Chapter 1 : Injury Prevention | Florida Department of Health

The effects of injuries and violence extend beyond the injured person or victim of violence to family members, friends, coworkers, employers, and communities.

Injury and Violence Prevention Topics Child Maltreatment Child maltreatment ranges from neglect to emotional, physical or sexual abuse. Rates of maltreatment are highest among infantsâ€"those under age 1â€"and decline through adolescence. In addition to the immediate harms of child maltreatment, over time, maltreatment can cause developmental impairment, lead to risky behavior and chronic disease and, eventually, early death. For more information on state actions to prevent child maltreatment and other child welfare topics, please click here. Falls are the leading cause of injury and injury-related death among this age group, as well as the main cause of traumatic brain injuries. In addition, each year 2. For more information on state strategies to prevent elderly falls, please click here. Motor Vehicle Safety More than 2. The economic impact is also significant: Certain factors increase risk as well. Alcohol-impaired accidents accounted for nearly one-third of motor vehicle deaths in For more information on state actions to reduce prescription drug abuse, please click here. Teen Dating Violence At least 10 percent of adolescents who report dating say they have been victims of physical dating violence at least once in the previous year, according to the CDC. In the same survey, 10 percent also reported that they had experienced sexual dating violence at least once in the previous year. Adolescents who experience any form of dating violence are more likely to experience depression or anxiety, engage in unhealthy behaviors including alcohol and drug use, and have thoughts about suicide. For more information on state strategies to prevent teen dating violence, please click here. Children and older adults are especially at risk for TBI, but it can affect all age groups. These injuries can range from mild concussions to severe trauma, and lead to short-term issues, lifelong disabilities or death. TBI was associated with about 2. For more information on state actions to prevent TBI, please click here. General Injury and Violence Prevention Tools Information on other important injury and violence prevention topics including, childhood injury, shaken baby syndrome, suicide, youth violence, sexual violence, poisoning, and graduated driver licensing are found here.

Chapter 2 : WHO | Violence and Injury Prevention

General Injury and Violence Prevention Tools Information on other important injury and violence prevention topics including, childhood injury, shaken baby syndrome, suicide, youth violence, sexual violence, poisoning, and graduated driver licensing are found here.

Abstract In the first three decades of life, more individuals in the USA die from injuries and violence than from any other cause. Millions more people survive and are left with physical, emotional, and financial problems. Injuries and violence are not accidents; they are preventable. Prevention has a strong scientific foundation, yet efforts are not fully implemented or integrated into clinical and community settings. In this Series paper, we review the burden of injuries and violence in the USA, note effective interventions, and discuss methods to bring interventions into practice. Alliances between the public health community and medical care organisations, health-care providers, states, and communities can reduce injuries and violence. We encourage partnerships between medical and public health communities to consistently frame injuries and violence as preventable, identify evidence-based interventions, provide scientific information to decision makers, and strengthen the capacity of an integrated health system to prevent injuries and violence.
Introduction Nearly people in the USA die every year from injuries and violence related to preventable events such as car crashes, drug overdoses, falls, assaults, drowning, and self-harm, according to numbers from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC. Millions more people survive these events every year and are left with substantial physical, emotional, and financial problems as a result of acts of violence or unintentional injury. No individual is immune from these tragediesâ€" people of all ages, races, and levels of education and income are affected. Injuries and violence are not accidents and are not inevitable. They can be prevented. Yet, although figures in public health maintain a common understanding for the definition, causes, and solutions to injuries and violence, this recognition might not be widely accepted by other audiences, including policy makers, clinical health professionals, and the public. Injuries and violence can be seen as inevitable and unpredictable. When the need for injury prevention is recognised by individuals in health systems, training, time, and skill are often insufficient to enable a suitable response. In clinical settings, injury prevention is not integrated fully in practice and patients are not as familiar with ways to prevent injuries as they are with those for other major killers such as heart disease, stroke, and cancer. National estimates are that one in five adults visiting health-care providers receive counselling about injury prevention. And similar to other major public health challenges especially those attached to broad public policy solutions , tension exists between the protections of personal freedom and the sought after benefits for public health. Stated simply, how does the USA achieve the greatest good for the greatest number of people, while also respecting civil liberties? The viability of attention to public health issues is linked to features of the problem, the way in which stakeholders portray the issue, the policy environment, and the strength of organisations concerned with the issue. Morbidity, mortality, and the effect of injuries and violence From age 1 year to age 30 years, more individuals in the USA die from injuries and violence than from any other cause figure 1. The most frequent causes were motor-vehicle crashes 33 , poisoning 33 , falls 26 , suffocation , drowning , and fires The number of deaths tells only part of the story. Beyond these injuries, millions of Americans every year are victims of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment panel 1. Injuries and violence can have other physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health consequences that can become chronic and result in substantial health burden and costs.

