

Idaho Time-Sensitive Emergency Registry Data – Annual Data Summary

TSE Council Meeting August 8, 2023

Bożena M. Morawski MPH, PhD







Outline

- Traumatic injury data for events occurring during 2017–2021
- Stroke data for events occurring during 2019–2021
- STEMI data for events occurring during 2019–2021

As we go through these data, please consider:

What should be included herein that is not presented?

Is this the best format to communicate this type of data?

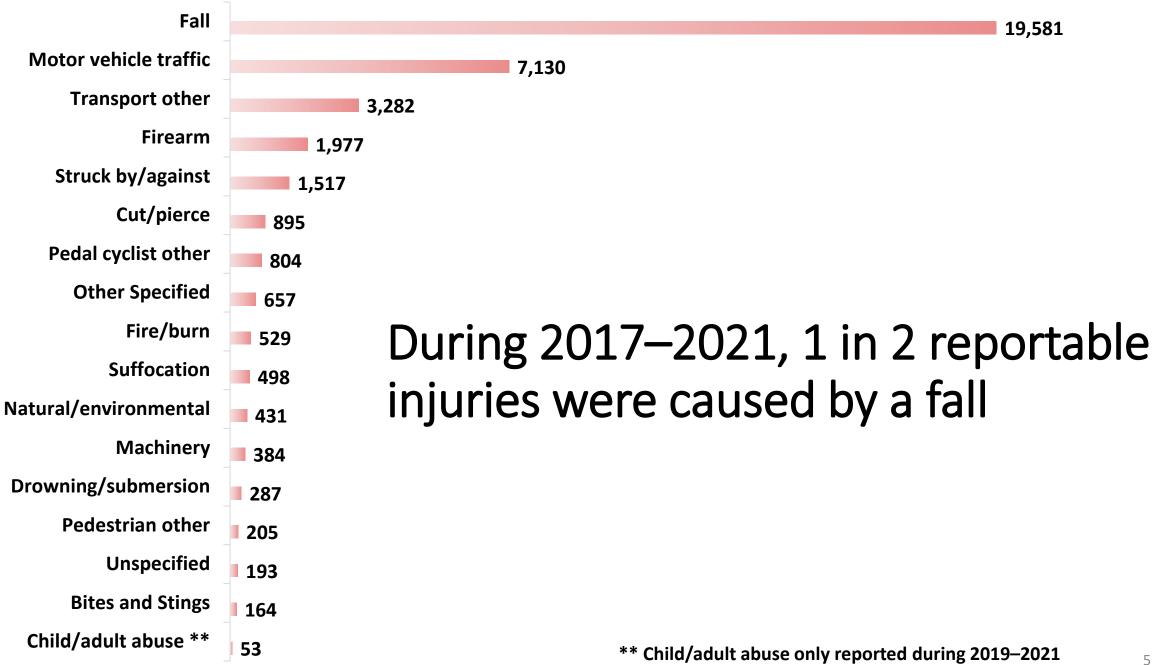
Idaho TSE Regions



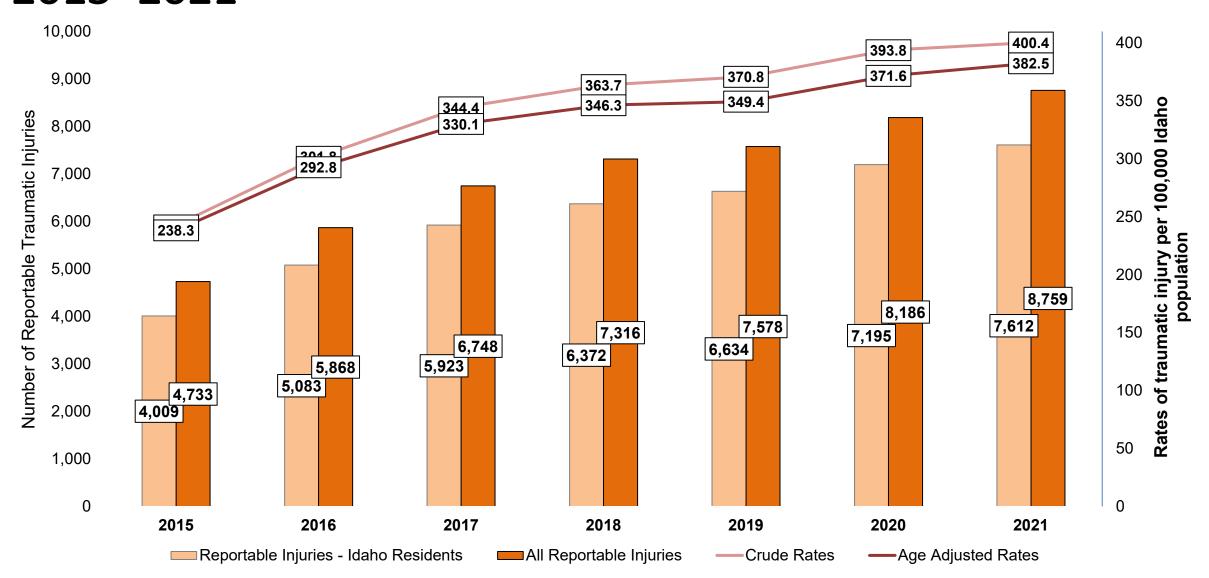
^{*}For purposes of these data, Minidoka and Cassia Counties have been included in Region 4 (South-Central)



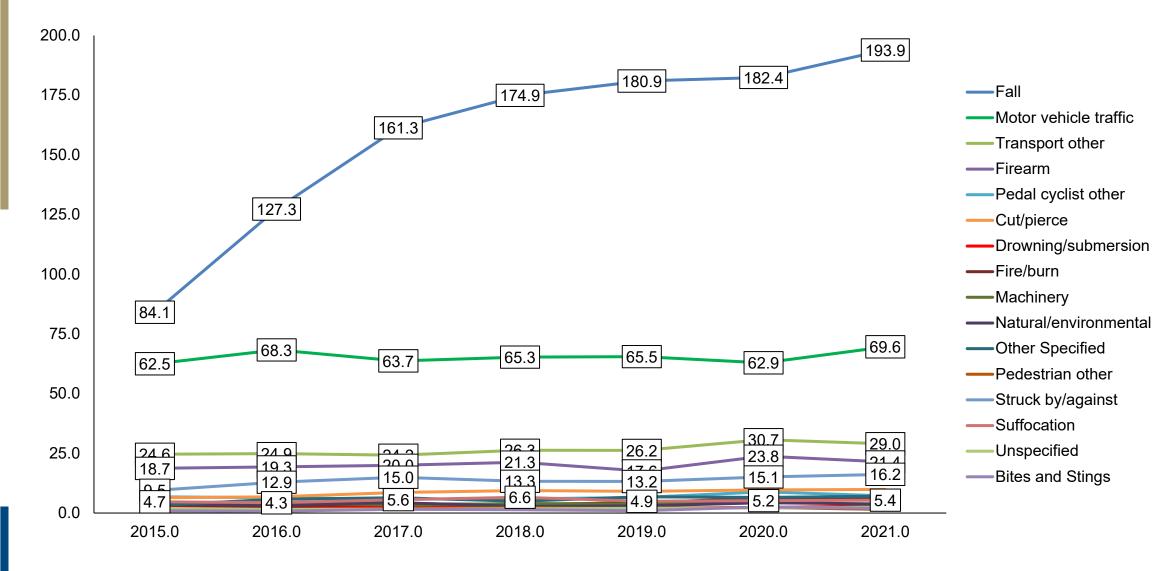
REPORTABLE TRAUMATIC INJURIES IN IDAHO ACUTE CARE FACILITIES, 2017–2021



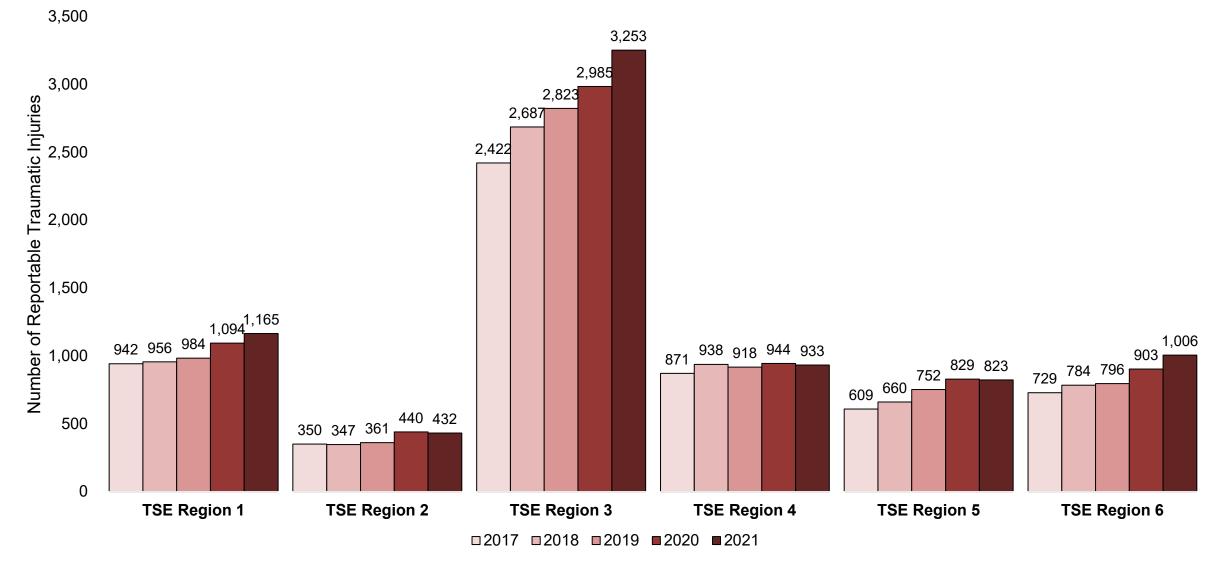
Trends in reportable traumatic injuries occurring during 2015–2021



Trends in age-adjusted rates of reportable traumatic injuries among Idaho residents by injury mechanism, 2015–2021



Number of reportable traumatic injuries among Idahoans by TSE Region of Patient Residency, 2017–2021



DURING 2017–2021, STATEWIDE THERE WERE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN RATES OF INJURIES DUE TO:

FALLS (HIGHEST BURDEN OF INJURY)

CUTS/PIERCINGS FIRES/BURNS OTHER UNSPECIFIED MECHANISMS



During 2017–2021, rates also increased for specific Idaho counties

- Cut/pierce: Nez Perce County
- Falls: Cassia, Latah, Nez Perce, Oneida, Teton Counties
- Fire/burn: Canyon County
- Firearm: Lemhi County
- Motor Vehicle Traffic: Fremont County
- Other, specified: Kootenai, Shoshone Counties
- Struck by/Against: Bonner County
- Transport (other): Ada, Bear Lake, Canyon, Jefferson Counties

Cause-specific mortality by county, race, and ethnicity in the USA, 2000–19: a systematic analysis of health disparities





GBD US Health Disparities Collaborators*

Summary

Background Large disparities in mortality exist across racial—ethnic groups and by location in the USA, but the extent to which racial—ethnic disparities vary by location, or how these patterns vary by cause of death, is not well understood. We aimed to estimate age-standardised mortality by racial—ethnic group, county, and cause of death and describe the intersection between racial—ethnic and place-based disparities in mortality in the USA, comparing patterns across health conditions.

