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National Trauma Registry Bulletin

April 2002

Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations in Canada, 1999/2000

This report provides a descriptive analysis of hospitalizations and in-hospital deaths due to poisoning injury in Canada. The source of data for this bulletin is the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) Hospital Morbidity Database, of which the National Trauma Registry (NTR) is a subset. Poisoning injury is currently excluded from the NTR definition of trauma.

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Definitions

Poisoning injury hospitalizations are classified using specific External Cause of Injury codes in the International Classification of Diseases coding system, 9th Revision. In this report, analyses were conducted based the recommended framework for presenting injury data by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, 1997).

Manner/Intent of Poisoning	E Code Range	Specific E Codes
Unintentional	E850.0-E869.9	E850-E858 Poisoning by drugs, medicaments and biologicals E860-E869 Poisoning by other solid and liquid substances, gases and vapours
Self-inflicted	E950.0-E952.9	E950-E952 Suicide and self-inflicted injury by poisoning
Assault	E962.0-.9	E962 Assault by poisoning
Undetermined	E980.0-E982.9	E980-E982 Poisoning undetermined whether unintentionally or purposely inflicted
Other	E972	E972 Legal intervention by gas

This report focuses on hospitalizations in which a poisoning-related E code was listed as the primary cause of injury. Fiscal year 1999/2000 hospitalizations refer to discharges or separations from acute care facilities from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000. These cases do not necessarily represent unique persons since a person can be admitted to hospital more than once within a fiscal year.

Percentages reported in this bulletin may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

National Highlights

Appendix Table A shows highlight statistics of poisoning injury hospitalizations in Canada from 1995/1996-1999/2000.

In 1999/2000, there were 28,581 hospitalizations due to poisoning injury, accounting for 171,608 hospital days. From 1995/1996 to 1999/2000, the total number of poisoning hospitalizations decreased by 11%, representing an average annual decrease of 3%. Also over this period, the age-standardized poisoning hospitalization rate decreased by 15%, representing a decrease of 4% per year (Figure 1).

From 1995/1996 to 1999/2000, female patients comprised the majority of poisoning injury hospitalizations (59-60% were female in each year).

The average age of poisoning injury patients showed signs of a gradual increase, from 33.6 years in 1995/1996 to 36.3 years in 1999/2000. The median age of patients also showed increases over this period.

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The average time a poisoning injury patient stayed in hospital was 6.0 days, a slight increase since 1995/1996 when the average was 5.8 days.

Poisoning injury hospitalizations by manner of poisoning remained consistent over the five-year period. More details on manner of poisoning are presented later in this bulletin.

From 1995/1996 to 1999/2000, approximately 1% of poisoning injury hospitalizations resulted in death in the acute care facility. There were 319 in-hospital deaths in 1999/2000. The average age of these patients was 54.3 years (median = 53.0 years), far older than the average age of all patients hospitalized for poisoning injury.

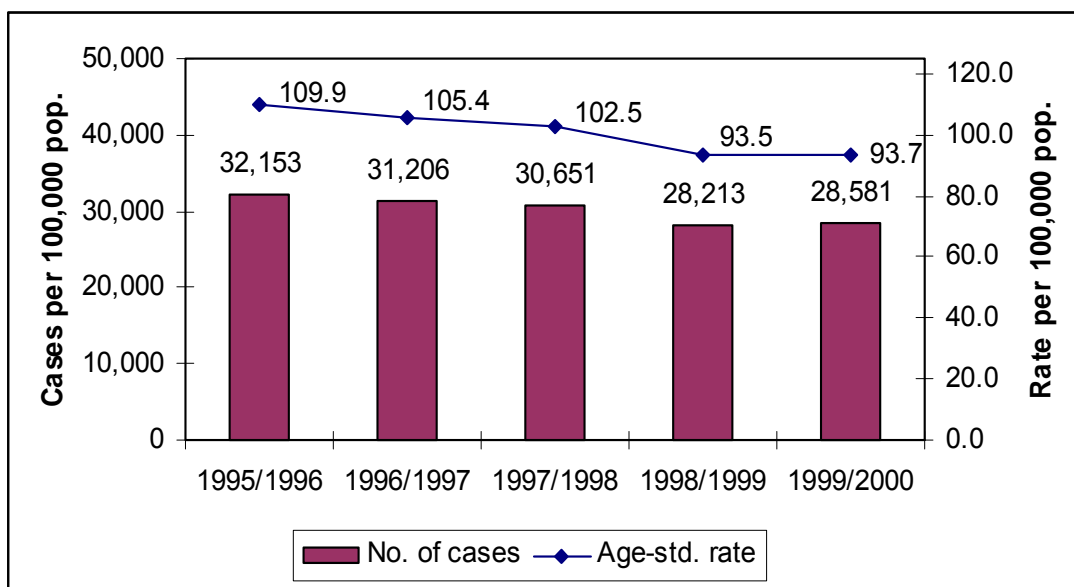


Figure 1: Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations in Canada, 1995/1996-1999/2000

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Differences by Province/Territory

Appendix Table B shows highlight statistics of 1999/2000 poisoning injury hospitalizations by province/territory.

