

The Institute of Medicine's and National Academy of Sciences' 1985 and 1989 reports prompted a national call for a consolidated federal focus on injury prevention. Key goals: build an infrastructure; bring the public health perspective to injury prevention; and apply the same proven prevention techniques used for infectious disease transmission and chronic illness to reducing injury and its consequences.

1992

National Injury Center

HHS Secretary Donna E. Shalala officially creates a national center to prevent and control injuries. On June 25, 1992, CDC establishes the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control.

Expanding Injury Research

CDC continues funding of 10 Injury Control Research Centers (ICRCs) to study ways to prevent injuries and disabilities. ICRCs, started in 1987, are located at universities nationwide. ICRCs serve as training centers and conduct research in prevention, acute care, and rehabilitation. More ICRCs were added in 2002 and in 2004.

93

National Plan Emerges

Using recommendations of the Secretary's Advisory Committee for Injury Prevention and Control, the injury control community prioritizes injury recommendations and publishes *Injury Control in the 1990s: A National Plan for Action*.

Violence Prevention

Health Affairs publishes a sentinel article about violence prevention in which CDC scientists call for a new vision: people and their communities approaching violence as a problem that can be understood and changed. This vision emphasizes *prevention* and how science is integral to identifying effective policies and programs.

94

First National Injury Survey

CDC conducts nationwide Injury Control and Risk Survey (ICARIS) to assess various injury risk factors. Data from the first ICARIS are published in 1996 and highlight the severity of the injury problem in the U.S.



Reduction of Bicycle-related Head Injuries

CDC-funded Harborview ICRC in Seattle determines that community educational campaigns, such as the Washington Children's Bicycle Helmet Campaign, can increase helmet use and decrease incidence of bicycle-related head injuries.

The next year, CDC publishes its first guidelines for bicycle helmets in a series of Injury Control Recommendations (*Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report Recommendations and Reports*). The guidelines for state and local agencies provide analysis of bicycle-related head injuries, the value of bicycle helmets in reducing head injuries, helmet standards, performance in crashes, barriers that keep people from wearing helmets, and recommendations for increasing helmet use.

National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS)

CDC and the National Institute of Justice sponsor a U.S.-wide telephone survey to provide national estimates of intimate partner violence (including sexual violence and stalking). Information about the problem and magnitude of intimate partner violence will help practitioners improve prevention programs. Several publications emerge from this survey including *Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey, July 2000*.

Website

CDC launches its injury website, providing consumers and health professionals access to information about effective ways to prevent injury.

National Standards

CDC's *Guidelines for the Surveillance of a Central Nervous System Injury* is released. The *Guidelines* serve as the U.S. standard for collecting information on traumatic brain and spinal cord injuries, forming the basis for international guidelines published by the World Health Organization.

Linking Hospital Emergency Departments

CDC hosts a national workshop on emergency department (ED) data. A year later, CDC publishes *Data Elements for Emergency Department Systems (DEEDS)*, which sets uniform specifications and national standards for data entry in EDs' patient records.

School Violence

CDC releases findings from the first nationwide investigation of school-associated violent deaths. Data collection continues and CDC releases updated findings in December 2001.

Brain Injury

CDC funds 15 state health departments to track the incidence of traumatic brain injury (TBI), a disability affecting more than 5 million Americans (four times the people with HIV or AIDS). The information will inform states' decisions on developing TBI prevention programs, educate the public and policy makers about TBI, and document the need for additional services.

Youth Violence Compendium

CDC publishes *Measuring Violence-Related Attitudes, Behaviors, and Influences Among Youths: A Compendium of Assessment Tools*. The *Compendium* provides researchers and prevention specialists with tools to assess factors related to youth violence and to evaluate prevention programs. A second edition is published in 2005.