Methods We applied small-area estimation models to death certificate data from the US National Vital Statistics system and population data from the US National Center for Health Statistics to estimate mortality by age, sex, county, and racial—ethnic group annually from 2000 to 2019 for 19 broad causes of death. Race and ethnicity were categorised as non-Latino and non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), non-Latino and non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander (Asian), non-Latino and non-Hispanic Black (Black), Latino or Hispanic (Latino), and non-Latino and non-Hispanic White (White). We adjusted these mortality rates to correct for misreporting of race and ethnicity on death certificates and generated age-standardised results using direct standardisation to the 2010 US census population.

Published Online

August 3, 2023 https://doi.org/10.1016/ S0140-6736(23)01088-7

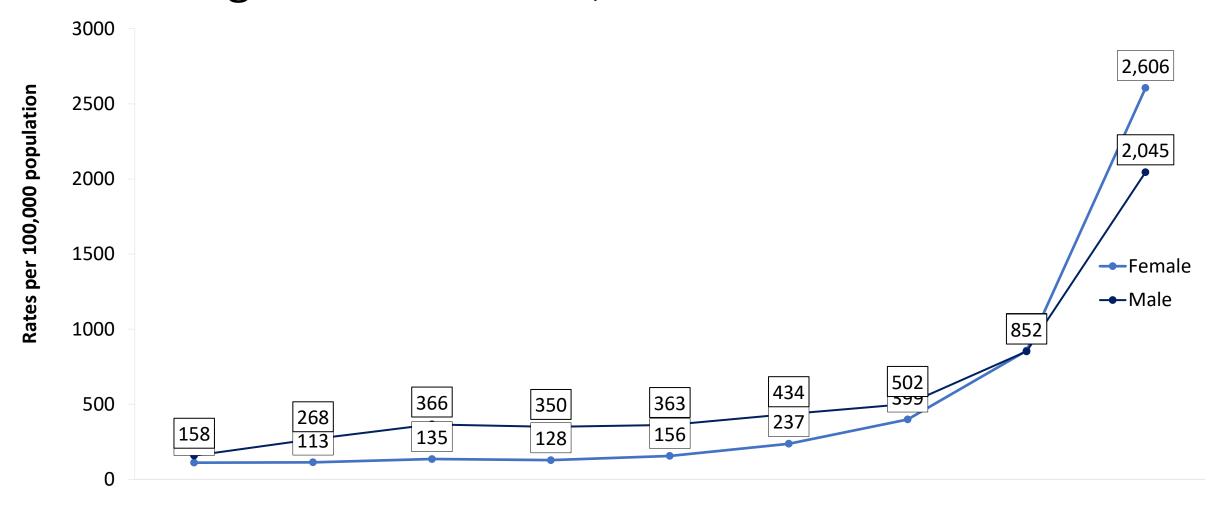
See Online/Comment https://doi.org/10.1016/ 50140-6736(23)01522-2

*Collaborators listed at the end of the Article

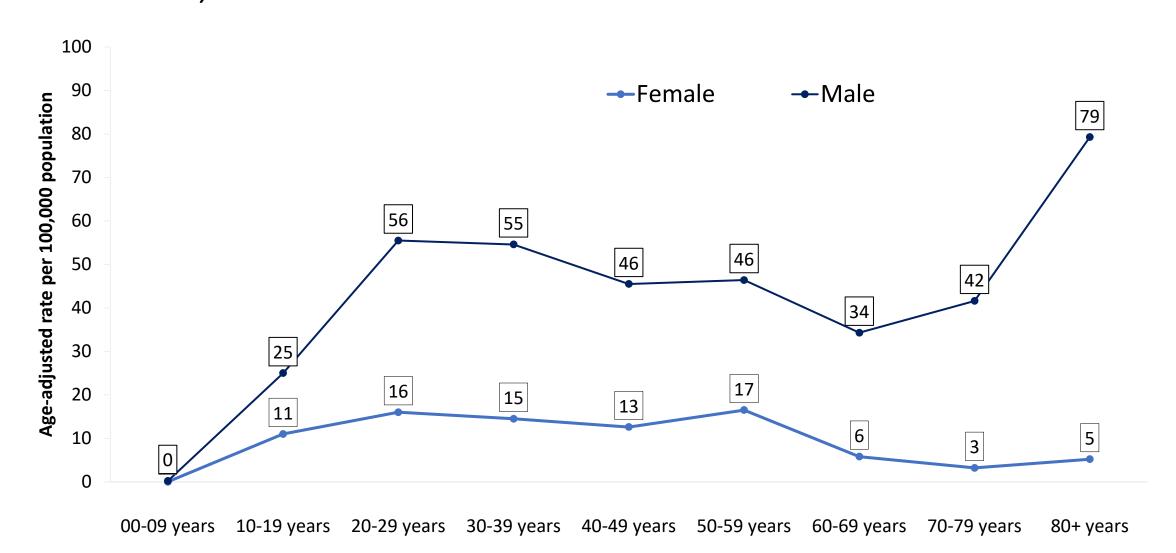
Correspondence to:
Dr Laura Dwyer-Lindgren,
Institute for Health Metrics and
Evaluation, University of
Washington, Seattle, WA 98195,
USA
ladwyer@uw.edu

"There were also distinctive spatial patterns for transport injuries, whereby more urbanised [sic] areas had lower mortality rates than more rural areas. A similar pattern, although with less extreme differences, was found for unintentional injuries."

5-year age-adjusted rates of injury by age category and sex among Idaho residents, 2017–2021



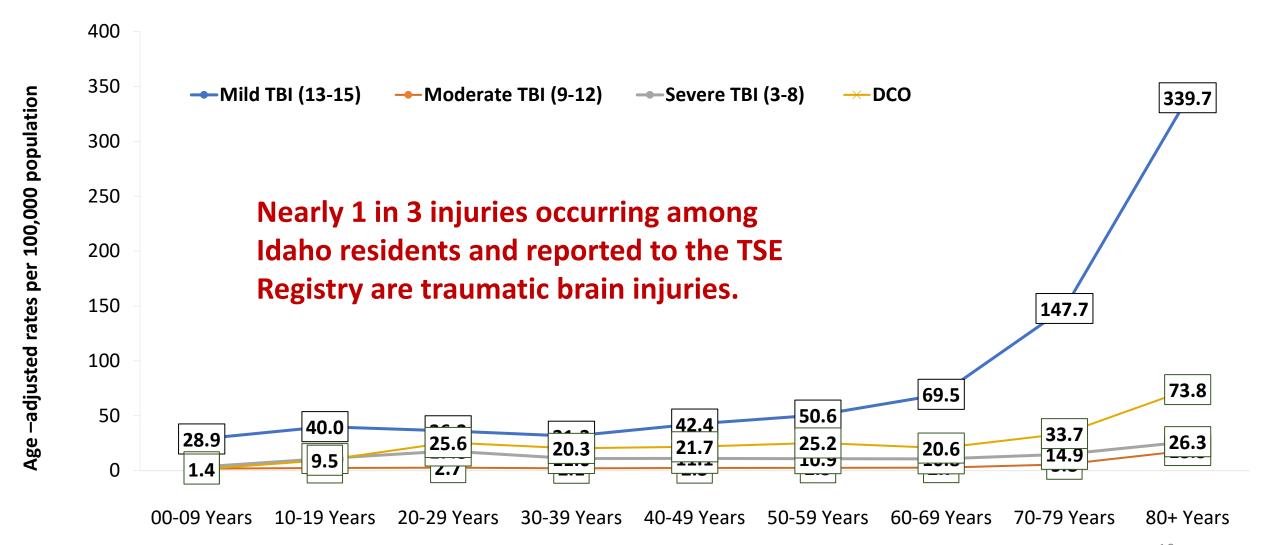
Self-inflicted injury by sex and age among Idaho residents, 2017–2021



Mechanisms of self-inflicted injury among males aged < 80 years and 80+ years, 2017–2021

	00–79 ye	ars (N = 1,628)	80+ years (N = 104)		
	N	%	N	%	
Drowning/submersion	8	<1%	0	0.0%	
Transport other	9	1%	0	0.0%	
Fire/burn	12	1%	0	0.0%	
Motor vehicle traffic	13	1%	0	0.0%	
Fall	31	2%	2	1.9%	
Other Specified	78	5%	1	1.0%	
Cut/pierce	158	10%	4	3.8%	
Suffocation	277	17%	3	2.9%	
Firearm	1,042	64%	94	90.4%	

5-year age-adjusted rates of **reportable** traumatic brain injuries among Idahoans by GCS score and age, 2017–2021



Data Completeness for 2022 & 2023

	Year								
Facility Type	2019	2020	2021	2022		2023			
					% of 2021		% of 2021		
	N	N	N	N	records	N	records		
Critical Access									
Hospital	1,219	1,450	1,480	624	42.2%	114	7.7%		
Comm. care	652	755	998	811	81.3%	146	14.6%		
Tertiary care	6,057	6,506	6,820	6,346	93.0%	957	14.0%		
Total	7,928	8,711	9,298	7,781	83.7%	1,217	13.1%		

Critical Access Hospitals

BENEWAH COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
BONNER GENERAL HOSPITAL
BOUNDARY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
SHOSHONE MEDICAL CENTER
CLEARWATER VALLEY HOSPITAL AND
CLINICS

GRITMAN MEDICAL CENTER

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL AND CLINICS

SYRINGA HOSPITAL & CLINICS

CASCADE MEDICAL CENTER

SAINT LUKE'S ELMORE

SAINT LUKE'S MCCALL

VALOR HEALTH

WEISER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

CASSIA REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

MINIDOKA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

NORTH CANYON MEDICAL CENTER

SAINT LUKE'S JEROME

SAINT LUKE'S WOOD RIVER MEDICAL

CENTER

BEAR LAKE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

BINGHAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

CARIBOU MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND LIVING

CENTER

FRANKLIN COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER
NELL J. REDFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
POWER COUNTY HOSPITAL DISTRICT
LOST RIVERS MEDICAL CENTER
STEELE MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER
TETON VALLEY HEALTH CARE INC.

