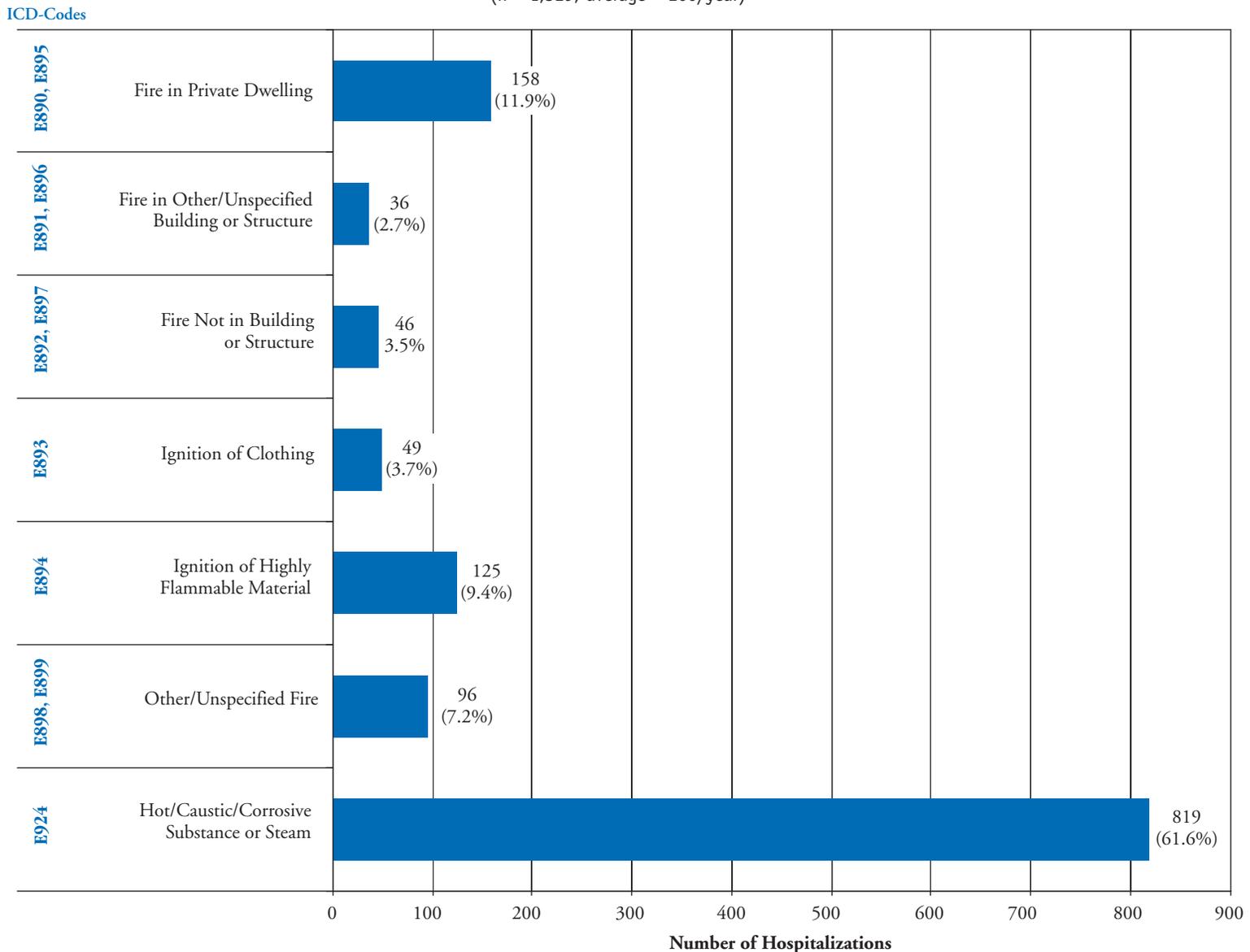


## Fire/Burn Hospitalizations

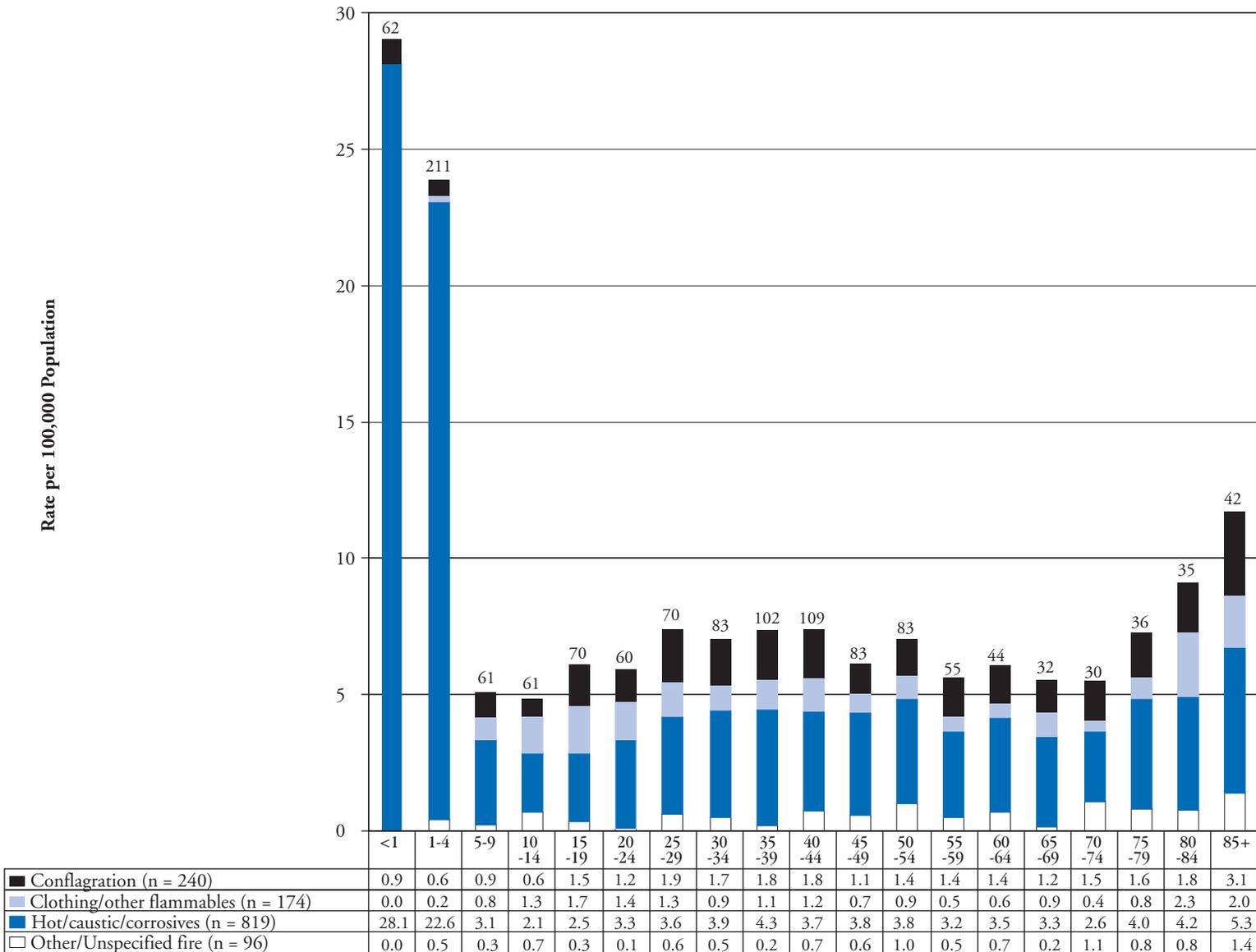
- There were 1,329 hospitalizations due to fires/burns in Connecticut between 2000 – 20004, for an average of 266 fire/burn hospitalizations per year
  - » While fire deaths were due primarily to uncontrolled fires in a building or other structure, hospitalizations were, in majority of cases, the result of burns from steam or from hot, caustic or corrosive substances (62%)
- There were nine times more fire/burn hospitalizations (1329) than fire/burn deaths (150) during this five-year period, meaning one person died for every nine persons hospitalized
- The age distribution of fire/burn hospitalizations was almost a reverse pattern of the distribution for fire deaths, with the highest rates occurring among the youngest, rather than the oldest population groups
- Ninety-five percent of hospitalizations among the < 5 year old population were due to burns from hot, caustic or corrosive substances
- Fire/burn hospitalization rates were higher among males than females for virtually every age group across the lifespan, with the sole exception of children 5 – 9 years of age
  - » Males experienced twice the hospitalization rate (10.3 per 100,000 population) of females (5.2 per 100,000 population) for fire/burns during this five-year period