Smoke Alarms

CDC begins a three-year program to reduce injuries from house fires by funding 14 states to install long-lasting smoke alarms in high-risk homes with young children and older adults. The results: more than 161,000 home visits, more than 116,000 smoke alarm installations, and more than 7 million people reached with media-based fire education campaigns. In 2002, 340 lives are saved. Key to this success was earlier CDC injury research:

- In 1997, a *New England Journal of Medicine* study finds that Oklahoma City's targeted program for high-risk populations reduces incidents of residential fire-related injuries.
- CDC funds a small business research project that develops a smoke alarm with a long-lasting, lithium-powered battery and hush buttons. The result: homes are adequately protected for a longer period by a functional alarm.

Fall Prevention

A Tool Kit to Prevent Senior Falls, a program to combat the leading cause of injury death for Americans over 65, is launched. The tool kit is distributed to more than 6,000 older adults in fall prevention programs nationwide. Program materials (in English and Spanish) are distributed through senior centers, hospitals, and health departments.

Intimate Partner Violence

CDC publishes *Intimate Partner Violence Surveillance: Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements* to improve and standardize data collection. These standards will help eliminate inconsistencies in surveillance data and allow researchers to better gauge the problem, identify high-risk groups, and monitor the effects of prevention programs. In 2002, a second edition is published, along with uniform definitions and recommended data elements for sexual violence.

Concussion and Brain Injury

CDC publishes *Facts About Concussion and Brain Injury*, an easy-to-read brochure for the public that explains what happens after a concussion, how to get better, and where to go for information when needed.

DUI and Children

CDC research shows nearly two thirds of children killed in drinking driver-related crashes rode with the impaired driver, spurring some states to introduce legislation that creates special penalties for persons who transport children under age 16 while driving drunk.

Youth Violence

Because the homicide rate for youth under 19 years old averages nine deaths a day, CDC issues *Best Practices of Youth Violence Prevention: A Sourcebook for Community Action*, the first of its kind for youth violence. CDC draws upon real-world experiences to prevent violence among children and adolescents.

National Academic Centers of Excellence on Youth Violence

CDC funds 10 colleges and universities to establish the National Academic Centers of Excellence on Youth Violence. The centers foster efforts between university researchers and communities to address youth violence.

State Profiles

CDC enhances *State Injury Profiles*, reports containing easy-to-read maps and charts, state-by-state comparisons and rankings, and overviews of CDC-supported injury prevention research and programs in each state.

State Core Programs

Addressing gaps in state injury prevention programs, CDC funds 24 states to develop injury surveillance and prevention programs. States with limited resources can now build and maintain programs to address state-identified injury priorities.

SafeYouth.org

CDC helps create the National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center (NYVPRC), a single, user-friendly source of youth violence information and effective strategies to control and prevent violence. Designed for parents, teenagers, health care providers, law enforcement officials, and other professionals, NYVPRC also offers a Spanish/English toll-free information number and Internet site.



WISQARS™

CDC introduces WISQARS, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System, an interactive database that provides researchers, policy makers, media, and the public with customized reports about injury mortality data. Using the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's nonfatal injuries database (National Electronic Injury Surveillance Systems—All Injury Program, or NEISS—AIP), nonfatal injury data are added to WISQARS in 2001.

Injury Prevention in Vietnam

After studying the injury problem in Vietnam, CDC assists the Vietnamese government and UNICEF in developing and implementing the Safe Vietnam initiative. As a result in 2001, Vietnam's prime minister approves a national policy on injury prevention designed to reduce injuries by 30% to 40% by 2010.



Rape Prevention

The Violence Against Women Act of 2000 shifts CDC responsibility for the Rape Prevention and Education Grant Program to the Injury Center. CDC's injury prevention team funds states and territories to strengthen awareness, establish hotlines, and further education and training. This move puts CDC injury prevention funding into every state and U.S. territory.

Lifeguard Effectiveness

CDC publishes its assessment of lifeguard services as a strategy for preventing drowning and water-related injuries. Findings indicate that most drownings occur at sites without lifeguards.

Surgeon General's Report on Youth Violence

The Surgeon General's report on youth violence is released, with an epidemiology chapter written by Injury Center staff. The report highlights risk and protective factors for youth violence and identifies effective, research-based prevention strategies.

