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FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

SPONSOR Ortiz y Pino ORIGINAL DATE 2/3/2020
LAST UPDATED 2/6/2020 HB _____

SHORT TITLE Brain Injury Study Funding SB 88/aSPAC

ANALYST Chilton

APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation		Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY20	FY21		
	\$150.0	Nonrecurring	General Fund

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

Responses Received From
Department of Health (DOH)

SUMMARY

Synopsis of SPAC Amendment

The Senate Public Affairs Committee amendment adds the requirement that findings of the study be communicated to the Legislative Health and Human Services Committee and to the Legislative Finance Committee. No deadline for this communication is set.

Synopsis of Original Bill

Senate Bill 88, Brain Injury Study Funding, appropriates \$150 thousand from the general fund to the Department of Health (DOH) for the purpose of contracting for a study of brain injury in New Mexico, including existing resources for dealing with those who have suffered an acquired brain injury, comparing those services with services available in other states, and making recommendations for improvement of services here.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The appropriation of \$150 thousand contained in this bill is a nonrecurring expense to the general fund. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of fiscal year 2021 shall revert to the general fund.

DOH does not indicate a fiscal note, as the study would be carried out by a contractor.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

Recent publicity about chronic traumatic brain encephalopathy as a result of repetitive head injury in sports has brought the issue into the public view. However, brain injury occurs in numerous other settings, many of which are more common in New Mexico than in the rest of New Mexico: pedestrian and bicyclist trauma, automobile accidents, falls (especially in the elderly, domestic violence, and other forms of interpersonal violence.

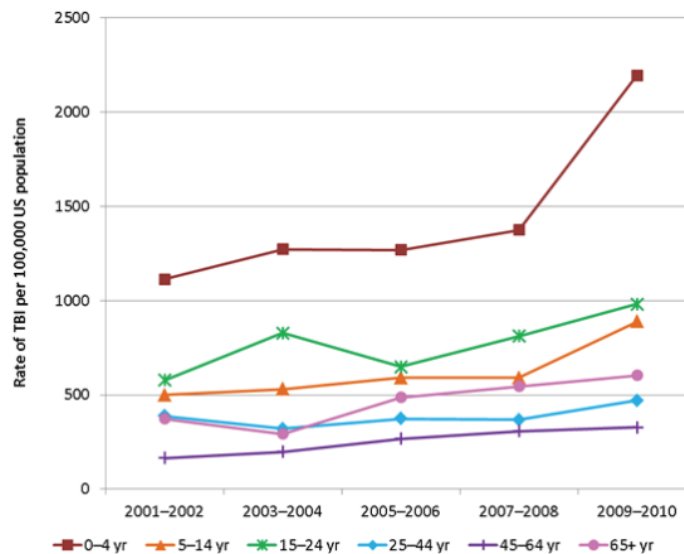
The incidence of brain injury and the prevalence of damage due to brain injury. CDC data for the country as a whole follow:

In 2014, there were approximately 2.87 million TBI-EDHDs in the United States, including over 837,000 occurring among children. This includes:

- Approximately 2.53 million TBI-related ED visits, including over 812,000 occurring among children.
- Approximately 288,000 TBI-related hospitalizations, including over 23,000 occurring among children.
- 56,800 TBI-related deaths, including 2,529 occurring among children. <https://www.cdc.gov/traumaticbraininjury/data/tbi-edhd.html>

Country-wide data indicate males are much more commonly affected by traumatic brain injury than females, and infants and small children have the highest incidence of visits to emergency medical facilities related to brain injury.

Rates of TBI-Related Emergency Department Visits by Age Group– United States, 2001-2010

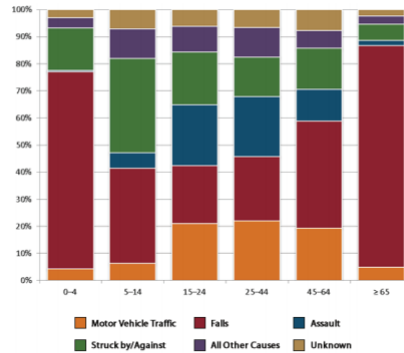


Rates of TBI-Related Emergency Department Visits by Age Group– United States, 2001-2010

	0-4 yr	5-14 yr	15-24 yr	25-44 yr	45-64 yr	65+ yr
2001-2002	1112.6	498.8	576.9	388.3	164.8	373.1
2003-2004	1272.3	529.8	827.5	320.3	197.3	293.3
2005-2006	1268.3	591.4	648.3	373.0	267.0	485.8
2007-2008	1374.0	590.2	811.3	366.7	307.4	544.7
2009-2010	2193.8	888.7	981.9	470.0	328.2	603.3

Causes of brain injury by age, as indicated on the same CDC report are as follows:

Distribution of TBI-Related Emergency Department Visits by Age Group and Injury Mechanism– United States, 2006-2010



Number of TBI-Related Emergency Department Visits by Age Group and Injury Mechanism– United States, 2006-2010

	Motor Vehicle Crashes	Falls	Assault	Struck by/Against	All Other Causes	Unknown
0-4	14,655	250,413	1,513	53,761	13,222	10,225
5-14	18,110	101,790	16,612	101,112	31,355	20,763
15-24	76,602	77,951	81,822	71,031	34,486	22,722
25-44	75,122	80,867	75,527	49,505	36,933	22,855
45-64	46,923	95,824	28,206	36,925	15,843	18,804
≥ 65	10,359	174,544	4,068	12,815	6,285	5,216

Although falls are the largest contributor to acute traumatic brain injury at both ends of the age spectrum, New Mexico took a step toward preventing the second most-common cause among the youngest New Mexicans when it passed the Shaken Baby Syndrome Educational Materials Act, Laws 2017, Chapter 119 (SB21).

