

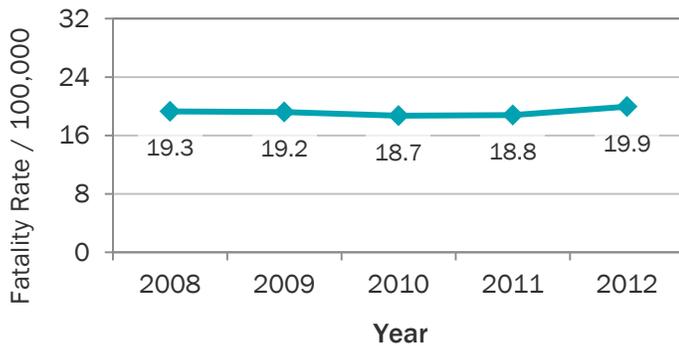


Florida Injury Facts Traumatic Brain Injuries

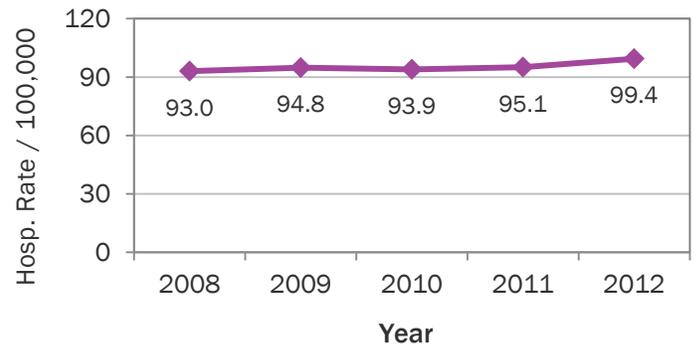
At A Glance

- 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.¹
- In 2012, traumatic brain injuries were related to 3,798 deaths. In addition, there were another 18,922 hospitalizations for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries.

**Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries,
by Year, 2008–2012**



**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury
Hospitalizations, by Year, 2008–2012**

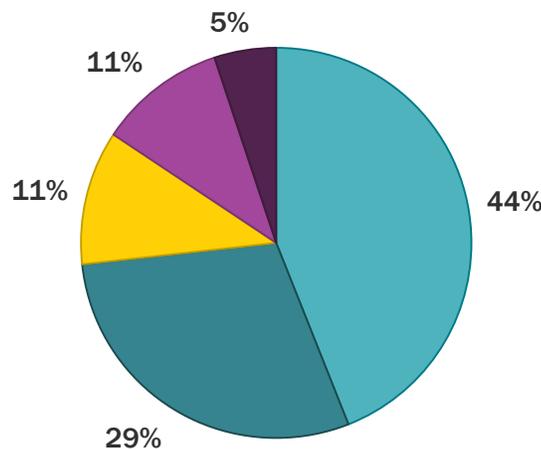


Economic Impact

In 2012:

- The median admission charge for non-fatal traumatic brain injury hospitalizations was \$40,982; total charges exceeded \$1.5 billion. The median length of stay was three days.
- Medicare was the payer source for 44% of the admissions. Commercial insurance was the responsible for 29%.

**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalization Admission
Charges and Payer Source, Florida Residents, 2012**



