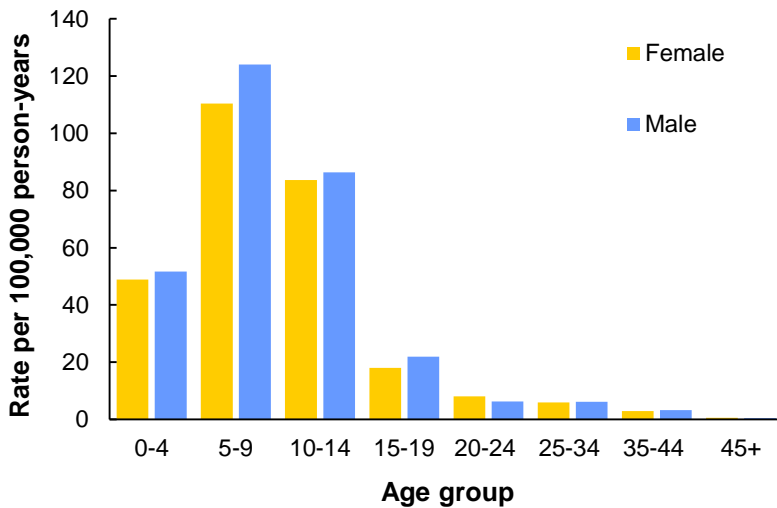


NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT FOR INJURIES RELATED TO THE USE OF TRAMPOLINES, 2011-2012

The North Carolina Disease Event Tracking and Epidemiologic Collection tool (NC DETECT) provides public health officials and hospital users with the capacity for statewide early event detection and timely public health surveillance. Through NC DETECT, users can access near real-time data from North Carolina acute care emergency departments (EDs), the Carolinas Poison Center (CPC), and the Pre-Hospital Medical Information System (PreMIS). NC DETECT data from ED visits have become increasingly important for the surveillance of injury morbidity in North Carolina. NC DETECT is funded by the NC Division of Public Health (NC DPH). This document summarizes 2011-2012 ED visits with an *ICD-9-CM* activity code for trampoline (E005.3) and/or a mention of “trampoline” (or a common misspelling of “trampoline”) in the chief complaint or triage note.*†

NC ED visits for injuries related to trampolines, 2011-2012



- Over the years 2011-2012, there were 3,857 ED visits for injuries related to the use of trampolines. The rate of ED visits for injuries related to trampolines was 19.9 ED visits per 100,000 person-years during this period.

- The 2012 rate (20.1 visits per 100,000 person-years) was slightly higher than the 2011 rate (19.7 visits per 100,000 person-years).

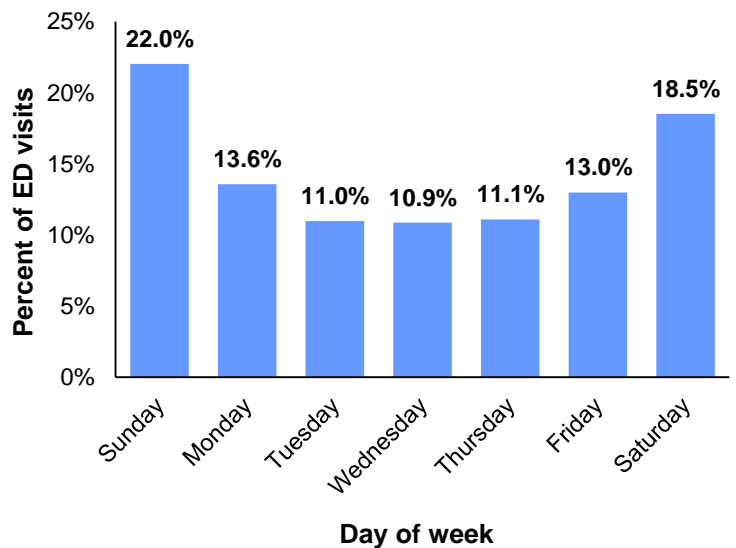
- There were fewer ED visits for injuries related to trampolines among women (1,823 visits) than men (2,034 visits).

- For both sexes, the age group with the highest rate of ED visits for injuries related to trampolines was 5-9 years of age (117.4 visits per 100,000 person-years).

Rates of NC ED visits for injuries related to trampolines by day of week and other descriptors, 2011-2012

- Over 40% of all ED visits for injuries related to trampolines occurred over the weekend. Wednesday had the fewest number of ED visits of any day during the week.

- Most of the patients visiting the ED for trampoline-related events were discharged from the ED (95.2%). Only 3.5% were admitted to the hospital or transferred to another institution (1.3% of visits had some other disposition, such as patient left the ED against medical advice).

