

DHSC Statsheet

Delaware Health Statistics Center

Division of Public Health
Department of Health
and Social Services

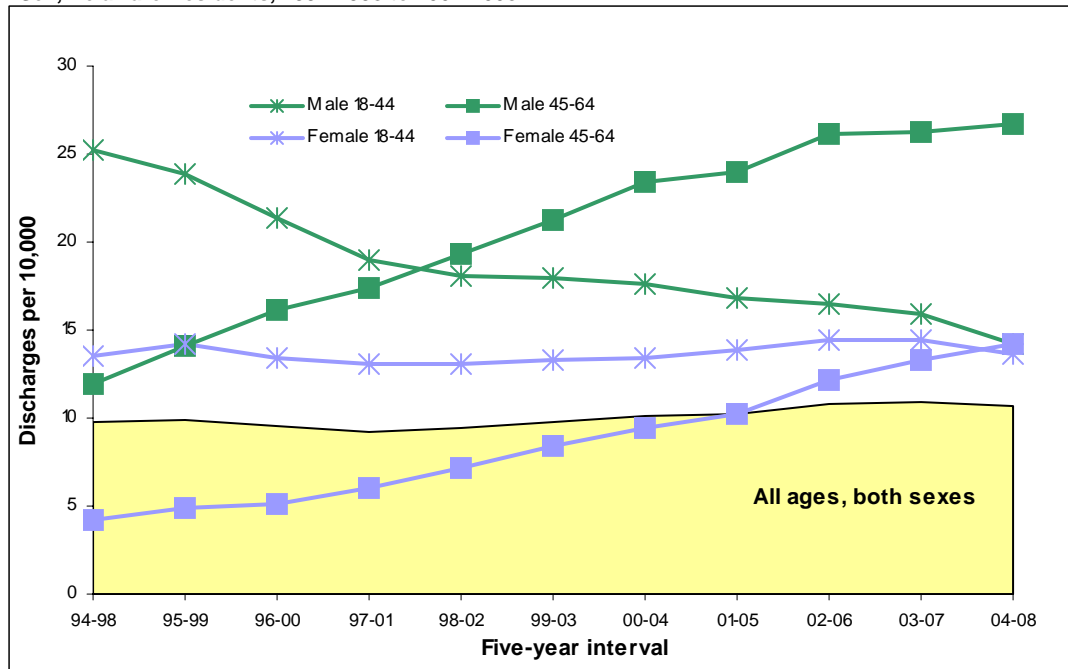
HIV Hospitalizations in Delaware

In 1994-1998, there were 3,622 HIV-related hospital discharges; nearly all of which were cases where HIV was the principal diagnosis. Since then, the introduction of new medicines and more effective therapies for managing HIV has resulted in more people living longer with HIV. According to a July 2010 report from CDC¹, "The number of people living with HIV infection in the United States (HIV prevalence) is higher than ever before." Therefore, it is not surprising that the number of HIV hospitalizations in 2004-2008 was 25 percent higher than in 1994-1998, and that the majority of stays were cases where HIV was one of the secondary diagnoses.

In 2004-2008, there were 4,559 HIV-related hospital discharges, 1,161 of which were cases where HIV was the principal diagnosis, and 3,398 of which were cases where HIV was one of the secondary diagnoses.

For those patients with a secondary diagnosis of HIV, pneumonia, mood disorders, skin infections, and heart failure were the most common principal diagnoses.

Figure 1. Five-year Age-Specific Discharge Rates for HIV Hospitalizations by Age Group and Sex, Delaware Residents, 1994-1998 to 2004-2008



Notes:

1. Rates represent the number of hospital discharges of Delaware residents in Delaware hospitals per 10,000 population.
 2. HIV hospitalizations were defined by the presence of ICD-9-CM codes 042 and V08 in any of the diagnosis fields.
- Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention **HIV in the United States: An Overview**, http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/factsheets/us_overview.htm

