

Hospitalization among Michigan Adults with Diabetes (2013)

	Hospitalization for diabetes listed as primary diagnosis in the MI adult diabetes population	Hospitalization for diabetes listed as any diagnosis in the MI adult diabetes population	Hospitalization for cardiovascular disease listed as primary diagnosis in the MI adult diabetes population
	Discharges per 1000 PWD	Discharges per 1000 PWD	Discharges per 1000 PWD
Total Rate	22.6	359.0	78.0
Age-Adjusted	39.9	294.2	49.0
Age Group			
18-44	59.2	240.8	22.0
45-54	24.0	245.1	42.2
55-64	17.0	288.8	60.9
65-74	13.7	418.3	102.8
75+	16.6	603.4	152.6
Sex			
Male	23.4	337.5	81.5
Female	22.1	386.5	75.8
Race			
White	18.3	337.2	73.9
Black	47.1	508.4	109.9

PWD – Persons with Diabetes (Adults who reported ever being told that they had diabetes in Michigan)

	Diabetes listed as primary diagnosis	Diabetes listed as any diagnosis	CVD listed as primary diagnosis
	Days	Days	Days
Average length of stay	5	6	5
Median length of stay	3	4	4
Most frequent length of stay	2	3	2

CVD – Cardiovascular disease

Data Sources and Reference

Michigan Resident Inpatient Files, created using data from the Michigan Inpatient Database (MIDB) obtained with permission from the Michigan Health & Hospital Association Service Corporation.

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Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Lifecourse Epidemiology and Genomics Division, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services.

United States Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Bridged-Race Population Estimates, United States July 1st resident population by state, county, age, sex, bridged-race, and Hispanic origin, on CDC WONDER On-line Database (2013).

Klein RJ, Schoenborn CA. Age adjustment using the 2000 projected U.S. population. Healthy People Statistical Notes, no. 20. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. January 2001.

Methods and Limitations

The Michigan Residence Inpatient Files provide data on hospital discharges. Discharges for diabetes listed as primary or any diagnosis examined were identified using the ICD-9 CM diagnosis code 250. Discharges with cardiovascular disease listed as primary diagnosis and diabetes listed as any secondary diagnosis examined were identified using the ICD-9 CM diagnosis codes 390-448 (excluding 435) and 250, respectively. Because hospital discharges are not individual persons, hospital discharge rates for diabetes-related diseases may not necessarily reflect rates of disease per person; that is, persons who are hospitalized more than once in a year may be counted more than once. Rates were calculated using estimates of the Michigan adult population with diabetes determined from MiBRFSS data and bridge-race population estimates. Rates were adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Standard Population using three age groups (18–44, 45–64, 65+). Confidence intervals were not given.