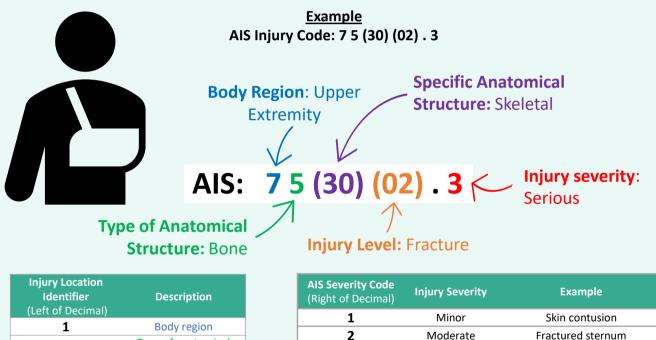


The **Abbreviated Injury Scale** (AIS) was developed in the 1970s by the Association for the Advancement of Automotive Medicine as a **system to code injuries and injury severity** through a series of numerical identifiers.

The code consists of a series of **six-digit numerical codes**, located to the left of a decimal point, which indicates the location of the injury. This is followed by a single digit numerical code, located to the right of the decimal point, which indicates the injury severity.

This six-digit location code is used to identify the **body region**, **type of anatomical structure**, **specific anatomical structure**, and **injury level**.



1	Body region
2	Type of anatomical
	structure
3 & 4	Specific anatomical
	structure
5&6	Injury level

AIS Severity Code (Right of Decimal)	Injury Severity	Example
1	Minor	Skin contusion
2	Moderate	Fractured sternum
3	Serious	Multiple rib fractures
4	Severe	Perforated lungs
5	Critical	Ruptured liver with tissue loss
6	Fatal	Aorta severance
9	Not Further Specified (NFS)	

## **Extra Notes:**

- The AIS has been updated in 1980, 1985, 1990, 1998, 2005 and 2015 by the AAAM
- An AIS injury severity code of 6 is not a code for a deceased patient but, rather, for an injury for which there is no current treatment thus will result in a fatality.
- The AIS injury severity code of 9 is used to indicate injuries which there is not sufficient information for more detailed coding.
- The Maximum AIS (MAIS) is sometimes used to indicate the severity of a vehicle crash. The MAIS injury is the injury with the highest severity rank in a patient who has sustained multiple injuries.



SAFE SYSTEM SOLUTIONS PTY LTD



References

[1] Abbreviated Injury Scale University of Chicago: American Association for Automotive Medicine (1985) p 80

[2] T. Gennarelli and E Wodzin, The Abbreviated Injury Scale 2005, American Association for Automotive Medicine (AAAM), Des Plaines, IL (2008)

[3] T.A. Gennarelli and E. Wodzin, AIS 2005: A Contemporary Injury Scale Injury 37 (2006) pp 1083-1091