

characteristics associated with being uninsured, Ohio trauma cases, 2004-07

risk factor	No. of uninsured	No. of insured	RR	confidence interval
male	20806	29370	1.43	(1.41, 1.46)
female	11270	27683		
black	5821	6182	1.42	(1.40, 1.45)
non-black	26255	50871		
tested for substances	28899	45970	1.73	(1.68, 1.79)
not tested	3177	11083		
<45	18158	24146	1.44	(1.42, 1.47)
45 or older	13918	32907		

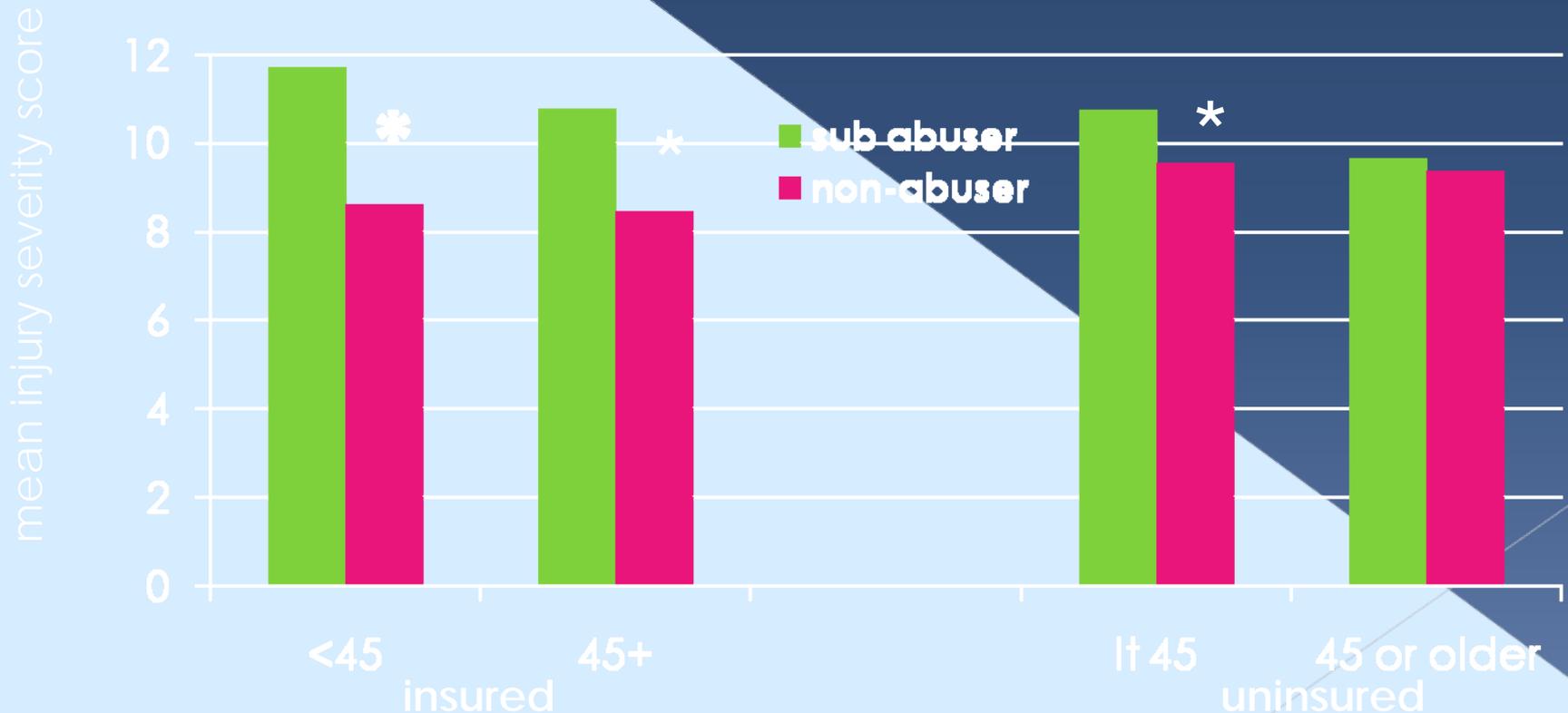
characteristics associated with elevated risk of substance abuse, Ohio trauma cases, 2004-07

risk factor	number of substance abusers	number of non-substance abusers	RR	confidence interval
male	13801	36375	2.10	(2.03, 2.16)
female	5114	33839		
black	4245	7758	1.86	(1.81, 1.91)
non-black	14670	62456		
uninsured	10601	21475	1.83	(1.80, 1.86)
insured	8314	48739		
<45 years old	11313	30991	1.36	(1.34, 1.37)
45 or older	7602	39223		

stratified analyses:

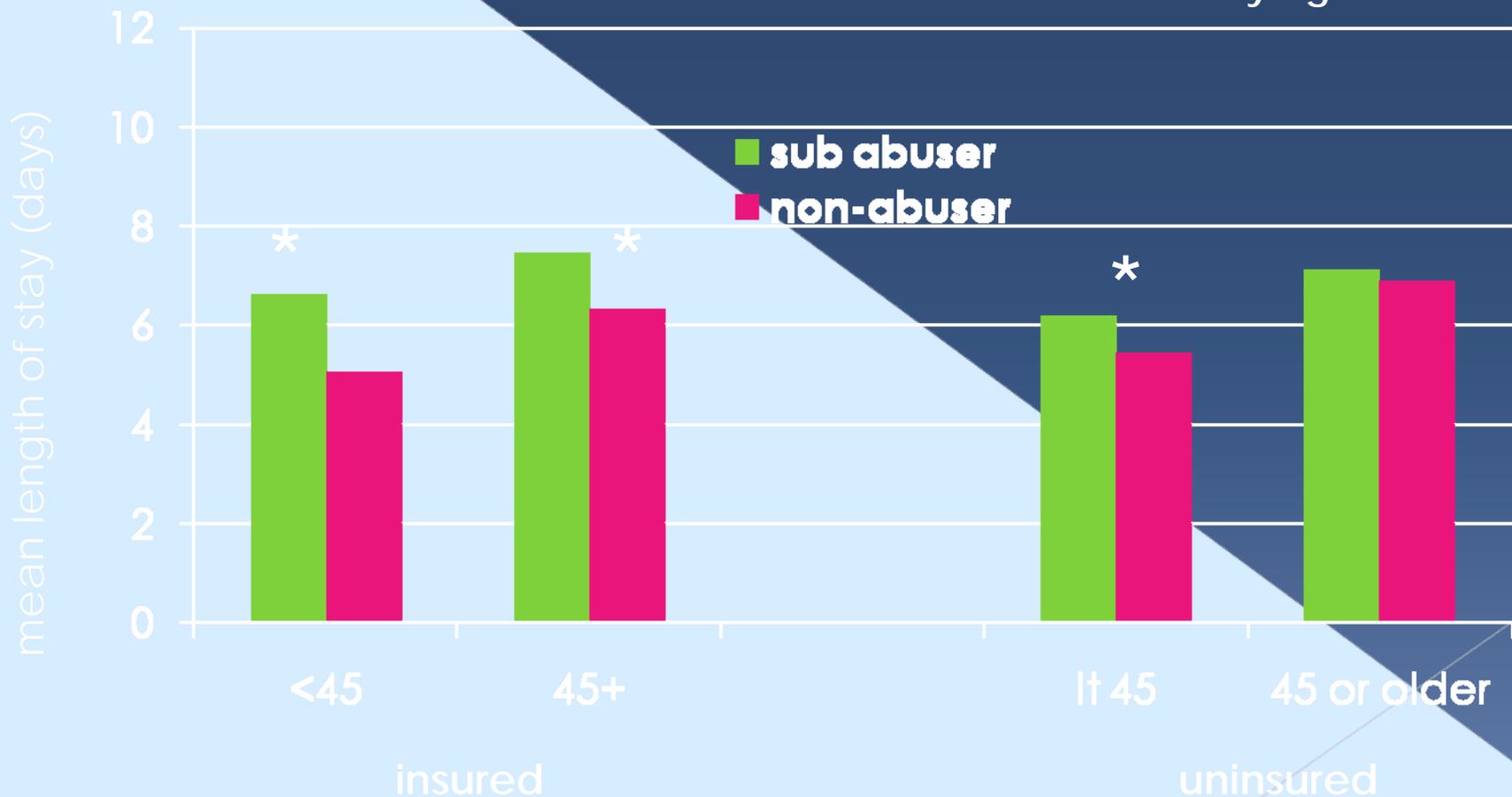
mean injury severity score (#1), by substance abuse, insurance status, and age group,

* = statistically significant



mean length of hospital stay (days), (#2), by substance abuse, insurance status, and age group, Ohio, 2004-07

