

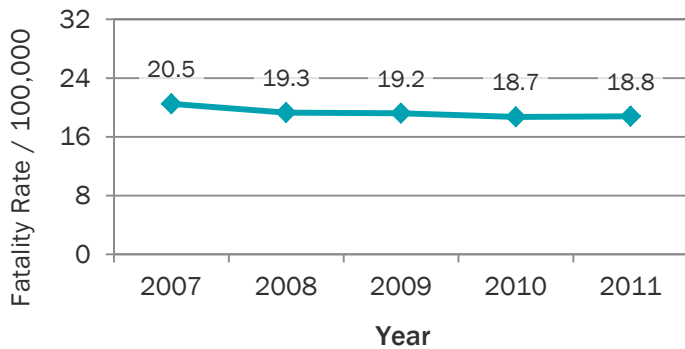


# Florida Injury Facts Traumatic Brain Injuries

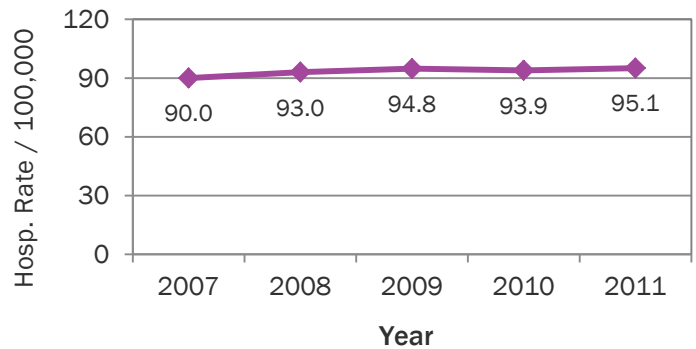
## At A Glance

- 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 2011, traumatic brain injuries were related to 3,551 deaths. In addition, there were another 18,006 hospitalizations for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries.

**Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries,  
by Year, 2007–2011**



**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury  
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2007–2011**

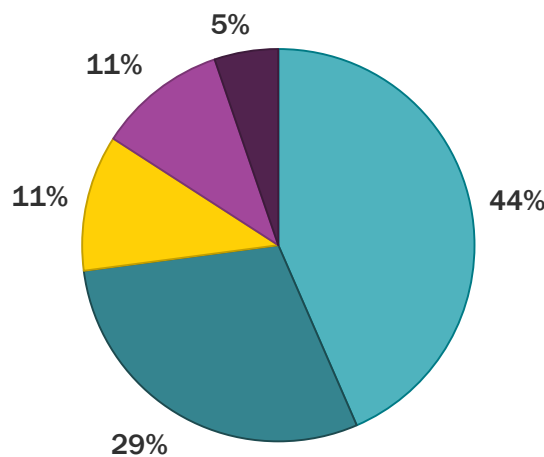


## Economic Impact

In 2011:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal injury hospitalizations was \$37,515; total charges exceeded \$1.3 billion. The median length of stay was three days.
- Medicare was the payer source for 44% of the admissions; Commercial insurance, 30%.

**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalization Admission  
Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2011**



<b>Median Admission Charge</b>	\$37,515
<b>Total Admission Charges</b>	> \$1.3 billion