Trauma and Stroke Metrics Facility Classification

Community Care

SAINT ALPHONSUS MEDICAL CENTER - NAMPA

SAINT LUKE'S FRUITLAND

SAINT LUKE'S NAMPA MEDICAL CENTER

WEST VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER

IDAHO FALLS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

MADISON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Tertiary Care

KOOTENAI HEALTH

SAINT JOSEPH REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

SAINT ALPHONSUS REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

SAINT LUKE'S BOISE CHILDREN'S

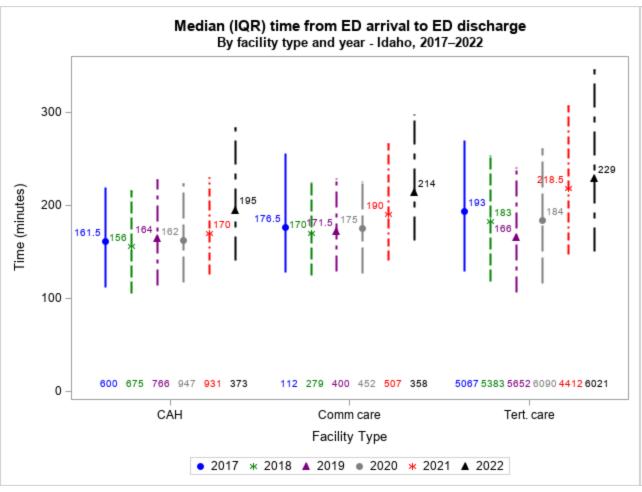
SAINT LUKE'S BOISE MEDICAL CENTER

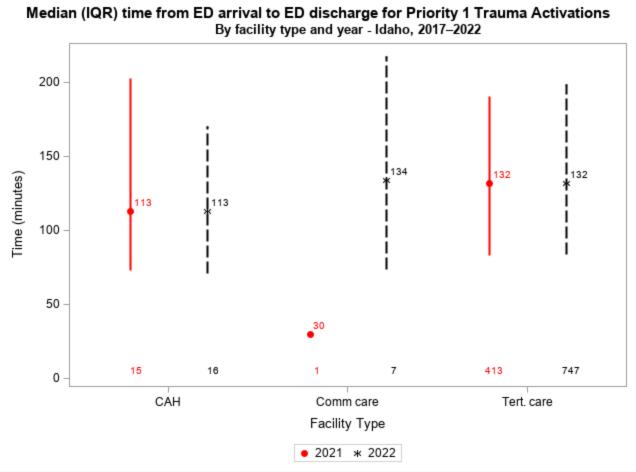
SAINT LUKE'S MERIDIAN MEDICAL CENTER

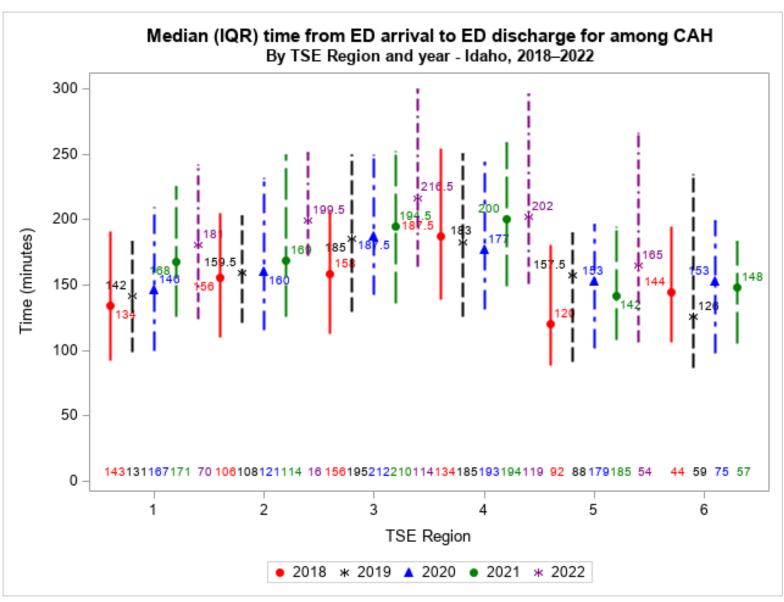
SAINT LUKE'S MAGIC VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER PORTNEUF MEDICAL CENTER

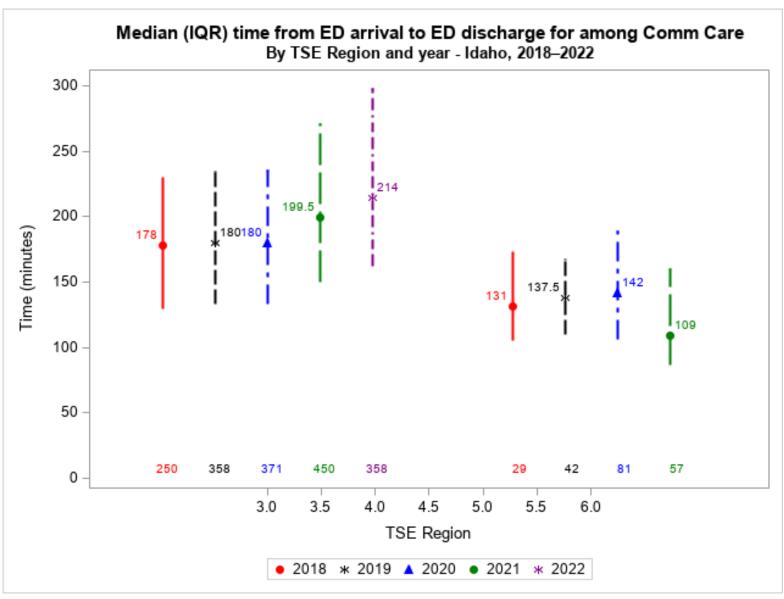
PORTNEUF WEDICAL CENTER

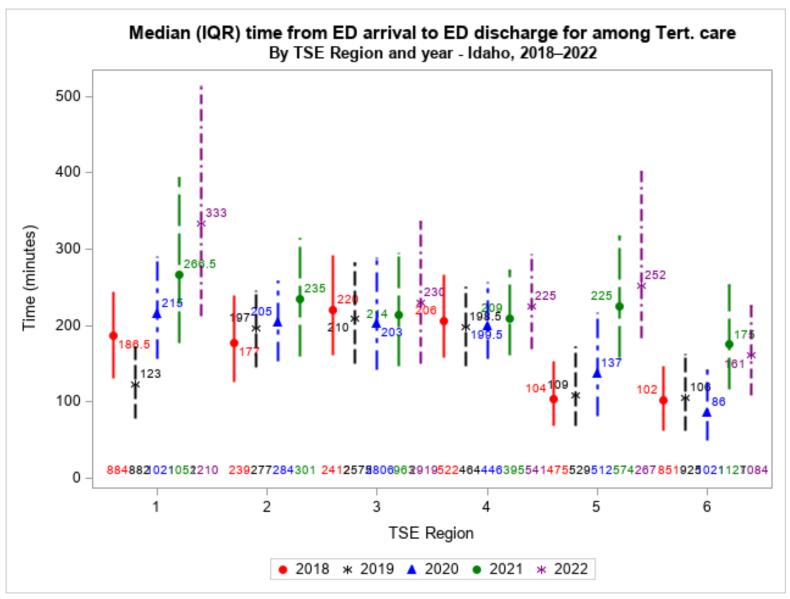
EASTERN IDAHO REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

