

**Inpatient Hospital Visits**

The following Inpatient Hospital indicators are defined in this section:

1. Drug-Related Visits
  - a. Number of Drug-Related Visits
2. Benzodiazepine-Related Visits
  - a. Number of Benzodiazepine-Related Visits
3. Opioid-Related Visits
  - a. Number of Opioid-Related Visits
4. Non-Heroin Opioid-Related Visits (including prescription opioids and synthetic opioids)
  - a. Number of Non-heroin Opioid-Related Visits
5. Heroin-Related Visits
  - a. Number of Heroin-Related Visits
6. Stimulant-Related Visits
  - a. Number of Stimulant-Related Visits

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<b>Indicator group</b>	Drug-Related Visits												
<b>Indicator names</b>	a. Number of Drug-Related Inpatient Visits												
<b>Indicator definition</b>	All unintentional, self-harm, assault, or undetermined acute drug poisoning (sometimes called drug overdose) inpatient hospitalizations regardless of discharge status. Inpatient hospitalizations related to subsequent encounters or sequelae, adverse effects, or underdosing are excluded. Drugs are defined as any medicine or substance that have a physiological effect when ingested, injected, or absorbed into the body. This indicator includes legal and illicit drugs and excludes poisonings due to alcohol alone.												
<b>Numerator</b>	Inpatient hospitalizations with the following ICD-9-CM or ICD-10-CM codes in <b>any</b> diagnosis field: 960.0-979.9; E850.0-E858.9, E950.0-E950.5, E962.0, E980.0-E980.5; T36.0X1A-T50.94XD, excluding codes where the visit type (7 <sup>th</sup> ) character is D or S and codes where the intent (5 <sup>th</sup> or 6 <sup>th</sup> ) character is 5 or 6.												
<b>Denominator</b>	All inpatient hospitalizations with a discharge in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually)												
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual count of inpatient hospitalizations; Quarterly count of inpatient hospitalizations												
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database (LaHIDD); reported to LDH/OPH/BHI by legislative mandate												
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<b>Annual:</b> calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of discharge <b>Quarter:</b> 1 January – 31 March, 1 April – 30 June, 1 July – 30 September, 1 October – 31 December												
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>													
Race	White			Black			Other			All Races		Age Groups	Total
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	All Males	All Females		
Geography													
State	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Region	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Parish	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	This indicator was specifically designed to capture acute drug poisonings, and therefore intentionally excludes secondary and sequelae-related inpatient hospitalizations that might better estimate the overall burden of drug poisonings on the hospital system. Searching all diagnosis codes for drug poisoning ICD-CM codes ensures the inclusion of all possible drug poisoning related inpatient hospitalizations, including those for which the drug poisoning was of secondary concern.												
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	Acute care hospitals are required to report to LAHIDD, but not all do. It receives data from 57% of hospitals and 77.5% of hospital beds in Louisiana. Population based rates cannot be calculated because the data is not representative of the population.												

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<b>Indicator group</b>	Benzodiazepine-Related Visits												
<b>Indicator names</b>	a. Number of Benzodiazepine-Related Visits												
<b>Indicator definition</b>	All unintentional, self-harm, assault, or undetermined acute benzodiazepine poisoning (sometimes called benzodiazepine overdose) inpatient hospitalizations regardless of discharge status. Inpatient hospitalizations related to subsequent encounters or sequelae, adverse effects, or underdosing are excluded. Benzodiazepines include anticonvulsants (e.g. clonazepam, etc.), anxiolytics (e.g. alprazolam, etc.), and sedative hypnotics (e.g. estazolam, etc.). This indicator includes legal and illicit drugs.												
<b>Numerator</b>	Inpatient hospitalizations with the following ICD-9-CM or ICD-10-CM codes in <b>any</b> diagnosis field: 969.4; E853.2; T42.4X1A,T42.4X2A,T42.4X3A,T42.4X4A												
<b>Denominator</b>	All inpatient hospitalizations with a discharge in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually)												
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual count of inpatient hospitalizations; Quarterly count of inpatient hospitalizations												
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database (LaHIDD); reported to LDH/OPH/BHI by legislative mandate												
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<b>Annual:</b> calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of discharge <b>Quarter:</b> 1 January – 31 March, 1 April – 30 June, 1 July – 30 September, 1 October – 31 December												
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>													
Race	White			Black			Other			All Races		Age Groups	Total
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	All Males	All Females		
Geography													
State	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Region	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Parish	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	This indicator was specifically designed to capture acute benzodiazepine poisonings, and therefore intentionally excludes secondary and sequelae-related inpatient hospitalizations that might better estimate the overall burden of benzodiazepine poisonings on the hospital system. Searching all diagnosis codes for benzodiazepine poisoning ICD-CM codes ensures the inclusion of all possible benzodiazepine poisoning related inpatient hospitalizations, including those for which the benzodiazepine poisoning was of secondary concern.												
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	Acute care hospitals are required to report to LAHIDD, but not all do. It receives data from 57% of hospitals and 77.5% of hospital beds in Louisiana. Population based rates cannot be calculated because the data is not representative of the population.												