- Medicare
- Commercial Insurance
- Self-Pay/Under-Insured
- Medicaid
- Other

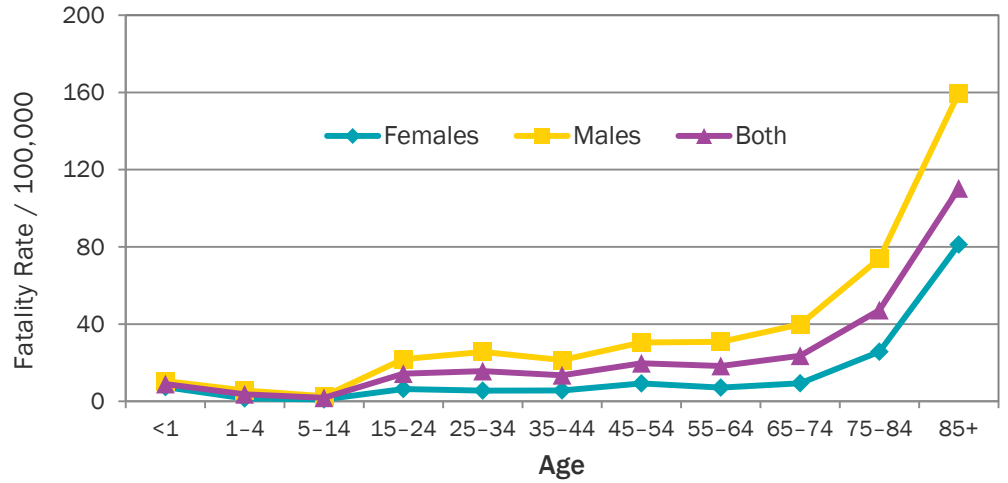


# Who Is Injured?

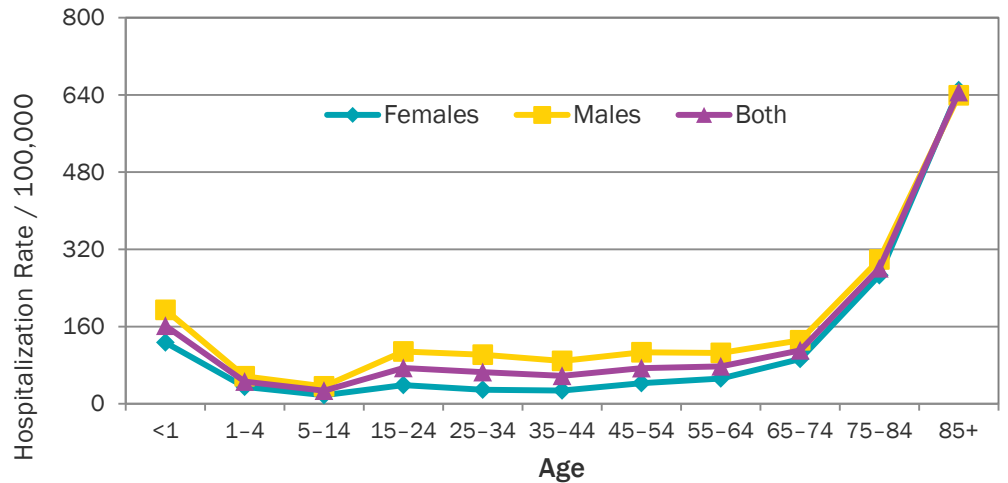
In 2011:

- Residents aged 65 years and older had the highest rate of fatal TBIs followed by 45–54 year olds.
- Residents aged 75 years old and older had the highest rate of TBI-related hospitalization, followed by infants under 1 year old and 65–74 year olds.
- 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, 2011**



**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2011**



- Males accounted for 74% of TBI-related deaths, but only 60% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for 26% of the deaths and 40% of the non-fatal hospitalizations.
- Whites accounted for 83% of TBI-related deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined, Blacks accounted for 11% and Other Non-Whites accounted for 6%.

**Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2011**

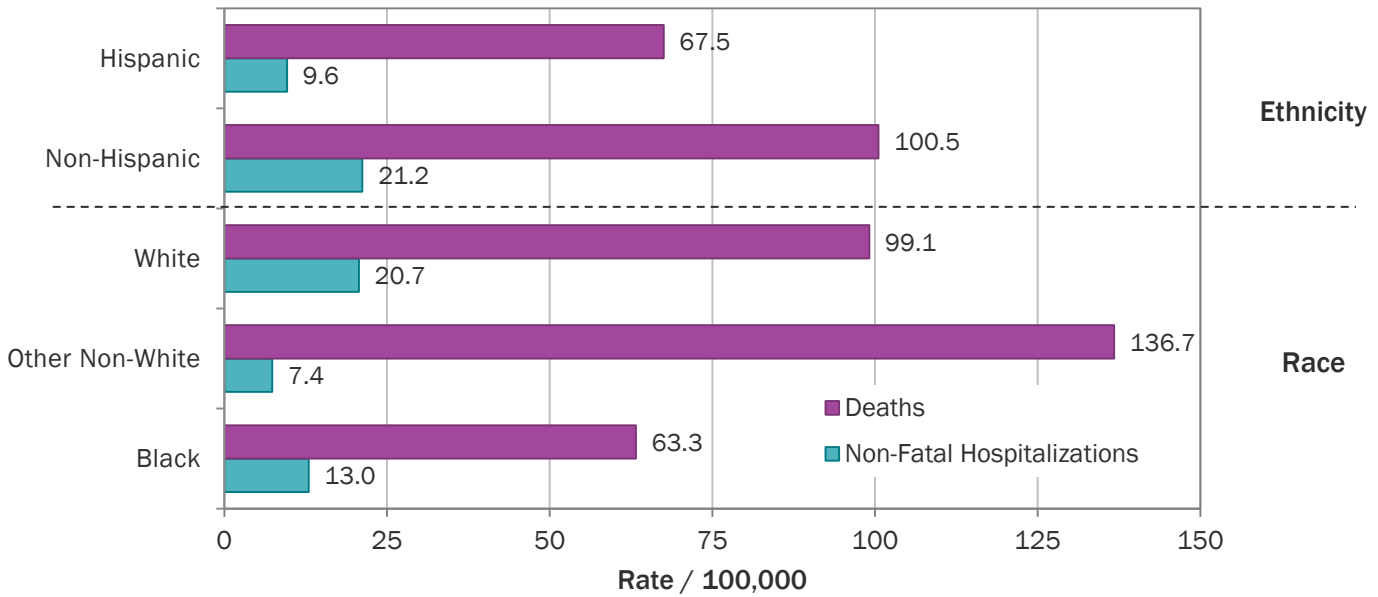
	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
<b>Deaths</b>	929	2,622	3,076	404	70	12,931
<b>Non-Fatal Hospitalizations</b>	7,244	10,761	14,735	1,972	1,299	124,434

\*Some records have unknown sex or race; categories may not add up to total.

In 2011:

- In 2011, 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 TBI-related fatalities followed by Black residents and Other Non-White residents. Other Non-White residents had the highest rate of non-fatal TBI-related hospitalizations followed by White residents and Black residents.

**Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2011**

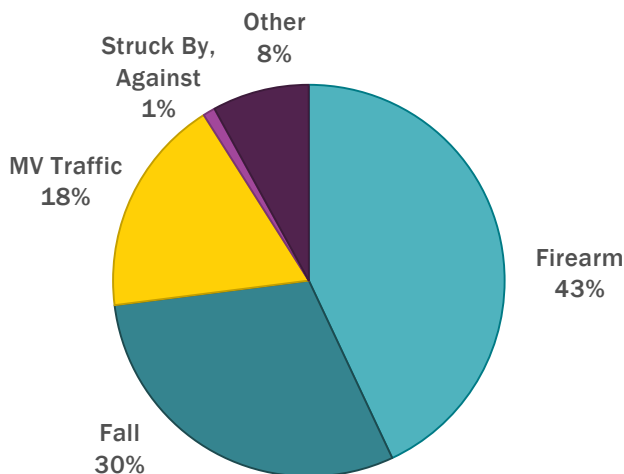


## Traumatic Brain Injury Causes

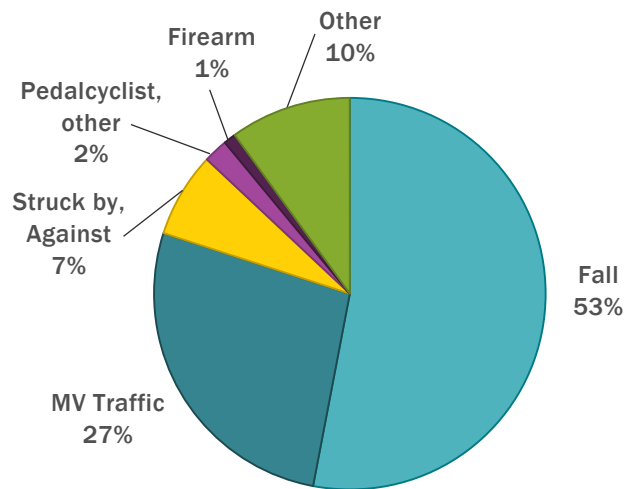
In 2011:

- 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, 2011**



**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2011**

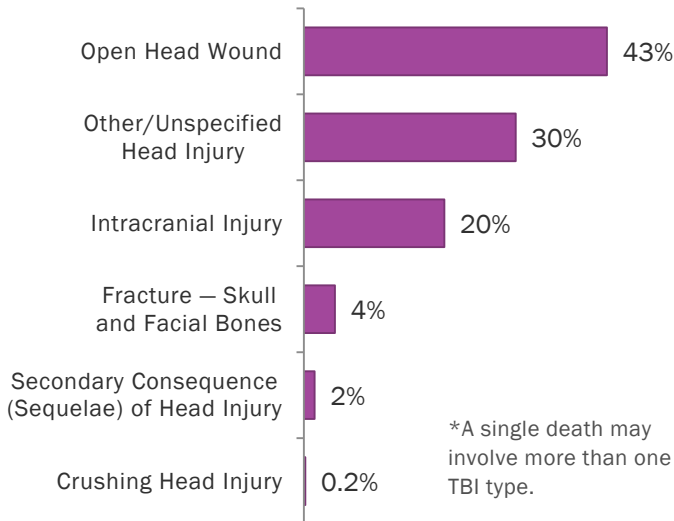


# Traumatic Brain Injury Types

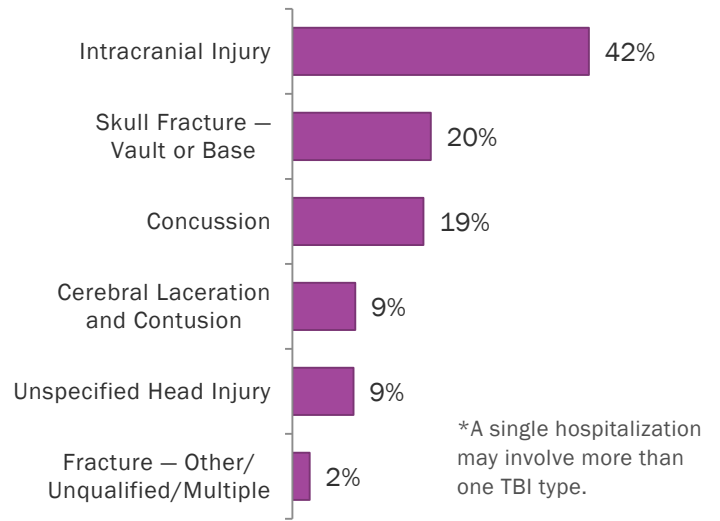
In 2011:

- 43% of TBI deaths involved an open head wound and 20% involved an intracranial injury.
- 42% of hospitalizations for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries involved an intracranial injury other than a concussion, and 19% involved a concussion.

**Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries, by Type, Florida Residents, 2011**  
(Percent of TBI Deaths)



**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations, by Type, Florida Residents, 2011**  
(Percent of TBI Hospitalizations)



## Information and Prevention Resources

- Brain Injury Association of America & Florida: <http://www.biausa.org/> and <http://www.biaf.org/>
- Department of Health, Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Program: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/demo/BrainSC/>

### References

<sup>1</sup> The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, <http://www.cdc.gov/TraumaticBrainInjury/index.html>