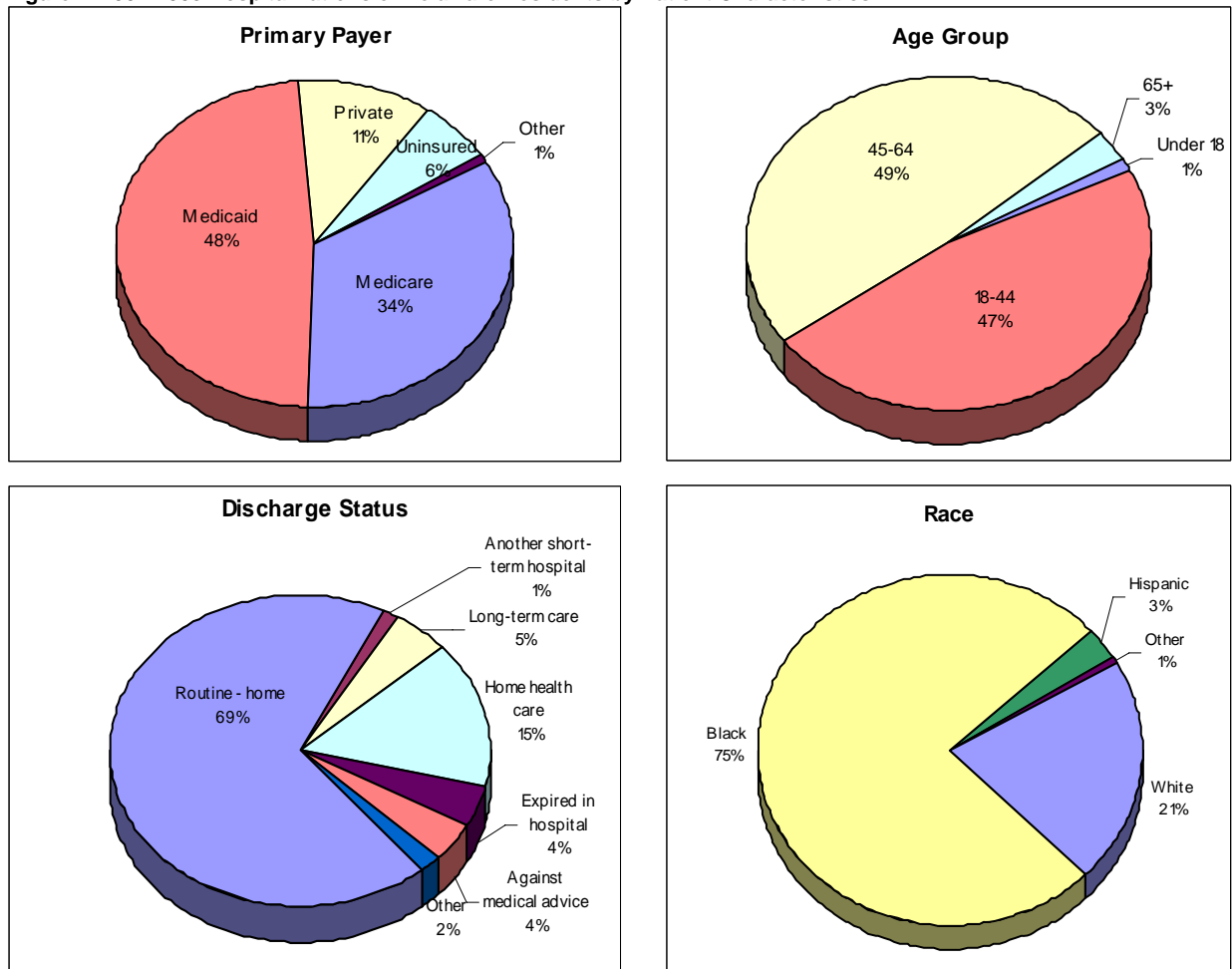
Though overall hospitalization rates for HIV discharges have decreased since 1994-1998, rates for patients ages 45-64 have risen 155 percent. From 1994-1998 to 2004-2008, discharge rates for males 45-64 increased from 11.9 to 26.7, and rates for females 45-64 increased from 4.2 to 14.2.

The figure below shows the demographic characteristics of HIV cases in 2004-2008; for a comparison of how the distribution has changed since 1994-1998, see Table 1 on the following page.

Key findings:

- In 1994-1998, males accounted for approximately two of every three HIV-related hospitalizations; by 2004-2008, the percent of HIV patients who were male declined to 57.
- From 1994-1998 to 2004-2008, the percent of HIV stays covered by Medicaid and Medicare increased, while the percent of privately insured and uninsured stays decreased. By 2004-2008, Medicaid was the primary source of payment for 48 percent of HIV hospital stays.
- Black patients continued to make up the majority of HIV hospitalizations and by 2004-2008, they accounted for three of every four discharges, while the percent of Hispanic patients decreased to 3 percent.
- In 1994-1998, patients aged 18-44 represented 82 percent of all HIV stays and those aged 45-64 accounted for 17 percent; by 2004-2008, HIV hospitalizations of those aged 18-44 had declined to 47 percent, while the percent of those aged 45-64 increased to nearly half of all HIV stays.

Figure 2. 2004-2008 Hospitalizations of Delaware Residents by Patient Characteristics



Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center

Table 1. 1994-1998 and 2004-2008 HIV Hospitalizations of Delaware Residents

Demographic Parameters	Time Interval				94-98 to 04-08 Change	
	1994-1998		2004-2008			
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
<i>Sex</i>	Male	2368	65.4	2618	57.4	(-)
	Female	1254	34.6	1941	42.6	(+)
<i>Primary Insurance</i>	Medicare	801	22.1	1550	34.0	(+)
	Medicaid	1627	44.9	2186	47.9	(+)
	Private	656	18.1	512	11.2	(-)
	Uninsured	470	13.0	274	6.0	(-)
	Other	68	1.9	37	0.8	(-)
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	White	767	21.2	953	20.9	
	Black	2640	72.9	3446	75.6	(+)
	Hispanic	163	4.5	137	3.0	(-)
	Other	52	1.4	23	0.5	(-)
<i>Age Group</i>	Under 18	33	0.9	45	1.0	
	18-44	2952	81.5	2154	47.2	(-)
	45-64	610	16.8	2221	48.7	(+)
	65+	26	0.7	139	3.0	
	Unknown	1	0.0	0	0.0	
<i>Discharge Status</i>	Routine - home	2360	65.2	3113	68.3	(+)
	Another short-term hospital	41	1.1	62	1.4	
	Long-term care	155	4.3	224	4.9	
	Home health care	605	16.7	690	15.1	
	Expired in hospital	235	6.5	202	4.4	(-)
	Against medical advice	133	3.7	182	4.0	
	Other	93	2.6	86	1.9	(-)

Notes:

(-) indicates that the 2004-2008 proportion is significantly lower than the 1994-1998 proportion.

(+) indicates that the 2004-2008 proportion is significantly higher than the 1994-1998 proportion.

Results are based on two-sided tests with significance level .05.

Source: Delaware Health Statistics Center



DELAWARE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Division of Public Health

If you have comments, suggestions, and/or questions, please contact the Delaware Health Statistics Center at (302) 744-4541.

Reported by Barbara Gladders