The highest age-standardized poisoning injury hospitalization rate was in the Northwest Territories (285.2 per 100,000 population) (Figure 2); the lowest was in Quebec (50.5 per 100,000). All jurisdictions, with the exception of Manitoba, Nova Scotia, and Quebec, had rates above the national average of 93.7 per 100,000 population.

In all provinces and territories, female patients were the majority among poisoning injury hospitalizations. The percent of cases that were female ranged from a high of 72% in the Northwest Territories to a low of 54% in Nova Scotia.

The average age of poisoning injury patients was highest in Nova Scotia (37.8 years) and lowest in Nunavut (26.2 years). The average time a patient stayed in hospital was highest in Quebec (8.5 days) and lowest in Nunavut (1.9 days).

With regards to manner of poisoning, self-inflicted poisoning comprised the highest percent of poisoning injury hospitalizations in Nunavut (88%) and the lowest in Saskatchewan (61%) (Figure 3). For unintentional poisoning cases, the highest percent was in Saskatchewan (28%) and the lowest in the Northwest Territories (10%). Poisoning cases of undetermined intent comprised the highest percent of poisoning injury hospitalizations in Prince Edward Island (19%) and the lowest in Nunavut (0%). In all jurisdictions, cases of assault by poisoning were very rare (1% or less).

In each jurisdiction, 2% or less of poisoning injury patients died in hospital.

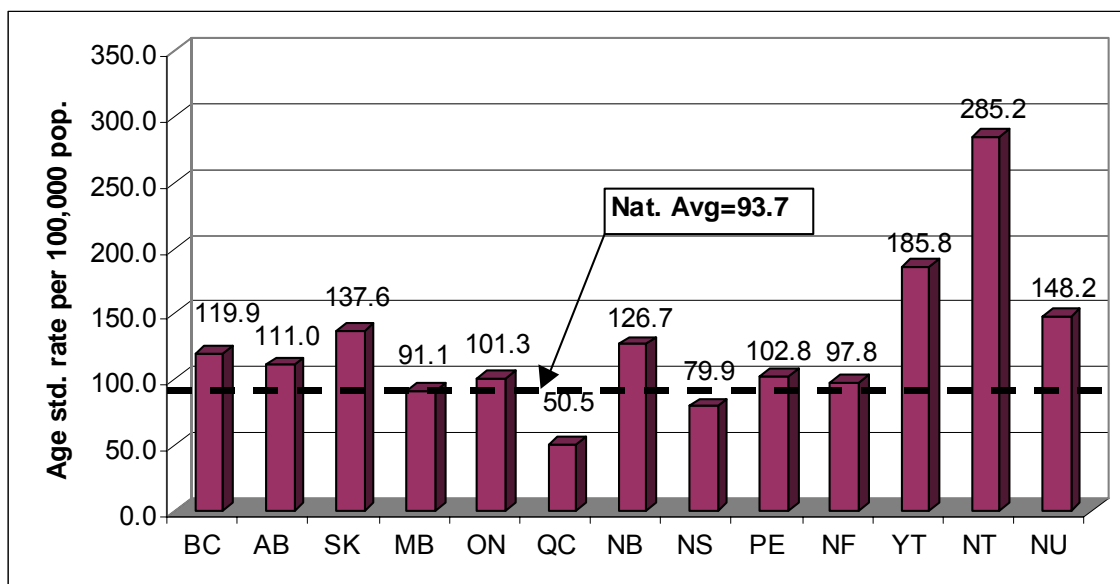


Figure 2: Age-Standardized Rates of Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations by Province/Territory, Canada, 1999/2000

