

CDC's Injury Center Announces New WISQARS™ Module: Cost of Injury Reports

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Injury Center is pleased to announce the release of the new WISQARSTM (Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System) Cost of Injury Reports. The module provides cost estimates for injury deaths, hospitalizations, and emergency department visits where the patient was treated and released. The new module allows users to create reports of: medical costs (e.g., treatment and rehabilitation), work loss costs (e.g., lost wages, fringe benefits, and self-reported household services), and combined costs (medical plus work loss) based on a number of variables including: intent and mechanism (cause) of injury, body region and diagnosis of injury, geographic location (for deaths only), sex, and age. In addition to **cost of injury reports**, users can use the WISQARSTM system, to sort, view and create customized **fatal injury**, **nonfatal injury**, and **violent death data reports**. Examples of reports include:

Fatal injury reports providing the total number of injury deaths and death rates by intent and mechanism (cause) of injury, region or state, race/ethnicity, sex, and age.

Leading cause of death reports illustrating the impact of injury-related deaths in the U.S. compared to other leading causes of death.

Years of potential life lost (YPLL) reports showing the impact of premature death resulting from injury compared to other leading causes of premature death.

Color-coded fatal injury maps showing patterns of **county-level** injury death rates across specified geographic areas (national, regional, and state level) to help users identify populations at high risk of injury by mechanism (cause) and intent of injury.

Violent death reports providing insights into incidents of violence, characteristics of victims, characteristics of suspects, and characteristics of suicide victims suspected of a recent homicide.

Nonfatal injury reports providing estimates of injuries treated in U.S. hospital emergency departments (EDs) by intent and mechanism (cause) of injury, race/ethnicity, sex, and disposition when released from the ED (hospitalized, transferred for specialized care, treated and released).

Leading cause of nonfatal injury reports ranking leading causes of nonfatal injuries by age and sex of the injured patient, intent of injury, and disposition when released from the ED.

Researchers, the media, public health professionals, and the public can use WISQARS™ data to learn more about the public health and economic burden associated with unintentional and violence-related injury in the United States. WISQARS™ can be used to provide evidence of the scope and impact of the injury problem; characterize, compare and monitor trends in fatal and non-fatal injuries; identify persons at risk of injury; and provide reliable surveillance data for program and policy decisions.

For more information or to access WISQARS™ visit:

www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars