



ALL-INJURY HOSPITALIZATION INDICATOR

Nonfatal Hospitalizations for All Injuries

Numerator:

- Nonfatal hospitalizations with any of the following ICD-10-CM diagnostic codes in the principal diagnosis field.
- The case count for nonfatal hospitalizations for all injuries should equal the number of records in the nonfatal injury hospitalization subset.

Injury Diagnosis Codes*

S00-S99	Anatomic injuries
T07-T34	Foreign bodies, burns, corrosions, frostbite
T36-T50 with a 6th character of 1, 2, 3, or 4 Note: Include T36.9, T37.9, T39.9, T41.4, T42.7, T43.9, T45.9, T47.9, and T49.9 with 5th character of 1, 2, 3, or 4) (Intent information for these codes is included in the 5th character and not the 6th)	Poisoning by drugs, medicaments, and biological substances (Includes accidental, intentional self-harm, assault, and underdetermined intents; Excludes adverse effects and underdosing)
T51-T65	Toxic effects of substances nonmedicinal as to source
T66-T76	Other and unspecified effects of external causes
T79	Certain early complications of trauma, not elsewhere classified
O9A.2-O9A.5	Traumatic injuries and abuse complicating pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium
T84.04**	Periprosthetic fracture around internal prosthetic joint
M97**	Periprosthetic fracture around internal prosthetic joint

*7th character of A, B, C, or missing (reflects initial encounter, active treatment). T30-T32 do not have a 7th character.

** T84.04 was retired and replaced by M97 in the FY2017 version of ICD-10-CM which went into effect on Oct 1, 2016.

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.^{2,11}

Period for case definition:

- Calendar year based on date of hospital discharge.

Indicator notes:

- The Injury Surveillance Indicator for use with hospitalization data are 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 cases with an injury diagnosis anywhere in the record, 36% did not have an injury diagnosis in the principal diagnosis field.

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 are limited by the completeness and quality of coding.