

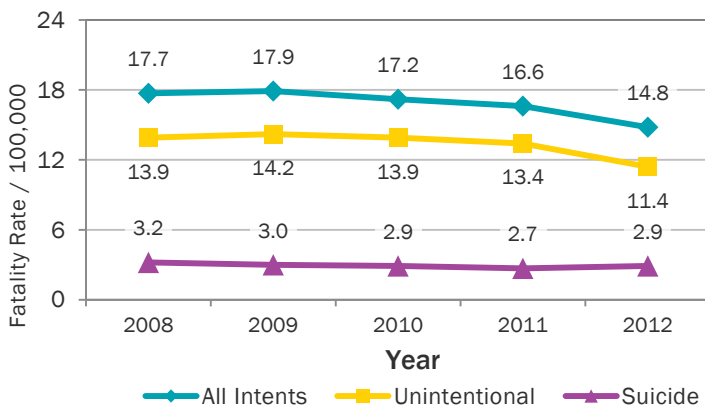


Florida Injury Facts Poisonings

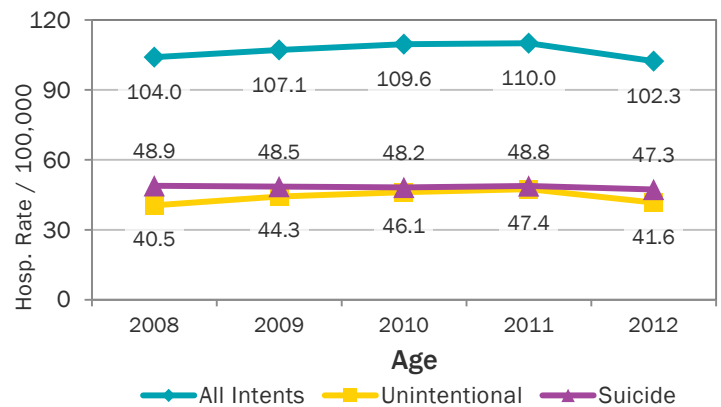
At A Glance

- Poisonings are the leading cause of injury-related deaths and hospitalizations among Florida residents ages 25 to 54 years old. In 2012, poisonings were also the leading cause of injury death overall, surpassing motor vehicle traffic crashes by 432 deaths.
- Fatal unintentional poisoning by prescription drugs is a growing public health concern.
- In 2012, 2,813 residents died from poisoning. There were an additional 19,484 hospitalizations for non-fatal poisonings.

Fatal Poisonings, by Intent and Year, 2008–2012



Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalizations, by Intent and Year, 2008–2012

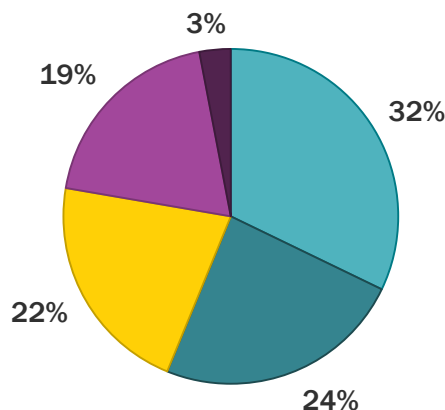


Economic Impact

In 2012:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal poisoning hospitalizations was \$19,338; total charges exceeded \$599 million. The median length of stay was two days.
- Medicare was the payer source for 32% of the admissions; self-pay/underinsured was the payer source for 24%.

Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalization Admission Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2012



