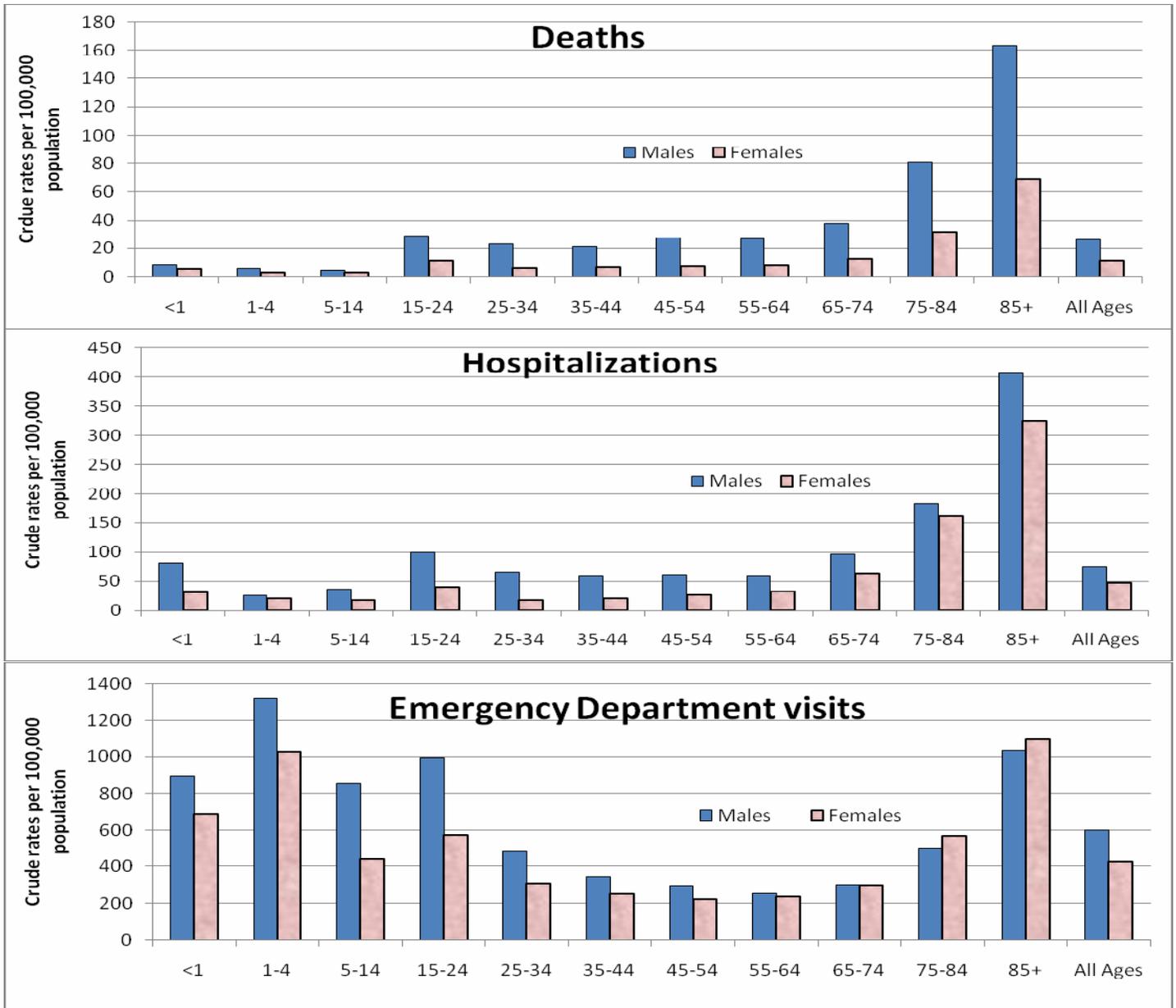


Indicators for traumatic brain injury (TBI), Iowa, 2002-2006

Although it is not a cause or intent of injury, traumatic brain injury (TBI) is included as a specific indicator due to its deadly and debilitating nature. Although the death and hospitalization rates of TBI injuries in Iowa (17.3/100,000 and 56.8/100,000, respectively) is lower than the national NCIPC states' 2004 average (17.9/100,000 and 74.2/100,000, respectively), the TBI death rate is still the highest among all the specific indicators for death in Iowa. On average, there are 1.5 TBI-related deaths/day, 5 hospitalizations, and nearly 40 TBI-related ED visits per day in all of Iowa.



- From 2002 to 2006, there were on average 554 traumatic brain injury (TBI)-related deaths, 1,821 hospitalizations and 14,271 ED visits per year. This translates to 1.5 TBI-related deaths per day, five hospitalizations, and over 40 TBI-related ED visits per day in all of Iowa.
- TBI death rates increased with age. From ages 15-64, the rates of TBI deaths were relatively stable across the age groups, ranging from 21.5 to 28.7 per 100,000 for males and from 6.2 to 11.5 per 100,000 for females.
 - The gender difference consistently increased from males having a death rate double that of females among 15- to 24-year olds, to males having three times the death rate of females after 24 years of age.
 - The largest gender difference occurred among the 45-54 age groups, where male death rates (27.7/100,000) were nearly 4 times greater than females (7.3/100,000).
 - In both males and females, the highest TBI death rates occurred among the elderly. In the 75-84 age groups, the TBI death rate for males (81/100,000) was 2.5 times greater than for females (32/100,000). In Iowans over the age of 84, the TBI death rate for males (164/100,000) was more than two times greater than for females (69/100,000).
 - The TBI-related death rates doubled from the 75-84 and 85+ age groups for both males and females.
- Males had higher TBI hospitalization rates than females. On average, males (75/100,000) had a 60 percent increased rate compared to females (47/100,000).
 - Hospitalization rates increased with age. For both males and females, TBI hospitalization rates were highest among the 75-84 and 85+ age groups. The TBI hospitalization rates doubled from the 75-84 to the 85+ age groups.
- Overall, males (556/100,000) had a higher rate of TBI-related ED visits than females (400/100,000).
 - ED visit rates were highest among children and the elderly.
 - The highest TBI-related ED visit rates occurred among children, particularly those aged 1-4, who had a rate of 1,260/100,000 for males and 975/100,000 for females. Young males had higher TBI-related ED visit rates than females, whereas among the elderly, females had an increased rate (1,058/100,000 vs. 983/100,000 for males).