IDB-Minimum Data Set (IDB-MDS)
Data Dictionary

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This Dictionary is a product that resulted from the JAMIE project which is co-funded by the European Commission under the EU-Health Programme (Grant agreement 2010 2205). The Dictionary is inextricably part of the IDB-Operating Manual that describes the purpose, scope and methodology of injury data collection in emergency departments at hospitals.

The MDS Data Dictionary is also fully compatible with the Full Data Set (FDS) and both Dictionaries serve as companion documents to the IDB-Operating Manual.

EuroSafe

**European Association for
Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion**

IDB-Minimum Data Set (MDS)

Background

This Data Dictionary for the European Injury Data Base Minimum Data Set (IDB-MDS) is designed to support the recording of information at Emergency Departments (EDs) within Europe. It covers basic information on all injuries and is derived from the Full Data Set for the European Injury Data Base (IDB-FDS) (1).

The simple MDS for Europe reflects the need to meet many different agendas in relation to data collection, such as supporting the development of high level European and country level injury indicators, being feasible to implement in countries with wide variation in existing practice, and maximising the potential to support prevention and research. The final categories of external cause variables which are included reflect the responsibility of the major agencies and bodies involved in prevention in many countries, including the prevention of injuries from specific mechanisms, settings and intent such as falls, road traffic injuries, those occurring during work, at home, or those due to violence or self-harm.

This document provides some background information in addition to the MDS-Data Dictionary. For each MDS data element information is available on the required field length, the definition and a list of applicable codes. Where relevant, a guide for use and inclusion/exclusion criteria are provided. Each National Data Administrator (NDA) should translate the categories in the MDS into their home language, given that certain words mean different things in different countries.

The rationale and technical details of the entire IDB-system including the IDB-MDS are laid out comprehensively in the IDB Operating Manual (7).

Scope

Data should be collected on all injury related ED-attendances, not just injuries which occur in certain settings (such as home and leisure accidents) or certain age-groups (as children). In some instances it may only be possible to collect data on a sub-group of injuries; however valid comparisons can still be undertaken on sub-groups across countries. Where this occurs it should be clearly documented within the dataset and MDS metadata.

All compulsory IDB-MDS data elements should be completed; no compulsory data field should be left empty. Codes 9 ("unknown") should be avoided as much as possible. The free text option is a very important (but optional) element, useful in gaining further insight into the sequence of events leading to the injury.

Injury Case Definition and Sampling Principles

Only ED attendances associated with an injury are to be included within the MDS. An injury is defined as: a bodily lesion resulting from acute overexposure to energy (this can be mechanical, thermal, electrical, chemical or radiant) interacting with the body in amounts or rates that exceed the threshold of physiological tolerance. In some case an injury results from an insufficiency of vital elements, such as oxygen.

Inclusion Criteria

- All diagnosed acute physical injuries and poisonings attending emergency departments for diagnosis, investigation or treatment.
- Acute poisonings and toxic effects, including overdoses of substances and wrong substances given or taken in error.
- Early complications and late effects of trauma and injury (e.g. infected wound due to dog bite).

- Allergic reactions, if they are the effect of an injury (e.g. sting of an insect, bite of a venomous animal).
- Unintentional as well as intentional injuries (e.g. accidents, violence, self-harm).
- All mechanisms, settings, activities and locations of injuries.
- Ambulatory cases as well as those admitted to hospital and deceased cases.
- All cases 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, all year around.
- All age groups.

