

# Indicator #9: Hospitalizations From/With Pneumoconiosis

## Background & Public Health Significance

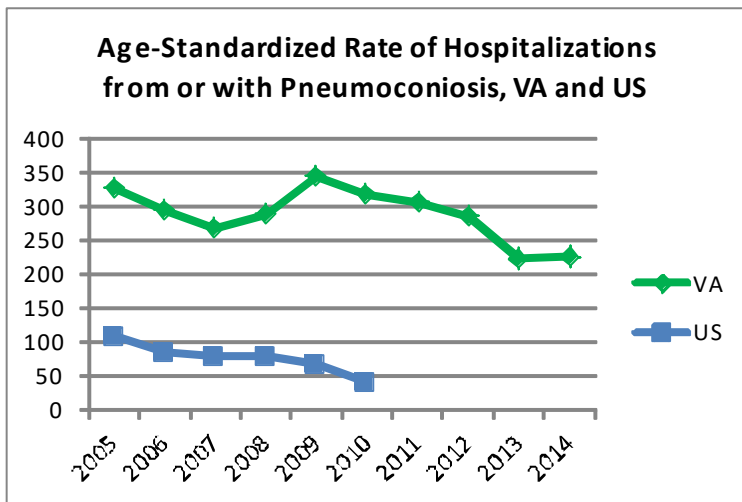
Pneumoconiosis is a class of non-malignant lung diseases caused by the inhalation of mineral dust, primarily in an occupational setting. These diseases are incurable and can result in death. The majority of pneumoconiosis cases develop after years of cumulative exposure resulting in older individuals being diagnosed long after the initial exposure occurred. Common types include asbestos, coal workers' pneumoconiosis, and silicosis. Complications of various pneumoconiosis and other conditions associated with exposure to the same dusts that cause pneumoconiosis include respiratory infections (including tuberculosis), chronic bronchitis, emphysema, lung cancer, pleuritic, progressive systematic sclerosis, renal disease, and respiratory failure.

Data Source: Virginia Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, State Population Estimates from the Bureau of the Census, and Year 2000 U.S. Standard Population (for age-standardization)

## Rationale:

Pneumoconiosis frequency varies geographically being largely determined by local industrial activities and migration of affected individuals. Control of occupational dust exposure is the single most effective means of preventing pneumoconiosis. Tracking of pneumoconiosis is essential for measuring progress towards elimination of the disease, as well as for targeting prevention and disease management programs.

	9.1 Total Number of All Cases	9.2 Annual Rate of All Cases	9.3 Annual, Age-Standardized Rate of All Cases
2005	1,828	296.4*	326.8*
2006	1,667	266.1*	294.4*
2007	1,563	247.3*	268.7*
2008	1,718	269.3*	287.7*
2009	2,213	328.4*	345.6*
2010	2,011	309.9*	319.6*
2011	1,971	300.3*	306.0*
2012	1,891	284.9*	285.7*
2013	1,529	228.0*	225.2*
2014	1,574	232.4*	225.6*