Child Maltreatment

Congress appropriates funding for child maltreatment prevention, laying groundwork for today's research and prevention activities, including a focus on parenting.

Injury Surveillance

First *State Injury Indicators Report* is published in partnership with The State and Territorial Injury Prevention Directors Association and the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists. This report includes surveillance data on injury and risk factors from 12 states. A second report in 2004 features data from 26 states.

School Health Guidelines

CDC collaborates on *School Health Guidelines to Prevent Unintentional Injuries and Violence*. Recommendations identify effective school policies and practices to prevent unintentional injuries such as playground and sports injuries, violence, and youth suicide.

National Suicide Prevention Strategy

CDC plays a key role in the Federal Steering Group for the Surgeon General's *National Strategy for Suicide Prevention*. The *Strategy* provides national goals and objectives for preventing suicide, promotes awareness about suicide as a preventable public health problem, and discusses how to develop and evaluate prevention programs and enhance tracking systems for suicide.



World Trade Center Attacks

CDC's injury surveillance team conducts rapid assessment of type and severity of injuries among WTC survivors examined at five New York City hospital emergency departments during first 48 hours after attack. Study reveals most of the injured had eye and inhalation problems and were treated on an outpatient basis within hours of the attack.

Injury Center Celebrates 10th Anniversary

CDC celebrates establishment of its Injury Center and a decade of progress by holding four regional meetings across the country. The meetings, which highlight successes in injury prevention fostered by CDC injury research and state program funding, feature experts in youth violence, suicide, drowning, motor vehicle-related, and other types of injury.

CDC Injury Research Agenda

The *CDC Injury Research Agenda* identifies priorities for injury prevention and control research that must be addressed to fulfill CDC's public health responsibilities. In 2003, the Injury Center updates the *Agenda* to address priorities for acute care research. By defining research needs in a diverse field, CDC maximizes use of resources and encourages collaboration between researchers and practitioners.

Reporting Violent Deaths

Six states begin collecting data for the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS), which combines data about violent deaths to enable data sharing, to better understand violence in America, and to help policy makers and community leaders make informed prevention strategies. By 2005, 17 states are funded to implement NVDRS.

Preparedness and Response

CDC launches a website to help the public, clinicians, and public health professionals prepare for and respond to mass casualty events. The site includes a rapid injury assessment tool to help collect core data for investigating the number, type, timing, and severity of injuries associated with a mass trauma event. CDC also funds activities to strengthen collaboration among professionals in acute medical care, trauma, emergency medical services, and state and local health departments.

Injury Surveillance—XIX Winter Olympic Games Salt Lake City

CDC's injury prevention scientists assist the Utah Department of Health in injury surveillance. The public health team monitors nonathlete injury visits to the Olympic venue medical aid stations and area hospital emergency departments. Their timely reporting of injury data rapidly identifies potential public health hazards. This information helps decision makers guide public health interventions and helps event planners involved in future large crowd events.

Poison Control

CDC, the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), and the American Association of Poison Control Centers launch the nation's first comprehensive toll-free poison hotline. Callers from anywhere in the U.S. are routed to poison control centers.

World Report on Violence

CDC collaborates with the World Health Organization on the first *World Report on Violence and Health* to document and raise awareness of violence as a global public health problem.

End Residential Fire Deaths Challenge

CDC works in partnership with the United States Fire Administration (USFA), the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), and several nongovernment organizations to eliminate residential fire deaths by the year 2020. Activities include surveillance, research, evaluation, and community programs in high-risk populations, including older adults and children.

Injury Maps

CDC launches Injury Maps, a Web-based, interactive system that enables users to create customized injury-related mortality and injury maps at the national, state, regional, and county levels.

National Injury Conference

The National Injury Prevention and Control Conference “Safety in Numbers” convenes hundreds of professionals working to prevent injuries and resultant deaths and disabilities. The conference highlights effective prevention strategies, advances in injury research, and opportunities to improve programmatic and research skills. It also provides a forum for building partnerships and enhancing collaboration.