Exclusion Criteria
- ED attendances resulting from adverse effects and complications of therapeutic, surgical and medical care (e.g. ICD-10 codes T80-T88, T98.3, Y40-Y84 and Y88).
- ED attendances resulting from psychological harm or psychological consequences of injury.
- ED attendances associated with non-injury related health conditions.
- Allergic reactions not related to a trauma and injury.
- Acute physical injuries attending EDs for follow-up treatment, a routine check or other return visits to ED
- Primary and tertiary health care facilities (only EDs in secondary health care facilities should be included in the IDB-FDS)

Recommended Definitions of Injury Domains by IDB-MDS data elements (relevant to the injury related ECHIs)

To support injury prevention efforts across Europe, it is important to be able to distinguish between groups of risks, for which distinct policy sectors bear the main responsibility for prevention. Three of the European Core Health Indicators (ECHIs) also relate to injuries which can be identified using data in the IDB: 29b – register based home leisure and sport injuries, 30b - register based road traffic injuries and 31 – workplace injuries. Injuries related to the major "domains of prevention" can be selected in the IDB-MDS as follows:

- Home, leisure & school injuries (ECHI 29b): Intent = 1 (accident) & Mechanism = 2 - 8 & Activity = 2 or 8
- Road traffic accidents (ECHI 30b): Intent = 1 (accident) & Mechanism = 1 (road traffic injury)
- Work place accidents (ECHI 31): Intent = 1 (accident) & Activity = 1 (paid work)
- School accidents: Intent = 1 (accident) & Location = 2 (educational establishment)
- Sport accidents: Intent = 1 (accident) & Activity = 2 (sports)
- Interpersonal violence: Intent = 3 (assault)
- Deliberate self-harm: Intent = 2 (deliberate self-harm)

How to deal with missing information items
1. Records must contain only valid values according to the data dictionaries
2. If a compulsory item is not specified, because no information could be captured for this specific case ("not answered" or "unknown"): insert always 9,99,999…(IDB-MDS)
3. Leave an item blank only:
   - if it is not specified because it is not mandatory (i.e. the hospital code or the narrative), or
   - if it is not specified, because it is non-applicable e.g. no second injury or second body part to report

Extracting MDS from other data

Sometimes IDB-MDS data can be completely extracted from other more extensive data dictionaries, such as IDB-FDS or ICD-10 chapter XX. For this purpose, bridging tables and software tools for converting *IDB-FDS to IDB-MDS* and *ICD-10 to IDB-MDS* are available. For details see the IDB Operating Manual, Chapter 7 (7).

Update of information

The IDB-MDS Data Dictionary will be made available on the websites of the European Commission, DG Health and Food Safety (8) and of EuroSafe (9).

References

1. EuroSafe, European Association for Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion: IDB-Full Data Set (IDB-FDS) Data Dictionary. Amsterdam: EuroSafe, November 2013.

2. WHO, World Health Organization. International Classification of Diseases, injuries and causes of death: 9th revision. Geneva: World Health Organization; 1977.

3. WHO, World Health Organization. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems: Tenth Revision: Volume 1, tabular list (ICD-10). Geneva: World Health Organization; 1992.Bloemhoff A, Hoyinck S, Dekker R, Mulder S. Data Dictionary for Minimum Data Sets on Injuries: Developed within the Injury Prevention Programme of the European Commission. Amsterdam: Consumer Safety Institute; 2001.

4. ICECI Coordination and Maintenance Group. International Classification of External Causes of Injuries (ICECI): version 1.2. Amsterdam: Consumer Safety Institute 2004 and Adelaide: AIHW National Injury Surveillance Unit.
http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/adaptations/iceci/en/

5. National Institute for Public Health, Denmark & PSYTEL, France. Coding Manual for Home and Leisure Accidents, including product related accidents (HLA V2000). ISS Database version 2002.

6. Bloemhoff A, Hoyinck S, Dekker R, Mulder S. Data Dictionary for Minimum Data Sets on Injuries: Developed within the Injury Prevention Programme of the European Commission. Amsterdam: Consumer Safety Institute; 2001.

7. EuroSafe, European Association for Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion: IDB- Operating Manual. Amsterdam: EuroSafe, 2013.

8. The European Injury Data Base (IDB) web-gate:
http://ec.europa.eu/health/data_collection/databases/idb/index_en.htm

9. European Association for Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion (Eurosafe)
http://www.eurosafe.eu.com/.