Median Admission Charge	\$40,982
Total Admission Charges	> \$1.5 billion

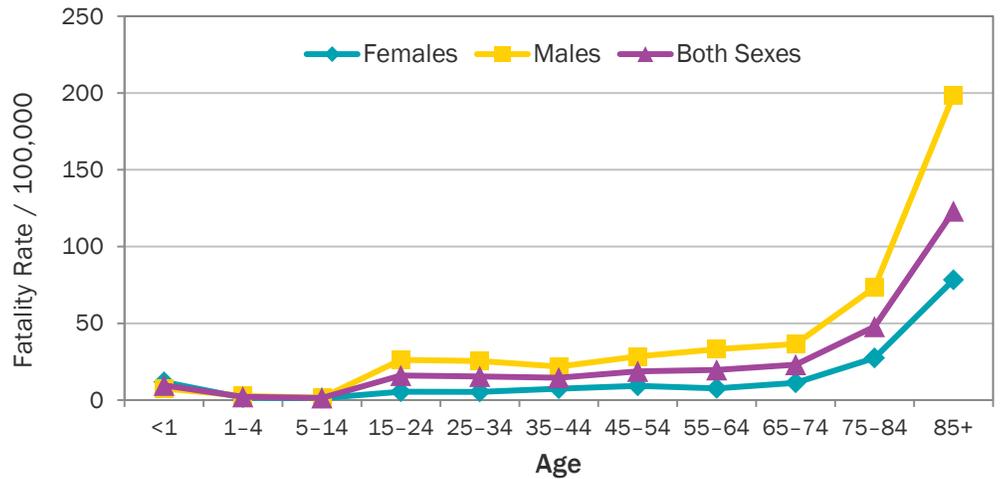
- Medicare
- Commercial Insurance
- Self-Pay/Under-Insured
- Medicaid
- Other



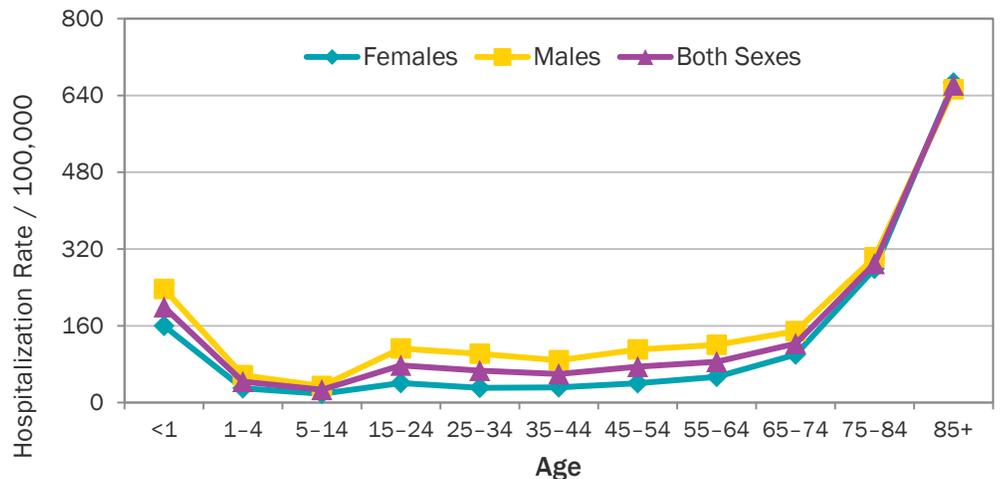
Who Is Injured?

- Residents ages 55 years and older had the highest rates of fatal traumatic brain injuries followed by 45–54 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 the 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, 2012



Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations, by Age and Sex, Florida Residents, 2012



- Males accounted for 73% of traumatic brain injury deaths and 60% of non-fatal hospitalizations. Females accounted for only 27% of deaths and 40% of hospitalizations.
- White residents accounted for 81% of traumatic brain injury deaths and non-fatal hospitalizations combined. Black residents accounted for 11% and Other Non-White residents accounted for 8%.

Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Sex and Race, Florida Residents, 2012