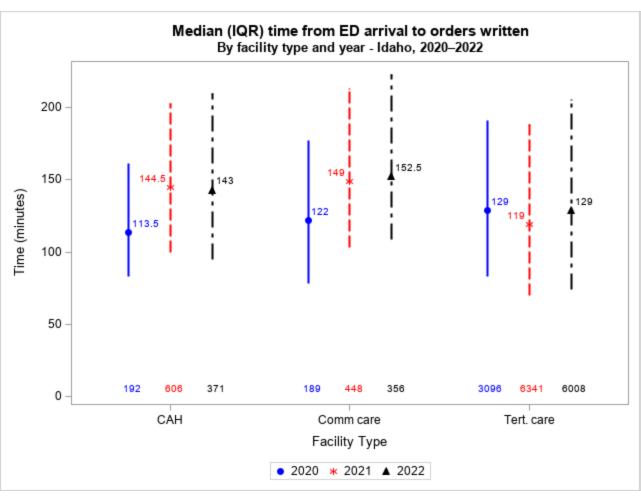


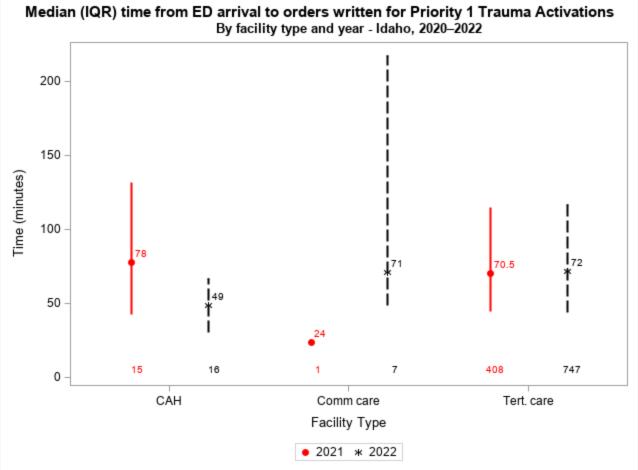


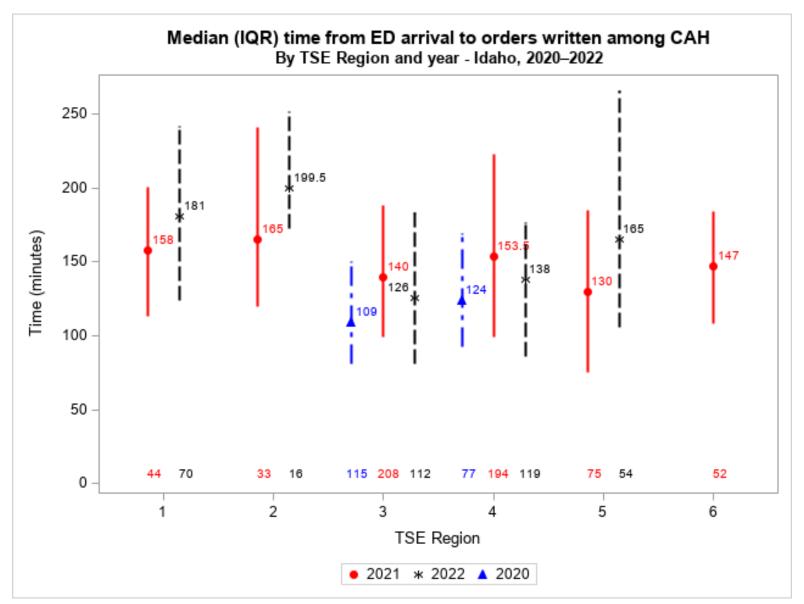




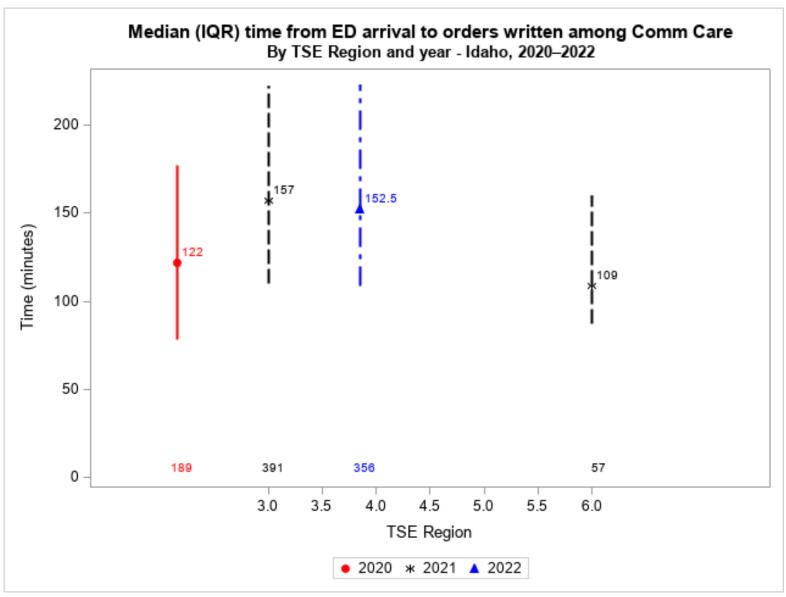




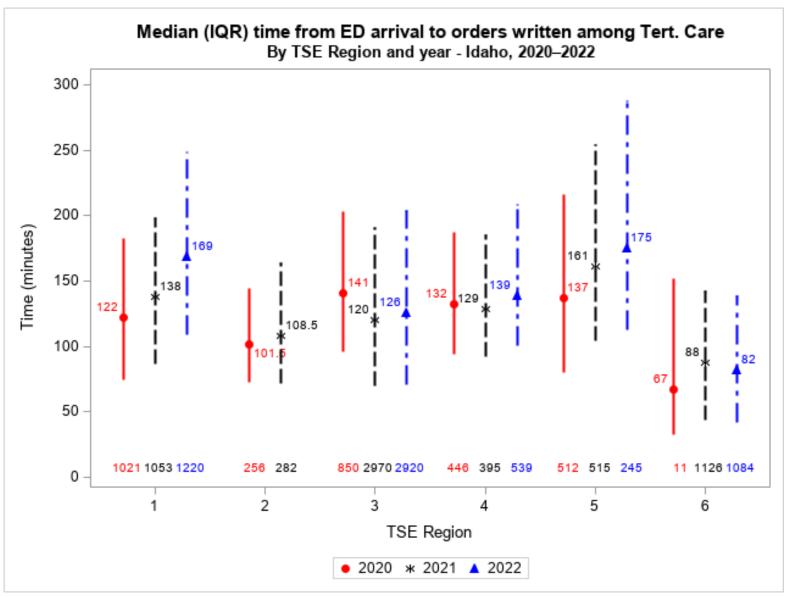




Marker indicates median time in minutes. Bars indicate 25th and 75th percentile of data for that category. Numbers along bottom of figure are N per category. Missing orders written data from one tert. care health system and some other lower volume facilities for 2020.



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REPORTABLE STROKES TREATED IN IDAHO ACUTE CARE FACILITIES, 2019–2021



24/7 Thrombectomy-Capable Centers

SAINT
ALPHONSUS
REGIONAL
MEDICAL CENTER

SAINT LUKE'S BOISE MEDICAL CENTER

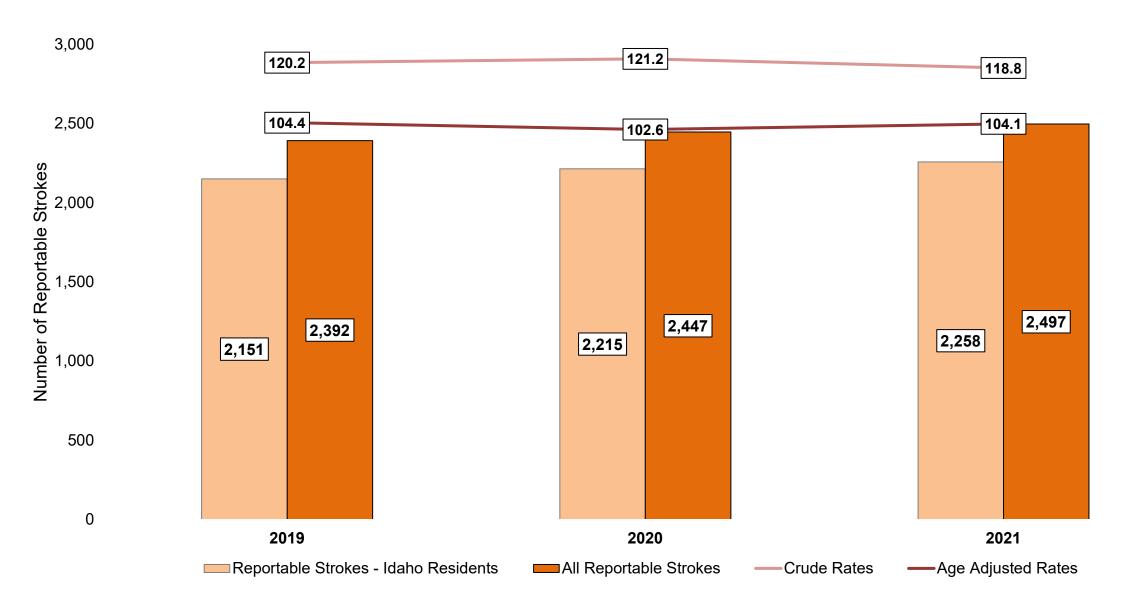
PORTNEUF MEDICAL CENTER EASTERN IDAHO REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

Trends in reportable strokes during 2019–2021

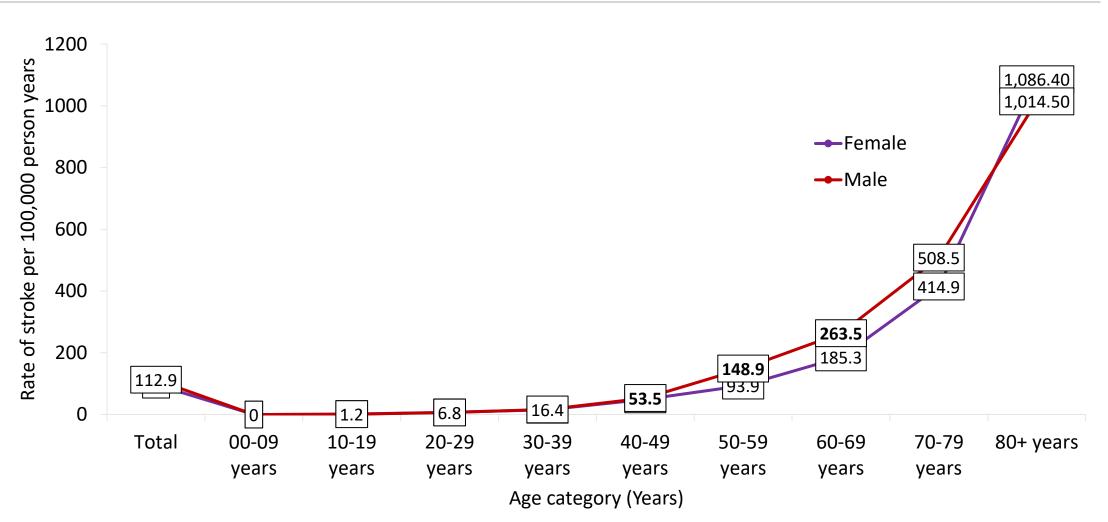
120

Rates of stroke per 100,000 Idaho population

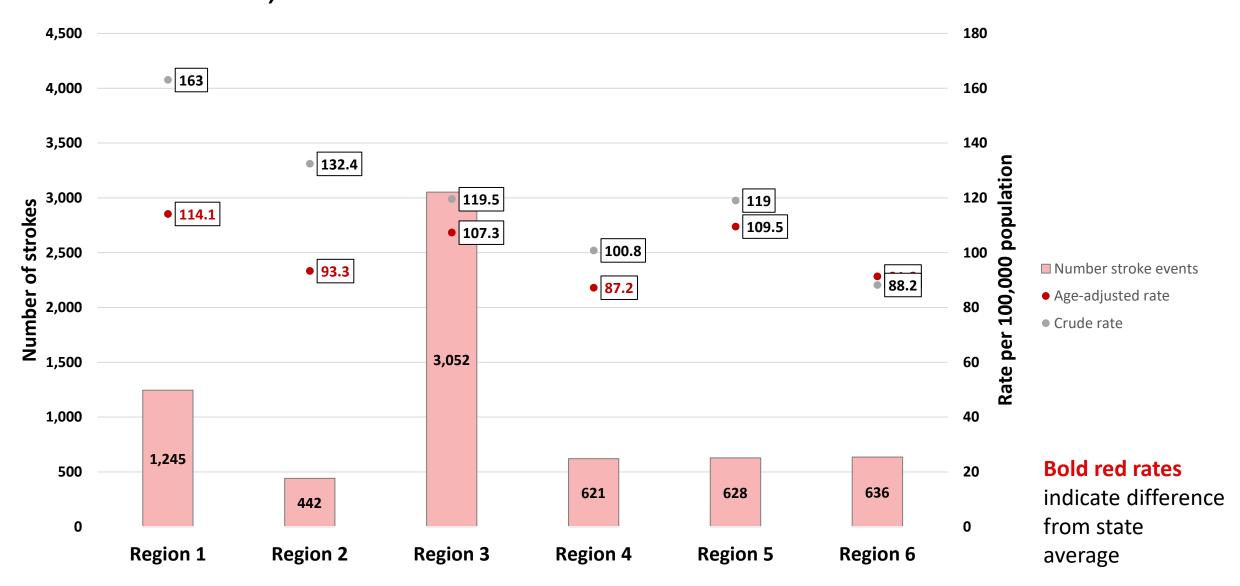
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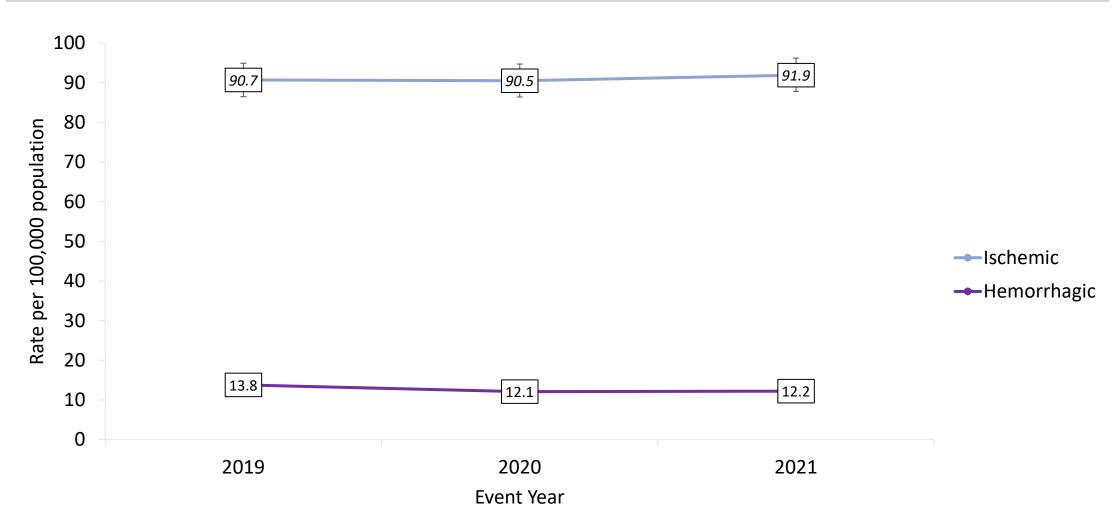
Age-adjusted stroke incidence by age and sex — Idaho residents, 2019–2021

