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# Inpatient Capacity at Children's Hospitals during Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 Outbreak, United States

Marion R. Sills, Matthew Hall, Evan S. Fieldston, Paul D. Hain, Harold K. Simon, Thomas V. Brogan, Daniel B. Fagbuyi, Michael B. Mundorff, and Samir S. Shah

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### Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this activity, participants will be able to:

- Compare the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic with past influenza pandemics
- Evaluate the occupancy of children's hospitals in the United States during the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic
- Analyze the relative effects of the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic on emergency departments and inpatient services
- Distinguish the number of additional admissions required in 2009 to push the children's hospital system to full capacity.

### Editor

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### CME Author

**Charles P. Vega, MD**, Associate Professor; Residency Director, Department of Family Medicine, University of California, Irvine. Disclosure: Charles P. Vega, MD, has disclosed no relevant financial relationships.

### Authors

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Author affiliations: University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, Colorado, USA (M.R. Sills); Children's Hospital, Colorado, Aurora (M.R. Sills); Child Health Corporation of America, Shawnee Mission, Kansas, USA (M. Hall); University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA (E.S. Fieldston, S.S. Shah); Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia (E.S. Fieldston, S.S. Shah); Monroe Carell Jr. Children's Hospital at Vanderbilt, Nashville, Tennessee, USA (P.D. Hain); Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia, USA (H.K. Simon); Children's Healthcare of Atlanta, Atlanta (H.K. Simon); Seattle Children's Hospital, Seattle, Washington, USA (T.V. Brogan); University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle (T.V. Brogan); The George Washington University School of Medicine, Washington, DC, USA (D.B. Fagbuyi); Children's National Medical Center, Washington (D.B. Fagbuyi); and Intermountain Healthcare, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA (M.B. Mundorff)

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Quantifying how close hospitals came to exhausting capacity during the outbreak of pandemic influenza A (H1N1) 2009 can help the health care system plan for more virulent pandemics. This ecologic analysis used emergency department (ED) and inpatient data from 34 US children's hospitals. For the 11-week pandemic (H1N1) 2009 period during fall 2009, inpatient occupancy reached 95%, which was lower than the 101% occupancy during the 2008–09 seasonal influenza period. Fewer than 1 additional admission per 10 inpatient beds would have caused hospitals to reach 100% occupancy. Using parameters based on historical precedent, we built 5 models projecting inpatient occupancy, varying the ED visit numbers and admission rate for influenza-related ED visits. The 5 scenarios projected median occupancy as high as 132% of capacity. The pandemic did not exhaust inpatient bed capacity, but a more virulent pandemic has the potential to push children's hospitals past their maximum inpatient capacity.

**D**uring March and April 2009, a novel influenza A (H1N1) virus began to spread in North America that disproportionately affected children, who constituted half of patients hospitalized for influenza-related illness (IRI) during spring 2009 (1–3). After a summertime decline, the virus returned to full activity in the fall, and children continued to have the highest rates of illness and hospitalization (4). As a result, pediatric providers and children's hospitals cared for large numbers of patients with pandemic (H1N1) 2009 virus (5,6). Despite the high attack rate for children, the pandemic virus was milder than prior pandemic viruses. The attack rate for pandemic (H1N1) 2009 was lower for children (17.9%) (7) than it was for each of the past 3 pandemics in the United States (1918, 1958, and 1968) (21%–54%) (8), and the hospitalization rate was lower for children by >48-fold (0.17/1,000 symptomatic children (9) vs. estimates as high as 8.5/1,000 symptomatic children [10]).

