

NATIONAL TRAUMA DATABASE (NTrD) DATA DEFINITION V2.0

#	SectionName	Subsection	Caption	Definition	Codelist	Mandatory	Core
1	Header		Reporting Centre Name	Name of the reporting centre e.g. name of hospital			
2	Header		Date of Notification	Patient's Date of notification to the reporting centre (date wherein the first entry of data is entered).			
3	Section 1 : Patient's Particulars		Patient Name	Name of a patient as in NRIC / Passport or other identification documents		Yes	
4	Section 1 : Patient's Particulars	NRIC	MyKad / MyKid	Identification card number of patient as stated in new NRIC. Please provide at least one of the identification card numbers: MyKad or MyKid number, Old IC number, or Other Identification document number such as passport number, Armed Force ID number, Birth Certificate or Licence		Yes	
5	Section 1 : Patient's Particulars	NRIC	Old IC	Identification card number of patient as stated in old NRIC			
6	Section 1 : Patient's Particulars	NRIC	Person Identification Number - Other	Other Identification document number such as passport number, Armed Force ID number, Birth Certificate, Mother's NRIC or Licence.			
7	Section 1 : Patient's Particulars	NRIC	Identification Document Type Code	Code assigned to the type of document used to identify the person	1:Hospital RN 2:Passport 3:Birth Certificate 4:Mother's I/C 5:Father's I/C 6:Armed Force ID 7:Work Permit # 8:Date of Birth 9:Lab number 10:Driving Licence 99:Others 9999:Missing		
8	Section 1 : Patient's Particulars		Patient RN	A patient identifier number unique to the establishment where the person received initial care in Emergency Department.			
11	Section 1 : Patient's Particulars		Date of Birth	Date of birth as in identification document.			
12	Section 1 : Patient's Particulars		Gender	Indicate male, female or indeterminate	1:Male 2:Female 9999:Missing	Yes	

13	Section 1 : Patient's Particulars		Nationality and Ethnic Group	Nationality as per stated in the legal document.	1:Malaysian 2:Non-Malaysian 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing	Yes	
14	Section 1 : Patient's Particulars	Nationality and Ethnic Group	Race Group	Race of individual (for Malaysian only)	1:Malay 2:Chinese 3:Indian 4:Orang Asli 5:Bumiputra Sarawak 6:Bumiputra Sabah 99:Other M'sian 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
15	Section 1 : Patient's Particulars	Nationality and Ethnic Group	Other Malaysian		101:Dusun 102:Kwijau 103:Mangkaak 104:Iranun / Illanun 105:Orang Sungei 106:Sulu / Suluk 107:Bisaya 108:Rungus 109:Sino-Native 110:Kadayan 111:Tidong 112:Minokok 113:Tambanuo 114:Idahan 115:Dumpas 116:Marangang 117:Paitan 118:Rumanau 119:Lotud 120:Orang P		
16	Section 1 : Patient's Particulars	Nationality and Ethnic Group	Other Malaysian, Specify				
17	Section 1 : Patient's Particulars	Nationality and Ethnic Group	Specify Nationality	For non-Malaysian citizens including residents and visitors received at the reporting centre.			
18	Section 2 : Admission		Admission date	Date of admission to the facility		Yes	
20	Section 2 : Admission		Age at Admission	Biological age of person from date of birth			
21	Section 2 : Admission		Time of ED Admission	The approximate time of the patient's admission to the reporting centre Emergency Department.			