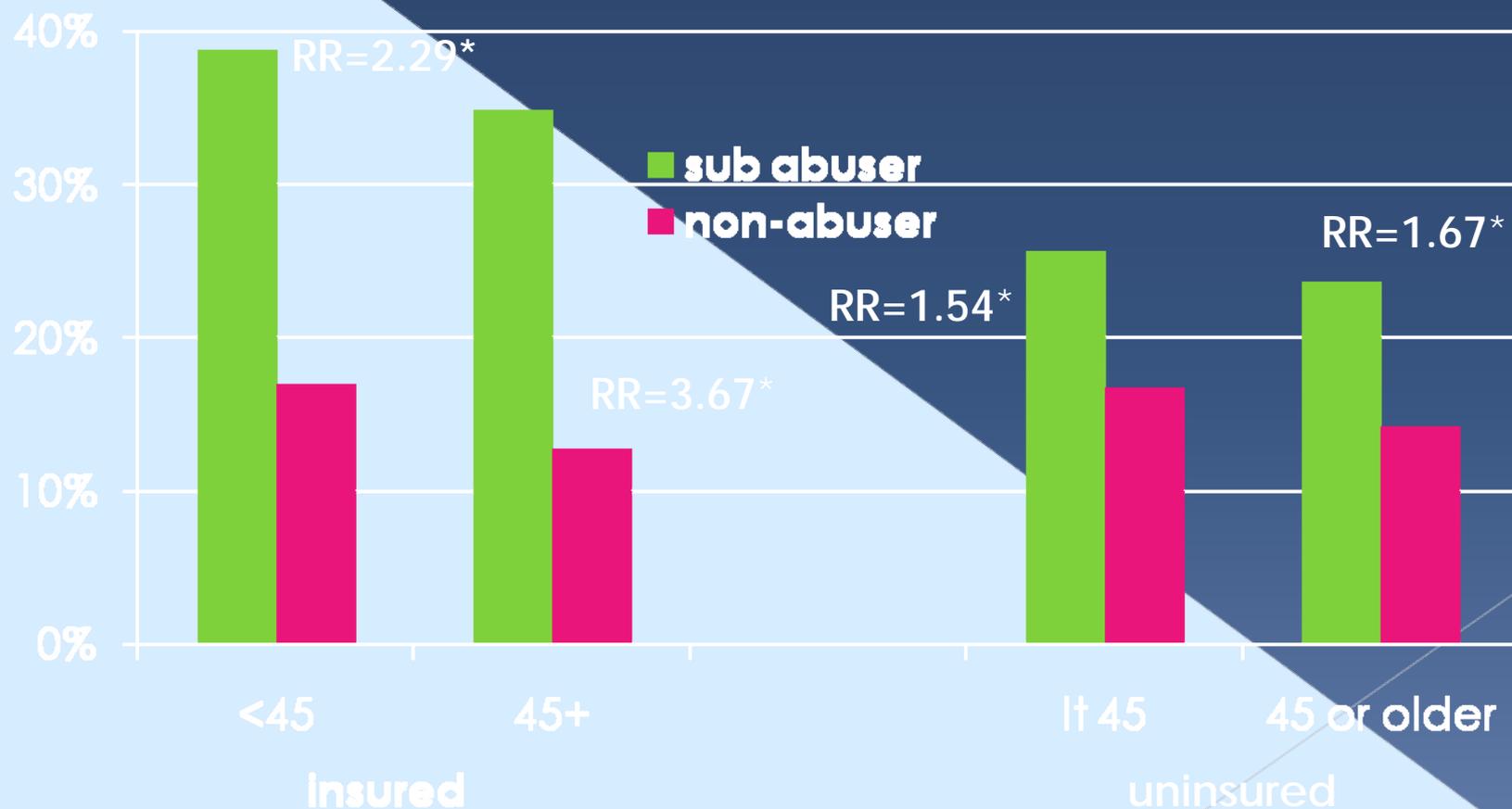
* = statistically significant



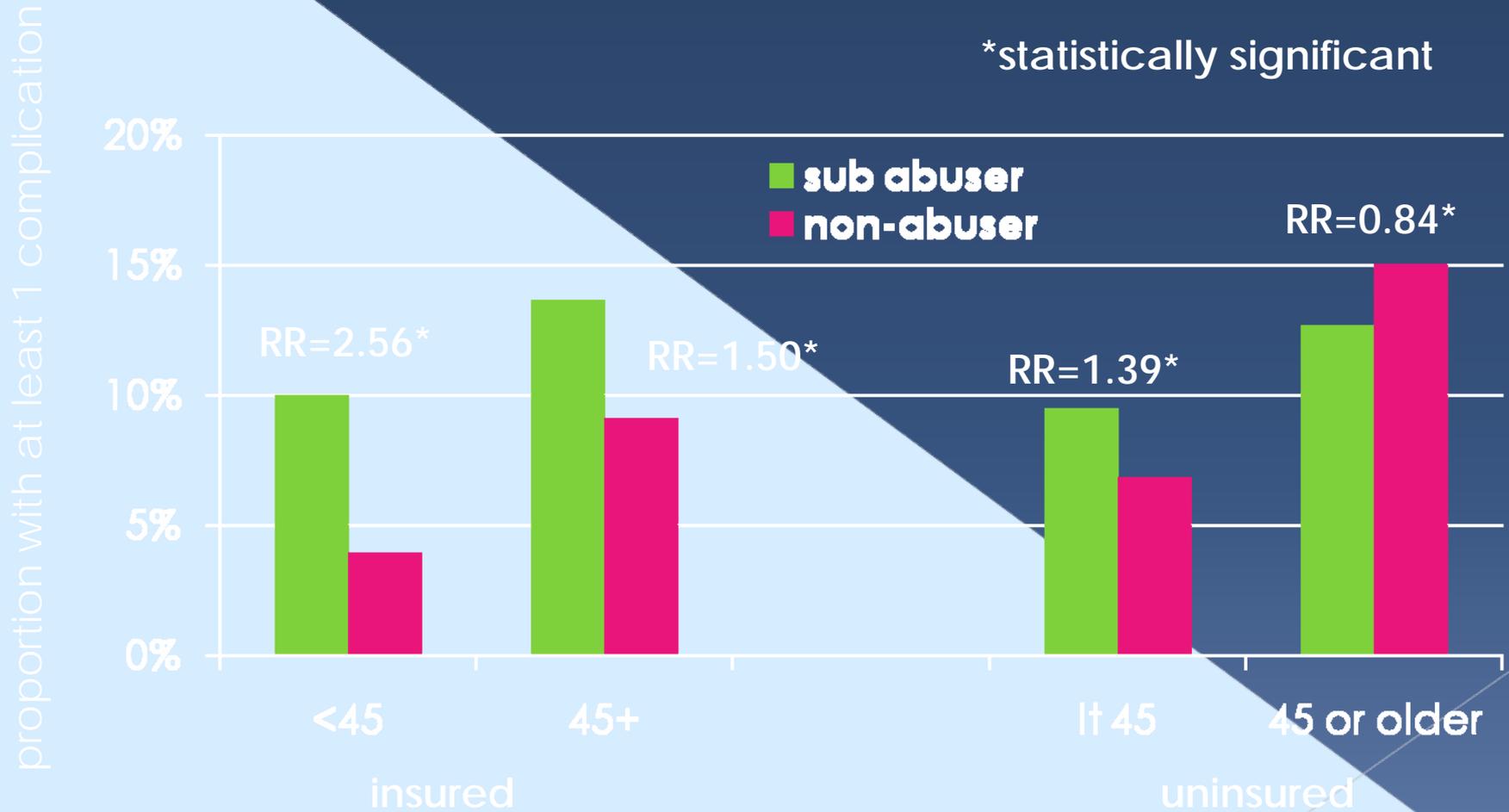
proportion admitted to ICU (#3), by substance abuse, insurance status, age group, Ohio, 2004-07