Because of relatively low virulence, pandemic (H1N1) 2009 resulted in comparatively fewer hospitalizations than feared, but it greatly affected ambulatory settings and emergency departments (EDs) (11–13). The exact effect on children's hospitals remains unknown because published studies have reported only regional data and have quantified hospital admissions rather than inpatient occupancy (14–16). Assessing use of capacity in the context of a low-virulence influenza pandemic can provide insight into how a more virulent virus might directly affect children's hospitals and indirectly affect all health care systems throughout their catchment areas. Occupancy levels above and beyond existing capacity limits would represent a true crisis that would dramatically affect the already-stretched health care–delivery system (17). Because children's hospitals play an integral role in coordinating health delivery (18), defining the limits of capacity reserve and

quantifying how close these hospitals came to exhausting these limits can help the entire health care system better plan for more virulent pandemics or other disaster-type events.

With the effect of pandemic (H1N1) 2009 on children's hospitals as a collective case study, we evaluated how close to full capacity US children's hospitals functioned during the outbreak of pandemic (H1N1) 2009 and the implications for the health care systems had we not been fortunate regarding the low virulence of subtype H1N1 influenza (19). The objectives of this study were to 1) compare occupancy at US tertiary care children's hospitals during the pandemic period with occupancy during the 2008–09 seasonal influenza outbreak, 2) measure how close each hospital came to exhausting capacity for inpatient beds, and 3) measure the effect on capacity if pandemic (H1N1) 2009 during fall 2009 had been more severe.

## Methods

### Source Data

This ecologic analysis used data from the Pediatric Health Information System (PHIS), which includes ED and inpatient data from 41 free-standing nonprofit tertiary care children's hospitals in all regions of the United States. The Child Health Corporation of America (Shawnee Mission, KS, USA) and participating hospitals jointly validate data quality and reliability (20). This analysis comprises data from the 34 PHIS hospitals that provided codes indicating intensive care unit (ICU) and non-ICU bed designations for the study period.

### Study Participants

We defined the pandemic (H1N1) 2009 period and other influenza epidemic periods using national influenza circulation data obtained from the World Health Organization collaborating laboratories and the National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (21). Using as a threshold the weeks with >20% positive test results as reported in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA) (22,23), we defined the period of pandemic (H1N1) 2009 as September 5–November 20, 2009. To compare inpatient resource use during this period with that during a seasonal influenza period, we used the weeks of seasonal influenza from the 2008–09 season (January 31–March 20, 2009), defined using the same 20% threshold (23).

Because specifically identifying patients with pandemic (H1N1) 2009 was not feasible, we used a standard list of International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, codes developed for measuring IRI to determine resource use of inpatient beds (5). This list comprises International

Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, codes 460–496 or 510–519 as the primary or secondary discharge diagnosis and captures not only primary infections with influenza, but also secondary infections (e.g., bacterial pneumonia) and exacerbations of other conditions (e.g., asthma).

### Measures

Our primary measure was midnight occupancy for non-ICU beds and for ICU beds. The numerator for occupancy comprised all children (age 0–18 y; median age 3.1 y, interquartile range [IQR] 1.0–8.1 y) occupying non-ICU and ICU beds on each day of the study period. We obtained denominator data (i.e., annual number of licensed, in-service beds) from the Child Health Corporation of America and confirmed them by an email survey to each hospital's designated PHIS contact. Step-down beds were categorized as non-ICU. If a patient spent at least 1 midnight in an ICU bed during his or her hospital stay, admission was considered an ICU admission and was not counted as a non-ICU admission. We included all hospitalized patients of any admission status (observation or inpatient) to fully quantify hospital occupancy. We excluded newborn nursery and mental health admissions and those designated beds from the analysis.

For our second objective, we defined the threshold as 100% occupancy on the basis of licensed, in-serviced beds as capacity. Although lower thresholds have been suggested as the point at which quality and safety decline (24,25), 100% represents the scenario in which a hospital has actually exhausted its typical capacity of in-service beds. In calculating non-ICU and ICU occupancy, we counted the number of patients in each bed type at the midnight at the end of the day.

