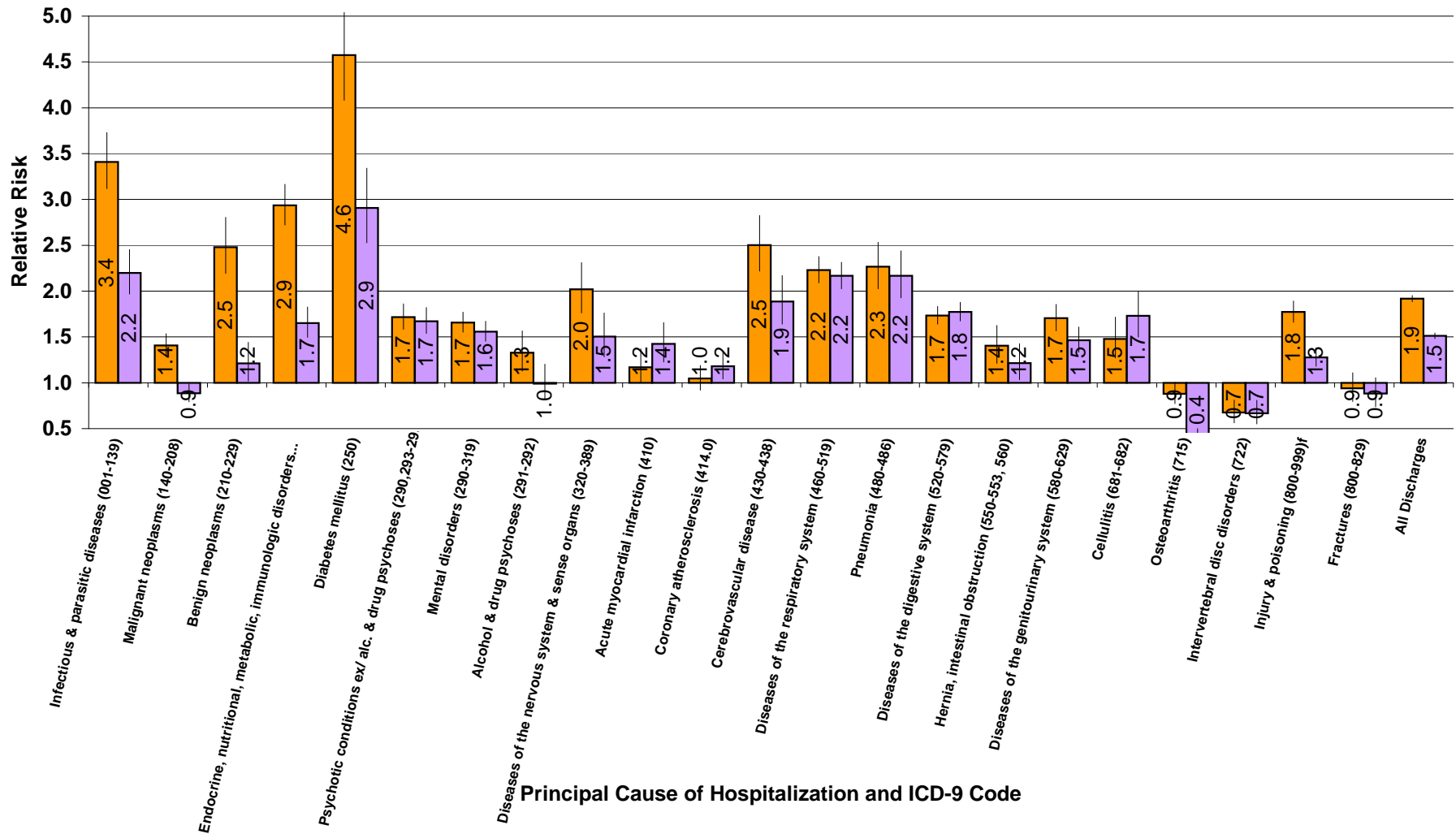


Relative Risk of Hospitalization (Ratio of Black, not Hispanic Rate and Hispanic Rate to White, Not Hispanic Rate) for Selected Diseases and Conditions, Ages 45-64, Connecticut, 2007



Connecticut Resident Hospitalizations for ages 45-64 by Race/Ethnicity, 2007.

White Non-Hispanic^g Black Non-Hispanic^g Hispanic^g

Diagnostic Group (ICD-9 CM Code) ^{b,d}	White Non-Hispanic ^g		Black Non-Hispanic ^g		Hispanic ^g		Black	Hispanic
	Number ^a	Rate ^c	Number ^a	Rate ^c	Number ^a	Rate ^c	Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Infectious & parasitic diseases (001-139)	1,966	250	622	852	372	549	3.4	2.2
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	4,371	555	571	782	333	491	1.4	0.9
Benign neoplasms (210-229)	1,352	172	311	426	141	208	2.5	1.2
Endocrine, nutritional, metabolic, immunologic disorders (2)	3,071	390	836	1,145	437	645	2.9	1.7
Diabetes mellitus (250)	983	125	417	571	246	363	4.6	2.9
Psychotic conditions ex/ alc. & drug psychoses (290,293-319)	4,222	536	672	920	608	897	1.7	1.7
Mental disorders (290-319)	6,657	846	1,024	1,402	893	1,317	1.7	1.6
Alcohol & drug psychoses (291-292)	1,290	164	159	218	110	162	1.3	1.0
Diseases of the nervous system & sense organs (320-389)	1,313	167	246	337	170	251	2.0	1.5
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	1,557	198	169	231	191	282	1.2	1.4
Coronary atherosclerosis (414.0)	2,637	335	256	351	268	395	1.0	1.2
Cerebrovascular disease (430-438)	1,391	177	323	442	226	333	2.5	1.9
Diseases of the respiratory system (460-519)	5,424	689	1,122	1,536	1,012	1,493	2.2	2.2
Pneumonia (480-486)	1,751	222	368	504	327	482	2.3	2.2
Diseases of the digestive system (520-579)	8,756	1,112	1,409	1,929	1,337	1,972	1.7	1.8
Hernia, intestinal obstruction (550-553, 560)	1,550	197	202	277	162	239	1.4	1.2
Diseases of the genitourinary system (580-629)	3,852	489	609	834	486	717	1.7	1.5
Cellulitis (681-682)	1,416	180	194	266	211	311	1.5	1.7
Osteoarthritis (715)	2,986	379	244	334	106	156	0.9	0.4
Intervertebral disc disorders (722)	1,913	243	120	164	110	162	0.7	0.7
Injury & poisoning (800-999) ^f	6,262	795	1,030	1,410	688	1,015	1.8	1.3
Fractures (800-829)	1,723	219	150	205	131	193	0.9	0.9
All Discharges	69,815	8,867	12,423	17,007	9,088	13,404	1.9	1.5

Data Source: Table H-2, Hospitalization Statistics, Connecticut Department of Public Health.

<http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3132&q=397512&dphPNavCtr=#47732>

Accessed December 28, 2009

Notes quoted from Connecticut Department of Public Health

(some notes not applicable to this table):

Hospitalization refers to any discharge from a non-federal, short-stay, acute-care, general hospital in Connecticut. Hospitalizations are expressed as numbers of discharges, not as unduplicated patients; a single patient with multiple hospitalizations can thus be counted more than once. Hospital discharges are recorded in the state's hospital discharge abstract and billing database, which is maintained by the Connecticut Office of Health Care Access.

^a Numbers of discharges represent events, not unique persons hospitalized.

A dash (-) represents the quantity zero. In keeping with confidentiality regulations, numbers and rates are not disclosed for less than six events.

^b Diagnostic categories are based on International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification, except for conditions related to pregnancy and childbirth, which are based on diagnosis related groups (DRGs until Sept 2007; MS-DRGs 765-782 starting Oct 2007). See Appendix for comparison of diagnosis codes used in this report and by other sources.

^c Connecticut population groupings were based on Estimates for the July 1, 2000-July 1, 2007 United States resident population from the Vintage 2007 postcensal series by year, county, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau.

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm>

Backus, K, Mueller, LM (2008) State-level Bridged Race Estimates for Connecticut, 2007, Connecticut Department of Public Health, Office of Health Care Quality, Statistics, Analysis & Reporting, Hartford, CT.

Denominators were for total population (males plus females), except for female breast cancer (female population only) and prostate cancer and hyperplasia of prostate (male population only).

Bridged estimates were used to assign individuals to a single race even if they reported more than one.

^d First listed diagnosis, except for "amputation with diabetes" (see footnote "e" below).

^e First-listed procedure code 84.1 (amputation of lower limb), together with first-listed diagnosis code 250 (diabetes mellitus).

^f Includes injuries of all mechanisms and intents, when listed as principal diagnosis.

See Table H-3 for injuries by intent and mechanism (external codes).

^g The three racial and ethnic categories used here are mutually exclusive.

Discharge records of persons of Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islander race when reported along with non-Hispanic ethnicity are not included due to small numbers.

^h Includes hospitalizations with first-listed diagnoses other than those shown in the table.

ⁱ Rates for female breast cancer, prostate cancer, and hyperplasia of prostate were calculated based on the sex-specific population (male or female), and as such, should not be directly compared with rates for other conditions, which were calculated using the population of both sexes combined.

Additional Notes

Data are reported here only if the White Non-Hispanic count was 1,300 or greater and unsuppressed counts for both Black and Hispanic residents were available.

Counts for broad categories were eliminated, if narrower categories reported here accounted for > 60 percent of the counts in broader categories.

Selected other causes were included in this table.

All Discharges excludes conditions related to pregnancy and childbirth

Relative Risk of 1 indicates that the hospitalization rate of Black or Hispanic residents is the same as for White residents.

Relative Risk above 1 indicates that the hospitalization rate of Black or Hispanic residents is higher than for White residents.

Relative Risk below 1 indicates that the hospitalization rate of Black or Hispanic residents is lower than for White residents.

Relative Risks bolded indicate significant differences between Black or Hispanic and White rates.

The test of significance is whether the confidence interval (CI = Relative Risk + Distance to Upper Confidence Limit, or Relative Risk - Distance to Lower Confidence Limit) includes a relative risk of 1. If the CI includes 1, then there is not a significant difference in rates. If the CI does not include 1, then there is a significant difference in rates.

Caution should be used in interpretation of significance, since the statistical test assumes that there each hospitalization for a specified cause is for a unique individual. To the extent that a single individual accounts for more than one hospitalization during the year for a specified principal cause, then the statistical test is only an approximation.

Web-based formula and test for the 95% confidence interval calculation is at: <http://www.hutchon.net/ConfidRR.htm>

Accessed December 28, 2009.

The formula is further described in:

Gardner MJ & Altman DG. Statistics with Confidence. BMJ Publications. Reprint 1994, pp 51-52.