IN THE NC TRAUMA SYSTEM

Alex Dai PGY2, MD, MPH

Gregg, Schiro, Garcia, Regelsberger-Alvarez, Zhang, Irish, Toschlog

178,000 firearm injuries per year 21,000 firearm homicides per year

Survivors are at high risk of reinjury, but is not well studied

METHODS

2013-2023





Hospital submitted data:

DOB, Name, Gender

Injury Details (LOS, complications, dispo) **DHHS collected data:**

DOB, Name, Gender

Intent of Injury

Death Outside of Hospital

METHODS

Single Injury Group (One Hospital Encounter)



Recidivist Group (Multiple Hospital Encounters)



Cause of Death: GSW AND (Discharged Home from Hospital OR Date of Death > 90 days from Discharge)

20,566 patients

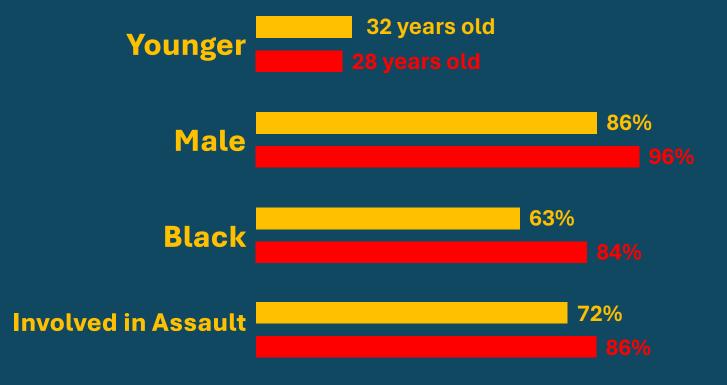
	Frequency	Unadjusted Recidivism Rate	Adjusted Recidivism Rate
RO	20566		
R1	546	2.65%	3.02%
R2	29	0.14%	5.93%
R3	1	0.00%	3.85%
e 6. Unadjusted ar	nd Adjusted Recidivis m R	ates w/ Vital Records Data	
e 6. Unadjusted ar	nd Adjusted Recidivis m R Frequency	Rates w/ Vital Records Data Unadjusted Recidivism Rate	Adjusted Recidivism Rate
e 6. Unadjusted ar R0			Adjusted Recidivism Rate
	Frequency		
RO	Frequency 20566	Unadjusted Recidivism Rate	Adjusted Recidivism Rate 4.229 7.459

Or about 4,220 per 100,000 people shot

Table 1. Comparison of Demographics Between Recidivists (R1,R2,R3) and non-Recidivists (R0)					
	Recidivist	non-Recidivist			
Variable	(n = 546)	(n = 20020)	р		
Age, mean ± SD	27.7 ± 8.54	31.97 ± 14.44	<0.001		
Male, n (%)	525 (96.2)	17205 (85.9)	<0.001		
Race:			<0.001		
American Indian, n (%)	6 (1.1)	249 (1.2)			
Asian, n (%)	1 (0.2)	82 (0.4)			
Black, n (%)	459 (84.1)	12551 (62.7)			
Pacific Islander, n (%)	0 (0)	28 (0.1)			
White, n (%)	52 (9.5)	5478 (27.4)			
Other, n (%)	20 (3.7)	1236 (6.2)			

Table 3. Comparison of Outcomes Between Recidivist Admissions (R1,R2,R3) and non-Recidivist Admissions (R0)						
	Recidivist	non-Recidivist				
Variable	(n = 576)	(n = 20566)	p			
Intent:			<0.001			
Assault, n (%)	497 (86.3)	14746 (71.7)				
Self-Inflicted, n (%)	10 (1.7)	1728 (8.4)				
Unintentional, n (%)	37 (6.4)	2764 (13.4)				
Undetermined, n (%)	32 (5.6)	1153 (5.6)				
Legal Intervention, n (%)	0 (0)	173 (0.8)				
Operations of War, n (%)	0 (0)	0 (0)				
Death, n (%)	60 (10.4)	2485 (12.1)	0.225			

Patients tended to be:



...and even more so for **recidivists**

Table 4. Comparison of Outcomes Between Recidivist (R1,R2,R3) and non-Recidivist (R0) w/ Vital Record Data

		All	Recidivist	non-Recidivist	
Variable		(n = 21142)	(n = 771)	(n = 20371)	p
Intent:					<0.001
Assault, n (%)		15241 (72.1)	663 (86.0)	14578 (71.6)	
Self-Inflicted, n (%)		1755 (8.3)	37 (4.8)	1718 (8.4)	
Unintentio	nal <i>,</i> n (%)	2793 (13.2)	38 (4.9)	2755 (13.5)	
Undetermined, n (%)		1178 (5.6)	33 (4.3)	1145 (5.6)	
Legal Intervention, n (%)		173 (0.8)	0 (0)	173 (0.8)	
Operation	s of War <i>,</i> n (%)	2 (0)	0 (0)	2 (0)	
Death, n (%)		3441 (16.3)	274 (35.5)	3167 (15.5)	<0.001
Death in Hos	bital, n (%)	2545 (12.0)	60 (7.8)	2485 (12.2)	<0.001
Death Outsid	e Hospital, n (%)	888 (4.2)	214 (27.8)	674 (3.3)	<0.001

Notably, recidivists were more likely to die, and in particular, before getting to the hospital.

DISCUSSION

- Average victim of firearm reinjury in NC
 - Male, 28 years old, Black
 - Assault
- 4.2% of firearm injuries during this timeframe had a reinjury
- Recidivists are far more likely to die from their injuries and die outside of the hospital

FURTHER STUDY

- Identify further socioeconomic risk factors that portend reinjury and protective factors that deter reinjury
- Examine risk factors within recidivist group for death from reinjury
- Include data from law enforcement
- Consider implications for public policy

