

**Reporting Requirements:** The incidence and causes of all rehospitalizations of infants born premature at less than thirty-seven weeks gestational age and who are within the first six months of life.

**Data Sources:** The report utilizes data from DHH's Vital Records for establishing gestational age and Medicaid claims data/Managed Care Organization encounter data from the Bayou Health Plans for identifying the primary diagnoses that triggered rehospitalization.

**Report Findings:** The rate of rehospitalizations of infants born premature at less than 37 weeks gestational age who are in their first six months of life = 5.24% (*see definitions below*)

**Causes for Rehospitalizations:**

Diagnosis Code	Diagnosis Description	# of Re-Hospitalizations
7746	FETAL/NEONATAL JAUND NOS	25
46611	ACUTE BRONCH DUE TO RESP SYNCYTIAL VIRUS	17
53081	ESOPHAGEAL REFLUX	14
486	PNEUMONIA ORGANISM NOS	12
7742	NEONAT JAUND PRETERM DEL	10
51881	OTH DISEASES OF LUNG-RESPIRATORY FAILURE	10
46619	ACUTE BRONCH DUE TO OTHER INFECT ORGANIS	5
78603	APNEA	5
79982	APPARENT LIFE THREATEN EVENT INFANT	5
7505	CONG PYLORIC STENOSIS	5
7707	CHRON RESP DZ ARISE PERINTL PERIOD	4
7783	NB HYPOTHERMIA NEC	4
77081	PRIMARY APNEA OF NEWBORN	4
77181	SEPTICEMIA OF NEWBORN	4
77182	URINARY TRACT INFECTION OF NEWBORN	4
5370	ACQ PYLORIC STENOSIS	3
78341	FAILURE TO THRIVE	3
77934	FAILURE TO THRIVE IN NEWBORN	3
77931	FEEDING PROBLEMS IN NEWBORN	3
4871	FLU W RESP MANIFEST NEC	3
7784	NB TEMP REGULAT DIS NEC	3
7755	NEONATAL DEHYDRATION	3

77439	OTH NEONAT JAUNDC-DLAY CONJUGAT OTH	3
77989	OTH SPEC CONDS ORIG PERINTL PERIOD	3
77082	OTHER APNEA OF NEWBORN	3
4801	RESP SYNCYT VIRAL PNEUM	3
389	SEPTICEMIA NOS	3
55010	UNILAT ING HERNIA W OBST	3
5990	URIN TRACT INFECTION NOS	3
Other		79

**Definitions for data collection:**

**Denominator:** Premature newborn born from 1/1/2013 to 12/31/2013

**Step 1** Identify all acute inpatient stays with a discharge date on or between infant's birth date and six months of life.

**Step 2** Acute-to-acute transfers: Keep the original admission date as the Index Admission Date, but use the transfer's discharge date as the Index Discharge Date.

**Step 3** Exclude hospital stays where the Index Admission Date is the same as the Index Discharge Date.

**Step 4** Exclude any acute inpatient stay with a discharge date in the 30 days prior to the Index Admission Date.

**Step 5** Exclude stays for the following reasons:

- Inpatient stays with discharges for death

**Step 6** Continuous eligible in Medicaid from birth date to seven months of life.

**Numerator:**

**Step 1** Identify all acute inpatient stays with an admission date on or between infant's birth date and seven months of life.

**Step 2** Acute-to-acute transfers: Keep the original admission date as the Index Admission Date, but use the transfer's discharge date as the Index Discharge Date.

**Step 3** For each admission in denominator, determine if any of the acute inpatient stays have an admission date within 30 days after the Index Discharge Date.