Data Dictionary

List of data elements and required format

Field	Nb char.	Position start	Position end	Format	Type
Recording country *	**2**	1	2	**nn**	Numeric
Provider (hospital) code (optional)	**3**	3	5	**nn**	Numeric
Unique national record number	**7**	6	12	**nnnnnnn**	Numeric
Age category of patient	**2**	13	14	**nn**	Numeric
Sex of patient	**1**	15	15	**n**	Numeric
Permanent country of residence (optional)	**1**	16	16	**n**	Numeric
Month of attendance	**2**	17	18	**nn**	Numeric
Year of attendance	**4**	19	22	**nnnn**	Numeric
Treatment and follow-up	**1**	23	23	**n**	Numeric
Nature of injury 1 (primary injury)	**2**	24	25	**nn**	Numeric
Nature of injury 2 (secondary injury)	**2**	26	27	**nn**	Numeric
Part of the body injured 1 (primary injury)	**2**	28	29	**nn**	Numeric
Part of the body injured 2 (secondary injury)	**2**	30	31	**nn**	Numeric
Intent	**1**	32	32	**n**	Numeric
Location (setting) of occurrence	**1**	33	33	**n**	Numeric
Mechanism of injury	**1**	34	34	**n**	Numeric
Activity when injured	**1**	35	35	**n**	Numeric
Narrative (optional)	**120**	36	155	**120n**	Alphanumeric
Total record length	***155***				

Recording country

Required field length: nn (alphanumerical)
Definition: Country that provides the data
Codes:

03	Austria
05	Belgium
06	Bulgaria
07	Switzerland
08	Cyprus
09	Czech Republic
10	Germany
11	Denmark
12	Estonia
13	Spain
14	Finland
15	France
16	Greece
17	Croatia
18	Hungary
19	Ireland
20	Iceland
21	Italy
22	Liechtenstein
23	Lithuania
24	Luxembourg
25	Latvia
27	Montenegro
28	Macedonia
29	Malta
30	Netherlands
31	Norway
32	Poland
33	Portugal
34	Romania
35	Sweden
36	Slovenia
37	Slovakia
38	Turkey
39	United Kingdom
99	Unspecified reporting country

Hospital code (optional)
Required field length: nnn
Definition: Hospital that provides the data
Guide for use: This field can be used together with the Recording country field to make it
                                possible to identify the hospital provider within each country.
Example: If Austria has 3 hospitals submitting data to the MDS then the codes used
                                following combination of the Recording country field with the Hospital code field
                                would be AT001, AT002 and AT003. If the United Kingdom had 2 hospitals
                                submitting data to the MDS then the codes used would be UK001 and UK002.

Unique national record number
Required field length: nnnnnnn
Definition: Number of the Emergency Department case or record
Guide for use: The coding form has 7 spaces for coding the unique national record number. If
                                your setting uses fewer spaces for its case numbers, fill the extra spaces with
                                leading zeros.
Example: Case number 1234 should be coded as 0001234

Age category of patient
Required field length: nn
Definition: Person's age category at the time of the injury
Example: 52 years is in the 50-54 age category and so should be coded as 12
                                12 years is in the 10-14 age category and so should be coded as 04
Codes:

Code	Age
01	< 1
02	1-4
03	5-9
04	10-14
05	15-19
06	20-24
07	25-29
08	30-34
09	35-39
10	40-44
11	45-49
12	50-54
13	55-59
14	60-64
15	65-69
16	70-74
17	75-79
18	80-84
19	85+
99	Unknown

Sex of patient

Required field length: n

Definition: Person's sex at the time of injury

Codes:

1	Male
2	Female
9	Unknown

Permanent country of residence

Required field length: n

Definition: Persons permanent country of residence (one year of more) at the time of the injury

Codes:

1	Country of residence is the same as recording country
2	Country of residence is not the same as recording country
9	Unknown

NB. This is not a mandatory code and if not collected should be coded as 9, unknown

Month of attendance

Required field length: nn

Definition: The month the injured person attended the Emergency Department

Codes:

01	January
02	February
03	March
04	April
05	May
06	June
07	July
08	August
09	September
10	October
11	November
12	December
99	Unknown

Year of attendance

Required field length: nnnn

Definition: The year the injured person attended the Emergency Department

Guide for use: Use 4 digits to represent all numbers of the given year, e.g. for 2010 code 2010. If year unknown code 9999.