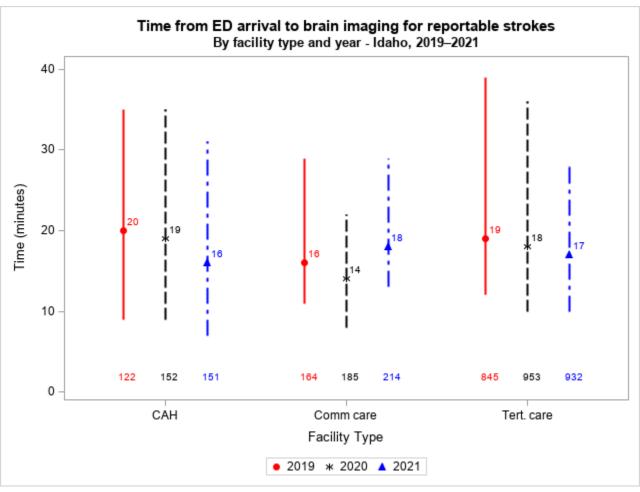


Reported strokes by TSE Region among Idaho residents, 2019–2021

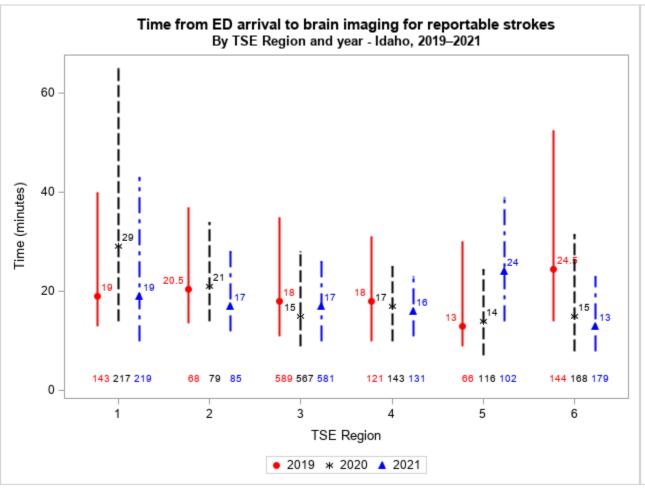


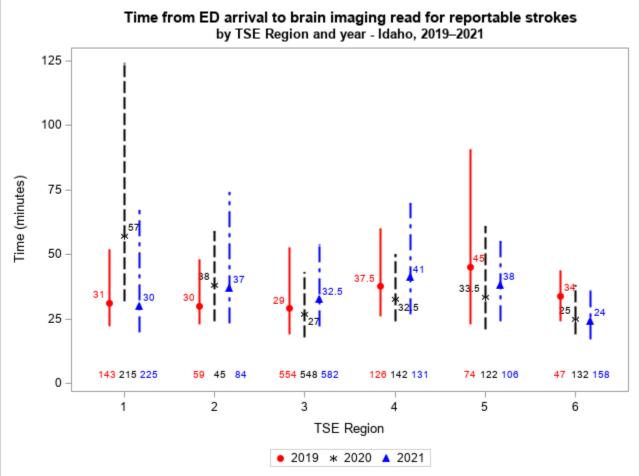
Trends in stroke incidence by stroke type, 2019–2021