22	Section 2 : Admission	Type of admission		Indicates type of patient's admission to the reporting center; direct to the reporting centre or transfer / referred from another centre	1:Direct 2:Transfer / Referred 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
	Section 2 : Admission	Type of admission	Direct	Patient presented directly to reporting hospital after injury without prior treatment from any center			
	Section 2 : Admission	Type of admission	Referred/Transferred	Patient was treated at or presented to another acute-care hospital prior to arrival at the reporting hospital			
23	Section 2 : Admission	Referred/Transferred	Hospital name	The name of the hospital from which the person was transferred/referred			
25	Section 2 : Admission	Referred/Transferred	Time of arrival	The time patient was first registered at the hospital from which they were transferred to the definitive care hospital.			
27	Section 2 : Admission	Referred/Transferred	Hospital Type	Type of the referred hospital whether hospital with specialist, hospital without specialist, health clinics, private hospital or private clinic	1:Hospital with Specialist 2:Hospital without Specialist 3:Health Clinics 4:Private Hospital 5:Private Clinic 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
	Section 2 : Admission	Hospital Type	Hospital with specialist	Government hospital with multidisciplinary specialist or where patient seen by specialist			
	Section 2 : Admission	Hospital Type	Hospital without specialist	Government hospital without multidisciplinary specialist and patient not seen by specialist			
	Section 2 : Admission	Hospital Type	Health clinic	Government health clinic			
	Section 2 : Admission	Hospital Type	Private hospital	Non government hospital with or without specialist			
	Section 2 : Admission	Hospital Type	Private clinic	Non government clinic			
28	Section 3 : Injury		Date of Injury	Indicates the date the patient received the injuries			
29	Section 3 : Injury		Time of injury	Indicates the approximate time of the patient received the injuries			
31	Section 3 : Injury	Mechanism of Injury		The single environmental event, circumstance or condition (external factor) which was the primary circumstance or cause of the injury/trauma event.			
32	Section 3 : Injury	Mechanism of Injury	Blunt	A physical trauma caused to a body part effected by a blunt object or force, usually results from			
33	Section 3 : Injury	Mechanism of Injury	Penetrating	An injury that occurs when an object pierces the skin and enters a tissue of the body, creating an open wound eg. Stab wound, gun shot wound			
34	Section 3 : Injury	Mechanism of Injury	Burns	Injury to tissues caused by the contact with heat, flame, chemicals, electricity or radiation			

35	Section 3 : Injury	Injury Intent		The most likely role of human intent in the occurrence of the trauma event	1:Unintentional 2:Domestic violence 3:Child neglect / Maltreatment 4:Intentional self harm 5:Intent cannot be determined 6:Intentional assault 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
	Section 3 : Injury	Injury Intent	Unintentional	Any injury caused by an accident			
	Section 3 : Injury	Injury Intent	Intentional self harm	Any injury that occurs as the result of a willful act meant to cause harm by the patient themselves.			
	Section 3 : Injury	Injury Intent	Domestic Violence	Any incidence of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality.			
	Section 3 : Injury	Injury Intent	Intent cannot be determined	Any incidence that intent cannot be determined.			
	Section 3 : Injury	Injury Intent	Child neglect/maltreatment	Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation.			
	Section 3 : Injury	Injury Intent	Intentional assault	Any injury that occurs as the result of a willful act meant to cause harm by other people.			
36	Section 3 : Injury		Cause of Injury	Denotes the various external causes of injury.	1:Road Traffic Accident 2:Industrial Accident 3:Fall over 2 metre 4:Fall under 2 metre (about 1 door's height) 5:Sports Injury 6:Burns 7:Stabbing 8:Gunshot Wound 9:Others 99:Other Assault 7777:Unknown 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
	Section 3 : Injury	Cause of Injury	Industrial accident	An accident that occurs when an employee is at work			
	Section 3 : Injury	Cause of Injury	Fall over 2 metre	An act of falling more than 2 metre			
	Section 3 : Injury	Cause of Injury	Fall under 2 metre	AN act of falling less than 2 metre			
	Section 3 : Injury	Cause of Injury	Sports injury	Acute trauma or repetitive stress associated with athletic activities.			

	Section 3 : Injury	Cause of Injury	Burns	A type of injury to flesh or skin caused by heat, electricity, chemical, lights, radiation or friction			
	Section 3 : Injury	Cause of Injury	Stabbing	Thrust a knife or other pointed weapon into someone			
	Section 3 : Injury	Cause of Injury	Gunshot wound	Penetration of the body by a bullet			
	Section 3 : Injury	Cause of Injury	Other assault	Assault and attempted assault where no weapon is used			
	Section 3 : Injury	Road Traffic Accident	Type of vehicle	Refers to type of vehicle that ride/mount on by patient during a crash			
	Section 3 : Injury	Road Traffic Accident	Type of road user	Refers to the type of activity the person was engaged in at the time of the trauma event.			
	Section 3 : Injury	Type of road user	Driver	Person that drives as the operator of a vehicle			
	Section 3 : Injury	Type of road user	Pillion	Refer to passenger who sits behind the rider			
	Section 3 : Injury	Type of road user	Front seat passenger	The passenger sits the seat used by a passenger of a vehicle beside the driver			
	Section 3 : Injury	Type of road user	Back seat passenger	The passenger sits the seat used by a passenger of a vehicle behind the driver			
	Section 3 : Injury	Type of road user	Pedestrian	A person walking along a road or in a developed area			
	Section 3 : Injury	Type of road user	Rider	Person who ride on a two-wheeled vehicle			
39	Section 3: Injury	Safety devices		Safety equipment in use or worn by the patient at the time of injury			
40	Section 3 : Injury	Safety devices	Helmet	YES : Refer to patient's who wear and buckle their helmet properly. NONE: Refer to patients who does not wear or does not buckle their helmet.	1:Yes 2:None 7777:Unknown 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
41	Section 3 : Injury	Safety devices	Seat Belt	YES : Refer to patient's who wear and buckle their seat belt properly. NONE: Refer to patients who does not use or does not buckle their seat belt..	1:Yes 2:None 7777:Unknown 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
42	Section 3 : Injury	Safety devices	Airbag	YES : Refer to patient's car airbag inflate rapidly during the crash. NONE: Refer to patients car airbag not implemented or does not inflate during the crash.	1:Yes 2:None 7777:Unknown 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		

