

Unintentional Injury

The New Hampshire Public Health Association (NHPHA) supports statewide and community based efforts to reduce the risk and incidence of unintentional injury. “Injuries are not “accidents,” injuries are predictable and preventable.” (Health NH 2010). In New Hampshire, injuries are the leading cause of death and disability for people between one and thirty-four years of age and a major cause for the entire population. Injury control efforts should focus on the leading causes of unintentional injuries as well as on those for which effective prevention measures are known. These include:

- Motor-vehicle crashes;
- Falls;
- Drowning;
- Fire and burns;
- Pedestrian and bicycle incidents;
- Poisoning;
- Choking and strangulation;
- Work related injuries;
- Sports and recreation injuries; and
- Acute traumatic injuries resulting in Traumatic Brain Injuries (TBIs) or spinal cord injuries

Resources

New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services, Injury Prevention Program.
<http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dphs/bchs/mch/injury.htm>

Shults, Ruth A (12/2012). “Self-reported seatbelt use, United States, 2002-2010: does prevalence vary by state and type of seatbelt law?”. *Journal of safety research* (0022-4375), 43 (5-6), p. 417.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. “Injury Prevention & Control: Motor Vehicle Safety”. http://www.cdc.gov/Motorvehiclesafety/Pedestrian_safety/index.html

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Injury Center.
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>