



ASSAULT HOSPITALIZATION INDICATOR

Nonfatal Assault-related Hospitalizations

Numerator:

- Nonfatal hospitalizations from the injury hospital discharge subset with any of the following ICD-10-CM diagnosis or external cause of injury codes in any field.

Codes* for Nonfatal Assault-related Injuries

X92-Y09	Assault by various mechanisms including drowning/submersion, firearm, explosive material, fire/flare, hot vapors/objects, sharp object, blunt object, pushing from a high place, pushing or placing in front of a moving object, crashing of motor vehicle, bodily force, other specified means
T36-T50 with 6th character=3 Note: Include T36.9, T37.9, T39.9, T41.4, T42.7, T43.9, T45.9, T47.9, and T49.9 with 5th character=3 (Intent information for these codes is included in the 5 th character and not the 6 th)	Assault by poisoning by drugs, medications, and biological substances
T51-T65 with 6th character=3 Note: Include T51.9, T52.9, T53.9, T54.9, T56.9, T57.9, T58.0, T58.1, T58.9, T59.9, T60.9, T61.0, T61.1, T61.9, T62.9, T63.9, T64.0, T64.8, and T65.9 with a 5th character = 3 (Intent information for these codes is included in the 5 th character and not the 6 th)	Assault by toxic effects of nonmedicinal substances
T71 with 6th character=3	Assault by asphyxiation, suffocation, hanging
T74	Adult and child abuse, neglect, and other maltreatment, confirmed
T76	Adult and child abuse, neglect, and other maltreatment, suspected
Y38	Terrorism

*7th character of A or missing (reflects initial encounter, active treatment)

Denominator:

- Midyear population for the calendar year under surveillance obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau or suitable alternative.

Measures of frequency:

- Annual number of hospitalizations, by age group and sex.
- Annual age-adjusted rates, overall and by sex, standardized by the direct method to the year 2000 standard U.S. population.(ref)

Period for case definition:

- Calendar year based on date of hospital discharge.

Indicator notes:

- The Injury Surveillance Indicator for use with hospitalization data is restricted to cases where the principal diagnosis is injury. An analysis of 2016 Health Care Utilization Project (HCUP) National Inpatient Sample (NIS) data identified that of nonfatal hospitalizations with an assault code anywhere in the record, 21% did not have an injury diagnosis in the principal diagnosis field. Studies focused specifically on assaults may want to explore these additional cases.

Limitations of data source:

- Injuries that result in hospitalization only represent a portion of the overall burden of injury. These injuries should be considered in the context of both less- and more-severe injuries.
- The accuracy of indicators based on codes found in hospital discharge data is limited by the completeness and quality of coding. The overall completeness of external-cause-of-injury coding is of particular interest and should be reviewed in conjunction with the indicator.