Treatment and follow-up
<u>Required field length</u>: n
<u>Definition</u>:   Status of treatment after attendance at the Emergency Department
<u>Codes</u>:

1	Admitted to this or another hospital or deceased during hospital admittance
	Includes:
	- Treated and admitted at this hospital
	- Transferred to another hospital
	- Deceased during hospitalisation
2	Not admitted to hospital
	Includes:
	- Examined and sent home without treatment
	- Sent home after treatment
	- Treated and referred to general practitioner for further treatment
	- Treated and referred for further treatment as an outpatient
	- Deceased before arrival/deceased at Emergency Department
9	Unknown

Note: Within the FDS the 'Transferred to another hospital' category within the 'Treatment and Follow-up' data item should be assumed to mean that the patient has been admitted.

Nature of injury (type of injury) 1
<u>Required field length</u>: nn
<u>Definition</u>:   Nature of primary injury sustained
<u>Guide for use</u>:   If necessary, you may code two different natures of injury. If so, be careful to code the corresponding body parts with the nature of injury coded. The first coded injury refers to the first coded body part and the second injury (if any) refers to the second coded body part.

If more than one diagnosis appears on the Emergency Department record (and it is not a multi trauma patient), code the one that seems to be the most severe first.

If it is a multi trauma patient, code Multiple injuries (code 12).

If no confirmed injury diagnosed then the case should not be included in the MDS.

<u>Codes</u>:

01	Contusion, bruise
02	Open wound and abrasion
03	Fracture
04	Dislocation and subluxation
05	Sprain and strain
06	Concussion/brain injury
07	Foreign body
08	Burns and scalds
09	Injury to muscle and tendon, blood vessels and nerves
10	Injury to internal organs
11	Poisoning
12	Multiple injuries
98	Other
99	Unknown

Nature of injury 2

Required field length: nn

Definition: Nature of secondary injury sustained

Guide for use: If there is no secondary injury code as 00. Also code as 00 if it is a multi-trauma patient and nature of injury 1 is coded as 12 (multiple injuries).

Codes:

00	No second injury, multi-trauma patient (nature of injury 1 coded as 12)
01	Contusion, bruise
02	Open wound and abrasion
03	Fracture
04	Dislocation and subluxation
05	Sprain and strain
06	Concussion/brain injury
07	Foreign body
08	Burns and scalds
09	Injury to muscle and tendon, blood vessels and nerves
10	Injury to internal organs
11	Poisoning
12	Multiple injuries
98	Other
99	Unknown

Part of the body injured 1

Required field length: nn

Definition: Region or part of the body where the primary injury is located

Guide for use: If necessary, you may code two different injured body parts. If so, you must always be careful to code the corresponding body parts with the type of injury coded. The first coded injury refers to the first coded body part and the second injury (if any) refers to the second coded body part. You should always code the most severe injury first.

If it is a multi trauma patient code Multiple body parts affected (code 23).

Codes:

01	Head/skull
02	Face (excl. eye)
03	Eye
04	Neck
05	Thoracic/lumbar spine
06	Chest wall
07	Abdominal wall
08	Internal organs
09	Pelvis
10	Upper arm/shoulder
11	Elbow
12	Lower arm
13	Wrist
14	Hand
15	Fingers
16	Hip
17	Upper leg
18	Knee
19	Lower leg
20	Ankle

21		Foot
22		Toes
23		Multiple body parts
98		Other
99		Unknown

Part of the body injured 2

<u>Required field length</u>: nn

<u>Definition</u>:   Region or part of the body where the secondary injury is located

<u>Guide for use</u>:   If there is no secondary injury code as 00. Also code as 00 if it is a multi-trauma patient and part of body injured 1 is coded as Multiple body parts affected (code 23).