- The hospitalization rate due to fire/burn injuries was highest among Non-Hispanic Blacks (13.9 per 100,000 population), followed by Hispanics (12.7 per 100,000 population), Non-Hispanic Other (12.0 per 100,000 population) and Non-Hispanic Whites (6.1 per 100,000 population)
- New Haven and Fairfield Counties had the highest hospitalization rates for fire/burn injuries (9.3 and 9.0, respectively), while Tolland and Windham Counties had the lowest rates at 3.7 and 3.8 per 100,000 population, respectively
- Over half of all burn admissions were referred by the emergency department, with an additional 31% transferred from another hospital or other facility, and 61% of the burn patients were discharged to the home
- Medicaid covered the highest percentage of patients' hospital costs (30.7%), followed by HMOs and PPOs (20.1%), and commercial insurance companies (16.0%)
- Of these 1,329 hospitalizations, 23 burn patients expired in the hospital; and out of the expired patients 11(47.8%) were due to 'conflagration" and the cause of burn death for the remaining 12 patients were fairly evenly distributed between fire (flammables), burn (hot/caustic/corrosive substances) and "other/unspecified fire"
- Average length of hospital stay was three days
- **For the five-year period, total charges for fire/burn hospitalizations were \$25,789,370, with an average of \$7,983 per hospital stay**

