



Royal Liverpool Accident and Emergency Department Monthly Bulletin: August 2008 to May 2009

This bulletin provides a breakdown of all trauma¹ attendances at the Royal Liverpool Accident and Emergency department (AED) between August 2008 and May 2009.

Figure 1 illustrates the number of trauma attendances by month of attendance. Trauma attendances peaked in May (3,200), with March (2,550) having the least number of trauma attendances.

Figure 1: Total number of trauma attendances by month, August 2008 to May 2009

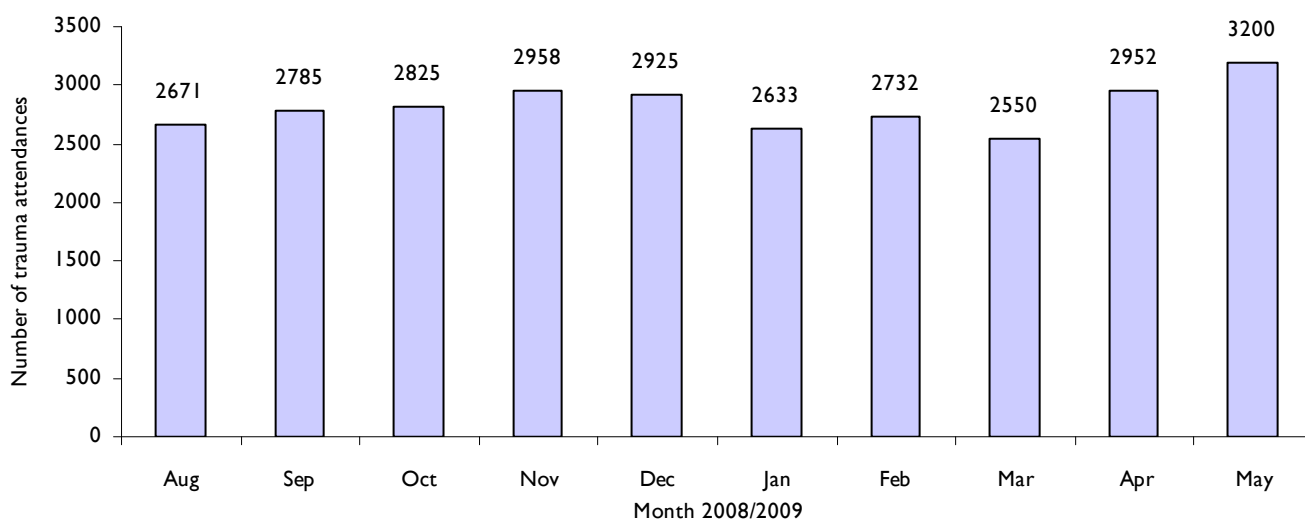


Figure 2 gives a breakdown of monthly trauma attendances by gender, illustrating that for all months there were more male trauma attendances than female presenting at the Royal Liverpool AED.

