

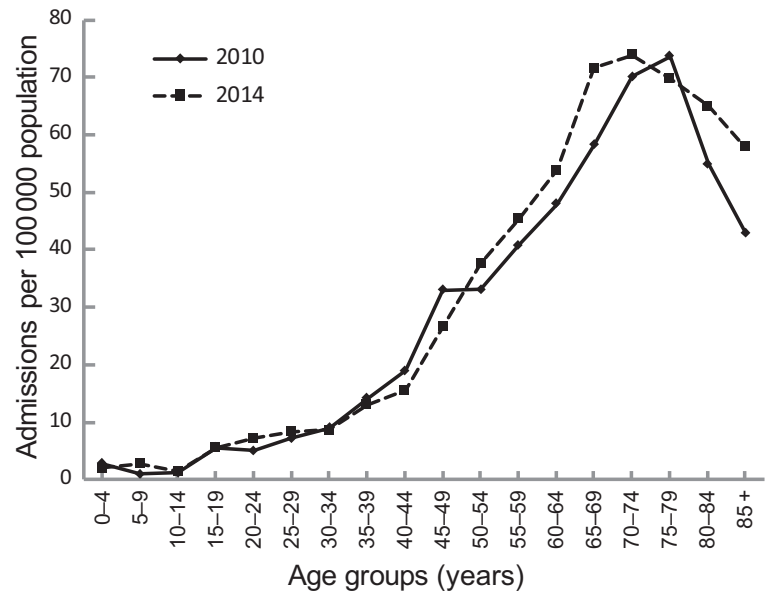
# Ladder-related injuries in New South Wales

Falls from ladders are a significant cause of serious injury and have been increasing in number across Australia.<sup>1-4</sup> While occupational injuries involving ladders are being dealt with through WorkSafe initiatives, safer use of ladders in non-occupational settings is difficult to enforce because of the variety of behavioural factors that contribute to this type of injury.<sup>4,5</sup>

In this study, data containing the International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision, clinical modification code for “Fall on and from ladder” (W11) for occupational and non-occupational injuries were extracted from the New South Wales Admitted Patients Data Collection (APDC, hospital admissions) and the NSW Trauma Registry between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2014. The APDC collects information on hospital stay across the state while the Trauma Registry prospectively collects a minimum dataset on major trauma (injury severity score > 12 and death in hospital regardless of injury severity) from 20 NSW trauma centres. Descriptive analyses were performed separately for each dataset in SAS statistical software (SAS Institute). All results are available online in the full report (<http://www.aci.health.nsw.gov.au/networks/itim/projects/ladder-safety>).

There were 8496 hospital admissions across NSW resulting from falls from ladders, giving an average of 1699 admissions annually. Peak admissions were seen in the 65–69-years age group, with 154 admissions per 100 000 persons, which is significantly higher than the crude rate of admissions due to falls from ladders in the population of 44 per 100 000 persons. The rate of admissions due to ladder-related falls is increasing in the 60–79-years age group (2.0% per annum) and in those aged 80 or more years (4.5% per annum), as illustrated in the Box. When considering only major trauma, there were 496 falls from ladders,

Age-specific rates of inpatient admissions for ladder falls in New South Wales in 2010 and 2014\*



\* From the New South Wales Admitted Patients Data Collection. ◆

predominantly by men aged 55 years or older, injured during non-occupational activities. Most injuries were to the thorax (36%) and head (29%), and most deaths resulted from head injuries (77% of deaths), and occurred in intensive care units (52% of deaths) or operating suites (31% of deaths). Patients were most commonly discharged home without assistance or to a rehabilitation facility. There were 51 recorded deaths following hospital admission, and 35 of these were considered due to major trauma. These findings are similar to those in Victoria.<sup>4</sup>

Hospital admission from ladder-related injuries was estimated to have cost the health system \$51.8 million over the 5 years. This is based on the NSW state price, which allows calculation of the average cost of a patient's stay per national weighted activity unit, a weighted measure of hospital activity that enables comparisons across a range of hospital settings. Use of hospital

resources by patients with ladder-related injuries was high, with some 57 000 procedures being performed.

The strengths of this study include the use of two large statewide datasets with prospectively collected data. Weaknesses include the high percentage of unspecified falls and the lack of prehospital data (eg, deaths from ladder injuries before hospitalisation), which may have resulted in an underestimation of the true burden of this mechanism of injury.

Preventing ladder-related falls through safety campaigns and by providing services to older people for tasks requiring ladders is critical in ameliorating this emerging public health problem.

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References are available online at [www.mja.com.au](http://www.mja.com.au).

Jenny Miu  
PhD, MPH<sup>1</sup>

Michael M Dinh  
MBBS, MPH<sup>2</sup>

Kate Curtis  
RN, PhD<sup>2</sup>

Zsolt J Balogh  
MD, PhD, FRACS<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Trauma and Injury Management, Agency for Clinical Innovation, Sydney, NSW.

<sup>2</sup>University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW.

<sup>3</sup>John Hunter Hospital, Newcastle, NSW.

[jenny.miu@health.nsw.gov.au](mailto:jenny.miu@health.nsw.gov.au)

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