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<b>Indicator group</b>	Opioid-Related Visits												
<b>Indicator names</b>	a. Number of Opioid-Related Inpatient Visits												
<b>Indicator definition</b>	All unintentional, self-harm, assault, or undetermined acute opioid poisoning (sometimes called opioid overdose) inpatient hospitalizations regardless of discharge status. Inpatient hospitalizations related to subsequent encounters or sequelae, adverse effects, or underdosing are excluded. Opioids include natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g. codeine, morphine, oxycodone, hydrocodone, etc.), heroin, methadone, and other synthetic opioids (e.g. fentanyl, carfentanil, etc.). This indicator includes legal and illicit opioids.												
<b>Numerator</b>	Inpatient hospitalizations with the following ICD-9-CM or ICD-10-CM codes in <b>any</b> diagnosis field: 965.00-965.09; E850.0-E850.2; T40.0X1A-T40.4X5A, T40.601A-T40.694A, excluding codes where the visit type (7 <sup>th</sup> ) character is D or S and codes where intent (5 <sup>th</sup> or 6 <sup>th</sup> ) character is 5 or 6.												
<b>Denominator</b>	All inpatient hospitalizations with a discharge in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually)												
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual count of inpatient hospitalizations; Quarterly count of inpatient hospitalizations												
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database (LaHIDD); reported to LDH/OPH/BHI by legislative mandate												
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<b>Annual:</b> calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of discharge <b>Quarter:</b> 1 January – 31 March, 1 April – 30 June, 1 July – 30 September, 1 October – 31 December												
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>													
Race	White			Black			Other			All Races		Age Groups	Total
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	All Males	All Females		
Geography													
State	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Region	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Parish	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	This indicator was specifically designed to capture acute opioid poisonings, and therefore intentionally excludes secondary and sequelae-related inpatient hospitalizations that might better estimate the overall burden of opioid poisonings on the hospital system. Searching all diagnosis codes for opioid poisoning ICD-CM codes ensures the inclusion of all possible opioid poisoning related inpatient hospitalizations, including those for which the opioid poisoning was of secondary concern.												
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	Acute care hospitals are required to report to LAHIDD, but not all do. It receives data from 57% of hospitals and 77.5% of hospital beds in Louisiana. Population based rates cannot be calculated because the data is not representative of the population.												

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<b>Indicator group</b>	Non-Heroin Opioid-Related Visits												
<b>Indicator names</b>	a. Number of Non-Heroin Opioid-Related Visits												
<b>Indicator definition</b>	All unintentional, self-harm, assault, or undetermined acute non-heroin opioid poisoning (sometimes called non-heroin opioid overdose) inpatient hospitalizations regardless of discharge status. Inpatient hospitalizations related to subsequent encounters or sequelae, adverse effects, or underdosing are excluded. Non-heroin opioids include natural and semi-synthetic opioids (e.g. codeine, morphine, oxycodone, hydrocodone, etc.), methadone, and other synthetic opioids (e.g. fentanyl, carfentanil, etc.). This indicator includes legal and illicit opioids.												
<b>Numerator</b>	Inpatient hospitalizations with the following ICD-9-CM or ICD-10-CM codes in <b>any</b> diagnosis field: 965.00, 965.02, 965.09; E850.0, E850.2; T40.0X1A-T40.0X4A, T40.2X1A-T40.4X4A, T40.601A-T40.694A, excluding codes where the visit type (7 <sup>th</sup> ) character is D or S and codes where the intent (5 <sup>th</sup> or 6 <sup>th</sup> ) character is 5 or 6.												
<b>Denominator</b>	All inpatient hospitalizations with a discharge in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually)												
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual count of inpatient hospitalizations; Quarterly count of inpatient hospitalizations												
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database (LaHIDD); reported to LDH/OPH/BHI by legislative mandate												
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<b>Annual:</b> calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of discharge <b>Quarter:</b> 1 January – 31 March, 1 April – 30 June, 1 July – 30 September, 1 October – 31 December												
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>													
Race	White			Black			Other			All Races		Age Groups	Total
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	All Males	All Females		
Geography													
State	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Region	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Parish	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	This indicator was specifically designed to capture acute non-heroin opioid poisonings, and therefore intentionally excludes secondary and sequelae-related inpatient hospitalizations that might better estimate the overall burden of non-heroin opioid poisonings on the hospital system. Searching all diagnosis codes for non-heroin opioid poisoning ICD-CM codes ensures the inclusion of all possible non-heroin opioid poisoning related inpatient hospitalizations, including those for which the non-heroin opioid poisoning was of secondary concern.												
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	Acute care hospitals are required to report to LAHIDD, but not all do. It receives data from 57% of hospitals and 77.5% of hospital beds in Louisiana. Population based rates cannot be calculated because the data is not representative of the population.												