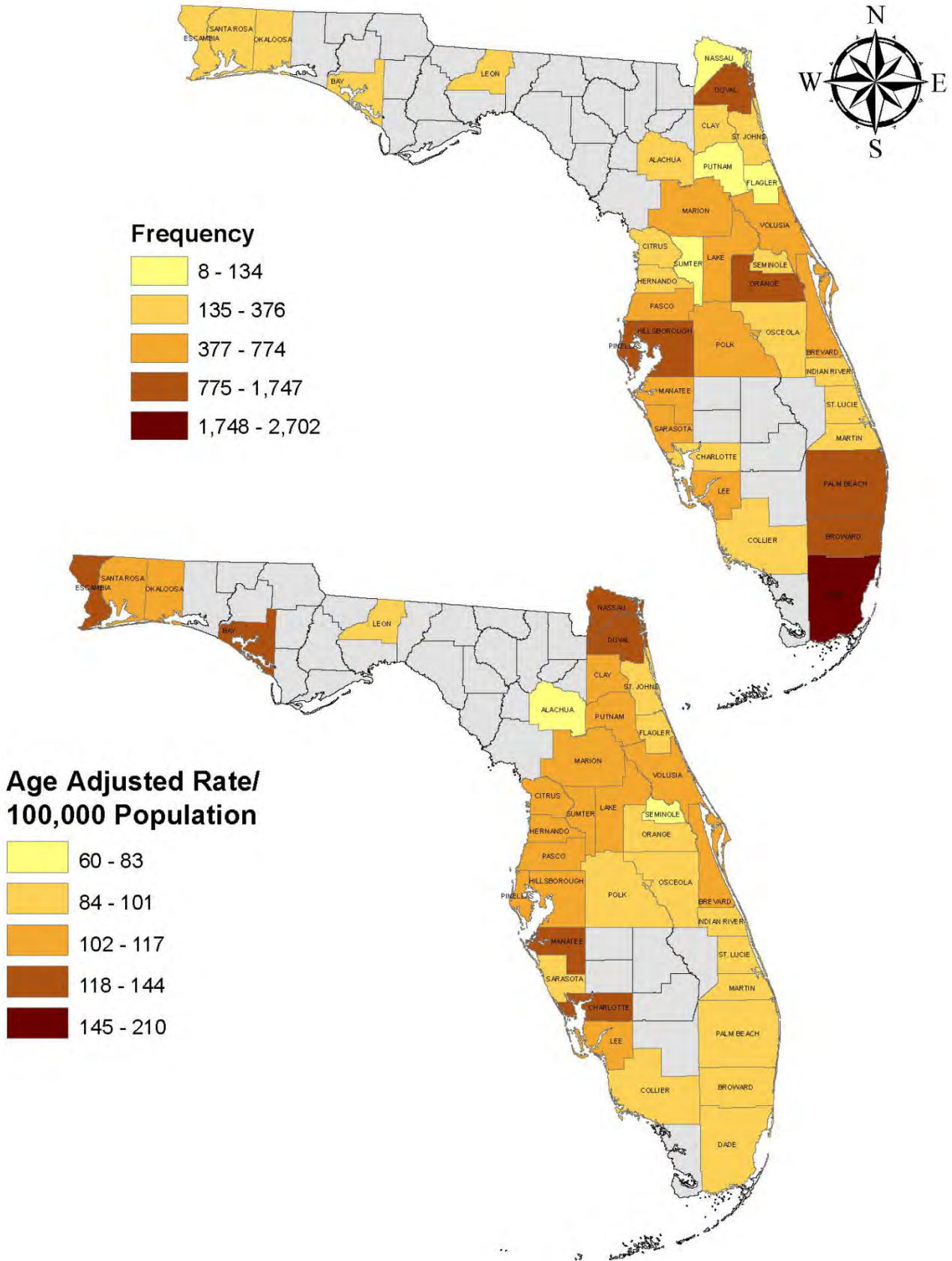
### Data Sources and Case Definitions

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, 2011



# County By County Comparison: Rural\* Counties

Traumatic Brain Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,  
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2011