The most recent New Mexico data on the DOH website are from the years 2007-2011 (<https://nmhealth.org/data/view/injury/1761/>) They showed a TBI death rate of 377 per year (but see more recent DOH figures below); males and Native Americans have the highest death rates from TBI. Following are graphs indicating the causes of hospitalizations due to TBI; they differ from the causes for death, which indicate a high proportion of gun injury deaths.

Figure 18. Average annual traumatic brain injury hospital discharge rates by age group and external cause of injury, New Mexico, 2009-2011

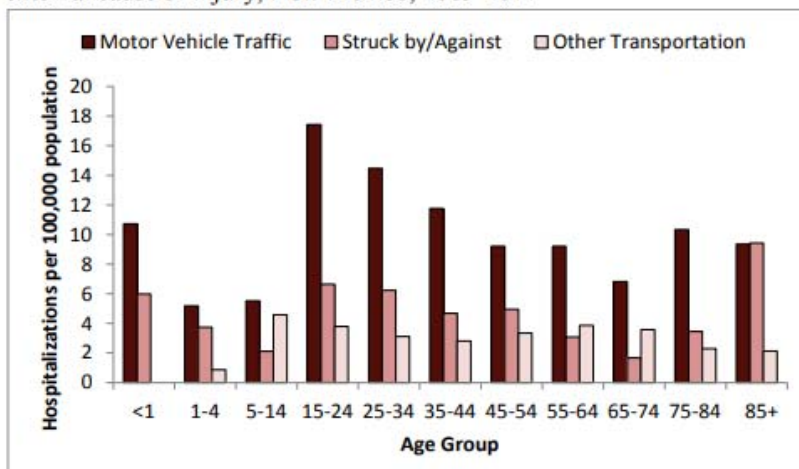
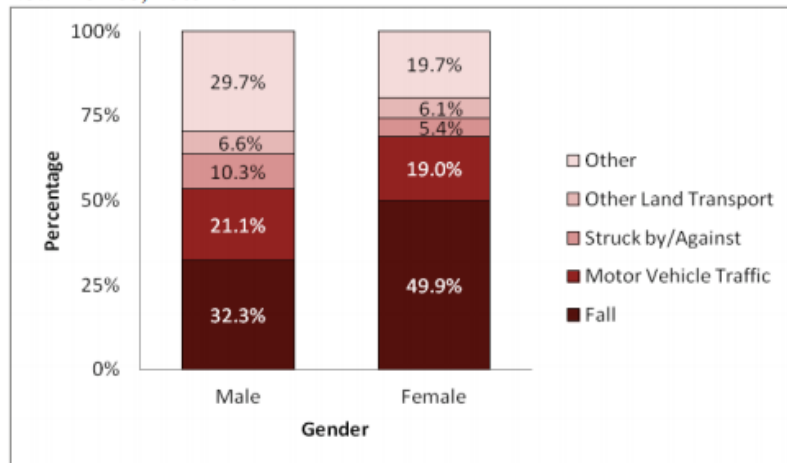


Figure 19. Percentage of traumatic brain injury hospitalizations by gender and external cause, New Mexico, 2009-2011



DOH, in commenting on Senate Bill 88, adds more recent national and state data:

An estimated 3.5 million children and adults sustain an acquired brain injury (ABI) each year. An ABI is any injury to the brain that is not hereditary, congenital, degenerative, or induced by birth.

(<https://www.biausa.org/downloads/public-affairs/Not%20Alone%20Campaign%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>)

Currently, 5.3 million Americans live with disabilities that resulted from traumatic brain injuries (<http://www.texasbia.org/about-brain-injury/brain-injury-statistics/>) In 2013, traumatic brain injuries (TBI), which can lead to death or permanent disability, contributed to 2.8 million emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and deaths nationwide. Furthermore, rates of TBI-related emergency department visits in the United States increased by 47 percent between 2007-2013...

Acquired brain trauma is the second most prevalent disability in the U.S., estimated at 13.5 million Americans. (<https://www.braintrauma.org/faq>) Each year, TBI causes a substantial number of deaths and leads to life-long disability for many Americans. TBIs contribute to about 30 percent of all injury deaths in the United States. (<https://www.cdc.gov/traumaticbraininjury/severe.html>)

In New Mexico in 2016, there were 4,974 visits to emergency departments due to TBI's and in 2018, there were 1,579 hospital inpatient admissions due to TBI's.

The NM TBI-related death rate increased 44 percent from 2008 to 2017. 587 people died of a TBI in New Mexico in 2017.

From 2015-2017 in New Mexico, firearms were responsible for 48 percent of TBI deaths, falls were responsible for 24 percent, motor vehicle injuries were 12 percent, and all other causes of injury were responsible for 15 percent of TBI deaths.

From 2015-2017, people 65+ had the most related deaths representing 38 percent of TBI deaths

(https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/indicator/view/InjuryTBIDeath.Year.NM_US.html)

The NM Brain Injury Supports System Workgroup which is composed of representatives from hospitals, service providers, advocacy groups, and state agencies supports this bill.

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