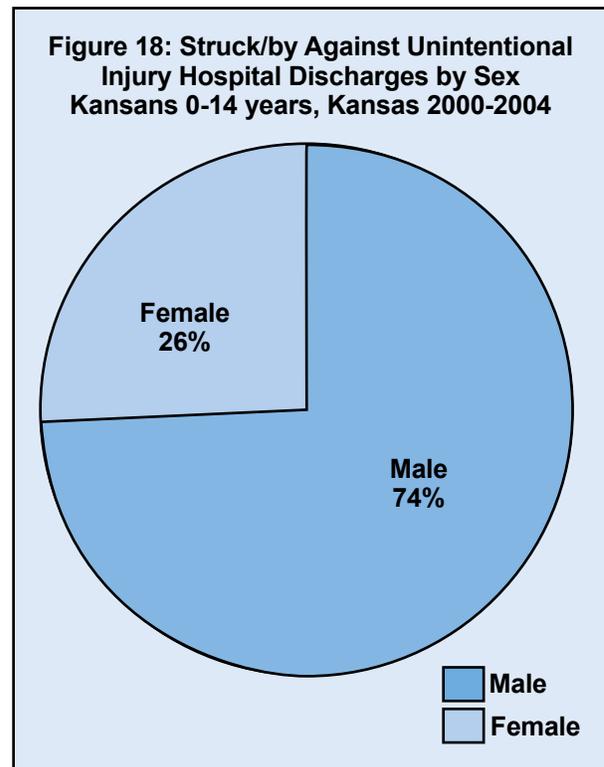
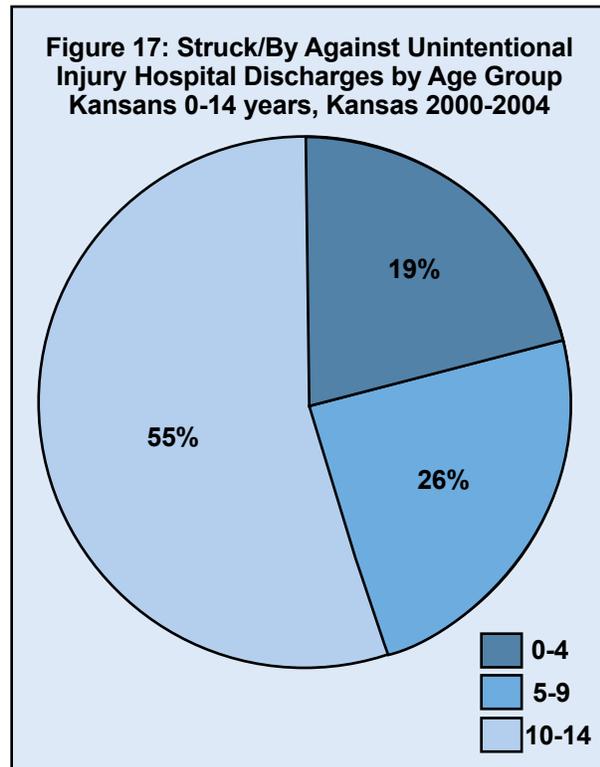


Poisoning-Related
**Hospital
Discharges**

Struck By/ Against – Hospital Discharges

Struck By/Against injuries are the fourth leading cause of unintentional injury hospital discharges among children ages 0-14 years. Between 2000-

2004, 339 hospital discharges for struck by/against unintentional injuries were reported for Kansas children ages 0-14 years.



Source: Kansas Hospital Association

Male children accounted for approximately 74% (n=251) while female children accounted for approximately 26% (n=88) of these discharges. The majority of these hospital discharges occurred among children ages 10-14 years (55%, n=186) compared to children ages 5-9 years (26%, n=88) and those ages 0-4 years (19%, n=65).

Struck by/against category includes:

- Struck accidentally by a falling object
 - o Collapse of building or
 - o Object falling from a machine
- Striking against or struck accidentally by objects and persons
 - o Being kicked or stepped on during a game, or being struck by a hit or thrown ball in sports, or
 - o Caused by a crowd by collective fear or panic (i.e., crushed, stepped on).

Table 10. Unintentional Injury Hospital Discharges Due to Struck by/Against Kansans Ages 0-14 years, Kansas 2000-2004

Age Group (Years)	Frequency	Percent
0-4	65	19
5-9	88	26
10-14	186	55
Sex		
	Frequency	Percent
Male	251	74
Female	88	26