Median Admission Charge	\$19,338
Total Admission Charges	> \$599 million

- Medicare
- Self-Pay/Underinsured
- Medicaid
- Commercial Insurance
- Other

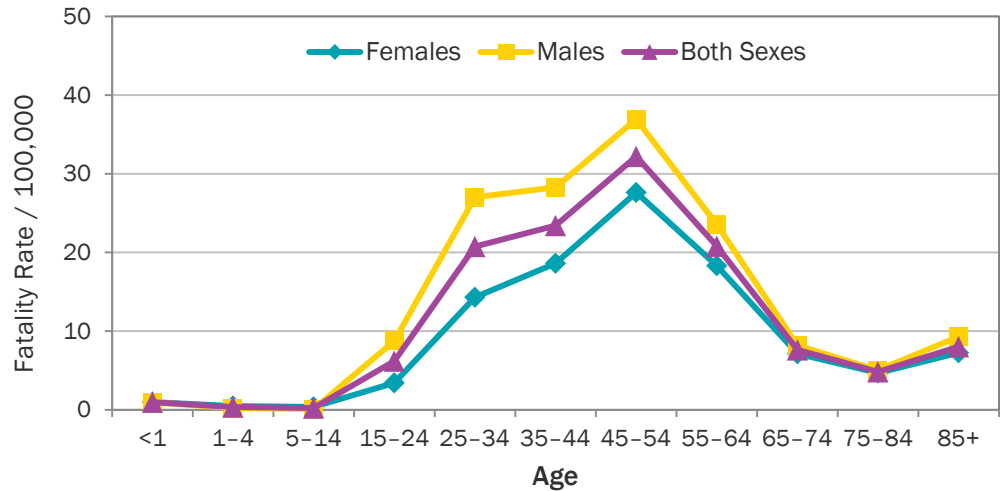


Who Is Injured?

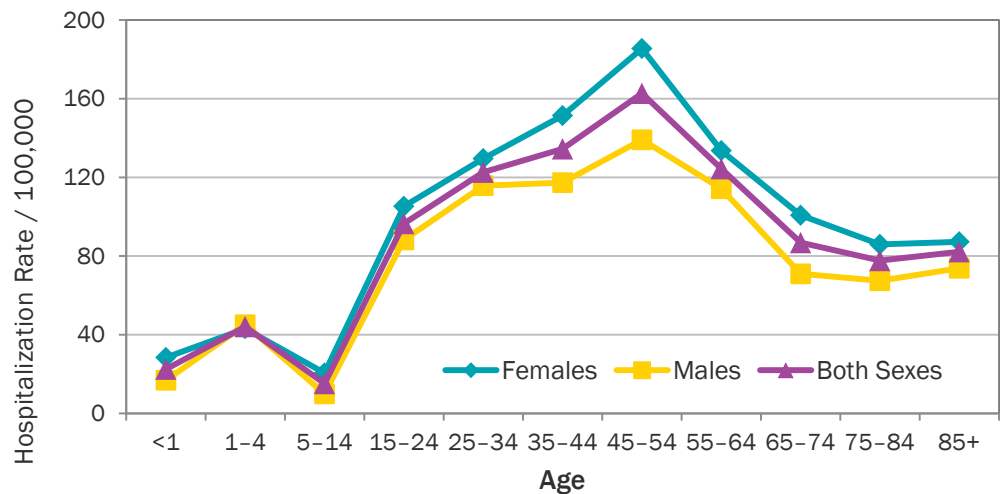
In 2012:

- Overall, the poisoning fatality rate among males was 1.4 higher than females.
- The non-fatal poisoning hospitalization rates were similar among both sexes until ages 35–44. Afterwards, females had slightly higher hospitalization rates than males.
- Residents ages 25–64 had the highest poisoning fatality and hospitalization rates.

Fatal Poisonings, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2012



Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2012



- Males accounted for 58% of poisoning deaths but only 43% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 42% of poisoning deaths but 57% of non-fatal hospitalizations.
- White residents accounted for 83% of poisoning deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined. Black residents accounted for 11% and Other Non-White residents accounted for 5%.

