

# HIV/AIDS-related hospitalization rates in US short-stay hospitals, 1982-2010

Tai M, Merchant RC, Liu T

## OBJECTIVES

- Estimate hospitalization rates and trends for HIV/AIDS-related conditions in US short-stay hospitals from 1982 to 2010;
- Compare hospitalization rates and trends for HIV/AIDS-related conditions by gender and race.

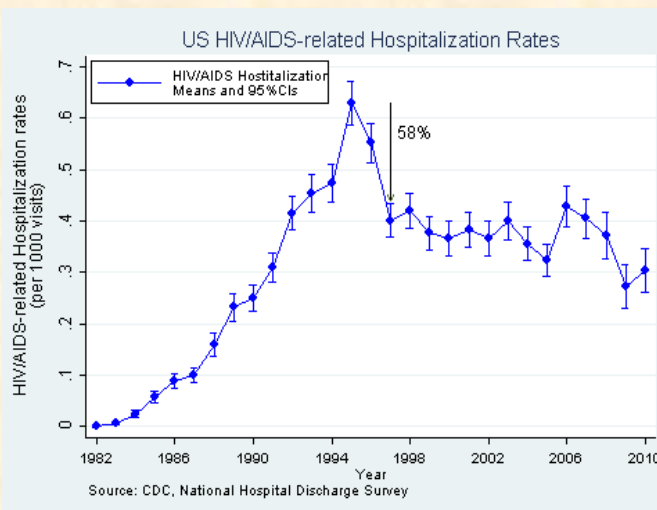
## METHODS

- Data from the 1982-2010 National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) were analyzed.
- Hospitalizations for HIV/AIDS-related conditions were identified using ICD-9 codes, and rates were calculated as a function of all hospitalizations for any condition by each year.
- Differences in HIV/AIDS-related hospitalization rates ( $\Delta$ ) by gender and race were estimated.
- Linear regression models were constructed to test for differences in trends of HIV/AIDS-related hospitalizations by race and gender.

## RESULTS

### • All patients:

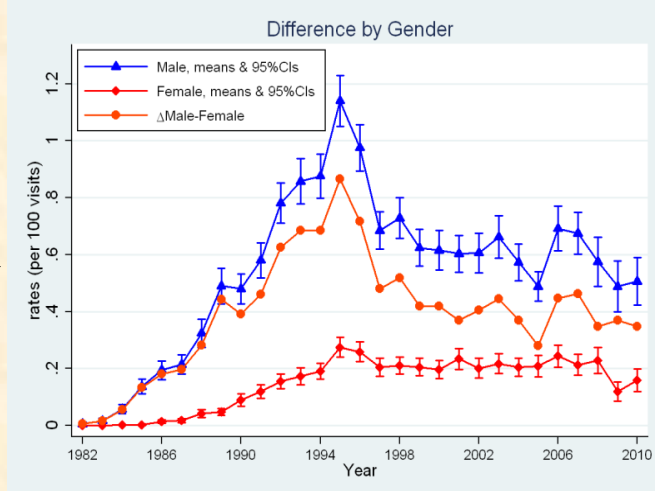
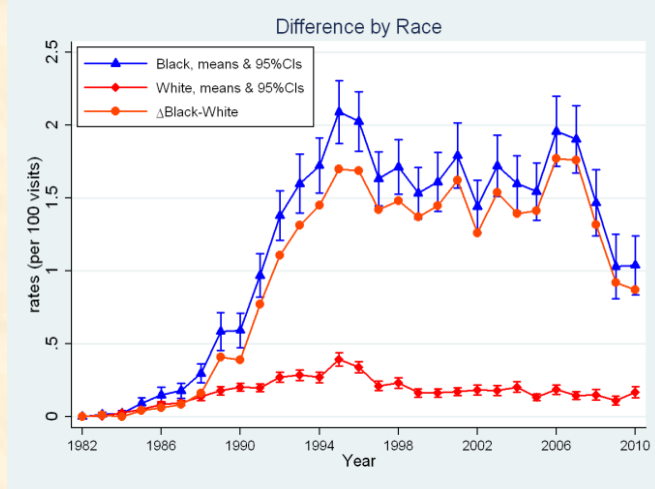
HIV/AIDS-related hospitalization rates increased rapidly from 1982 to a peak of 6.3 per 1000 in 1995, fell sharply by 58% by 1997, and then decreased steadily to 2010.



- **Gender:** From 1982 to 1995, HIV/AIDS-related hospitalization rates among males grew much more rapidly than among females ( $p < 0.001$ ); and reached a steady

state among females and decreased by 55% among males after 1995, the gender gap narrowed by 2010.

- **Race:** Rates were similar among blacks and whites from 1982 to 1985, then increased much more among blacks from 1986 to 1995 ( $p < 0.001$ ). The difference between blacks and whites remained steady from 1996 to 2007 ( $p < 0.40$ ), then decreased 51% by 2010.



## CONCLUSIONS

- HIV/AIDS-related hospitalization rates increased dramatically from 1982 to 1995, and have fallen substantially since then, likely as a result of advances in HIV/AIDS care.
- HIV/AIDS-related hospitalization rates remain higher among males, the gender gap has narrowed substantially.
- Blacks who are hospitalized remain much more likely to have an HIV/AIDS-related condition compared with whites, although reductions in the differences in rates are apparent.