

Table 3: Potentially Avoidable Hospitalizations by Source and State—Dually Eligible Beneficiaries from Aged or Disabled, by Hospitalization Rate, 2005

Hospitalization rate (per 1,000 person-years)^{^^} -- Lowest 5 States ‡, Highest 5 States †

State	All Duals	NF	SNF	HCBS	Other/Community
U.S.	151	338	942	250	88
Louisiana	231 [†]	551 [†]	1,253 [†]	301	115 [†]
Kentucky	220 [†]	463 [†]	1,126	377 [†]	116 [†]
Pennsylvania	219 [†]	318	1,025	317 [†]	90
New Jersey	205 [†]	446 [†]	1,464 [†]	2,423 [†]	104
Ohio	205 [†]	309	1,011	315	102
Illinois	204	395	1,196	248	94
Arkansas	194	447 [†]	1,075	281	90
Kansas	193	344	928	212	78
Indiana	189	306	828	270	120 [†]
Delaware	185	350	1,298 [†]	211	83
Texas	184	414	997	266	89
District of Columbia	182	443	1,215 [†]	379 [†]	117 [†]
Oklahoma	179	444	1,202 [†]	272	86
West Virginia	177	393	895	348 [†]	112 [†]
Georgia	176	378	970	265	97
Missouri	174	365	1,048	245	99
Maryland	172	352	1,154	271	97
Alabama	168	337	869	226	103
Mississippi	162	487 [†]	1,102	271	105
Virginia	158	308	754	307	90
Florida	156	345	973	252	97
Wyoming	151	247	634	231	63
North Dakota	150	242	615	197	80
Connecticut	149	202	704	204	67
Tennessee	149	409	1,018	253	110
South Carolina	144	325	908	279	97
Michigan	142	280	984	236	99
South Dakota	141	255	687	121 [‡]	67
Iowa	137	268	684	201	56
Nebraska	137	287	646	177	71
New York	137	293	814	*	92
Montana	130	206	556 [‡]	126 [‡]	90
North Carolina	130	312	758	279	95
Nevada	128	264	793	241	77
Rhode Island	123	320	1,063	264	61
Colorado	115	215	668	172	50 [†]
New Hampshire	115	162 [†]	624	228	58
Massachusetts	114	290	782	271	72
Wisconsin	110	197	725	*	74
Oregon	109	180	826	137 [‡]	49 [‡]
New Mexico	101	236	883	177	64
Washington	99	228	756	*	73
California	96	336	1,008	209	68
Idaho	95	185	530 [‡]	139 [‡]	42 [‡]
Minnesota	94 [‡]	262	815	142	58
Utah	74 [‡]	156 [‡]	574	145	52
Hawaii	72 [‡]	133 [‡]	478 [‡]	166	58
Vermont	67 [‡]	147 [‡]	553 [‡]	133 [‡]	45 [‡]
Alaska	65 [‡]	143 [‡]	195 [‡]	173	46 [‡]

* Data unreliable; Note, Arizona and Maine also not included

^{^^} per 1,000 person year metric can be explained as follows. The national rate for NF is 338. On average, if three persons were to stay in a nursing facility for 365 days in the year, roughly one would have a PAH.

Leading PAH Conditions

Congestive heart failure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease/asthma, pneumonia, dehydration, and urinary tract infections were responsible for over 80% of potentially avoidable hospitalizations. For all dually eligible beneficiaries, the two leading conditions were congestive heart failure (22.9%) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease/asthma (17.0%).

Table 4: PAHs Primarily Attributable to Select Conditions

Condition	Potentially avoidable hospitalizations	Percentage distribution
All	699,818	100.0%
Congestive heart failure	160,397	22.9%
COPD, Asthma	118,936	17.0%
Dehydration	103,024	14.7%
Pneumonia	101,357	14.5%
Urinary tract infection	87,296	12.5%
Sum of subgroup	571,010	81.6%

Source: CMS analysis of 2005 Medicare and Medicaid linked file

There were differences by setting in the conditions that were responsible for potentially avoidable hospitalizations. In general, the leading causes were similar for beneficiaries in nursing facilities and SNFs, while those in HCBS and otherwise in the

community had fairly similar breakdowns by condition.

For those in nursing facilities and in SNFs, pneumonia was the leading cause for a PAH, accounting for nearly one-third of all cases. The percentages were also similar for urinary tract infections and dehydration. However, some differences were seen between the two settings. Congestive heart failure accounted for 11.6% of potentially avoidable hospitalizations from nursing facility stays, but 16.8% from skilled nursing facility stays. On the other hand, falls/trauma accounted for 9.4% of potentially avoidable hospitalizations from Medicaid nursing facility stays, but 5.2% from Medicare skilled nursing facility stays. This underscores that the populations are somewhat distinct.

For those in HCBS and otherwise in the community, three conditions accounted for nearly 75% of all PAHs—congestive heart failure, COPD/asthma, and dehydration. The biggest difference was observed with urinary tract infection, where those in HCBS had a significantly higher percentage than those otherwise in the community.

Table 5: Percentage of Potentially Avoidable Hospitalizations by Condition and Setting

	All Duals	NF	SNF	HCBS	Other/Community
Altered mental status, acute confusion, delirium	0.3	0.6	0.6	*	*
Anemia	1.0	2.2	2.3	*	*
COPD, asthma	17.0 [†]	6.0	5.5	23.6 [†]	26.6 [†]
Congestive heart failure	22.9 [†]	11.6 [†]	16.8 [†]	33.0 [†]	30.8 [†]
Constipation, impaction	1.4	1.1	0.8	2.0	1.6
Dehydration	14.7 [†]	10.3 [†]	12.9 [†]	18.4 [†]	17.7 [†]
Diarrhea, gastroenteritis, C. Difficile	0.9	1.6	3.0	*	*
Falls/trauma	3.8	9.4 [†]	5.2	*	*
Hypertension	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.8
Pneumonia	14.5 [†]	32.8 [†]	30.5 [†]	*	*
Poor glycemic control	2.4	0.7	0.7	2.0	4.1
Psychosis, agitation, organic brain syndrome	0.6	1.4	1.1	*	*
Seizures	4.2	2.6	2.1	3.6 [†]	6.1 [†]
Skin ulcers, cellulitis	2.3	4.9	5.9 [†]	*	*
Urinary tract infection	12.5 [†]	14.2 [†]	11.7 [†]	15.7 [†]	10.6 [†]
Weight loss and malnutrition	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7

* These conditions were not included for beneficiaries in HCBS or otherwise in the community.

[†] The top five conditions by setting.

“Five conditions are responsible for over 80% of the potentially avoidable hospitalizations. Congestive heart failure was the leading condition associated with a PAH.”

“For those in a nursing facility or SNF, pneumonia was the leading condition associated with a PAH.”