

Asthma Hospitalizations

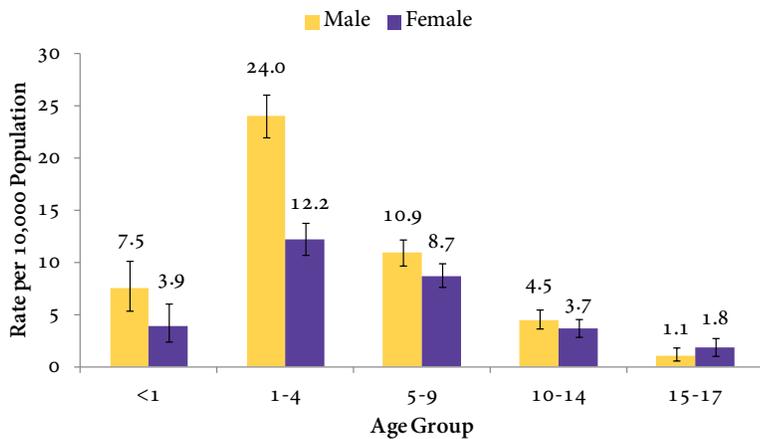


Severe or uncontrolled asthma can result in hospitalization. Asthma morbidity can be measured by the numbers of hospitalizations, which are gathered statewide and maintained in the Utah Hospital Discharge Database. The Utah Asthma Program uses these data to assess changes in asthma morbidity over time, and to identify populations with the poorest asthma outcomes. These data help to give a picture of the asthma burden in Utah and are used to target interventions appropriately.

Key Findings

- Male children ages 1-4 had the highest rate of asthma hospitalizations (24.0 visits per 10,000 population) compared to females and other age groups.
- Among adults, asthma hospitalization rates generally increased with increasing age, with the highest hospitalization rate among female adults ages 75+ (12.7 visits per 10,000 population).
- Utah asthma hospitalization rates were lower than Healthy People 2020 targets for every age group.

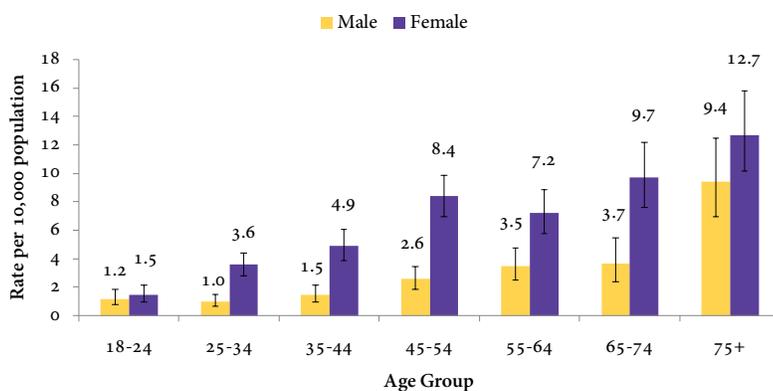
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Source: Utah Hospital Discharge Database, 2009-2010 combined. Crude rates are presented with 95% confidence intervals.
 Note: The primary diagnosis code ICD 493 was used to identify hospitalizations due to asthma.

Figure 42. Asthma Hospitalizations by Age and Sex, Utah Children Ages 0-17, 2009-2010

Among children, males and females ages 1-4 had the highest rates of hospitalization due to asthma (24.0 and 12.2 visits per 10,000 population, respectively). For every group except ages 15-17, males had a higher asthma hospitalization rate compared to females. Differences were statistically significant only for the age group 1-4.



Source: Utah Hospital Discharge Database, 2010. Crude rates are presented with 95% confidence intervals.
 Note: The primary diagnosis code ICD 493 was used to identify hospitalizations due to asthma.

