

References

BURNS

FACT	REFERENCE
1. It only takes 1 to 3 seconds to cause a full thickness burn from a drink at 60 degrees centigrade.	1. Barker R, Scott D, Hockey R, Spinks D, Pitt R, Queensland Injury Surveillance Unit, "Burns and scalds in Queensland toddlers." Injury Bulletin. No. 89, December 2005
2. Around 260 children hospitalised each year.	2. Unpublished Child Injury Data. Injury Prevention Research Unit. Dunedin. University of Otago. Accessed in May 2020.
3. 89% hospitalisations were for burns due to contact with a hot object or substance. 11% were due to fire or flame.	3. Unpublished Child Injury Data. Injury Prevention Research Unit. Dunedin. University of Otago. Accessed in May 2020.

BUTTON BATTERIES

FACT	REFERENCE
1. Injuries happen because saliva or moisture within the body comes into contact with the button battery and creates an electrical current. This electrical current can cause severe burns and tissue damage. This damage can continue even after the battery is removed.	1. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326045774_Double_button_battery_ingestion_-_The_macaroon_sign
2. Often a child swallows a battery without anyone noticing. They may continue to breathe and behave normally while damage is already happening. If there is any indication, it may just seem like they have a cold or the flu. It is important to take steps to prevent these injuries before they happen.	2. https://www.choice.com.au/babies-and-kids/children-and-safety/avoiding-common-dangers/articles/button-battery-dangers
3. Around 20 children are taken to the Starship Emergency Department because of button battery-related injuries, or because they are suspected of swallowing one, every year.	3. Starship CED Dr Michael Shepherd
4. The National Poisons Centre receives around 44 calls each year about young children swallowing button batteries or getting them stuck in their ears or nose.	4. Unpublished National Poisons Centre data. Accessed March 2020
5. Serious damage can occur in as little as 2 hours.	5. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326045774_Double_button_battery_ingestion_-_The_macaroon_sign
6. Where do children get hold of button batteries? 61.8% directly from a product; 29.8% loose batteries; 8.2% batteries in their packaging	6. Refer to 5. above
7. 20mm button batteries are most likely to get stuck in a child's throat.	7. Refer to 5. above
8. TIPS: Search, Secure, Share.	8. Refer to 5. above

DRIVEWAY RUNOVERS

FACT	REFERENCE
1. While reversing cameras and sensors are a great help when parking, they cannot detect or show things directly beneath the vehicle. They do not prevent driveway runovers. Injuries from driveway runovers tend to be severe with trauma to the head, chest and limbs. These injuries can be fatal and a significant number of children who survive, experience long term complications.	1. Safekids New Zealand (2011) Safekids New Zealand position paper: Child driveway run over injuries. Auckland: Safekids New Zealand.
2. About 4 deaths a year. Around 17 hospitalisations every year.	2. Unpublished Child Injury Data. Injury Prevention Research Unit. Dunedin. University of Otago. Accessed in May 2020.
3. The majority happen in the children's own home driveway or relatives and neighbours driveways. There have also been children run over in car parks.	3. Safekids New Zealand (2011) Safekids New Zealand position paper: Child driveway run over injuries. Auckland: Safekids New Zealand.
4. 68% of runovers happen when car is moving backwards. 32% of runovers happen when car is moving forwards.	4. Refer to 3. above
5. Who is driving the car? 49% child's parent; 21% visitors; 17% other relatives; 13% neighbours.	5. Refer to 3. above
6. Check, Supervise, Separate tips	https://www.starship.org.nz/safekids/resources-driveway-runovers

