

IDEAL RRTC Disability Webinar Series

EXAMINING THE RISK OF POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATION IN ADULTS WITH CONGENITAL AND ACQUIRED DISABILITIES



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[Register Here](#)

Adults with pediatric-onset (cerebral palsy/spina bifida (CP/SB)) or acquired disabilities (spinal cord injury (SCI) or multiple sclerosis (MS)) are more likely than those without disability to develop medical complications. Little is known about potentially preventable hospitalizations (PPH) among adults with disabilities. PPHs are preventable if a patient had timely access to care. The objective of this study was to examine potential risk and protective factors for PPH, comparing adults with aforementioned disabilities to people without. Our results indicate that adults with disabilities were at greater odds for PPH compared to people without disabilities. Use of preventative services such as annual wellness visit had substantial protective association against PPH.

People attending this session will learn how to: (1) work with administrative claims data and medical codes to identify appropriate case and control groups; (2) define covariates and outcome measures in claims data; (3) use various modeling techniques to test hypotheses; (4) interpret results and develop policy implications.

CART services will be available.

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