Chapter 3 : Publications on Injury and Violence Prevention :: Washington State Department of Health

APHA works with partners such as the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control to bring national attention to the burden of injury and violence and employs a public health approach for its prevention and control.

Efforts to prevent violence may focus on: Changing social norms about the acceptability of violence and the willingness to intervene Improving skills and competencies for example, communication, impulse control, parenting, conflict resolution, coping Fostering safe, stable, nurturing relationships and environments for children and families Changing policies to address the social and economic conditions that often give rise to violence Emerging Issues in Injury and Violence Prevention While not included as objectives in Healthy People , there are several emerging issues in injury and violence prevention that need further research, analysis, and monitoring. For unintentional injuries, there is a need to better understand the trends, causes, and prevention strategies for: Prescription drug overdose deaths Motor vehicle crashes due to distracted driving Traumatic Brain Injury In the area of violence, there is a need to better understand the trends, causes, and prevention strategies related to: Bullying, dating violence, and sexual violence among youth Elder maltreatment, particularly with respect to quantifying and understanding the problem Overlapping causes of violence and the strategies that can prevent multiple forms of violence References 1 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC , National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Journal of Safety Research 43 4: Estimated lifetime medical and work-loss costs of fatal injuries-United States, Morbidity and mortality weekly report, 64 38 , Estimated lifetime medical and work-loss costs of emergency department-treated nonfatal injuries-United States, The ecology of human development: Experiments by nature and design. Advancing injury and violence prevention in the United States. Handbook of injury and violence prevention. Chapter 14, Changing the built environment to prevent injury; p. A difference-in-differences analysis of health, safety, and greening vacant urban space. American Journal of Epidemiology, 11 , Changing the social environment to prevent injuries. Chapter 15 in Handbook of injury and violence prevention pp Injury prevention and behavior: Chapter 1 in Injury and violence prevention: Behavioral science theories, methods, and applications pp

Chapter 4 : Injury and Violence Prevention | Healthy People

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) cannot attest to the accuracy of a non-federal website. Linking to a non-federal website does not constitute an endorsement by CDC or any of its employees of the sponsors or the information and products presented on the website.

Chapter 5 : Injury and Violence Prevention - NACCHO

WHO has released "Violence Info", a global interactive knowledge platform of scientific findings about the prevalence, consequences, causes and prevention of various forms of violence. The tool contains homicide rates and country-specific information on laws, policies, strategies and services to prevent and respond to violence.

Chapter 6 : Injury and Violence Prevention Home

The Injury and Violence Prevention Branch collects and analyzes injury data, implements programs to prevent injuries and violence, doordinates and assists groups working to prevent injury and violence to address the problem comprehensively.

Chapter 7 : Violence Prevention Home Page

Violence is another leading cause of injury and death, and a major public health problem in the United States and in

New Jersey. Homicide is the second leading cause of death among persons ages 15 to

Chapter 8 : Injury and Violence Prevention Resources

Violence and Injury Prevention. The Violence and Injury Prevention Program (VIPP) aims to prevent death and disability from intentional and unintentional injury by assessing the incidence of injury and developing programs that reduce risk of injury.

Chapter 9 : Injury and Violence Prevention Program | Wisconsin Department of Health Services

The Injury and Violence Prevention Program works with state and local partners to help Tennessee communities implement evidence-based injury and violence prevention programs. The program provides the following: Injury data to community groups and the public to assist them in their injury and.