

Table 1: Accident and Injury Definitions

The table below documents examples on how different agencies define and classify accidental injury, death by injury and injury severity

Organisation	Injury Outcome/ Type	Definition
Department of Health (DH)	Hospital Episodes where Primary Diagnosis indicates injury: (ICD 10 S00-T98X)	Transport Accidents : ICD-10 V01-V99 (length of stay must exceed 3 days) Other external causes (mostly falls): ICD-10 W00-X59 (length of stay must exceed 3 days) Complications of medical and surgical care: ICD-10 Y40-Y84 (length of stay must exceed 3 days)
Office of National Statistics (ONS)	Mortality	Accidents : ICD-9 E800-E949 Accidental Falls : ICD-9 E880-888 Fracture of Skull and intracranial injury : ICD-9 800-804, 850-854, 905.0, 907.0 Motor vehicle traffic accidents : ICD-9 E810-819 Injuries and Poisonings : ICD-9 800-999 Suicide : ICD-9 E950-E959 (This indicator does not include deaths by injury undetermined.) Suicide and Injury Undetermined : ICD-9 E950-E959 and E980-E989 excluding E988.8
Road Accidents Great Britain (DTLR)	Serious Injury	Any injury if detained in hospital as in patient, or any of the following (fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushings, severe cuts & lacerations, severe general shock requiring medical treatment) whether or not detained in hospital., or injuries causing death 30 or more days after the accident
Health Survey for England 1996 (DH)	Major Accident	Self Reported Accidents that required consultation with doctor or visit to hospital
Health & Safety Executive (RIDDOR)	Major Injury	If one of the following: Fractures (not fingers thumbs or toes), amputations, dislocations to shoulder hip knee spine, loss of sight (temp/ perm). Chemical or hot metal burns to eye or any penetrating injury to eye, injury from electric shock or electrical burns leading to unconsciousness or requiring resuscitation or requiring admission to hospital for more than 24 hrs, unconsciousness caused by asphyxia or exposure to a harmful substance or biological agent, acute illness requiring medical treatment, or loss of consciousness arising from absorption of any substance by inhalation, ingestion or through skin, acute illness requiring medical treatment where there is reason to believe that this resulted from exposure to a biological agent or its toxins or infected material
Home Office	Crime Classification (Police) Casualties (Fire)	For Home Office classifications on Crimes please see Appendix Fire definitions have been in use from 1994 from Fire Report FDR1(94). They include: Fatal Casualty : A person whose death is attributed to a fire is counted as a fatality even if death occurred weeks or months later - see paragraphs 4 to 6 for a more detailed discussion. Non-Fatal Casualty : Non-fatal casualties consist of persons requiring medical treatment beyond first aid given at the scene of the fire, and those sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor for a check-up or observation (whether or not they actually do). People sent to hospital or advised to see a doctor as a precaution, having no obvious injury, are recorded as "precautionary check-ups"
Osler et al (J Trauma 1996: 41: 380-387)	International Classification of Diseases based Injury Severity Score (ICISS)	Severity Scores derived from probability of death for injuries coded to each of the ICD codes
Department of Trade and Industry	HASS (Home Accident Surveillance System) LASS (Leisure Accident Surveillance System) HADD (Home Accident Deaths Database)	Injury Severity : each accident was classified into one of the following categories using information in the 'outcome' and 'in-patient days' fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trivial 'Patient did not wait' or 'Examined but no treatment given' • Minor 'Treated, no more treatment required', 'Referred to General Practitioner (GP)', 'Referred to any Outpatient (OP) clinic', 'Referred to OP or GP', 'Referred to other hospital' or 'Admitted for less than 1 day' • Serious 'Admitted for one, two or three days' • Very Serious 'Admitted for more than three days' or 'Transferred to a specialist hospital' • Fatal All cases from HADD • Unknown 'Admitted for unknown time' or 'Unknown outcome'. NB: non-fatal cases include only those where victim attended A&E unit