<u>Codes</u>:
<u>Codes</u>:

01	Head/skull
02	Face (excl. eye)
03	Eye
04	Neck
05	Thoracic/lumbar spine
06	Chest wall
07	Abdominal wall
08	Internal organs
09	Pelvis
10	Upper arm/shoulder
11	Elbow
12	Lower arm
13	Wrist
14	Hand
15	Fingers
16	Hip
17	Upper leg
18	Knee
19	Lower leg
20	Ankle
21	Foot
22	Toes
23	Multiple body parts
98	Other
99	Unknown

Intent

<u>Required field length</u>: n

<u>Definition</u>:   The role of human purpose in the injury event

<u>Guide for use</u>:   In general, intent is primarily determined by the incident and not by the resulting injury.

<u>To code intent</u>:

- during the ED attendance of the patient it is important to find out the intent of the event, although this may be difficult.
- select the code that best describes the intent of the injury event.
- code injuries sustained by a bystander to a violent incident, or by a non-combatant in a conflict, as assault.

- code injuries resulting from animal attacks as unintentional, unless the animal was used as a weapon by a person intent on inflicting injury. Code this as assault related injury.
- consider injuries to children under age five years who harm themselves to be unintentional, except in the case of an individual who bangs his or her head in anger or frustration.
- consider injuries caused by children under age five years who harm others to be unintentional.
- code as deliberate self-harm if there is some indication for deliberate self-harm from the patient. If there is no indication at all for self-harm (or assault) then intent is accidental. If there is no information about the incident at all, then intent is unknown.

Codes:

1	**Accidental (unintentional) injury**
2	**Deliberate (intentional) self-harm**
	Includes:
-	- suicide
-	- para-suicide (incomplete suicide attempt)
-	- self-mutilation
-	- intentional intoxication by alcohol or drug
3	**Assault related injury**
	Includes:
-	- injury inflicted by law enforcement agent during legal action
-	- injury inflicted by state agency during attempts to enforce the law
-	- execution or injury performed at the behest of judiciary or ruling authority
-	- operations of war or civil conflict
-	- sexual assaults
9	**Unknown intent**
	Includes:
-	- undetermined intent
-	- injury resulting from unknown incident
-	- euthanasia

Location (setting) of injury

Required field length: n

Definition: Where the injured person was when the injury event started.

Guide for use: The codes represent where the injured person was when the injury event began, not when the injury event ended.

To code Location (setting) of injury:
- select the place where things started to go wrong.
- choose a category referring to the whole entity (i.e., a structure or space owned or operated as a whole) within which an injury occurred, rather than a category referring to only a part of such an entity.

Codes:

1	**Road (incl. pavement)**
	Includes:
	- highway, street or road specified as public
	- highway, street or road not specified as public
	- roadway (incl. free way, motorway, street parking)
	- sidewalk (incl. designated walkway, footpath next to road, home driveway beyond property boundary, line pavement; excl. home driveway within property boundary line or home driveway nos, pedestrian mall)
	- cycleway (incl. cycle path next to road)
	- inside vehicle that is located on road

- railway/rail track that forms a part of the public highway, e.g. railway operated by a streetcar or tram

Excludes:
- highway, street or road specified as private (e.g. home driveway, 3)
- parking area, public transport area, pedestrian mall, railway line operated by a train (8)

2   **Educational establishment (and surrounding grounds)**

NOTE: Refers to building and adjacent grounds under 'school authority'