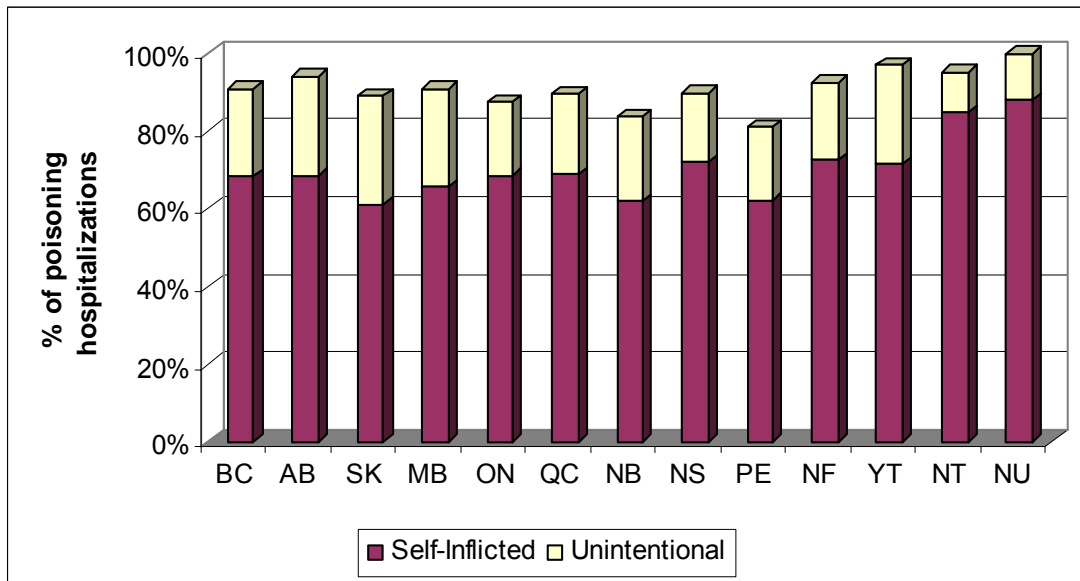


Figure 3: Percent of Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations Caused by Self-Inflicted and Unintentional Poisoning by Province/Territory, Canada, 1999/2000

Overall by Age and Sex

Figure 4 shows the breakdown of all poisoning injury hospitalizations by age group. The largest proportion of cases were patients aged 35-44 (24%). However, peaks were also seen in the 1-4 and 15-19 age groups. In 1999/2000, 60% of the poisoning injury hospitalization patients were female and 40% were male.

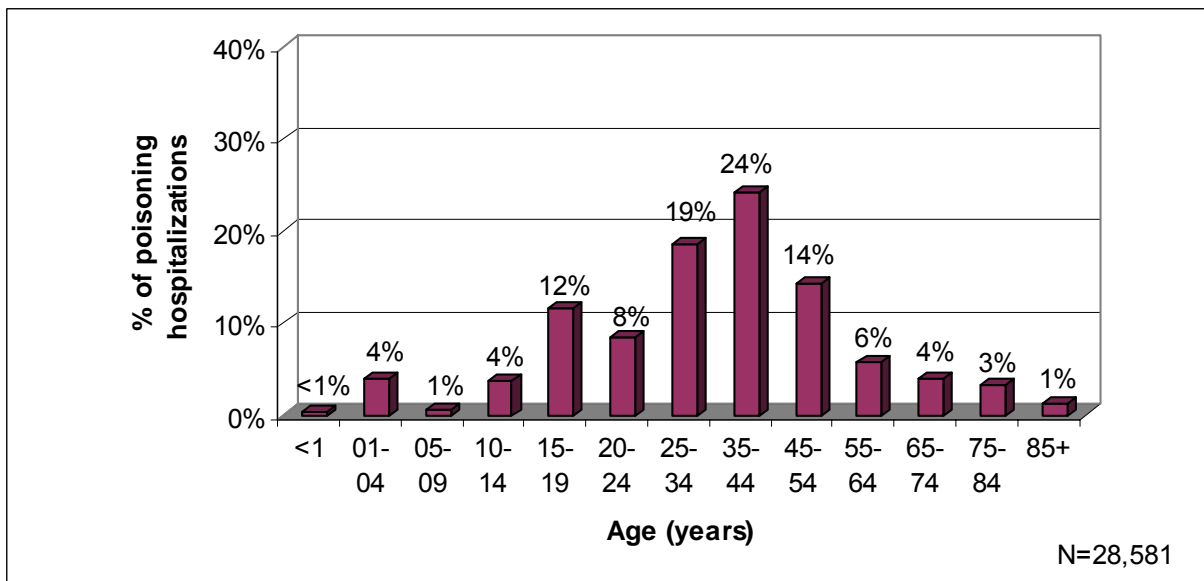


Figure 4: Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations by Age Group, Canada, 1999/2000

Manner of Poisoning

Figure 5 shows a breakdown of all 1999/2000 poisoning injury hospitalizations by manner of poisoning, consistent with the E code groupings in the **Definitions** section. Self-inflicted, intentional poisoning was the most common manner of poisoning injury (68%; n = 19,473). Unintentional poisoning was the second most common and comprised 21% (n = 6,067) of the cases: 15% (n = 4,396) due to drugs and 6% (n = 1,671) due to other solid and liquid substances, gases, and vapours. Eleven percent (n = 3,014) were poisonings of undetermined intent. Assault by poisoning comprised less than 1% of all poisoning injury hospitalizations (n = 27). There were no cases in Canada of hospitalizations due to poisoning by legal intervention using gas.

