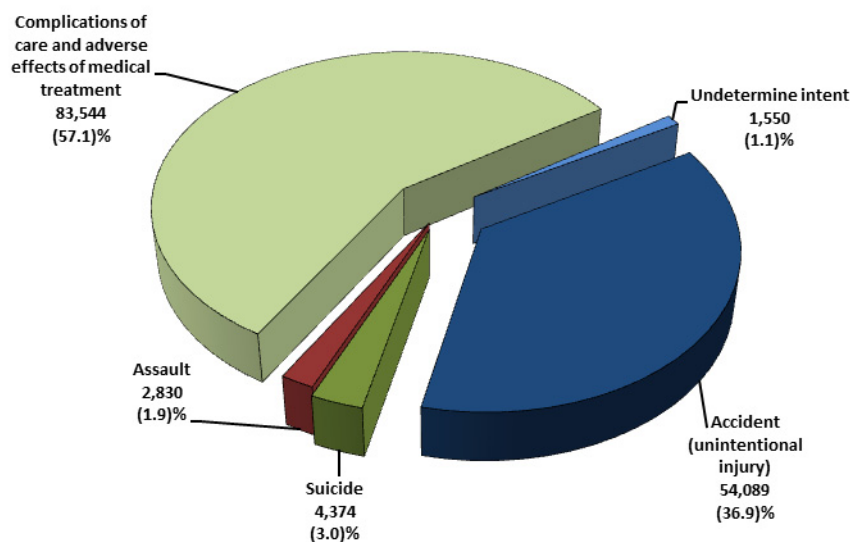
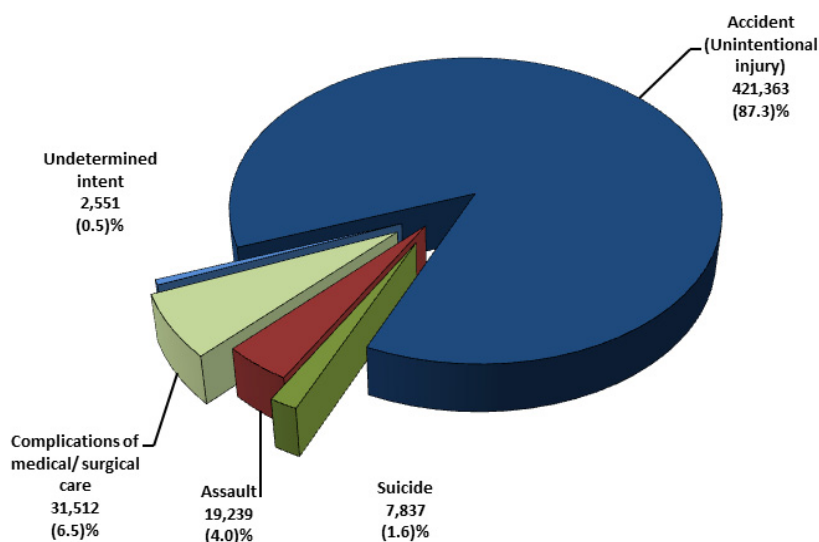


Figure 4D-1
Percent Distribution of Inpatient Discharges by Intent of Injury,
Arizona Residents, 2013



In 2013, injury was indicated as the principal diagnosis on 61,709 inpatient discharge records (**Table 4A-1**). However, the E-codes for external causes of injury were provided on a substantially greater number of inpatient discharges (**Figure 4D-1, Table 4D-1**). *Complications of medical care and adverse effects of medical treatment* (including adverse drug reactions and complications from surgical and medical procedures) accounted for the absolute majority of inpatient hospitalizations by the intent of injury (57.1 percent). *Unintentional injuries in accidents* accounted for 36.9 percent of all inpatient discharges by intent of injury. *Self-inflicted injuries in suicide* resulted in 4,374 inpatient hospitalizations (3.0 percent). *Assault* accounted for 2,830 inpatient hospitalizations (1.9 percent of all hospital discharges with known intent of injury).

Figure 4D-2
Percent Distribution of Emergency Room Visits by Intent of
Injury, Arizona Residents, 2013



In 2013, there were 482,502 emergency room visits with known intent of injury among Arizona residents, 3 times as many as inpatient discharges. *Unintentional injuries or accidents* accounted for nine out of ten (421,363 or 87.3 percent) of all injury-related emergency room visits (**Figure 4D-3, Table 4D-2**). The external cause of injury was classified as *assault* for 19,239 emergency room visits: these were the injuries purposely inflicted by another person. *Complications of care and adverse effects of medical treatment* accounted for a greater number of emergency room visits than *self-inflicted injuries in suicide* (6.5 percent vs. 1.6 percent, respectively, **Figure 4D-3, Table 4D-2**).