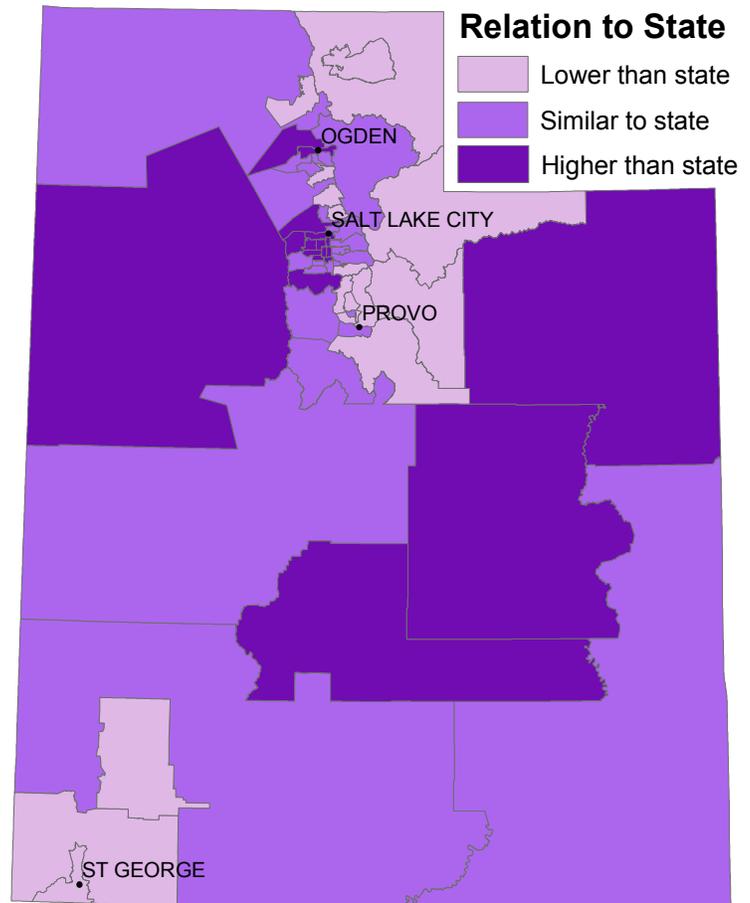
Figure 43. Asthma Hospitalizations by Age and Sex, Utah Adults Ages 18 and Older, 2010

Female adults had a higher rate of hospitalization due to asthma compared to adult males for every age group (differences were not statistically significant for age groups 18-24 and 75+). The highest rates of hospitalization for both male and female adults were among those ages 75 years and older (9.4 and 12.7 hospitalizations per 10,000 residents, respectively).

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Figure 44. Asthma Hospitalization Rate by Small Area, Utah Adults, 2006-2010

See Tables 4a & 4b on page 43.



Source: Utah Hospital Discharge Database, 2006-2010 combined. Age-adjusted rates are presented.

Note: The primary diagnosis code ICD 493 was used to identify hospitalizations due to asthma. Due to small area boundary changes that occurred in 2009, prevalence for the following small areas was calculated using only data from 2009-2010: W. Jordan Northeast, W. Jordan Southeast, and West Jordan West/Copperton.

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Table 4a. Small Areas with Significantly Lower Asthma Hospitalization Rates Compared to State, Utah 2006-2010

Area	Area Name	Age-adjusted Rate per 10,000 Population with 95% CI*
	State	5.2 (5.1-5.3)
Lower than State		
Bear River	Brigham City	3.0 (2.0-4.2)
	Logan	3.5 (2.8-4.2)
	Other Cache/Rich County	2.9 (2.2-3.8)
Davis	Bountiful	3.9 (3.2-4.8)
	Farmington/Centerville	3.1 (2.2-4.1)
	Layton	3.8 (3.2-4.5)
Salt Lake	SE Sandy	3.2 (2.2-4.5)
Southwest	Cedar City	3.1 (2.3-4.1)
	Other Washington County	3.2 (2.6-3.8)
	St. George	2.5 (2.1-3.1)
Summit	Summit County	2.7 (2.0-3.5)
Utah County	American Fork/Alpine	2.6 (1.9-3.3)
	East Orem	3.6 (2.6-4.9)
	Pleasant Grove/Lindon	3.6 (2.8-4.6)
	Provo/BYU	1.4 (0.9-2.0)
	Springville/Spanish Fork	3.3 (2.7-3.9)
	West Orem	2.6 (1.8-3.6)
Wasatch	Wasatch County	1.4 (0.8-2.2)