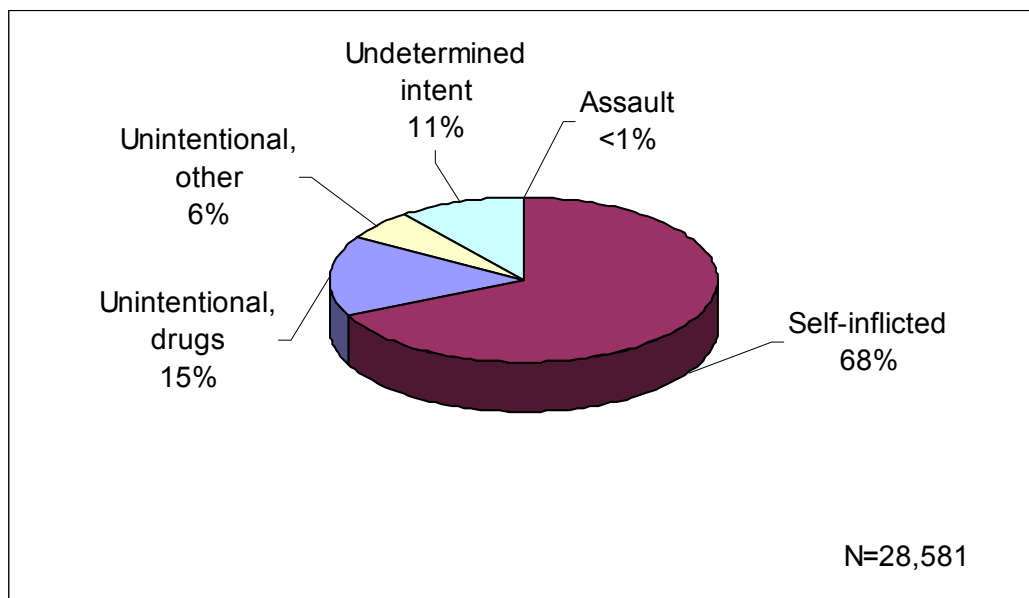


Figure 5: Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations by Manner of Poisoning, Canada, 1999/2000

Appendix Table C shows highlight statistics for each broad manner of poisoning. The female to male ratio was greatest among self-inflicted poisonings (64% were female) and about equal among unintentional poisonings (49% were female) (Figure 6).

The mean age was highest among unintentional and undetermined poisonings (38.6 years for each) and lowest among assault cases (27.3 years). The average length of stay in hospital was greatest among self-inflicted poisoning cases (6.2 days) and lowest among assault cases (4.7 days). The proportion of poisoning injury hospitalizations that resulted in an in-hospital death was 2% or less for each manner of poisoning.

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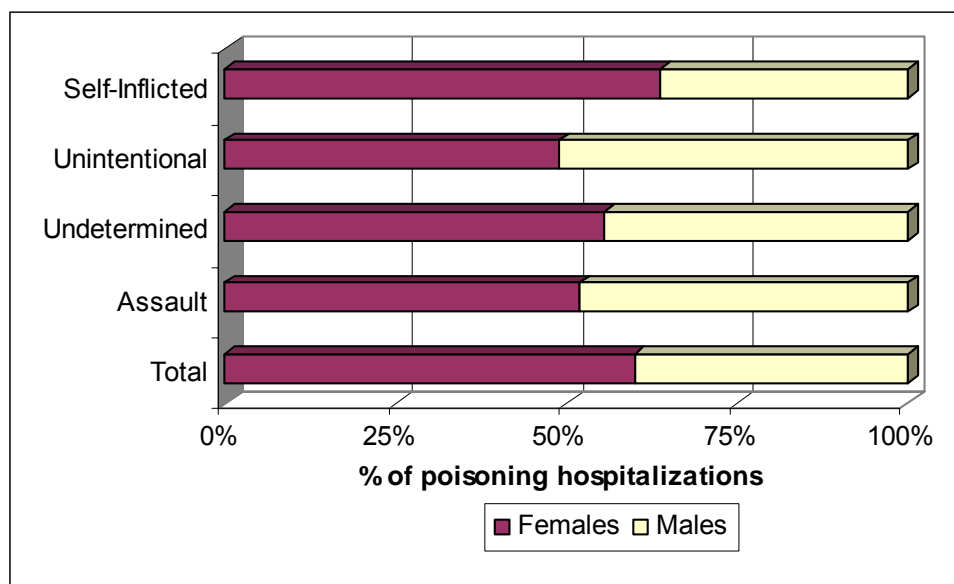


Figure 6: Sex of Cases by Manner of Poisoning Injury, Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations, Canada, 1999/2000

Table 1 lists the most common specific poisoning-related 3-digit E codes (see **Definitions** section for E code range). Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by a solid or liquid substance was the cause of 67% (n = 19,195) of all poisoning injury hospitalizations. The most common substances used were tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents (38%; n = 7,277) and analgesics, antipyretics, and antirheumatics (29%; n = 5,583) (data not shown). Examples include antidepressants and acetaminophen.

