National Alcohol Indicators Project (NAIP)

Bulletin 14
Trends in Estimated Alcohol-Related Emergency Department Presentations in Australia, 2005-06 to 2011-12

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Overview
• Background
• Methods
• Outcomes
• Conclusions
• Limitations
• Questions

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

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

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)

Weekend night
• “Friday night” Friday 22.00 to 23.59 and Saturday 00.00 to 3.59
• “Saturday night” Saturday 22.00 to 23.59 and Sunday 00.00 to 3.59
• “Sunday night” Sunday 18.00 to 23.59
Main outcomes

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

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

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

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

Limitations

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

Questions?

Disclosure of Interest

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Thank you

References:

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

Thank you