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Section 3 : Injury	Place of injury		Denotes the location where injury occur	1:Road, Street, Highway 2:Home 3:Industrial / Construction Area 4:School / Kindergarten / Nursery 5:Sports / Recreational Area 6:Trade / Service Area 7:Residential institution 99:Other specified place 7777:Unspecified place 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
Section 3 : Injury	Place of injury	Road, Street, Highway	Any road, street or highway in the country			
Section 3 : Injury	Place of injury	Home	Define as apartment, boarding house, home premissis, resedental house, non-instituional place of residence, private driveway, garage, garden, home, walk, swimming pool in private house or garden, yard of home.			
Section 3 : Injury	Place of injury	Industrial/Construction area	Define as industrial places in premissis includes building under construction, dockyard, dry dock, factory building and premissis, garage (place of work), industrial yard, loading platform (factory or store), plant, industrial, railway yard, shope (place of work), warehouse, workhouse.			
Section 3 : Injury	Place of injury	School/Kindergarten/Nursery	State public or private school, public or private nursery, public or private kindergarden.			
Section 3 : Injury	Place of injury	Sports/Recreational area	Places includes amusement park, football field, basketball court, beach resort, golf course, gymnasium, hockey field, holiday camp, lake resort, mountain resort, playground including school playground, public park, stadium, swimming pool, public, tennis court.			
Section 3 : Injury	Place of injury	Trade/Service area	Includes shopping complex, shopping mall, bank, airport, mosque, church, cinema, clubhouse, courthouse, dance hall, garage building, hotel, market (grocery or other comodity), music hall, nightclub, office building,post office, public hall, radio broadcasting station, restaurant, shop, commercial, station (bus, railway, taxi), store, theater.			
Section 3 : Injury	Place of injury	Residential institution	Dormitory, hospital, jail, old people home, orphanage, prison, reform school.			
Section 3 : Injury	Place of injury	Other specified place	Lake, forest, hill, mountain, parking lot, parking place, river, resevoir, sea, stream, swamp, trailer, woods.			
Section 3 : Injury	Place of injury	Not available	Undetermined place of injury			

44	Section 3 : Injury		Transportation to hospital	Refer to the mode of transportation in which the patient arrived in hospital.	1:Brought by public / self 2:Police / Bomba 3:Hospital ambulance 4:Klinik Kesihatan ambulance 5:NGO ambulance 6:Private ambulance 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
	Section 3 : Injury	Transportation to hospital	Brought by public/self	Patient arrives by own transport or any transport provided by the public/passersby.			
	Section 3 : Injury	Transportation to hospital	Police/Bomba	Any vehicle of police/Bomba			
	Section 3 : Injury	Transportation to hospital	Hospital Ambulance	Ambulance from government and university hospitals			
	Section 3 : Injury	Transportation to hospital	Klinik Kesihatan ambulance	Ambulance from government health clinics			
	Section 3 : Injury	Transportation to hospital	NGO ambulance	Ambulance run by St John, Red Crescent, JPAM			
	Section 3 : Injury	Transportation to hospital	Private ambulance	Ambulance run by a private agency			
45	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene		Clinical Sign at scene	Refer to clinical details that measured at the scene.	For transfer/referral cases/brought by public/self, this column are not required to fill.		
46	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Blood pressure	Systolic	Patient's first recorded systolic blood pressure (SBP) at the scene			
47	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Blood pressure	Diastolic	Patient's first recorded diastolic blood pressure (DBP) at the scene			
48	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Pulse rate		Patient's first heart rate per minute at the scene			
49	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Respiratory rate		The first recorded unassisted rate of respiration measured at the scene of trauma.			
50	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Glasgow Coma Scale	Best Eyes opening	The best recorded eye responsiveness to stimuli at the scene of trauma.	1:1 2:2 3:3 4:4 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		

