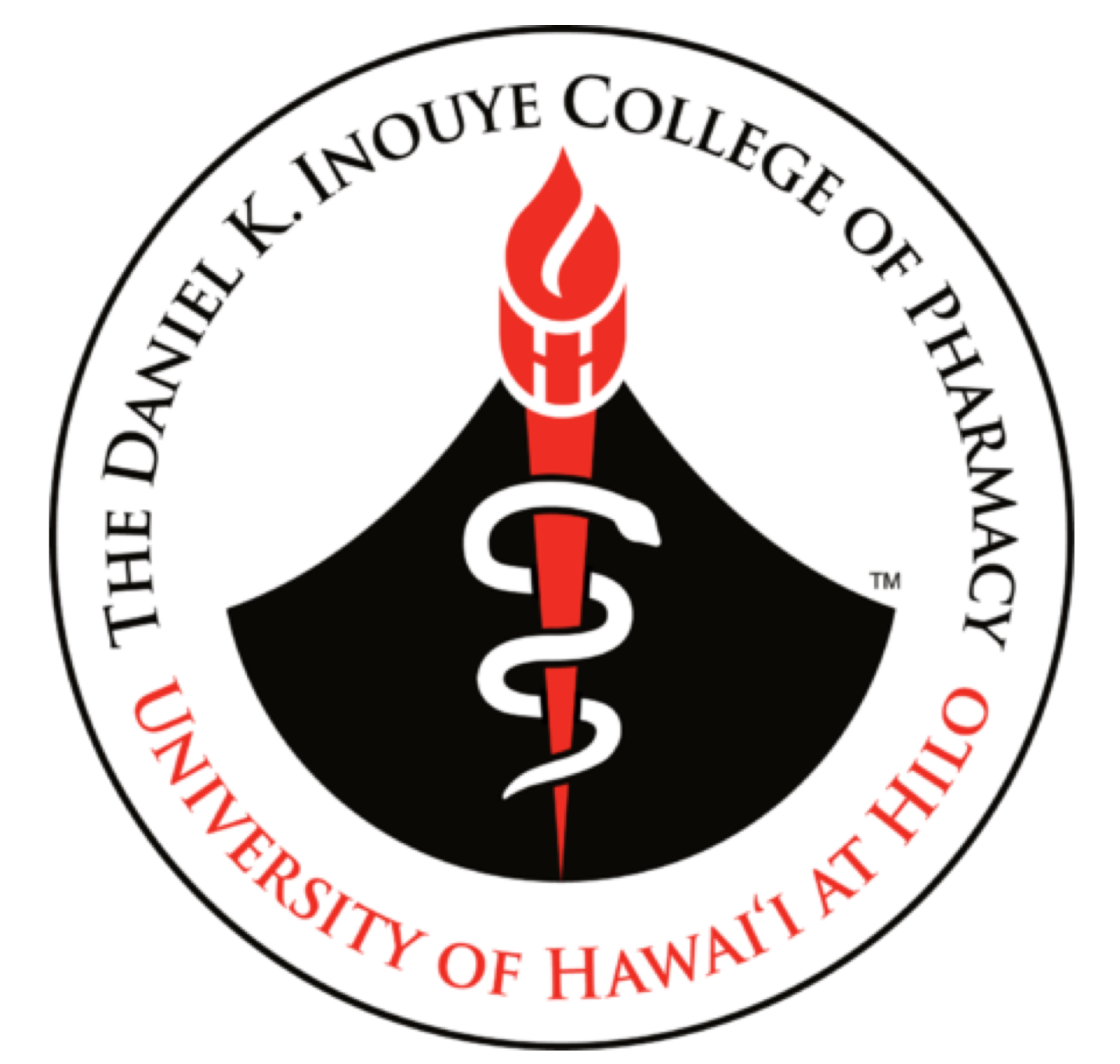




Relationship Between Residential Settings and In-Hospital Death Rates for Heart Failure in the Pacific Northwest



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INTRODUCTION

- ❑ The American Heart Association issued a call to action to address inequities in rural health
- ❑ Rural residences have limited access to healthcare services and scarcity of providers

OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To investigate the difference in mortality rates amongst heart failure patients in varying residential classifications from the most urban to most rural

