

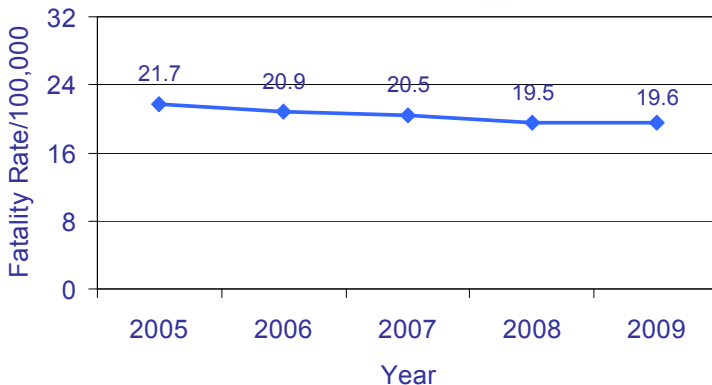


# FLORIDA INJURY FACTS: TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURIES

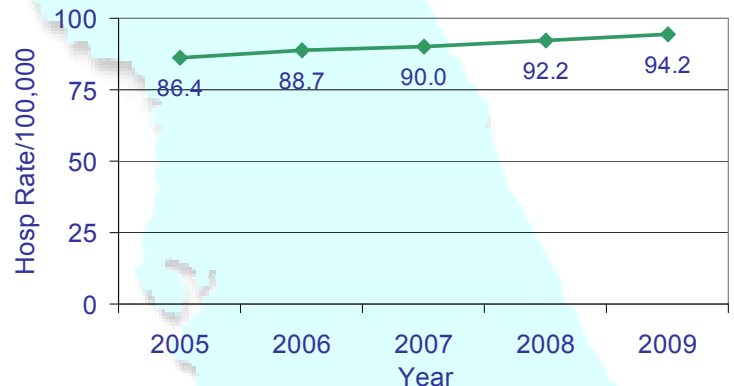
## AT A GLANCE:

- A traumatic brain injury (TBI) is caused by a blow or jolt to the head or a penetrating head injury that disrupts the normal function of the brain. The severity of traumatic brain injuries can range from mild to severe.<sup>1</sup>
- In 2009, traumatic brain injuries were related to 3,680 deaths. In addition, there were another 17,731 hospitalizations for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries.

**Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries, by Year, 2005-2009**



**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations, by Year, 2005-2009**



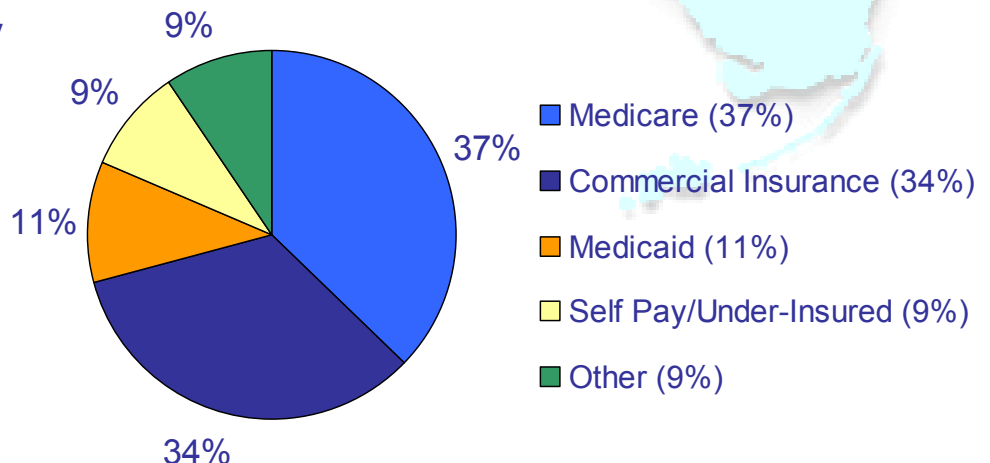
## ECONOMIC IMPACT:

In 2009:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal traumatic brain injury hospitalizations was \$33,651; total charges exceeded \$1 billion. The median length of stay was three days.
- Medicare was the payer source for 37% of the admissions; Commercial Insurance, 34%.