*statistically significant

proportion admitted to ICU



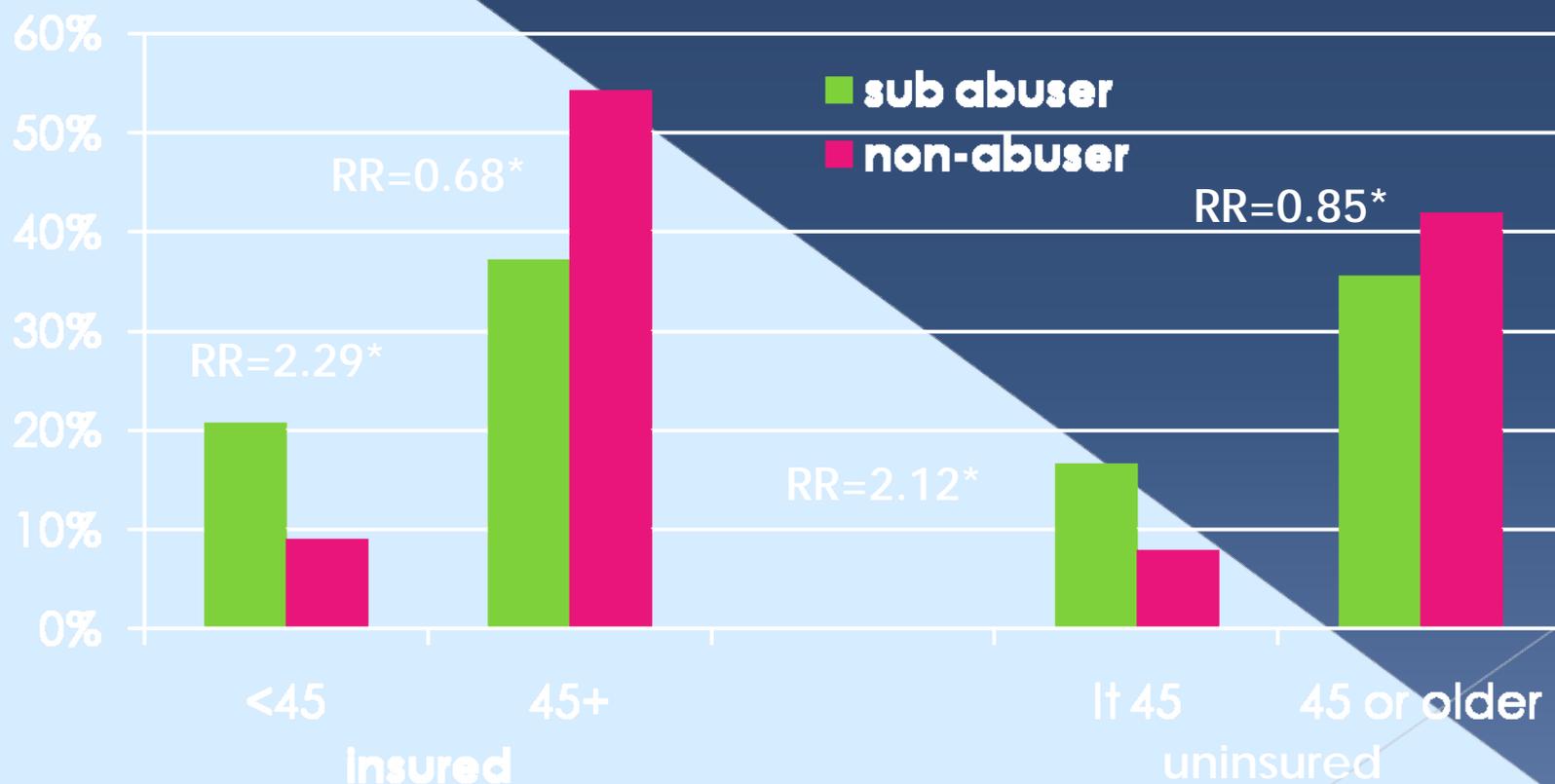
proportion of trauma cases with 1 or more complications (#4), by substance abuse, insurance status, and age group, Ohio, 2004-07