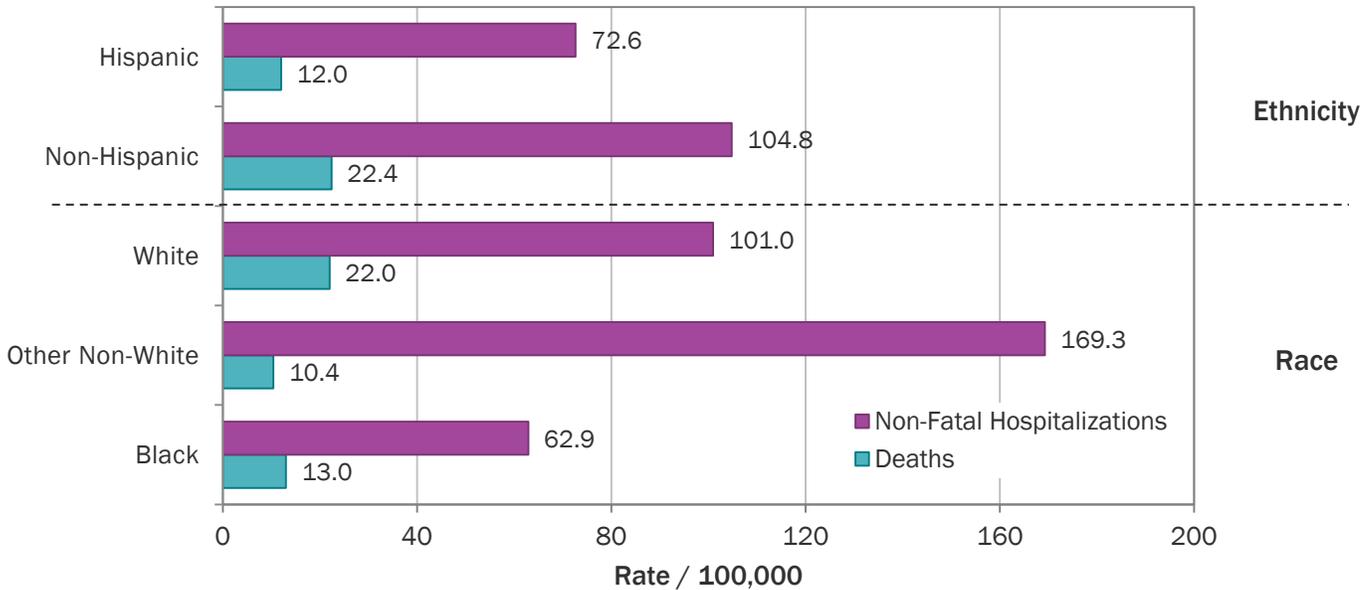
	Female	Male	White	Black	Other Non-White	Both Sexes, All Races
Deaths	1,019	2,779	3,289	409	100	3,798
Non-Fatal Hospitalizations	7,609	11,313	15,073	1,982	1,627	18,922

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

In 2012:

- 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 hospitalizations.
- Other Non-White residents had the highest rate of non-fatal traumatic brain injury-related hospitalizations followed by White residents and Black residents.

Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations, by Hispanic Ethnicity and Race, Florida Residents, 2012

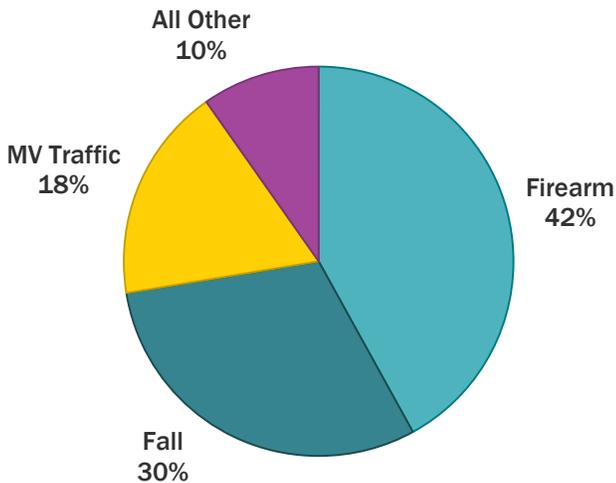


Traumatic Brain Injury Causes

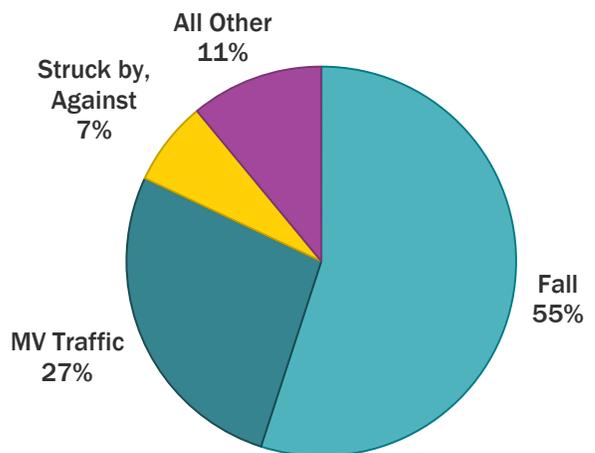
In 2012:

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

Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2012



Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations, by Mechanism, Florida Residents, 2012

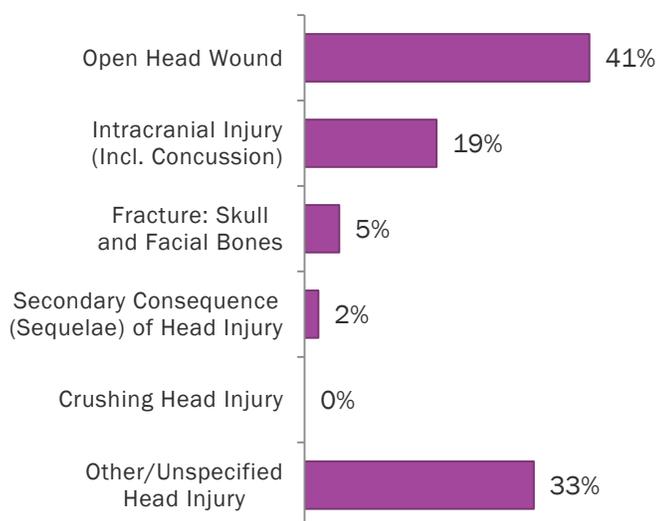


Traumatic Brain Injury Types

In 2012:

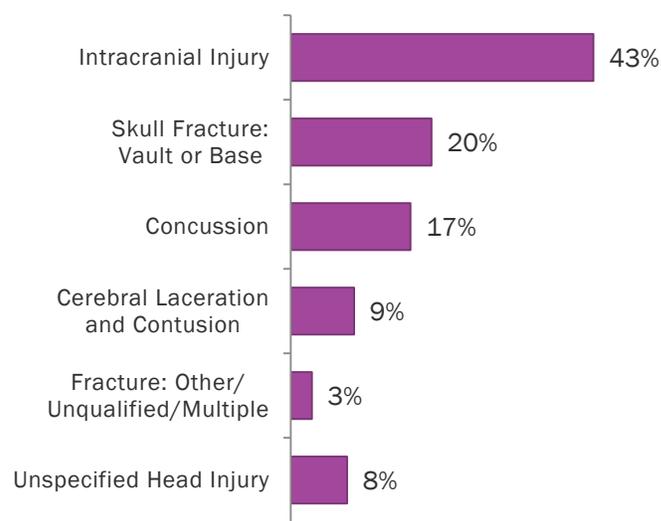
- 41% of traumatic brain injury deaths involved an open head wound and 19% involved an intracranial injury.
- 43% of hospitalizations for non-fatal traumatic brain injuries involved an intracranial injury other than a concussion and 17% involved a concussion.

**Fatal Traumatic Brain Injuries,
by Type*, Florida Residents, 2012**
(Percent of TBI Deaths)



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

**Non-Fatal Traumatic Brain Injury Hospitalizations,
by Type*, Florida Residents, 2012**
(Percent of TBI Hospitalizations)



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

Information And Prevention Resources

- Brain Injury Association of America & Florida: www.biausa.org and www.biaf.org
- Department of Health, Brain and Spinal Cord Injury Program: www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/brain-and-spinal-cord-injuries/index.html