Includes:
- school, university (incl. college, institute for higher education, military school, private/public/state school, school yard campus)
- day care, kindergarten (incl. day nursery, crèche, after school care, place where young people are cared for (usually while their parents are at work), pre-school)
- sports and athletics area at school, educational area
- playground at school, educational area

Excludes:
- school dormitory (8)
- reform school (8)
- building under construction (8)

3   **Home (incl. garden)**

NOTE: Refers to building and adjacent grounds

Includes:
- house, apartment
- farmhouse
- weekend cottage
- residential caravan (trailer), tent, hut, lean-to
- boarding house
- garage
- home garden or yard
- home driveway, within property boundary line or home driveway nos
- home playground
- swimming pool in/around home
- transport vehicle used as residence (incl. Houseboat, motorhome, mobile home)
- common area of multi-residence building (incl. elevator, lobby, corridor, stairwell)
- occupied house under construction/renovation
- residence of foster children in home environment
- parts of home used for home office
- cottage industry
- any place where plants and/or animals are grown primarily for personal use by a farmer/rancher and his or her family
- kitchen
- living room, bedroom (incl. hall, lobby, dining room, lounge, study)
- bathroom, toilet (incl. bath, shower, sauna, laundry room, scullery)
- stairs, indoors (incl. landing)
- residence indoors, other (incl. basement, cellar, loft, porch, passage)
- residence outdoors, other (incl. balcony, frontage, roof, outdoor staircase, landing)

8   Other
Includes:
- residential institution (incl. home for the elderly, nursing home, prison, shelter for battered women, military institution, children's home, orphanage, dormitory, reform school, hospice)
- medical service area (incl. hospital, outpatient clinic/health centre, health professional's office (consultation room/examination room)
- sports and athletics area (indoor, outdoor)
- transport area: other (incl. parking area, public transport area/facility, pedestrian mall, railway line))
- industrial or construction area (incl. building under construction, demolition site, factory plant, mine and quarry, oil or gas extraction facility, shipyard, power station)
- farm or other place of primary production (incl. area for growing crops, market gardening, horticulture, area for raising or care of animals)
- recreational area, cultural area, or public building (incl. public playground, amusement park/theme park. public park, public building/non-cultural, holiday park/campground, public religious place)
- commercial area (non-recreational, incl. shop/store, commercial garage, office building, cafe/hotel/restaurant)
- countryside (incl. area of still water, stream of water, large area of water, marsh/swamp, beach/shore/bank of a body of water, forest, desert)
- other specified location (setting) of injury (incl. harbour used as a non-commercial area/harbour nos, sewer system)

9   Unknown
Includes:
- unspecified location (setting) of injury

Mechanism of injury
Required filed length: n
Definition: The way in which the injury was sustained (i.e. how the person was hurt).
Guide for use: Injuries are often the result of a sequence of events. Different types of mechanisms are usually involved in the injury:
- Underlying mechanisms – those involved at the start of the injury event; the kind of uncontrolled energy that has triggered the incident.
- Direct mechanisms – those producing the actual physical harm.
- Intermediate mechanisms – other mechanisms involved in the injury event.

The direct and underlying mechanisms may be the same. For example, if a person cuts his or her finger with a knife while preparing food, the cutting of the finger is both the direct and underlying mechanism. Coding mechanism of injury in these situations is straightforward. Other situations are more complex. For example, if a woman trips over an appliance cord and hits her head on a counter, the tripping over the cord is the underlying mechanism (the action that starts the injury event), and the contact with the counter is the direct mechanism (the action that causes the actual physical harm).