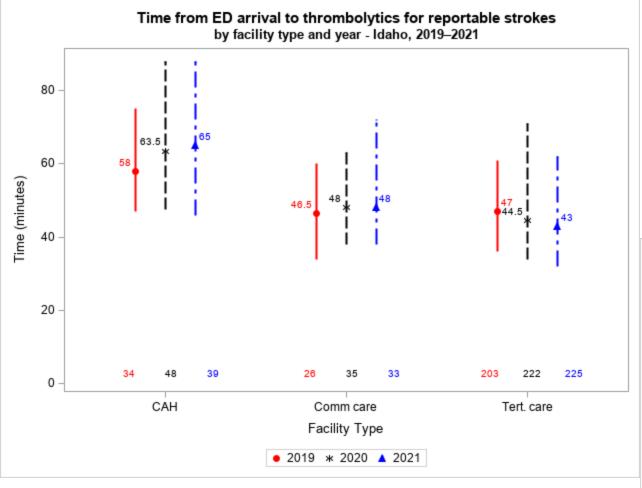


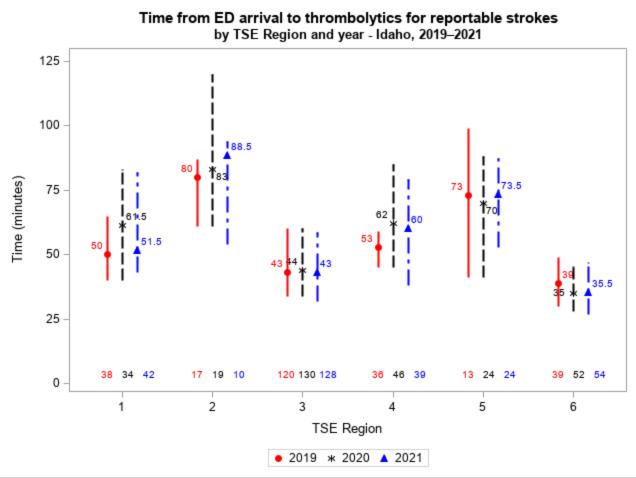


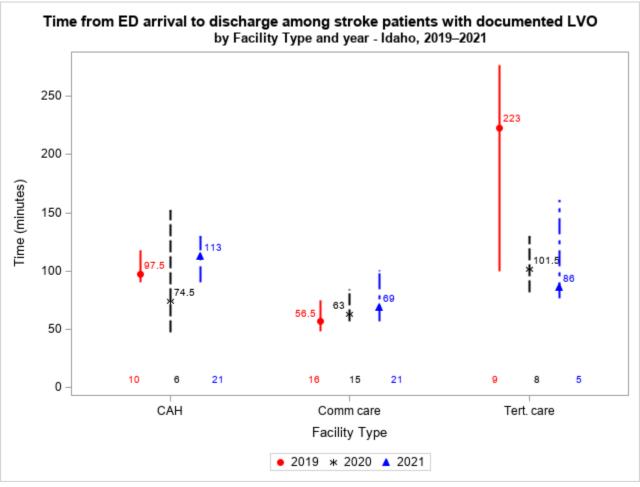


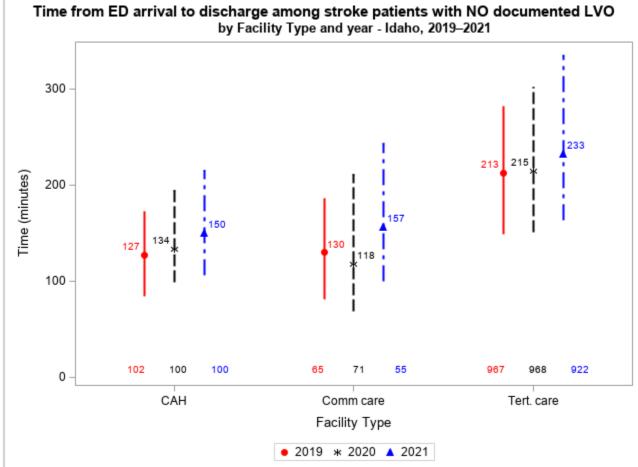


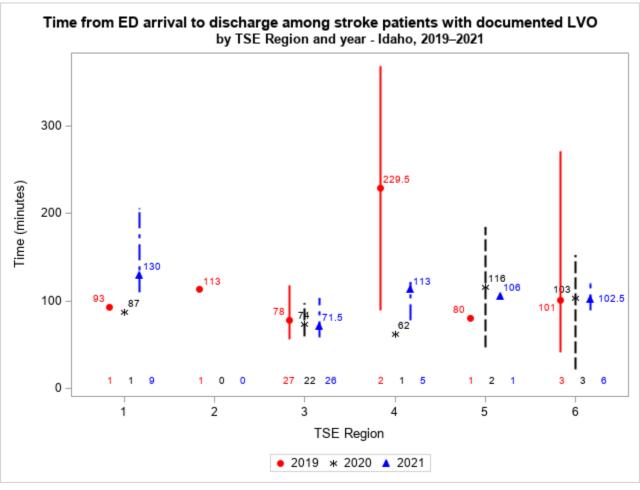


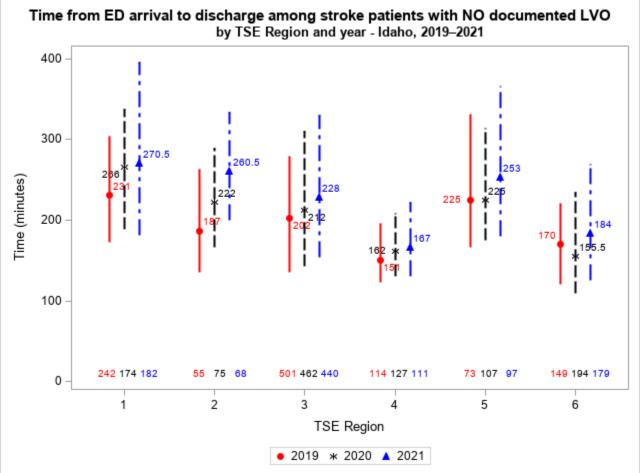


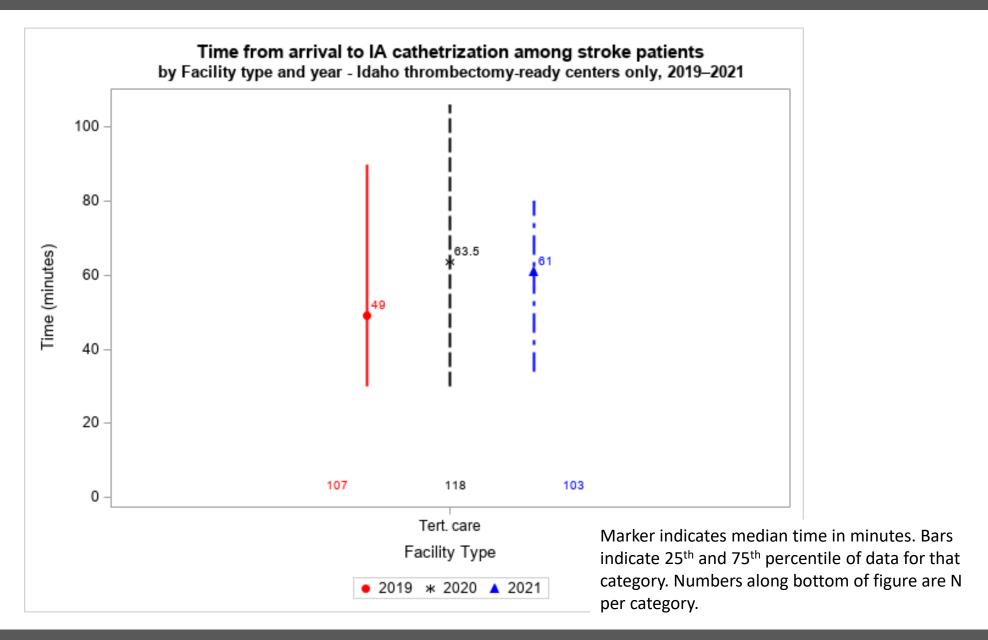












Endovascular intervention/IA catheterization for stroke

- Through March 2023, TSE Registry only collected date and time of endovascular intervention/IA catheter date and time. Defined as: "The date on which skin is punctured at this hospital to access arterial site selected for endovascular treatment of a cerebral artery occlusion."
- Starting April 2023, participating facilities are also required to report on revascularization date and time ("device deployment")

REPORTABLE ST-ELEVATION MYOCARDIAL INFARCTIONS (STEMI) TREATED IN IDAHO ACUTE CARE FACILITIES, 2019–2021

BENEWAH COMMUNITY HOSPITAL **BONNER GENERAL HOSPITAL BOUNDARY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL** SHOSHONE MEDICAL CENTER CLEARWATER VALLEY HOSPITAL AND CLINICS **GRITMAN MEDICAL CENTER** SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL AND CLINICS SYRINGA HOSPITAL & CLINICS CASCADE MEDICAL CENTER SAINT LUKE'S ELMORE SAINT LUKE'S MCCALL VALOR HEALTH WEISER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL CASSIA REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER MINIDOKA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL NORTH CANYON MEDICAL CENTER SAINT LUKE'S JEROME SAINT LUKE'S WOOD RIVER MEDICAL CENTER BEAR LAKE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL BINGHAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL CARIBOU MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND LIVING CENTER FRANKLIN COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER NELL J. REDFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL POWER COUNTY HOSPITAL DISTRICT

LOST RIVERS MEDICAL CENTER

WEST VALLEY MEDICAL CENTER

SAINT LUKE'S BOISE CHILDREN'S

SAINT LUKE'S FRUITLAND

STEELE MEMORIAL MEDICAL CENTER TETON VALLEY HEALTH CARE INC.

SAINT LUKE'S NAMPA MEDICAL CENTER

IDAHO FALLS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL MADISON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Referral Hospitals

STEMI Metrics Facility Classification

Primary PCI Centers

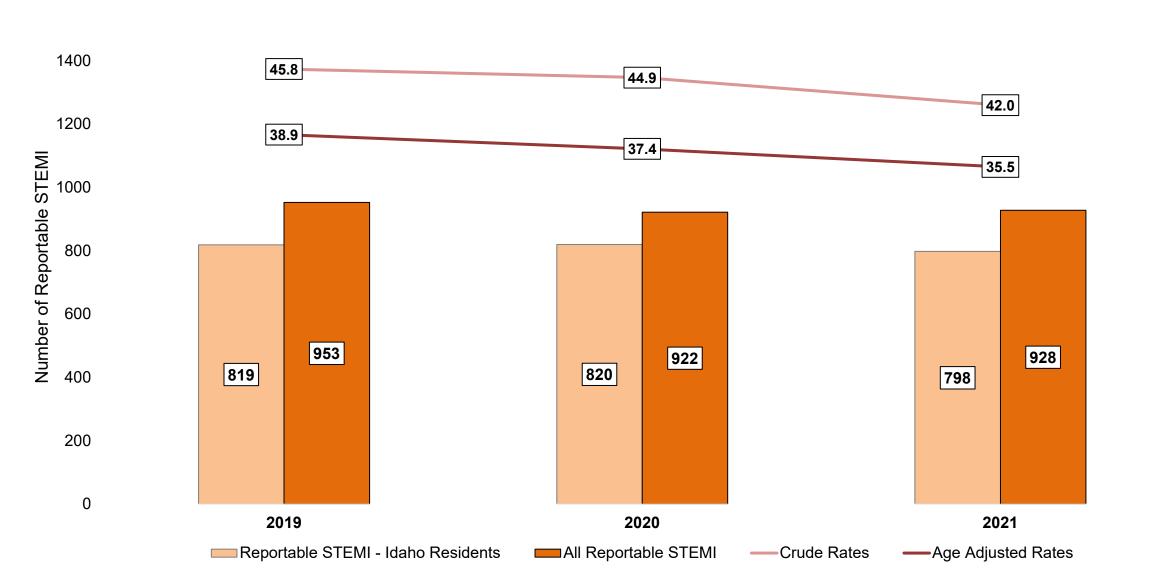
SAINT ALPHONSUS MEDICAL CENTER NAMPA
SAINT JOSEPH REGIONAL MEDICAL
CENTER
SAINT LUKE'S MERIDIAN MEDICAL
CENTER
SAINT LUKE'S MAGIC VALLEY MEDICAL
CENTER

Comprehensive Care Centers

KOOTENAI HEALTH
SAINT ALPHONSUS REGIONAL MEDICAL
CENTER

SAINT LUKE'S BOISE MEDICAL CENTER
PORTNEUF MEDICAL CENTER
EASTERN IDAHO REGIONAL MEDICAL
CENTER

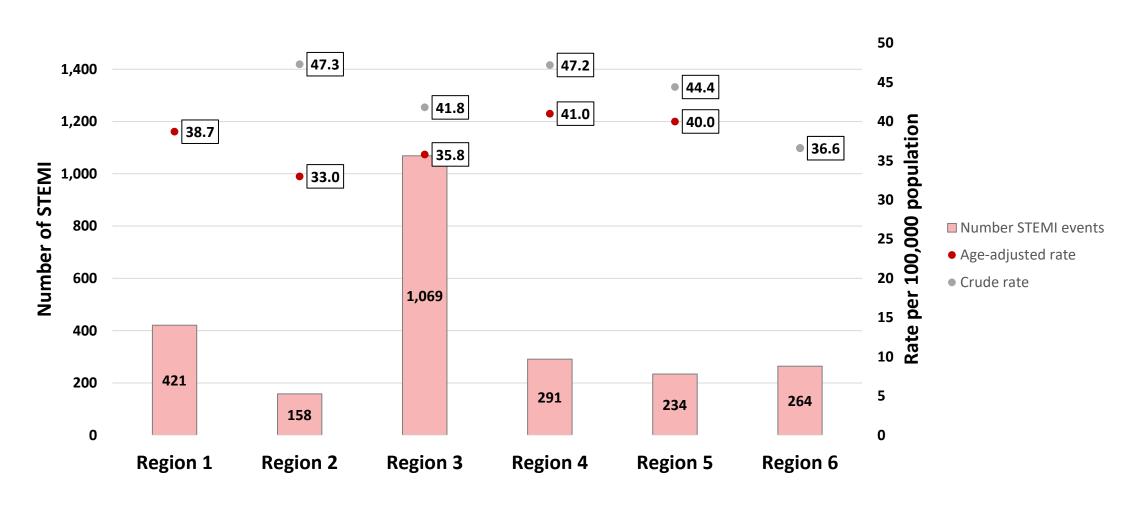
Trends in reportable STEMI during 2019–2021



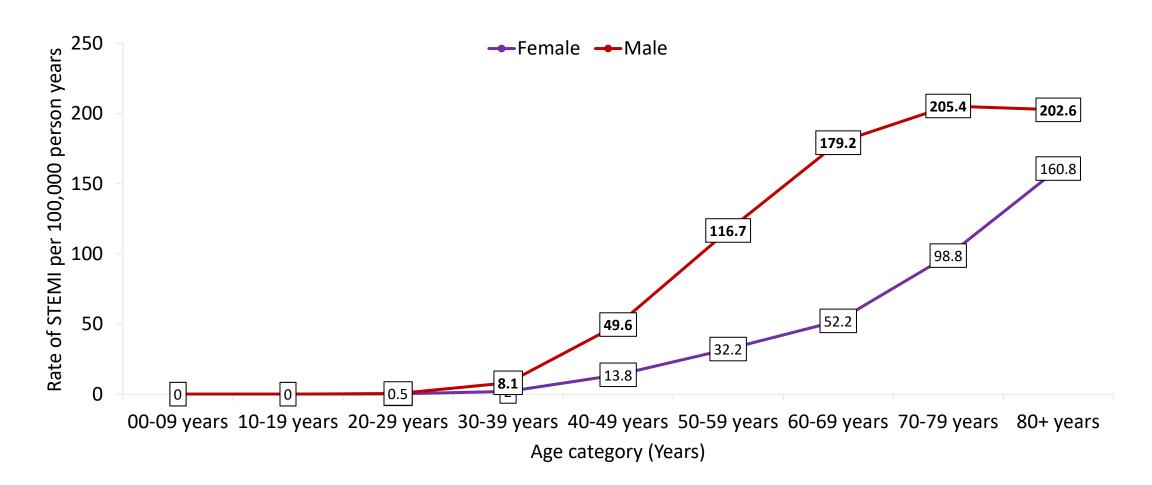
45.0 Rates of STEMI per 100,000 Idaho population 40.0 35.0 30.0 25.0 20.0 15.0 10.0 5.0 0.0