For our third objective, we analyzed the 26 PHIS hospitals for which ED data were available. In our models, we varied 2 parameters and described the effect on inpatient occupancy: 1) number of ED IRI visits and 2) ED-to-hospital admission rate. For the first, we used estimates from the 2 most recent, severe prior influenza pandemics (1957 and 1968), when the estimated upper bound of the attack rate was 36% (9,10). Estimates of the attack rate for pandemic (H1N1) 2009 for April–December 2009 were 17.9%, based on 55 million cases (7) in a July 2009 population of 307 million (26). Assuming the per-case rate of ED visits remained fixed, we estimated that ED IRI visits could have been 2× what they were if the attack rate had been similar to these 2 prior pandemics.

For the second parameter, we used the ED admission rate of 14.0% observed during the 2003–04 seasonal influenza weeks (November 1, 2003–January 9, 2004), 1 of the most severe recent influenza seasons (27,28). We also modeled a 30% admission rate (the upper end of overall ED admission rate for study hospitals in 2008), which actually falls well

below the rate projected from hospitalization estimates of earlier influenza pandemics and epidemics (9,10).

### Analysis

To compare occupancy during the fall pandemic (H1N1) 2009 period with baseline, we calculated the number of admissions, bed-days, and the occupancy for all beds, non-ICU beds, and ICU beds for the 2009 pandemic period and for 2 comparison periods: the entire prior calendar year (2008) and the prior seasonal influenza period. We assessed the statistical significance of the difference in median occupancy between the 2009 pandemic period and the seasonal influenza comparison period using the Wilcoxon rank-sum test.

To measure how close each hospital came to exhausting capacity, we calculated how many additional non-ICU and ICU patients could have been admitted by each hospital. For each day, we counted the number of unoccupied beds of each type and modeled how many additional patients were needed to fill all available beds for each hospital. For hypothetical additional patients, we modeled patients' continued presence iteratively for each day of the study period as non-ICU and ICU patients on the basis of the characteristics of patients admitted during the fall 2009 pandemic with IRI (e.g., 20% with a 1-day length of stay, 35% with a 2-day stay, 30% with a 3-day stay). For both models, we assigned bed-days of each stay to each respective area, ICU and non-ICU. To index the total number of additional patients needed to fill the hospital to capacity across hospitals, we then calculated the number of additional patients per 10 beds (non-ICU or ICU).

To measure the effect on capacity of a more severe outbreak of pandemic (H1N1) 2009, we calculated the number of ED IRI visits and the ED-to-inpatient admission rate for ED IRI visits for the 26 PHIS hospitals for which ED data were available. We then used the same modeling methods described above to model the number of additional bed-days (non-ICU, ICU) in each scenario. We expressed findings from the 6 scenarios in 2 ways: 1) percentage of hospital days >100% and 2) as median (IQR) occupancy. In these models, we made 4 assumptions. First, we assumed that the rate of non-IRI ED admissions remained unchanged. Second, we assumed that hospitals did not react to high occupancy by rescheduling elective admissions, an assumption based on a prior analysis of the same data set (17). Third we assumed that the number of ICU and non-ICU beds remained fixed for each calendar year. Fourth, we assumed that the inpatient length-of-stay distribution was not shifted toward longer hospitalizations during a more virulent pandemic.

We performed all analyses with SAS version 9.2 (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC, USA) and considered *p* values

<0.05 statistically significant. The study protocol was approved by the Colorado Multiple Institutional Review Board with a waiver of informed consent.

## Results

The 11-week period of evaluation during the fall 2009 pandemic period included a median of 2,774 (IQR 2,219–3,319) admissions and 19,283 (IQR 15,842–21,315) bed-days (Table 1). Median overall inpatient occupancy was 95% (IQR 85%–99%), whereas median overall occupancy during the 2008–09 seasonal influenza period was 101% (IQR 96%–110%) and, for the entire calendar year 2008, 91% (IQR 87%–95%). Hospitals' experiences varied considerably, with hospital-level median occupancy ranging from 57.4% to 128.0% (online Technical Appendix, [www.cdc.gov/eid/content/17/9/101950-Techapp.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/eid/content/17/9/101950-Techapp.pdf)). To reach 100% occupancy during the pandemic period, for every 10 beds of each type, hospitals would have needed to admit a median of 0.2 (IQR 0.1–0.3) additional patients per day for non-ICU beds and 0.7 (IQR 0.5–0.9) per day for ICU beds (Table 2).