To code Mechanism of injury:
- code only the underlying mechanism.
- if it is not possible to distinguish between types of mechanism, code the first mechanism in the sequence they appear in the case information.
Codes:
1   Road traffic injuries
Includes:

- transport injury event on public road with land transport vehicle crash and other injurious event occurring in the course of transportation on public road with land transport vehicle
- fall in or from a land transport vehicle not involved in a derailment, collision, or crash on public road
- a land transport vehicle must be involved; the injured person may be: a pedestrian, including user of a pedestrian conveyance (e.g., baby carriage or stroller, In-line skates, wheelchair), a user of a land transport vehicle, or a bystander (e.g. a person at a sidewalk café who was hit by a car that went out of control
- poisoning from exhaust gas generated by a land transport vehicle in motion on a public road
- injury from being thrown against some part of, or object in, a land transport vehicle in motion on a public road
- injury from a moving part of a land transport vehicle in motion on a public road (e.g., catching one's hand or neck in a moving car window)

Excludes:
- transport injury event with train
- transport injury event on specified private road with land transport vehicle (e.g. car on private home driveway)
- transport injury event specified not on public road with land transport vehicle (e.g. motor on racetrack)
- transport injury event with watercraft or aircraft (including injuries to parachutists)
- event in which pedestrian, or person using pedestrian conveyance, is injured but there is no involvement of a transport device. None of the following would be included: a pedestrian who fell on a sidewalk, an in-line skater who collided with a utility pole, a person in a wheelchair who collided with a pedestrian
- Events due to cataclysm (earthquake, volcanic eruption, avalanche, landslide or other earth movement, cataclysmic storm, flood). Neither of the following would be included: injury due to a vehicle being caught in an avalanche or landslide, injury to a motorcyclist swept off the road by a sudden flood
- events unrelated to the movement or operation of a transport device. Neither of the following events would be included: a child putting a bean in her ear while riding in a car, being stung by a bee while riding in a car (as long as it did not result in loss of control and a collision or crash)
- events involving a land transport device not in use for transport at the time (e.g., injury due to a vehicle under repair in a garage or driveway falling on the person repairing it)

2   Fall

Includes:
- being pushed by a person
- falling while being carried (i.e. being dropped)
- tripping
- slipping
- falling/stumbling /jumping/pushed on the same level
- falling/stumbling /jumping/pushed from a height less than 1 meter
- falling/stumbling /jumping/pushed from a height 1 meter or more
- falling/stumbling /jumping/pushed on stairs/steps
- falling from bumping against an object
- striking or hitting an object when jumping or diving
- falling from a pedal cycle
- falling from a horse

- falling from a building or structure

Excludes:

- spraining ankle when walking and not falling (i.e. over-exertion, 8)
- being pushed by an animal (8)
- being crushed or pushed by a crowd or stampede (8)
- collapse of a non-burning building or structure (8)

3   Cut/pierce

Includes:

- scratching, cutting, tearing, severing
- puncturing, stabbing
- being shot by a firearm or other weapon
- cases where the skin was cut and where there was deep penetration of underlying tissue
- stabbed with a knife, sword or other sharp-edged instrument
- penetration of the skin by foreign body (splinter, chip of metal, projectile, wood, etc.)
  - biting, stinging, invenomating (bitten by person, bitten/stung by animal)
  - anaphylactic shock following a bee sting, etc.

Excludes:

- cutting or puncturing due to explosion (3)
- having a body part ripped/torn by machinery (8)
- tearing a ligament due to tripping/slipping (2), or over-exertion (8)
- non-shooting injury by a firearm (e.g. struck by gun, 8)
- a bite/sting that has become infected (not an injury)

4   Poisoning

Includes:

- poisoning by chemical or other substance
- accidental drug overdose
- intentional poisoning, e.g. intentional alcohol or drug intoxication
- poisoning of unspecified intent

5   Thermal mechanism (Burn/Scald)

Includes:

- contact with hot liquid, hot steam, other gas, hot object or solid substance, fire or flames
- corrosion by chemical or other substance (solid, liquid, gaseous substance)
- tissue damage due to chemical effects of a strong acid, alkali, etc.

