

Basic Facts

- Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) is a serious and costly public health problem in Oregon.
- A TBI is caused by a bump, blow, jolt, or penetration to the head that disrupts the normal function of the brain.
- TBI causes a substantial number of permanent disabilities, hospitalizations, and deaths.
- In 2013, 873 deaths in Oregon involved TBI.
- The leading causes of TBI deaths in Oregon are firearms, falls, and motor vehicle traffic.
- Falls are the leading cause of TBI hospitalization— 53% of TBI hospitalizations in 2013 were the result of falls.
- 2,610 hospitalizations in Oregon in 2013 involved TBI. The charges associated with these hospitalizations exceeded \$155 million.

Prevention

- Primary prevention of TBI should focus in five areas: suicide prevention, senior fall prevention, child window fall prevention, motor vehicle occupant safety, and youth sports concussion prevention

Data contact: Matt Laidler,
matthew.laidler@state.or.us

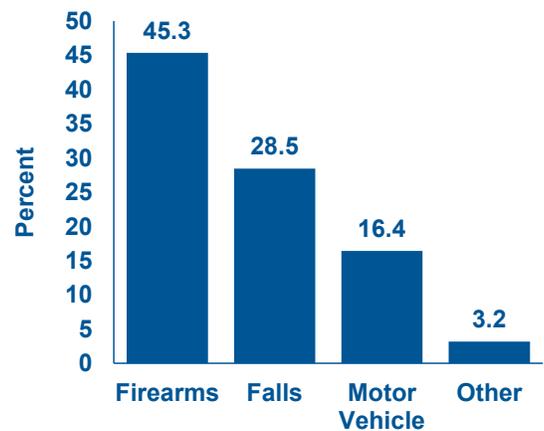
Deaths

- There were 873 deaths in Oregon in 2013 associated with TBI—a rate of 22.2 deaths per 100,000 Oregon residents.
- 90% of TBI deaths linked to a cause are attributable to three specific causes: firearms, falls, and motor vehicle traffic.

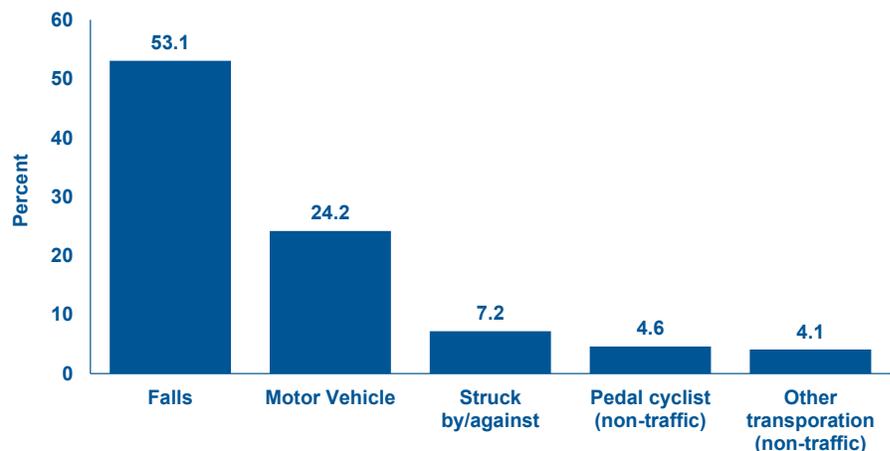
Hospitalizations

- There were 2,610 TBI hospitalizations in Oregon in 2013— a rate of 66.4 per 100,000 Oregon residents.
- 85% of TBI hospitalizations are attributable to falls, motor vehicles, and persons struck by or against an object (such as in sports).

Leading Causes of TBI Death by Percent, Oregon, 2013



Leading Causes of TBI Hospitalization by Percent, Oregon, 2013



TBI by age

- The risk of TBI –associated death increases with age. The highest rates of TBI occur among persons 85 years and older. In 2013, the rate of TBI associated-death among persons 85 years and older was 172.7— 2.6 times higher than the rate among persons 75–84 (67.0 per 100,000), and 5.6 times higher than the rate among persons 65–74 (30.9 per 100,000).

TBI by sex

- Men have a higher rate of TBI-associated death than women. The rate among men in 2013— 32.3 per 100,000, is 2.6 times higher than the rate among women (12.3 per 100,000).