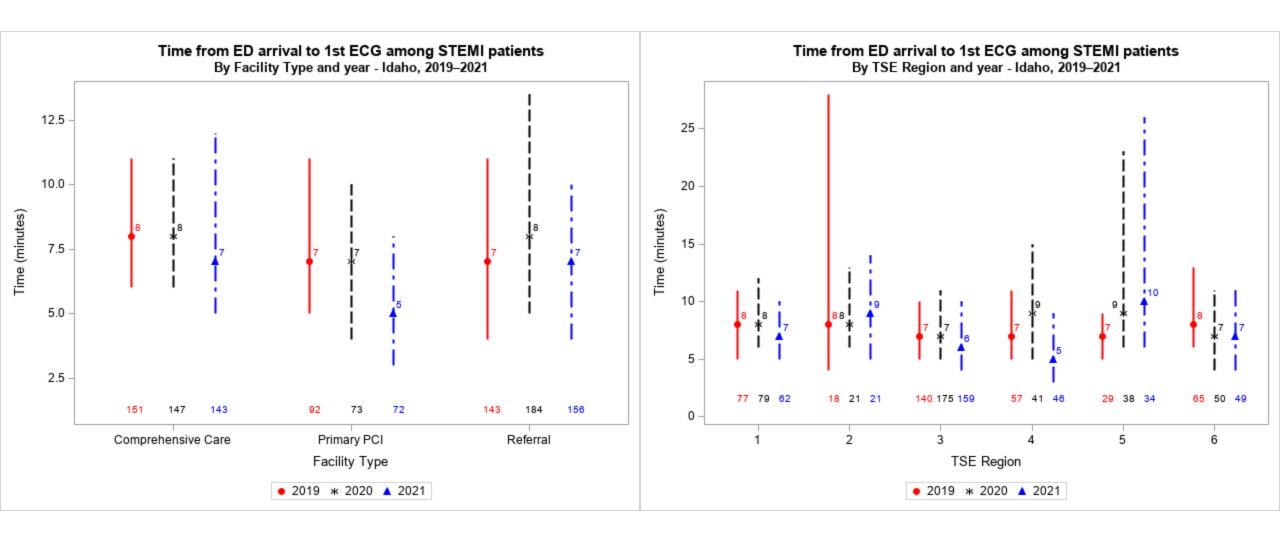
50.0

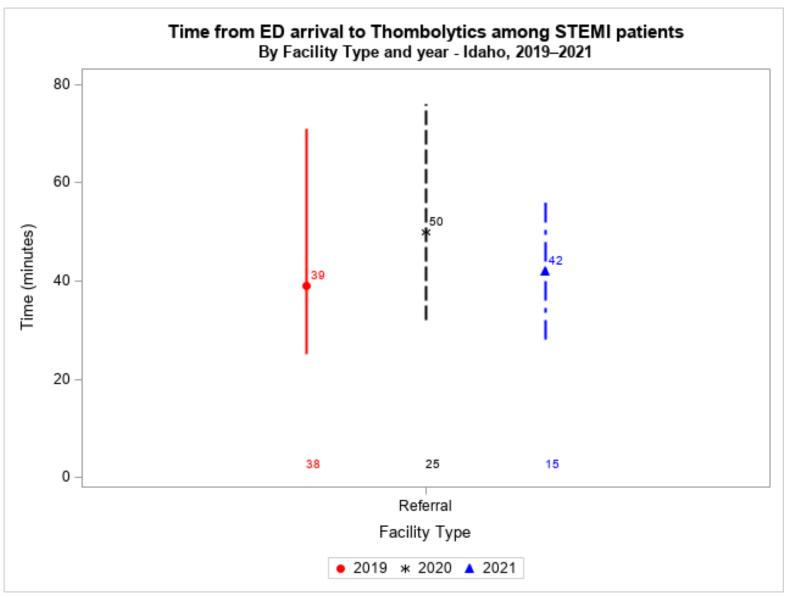
Reported STEMI by TSE Region among Idaho residents, 2019–2021

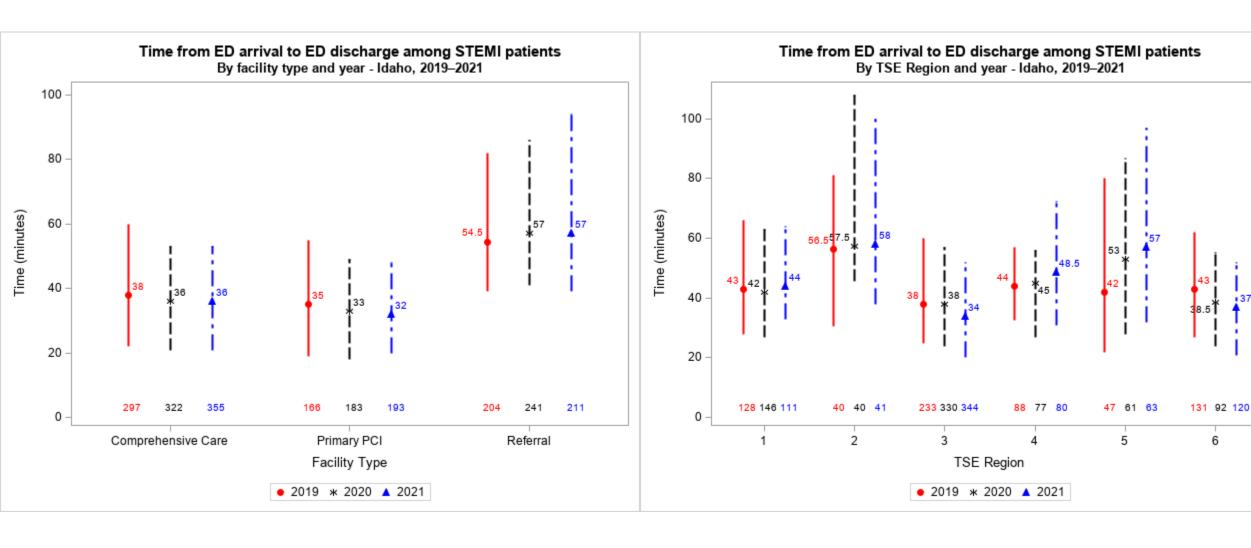


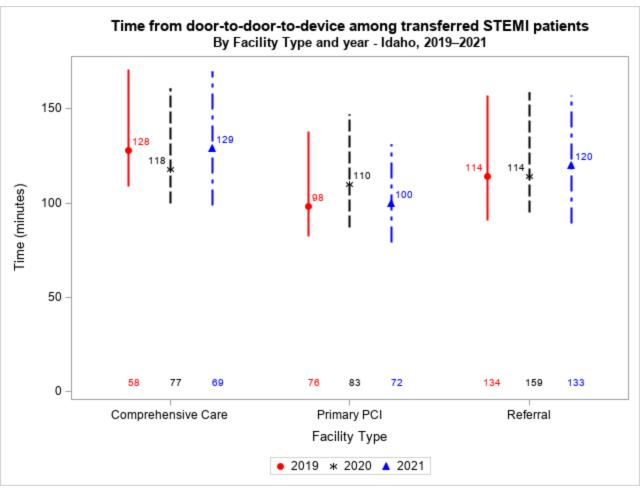
Age-adjusted STEMI incidence by age and sex — Idaho residents, 2019–2021