51	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Glasgow Coma Scale	Best Verbal Response	The best recorded verbal response to stimuli at the scene of trauma.	1:1 2:2 3:3 4:4 5:5 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
52	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Glasgow Coma Scale	Best Motor Response	The best recorded motor response to stimuli at the scene of trauma.	1:1 2:2 3:3 4:4 5:5 6:6 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
53	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Glasgow Coma Scale	Total GCS	The sum of the scores in three categories: Best Eyes Opening, Best Verbal Response and Best Motor Response at the scene of trauma.			
54	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Glasgow Coma Scale	Head Injury Category	Total Glasgow Coma Score is the sum of the scores in three categories; Best Eyes Opening, Best Verbal Response and Best Motor Response at the scene of trauma.	1:Mild (13-15) 2:Moderate (9-12) 3:Severe (3-8) 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
55	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Triage RTS		The Revised Trauma Score (RTS) is a physiological scoring system. It is scored from the first set of data obtained on the patient, and consists of Glasgow Coma Scale, Systolic Blood Pressure and Respiratory Rate at pre-hospital care management.			
56	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Pre Hospital care management		Any initial medical care given to an ill or injured patient by a paramedic before the patient reaches the hospital emergency department.			
57	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Pre Hospital care management	Airway	A passage by which air enters and leaves the lungs.			
58	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Airway	Oxygen	Presence of supplemental oxygen at the scene of trauma.	1:Yes 2:No 3:Not needed 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
59	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Airway	Orophageal	An airway adjunct inserted to maintain patency of upper airway by preventing the tongue from covering the epiglottis, which could prevent the person from breathing at scene of trauma.	1:Yes 2:No 3:Not needed 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		

60	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Airway	Endotracheal intubation (ETT)	A procedure of passing the endotracheal tube through vocal cord and confirmed placement within the trachea at scene of trauma.	1:Yes 2:No 3:Not needed 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
61	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Airway	Supraglottic airway	A procedure of inserting devices that ventilate patients by delivering oxygen above the level of the vocal cords at scene of trauma.	1:Yes 2:No 3:Not needed 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
62	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Airway	Suction	A procedure of removing of accumulated secretions, blood and vomit via a suction machine to maintain a patent airway at scene of trauma.	1:Yes 2:No 3:Not needed 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
63	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Prehospital Care Management	Circulation	The movement of blood through the heart and blood vessels.			
64	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Circulation	IV fluid	The infusion of liquid substances either crystalloid or colloid directly into a vein directly into the circulatory system via a needle at scene of trauma.	1:Yes 2:No 3:Not needed 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
65	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Circulation	Pressure dressing	A bandage or cloth material firmly applied to exert pressure to stop bleeding at scene of trauma.	1:Yes 2:No 3:Not needed 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
66	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Prehospital Care Management	Immobilisation	A fixation of a body part in order to immobilize limbs to reduce movement using devices.			
67	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Immobilisation	Spinal board	A patient handling device used primarily in pre-hospital trauma care designed to provide rigid support during movement of a patient with suspected spinal or limb injuries.	1:Yes 2:No 3:Not needed 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
68	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Immobilisation	Cervical collar	A medical device used to support a patient's neck and head at scene of trauma.	1:Yes 2:No 3:Not needed 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
69	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Immobilisation	Limb immobilisation	A medical device used to support a patient's limb at scene of trauma..	1:Yes 2:No 3:Not needed 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		

