



Royal Liverpool Accident and Emergency department
 Monthly bulletin: April 2005 to March 2006

This bulletin provides a breakdown of all trauma¹ attendances at Royal Liverpool Accident and Emergency (A&E) department between April 2005 and March 2006.

Figure 1 illustrates the number of trauma attendances by month of attendance. Trauma attendances peaked in October, with February having the least number of trauma-related attendances.

Figure 1: Total number of trauma attendances by month, April 2005 to March 2006

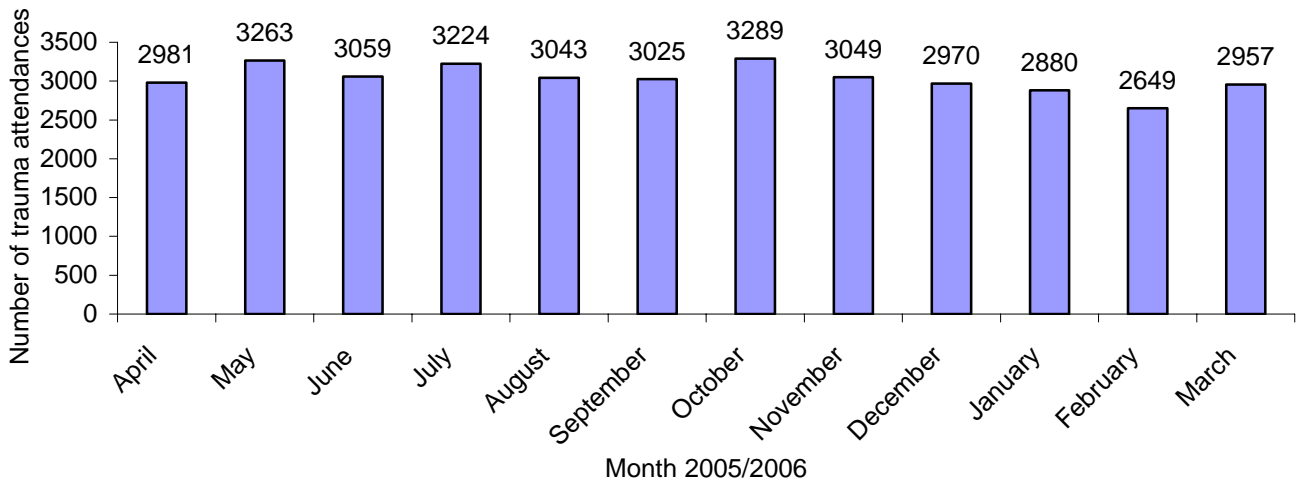


Figure 2 gives a breakdown of monthly trauma attendances by gender, illustrating that for all months there were more male trauma attendances than female presenting at Royal Liverpool A&E department.