METHODOLOGY

- ❑ Data are from the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP) State Inpatient Database from 2017
- ❑ ICD-10 codes of I50 were used to identify patients with heart failure admissions in California, Oregon and Washington
- ❑ Rates of in-hospital deaths were examined in relation to patient residential settings

Figure 1: In-Hospital Heart Failure Mortality by Residential Classification in the United States

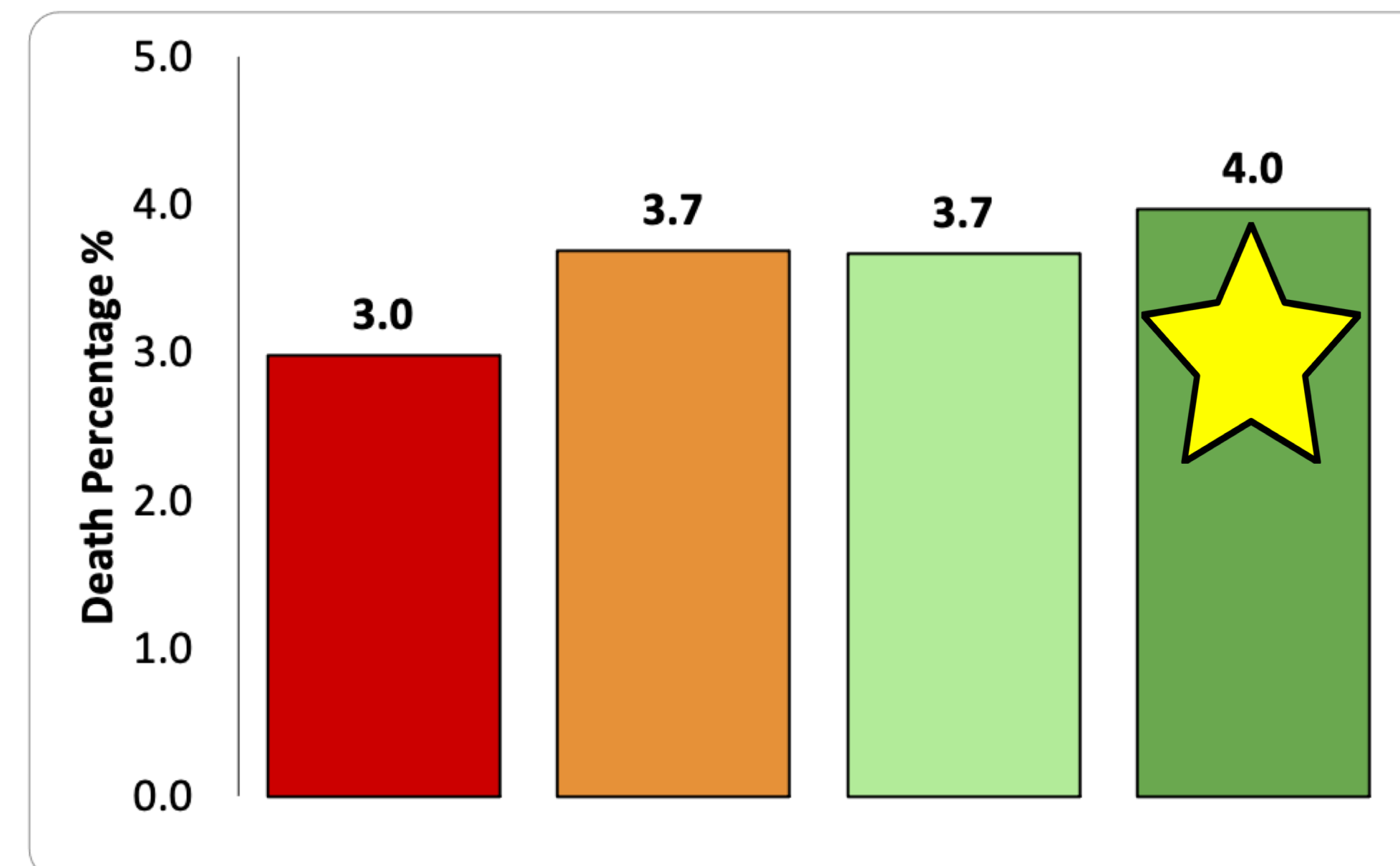


Figure 2: In-Hospital Heart Failure Mortality by Residential Classification in California