Poisoning by a solid or liquid substance, intent undetermined, was the second most common 3-digit E Code (10%; n = 2,990), followed by unintentional poisoning by various types of drugs. The remaining individual E-codes in the 'Other' category each comprised less than 2% of the cases.

Table 1: Most Common 3-Digit ICD-9 E Codes, Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations, Canada, 1999/2000

ICD-9 3-Digit E Code	n	% of Total
E950 Suicide & self-inflicted poisoning by solids or liquids	19,195	67%
E980 Poisoning by solid or liquid substances, intent undetermined	2,990	10%
E858 Unintentional poisoning by other drugs	1,507	5%
E850 Unintentional poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, antirheumatics	1,138	4%
E855 Unintentional poisoning by other drugs on nervous system	548	2%
E853 Unintentional poisoning by tranquilizers	546	2%
Other	2,657	9%
TOTAL	28,581	100%

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Age and Sex Differences in Manner of Poisoning

Table 2 illustrates the differences in the most common manner of poisoning as well as the most common three-digit ICD-9 E codes by age group. Unintentional poisoning was the cause of 95% of poisoning injury hospitalizations under 10 years of age. It was also responsible for the majority of poisoning injury cases among persons aged 65 and over. For the age groups in between, self-inflicted (intentional) poisoning was the leading manner of poisoning. More detailed information on ICD-9 E code causes by age group is available in Appendix Table D.

For both females and males, self-inflicted poisoning was the most common manner of poisoning injury (73% and 61%, respectively), followed by unintentional poisoning (17% and 27% respectively). Poisoning of undetermined intent was responsible for 10% of female cases and 12% of male cases, whereas assault by poisoning was responsible for less than 1% of cases within each sex.

Table 2: Manner of Poisoning Injury by Age Group, Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations, Canada, 1999/2000

Age Group	No. cases	Most Common Manner(s) of Poisoning	Most Common Three-Digit ICD-9 E Codes (regardless of grouping)
0-9	1,415	Unintentional (95%)	E858 Unintentional poisoning by other drugs (31%) E850 Unintentional poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, antirheumatics (13%) E853 Unintentional poisoning by tranquilizers (7%) E854 Unintentional poisoning by other psychotropic agents (7%)
10-19	4,362	Self-inflicted (77%)	E950 Suicide & self-inflicted poisoning by solids or liquids (76%) E980 Poisoning by solid or liquid substances, intent undetermined (11%) E860 Unintentional poisoning by alcohol, not elsewhere classified (3%)
20-34	7,743	Self-inflicted (79%)	E950 Suicide & self-inflicted poisoning by solids or liquids (78%) E980 Poisoning by solid or liquid substances, intent undetermined (10%) E850 Unintentional poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, antirheumatics (3%)
35-64	12,642	Self-inflicted (74%)	E950 Suicide & self-inflicted poisoning by solids or liquids (72%) E980 Poisoning by solid or liquid substances, intent undetermined (11%) E850 Unintentional poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, antirheumatics (3%) E858 Unintentional poisoning by other drugs (3%)
65+	2,419	Unintentional (58%) followed by self-inflicted (30%)	E950 Suicide & self-inflicted poisoning by solids or liquids (29%) E858 Unintentional poisoning by other drugs (24%) E980 Poisoning by solid or liquid substances, intent undetermined (12%)

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Poisoning Agents Used

Also documented for each of the poisoning injury cases are ICD-9 codes that describe the type or nature of injury sustained by the individual (as opposed to E codes, which describe the cause or mechanism of injury). More than one nature of injury diagnosis may be recorded for each patient. Poisoning-related nature of injury diagnoses are captured within the ICD-9 codes 960-979 'Poisoning by drugs, medicinal and biological substances' and 980-989 'Toxic effects of substances chiefly nonmedicinal as to source'. Although non-poisoning diagnoses can also be recorded, they are not included in this bulletin.

Poisonings by drugs, medicinal and biological substances comprised 90% of poisoning-related diagnoses among the 1999/2000 poisoning injury cases. Poisonings by nonmedical agents comprised only 10% of poisoning-related diagnoses.

Figure 6 shows the leading poisoning-related diagnoses among the cases. Thirty-seven percent of the cases were diagnosed with poisoning by psychotropic agents (e.g. antidepressants and tranquilizers), and 30% were diagnosed with poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, and antirheumatics (e.g. acetaminophen and opiates). Alcohol was the only non-medicinal substance that was among the leading poisoning-related diagnoses (reported in 6% of cases). Note that the percent of cases do not add up to 100% since a patient can have more than one diagnosis coded.