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<b>Indicator group</b>	Heroin-Related Visits												
<b>Indicator names</b>	a. Number of Heroin-Related Visits												
<b>Indicator definition</b>	All unintentional, self-harm, assault, or undetermined acute heroin opioid poisoning (sometimes called heroin opioid overdose) Inpatient Hospitalizations regardless of discharge status. Inpatient hospitalizations related to subsequent encounters or sequelae, adverse effects, or underdosing are excluded. Heroin is an illicit opioid.												
<b>Numerator</b>	Inpatient hospitalizations with the following ICD-9-CM or ICD-10-CM codes in <b>any</b> diagnosis field: 965.01; E850.1; T40.1X1A, T40.1X2A, T40.1X3A, T40.1X4A												
<b>Denominator</b>	All inpatient hospitalizations with a discharge in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually)												
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual count of inpatient hospitalizations; Quarterly count of inpatient hospitalizations												
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database (LaHIDD); reported to LDH/OPH/BHI by legislative mandate												
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<b>Annual:</b> calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of discharge <b>Quarter:</b> 1 January – 31 March, 1 April – 30 June, 1 July – 30 September, 1 October – 31 December												
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>													
Race	White			Black			Other			All Races		Age Groups	Total
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Geography													
State	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Region	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Parish	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	This indicator was specifically designed to capture acute heroin poisonings, and therefore intentionally excludes secondary and sequelae-related inpatient hospitalizations that might better estimate the overall burden of heroin poisonings on the hospital system. Searching all diagnosis codes for heroin poisoning ICD-CM codes ensures the inclusion of all possible heroin poisoning related inpatient hospitalizations, including those for which the heroin poisoning was of secondary concern.												
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	Acute care hospitals are required to report to LAHIDD, but not all do. It receives data from 57% of hospitals and 77.5% of hospital beds in Louisiana. Population based rates cannot be calculated because the data is not representative of the population.												

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<b>Indicator group</b>	Stimulant-Related Visits												
<b>Indicator names</b>	a. Number of Stimulant-Related Visits												
<b>Indicator definition</b>	All unintentional, self-harm, assault, or undetermined acute stimulant poisoning (sometimes called stimulant overdose) inpatient hospitalizations regardless of discharge status. Inpatient hospitalizations related to subsequent encounters or sequelae, adverse effects, or underdosing are excluded. Stimulants include psychostimulants with abuse potential (including amphetamines and methamphetamine) and cocaine. This indicator includes legal and illicit drugs.												
<b>Numerator</b>	Inpatient hospitalizations with the following ICD-9-CM or ICD-10-CM codes in <b>any</b> diagnosis field: 970.81,969.70-969.79; E854.2, E854.3; T40.5X1A-T40.5X4A, T43.601A-T43.694A, excluding codes where the visit type (7 <sup>th</sup> ) character is D or S and codes where the intent (5 <sup>th</sup> or 6 <sup>th</sup> ) character is 5 or 6.												
<b>Denominator</b>	All inpatient hospitalizations with a discharge in the time period relevant to the measure (the past three months for quarterly, the twelve months for annually)												
<b>Measures of Frequency</b>	Annual count of inpatient hospitalizations; Quarterly count of inpatient hospitalizations												
<b>Data Resource</b>	Louisiana Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database (LaHIDD); reported to LDH/OPH/BHI by legislative mandate												
<b>Period for case definition</b>	<b>Annual:</b> calendar year (1 January – 31 December) based on date of discharge <b>Quarter:</b> 1 January – 31 March, 1 April – 30 June, 1 July – 30 September, 1 October – 31 December												
<b>Geography/Demographic Group Variations</b>													
Race	White			Black			Other			All Races		Age Groups	Total
Gender	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	All Males	All Females		
Geography													
State	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Region	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Parish	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>Limitations of indicator</b>	This indicator was specifically designed to capture acute stimulant poisonings, and therefore intentionally excludes secondary and sequelae-related inpatient hospitalizations that might better estimate the overall burden of stimulant poisonings on the hospital system. Searching all diagnosis codes for stimulant poisoning ICD-CM codes ensures the inclusion of all possible stimulant poisoning related inpatient hospitalizations, including those for which the stimulant poisoning was of secondary concern.												
<b>Limitations of data resource</b>	Acute care hospitals are required to report to LAHIDD, but not all do. It receives data from 57% of hospitals and 77.5% of hospital beds in Louisiana. Population based rates cannot be calculated because the data is not representative of the population.												