70	Section 4 : Clinical Sign at Scene	Prehospital Care Management	CPR	Emergency procedure perform in a person with cardio-respiratory arrest in an attempt to restore normal breathing and circulation.			
71	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Heart rate		Patient's first recorded heart rate (HR) per minute upon arrival at Emergency Department.			
72	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Respiratory rate		Patient's first recorded respiratory rate (RR) per minute upon arrival at Emergency Department. If the patient respirations are not recorded prior to assisted ventilation, (that is patient is intubated/ ventilated or being bagged) enter the assisted RR being provided.		Yes	
73	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Blood pressure	Systolic	Patient's first recorded systolic blood pressure upon arrival at Emergency Department		Yes	
74	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Blood pressure	Diastolic	Patient's first recorded diastolic blood pressure upon arrival at Emergency Department			
75	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Temperature		Patient's first recorded temperature upon arrival at Emergency Department.			
76	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Pulse Oximetry		Patient's first recorded pulse oximetry upon arrival at Emergency Department. If the patient pulse oximetry are not recorded prior to assisted ventilation, (that is patient is intubated/ ventilated or being bagged) enter the pulse oximetry documented during assisted ventilation.			
77	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Glasgow Coma Scale	Best Eye Opening	The best recorded eye responsiveness to stimuli upon arrival at Emergency Department.	1:1 2:2 3:3 4:4 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing	Yes	
78	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Glasgow Coma Scale	Best Verbal Response	The best recorded verbal response to stimuli upon arrival at Emergency Department.	1:1 2:2 3:3 4:4 5:5 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		

79	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Glasgow Coma Scale	Best Motor Response	The best recorded motor response to stimuli upon arrival at Emergency Department.	1:1 2:2 3:3 4:4 5:5 6:6 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
80	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Glasgow Coma Scale	Total GCS	The sum of the scores in three categories: Best Eyes Opening, Best Verbal Response and Best Motor Response upon arrival at Emergency Department.			
81	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Glasgow Coma Scale	Head Injury Category	The Head Injury is categorized into mild (13-15), moderate (9-12) or severe (3-8) based on the calculated total Glasgow Coma Scale upon arrival at Emergency Department.	1:Mild (13-15) 2:Moderate (9-12) 3:Severe (3-8) 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
82	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Procedures done in ED	Endotracheal intubation	A procedure of passing the endotracheal tube through vocal cord and confirmed placement within the trachea			
83	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Endotracheal intubation	Intubated at referral hospital	Endotracheal intubation performed at the referral hospital.	1:Intubated at referral hospital 2:Intubated at current hospital 8888:Not available 9999:Missing		
		Endotracheal intubation	Intubated at current hospital	Endotracheal intubation performed at current hospital.			
84	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Procedures done in ED	CT Scan	Computerized Tomography (CT) is a diagnostic procedure that utilizes a computer to analyze x-ray data			
85	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	CT Scan	Brain	Brain Computerized Tomography (CT) is a diagnostic procedure that utilizes a computer to analyze x-ray data of the patient's brain parenchyma and extra axial structures.			
86	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	CT Scan	Cervical spine	Cervical spine Computerized Tomography (CT) is a diagnostic procedure that utilizes a computer to analyze x-ray data of the patient's cervical spine.			
87	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	CT Scan	Abdomen	Abdominal Computerized Tomography (CT) is a diagnostic procedure that utilizes a computer to analyze x-ray data of the patient's abdomen.			

88	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	CT Scan	Pelvis	Pelvis Computerized Tomography (CT) is a diagnostic procedure that utilizes a computer to analyze x-ray data of the patient's pelvic structures.			
89	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	CT Scan	Thorax	Thorax Computerized Tomography (CT) is a diagnostic procedure that utilizes a computer to analyze x-ray data of the patient's thoracic structures.			
90	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	CT Scan	Others, specify	Others Computerized Tomography (CT) is a diagnostic procedure that utilizes a computer to analyze x-ray data of the patient's body other than the brain, cervical spine, abdomen, pelvis and thorax			
92	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Procedures done in ED	Needle thoracocentesis	The surgical puncture of the chest wall by needle into the pleural cavity for the aspiration of air or fluid.			
93	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Procedures done in ED	Chest tube insertion	The surgical opening of the chest wall into the pleural cavity for the placement of a drainage tube			
94	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Procedures done in ED	Mechanical ventilation	Method to mechanically assist or replace spontaneous breathing through which gas is moved toward and from the lungs through an external device/mechanical device connected directly to the patient.			
96	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Procedures done in ED	Ultrasound/ FAST	Focused Assessment with Sonography for Trauma is the bedside sonography that includes views of the hepatorenal recess (Morison pouch), the perisplenic view, the subxiphoid pericardial window, and the suprapubic window performed to detect the presence of intra-abdominal and pericardial free fluid.			
97	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Reviewed By	Reviewed By	The health professional that reviews the patient			
	Emergency Personnel		Indicates the Doctors who work in the Emergency Department				
98	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Emergency Personnel	Medical Officer / Trainee	Indicates the Doctors who work in the Emergency Department and are medical officers / trainees			
99	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Emergency Personnel	Specialist Consultant	Indicates the Doctors who work in the Emergency Department and are specialists / consultants			