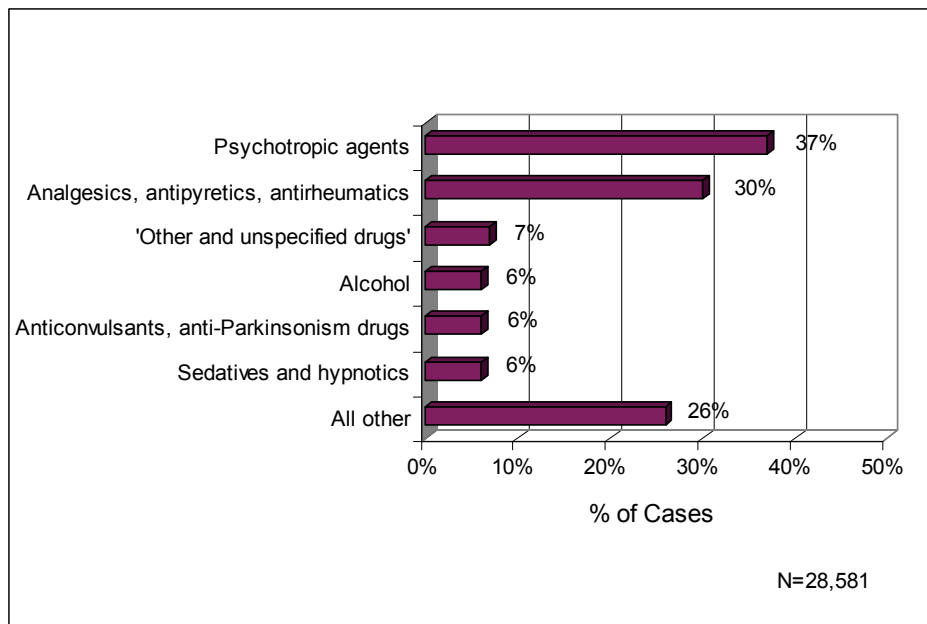


Figure 6: Leading Poisoning-Related Nature of Injury Diagnoses, Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations, Canada, 1999/2000

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Most Responsible Diagnosis for Patient's Hospital Stay

Each of the poisoning injury hospitalization cases were coded with one ICD-9 diagnosis considered to be the most responsible (or influential) on the patient's length of hospital stay. In 1999/2000, 58% (n = 16,526) of such diagnoses were classified within ICD-9 Chapter 17, Injury and Poisoning (800-999), whereas 34% (n = 9,575) were classified within Chapter 5, Mental Disorders (290-319). The remaining 9% (n = 2,480) were classified under one of the remaining ICD-9 chapters.

Table 3 shows the leading most responsible diagnoses, as analyzed by the 3-digit ICD-9 code. These diagnoses together accounted for half (51%) of all cases. The remaining most responsible diagnoses each constituted 3% or less of all cases.

Table 3: Leading Most Responsible Diagnoses for Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations, Canada 1999/2000

Most Responsible ICD-9 Diagnosis Code	Specific examples	n	%
969 Poisoning by psychotropic agents	Benzodiazepine-based tranquilizers (n=2,195), antidepressants (n=1,886)	4,903	17%
965 Poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, and antirheumatics	Aromatic analgesics e.g. acetaminophen, not elsewhere classified (n=3,041)	4,692	16%
296 Affective psychoses	Manic-depressive psychosis, depressed type (n=2,372)	3,162	11%
309 Adjustment reaction	Brief depressive reaction (n=947)	1,788	6%
Other		14,036	49%
TOTAL		28,581	100%

Conclusion

Intentional, self-inflicted injury by poisoning is the cause of the majority of poisoning injury hospitalizations across Canada. It is the leading cause of poisoning injury among all age groups in the 10-64 age range. Most of the self-inflicted poisoning cases are female patients, and the average age is 35. Typical agents used include tranquilizers and antidepressants. Self-inflicted injury by poisoning comprises 83% of all hospitalizations due to self-inflicted injury (n = 23,340) in Canada.

Unintentional poisoning is responsible for almost all cases of poisoning injury hospitalization among children under 10 years of age and for the majority of cases among the elderly. Again, medical drugs were the typical agents of poisoning.

More research is needed to further elucidate the patterns in age, cause, and diagnosis in order to help guide efforts in preventing poisoning injury. Since most of the poisoning injury cases are intentionally self-inflicted, prevention efforts will likely involve broad strategies including those that address social factors such as isolation as well as the education of health professionals to recognize early warning signs of suicidal tendencies.

References

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC]. Recommended framework for presenting injury mortality data. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 1997;46(RR-14);1-30.