Excludes:

- contact with molten lava, volcanic fires (8)
- whole body heating (8)
- inhalation of smoke from burning object/substance (8)
- cooling (8)
- rubbing, chafing, abrading (8)

8   Other

Includes:

- contact with object or animal
- contact with person
- crushing
- abrading, rubbing
- other specified/unspecified contact with blunt force
- struck by explosive blast
- contact with machinery
- other specified/unspecified mechanical force
- whole body heating
- inhalation of smoke from burning object/substance

- cooling
- other specified/unspecified thermal mechanism
- mechanical threat to breathing
- drowning/near drowning
- confinement in oxygen-deficient place
- other specified/unspecified threat to breathing
- other specified/unspecified effect of exposure to chemical or other substance
- acute over-exertion, over-extension
- other specified/unspecified physical over-exertion
- exposure to (effect of) precipitation
- exposure to (effect of) wind
- exposure to (effect of) earth movement or ocean movement
- exposure to (effect of) eruption
- exposure to (effect of) other specified weather, natural disaster or other force of nature
- exposure to (effect of) unspecified weather, natural disaster or other force of nature
- contact with foreign body
- exposure to electricity, radiation
- exposure to sound, vibration
- exposure to air pressure
- exposure to low gravity
- neglect, abandonment, or lack of necessities of life
- other specified mechanism of injury

9　　**Unknown**
Includes:
- unspecified mechanism of injury

Activity when injured

Required field length: n
Definition: The type of activity the injured person was engaged in when the injury occurred.
Guide for use: Select the category that best describes the activity the injured person was engaged in when the injury occurred.

Codes:

1　　**Paid work**
Includes:
- voluntary work under some form of (liability insurance benefit) contract
- travelling to/from paid work
- travelling in the course of paid work
- other specified paid work (incl. begging, military service, paid self-employment, professional sports activity, professional teaching or tutoring, prostitution, sports activity under auspices of employer)
Excludes:
- unpaid work (8)

2　　**Sports**
Note:
Includes:
- physical education class, school sports (Refers to organised physical activities that form part of a formal educational course or program of instruction provided by a school, college, or university).
- sports and exercise during leisure time (Organised and not organised; refers to physical activities with a described functional purpose (e.g., competition,

practising for competition, improving physical health) performed during leisure time.)

Excludes:
- sports activity under auspices of employer (1)
- professional sports activity (1)
- leisure and play (8)
- playing draughts, checkers, chess (8)

8 **Other**

Includes:
- unpaid work (incl. travelling to/from unpaid work, travelling in the course of unpaid work, cooking/cleaning, shopping, caring for children and relatives, do-it-yourself projects, maintenance of own home or garden)
- other specified/unspecified education (Refers to activities that form part of a formal educational course or program of instruction provided by a school, college, university, adult education institution, etc.)
- leisure or play (Refers to play, hobbies, and other activities undertaken mainly for pleasure, relaxation, or leisure. May be passive (watching TV) or active (dancing at a party), undertaken alone (reading) or with other people (children playing "hide and seek"), commercial (attending a "fun park") or not (family picnic at a public park), and formally organised (day-trip) or not (a child "just playing")
- vital activity (incl. eating/drinking, sleeping/resting, personal hygiene)
- being taken care of (Refers to undergoing activities conducted by or at the direction of a health care professional. These may occur in a health care facility or elsewhere.)
- travelling not elsewhere classified
- other specified activity (incl. general walking around, sitting, standing, known but nothing in particular, religious/spiritual activities, activities during violence/aggression/deliberate self harm)

Excludes:
- travelling to/from paid work
- travelling in the course of paid work

9 **Unknown**

Includes:
- unspecified activity

Narrative (optional)

Required field length: 120 spaces free text
Definition: Description of the event leading to the injury.
Guide for use: The free text is a very important element useful in more detailed analysis of the injury event. The free text is a description of the injury event in plain language, concentrating on describing "what went wrong?". Give a description of the process of the injury event as detailed as possible.

It should capture information such as:
- How did happen?
- What went wrong?
- What were you (victim) doing?
- Who else was involved?
- What were the circumstances?
- Were there any objects, substances or products involved?