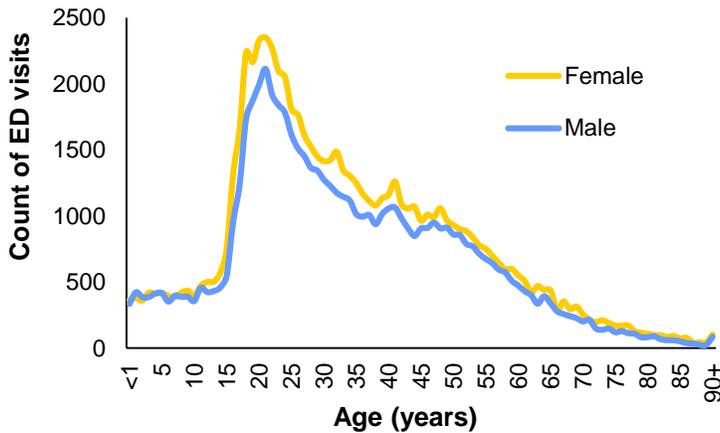


## NORTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS FOR MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC CRASHES

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 2012 ED visits by in-state and out-of-state residents with an external cause of injury code (E-code) for a motor vehicle traffic crash (MVTC).

### North Carolina ED visits for MVTCs, 2012



- In 2012, there were 133,564 ED visits with E-codes for MVTCs. Among the 1,118,434 ED visits due to injury, 11.9% were due to MVTCs.

- In 2012, there were 1,370 NC ED visits for MVTCs per 100,000 person-years.

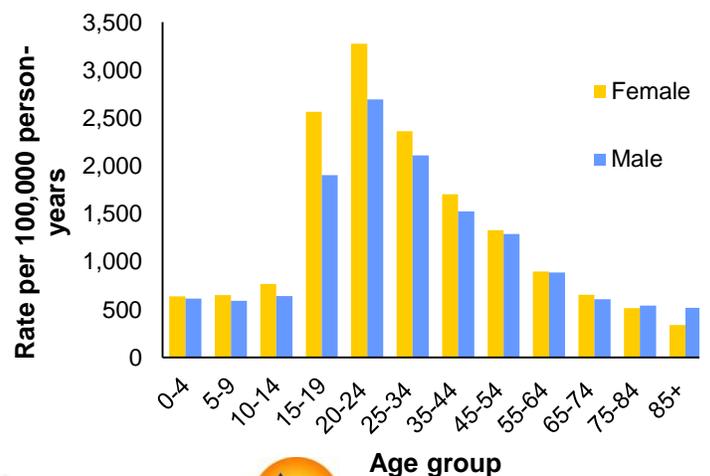
- The 2012 rate was higher than the 2010 (1,323 visits per 100,000 person-years) and 2011 (1,316 visits per 100,000 person-years) rates in NC.

- There were more ED visits related to MVTCs among women (71,469 visits) than men (62,046 visits). For both sexes, the highest counts were observed for young adults 21 years of age.

### Rates of North Carolina ED visits for MVTCs, 2012

- Rates of ED visits for MVTCs were higher among women (1,430 visits per 100,000 person-years) than among men (1,305 visits per 100,000 person-years).

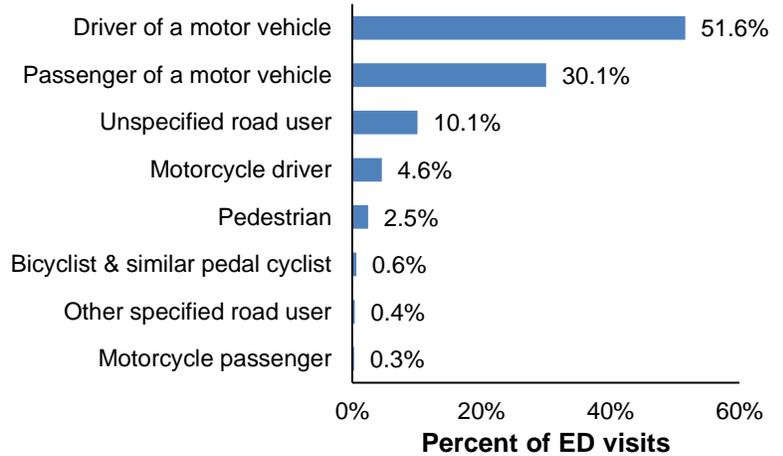
- Rates of ED visits related to MVTCs peaked at 20-24 years of age for both women (3,275 visits per 100,000 person-years) and men (2,693 visits per 100,000 person-years). Women had higher rates of ED visits due to MVTCs for all age groups except for individuals  $\geq 75$  years of age.



Source: Carolina Center for Health Informatics, Department of Emergency Medicine, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2014.  
 NC Division of Public Health / [www.publichealth.nc.gov](http://www.publichealth.nc.gov) / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425  
 NC Disease Event Tracking and Epidemiologic Collection Tool (NC DETECT) / [www.ncdetect.org](http://www.ncdetect.org) / 919-843-2361  
 State of North Carolina / Department of Health and Human Services / [www.ncdhhs.gov](http://www.ncdhhs.gov)  
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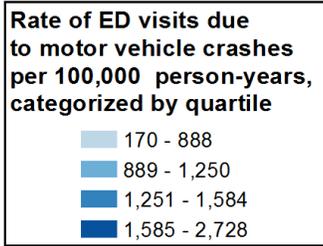
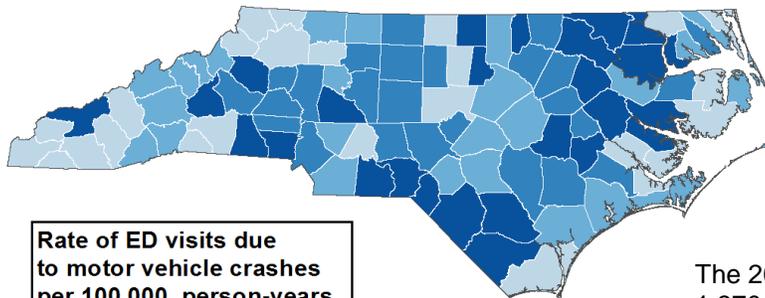
### Type of person involved in MVTs, 2012\*

- Among ED visits with an E-code for a MVT, 81.7% of visits were either the driver or passenger of the motor vehicle.
- Another 4.9% of visits were either the driver or passenger of a motorcycle. Pedestrians represented 2.5% of ED visits for MVTs.
- Most of the ED visits for MVTs were “walk-ins” (59.2%). Less than one-half of visits arrived via ambulance (37.8%) or some other mode of transport (3.0%).



\*For ED visits with more than one E-code for a MVT, the visit was categorized by the code listed first.

### Population-based rates of ED visits due to MVTs by North Carolina county, 2012



The 2012 rate for NC was 1,370 ED visits per 100,000 person-years.

- In 2012, 95.6% of ED visits due to MVT were made by NC residents (127,631 visits).
- The NC counties with the highest rates of MVTs (visits per 100,000 person-years in parentheses) were Richmond (2,728), Robeson (2,461), Bertie (2,353), Halifax (2,209), and Cleveland counties (2,156).

For more information on preventing injuries due to MVTs, please visit the NC Injury and Violence Prevention Branch website at [www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov](http://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov) and/or the UNC Highway Safety Research Center website at [www.hsrc.unc.edu](http://www.hsrc.unc.edu).



Source: Carolina Center for Health Informatics, Department of Emergency Medicine, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2014.  
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