DROWNING

FACT	REFERENCE
1. Children who survive drowning may be left with severe brain and/or organ damage and long-term disabilities.	1. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3493332/
2. 3 children die from a home drowning every year. 13 children are hospitalised from a home drowning every year.	2. Unpublished Child Injury Data. Injury Prevention Research Unit. Dunedin. University of Otago. Accessed in May 2020.
3. Safety Devices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four sided pool fencing (1.2 metres high) with self-closing, self-latching gate (swimming/paddling pools and spa pools). • Safety latches or doorknob covers for bathroom doors. • Toilet seat latches or locks. • Swimming lessons. • Floatation swimming devices. 	3. Safekids Aotearoa. (2015). Child Unintentional Deaths and Injuries in New Zealand, and Prevention Strategies. Auckland, NZ: Safekids Aotearoa. https://www.bti-direct.co.nz/site/btinz/files/2007_Drownings_Under5s.pdf https://www.healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/at-play/Pages/Infant-Water-Safety.aspx
4. Children can drown quickly and silently in less than 5cm of water.	4. https://www.bti-direct.co.nz/site/btinz/files/2007_Drownings_Under5s.pdf
5. Drowning is the 3rd leading cause of death from unintentional injury in children.	5. Unpublished Child Injury Data. Injury Prevention Research Unit. Dunedin. University of Otago. Accessed in May 2020.

FALLS

FACT	REFERENCE
1. A serious fall may result in a traumatic brain injury (TBI) or spinal injury that may affect a child for the rest of their life.	1. https://www.cdc.gov/homeandrecreationalafety/falls/adultfalls.html Report to SafeKids Aotearoa on BIONIC – Mechanisms of Injury in Childhood Traumatic. Brain Injury in New Zealand
2. More than 3 children are hospitalised every day from falls. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falls Hospitalisations each year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 122 children from tripping, slipping and stumbling - 225 children from playgrounds - 110 children from beds - 126 children from chairs (high chairs, couch, sofa) - 102 children from decks or balconies 	2. Unpublished Child Injury Data. Injury Prevention Research Unit. Dunedin. University of Otago. Accessed in May 2020.
3. 49% of Traumatic Brain Injuries in children are caused by falls.	3. Report to SafeKids Aotearoa on BIONIC – Mechanisms of Injury in Childhood Traumatic Brain Injury in New Zealand
4. Safety Devices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Window guards and latches. • Stair and safety gates. • Helmets with an approved safety standard. * windows above first floor should have emergency release in case of fire. Happens: In the home - 31% of fall-related hospitalisations Schools or public areas - 24% of fall-related hospitalisations Sports or athletic areas - 115 of fall-related hospitalisations	4. Safekids Aotearoa. (2015). Child Unintentional Deaths and Injuries in New Zealand, and Prevention Strategies. Auckland, NZ: Safekids Aotearoa. 5. https://bit.ly/3d8oTEL
5. 45 million a year in ACC claims for child fall injuries.	6. Unpublished ACC child fall injury claims data. ACC. Accessed in 2015

FURNITURE, TVs & SHARP OBJECTS

FACT	REFERENCE
1. Younger children are at high risk of being crushed, jammed or struck by things like furniture and TVs.	1. Safekids Aotearoa. (2015). Child Unintentional Deaths and Injuries in New Zealand, and Prevention Strategies. Auckland, NZ: Safekids Aotearoa.
2. Older children are at high risk of being cut or pierced. They have more access to objects like garden tools and kitchen knives.	2. Refer to 1. above.
3. Over 600 hospital admissions each year: - 36% cutting and piercing injuries (eg. sharp glass and knives) - 35% injuries where fingers/limbs are caught, crushed, jammed or pinched between objects (mainly from fingers caught in doors) - 29% injuries where a child is struck by or against an object (mainly from running into objects or from objects like TVs falling on children).	3. Unpublished Child Injury Data. Injury Prevention Research Unit. Dunedin. University of Otago. Accessed in May 2020.
4. Around 2/3 of these injuries happen at home.	4. Refer to 3. above.

POISONS

FACT	REFERENCE
1. A serious poisoning injury can cause permanent brain and organ damage in a child, affecting them for the rest of their life.	1. Safekids Aotearoa, Position Paper: Child Poisoning Prevention. Auckland, Safekids Aotearoa, 2015.
2. Around 1 child dies from poisoning every year. About 4 children are hospitalised from poisoning every week.	2. Unpublished Child Injury Data. Injury Prevention Research Unit. Dunedin. University of Otago. Accessed in May 2020.
3. Top 10 substances reported to National Poisons Centre	3. Unpublished National Poisons Centre data. Accessed March 2020
4. The Causes: 67% from medicine 18% from chemicals 12% from drugs & narcotics 2% from alcohol 1% other / unknown	4. Refer to 3.
5. 80% of poisoning happens in the home environment	5. Refer to 2.
6. How are children exposed? 89% swallowing; 5.9% skin contact; 2.7% eye contact; 1.8% inhalation	6. Refer to 4.
7. S.A.F.E. Tips	7. Refer to 1.

