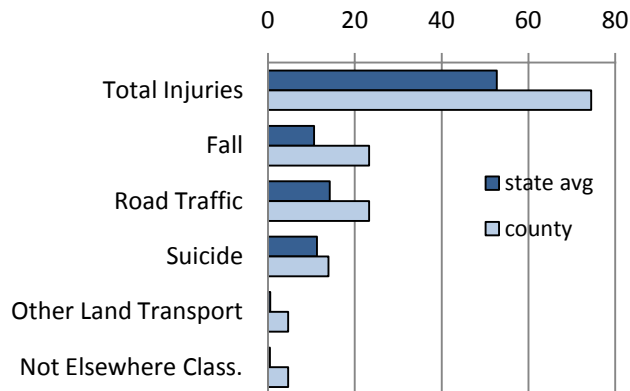
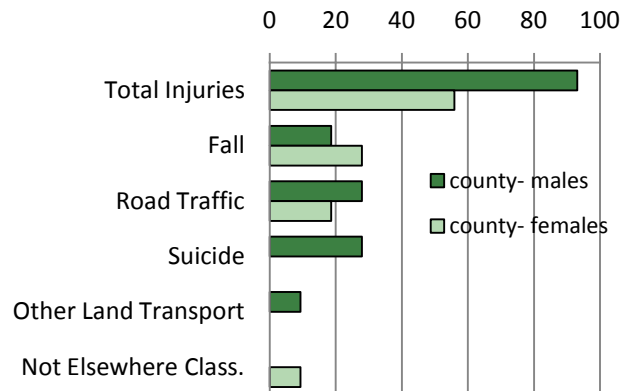


Adams County (2006 population = 4,192)

Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County vs. State avg (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



Injury death rate²- all ages (total and 5 leading causes)
County by gender (Avg. rate for 2002-2006 per 100,000)



County Injury Hospitalization Data

Young Children (0-4 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	0	-----	0	-----	0	-----

Youth (5-14 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	<5	<86	<5	<164	<5	<119
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<86	<5	<90	<5	<83
Other Transport	0	-----	<5	<90	<5	<47

Young Adults (15-24 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	495.5	<5	<203	9	360.3
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<229	<5	<111	<5	<173
Cut/Pierce	<5	<229	0	-----	<5	<133
Other Transport	<5	<87	<5	<111	<5	<92

Injury Prevention Facts

Injuries are the leading cause of death for Iowans aged 1-34

Bicycles and pedestrians

- Young children need supervision in the traffic environment.
- Children should learn bicycle and pedestrian safety from an early age.
- Wearing a helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by as much as 85%.

Motor vehicle traffic

- Motor vehicle (MV) traffic is the leading cause of injury death for Iowans age 1-34 and 55-64.
- While all passengers in a MV should be restrained, Iowa law requires that children through age 10 be restrained.
- Youth must be taught safe driving habits; drivers should always model safe driving habits, especially when riding with youth.

Homicide and assault

- Homicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalization for many age groups in Iowa.
- Firearms are the leading means of homicide in Iowa, followed by cut/pierce.
- Youth and young adults must learn how to resolve problems without violence.
- Mentoring programs can reduce violence.



Adams County (2006 population = 4,192)

County Injury Hospitalization Data

Injury Prevention Facts

Adults (25-44 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	268.8	8	342.0	15	303.5
Leading Causes						
Road Traffic	<5	<127	<5	<56	<5	<90
Fall	<5	<89	<5	<98	<5	<90
Poisoning	0	-----	<5	<98	<5	<49
Other Transport	<5	<51	<5	<56	<5	<49
Fire/Burn	<5	<51	0	-----	<5	<29

Suicide and self harm

- Suicides are a leading cause of death and hospitalizations for all Iowa adults.
- Firearms, suffocation, and poisonings are the leading means of suicides in Iowa, and their use varies by age.
- People with mental and substance abuse disorders and/or suicidal thoughts should be encouraged to seek help and be supported by friends and family.

Older Adults (45-64 years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	7	253.3	8	288.6	15	271
Leading Causes						
Fall	<5	<84	5	180.4	7	126.5
Unknown Intent	0	-----	<5	<84	<5	<44
Road Traffic	0	-----	<5	<48	<5	<26
Poisoning	<5	<48	0	-----	<5	<26
Natural/Environmental	<5	<48	0	-----	<5	<26

Poisoning

- Poisoning was the 4th leading cause of injury death 2nd leading cause of injury hospitalization in Iowa from 2002 to 2006.
- To reduce likelihood & severity of poisoning:
 - Store all medicines, household products, and personal care products appropriately.
 - Post poison control telephone # clearly.

Seniors (65+ years)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²	N ¹	Rate ²
Total Injuries	27	1382.5	40	1489.8	67	1444.6
Leading Causes						
Fall	17	870.5	40	1489.8	57	1229
Road Traffic	<5	<219	0	-----	<5	<95
Machinery	<5	<116	0	-----	<5	<52
Other Transport	<5	<116	0	-----	<5	<52
Natural/Environmental	<5	<65	0	-----	<5	<31

Falls in seniors

- Falls are the leading cause of injury death and hospitalization in Iowa seniors.
- Handrails, grab bars, night lights, non-slip mats or surfaces in tubs and showers, and non-slip pads under throw rugs should be installed in homes to prevent falls.
- Seniors should stay active & maintain a healthy diet to help prevent falls.

¹Total N for 2002-2006.

²Rates are the average yearly rate for 2002-2006, reported per 100,000 population; not age-adjusted.

Technical notes

- For confidentiality purposes, counts of injury events between 1 and 4 are indicated with <5 rather than the actual number.
- "N" values reflect the total number of injuries (in that category) that occurred during the 5-year reporting period (2002-2006).
- Rates are calculated by county residence, not location of injury occurrence or treatment.

