

## Demonstrate knowledge of injury and injury problems and explain the consequences on public health

**Level** 3

**Credits** 3

**Purpose** People credited with this unit standard are able to describe: injury and explain key categories of injury; the size and scope of the injury problem; and identify and describe sources of available injury prevention information and injury data.

**Subfield** Public Health

**Domain** Injury Prevention

**Status** Registered

**Status date** 30 March 2006

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**Entry information** Open.

**Accreditation** Evaluation of documentation and visit by NZQA and industry.

**Standard setting body (SSB)** The Skills Organisation

**Accreditation and Moderation Action Plan (AMAP) reference** 0121

This AMAP can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do>.

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### Special notes

1 Definitions

*NZIPS* stands for New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy 2003 available at <http://www.nzips.govt.nz>.

2008/2011 Implementation Plan available at <http://www.nzips.govt.nz/implementation/>.

*E Codes* are International Classification of Disease, 9<sup>th</sup> revision (ICD-9) and Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) external cause of injury codes for presenting injury mortality and morbidity data. *E Codes* are published by the National Centre for Injury Prevention and Control in America and are available on their website at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/whatsnew/matrix2.htm>.

*DALY (Disability-Adjusted Life Year)* is a quantitative indicator of burden of disease that reflects the total amount of healthy life lost as a result of injury.

*Evidence based practice* means practice that is informed by research of previously run well evaluated programmes.

*IPRU* is the Injury Prevention Research Unit based in the Department of Preventive and Social Medicine in the Dunedin School of Medicine within the Health and Science Division of the University of Otago.

*Mechanism* in this context means types of injury and how they are caused.

*Injury problem* refers to the burden (social, personal and economic consequences) on a population resulting from injury. It relates to a combination of numbers, severity and consequences of injury.

*Injury Pyramid* is a tool for understanding injury severity. It is used to show the relationship between the numbers of injuries resulting in fatal, serious and less serious outcomes.

*Intentional intent* is where deliberate harm is caused to self or others.

*Unintentional intent* is where harm is caused to self or others, but this is not intended.

*Usefulness* in this context refers to the accuracy and reliability of injury data and how it can inform effective injury prevention practice.

- 2 IPRU Fact Sheets are written, updated and published by the IPRU and are available on their web site at <http://www.otago.ac.nz/ipru/Publications/FactSheets.html>.
- 3 Resources include but are not limited to:  
World Health Organisation 2004, *Training, Educating, and Advancing Collaboration in Health on Violence and Injury Prevention (TEACH-VIP) Programme*, Geneva: World Health Organisation.

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## Elements and performance criteria

### Element 1

Describe injury and explain key categories of injury.

Range key categories include – intent (both intentional and unintentional), mechanisms, settings, severity.

### Performance criteria

1.1 Injury is defined as outlined in accordance with World Health Organisation publications.

1.2 Injury is described in terms of intentional and unintentional intent.

1.3 Main mechanisms of injury are explained in terms of E Code classifications.

Range includes – falls, drowning, road traffic accidents, assault, suicide and deliberate self-harm, burns and scalds, pedestrian injuries.

1.4 The description includes the identification of key injury settings as outlined by the Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) and identifies the importance of one key injury setting.

Range examples of injury settings include but are not limited to – workplace, home, road, sport/recreational.

1.5 The Injury Pyramid is used to describe the different levels of injury severity.

## Element 2

Explain the size and scope of the injury problem as it affects public health and in terms of economic and social costs.

### Performance criteria

2.1 The injury problem is explained in a global context.

2.2 The explanation outlines the injury problem in terms of the national injury prevention priority areas as stated in the NZIPS.

2.3 The injury problem in terms of incidence and severity is compared with other health issues in New Zealand in accordance with IPRU Fact Sheet 24: Injuries in Relation to Other Health Problems.

2.4 The injury problem is explained in terms of its economic and social costs.

Range economic costs include – medical and rehabilitation costs, resources for support services, employment related costs; social costs include – family and community stress, emotional and psychological pain, loss of independence.  
Explanation of the economic costs of injury should refer to DALYs.

## Element 3

Identify and describe sources of available injury information and injury data.

### Performance criteria

3.1 The description includes identifying key sources of available injury information and injury data as outlined by the IPRU.

3.2 The description outlines the usefulness of injury data in developing injury prevention strategies.

Range strategies include but are not limited to – evidence based practice, identifying the magnitude and impact of injury, setting priorities, developing policies and practices, setting standards and regulations, informing research and evaluation.  
A description of three of the above is required.

3.3 The description outlines the limitations of injury data.

Range limitations include but are not limited to – reliability of data, availability of data, changes to E codes, the complexity of the interpretation of the data.  
A description of three of the above is required.

3.4 The description includes the interpretation of one injury data set contained in an IPRU Fact Sheet.

Range includes but is not limited to – IPRU Fact Sheet 35: Hospitalised Falls.

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### **Please note**

Providers must be accredited by NZQA, or an inter-institutional body with delegated authority for quality assurance, before they can report credits from assessment against unit standards or deliver courses of study leading to that assessment.

Industry Training Organisations must be accredited by NZQA before they can register credits from assessment against unit standards.

Accredited providers and Industry Training Organisations assessing against unit standards must engage with the moderation system that applies to those standards.

Accreditation requirements and an outline of the moderation system that applies to this standard are outlined in the Accreditation and Moderation Action Plan (AMAP). The AMAP also includes useful information about special requirements for organisations wishing to develop education and training programmes, such as minimum qualifications for tutors and assessors, and special resource requirements.

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### **Comments on this unit standard**

Please contact The Skills Organisation [info@skills.org.nz](mailto:info@skills.org.nz) if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.