Figure 2: Gender of trauma attendances by month, August 2008 to May 2009

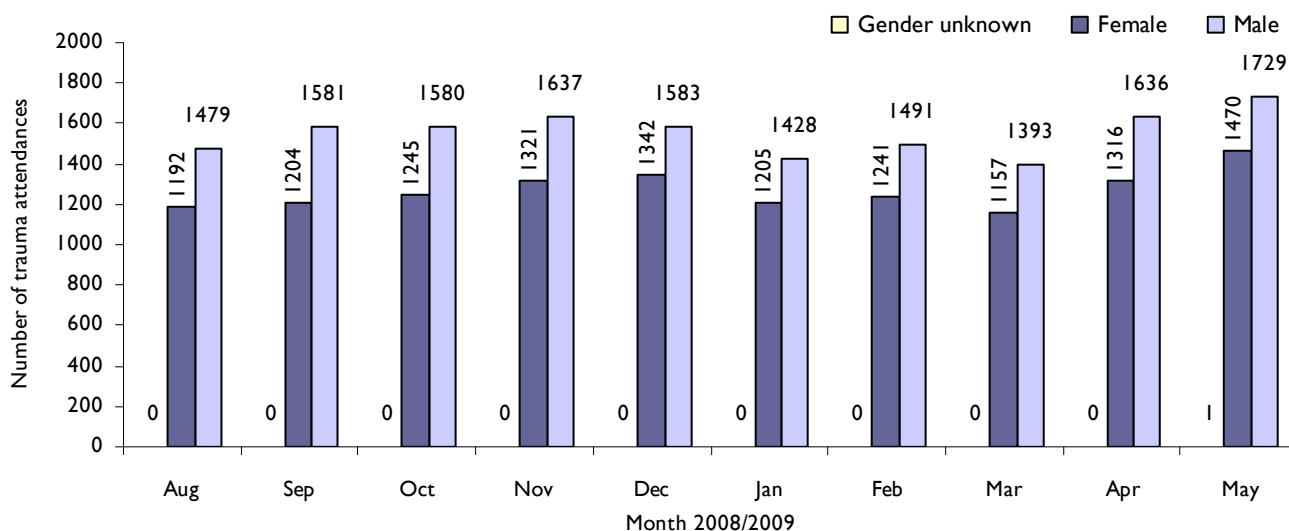


Figure 3 illustrates age group of trauma attendances. For all months, the vast majority of trauma attendances were made by people over the age of 14 years. The low number of trauma attendances under the age of 15 presenting at the Royal Liverpool AED could possibly be due to the close proximity of a local children's AED (Alder Hey).

Figure 3: Age group of trauma attendances by month, August 2008 to May 2009

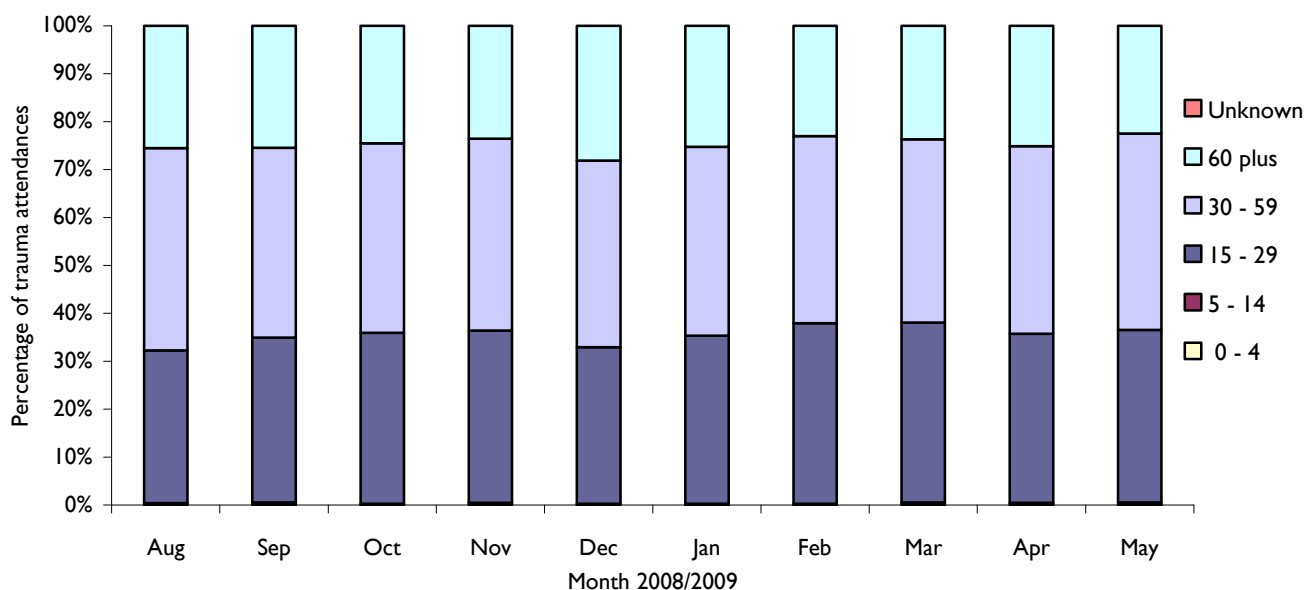


Table one details the injury group of trauma attendances. The most common form of injury leading to AED attendance was other accident, representing 69% of trauma attendances. This category includes injuries such as head injuries and arm injuries, for example.

Table 1: Trauma attendances by injury group and month, August 2008 to May 2009ⁱⁱ

Injury group	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total	%
Other accident	1862	1931	2003	2005	1949	1699	1901	1570	2197	2338	19455	69
Fall	322	326	324	364	411	367	296	355	292	288	3345	12
Assault	187	249	212	249	271	240	197	253	213	253	2324	8
Overdose	99	96	83	88	102	103	124	101	72	89	957	3
Road traffic accident	108	83	80	106	89	106	95	94	61	103	925	3
Sport injury	44	58	86	94	70	77	78	144	78	97	826	3
Burn	20	23	21	28	15	22	27	14	19	15	204	1
Self-harm	29	19	16	24	18	18	13	19	20	17	193	1
Firework	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
Total	2671	2785	2825	2958	2925	2633	2732	2550	2952	3200	28231	100

Assault questionnaire

Between July 2008 and February 2009 the extra assault questions asked at the Royal Liverpool AED were not collected due to a change in the AED IT system. This data is now available again as of March 2009, a summary of this data is contained within this report and further, more detailed information collected by staff at the Royal Liverpool AED on issues such as the specific location of assault, for example street/club name, is provided by TIIG to local agencies such as Citysafe, in a separate report to the one produced here. For further information on this report please contact the authors, whose details can be found at the end of this report.