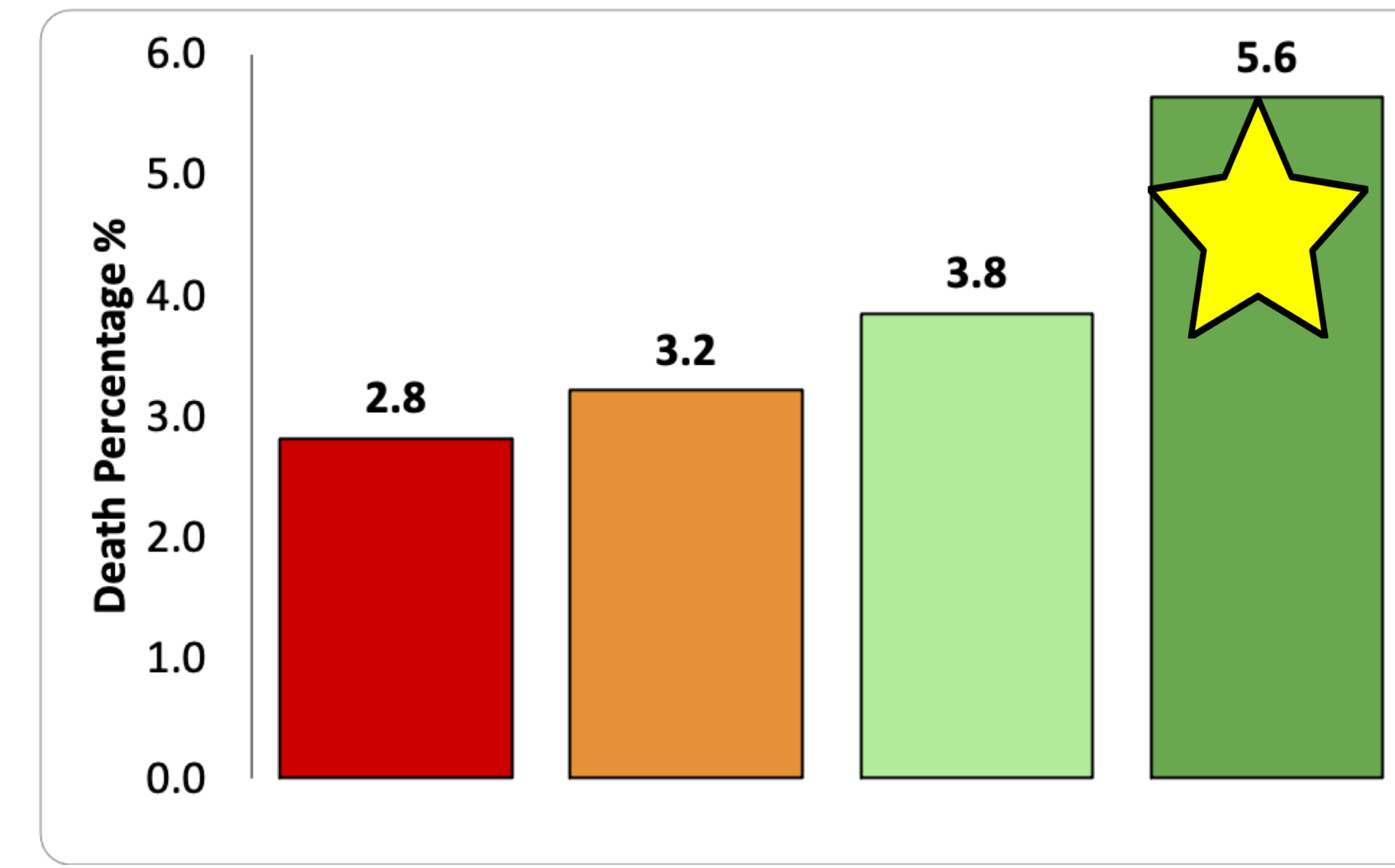


Figure 3: In-Hospital Heart Failure Mortality by Residential Classification in Oregon

