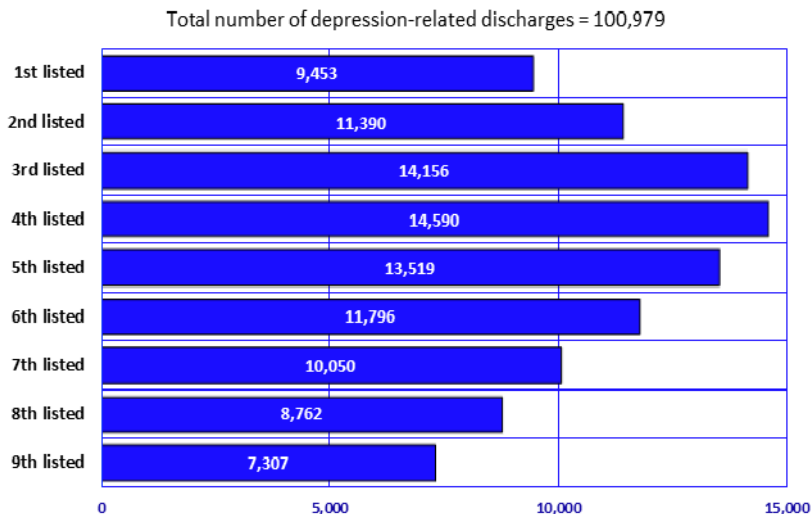


#### 4A. INPATIENT DISCHARGES FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS

**Figure 4A-5**  
**Number of Depression-Related<sup>a</sup> Inpatient Discharges and Emergency Room Visits of Arizona Residents, 2013**



Note: <sup>a</sup> ICD-9-CM diagnostic codes 300.4 and 311.

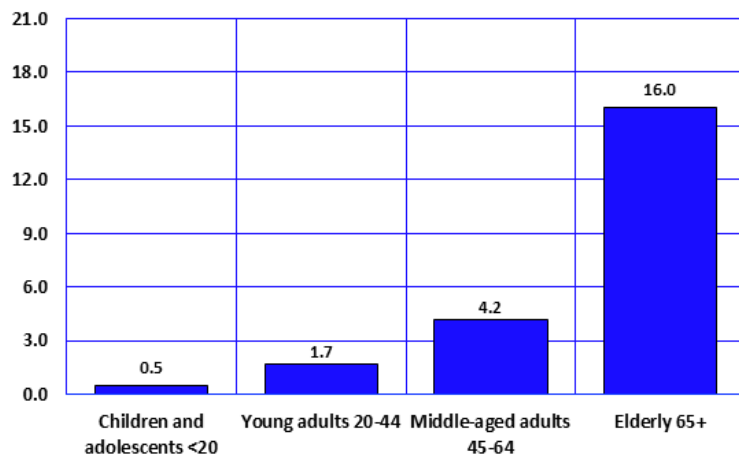
In 2013, the ICD-9-CM diagnostic codes 300.4 and 311 for depression were used on 2,568 inpatient discharge and 6,885 emergency room records as the first-listed diagnosis (for a total of 9,453 hospital encounters; **Figure 4A-5, Table 4A-1, Table 7C-1**).

The extent to which the first-listed diagnosis is the principal reason for hospitalization ought not to be overestimated. More often than not, the first-listed diagnosis is the immediate, but not necessarily the underlying cause of hospitalization.

However, when we count all entries of this code within the nine diagnostic fields, depression was mentioned on 100,979 inpatient discharge and emergency room records. In fact, the depression diagnosis was substantially more frequently present as 2<sup>nd</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> listed on the medical record than it was first-listed (**Figure 4A-5**).

When hospital data is used to estimate the prevalence of depression, it makes sense to include all mentions of this disorder in all diagnostic fields, not just the first one.

**Figure 4A-6**  
**Inpatient Hospitalization Rates for Enterocolitis due to *Clostridium difficile* By Age Group, Arizona Residents, 2013**



In 2013, 2,701 Arizonans were hospitalized with the diagnosis of enterocolitis due to *Clostridium difficile*, a bacterial inflammation of the intestines (**Table 4A-1**). The disease is of growing public health concern because it is often acquired in hospitals and other health care institutions with long-term patients as residents.

The inpatient hospitalization rates associated with enterocolitis due to *Clostridium difficile* tend to increase with age. The rate for the elderly 65 years or older (16.0/10,000) was 3.8 times greater than the rate of middle-aged adults (**Figure 4A-6**).

In 2013, 189 Arizonans died from enterocolitis due to *Clostridium difficile*. Elderly 65 years or older accounted for 87.3 percent of these deaths (**Table 2C-27**).