Fatal Poisonings and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2012

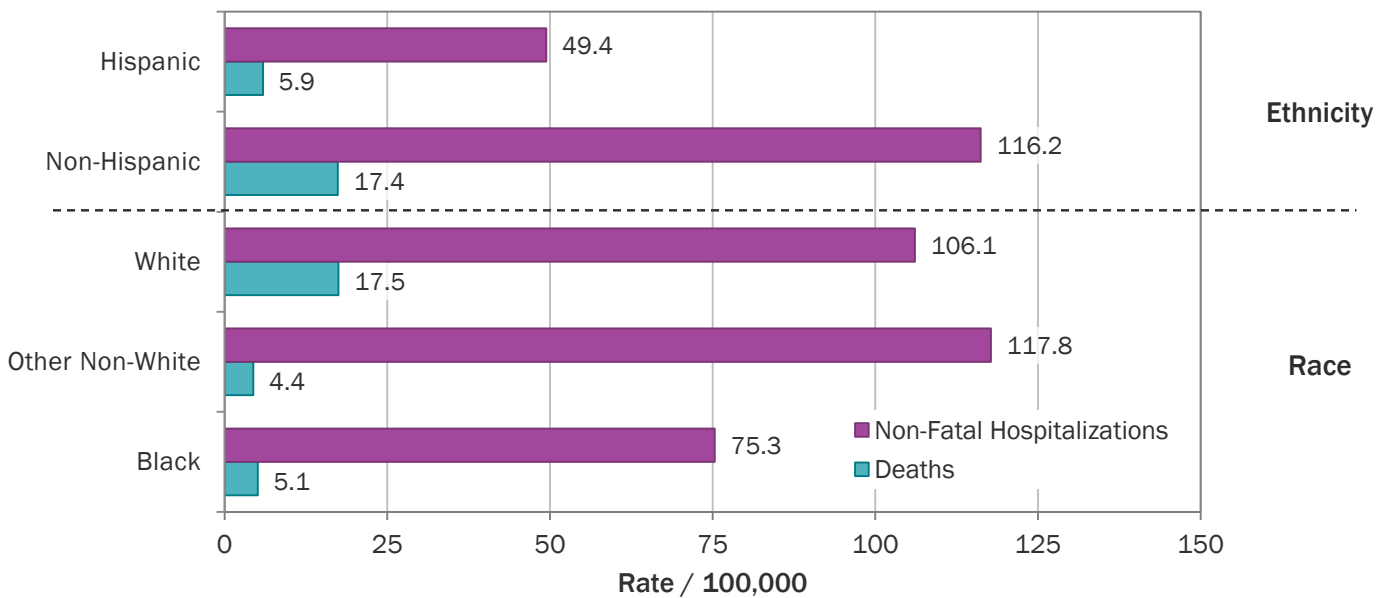
	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	1,173	1,638	2,607	162	42	2,811
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	11,060	8,423	15,838	2,373	1,132	19,484

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

In 2012:

- Non-Hispanic residents had higher rates of fatal poisonings and non-fatal hospitalizations than Hispanic residents.
- White residents had the highest rate of fatal poisonings. Black residents and Other Non-White residents had similar poisoning fatality rates.
- Other Non-White residents had the highest rate of non-fatal poisoning hospitalizations.

Fatal Poisonings and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2012

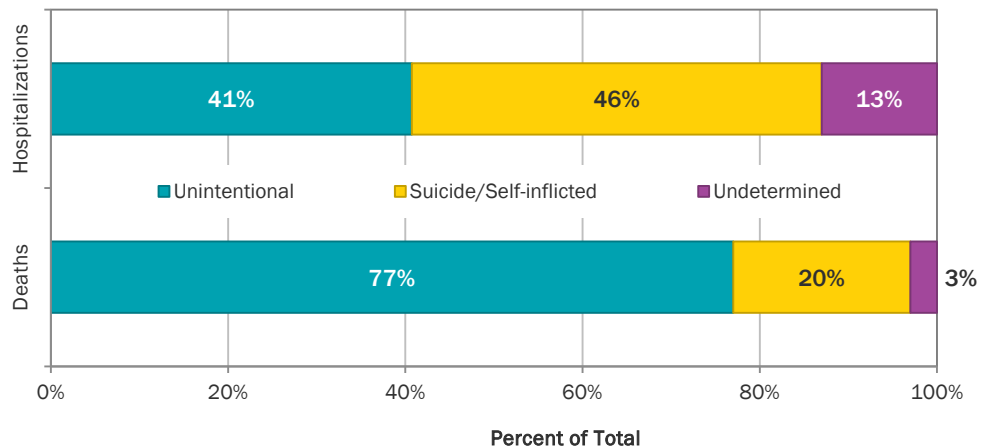


Intent Of Poisoning

In 2012:

- 77% of fatal poisonings were unintentional, 20% were suicides, 3% were undetermined, and less than 1% were homicides.
- 46% of non-fatal poisonings resulting in hospitalization were self-inflicted, 41% were unintentional, 13% were undetermined, and less than 1% were homicides.