For the 26 hospitals for which ED and inpatient data were available, the median ED-to-hospital admission rate for IRI patients was 5.4% (IQR 3.3%–8.1%). Different hypothetical scenarios for ED IRI volume and admission rates would have differently affected the frequency of hospital days exceeding the 100% occupancy threshold for exhausting capacity reserves (Table 3). The actual experience in 2009 (scenario A) resulted in 23.3% of hospital days with  $\geq 100\%$  occupancy across the 26 hospitals. Had the hospitals instead experienced the IRI admit rate from

the 2003–04 influenza season (14.0%) applied to the same volume of patients, 37.6% of hospital days would have been  $\geq 100\%$  full (scenario B). Had the admission rate been 30% for 2 $\times$  the volume of patients, 85.7% of hospital days would have been  $\geq 100\%$  full, exhausting capacity reserves (scenario F).

Individual hospital experience varied considerably (Figure). For each hospital, the dot-plots we constructed show the distribution of occupancy data across hospitals for each of the 6 scenarios. For our worst-case scenario (scenario F), median occupancy would have been 132% (IQR 124%–145%).

## Discussion

We examined the effect on children's hospitals' resources during fall 2009 when pandemic influenza A (H1N1) 2009 virus was active. We demonstrated that children's hospitals faced high levels of occupancy (median 95%) in regular inpatient care areas and ICUs, but this situation did not differ from typical levels of high occupancy commonly experienced at some hospitals. Despite the mild virulence of pandemic (H1N1) 2009 virus, children's hospitals needed only <1 additional admission per 10 inpatient beds to reach 100% occupancy. Additionally, the pandemic occurred during early fall, when viruses that cause respiratory and gastrointestinal illnesses (which typically increase occupancy at children's hospitals) were not circulating widely. Models representing an outbreak of a more virulent influenza virus based on historical comparisons demonstrate that modest increases in ED visits or ED admission rates would have resulted

Table 1. Hospital characteristics and aggregated experiences in 34 PHIS hospitals, United States, all of 2008, 2008–09 seasonal influenza period, and fall 2009 pandemic (H1N1) 2009 period\*

Hospital characteristics	Calendar year 2008, 52 wk, median (IQR)	2008–09 seasonal influenza, 8 wk, median (IQR)†	Fall 2009 pandemic influenza, 11 wk, median (IQR)‡
<b>Overall§</b>			
Beds, no.	255 (221–316)	265 (219–319)	265 (219–319)
Admissions, no.	12,105 (9,913–14,247)	1,871 (1,489–2,197)	2,774 (2,219–3,319)
Bed-days, no.	89,117 (70,691–96,346)	15,299 (13,087–17,312)	19,283 (15,842–21,315)
Occupancy, %	91 (87–95)	101 (96–110)	95 (85–99)
<b>Non-ICU</b>			
Beds, no.	129 (91–179)	132 (90–181)	132 (90–181)
Admissions, no.	10,575 (8,415–13,022)	1,595 (1,346–2,030)	2,419 (1,838–2,907)
Bed-days, no.	81,735 (65,703–87,171)	13,933 (11,946–15,902)	16,703 (1,2051–18,843)
Occupancy, %	94 (91–103)	108 (100–117)	98 (92–105)
<b>ICU¶</b>			
Beds, no.	33 (25–48)	37 (27–51)	37 (27–51)
Admissions, no.	1,654 (1,167–22,80)	245 (189–316)	401 (296–516)
Bed-days, no.	8,299 (5,502–11,083)	1,576 (1,155–1,889)	1,873 (1,094–2,638)
Occupancy, %	72 (44–87)	80 (51–97)	65 (47–88)

\*PHIS, Pediatric Health Information System; IQR, interquartile range; ICU, intensive care unit; MMWR, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA).