Figure 2: Monthly trauma attendances by gender, April 2005 to March 2006

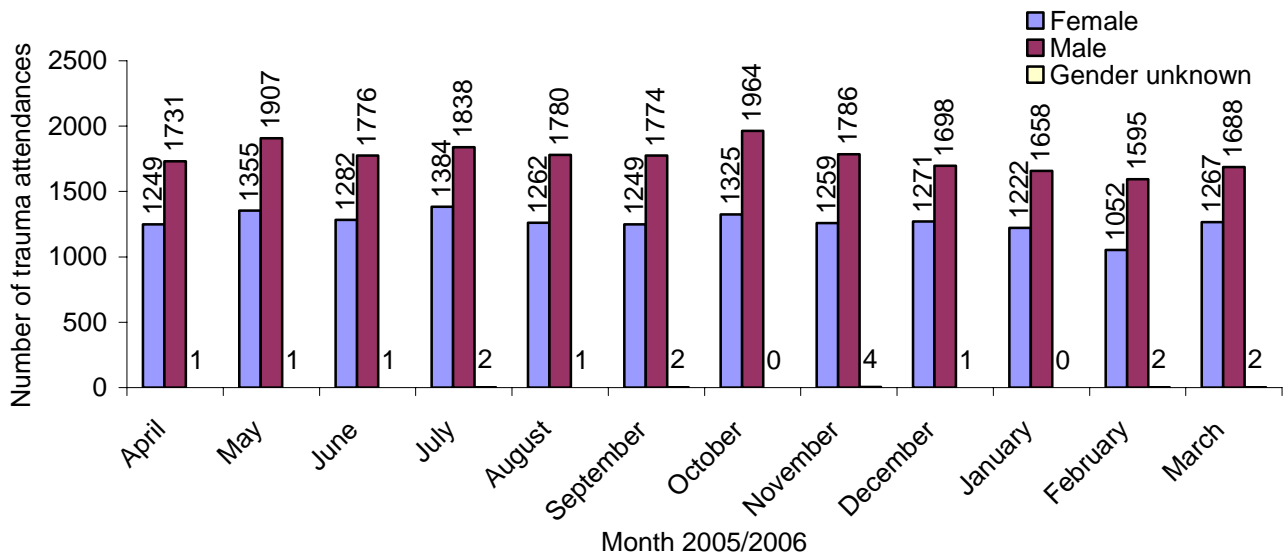


Figure 3 illustrates age group of trauma attendances. For all months, the vast majority of trauma attendances were made by people over the age of 14 years. The low number of trauma

¹ Trauma relates to all A&E attendances presenting as a result of an accident or intentional/unintentional injury.

attendances under the age of 15 presenting at Royal Liverpool A&E department is probably due to the close proximity of a local children's A&E department (Alder Hey).

Figure 3: Age group of trauma attendances by month, April 2005 to March 2006

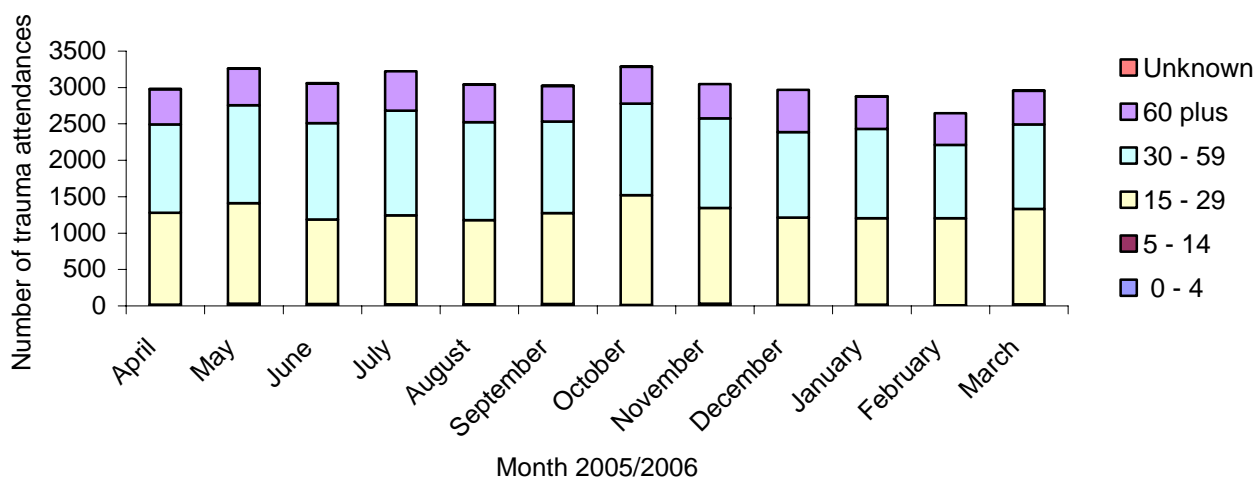


Table 1 details the injury group of trauma attendances. The most common form of injury leading to A&E attendance was body injury, representing 50% of trauma attendances. This category includes injuries such as head injuries and arm injuries e.t.c.