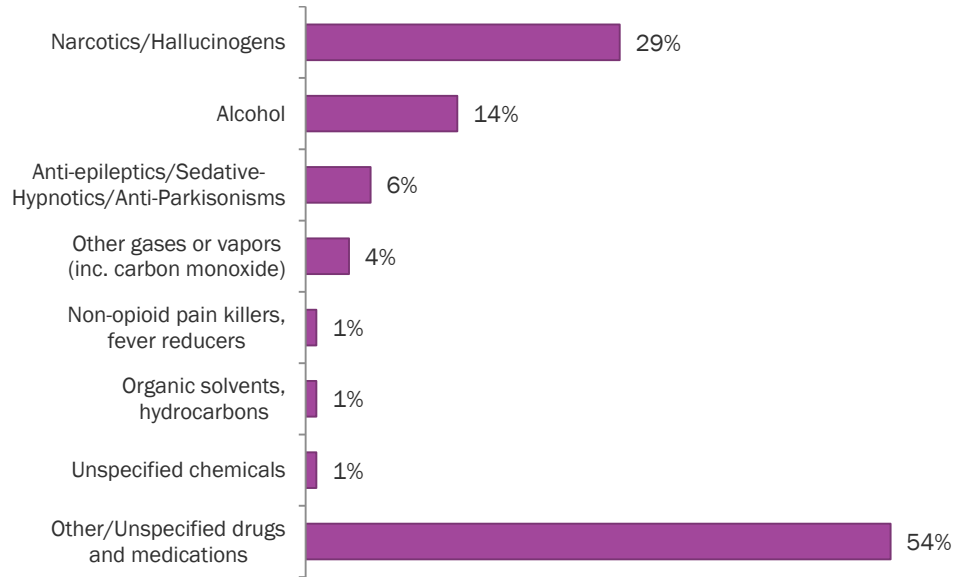
Fatal Poisonings and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Intent, Florida Residents, 2012



Leading Fatal Agents

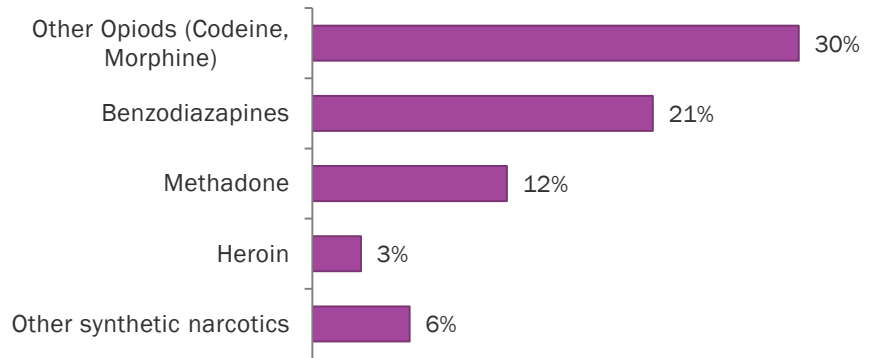
In 2012:

- 54% of fatal poisonings were associated with other and unspecified drugs and medications.
- More specifically, 42% of fatal poisonings were associated with non-heroin opioids including but not limited to codeine, morphine, and methadone.
- Benzodiazepines were associated with 21% of fatal poisonings.



Leading Immediate and Contributing Agents* Associated with Fatal Poisonings, Florida Residents, 2012

Percent of Poisoning Deaths



Leading Immediate and Contributing Narcotics and Sedative Hypnotics* Associated with Fatal Poisonings, Florida Residents, 2012

Percent of Poisoning Deaths

*A single death may have more than one contributing agent.