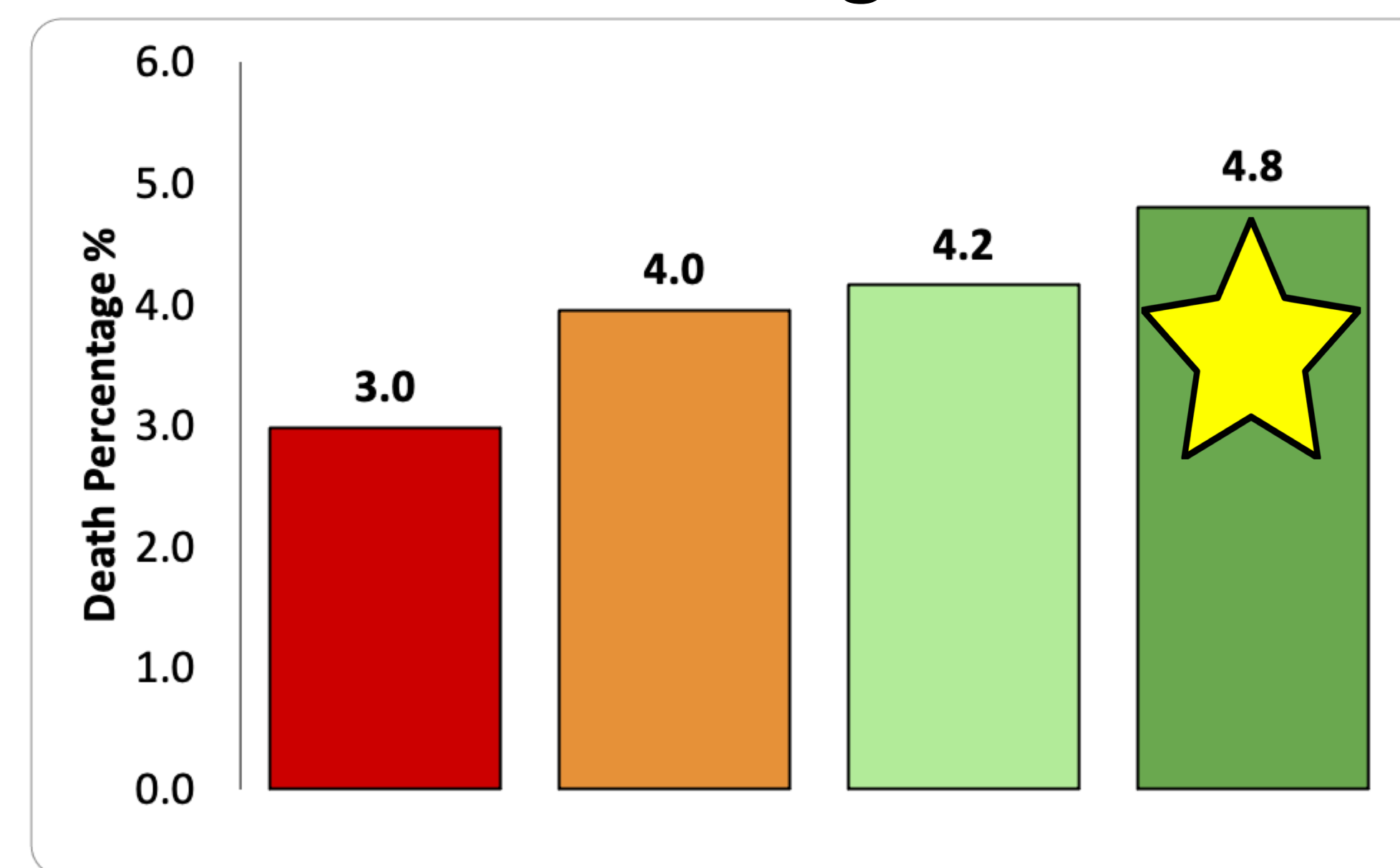
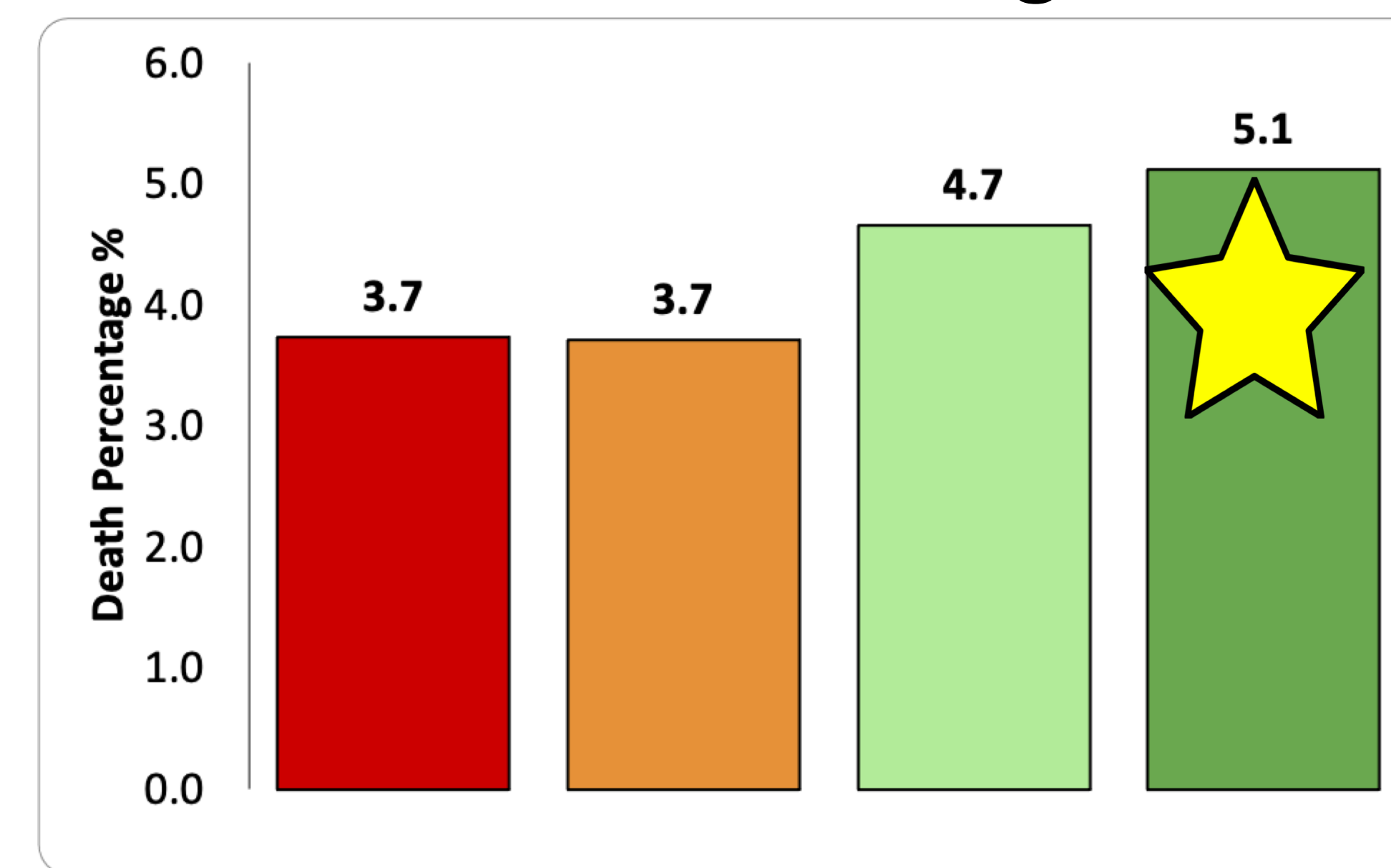
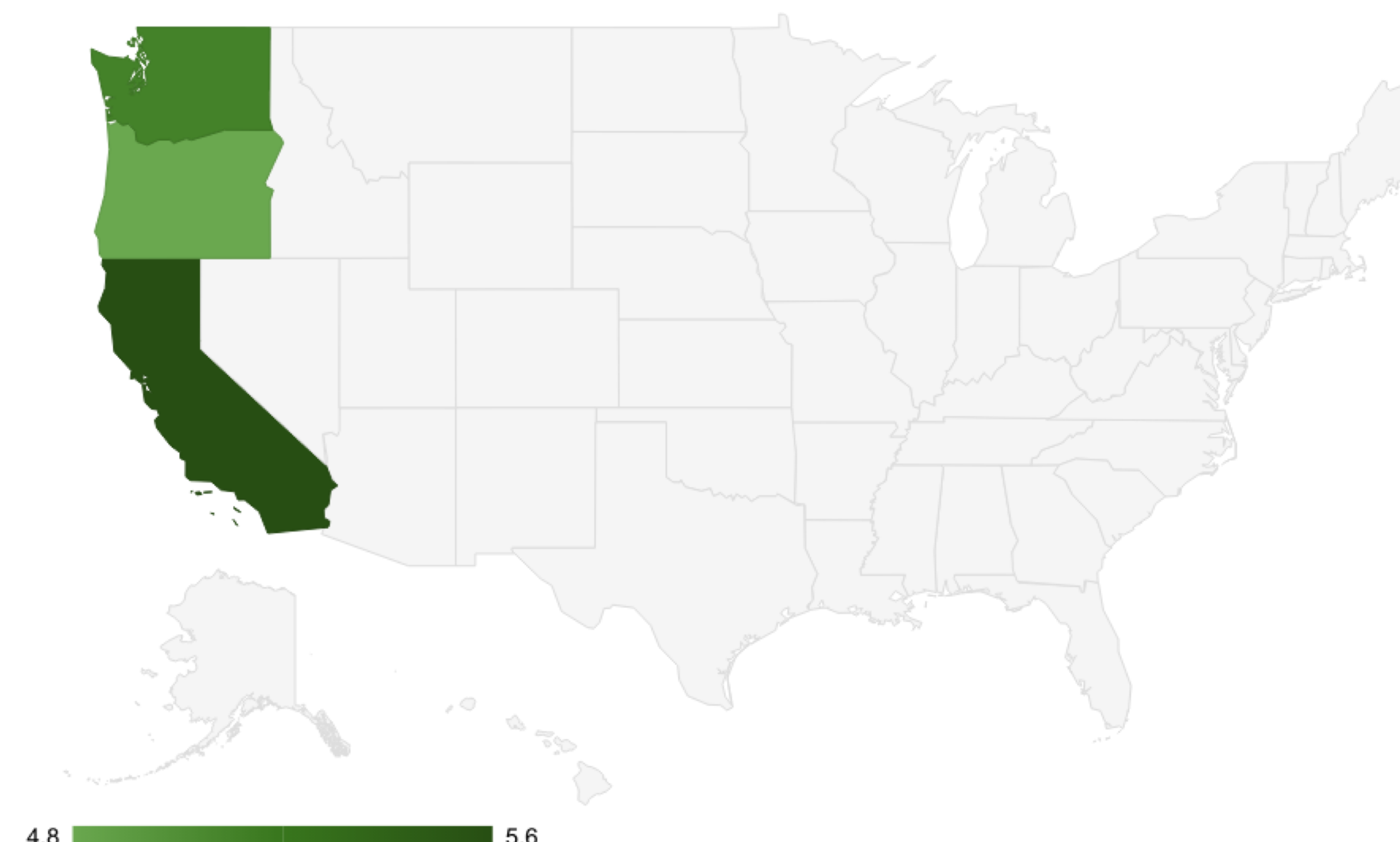


Figure 4: In-Hospital Heart Failure Mortality by Residential Classification in Washington



Key Large Central Metro (Urban) Large Fringe Metro (Suburban) Medium and Small Metro Micropolitan and Noncore (Rural)

Figure 5: In-Hospital Heart Failure Mortality of Rural Pacific Northwest



RESULTS

- ❑ Rural setting has the highest death rate amongst heart failure admissions across all three states compared to other residential settings, which is consistent with national findings
- ❑ Mortality rates in rural settings
 - ❑ California with 5.6%
 - ❑ Washington with 5.1%
 - ❑ Oregon with 4.8%

CONCLUSION

- ❑ Healthcare disparities exist between urban and rural settings
- ❑ Management and preventative care for progressive diseases in rural residences is not equal to their urban counterparts
- ❑ Further research is needed to better understand factors affecting this disparity, which might include access, healthcare quality, and patient characteristics