Table 1: Trauma attendances by injury group, April 2005 to March 2006

Injury Group	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	%
Body Injury	1519	1686	1549	1723	1514	1515	1612	1439	1469	1344	1261	1470	18101	50
Fall	374	408	405	359	380	393	405	401	421	389	354	396	4685	13
Assault	350	429	329	383	356	341	436	331	343	349	302	346	4295	12
Accident	272	329	316	302	343	354	352	395	304	338	352	310	3967	11
Road Traffic Accident	256	196	219	225	214	226	232	257	245	249	197	241	2757	8
Overdose	114	107	89	127	127	78	112	107	89	109	72	87	1218	3
Self Harm	45	50	57	31	41	39	37	47	38	44	44	44	517	1
Sport Injury	17	19	41	32	32	46	57	38	19	22	31	33	387	1
Burn	19	29	42	36	21	19	30	18	23	21	24	18	300	1
Stab Wound	9	5	3	2	8	5	11	6	12	14	3	7	85	0
Electrical	3	3	4	4	5	5	2	3	6	0	6	3	44	0
Gun	3	2	5	0	2	4	0	3	1	1	3	2	26	0
Firework	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	7	0
Total	2981	3263	3059	3224	3043	3025	3289	3049	2970	2880	2649	2957	36389	100

Table 2 illustrates the location where assaults occurred for patients presenting with assault-related injuries. Over half (59%) of all assault locations were unknown during April 2005 to March 2006. Of those known, more than two thirds (64%) occurred on the street.

Table 2: Assault attendances by location of incident, April 2005 to March 2006

Assault location	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	%
Unknown	154	207	154	189	146	154	246	N/A ²	299	309	248	249	2355	59
Street	123	138	122	120	149	112	133	N/A	27	19	21	52	1016	26
Bar/pub	18	24	12	16	16	23	10	N/A	6	9	14	17	165	4
Your home	15	21	15	23	17	20	16	N/A	3	1	4	6	141	4
Club	13	22	10	11	12	8	14	N/A	4	5	7	9	115	3
Other	19	9	9	12	9	10	12	N/A	1	2	2	7	92	2
Workplace	4	5	6	9	4	2	2	N/A	0	1	3	4	40	1
Someone else's home	0	2	0	3	2	10	3	N/A	1	1	2	1	25	1
Unable to answer	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	N/A	2	1	1	1	8	0
Refused to answer	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	N/A	0	1	0	0	7	0
Total	350	429	329	383	356	341	436	N/A	343	349	302	346	3964	100

² N/A refers to data currently not available to TIIG.

Table 3 illustrates number of individuals involved in the assault. During April 2005 to March 2006 just under two thirds (63%) of trauma attendances with an assault-related injury were unable to detail the number of individuals involved in the assault. Just under a fifth (18%) of assault victims had been assaulted by more than one person. Furthermore, 6% of assault attendances reported being attacked by five or more individuals.

Table 3: Number of individuals involved in assault, April 2005 to March 2006

Number of attackers	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	%
1	79	81	80	89	89	95	79	N/A	22	17	19	43	693	17
2	27	32	20	37	41	27	26	N/A	4	5	6	4	229	6
3	16	13	11	19	20	17	23	N/A	2	2	3	11	137	3
4	18	15	8	12	8	8	14	N/A	7	3	4	14	111	3
5 or more	31	51	40	13	24	22	30	N/A	7	6	14	18	256	6
Unknown	177	233	169	212	173	169	264	N/A	299	314	254	253	2517	63
Refused to answer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unable to answer	2	4	1	0	1	3	0	N/A	2	2	2	3	20	1
Total	350	429	329	383	356	341	436	N/A	343	349	302	346	3964	100

Table 4 illustrates gender of attackers. Of those known 87% were male, compared with 10% female. Data also illustrates that 76% of assault attendances were male, compared with 24% female.