Injury among Native Americans

A CDC study reveals that injuries and violence account for three fourths of deaths among Native Americans ages 19 and under—a rate about twice that of all U.S. children and youth.



Traumatic Brain Injury

CDC publishes *Heads Up: Brain Injury in Your Practice*, a tool kit to help physicians recognize and manage traumatic brain injury. It contains practical clinical information and patient materials in English and Spanish.

Supervision and Injury Prevention

CDC convenes experts to assess the role of supervision in preventing unintentional injuries among children and to identify areas where research is needed. Suggestions for models of supervision and intervention research emerge.

Cost of Intimate Partner Violence

CDC reports on the incidence, prevalence, and cost of intimate partner violence against women in the U.S. The report estimates that health-related costs of rape, physical assault, stalking, and homicide by intimate partners exceed \$5.8 billion each year.

Coordinating Center

CDC creates four Coordinating Centers to increase communication and innovation across organizational boundaries. The Injury Center becomes part of the Coordinating Center for Environmental Health and Injury Prevention.

Community Guide

CDC’s findings about community efforts to increase child safety seat use appear in *The Guide to Community Preventive Services*. The *Community Guide*, published by an independent task force, provides public health decision makers with recommendations about interventions to promote health and safety and to prevent disease, injury, disability, and premature death.

Road Safety Worldwide

CDC partners with the World Health Organization for World Health Day 2004 to focus on road traffic safety. Injury Center researchers help plan, develop, write, and launch the *World Report on Road Traffic Injury Prevention*, the first report of its kind to underscore the threat that unsafe road traffic systems pose for global public health and development.

CDC also helps develop UN resolutions on traffic injuries and public health and prepares an HHS position statement for the UN General Assembly.

Traumatic Brain Injury in the U.S.

CDC publishes a report that provides detailed information about TBI-related deaths, hospitalizations, and emergency department visits in the U.S. for 1995–2001.

Injury and Violence Conference

More than 750 injury- and violence-related experts gather for the 2005 National Injury Prevention and Control Conference, *Injury and Violence in America: Meeting Challenges, Sharing Solutions*. Featured are more than 260 presentations on topics ranging from violence among teens to coalition building and risk communication.

Adolescent Health Trailblazers: Teen Driving

The Injury Center contributes to CDC’s comprehensive, coordinated approach to improving adolescent health by sponsoring and conducting research and program activities to reduce injuries and deaths related to teen driving.

CHOOSE RESPECT Campaign

Pilot testing begins for CHOOSE RESPECT, a communication campaign targeting ages 11–14 years. It promotes healthy relationships by demonstrating positive, respectful messages and helps youth recognize and avoid dating abuse. Launch is scheduled for spring 2006.

Public Health Injury Surveillance and Prevention Program

Funding for core state injury control and prevention programs and traumatic brain injury programs is combined to strengthen collaboration and programs. This approach funds more states.

Falls Prevention Action Plan

CDC helps develop *Falls Free: Promoting a National Falls Prevention Action Plan* that outlines strategies to reduce fall dangers for older adults and addresses barriers to a national falls prevention initiative.

Heads Up: Concussion in High School Sports

CDC and partners develop and widely distribute a tool kit for coaches to help them educate athletes, athlete’s parents, and others about preventing, recognizing, and managing sports-related concussion.

Injury in Asia

Injury Center staff partner with The Alliance for Safe Children to address the injury problem in Asia. Researchers examine data about childhood injuries and economic indicators related to injury in China and Thailand and engage Thailand’s health ministry in discussions about capacity building for injury prevention.

Prehospital Trauma Care

CDC helps the World Health Organization (WHO) develop *Prehospital Trauma Care Systems*, a manual focusing on promising interventions and components of prehospital trauma care, particularly those that require minimal training and resources. CDC and WHO host an expert meeting about prehospital trauma care to coincide with the release of the report.