proportion of trauma cases discharged to another hospital (#5), by substance abuse, insurance status, and age group, Ohio, 2004-07

proportion needing additional care

*confidence interval does not include 1.0



conclusions

young substance abusers (<45)
were more severely injured than
non-abusers for everyone of our
outcome measures

- longer los,
- more likely to be admitted to ICU,
- higher injury severity scores,
- more likely to have at least 1 complication,
- more likely to be transferred for additional health care

conclusions

older substance abusers (45+), were more severely injured than non-abusers, as measured by our first four, more immediate outcomes

- however, they were less likely to be transferred to another hospital than were the older non-abusers

conclusions

uninsured are less likely to be discharged to another hospital for additional health care

-insured trauma cases were almost 50% more likely to be discharged to another hospital than were the uninsured 34.9% vs. 23.6%

study limitations

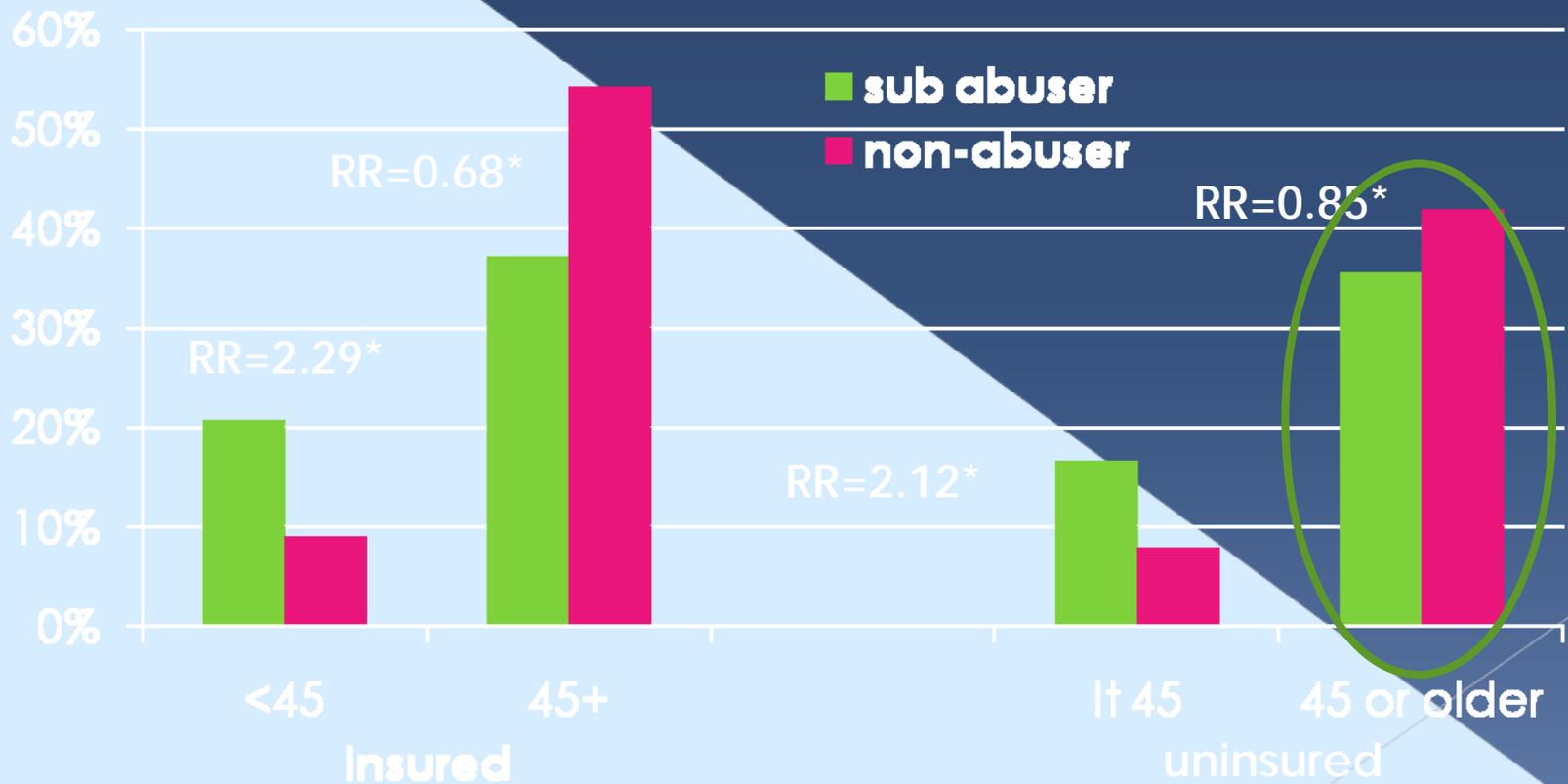
misclassification of insurance status

- many of the 'undocumented', who were included among the uninsured, probably had insurance
- sensitivity analysis, where undocumented were excluded, primarily strengthened our associations
 - only 1 of our twenty comparisons changed direction

proportion of trauma cases discharged to another hospital (#5), by substance abuse, insurance status, and age group, Ohio, 2004-07

*statistically significant

proportion needing additional care



study limitations

uninsured injured persons may be underrepresented

without insurance, may have been discouraged from seeking medical attention in the first place

study limitations

misclassification
of substance abuse

study limitations

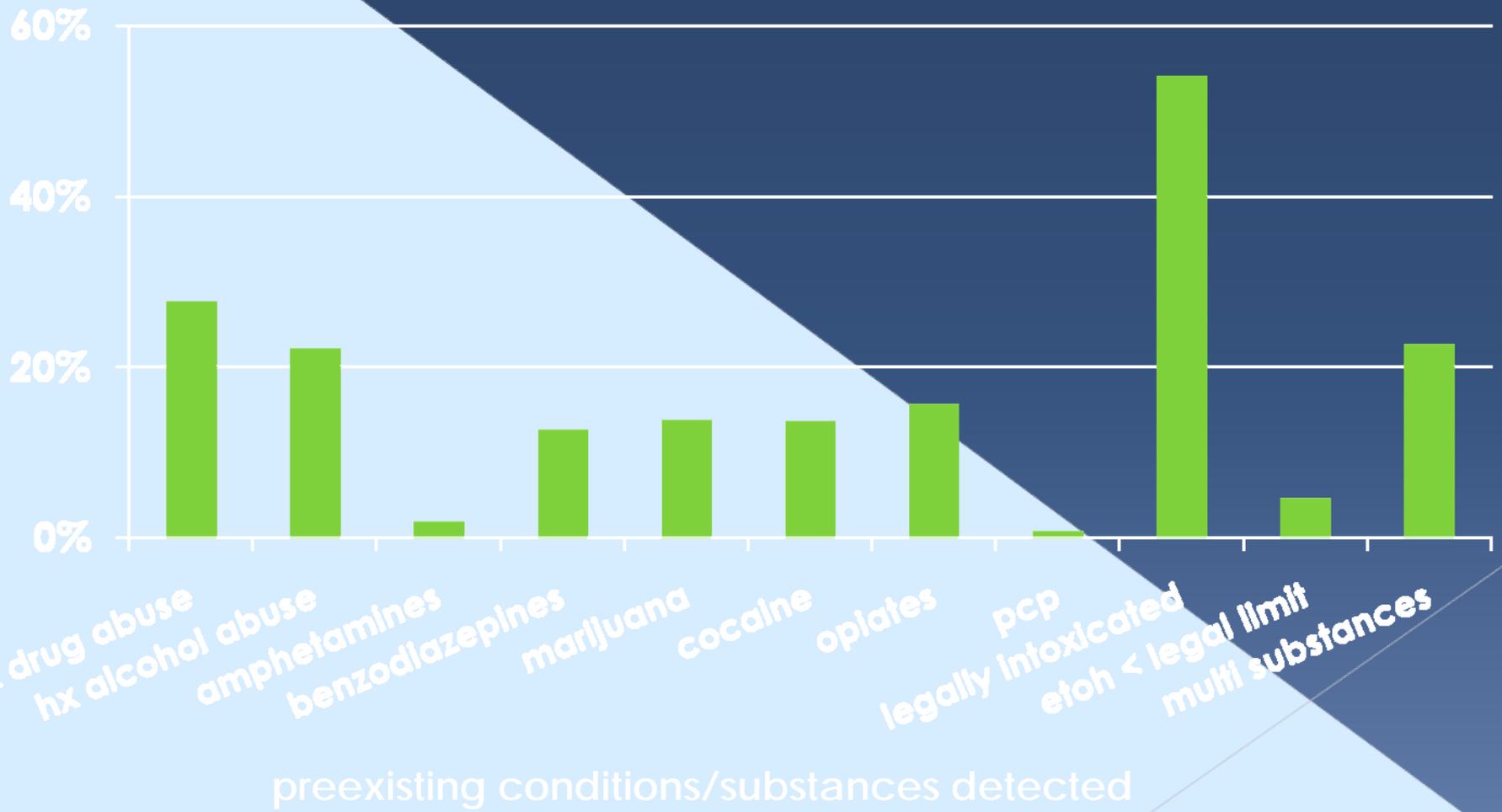
9% of subjects had missing injury severity scores