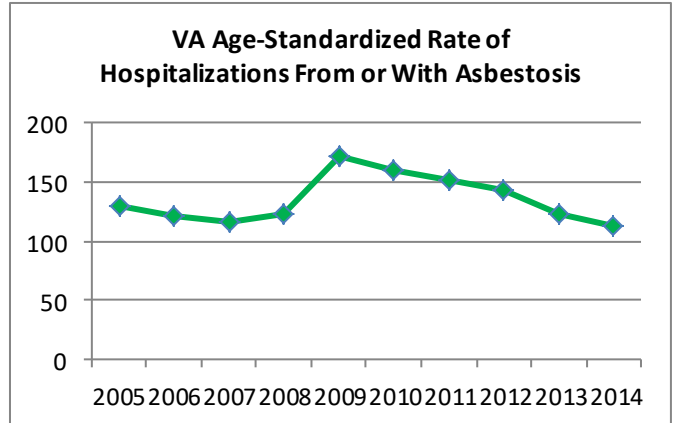
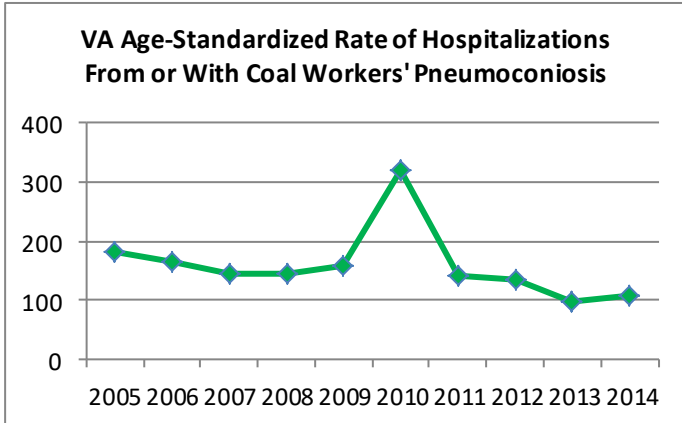
\*Rate of Hospitalizations per One Million Residents

## Limitations

Pneumoconiosis diseases normally have long latencies, therefore incidence is not necessarily indicative of current exposure, and it may be many years before reductions in occupational exposures affect the number of hospitalizations.

The number of diagnoses listed on discharge summaries may vary by regional practice patterns and by the person completing the summaries. Practice patterns and payment mechanisms may affect decisions by health care providers to hospitalize patients, to diagnose pneumoconiosis, and/or to list pneumoconiosis as a discharge diagnosis. Residents of one state may be hospitalized in another state and not be reflected in his/her state's inpatient hospitalization data. All admissions are counted, including multiple admissions for a single individual. Until inpatient hospital discharge data is available in all states, aggregation of state data to produce nationwide estimates will be incomplete. Data on race/ethnicity are not collected in some states and are incomplete and/or of questionable validity in others. Hospital discharge records are only available for non-federal, acute care hospitals.

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	9.2 Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Hospital Discharges			9.3 Asbestosis Hospital Discharges			9.4 Silicosis Hospital Discharges			9.5 Other and Unspecified Pneumoconiosis Discharges		
	Cases	Incidence Rate	Age-Standardized Rate	Cases	Incidence Rate	Age-Standardized Rate	Cases	Incidence Rate	Age-Standardized Rate	Cases	Incidence Rate	Age-Standardized Rate
2005	1,023	165.9*	181.7*	722	117.1*	130.5*	44	7.1*	7.6*	47	7.6*	8.2*
2006	933	148.9*	164.6*	680	108.5*	120.7*	40	6.4*	6.7*	30	4.8*	5.2*
2007	844	133.5*	144.3*	668	105.7*	115.6*	44	7.0*	7.2*	22	3.5*	4.0*
2008	878	137.6*	145.8*	726	113.8*	123.0*	63	9.9*	10.3*	71	11.1*	11.8*
2009	985	152.4*	159.0*	1,044	161.5*	171.6*	60	9.3*	9.5*	49	7.6*	7.9*
2010	920	141.8*	319.6*	984	151.6*	160.1*	65	10.0*	9.8*	60	9.2*	9.5*
2011	921	140.3*	140.6*	954	145.4*	151.1*	70	10.7*	9.9*	55	8.4*	8.5*
2012	895	134.9*	133.0*	934	140.7*	143.6*	51	7.7*	7.3*	27	4.1*	4.1*
2013	672	100.2*	96.1*	809	120.6*	122.1*	41	6.1*	5.5*	25	3.7*	3.7*
2014	750	110.8*	105.7*	776	114.6*	113.0*	49	7.2*	6.8*	22	3.2*	3.3*

\*Rate of Hospitalizations per One Million Residents