Table 4: Gender of attackers, April 2005 to March 2006

Gender of attackers	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	%
Both	8	10	7	7	6	5	3	N/A	1	0	0	7	54	1
Female	21	15	19	24	14	20	15	N/A	4	3	2	11	148	4
Male	148	177	138	147	173	148	153	N/A	33	29	45	70	1261	32
Unknown	171	223	163	203	162	164	265	N/A	301	315	253	254	2474	62
Refused to answer	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	N/A	0	0	0	1	5	0
Unable to answer	2	4	1	1	1	2	0	N/A	4	2	2	3	22	1
Total	350	429	329	383	356	341	436	N/A	343	349	302	346	3964	100

Table five shows that the relationship between assault attendee and those involved in the assault was unknown in over two thirds (69%) of incidents during April 2005 to March 2006. A fifth (20%) of assault patients were assaulted by a stranger.

Table 5: Relationship between assault attendee and attacker, April 2005 to March 2006

Relationship with attacker	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	%
Unknown	176	247	188	241	202	202	300	N/A	301	323	252	267	2699	68
Stranger	119	122	85	81	94	90	99	N/A	30	13	33	46	812	20
Acquaintance/Friend	16	27	28	32	33	22	16	N/A	3	3	8	14	202	5
Bouncer	11	11	5	6	4	5	7	N/A	1	4	4	9	67	2
Partner	7	7	6	10	5	9	6	N/A	2	1	0	3	56	1
Family member	11	8	7	6	5	4	3	N/A	1	2	1	0	48	1
Unable to answer	2	5	1	0	1	4	0	N/A	4	1	2	3	23	1
Ex-partner	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	N/A	0	1	2	2	19	0
Work client/Customer	3	0	5	2	4	1	1	N/A	0	1	0	0	17	0
Police	2	1	1	1	3	0	2	N/A	1	0	0	0	11	0
Refused to answer	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	N/A	0	0	0	2	7	0
Work mate/Colleague	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	350	429	329	383	356	341	436	N/A	343	349	302	346	3964	100

Table 6 shows method of attack. Of those known, 74% were attacked with a body part, such as a fist and 7% were attacked with a bottle/glass.

Table 6: Method of attack, April 2005 to March 2006

Method of attack	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	%
Unknown	177	232	170	214	175	173	279	N/A	303	312	255	276	2566	65
Body part (e.g. fist)	133	140	117	123	136	124	126	N/A	25	20	28	43	1015	26
Blunt object	20	19	12	20	15	16	15	N/A	1	2	6	3	129	3
Bottle	7	10	8	6	9	4	3	N/A	6	8	3	5	69	2
Other	2	5	14	9	10	2	8	N/A	2	3	1	10	66	2
Knife	3	7	4	7	8	11	4	N/A	1	1	3	5	54	1
Glass	4	12	2	2	2	5	0	N/A	1	1	0	0	29	1
Unable to answer	2	3	1	1	1	2	0	N/A	4	2	2	2	20	1
Firearm	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	N/A	0	0	4	0	11	0
Refused to answer	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	N/A	0	0	0	1	4	0
Acquaintance/Friend	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	350	429	329	383	356	341	436	N/A	343	349	302	345	3964	100

Table 7 shows that of those known, 47% of assault attendances had no intention of informing the police of their attack. This highlights the importance of A&E data in measuring the extent of violence.

Table 7: Number of assault attendances that have informed the police, April 2005 to March 2006

Informed the police?	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	%
Unknown	152	206	148	186	143	149	243	N/A	298	309	247	249	2330	59
No	80	106	97	96	98	88	111	N/A	23	15	24	32	770	19
Yes	118	117	84	101	115	104	82	N/A	22	25	31	65	864	22
Total	350	429	329	383	356	341	436	N/A	343	349	302	346	3964	100

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