smaller/rural hospitals less likely to have capability of assigning injury scores

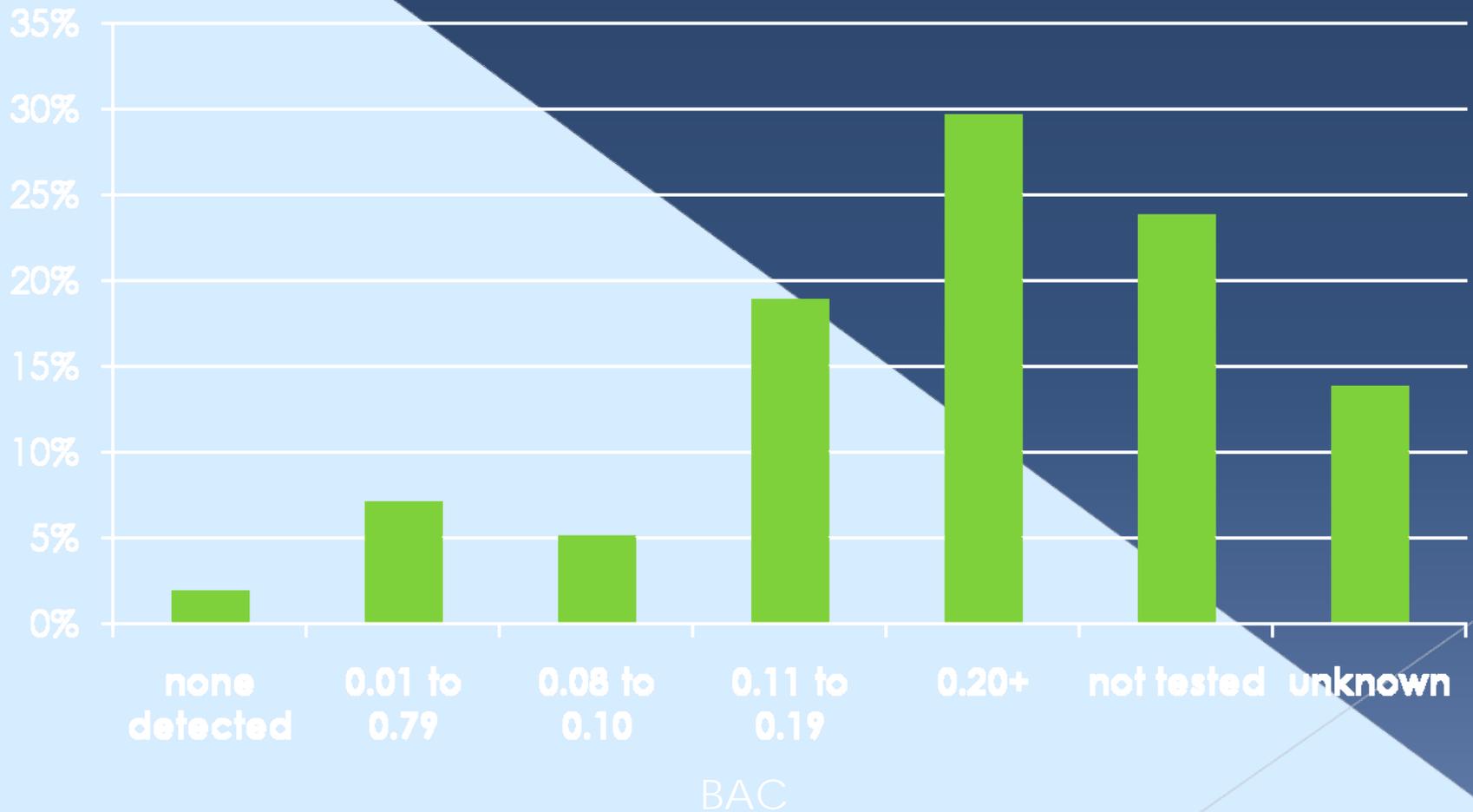
thank you

edward socie
ed.socie@odh.ohio.gov

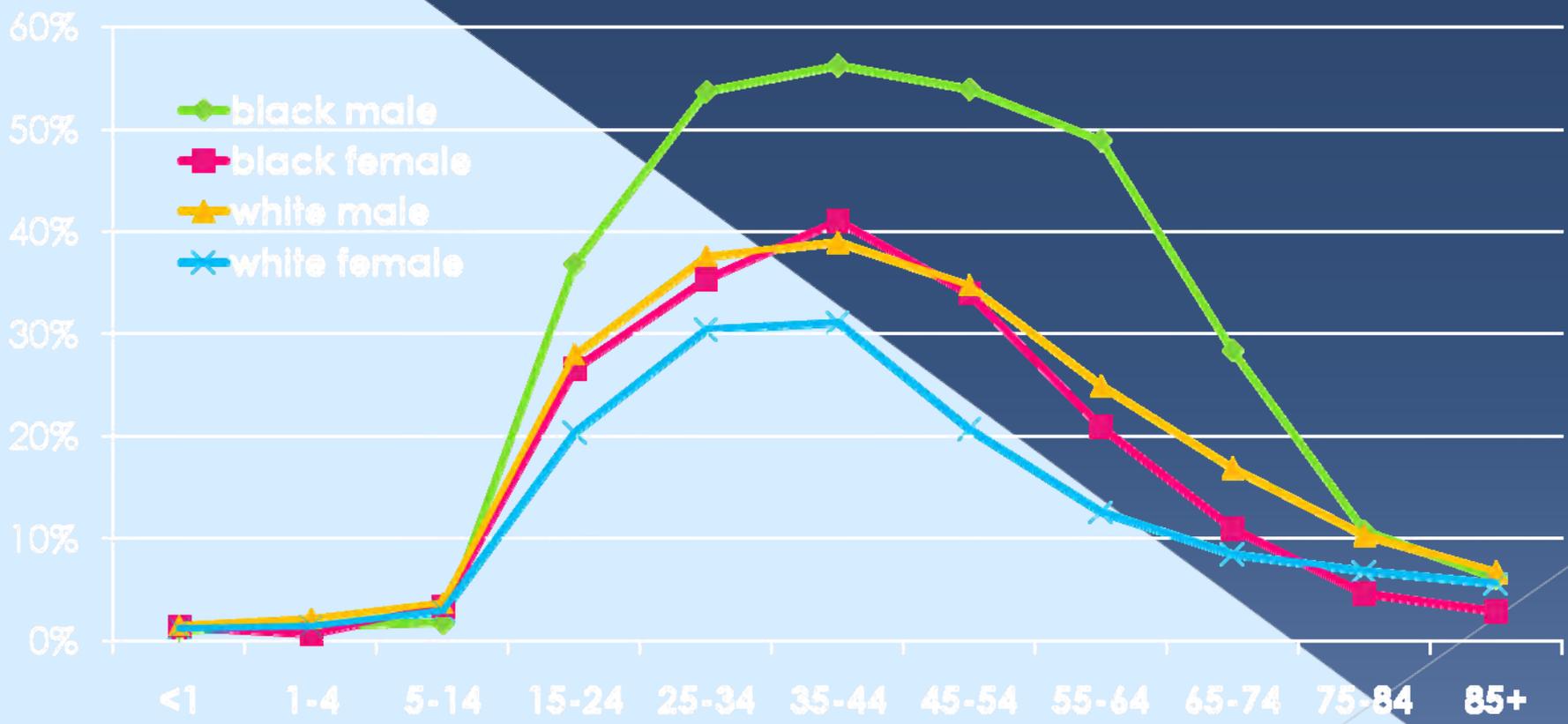
Proportion of abusers who had specific substances detected or who were classified as having an abuse history, Ohio, 2004-07



Distribution of alcohol test results among trauma cases with history of alcohol abuse, Ohio, 2004-07



Proportion of trauma cases defined as substance abusers, by race*sex, age group, Ohio, 2004-07



Proportion of trauma cases who were uninsured, by race*sex, age group, Ohio, 2004-07