Information And Prevention Resources

- Florida Poison Information Center Network: 1-800-222-1222, www.fpinc.org
- Centers For Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control: www.cdc.gov/HomeandRecreationalSafety/Poisoning/index.html

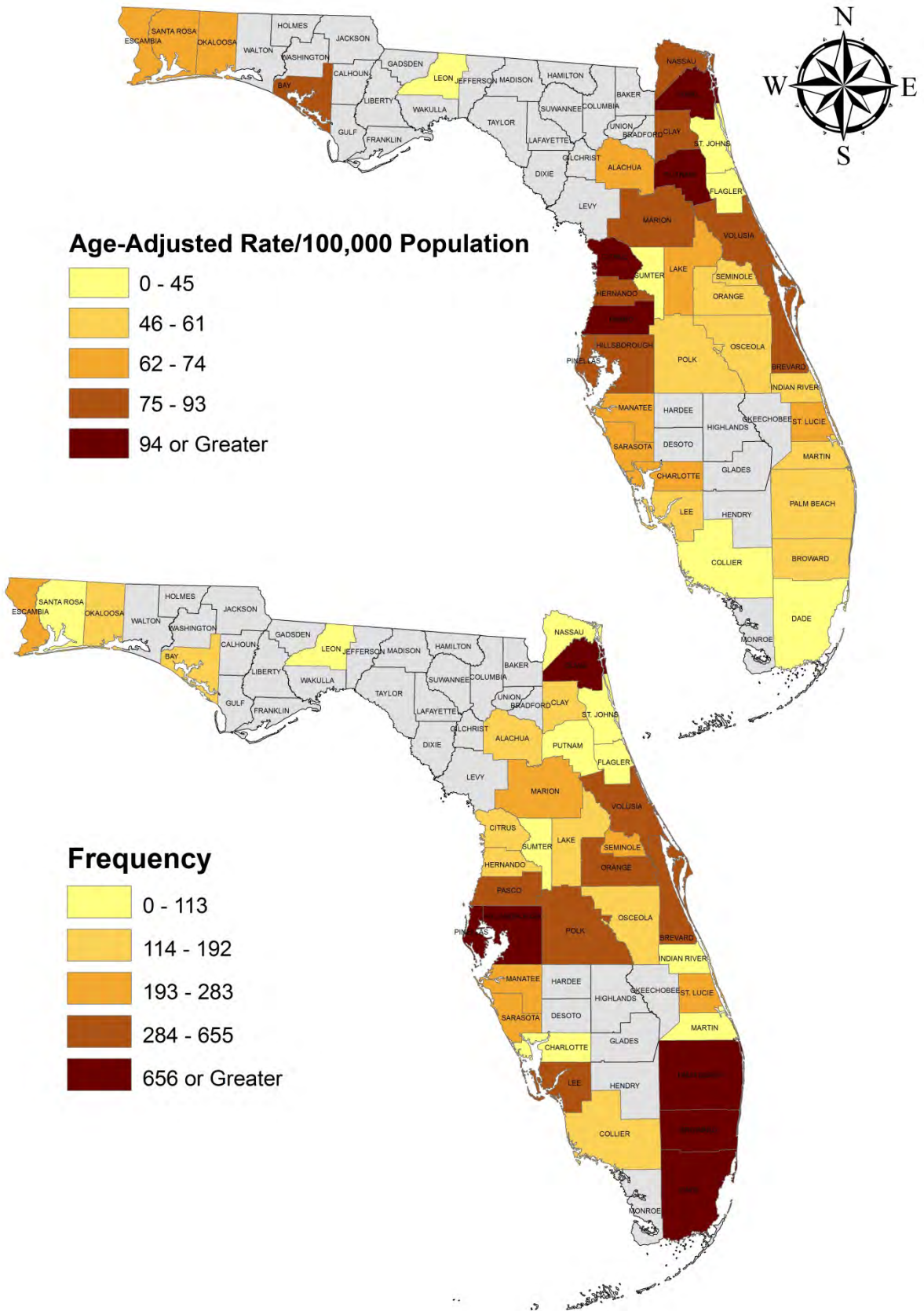
Data Sources and Case Definitions

Poisoning Deaths: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates; Underlying Cause of Death ICD-10 X40–X49, X60–X69, X85–X90, Y10–Y19, Y35.2

Non-Fatal Poisoning Hospitalizations: Agency for Health Care Administration, Hospital Discharge Data; Records with Injury Principal Diagnosis and Poisoning External Cause of Injury Code ICD-9 CM E850–E869, E950, E952, E962, E972, E980–E982

County By County Comparison: Non-Rural Counties

Poisoning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2012



County By County Comparison: Rural* Counties

Poisoning Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2012

