



US DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

BLAST INJURY RESEARCH PROGRAM COORDINATING OFFICE

Threat Analysis

Real-Time Casualty Injury Trending and Reporting for DoD Leadership

The NHRC has been tracking each Service Member injured in overseas contingency operations since the beginning of OIF and OEF (October 2001). Over time, this capability has evolved into a database that includes all Service Members injured during deployment. This tri-Service capability, resident at NHRC, is named the EMED. Each casualty that occurs in overseas contingency operations is identified within seven days of injury, coded by diagnoses and ISS, and entered into the EMED for analysis. During FY15, NHRC continued to trend a number of sentinel injury types common during overseas contingency operations, including TBI, amputations, urogenital injury, facial injury, and complex blast injury. This report, which is produced quarterly, alerts DoD leadership to spikes in occurrence rates, indicating when a true state change in injury counts is occurring. This report is provided quarterly to the JTAPIC, Headquarters Marine Corps, Marine Corps System Command, BUMED, and the EACE. This capability allows the DoD to focus investigations on trends that represent a meaningful change in the running average of injury types over time. This saves precious resources and optimizes investigations about what is causing a rise in injury risk to our Service Members in theater. Furthermore, this report is used by the intelligence communities to track the evolution of the insurgency threat.