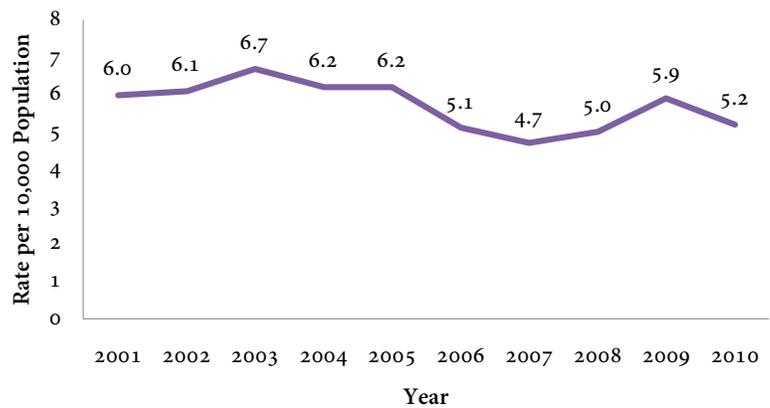
Table 4b. Small Areas with Significantly Higher Asthma Hospitalization Rates Compared to State, Utah 2006-2010

Area	Area Name	Age-adjusted Rate per 10,000 Population with 95% CI*
	State	5.2 (5.1-5.3)
Higher than State		
Central	Sevier/Piute/Wayne Counties	8.8 (7.2-10.6)
Salt Lake	Downtown Salt Lake	7.0 (5.9-8.1)
	Glendale	12.1 (10.2-14.2)
	Kearns	9.2 (8.1-10.5)
	Magna	7.5 (6.1-9.1)
	Midvale	7.5 (6.1-9.0)
	Murray	7.9 (6.6-9.4)
	Riverton/Draper	6.5 (5.5-7.5)
	Rose Park	9.4 (8.0-11.0)
	South Salt Lake	9.1 (7.5-11.0)
	Taylorsville	7.4 (6.2-8.8)
	W. Jordan Northeast	12.0 (9.4-15.2)
	West Valley West	9.1 (8.0-10.4)
	West Valley East	9.8 (8.6-11.1)
Southeast	Carbon/Emery Counties	7.4 (6.1-8.9)
Tooele	Tooele Co.	8.6 (7.6-9.8)
TriCounty	TriCounty	9.6 (8.4-11.0)
Weber-Morgan	Ben Lomond	6.7 (5.8-7.8)
	Downtown Ogden	7.2 (5.9-8.6)

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Figure 45. Asthma Hospitalizations, Utah Residents, 2001-2010

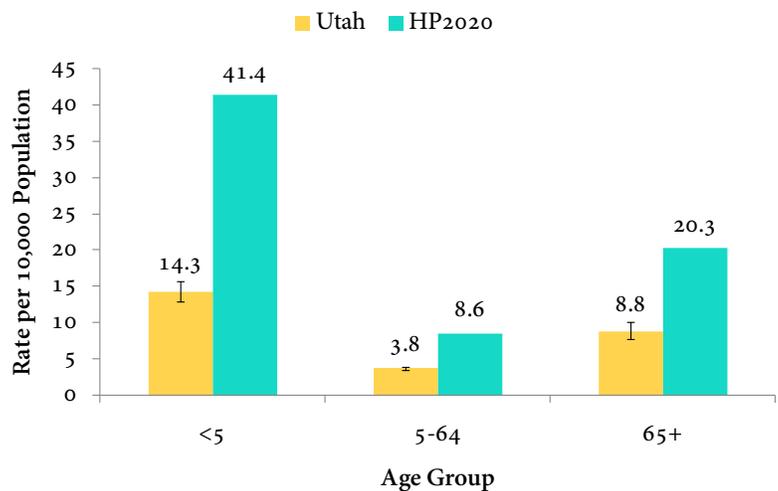
In recent years (2006-2010), Utah asthma hospitalization rates fluctuated but remained lower than all previous years since 2001.



Source: Utah Hospital Discharge Database, 2001-2010. Age-adjusted rates are presented.
 Note: The primary diagnosis code ICD 493 was used to identify hospitalizations due to asthma.

Figure 46. Utah Asthma Hospitalizations Compared to Healthy People 2020 Targets, 2010

In 2010, Utah asthma hospitalization rates were well below national Healthy People 2020 targets for every age group.



Source: Utah Hospital Discharge Database, 2010. Crude rates are presented. Utah rates are shown with 95% confidence intervals.
 Note: The primary diagnosis code ICD 493 was used to identify hospitalizations due to asthma.