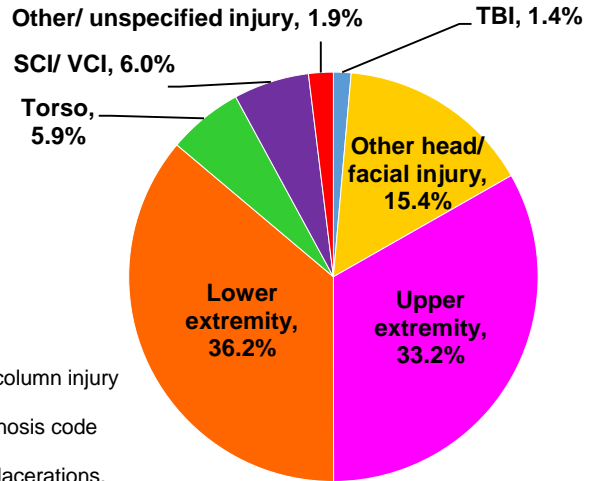


*For questions about the methods used to generate this fact sheet, please email ncdetect@listserv.med.unc.edu.

†Activity codes are supplementary codes used by most, but not all, hospitals in NC. In addition, triage notes are not captured electronically from all hospitals in NC; therefore, the 3,857 ED visits captured in 2011-2012 likely represent an underestimate of the true number of ED visits due to trampoline injuries during this period.

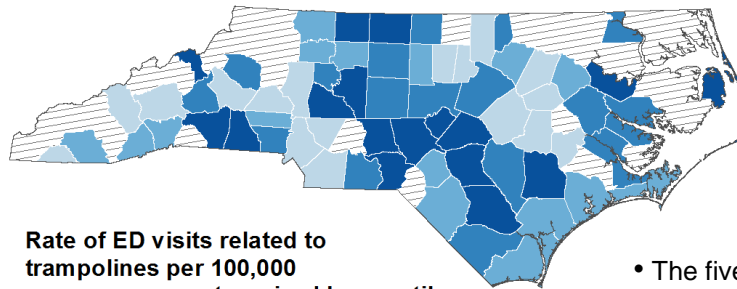
NC ED visits for injuries related to trampolines classified by body region of injury, 2011-2012[§]

- Of the 3,857 ED visits identified as being related to trampolines, 3,233 ED visits contained a valid diagnosis code for a classifiable injury.
- Nearly 70% of ED visits for injuries related to trampolines were due to injuries to the upper and lower extremities.
- The most common types of injuries were: 1) fractures (28.7%), 2) strains and sprains (27.7%), and 3) superficial wounds and contusions* (15.4%).

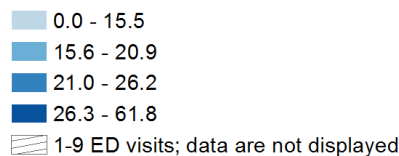


Abbreviations: TBI, traumatic brain injury; SCI, spinal cord injury; VCI, vertebral column injury
Missing: 624 visits missing a classifiable diagnosis code
[§]ED visits may have up to 11 diagnosis codes; for visits with more than one diagnosis code for an injury, the visit was categorized by the first listed diagnosis code
*Superficial wounds and contusions include injuries to the body surface such as lacerations, bruises, abrasions, and friction burns.

Population-based rates of ED visits for injuries related to trampolines by NC county, 2011-2012



Rate of ED visits related to trampolines per 100,000 person-years, categorized by quartile



- The five NC counties with the highest rates of ED visits for injuries related to trampolines (visits per 100,000 person-years in parentheses) were Lee (61.8), Montgomery (61.2), Richmond (60.2), Rockingham (45.7), and Mitchell counties (45.6).

Prevention Strategies

- The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), recommends that families limit recreational trampoline use and that children under the age of six should not use trampolines. In addition, the AAP recommends parents and caregivers closely supervise children who are using the trampoline. Parents and caregivers should always restrict trampoline use to one jumper at a time.
- For more information on preventing injuries related to trampolines, please consult the AAP guidelines for Trampoline Safety in Childhood and Adolescence (available at <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/130/4/774.full.pdf+html>) or visit the website of the NC Injury and Violence Prevention Branch (www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov or www.injuryfreenc.org).



Source: Carolina Center for Health Informatics / <https://cchi.web.unc.edu> / Department of Emergency Medicine, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2014.
NC Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425
NC Disease Event Tracking and Epidemiologic Collection Tool (NC DETECT) / www.ncdetect.org / 919-843-2361
State of North Carolina / Department of Health and Human Services / www.ncdhhs.gov
NC DHHS is an equal opportunity employer and provider.