APPENDICES

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Table A: Highlights of Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations in Canada, 1995/1996-1999/2000

	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000
No. cases	32,153	31,206	30,651	28,213	28,581
Age-std.* rate per 100,000 pop.	109.9	105.4	102.5	93.5	93.7
Crude rate per 100,000 pop.	109.2	104.8	101.9	93.0	93.5
No. (%) female	18,976 (59%)	18,566 (59%)	18,315 (60%)	16,779 (59%)	17,068 (60%)
Age (years)					
Mean	33.6	34.4	34.9	35.7	36.3
Median	32.0	33.0	34.0	35.0	36.0
Hospital days					
Total	185,521	175,696	176,068	162,465	171,608
Mean	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0
Median	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Manner/Intent					
Self-Inflicted	21,641 (67%)	21,323 (68%)	20,932 (68%)	19,102 (68%)	19,473 (68%)
Unintentional	7,321 (23%)	6,945 (22%)	6,804 (22%)	6,364 (23%)	6,067 (21%)
Undetermined	3,159 (10%)	2,892 (9%)	2,874 (9%)	2,722 (10%)	3,014 (11%)
Assault	32 (<1%)	44(<1%)	39 (<1%)	25(<1%)	27 (<1%)
Other	0 (0%)	2(<1%)	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Inhospital deaths					
No. (%)	387 (1%)	380 (1%)	379 (1%)	348 (1%)	319 (1%)
Mean age (years)	54.3	52.7	53.6	53.3	54.3
Median age (years)	52.0	49.0	49.0	52.0	53.0

* Age-standardized using the 1991 Canadian population as the standard.

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Table B: Highlights of Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations, by Province/Territory, Canada, 1999/2000

	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NF	YT	NT	NU
No. cases	4,868	3,305	1,374	1,016	11,690	3,713	956	751	143	536	63	124	42
% of total	17%	12%	5%	4%	41%	13%	3%	3%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Age-Std. rate*	119.9	111.0	137.6	91.1	101.3	50.5	126.7	79.9	102.8	97.8	185.8	285.2	148.2
Crude rate**	120.4	111.3	134.0	88.8	101.1	50.5	126.6	79.7	103.5	99.1	204.2	299.9	154.8
No. (%) Female	2,875 (59%)	1,980 (60%)	806 (59%)	666 (66%)	6,998 (60%)	2,237 (60%)	550 (58%)	403 (54%)	88 (62%)	312 (58%)	40 (63%)	89 (72%)	24 (57%)
Age (years)													
Mean	37.4	34.9	32.5	33.7	37.2	35.5	36.2	37.8	35.4	34.9	32.7	27.5	26.2
Median	36.0	33.0	30.0	31.0	36.0	36.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	35.5	34.0	26.0	25.5
Hospital days													
Total	24,071	20,950	5,045	6,084	66,378	31,590	5,888	5,267	1,165	4,455	198	436	81
Mean	4.9	6.3	3.7	6.0	5.7	8.5	6.2	7.0	8.1	8.3	3.1	3.5	1.9
Median	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Manner/Intent													
Self-inflicted	3,320 (68%)	2,268 (69%)	840 (61%)	666 (66%)	8,014 (69%)	2,563 (69%)	594 (62%)	542 (72%)	89 (62%)	390 (73%)	45 (71%)	105 (85%)	37 (88%)
Unintentional	1,108 (23%)	842 (25%)	384 (28%)	258 (25%)	2,209 (19%)	761 (20%)	205 (21%)	133 (18%)	27 (19%)	106 (20%)	16 (25%)	13 (10%)	5 (12%)
Undetermined	438 (9%)	193 (6%)	149 (11%)	91 (9%)	1,452 (12%)	386 (10%)	155 (16%)	76 (10%)	27 (19%)	40 (7%)	2 (3%)	5 (4%)	0 (0%)
Assault	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	1 (<1%)	15 (<1%)	3 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
Inhospital deaths													
No. (%)	75 (2%)	37 (1%)	15 (1%)	8 (1%)	119 (1%)	41 (1%)	7 (1%)	13 (2%)	1 (1%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

* Age-standardized per 100,000 population using the 1991 Canadian population as the standard.

** Per 100,000 population.

Table C: Highlights of Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations, by Manner of Poisoning, 1999/2000

	Self-inflicted	Unintentional	Undetermined	Assault
No. (%)	19,473 (68%)	6,067 (21%)	3,014 (11%)	27 (<1%)
No. (%) female	12,413 (64%)	2,968 (49%)	1,673 (56%)	14 (52%)
Age (years)				
Mean	35.2	38.6	38.6	27.3
Median	35.0	38.0	37.0	28.0
Hospital days				
Total	120,719	34,683	16,078	128
Mean	6.2	5.7	5.3	4.7
Median	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Inhospital deaths				
No. (%)	146 (1%)	111 (2%)	62 (2%)	0 (0%)

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Table D: Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations by Cause and Age Group, Canada, 1999/2000

