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Section B: Data Coding

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Mortality Codes

- Coding the injuries (i.e., nature of injury)
  - International Classification of Diseases
  - Basic tabulation list
- Coding how they happened (i.e., circumstances surrounding injury)
  - International Classification of Diseases
  - NOMESCO Classification of External Causes of Injuries
  - New Zealand, Australian codes
  - International Classification of External Causes of Injury (ICECI)

Coding System

- In general, coding system should be
  - Exhaustive and exclusive
  - Simple to use and reliable
  - Flexible (over time), yet consistent

International Classification of Diseases (ICD)

- World Health Organization
- Periodic revisions, currently 10th version (9th version expired in late 1990s)
- Coding follows strict rules outlined in documentation and requires training
- Codes injury information and cause of injury (chapter XX in ICD-10)
- Highly structured and systematized
- "Yet, there are differences in practice across settings even in highly developed countries"

Source: Melinder et al. (1998). Scan J Soc Med, 26, 190–197.

ICD-9 and 10 Examples of Injury Types

ICD-9	ICD-9	ICD-10	ICD-10
800	Fracture of vault of skull	**S02**	Fracture of skull and facial bones
		S02.0	Fracture of vault of skull
871	Open wound of eyeball	**S05**	Open wound of eye and orbit

ICD-9 and 10 Examples of External Cause

ICD-9	ICD-9	ICD-10	ICD-10
E924.0	Hot liquids and vapors including steam	**X11**	Contact with hot tap water
		X12	Contact with other hot fluids
		X13	Contact with steam and hot vapors
		X14	Contact with hot air and gases
E886	Fall on same level from collision, pushing or shoving, by or with other person	**W03**	Fall on same level due to collision with, or pushing by, another person

Source: Langley et al. (1999). Inj Prev, 5, 247–253.

ICD-9 and 10

- When presenting ICD data you can use the framework presented in MMWR 1997; 46 RR14

For Comparability Reasons

- Mapping between ICD-9 and ICD-10
- Standard categories to present injury and event codes
- ICD-9 had injury codes and external cause codes (e-codes) needed to code both
- ICD-10 offers one single code to reflect both aspects
- ICD-10 has supplemental codes to reflect place of occurrence and activity

NOMESCO Classification of External Causes of Injury

- Nordic Medico-Statistical Committee
- Developed in 1984, revised in 1990
- It aims to describe the sequence of events leading to the injury
- The injury itself must be coded with ICD

Basic Tabulation List

- WHO constitutional mandate to maintain statistical services
- Simplified version of ICD
- World Health Statistics Annual presents data submitted by individual member states
- Cause-of-death data, based on underlying cause of death, is presented using a specified format for purposes of consistency and comparability
  - Basic Tabulation List for ICD-9 (BTL) prior to ICD-10
  - Tabulation List for ICD-10 (TL10) has been developed
- For example, motor vehicle traffic accidents, accidental poisoning, World Health Statistics Annual, 1996, WHO, 1998