

Year 2003 Connecticut Hospitalizations

In 2003 there were 310,717 hospitalizations of Connecticut residents in Connecticut hospitals (Table H-1), not including those related to pregnancy and birth, with total charges of almost six billion dollars. The hospitalization rate for all conditions besides pregnancy and birth increased 0.8% from the previous year to 8,326 per 100,000 residents of all ages. The lowest rate was during ages 5-14 and the highest during ages 65 and older. Overall, the median charge per hospital stay increased 12.5% to \$11,813 and the median length of stay was three days. Among listed conditions and procedures, the longest median stays were for leukemia and amputation with diabetes, and the highest median charge was for non-fatal spinal injury.

The leading diagnosis for all ages of patients, as well as for ages 45-64 and for 65 and older, was diseases of the heart (Table H-5). Respiratory diseases were the leading cause of hospitalization for ages 0-4 and 5-14; while mental disorders were for ages 15-24 and 25-44. However, respiratory diseases were the leading cause of hospitalization for all ages, among black and among Hispanic residents (Table H-2).

The most common type of injury among males and females, whites, blacks, and Hispanics, was an unintentional fall (Tables H-3, H-4), whose risk increased with age. Hospitalization rate ratios between the sexes and race/ethnicity groups appear in Tables H-6 and H-7. High male to female, black to white, and Hispanic to white ratios occurred within many conditions, such as HIV/AIDS, amputation with diabetes, and firearms injury. High female to male ratios marked a few conditions, such as cholelithiasis (gallstones), and high white to black ratios were present for some conditions, including appendicitis.