



The Medical Journal of Australia

## **Appendix**

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.  
It is posted as supplied by the authors.**

Appendix to: Ibrahim JE, Bugeja L, Willoughby M, et al. Premature deaths of nursing home residents: an epidemiological analysis. *Med J Aust* 2017; 206: 442-447. doi: 10.5694/mja16.00873.

## Appendix. Definitions applied in our study

Nursing home	A licensed business and accredited service with the Australian Aged Care Standards and Accreditation Agency for long term care of older persons. <sup>1</sup>
Resident	A person who lived in a nursing home either temporarily (respite care) or permanently. <sup>2</sup>
Mechanism of injury	The manner in which the injury was sustained in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, tenth revision. <sup>3</sup>
External causes	Damage to the body caused by (acute) exchanges with environmental energy that are beyond the body's resilience. The energy may be mechanical, thermal, electrical, ionising radiation or chemical (poisoning, asphyxiation). <sup>4</sup>
Asphyxia	Obstruction of airway by object covering mouth and nose, positional obstruction of airway preventing adequate breathing to sustain life such as physical restraints, sleeping position. <sup>3</sup>
Aspiration	Inhalation of some foreign object/substance such as vomitus, blood, or mucus. <sup>3</sup>
Choking	Deaths from obstruction of airway by inhaled object/substance such as food. <sup>3</sup>
Complications of clinical care	Health care (including medical or surgical care) unintentionally leading to injury or other harm (eg, administration of incorrect medication or dosage. This includes acts of omission as well as acts of commission). <sup>3</sup>
Drowning	Death following submersion or immersion including cases where death occurred after hospital admission. <sup>3</sup>
Falls	To descend or drop by force of gravity. This includes falling on same level (tripping, falling on bathroom floor), falling from a height (falling to the ground while trying to stand from a chair). <sup>3</sup>
Homicide	Injuries inflicted by another person with intent to cause injury, or death injury by any means. <sup>3</sup>
Poisoning	Deaths resulting from exposure to chemical or other substances including solids, liquid substances (eg, substances dissolved in water or alcohol and ingested), gaseous substances (eg, gasses emitted from appliances). <sup>3</sup>
Transport crashes	An unintentional transport injury event (eg, motor vehicle crash). <sup>3</sup>
Thermal	Deaths involving extreme heat or cold, from either natural or human-created sources (eg, contact with hot heating appliance such as heater, includes heat stroke, sunstroke, and hypothermia). <sup>3</sup>
Resident-to-resident assault	An act (by a resident) of fatal or non-fatal violence where physical or other force is used with the intent to cause harm, injury or death to another resident. <sup>5</sup>
Suicide	Deliberate use of physical or other force or agent against oneself, with the intent to cause harm, injury or death. <sup>3</sup>

1. Australian Aged Care Quality Agency. The accreditation standards. Residential aged care [website]. <http://www.aacqa.gov.au/providers/residential-aged-care/resources/the-accreditation-standards> (accessed Mar 2017).
2. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Glossary of aged care terms [website]. 2017. <http://www.aihw.gov.au/aged-care/residential-and-community-2011-12/glossary/> (accessed Jan 2017).
3. World Health Organization. External causes of morbidity and mortality [website]. 2003. <http://apps.who.int/classifications/apps/icd/icd10online2003/fr-icd.htm?gx60.htm> (accessed Mar 2017).
4. World Health Organization. International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems. Geneva: WHO, 2006.
5. Ferrah N, Murphy B, Ibrahim J, et al. Resident-to-resident physical aggression leading to injury in nursing homes: a systematic review. *Age Ageing* 2015; 44: 356-364.