References

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

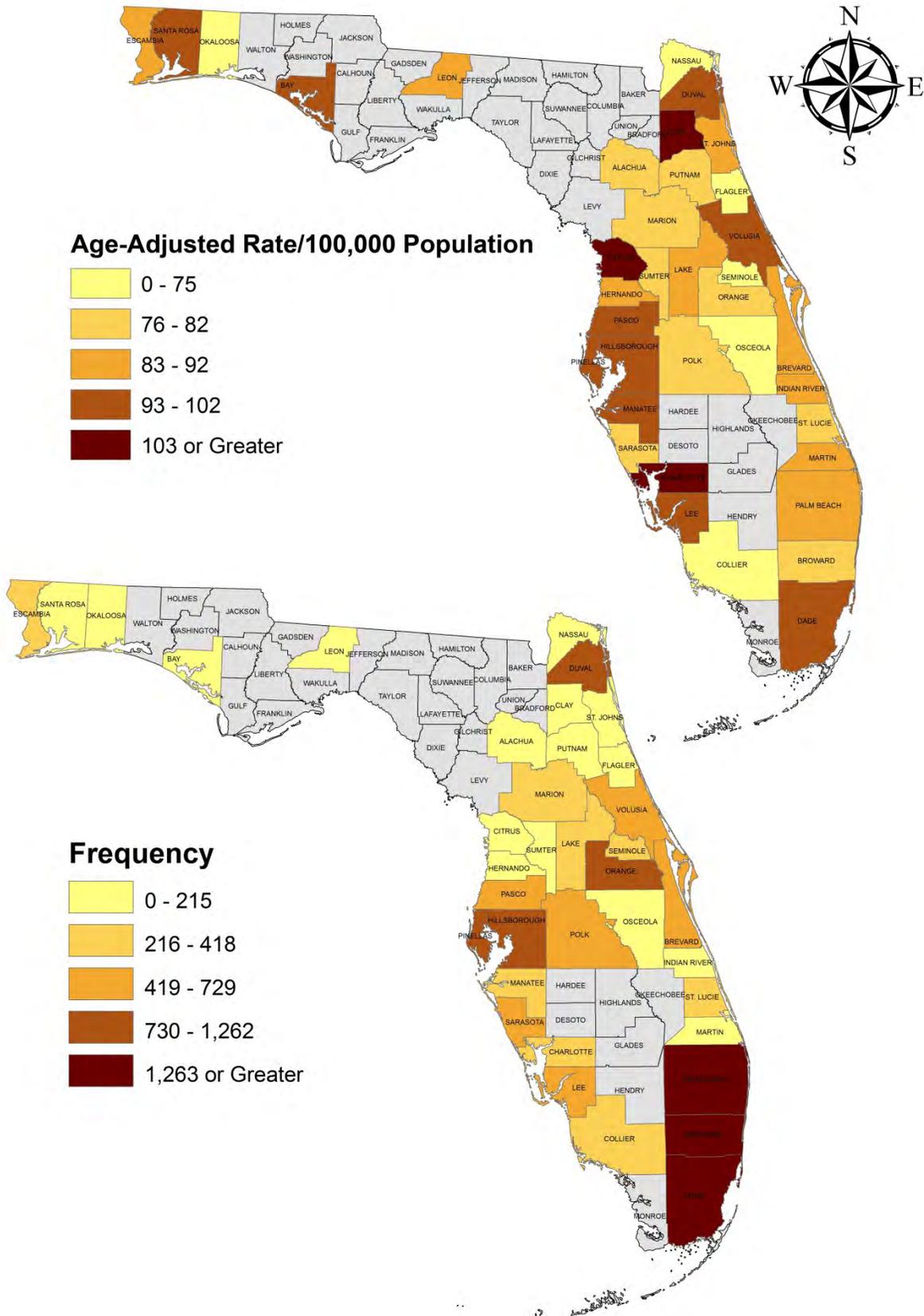
Data Sources and Case Definitions

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

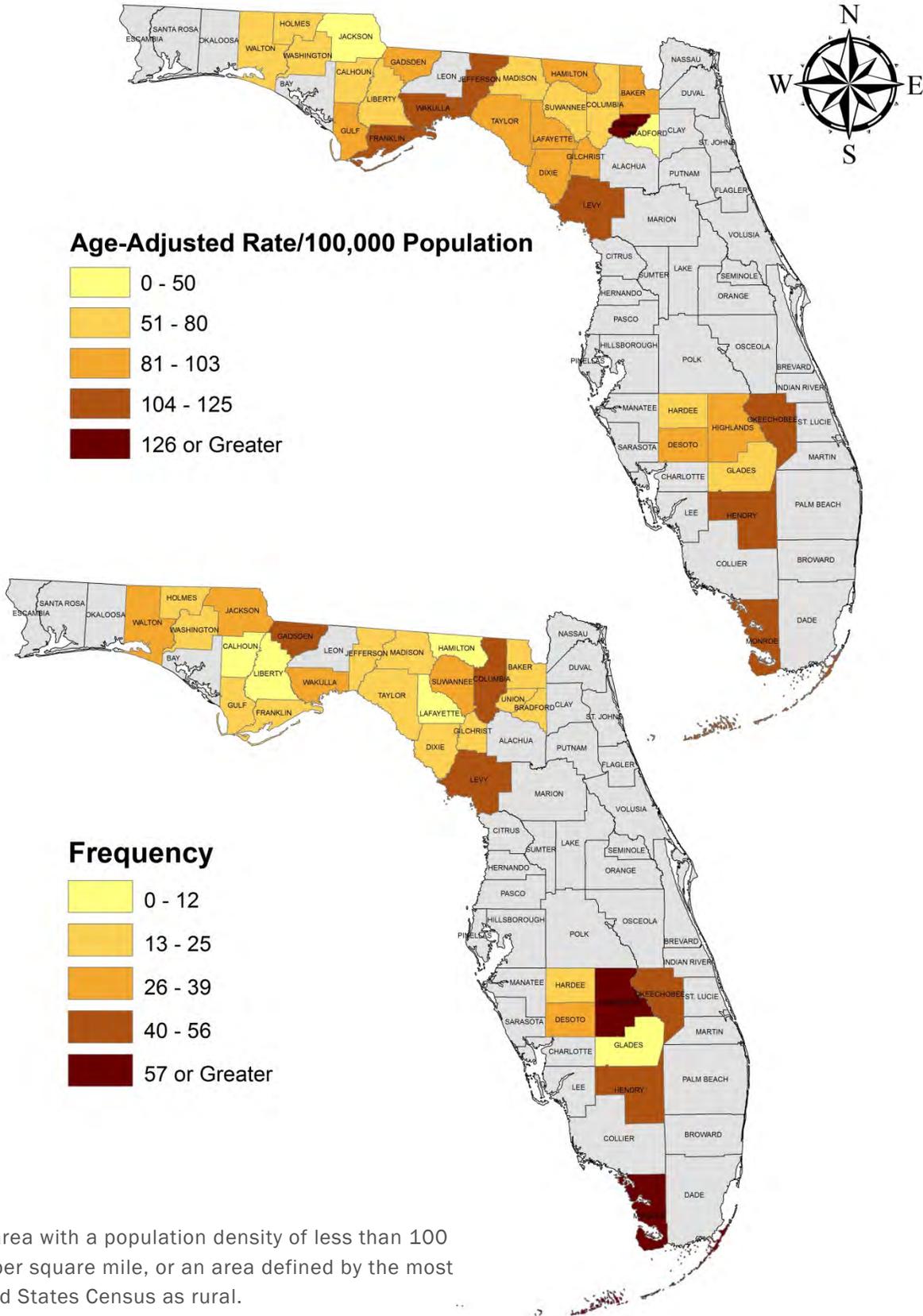
County By County Comparison: Non-Rural Counties

Traumatic Brain Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Non-Rural Counties, 2012



County By County Comparison: Rural* Counties

Traumatic Brain Injury Deaths and Non-Fatal Hospitalizations,
Florida Residents of Rural Counties, 2012



* **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.