**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2009**

Median Admission Charge	
\$33,651	
Total Admission Charges	
> \$1 billion	

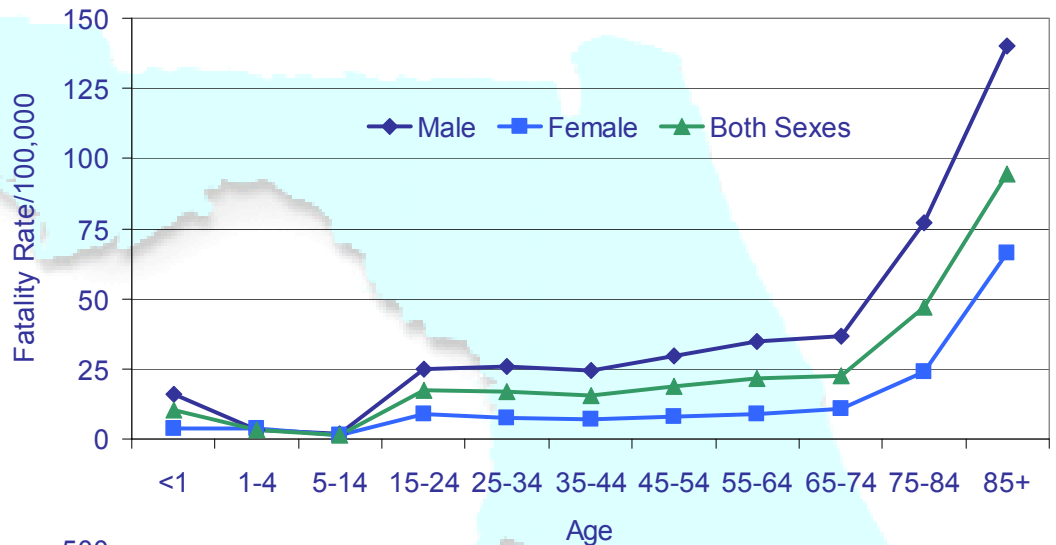


## WHO IS INJURED?

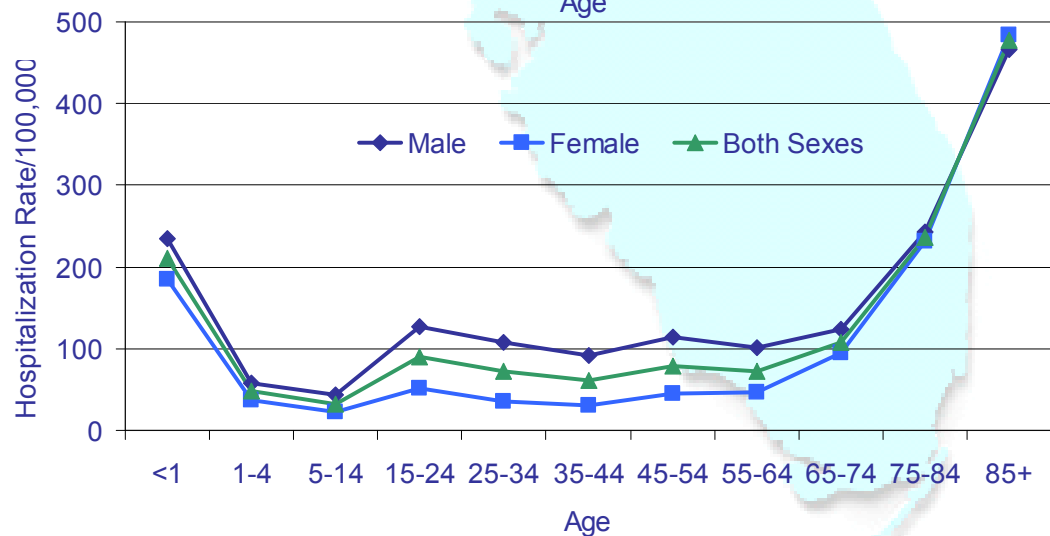
In 2009:

- Residents ages 55 years and older had the highest rates of fatal TBIs followed by 15-24 year olds.
- Residents under the age of 1, ages 15-24, and 65 years and older had the highest hospitalization rates for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries.
- Males of nearly every age group had higher rates of fatal traumatic brain injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations than their female counterparts.

**Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



**Non-Fatal TBI Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2009**



- Males accounted for 73% of TBI deaths, and 60% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 27% of deaths, and 40% of hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 84% of TBI deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 11%, and Other Non-Whites accounted for 4%.

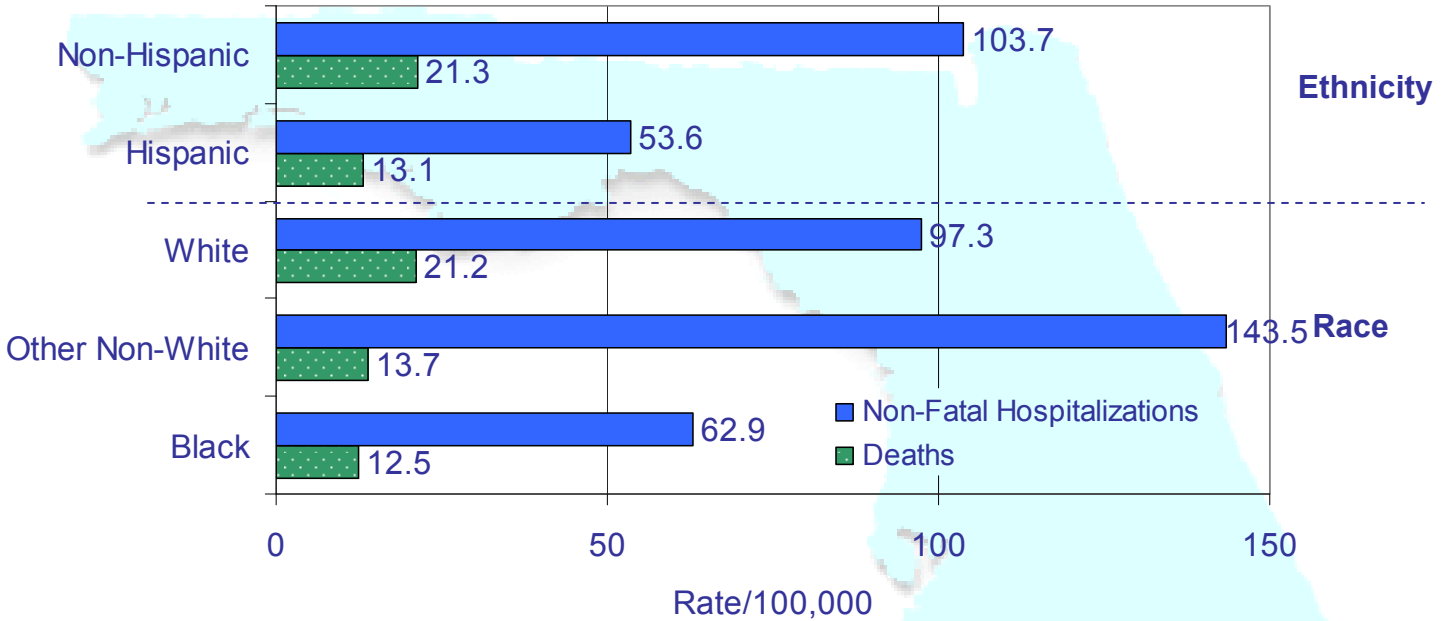
**Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2009**

	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	992	2,688	3,217	387	74	3,680
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	7,059	10,672	14,771	1,951	773	17,731

In 2009:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of fatal traumatic brain injuries and non-fatal hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- White residents had the highest rate of fatal traumatic brain injuries while Other Non-White residents had the highest rate of hospitalization for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries. Black residents had the lowest fatality and hospitalization rates.

**Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2009**

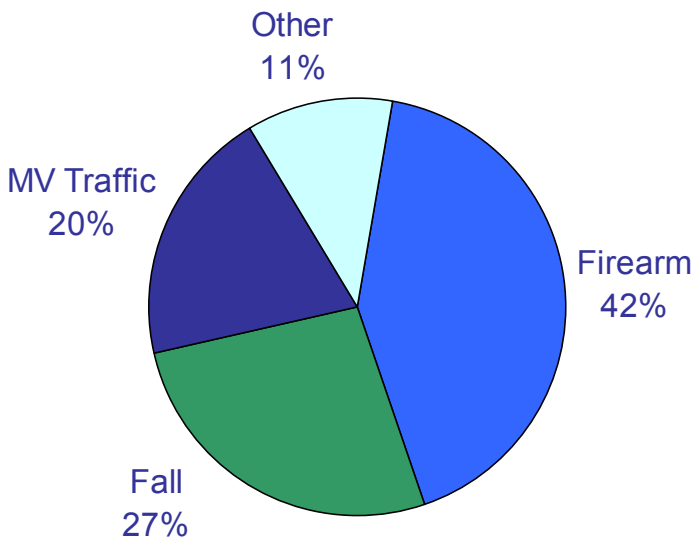


**TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY CAUSES:**

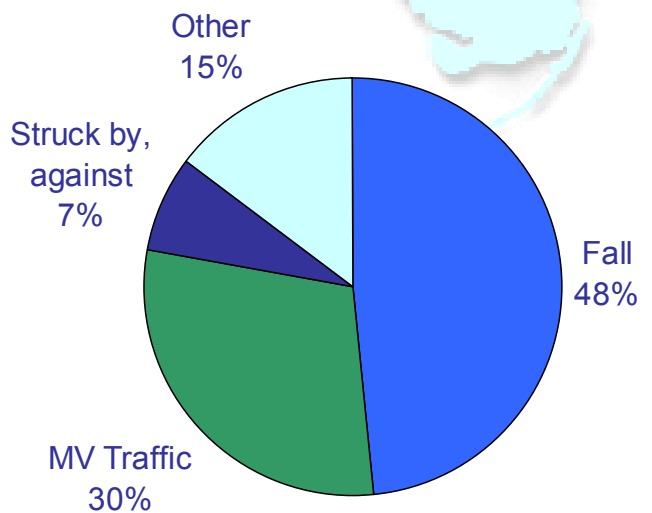
In 2009:

- Firearms were the leading mechanism, or cause, of fatal traumatic brain injuries.
- Falls were the leading cause of non-fatal TBI hospitalizations and the second leading cause of fatal traumatic brain injuries.

**Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2009**



**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2009**

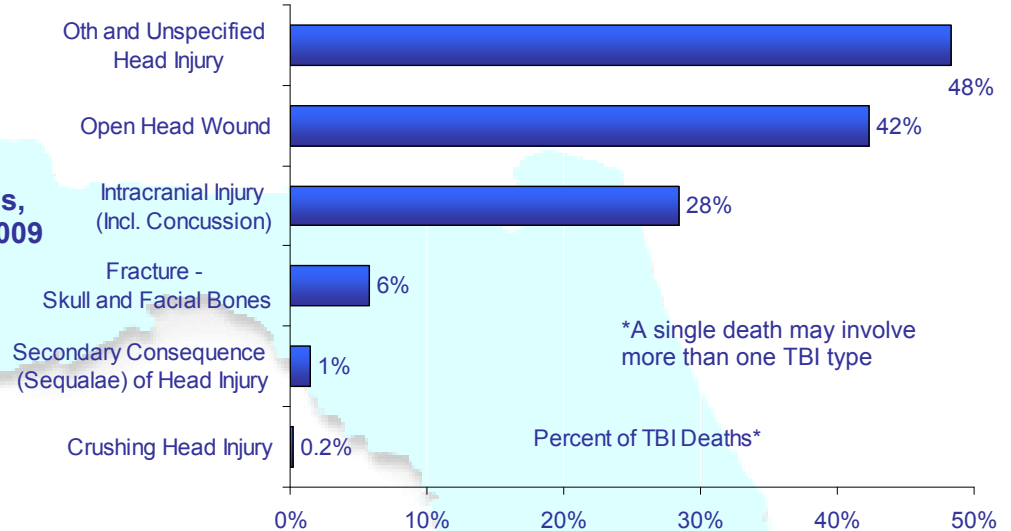


## TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY TYPES:

In 2009:

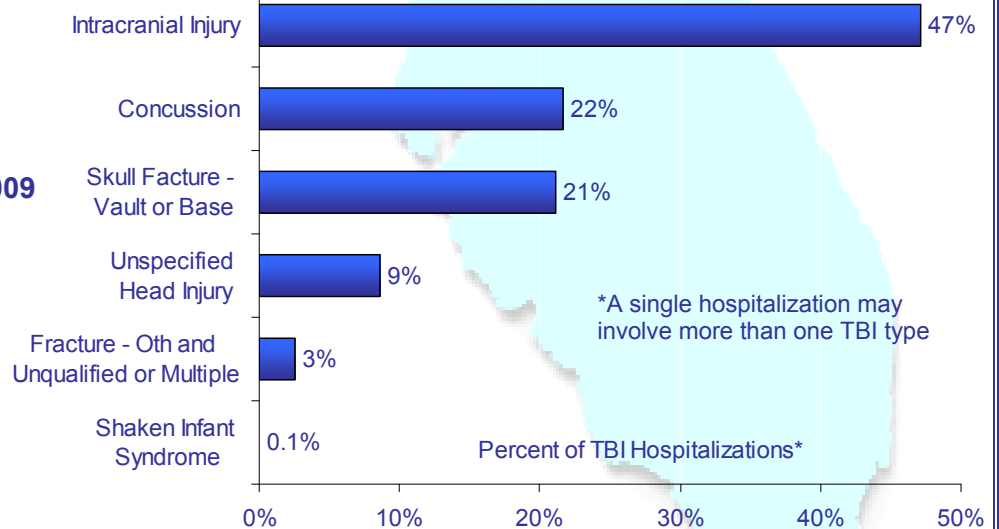
- 42% of TBI deaths involved an open head wound and 28% involved an intracranial injury.
- 47% of hospitalizations for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries involved an intracranial injury other than a concussion, 22% involved a concussion.

### Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries, by Type, Florida Resident, 2009



\*A single death may involve more than one TBI type

### Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations, by Type, Florida Residents, 2009



\*A single hospitalization may involve more than one TBI type

## INFORMATION AND PREVENTION RESOURCES:

- <sup>1</sup>The Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/tbi/TBI.htm>
- Brain Injury Association of America & Florida <http://www.biausa.org/> , <http://www.biaf.org/>
- Department of Health, Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Program <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/demo/BrainSC/>