100	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Reviewed By	Surgical Personnel	Indicates the Doctors who work in the Surgical Disciplines			
101	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Surgical Personnel	Medical Officer / Trainee	Indicates the Doctors who work in the Surgical Department and is a medical officer / trainee			
102	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Surgical Personnel	Specialist Consultant	Indicates the Doctors who work in the Surgical Department and is a specialist / consultant			
	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)		Disposition from ED	Indicates the first clinical area to which the patient is transferred from Emergency Department	1:ICU 2:OT 3:General Ward 4:Mortuary 5:AOR 6:HDW 7:Absconded 8:Discharged 99:Other Hospital 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Disposition from ED	ICU	Special department of a hospital that provides intensive care medicine			
	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Disposition from ED	OT	A facility within a hospital where surgical operation are acried out in a strile environment			
	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Disposition from ED	General Ward	A division of rooms shared by patients who need medical care			
	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Disposition from ED	Mortuary	Place that is used for the storage of human corpses.			
	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Disposition from ED	Other hospital	Any other hospital except the reporting hospital			

	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Disposition from ED	DAMA	Discharge Against Medical Advice			
	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Disposition from ED	HDW	A ward or unit for patients who require more intensive observation, treatment and nursing care than in normal ward.			
	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Disposition from ED	Absconded	Leave hurriedly and secretly and hide oneself without informing hospital staff			
	Section 5 : Clinical Details (Emergency Department)	Disposition from ED	Discharged	A patient send out of the hospital because they are judged fit to go home			
	Section 6 : Injury Severity Score		Injury Severity Score	Anatomical scoring system that provides an overall score for patients with multiple injuries. Calculated field based on the AIS severity code. The ISS is the sum of the squares of the highest AIS code in each of the three most severely injured ISS body regions. The six body regions are head or neck, face, Chest, Abdominal or pelvic contents, Extremities or pelvic girdle and External			
105	Section 6 : Injury Severity Score		Injury Description	Detailed description on the injury sustained by the patient			
106	Section 6 : Injury Severity Score		AIS Code	In AIS 2005 (updated 2008), each injury description has been assigned a 6-digit unique numerical identifier (UNI) to the left of the decimal point (known as pre-dot code). The 1st digit identifies the body region, the 2nd digit identifies the type of anatomic structure, the 3rd and 4th digits identify the specific anatomic structure or in the case of injuries to the external region, the specific nature of the injury , the 5th and 6th digits identify the level of injury within a specific body region and anatomic structure.			
107	Section 6 : Injury Severity Score		AIS Score	The single digit to the right of the dot is the AIS severity code according to the ranking below: 1. Minor 2. Moderate 3. Serious 4. Severe 5. Critical 6. Unsurvivable			
108	Section 6 : Injury Severity Score		Best AIS	The highest AIS score in each body region. The 3 most severely injured body regions have their score squared and added together to produce the ISS score.			
109	Section 6 : Injury Severity Score		AIS^2	Each injury is assigned an Abbreviated Injury Scale (AIS) score, allocated to one of six body regions (Head, Face, Chest, Abdomen, Extremities (including Pelvis), External). Only the highest AIS score in each body region is used. The 3 most severely injured body regions have their score squared and added together to produce the ISS score.			
	Section 6 : Injury Severity Score		Body region	The region of the body where the injuries occurs.			