SUDI

FACT	REFERENCE
<p>1. Approximately 60,000 babies are born in Aotearoa each year. 44 of them die in their first year of life due to SUDI. There are 70 SUDI deaths per 100,000 babies born. It is estimated that 37 of the 44 SUDI deaths in 2015 could have been prevented.</p>	<p>1. https://bit.ly/3dk5f9f https://bit.ly/2GyLq1G</p>
<p>2. 3 main risk factors for SUDI: 1. Smoking during pregnancy 2. Bed sharing 3. The position of baby while sleeping The combination of smoking during pregnancy with bed sharing creates the biggest risk: 32-fold increase in the risk of SUDI.</p>	<p>2. https://www.healthnavigator.org.nz/health-a-z/s/sudi/</p>
<p>3. Inadequate Housing is linked to SUDI: Poor quality housing with lack of space leading to overcrowding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsettled accommodation with frequent moves and/or living between different houses or spaces. • Living in temporary or emergency accommodation, cars or converted garages. • Damp, cold living environments. 	<p>3. https://bit.ly/2GyLq1G</p>
<p>4. Unsafe Sleep Environments linked to SUDI: Bed sharing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baby not having their own sleeping space - Baby sharing a bed when unwell or unsettled - House is cold and bed sharing is warmer for baby - Baby is brought into bed for feeding or settling and falls asleep with tired parents • Improvised sleeping environments eg couches, a shared bed with pillows. • Porta cots with poorly fitted mattress. 	<p>4. Refer to 3.</p>
<p>5. PEPE tips</p>	<p>5. https://sudinationalcoordination.co.nz/resources</p>

TBI

FACT	REFERENCE
<p>1. Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) is the leading cause of long-term disability in children. It is usually the result of a jolt, shake or blow to the head, or a penetrating injury that is strong enough to injure the brain and disturb its function.</p>	<p>1. Report to SafeKids Aotearoa on BIONIC – Mechanisms of Injury in Childhood Traumatic Brain Injury in New Zealand</p>
<p>2. TBIs can be mild, moderate or severe. How a TBI affects a child depends on the type of injury and how serious it is. The effects can be immediate, or they can become apparent years later when there are increased demands and expectations of a child academically, behaviourally and emotionally.</p> <p>With their brains still developing, children are especially at risk of long term effects of TBIs. They can have on going speech, vision or hearing problems, emotional and developmental delays and behavioural issues.</p>	<p>2. Refer to 1.</p>
<p>3. After a TBI, the brain remains vulnerable to further damage as it needs time to recover and repair. If a child sustains another TBI before their brain has healed, it can result in far more serious consequences.</p>	<p>3. Refer to 1.</p>
<p>4. 95% Traumatic Brain Injuries are mild in severity.</p>	<p>4. Refer to 1.</p>
<p>5. Causes: 49% Falls 25% Exposure to mechanical forces 14% Traffic motor vehicle crash 7% Assault 5% Unknown</p>	<p>5. Refer to 1.</p>
<p>6. In NZ, children account for 25% of estimated TBI cases.</p>	<p>6. Refer to 1.</p> <p>7. Incidence of traumatic brain injury in New Zealand: a population-based study. Lancet Neurology, The, 2013-01-01, Volume 12, Issue 1, Pages 53-64, Copyright © 2013 Elsevier Ltd - http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422(12)70262-4</p>
<p>7. TBIs due to fall injury is most common in infants and children.</p>	<p>8. Refer to 1.</p>
<p>8. Where it happens: 40% private home; 20% recreational area; 19% school; 8% highway/road/street; 5% other locations</p>	<p>9. Refer to 1.</p>
<p>9. TBIs across all age groups cost NZ Economy approx. \$83.5 million</p>	<p>10. Traumatic Brain Injury Strategy and Action Plan 2017–2021. Published in September 2017 by ACC, Wellington, NZ.</p>