**Figure 29**  
**Unintentional Fire/Burn\* Hospitalizations by Mechanism**  
**Connecticut Residents, 2000 - 2004**  
 (n = 1,329; average = 266/year)



\*ICD-9 Codes: See Appendix

**Figure 30**  
**Fire/Burn Hospitalization Rates by Mechanism & Age**  
**Connecticut Residents, 2000 - 2004**  
 (n = 1,329; average = 266/year)



**Figure 31**  
**Fire/Burn Hospitalization Rates By Age & Sex**  
**Connecticut Residents, 2000 - 2004**  
 (n = 1,329; average = 266/year)

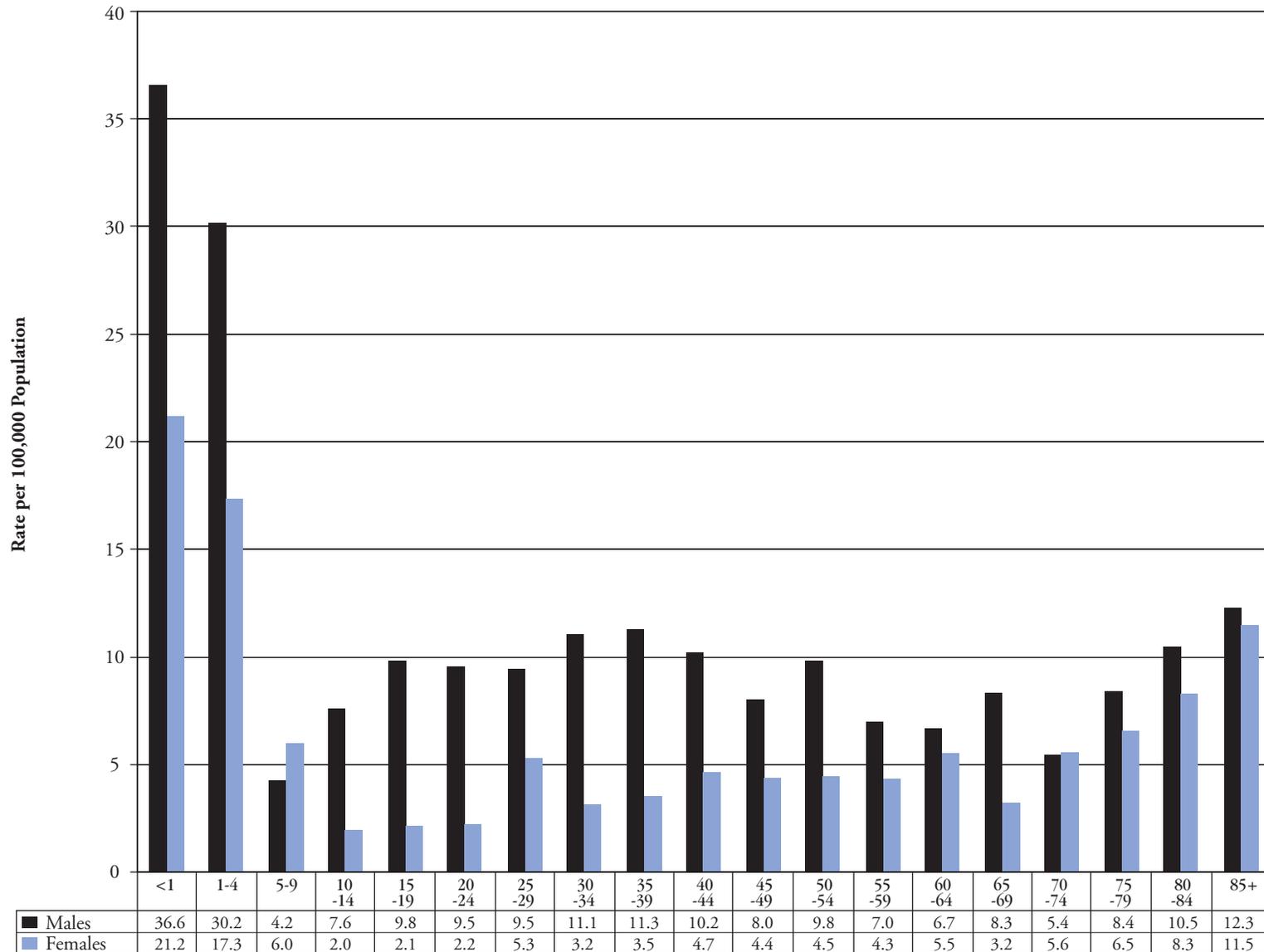
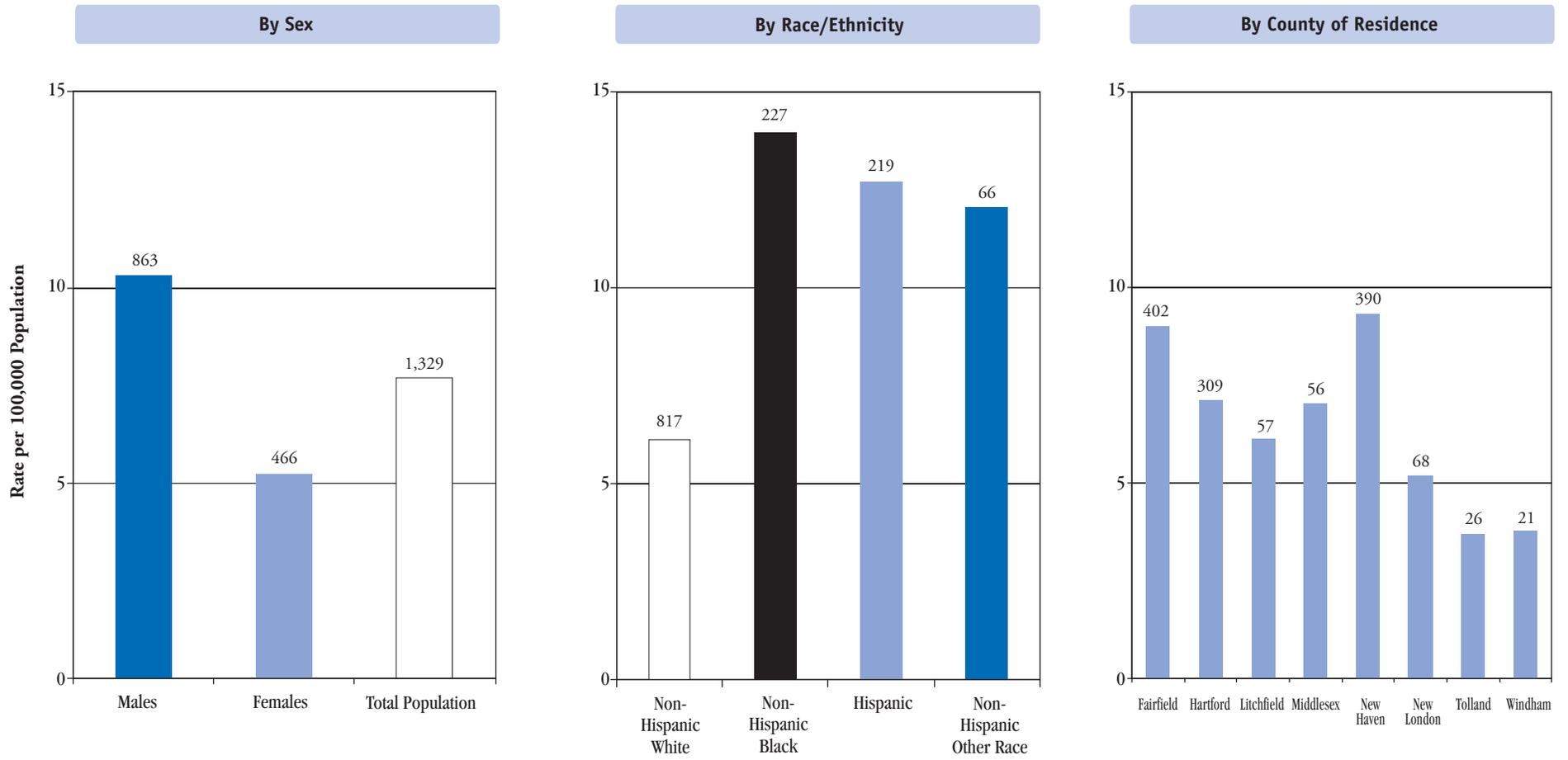


Figure 32  
**Fire/Burn Hospitalization Rates per 100,000 Population**  
**by Sex, Race/Ethnicity & County of Residence**  
 Connecticut Residents, 2000 - 2004



**Figure 33**  
**Fire/Burn Hospitalizations by Admission, Discharge & Primary Payer**  
**Connecticut Residents, 2000 - 2004**  
 (n = 1,329; average = 266/year)