	Section 6 : Injury Severity Score	Body Region	Head & Neck	Injury to the brain or cervical spine, skull or cervical spine fractures.			
	Section 6 : Injury Severity Score	Body Region	Face	Injuries involving mouth, ears, nose and facial bones.			
	Section 6 : Injury Severity Score	Body Region	Thorax	Chest injuries including all lesions to the internal organs, to the diaphragm, rib cage and thoracic spine.			
	Section 6 : Injury Severity Score	Body Region	Abdominal/Pelvic Content	Injuries to abdominal and pelvic contents including all lesions to the internal organs and lumbar spine.			
	Section 6 : Injury Severity Score	Body Region	Extremities/Pelvic Girdle	Injuries to the extremities or to the pelvic girdle include sprains, fractures, dislocations and amputations except for the spinal column, skull and rib cage.			
	Section 6 : Injury Severity Score	Body Region	External	Include lacerations, contusions, abrasions and burns, independent of their location on the body surface.			
110	Section 6 : Injury Severity Score		Total ISS	The ISS is the sum of the squares of the highest AIS code in each of the three most severely injured ISS body regions.			
111	Section 6 : Injury Severity Score		Revised Trauma Score	The Revised Trauma Score is a weighted physiological scoring system demonstrate accuracy in predicting death. It is scored from the first set of data obtained on the patient, and consists of Glasgow Coma Scale, Systolic Blood Pressure and Respiratory Rate.			
112	Section 7 : Diagnosis and Operative Procedure		Operative management	Management of the operation whether the operation is an operative management or non-operative management.	1:Yes 2:No 9999:Missing		
113	Section 7 : Diagnosis and Operative Procedure		Date of Operation	Indicates the date the patient was operated		Yes	
114	Section 7 : Diagnosis and Operative Procedure		Time of Operation	The approximate time start of the operation		Yes	
115	Section 7 : Diagnosis and Operative Procedure		Duration Time to Operation	Time of admission to time of operation (in hours)		Yes	
	Section 7 : Diagnosis and Operative Procedure		Operative Procedure	Operative procedures performed on the patient			

116	Section 7 : Diagnosis and Operative Procedure	Operative Procedure	Intracranial (Excluding operation for ICP monitoring only)	Procedure performed within the cranium			Yes	
117	Section 7 : Diagnosis and Operative Procedure	Operative Procedure	Intrathoracic	Procedure performed within the thorax.				
118	Section 7 : Diagnosis and Operative Procedure	Operative Procedure	Intra-abdominal	Procedure performed within the abdominal cavity.				
119	Section 7 : Diagnosis and Operative Procedure	Operative Procedure	Spinal surgery	Procedure performed within the spinal bone or spinal cord.				
120	Section 7 : Diagnosis and Operative Procedure	Operative Procedure	Pelvic fixation	Procedure performed related to pelvic fixation				
121	Section 7 : Diagnosis and Operative Procedure	Operative Procedure	Other	Other operative procedure.				
123	Section 8 : In- Hospital Outcome		Discharge date	The date the person was discharged from the reporting centre				
124	Section 8 : In- Hospital Outcome		Length of stay in hospital	Duration of patient's length of stay in the reporting centre hospital (in days)				
125	Section 8 : In- Hospital Outcome		Admission to ICU	Indicate whether the patient is admitted to ICU in the reporting centre hospital.	1:Yes 2:No 8888:Not available 9999:Missing			
126	Section 8 : In- Hospital Outcome	Admission to ICU	Number of days	Refer to number of days a patient stayed in ICU ward of reporting hospital.			Yes	
			Patient's Outcome at Discharge	The status of the patient at discharge from the reporting centre.				

127	Section 8 : In-Hospital Outcome	Patient's Outcome at Discharge	Alive	Patient who is alive at discharge from the reporting centre.	0:Alive 1:Death 2:Transfer to another centre 3:Lost to Follow Up 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
			Death	Patient died in the reporting centre hospital.			
128	Section 8 : In-Hospital Outcome		Disposition	To denote the disposition of the patient from the reporting centre.	1:Discharge Home 2:Transfer to Referring Hospital 3:Transfer to Other Hospital 4:Discharge Against Medical Advice 8888:Not Available 9999:Missing		
	Section 8 : In-Hospital Outcome	Disposition	Discharge home	Patient who are discharge to home.			
		Disposition	Transfer to Referring Hospital	Discharge to referring hospital			
130	Section 8 : In-Hospital Outcome		Transfer to Other Hospital	Discharge to other non referring hospital			
131	Section 8 : In-Hospital Outcome		Discharge against medical advice	Discharge against medical advice			

Expert Panel on NTrD Data Definition:

1. Dr Mohd Ghazali Bin Ab Rashid
2. Dr Sazwan Reezal Bin Shamsuddin
3. Dr Sharifah Fetom Binti Syed Ali
4. Dr Noor Zuraini Binti Abu Bakar
5. Dr Tengku Suriani Binti Tengku Ismail

Advisor:

Dr Sabariah Faizah Jamaluddin

Date: 18 January 2013

Location: Jabatan Kecemasan & Trauma Hospital Sungai Buloh.