		<1	01-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total	%
No. of Hospitalizations		110	1,134	171	1,045	3,317	2,415	5,328	6,922	4,076	1,644	1,158	925	336	28,581	100.0%
% of Hospitalizations		0.4%	4.0%	0.6%	3.7%	11.6%	8.4%	18.6%	24.2%	14.3%	5.8%	4.1%	3.2%	1.2%	100.0%	
E850	Unintentional poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, antirheumatics	14	155	17	24	71	54	144	219	132	85	94	93	36	1,138	4.0%
E851	Unintentional poisoning by barbiturates	2	1	0	0	2	0	3	6	2	3	2	1	0	22	0.1%
E852	Unintentional poisoning by other sedatives, hypnotics	1	14	3	2	5	4	10	20	9	15	16	21	10	130	0.5%
E853	Unintentional poisoning by tranquilizers	2	80	13	5	13	14	62	92	56	52	68	68	21	546	1.9%
E854	Unintentional poisoning by other psychotropic agents	4	80	17	25	48	50	47	66	42	25	16	20	4	444	1.6%
E855	Unintentional poisoning by other drugs on nervous system	4	61	11	15	29	25	78	102	65	49	53	45	11	548	1.9%
E856	Unintentional poisoning by antibiotics	5	8	1	0	0	1	5	4	5	3	4	3	5	44	0.2%
E857	Unintentional poisoning by anti-infectives	0	4	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	1	2	2	0	17	0.1%
E858	Unintentional poisoning by other drugs	26	379	29	32	42	27	71	87	136	104	191	259	124	1,507	5.3%

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Table D: Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations by Cause and Age Group, Canada, 1999/2000 (Cont'd)

		<1	01-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total	%
No. of Hospitalizations		110	1,134	171	1,045	3,317	2,415	5,328	6,922	4,076	1,644	1,158	925	336	28,581	100.0%
% of Hospitalizations		0.4%	4.0%	0.6%	3.7%	11.6%	8.4%	18.6%	24.2%	14.3%	5.8%	4.1%	3.2%	1.2%	100.0%	
E860	Unintentional poisoning by alcohol, not elsewhere classified	5	30	2	36	76	20	31	60	35	27	10	7	1	340	1.2%
E861	Unintentional poisoning by cleansing & polishing agents, paints	4	38	1	2	4	3	9	13	5	5	6	3	1	94	0.3%
E862	Unintentional poisoning by petroleum products	1	70	3	4	4	11	8	10	3	2	2	4	1	123	0.4%
E863	Unintentional poisoning by agricult./horticult. chemicals	2	38	0	1	1	6	5	12	5	9	4	11	5	99	0.3%
E864	Unintentional poisoning by corrosives & caustics	3	41	5	1	2	3	9	14	9	9	7	4	0	107	0.4%
E865	Unintentional poisoning from foodstuffs & poisonous plants	10	32	27	22	35	14	29	35	30	20	22	12	11	299	1.0%
E866	Unintentional poisoning by other & unspecified solids/liquids	12	37	6	8	10	8	23	34	33	29	33	18	3	254	0.9%
E867	Unintentional poisoning by gas distributed by pipeline	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	0	10	0.0%

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Table D: Poisoning Injury Hospitalizations by Cause and Age Group, Canada, 1999/2000 (Cont'd)

		<1	01-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total	%
No. of Hospitalizations		110	1,134	171	1,045	3,317	2,415	5,328	6,922	4,076	1,644	1,158	925	336	28,581	100.0%
% of Hospitalizations		0.4%	4.0%	0.6%	3.7%	11.6%	8.4%	18.6%	24.2%	14.3%	5.8%	4.1%	3.2%	1.2%	100.0%	
E868	Unintentional poisoning by other utility gas	5	19	5	3	11	12	15	25	20	21	16	8	1	161	0.6%
E869	Unintentional poisoning by other gases and vapours	4	6	6	9	10	10	32	43	18	14	19	10	3	184	0.6%
E950	Suicide & self-inflicted poisoning by solids or liquids	2	15	8	743	2,580	1,888	4,125	5,262	2,920	951	415	228	58	19,195	67.2%
E951	Suicide & self-inflicted poisoning by gases in domestic use	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	6	2	2	0	0	1	16	0.1%
E952	Suicide & self-inflicted poisoning by other gases/vapours	0	1	0	2	10	23	54	84	49	18	16	3	2	262	0.9%
E962	Assault by poisoning	0	4	1	1	2	5	3	8	1	1	1	0	0	27	0.1%
E972	Legal intervention by gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
E980	Poisoning by solid or liquid substances, intent undetermined	4	20	15	107	358	234	559	708	494	195	158	101	37	2,990	10.5%
E981	Poisoning by gases in domestic use, intent undetermined	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	0.0%
E982	Poisoning by other gases, intent undetermined	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	6	2	0	2	3	1	19	0.1%

Note: The terms 'accidents' and 'accidental' used in the ICD coding systems have been substituted with the terms 'incident' and 'unintentional'.