Table 2B.2.3: Healthcare Visits for Conditions Contributing to Curvature of Spine Disorders by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2013

	Healthcare Visits (in 000s)					% of Total				
	Total	White, Non-	Black, Non-			White, Non-	Black, Non-			
		Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, Mixed	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, Mixed	
Hospital Discharges, 2013 [1]	pital Discharges, 2013 [1] Total Number of Hospital Discharges for Spinal Curvature Disorders									
Idiopathic scoliosis	161.0	119.8	13.4	11.4	6.8	74%	8%	7%	4%	
Acquired/secondary scoliosis	20.3	15.0	1.5	1.4	1.0	74%	7%	7%	5%	
Scoliosis	166.6	122.8	14.4	12.1	71.8	74%	9%	7%	4%	
Kyphosis	44.9	36.1	2.3	2.3	1.8	80%	5%	5%	4%	
Lordosis	4.1	3.0	0.4	0.3	*	73%	10%	7%	×	
Spondylolisthesis	144.6	113.7	9.7	7.6	5.5	79%	7%	5%	4%	
Sagittal Deformity	190.5	150.4	12.2	10.0	7.3	79%	6%	5%	4%	
All Spinal Curvature Disorders (5)	357.0	273.1	26.5	22.1	14.5	76%	7%	6%	4%	
Rate Per 100 Patient Visits	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6					
Diagnoses Per 100,000 US Population [6]	112.9	138.4	69.9	43.8	47.7					
Emergency Department Visits, 2013 [2]	Total Number	of Emergency Depart	ment Visits for Spir	nal Curvature Di	sorders					
Idiopathic scoliosis	229.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Acquired/secondary scoliosis	14.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Scoliosis	240.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Kyphosis	30.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Lordosis	3.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Spondylolisthesis	45.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Sagittal Deformity	78.6									
All Spinal Curvature Disorders (5)	319.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Rate Per 100 Patient Visits	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Diagnoses Per 100,000 US Population [6]	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA					
Hospital Outpatient Visits, 2011 [3]	Total Number	sorders								
Idiopathic scoliosis	246.4	109.0	47.0	40.8	*	44%	19%	17%	*	
Acquired/secondary scoliosis	37.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Scoliosis	282.5	134.7	47.4	49.2	*	48%	17%	17%	*	
Kyphosis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Lordosis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Spondylolisthesis	78.7	53.4	*	*	*	68%	*	*	*	
Sagittal Deformity	97.3	63.7	*	*	*	65%	*	*	*	
All Spinal Curvature Disorders (5)	379.8	198.4	49.4	59.7	*	52%	13%	16%	*	
Rate Per 100 Patient Visits	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	*					
Diagnoses Per 100,000 US Population [6]	120.1	100.5	130.3	118.3	*					

Table 2B.2.3: Healthcare Visits for Conditions Contributing to Curvature of Spine Disorders by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2013

	Healthcare Visits (in 000s)					% of Total				
		White, Non-	Black, Non-			White, Non-	Black, Non-			
	Total	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, Mixed	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	Other, Mixed	
Physician Office Visits, 2013 [4]	Total Number of Physician Visits for Spinal Curvature Disorders									
Idiopathic scoliosis	1,164.6	785.4	*	*	*	67%	*	*	*	
Acquired/secondary scoliosis	145.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Scoliosis	1,273.7	845.2	113.7	105.6	73.2	66%	9%	8%	6%	
Kyphosis	121.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Lordosis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Spondylolisthesis	719.8	566.8	*	*	*	79%	*	*	*	
Sagittal Deformity	898.9	686.1	*	*	*	76%	*	*	*	
All Spinal Curvature Disorders (5)	2,172.6	1,531.3	147.8	175.0	*	70%	7%	8%	*	
Rate Per 100 Patient Visits	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	*					
Diagnoses Per 100,000 US Population [6]	687.3	776.1	389.7	346.7	*					
Total Health Care Visits for Spinal Deformity Disorders	Total Number	of Health Care Visits	All Sources for Spir	al Curvature Di	sorders					
Idiopathic scoliosis	1,572.0	1,014.2	*	*	*	65%	*	*	*	
Acquired/secondary scoliosis	202.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Scoliosis	1,963.5	1,102.7	175.5	166.9	145.0	56%	9%	9%	7%	
Kyphosis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Lordosis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Spondylolisthesis	943.1	733.9	*	*	*	78%	*	*	*	
Sagittal Deformity	1,265.3	900.2	12.2	10.0	7.3	71%	1%	1%	1%	
All Spinal Curvature Disorders (5)	2,909.4	2,002.8	223.7	256.8	*	69%	8%	9%	*	
Rate Per 100 Patient Visits	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	*					

* Estimate does not meet standards for reliability

[1] Source: HCUP National Inpatient Sample (NIS). Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP). 2013. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD. www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/nisoverview.jsp_

[2] Source: HCUP Nationwide Emergency Department Sample (NEDS). Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP). 2013. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD. <u>www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/nedsoverview.jsp</u>
[3] Source: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey_Outpatient Department (NHAMCS_OP), 2011. <u>www.cdc.gov/nchs/ahcd/ahcd_questionnaires.htm</u> May 23, 2016. Mean weighted cases per year.
[4] Source: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS), 2013. <u>www.cdc.gov/nchs/ahcd/ahcd_questionnaires.htm</u> January 14, 2016. Mean weighted cases per year.

[5] Total visits may be lower than sum of diagnoses due to multiple diagnoses per patient

[6] Source: United States: 2010 Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, 2010 Census of Population and Housing. Issued January 2013. United States Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce. http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/cph-1-1.pdf (September 16, 2013) Adjusted to 2010 U.S. Census Population Estimates. There is the potential for multiple diagnoses per person which is not accounted for.