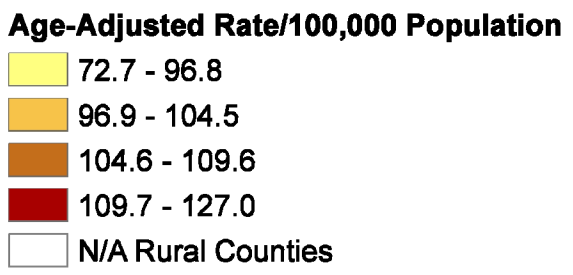
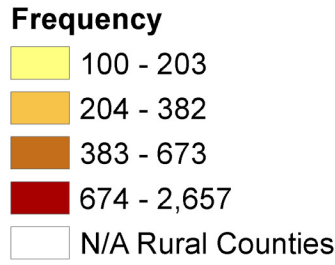
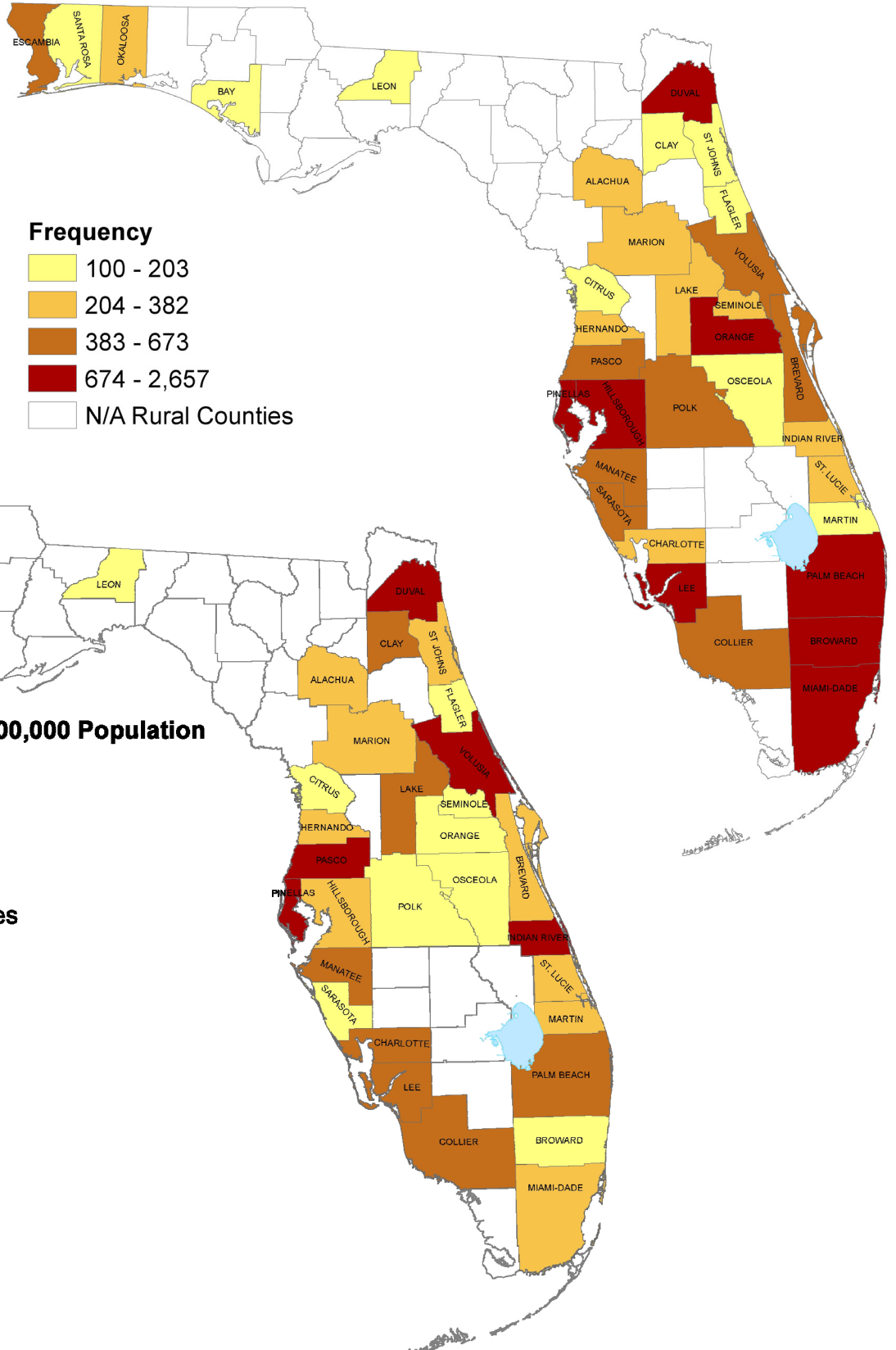
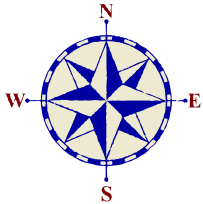
## DATA SOURCES AND CASE DEFINITIONS:

TBI Deaths: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Immediate and/or Contributing Cause of Deaths ICD-10 S01, S02.0, S02.1, S02.3, S02.7-S02.9, S04.0, S06, S07, S09.7-S09.9, T01.0, T02.0, T04.0, T06.0, T90.1, T90.2, T90.4, T90.5, T90.8, T90.9

Non-Fatal TBI Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and TBI Diagnosis ICD-9 CM 800-801, 803-804, 850, 851-854.19, 950.1-950.3, 959.01, 995.55