Assault attendees presenting at the Royal Liverpool AED between August 2008 and May 2009 were mainly male (75%) and the majority (62%) were aged between 15 and 29 years of age. Table two shows that of those known, 31% of assault attendances had no intention of informing the police of their attack.

Table 2: Assault attendances that have informed the police by month, August 2008 to May 2009

Informed the police?	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total	%
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	153	192	508	71
No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	24	16	65	9
Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	36	45	146	20
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	213	253	719	100

Table three shows that where data was collected, 61% of assault attendances had consumed alcohol within three hours prior to their attack.

Table 3: Assault attendances who had consumed alcohol within three hours prior to their attack by month, August 2008 to May 2009

Alcohol consumption	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total	%
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	153	192	508	71
No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	27	19	74	10
Refused to answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	<5	<5	11	2
Unable to answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	6	<5	11	2
Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	25	36	115	16
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	213	253	719	100

Table four illustrates the location where assaults occurred for patients presenting with assault-related injuries. Four in five (71%) of all assault locations were unknown during August 2008 to May 2009. Of those known, over half (53%) occurred on the streetⁱⁱⁱ.

Table 4: Assault attendances by location of incident and month, August 2008 to May 2009

Assault location	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total	%
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	153	193	510	71
Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	34	30	107	15
Bar/pub	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5	10	31	4
Your home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	5	28	4
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	<5	<5	13	2
Club	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	7	11	2
Someone else's home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	9	1
Refused to answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	5	1
Unable to answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
Workplace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	213	253	719	100

Table five illustrates the number of individuals/attackers involved in the assault. During August 2008 to May 2009 information on number of attackers was not collected from the majority (72%) of assault patients. Where data was collected, just over half (51%) of assault patients had been assaulted by more than one person.

Table 5: Assault attendances by number of individuals involved in assault and month, August 2008 to May 2009

Number of attackers	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total	%
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	25	25	90	13
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	10	31	4
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	<7	<7	19	3
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<7	<7	7	13	2
5 plus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	12	31	4
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	155	192	516	72
Refused to answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	7	1
Unable to answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<7	<7	<7	12	2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	213	253	719	100

Table six illustrates gender of attackers. Of those known 88% were male, compared with 9% female.

Table 6: Assault attendances by gender of attackers and month, August 2008 to May 2009

Gender of attackers	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total	%
Both	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	5	1
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	<7	<7	17	2
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	49	49	168	23
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	153	194	514	71
Refused to answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	6	1
Unable to answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	9	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	213	253	719	100

Table seven shows that the relationship between assault attendee and those involved in the assault was unknown in three quarters of (74%) incidents during August 2008 to May 2009. Where data was collected, seven in ten (64%) assault patients had been assaulted by a stranger.

Table 7: Assault attendances by relationship with attacker and month, August 2008 to May 2009

Relationship with attacker	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total	%
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	165	199	533	74
Stranger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	23	29	108	15
Acquaintance/friend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7	11	30	4
Bouncer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	6	10	1
Partner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	9	1
Unable to answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	5	<5	9	1
Family member	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	5	<5	8	1
Refused to answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	7	1
Ex-partner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
Work client/customer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
Work mate/colleague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	213	253	719	100

Table eight shows method of attack. Of those known, 71% were attacked with a body part, such as a fist.

Table 8: Assault attendances by method of attack and month, August 2008 to May 2009

Method of attack	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total	%
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	156	194	521	72
Body part (e.g. fist)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	45	44	132	18
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<7	<7	9	17	2
Bottle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	<5	<5	16	2
Knife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	<5	<5	11	2
Unable to answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	<5	<5	8	1
Blunt object	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	5	1
Acquaintance/friend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
Firearm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	0
Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	1
Refused to answer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	213	253	719	100

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ⁱ Trauma relates to all AED attendances presenting as a result of an accident or intentional/unintentional injury.

ⁱⁱ Please note that all numbers less than five have been suppressed in line with patient confidentiality and if there is only one number <5 in a category then two numbers will be suppressed at the next level (e.g. <10) in order to prevent back calculations from totals.