

National Alcohol Indicators Project (NAIP)

Bulletin 14

Trends in Estimated Alcohol-Related Emergency Department
Presentations in Australia, 2005-06 to 2011-12

Eveline Lensvelt

Gilmore, W., Gordon, E., Hobday, M., Liang, W.,
Chikritzhs, T.

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Overview

- Background
- Methods
- Outcomes
- Conclusions
- Limitations
- Questions

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Background

- National Alcohol Indicators Project (NAIP)
- Bulletin 14
 - First Australian and only publication to document nationwide estimated trends over time in alcohol-related Emergency Department (ED) presentations
- Three age categories:
 - All age (15+ years)
 - Young adults (20-29 years)
 - Teenagers (15-19 years)

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Methods

- Obtain ED data from states, no centralized system
 - Timeframe, 3 weeks – 4 months
 - Tasmanian data not received
- Data cleaning, formatting and analyzing
 - Time slots, age categories
 - NSW no ICD-10 codes
- Surrogate method
 - Identify alcohol-related presentations

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Surrogate method

- ED data does not identify alcohol involvement or external cause of injury. It does reliably record actual injury (ICD-10 code), time of day, day of week, age and sex
- Identify cases that are highly likely to be (partially) caused by alcohol intoxication using characteristics that are known to be strongly and consistently related to the use of alcohol
- Reliable approach to examine trends over time (WHO, 2000) . Not suitable as measure of prevalence
- Surrogate measures have been used successfully in road crash, violence and injury research (e.g. Young et al., 2004a; Young et al., 2004b, Evans 2011)

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Surrogate method

ED presentations identified highly likely to be related to alcohol use; injury ICD-codes, weekend nights

Weekend night			
"Friday night"	Friday 22.00 to 23.59	and	Saturday 0.00 to 3.59
"Saturday night"	Saturday 22.00 to 23.59	and	Sunday 0.00 to 3.59
"Sunday night"	Sunday 18.00 to 23.59		

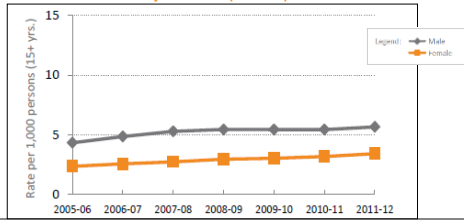
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Main outcomes

- Rates were higher among males than females
- Male and female trends tended to track in similar directions

Trends in all ages (15+ years) alcohol-related injury presentations to ED's
All jurisdictions (excl. TAS)



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Main outcomes

- Rates for women increasing faster than for men
- Rate of alcohol-related ED presentations among teenage girls highest increase of any age group
- Rate of alcohol-related ED presentations for teenage and young males appeared higher than the rest of the population

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Estimated rates* of alcohol-related injury presentations to Emergency Departments

	2005-06	2011-12	Increase over 7 year period
Males - All ages (15+ yrs.)	4.33	5.66	31%
Females - All ages (15+ yrs.)	2.36	3.41	44%
Young males (20-29 yrs.)	8.74	10.67	22%
Young females (20-29 yrs.)	3.65	5.14	41%
Teenage males (15-19 yrs.)	10.0	12.9	29%
Teenage females (15-19 yrs.)	4.6	7.5	63%

* Alcohol-related ED presentations per 1,000 persons, by age and gender

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Limitations

- Tasmania not included
- NSW and WA data are likely to be an underestimate of the trends in alcohol-related ED presentations.

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Questions?

Disclosure of Interest

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Thank you

For more information please see:
<http://ndri.curtin.edu.au/research/naip.cfm>

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- Media release NAIP Bulletin 14; Alcohol-related emergency department presentations: Rates for women increasing faster than for men. <http://db.ndri.curtin.edu.au/events/media.asp?mediarelid=115>

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