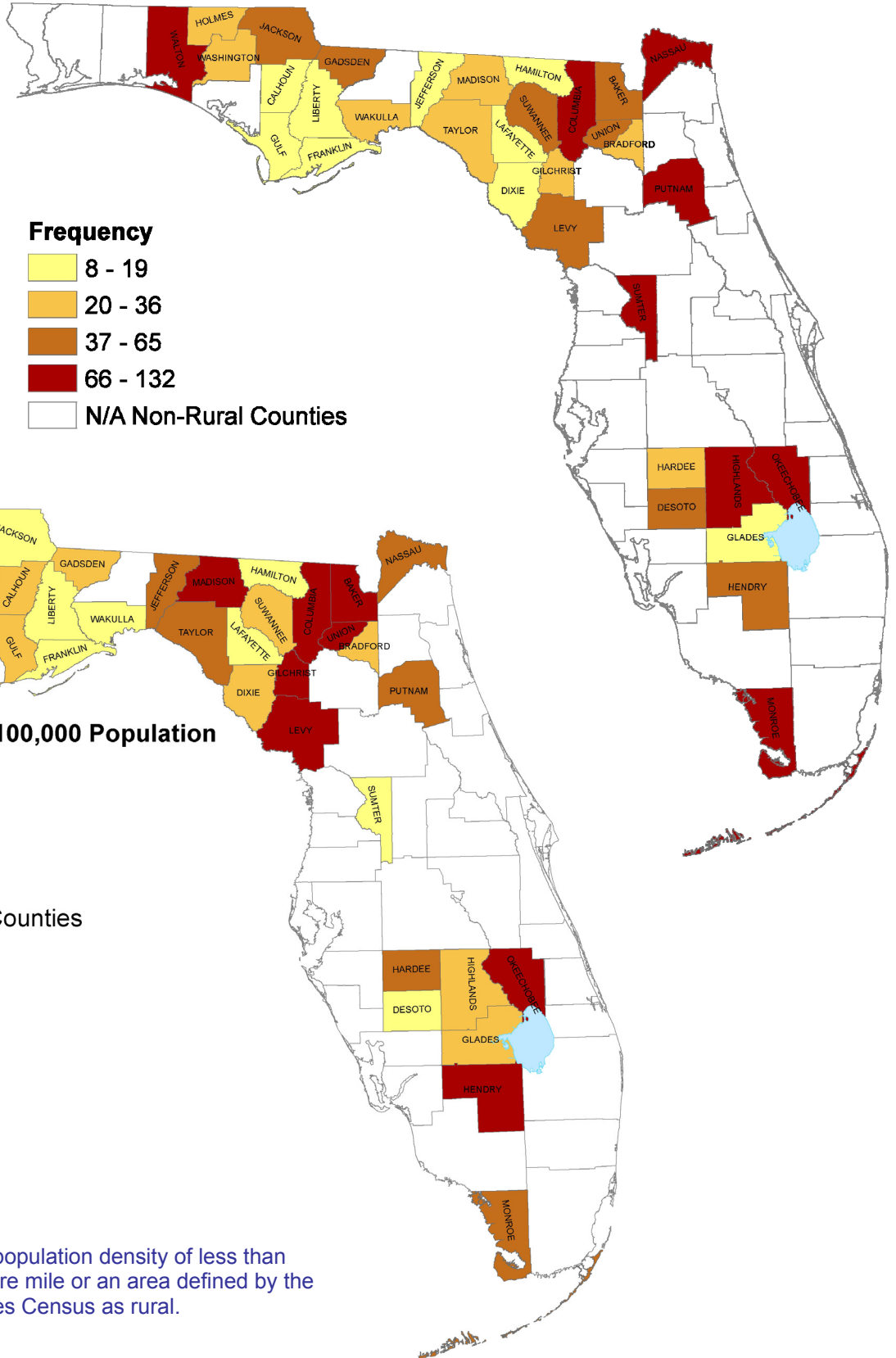
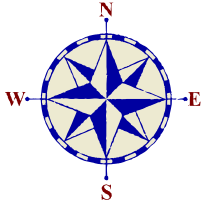
# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: NON-RURAL COUNTIES

Traumatic Brain Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2009



# COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON: RURAL\* COUNTIES

Traumatic Brain Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2009



\*Rural – an area with a population density of less than 100 individuals per square mile or an area defined by the most recent United States Census as rural.