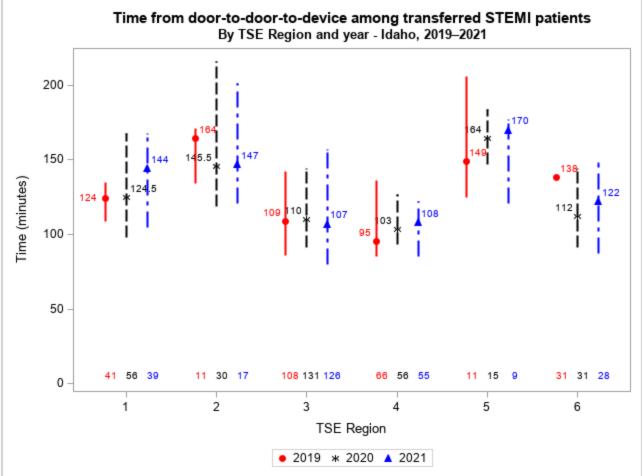


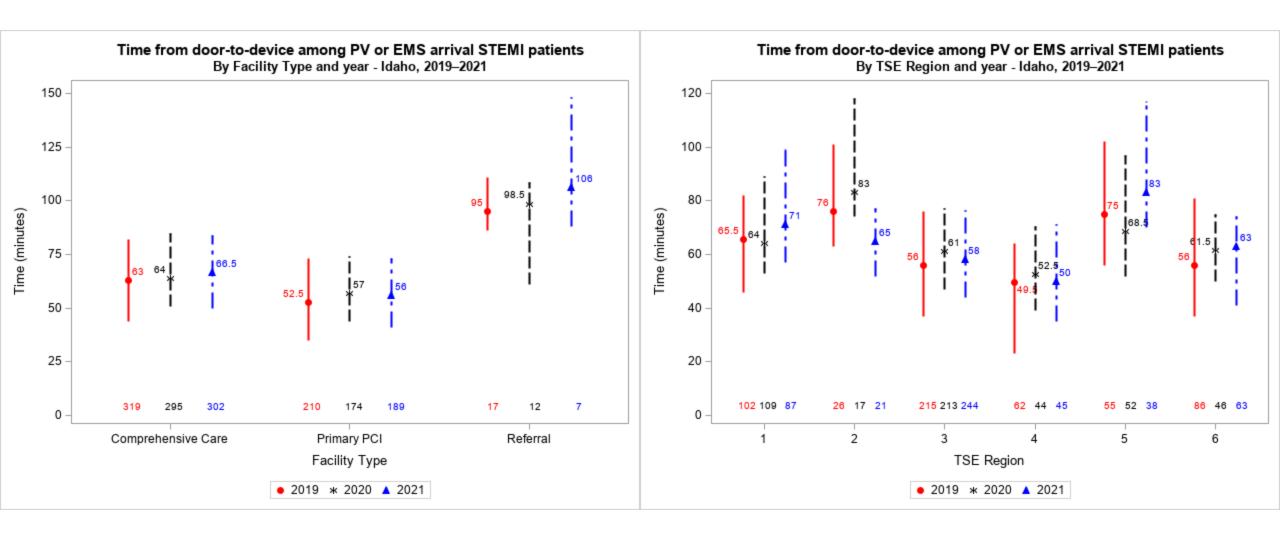


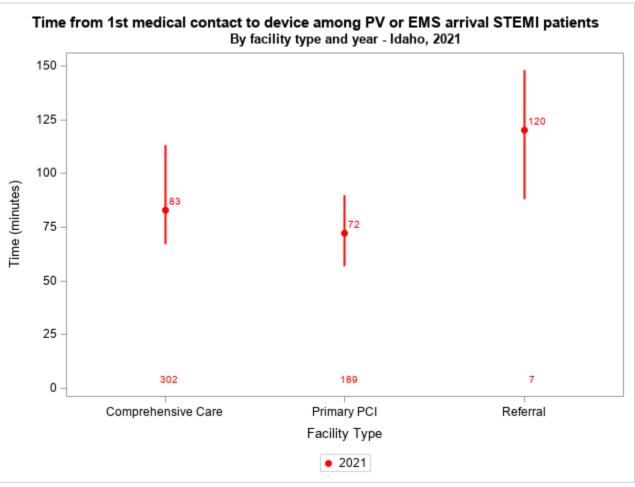


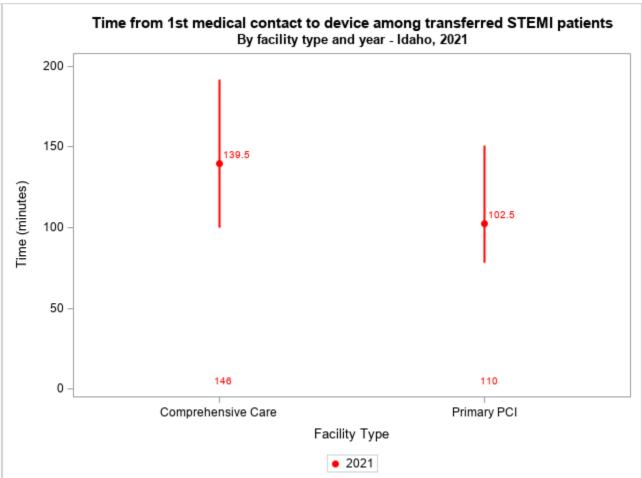


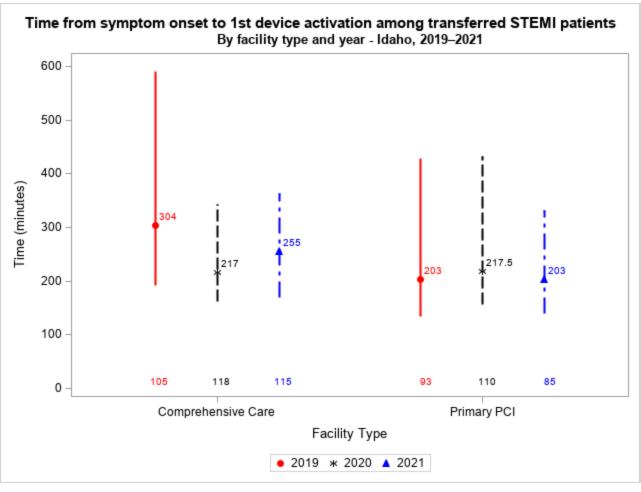


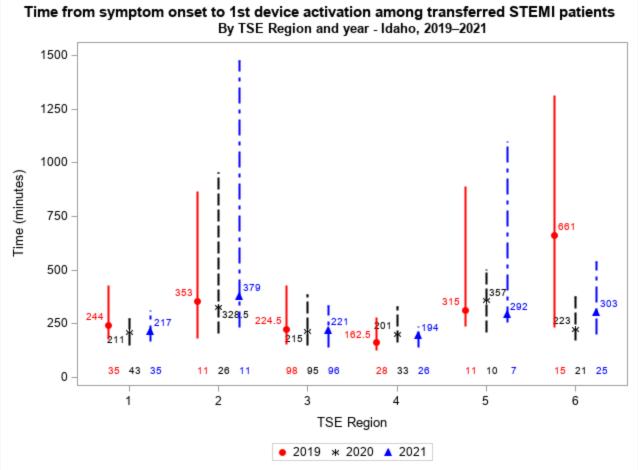


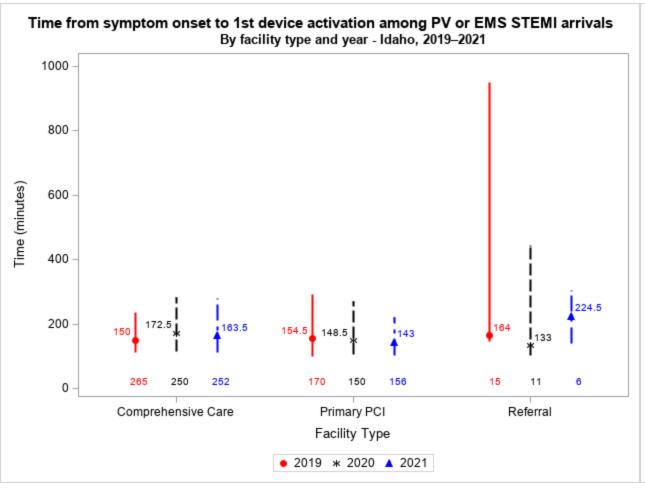


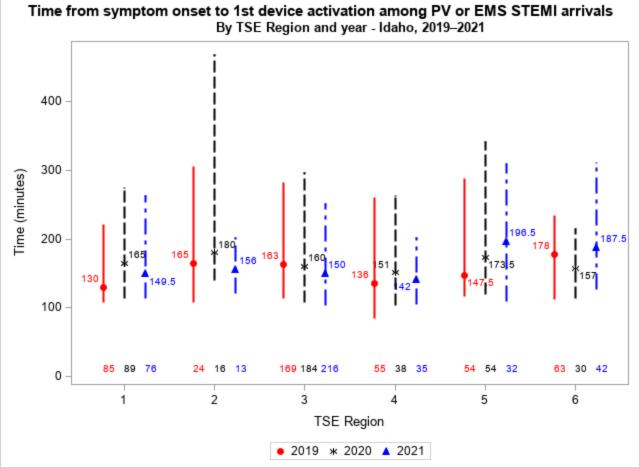


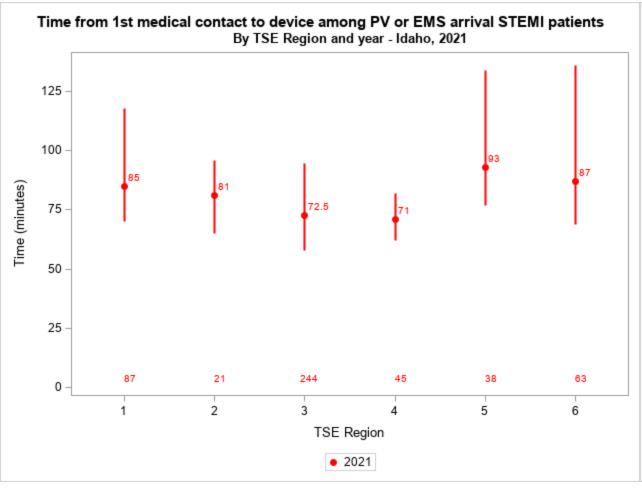


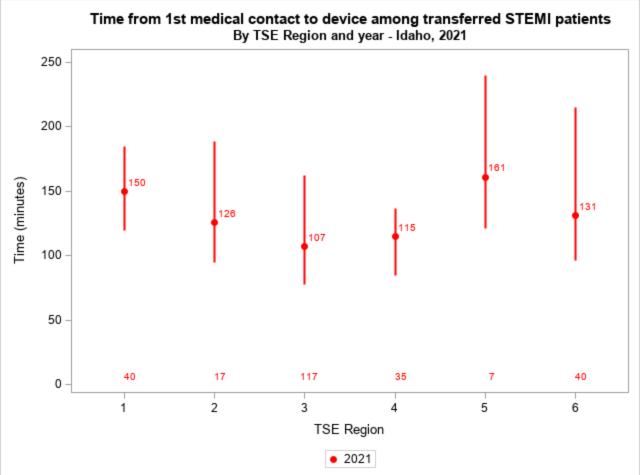




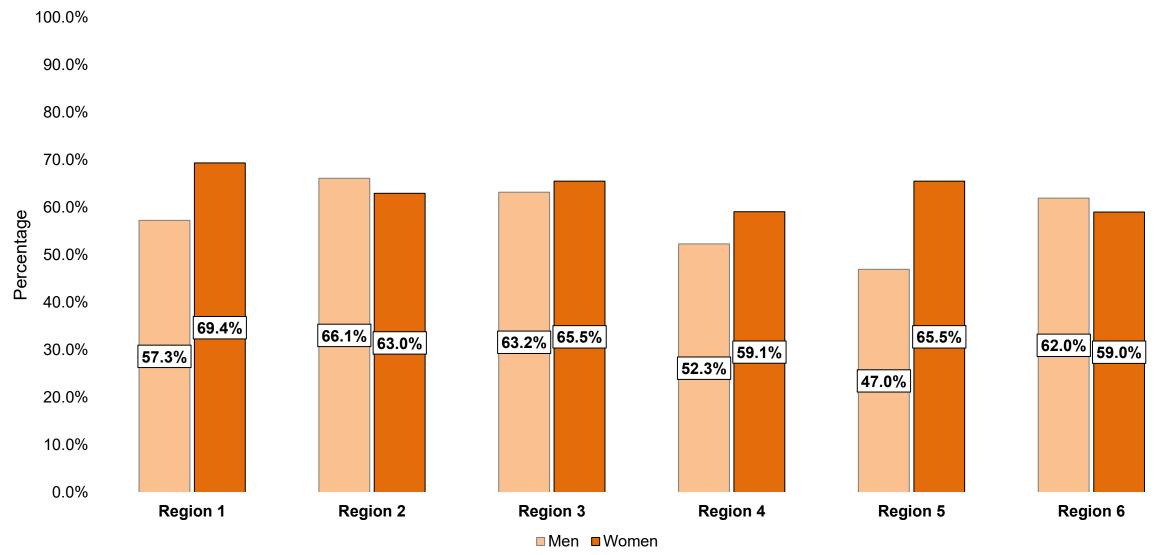








Proportion STEMI with EMS as first transport mode by sex and TSE Region (1st treating facility), 2019–2021



Thank you! Questions?

Idaho Acute Care Facilities

Time Sensitive Emergency Registry

Randi Rycroft

Regina Eck

Michelle Barnett

Rosa Inskeep

Elmira Dzaferovic

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

Melissa Ball

Maegan Kautz

Stacy Connolly

Presenter contact information:

bmorawski@teamiha.org