†MMWR reporting weeks 4–11 (January 31–March 20, 2009).

‡MMWR reporting weeks 35–45 (September 5–November 20, 2009).

§Excluding neonatal and behavioral health patients and designated beds.

¶Excluding neonatal intensive care units.

Table 2. Additional admissions needed to fill hospitals to 100% occupancy during 11-week fall 2009 pandemic (H1N1) 2009 period, per 10 beds per day, in study of 34 PHIS hospitals, United States\*

Measure	Non-ICU	ICU
Minimum	0.0	0.2
1st quartile	0.1	0.5
Median†	0.2	0.7
3rd quartile	0.3	0.9
Maximum	1.3	2.0

\*PHIS, Pediatric Health Information System; ICU, intensive care unit.  
 †Median indicates the hospital requiring the median number of patients to fill all beds during the pandemic period.

in substantial overcrowding among the large cohort of children's hospitals in our study.

These findings are notable in the context of national disaster planning related to children. The National Commission on Children and Disasters' 2010 Report to the President and Congress recommended that additional resources provide a "formal regionalized pediatric system of care to support pediatric surge capacity" and emphasizes that children's hospitals are central to such regionalization (18). Our study shows that children's hospitals, the central component of this proposed regionalized system, routinely operate so close to capacity that little available reserve exists for even a modest surge of inpatients. For a hospital with 150 non-ICU beds and 50 ICU beds, an additional 3.0 non-ICU and 3.5 ICU admissions per day would have exhausted capacity. Although the 2009 influenza pandemic did not do so, surge capacity is scarce, as demonstrated by the many hospitals that are already operating at or near maximum capacity in their EDs and inpatient areas (17,29).

Federal planners have suggested that surge capacity should accommodate 500 inpatients per million population, but such capacity does not exist for children under normal circumstances; capacity for only 193 inpatients per million children is available during typical winter weekdays (29-31). Although we expressed our findings in terms of hospital occupancy rather than on a population basis, our findings are similar to those raising alarm about limited inpatient capacity in the face of a pandemic or disaster.

Pandemics extend over many weeks and affect large regions, if not the entire country. Although the hospitals

may be able to handle such levels of occupancy on a short-term basis, whether they could do so for prolonged periods is unclear. Even though a health care system's capacity reserve cannot be designed on a daily basis to handle a pandemic, the frequent level of high occupancy already experienced by children's hospitals and the resulting lack of a buffer for a pandemic-associated surge should be considered by individuals and organizations involved with planning and disaster preparedness (32,33). Planning for such events at hospital and regional levels may be improved with data about current capacity reserves and how perturbations can affect that capacity.

In previous studies of large-scale epidemics, hospitals have altered standards of care—as occurred in Toronto during the 2003 outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome—to meet increased patient needs (30,34,35). During the outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome, restrictions on scheduled (i.e., elective) admissions were imposed in Toronto (36). Although we did not study scheduled admissions, our analysis suggests in a more virulent pandemic (scenario F), hospitals would have run out of space even if they had rescheduled the 15%–25% of scheduled pediatric admissions; this percentage includes the 20% of elective admissions for chemotherapy, a treatment that is not amenable to prolonged postponement (37).

Our findings are subject to several limitations. The 34 hospitals in this study represent a subset of the ~250 US children's hospitals and may not be representative of these children's hospitals or of other hospitals that admit children, even though the study included children's hospitals in all regions of the country. The analysis did not consider measures that individual hospitals and regional systems might use to reduce occupancy, such as canceling scheduled admissions, which would have caused us to overestimate occupancy. On the other hand, our assumption about length of stay would have caused us to underestimate occupancy. Our analysis used midnight census; actual daytime occupancy most likely was higher (38), and thus true surge capacity was even lower than estimated. Finally, the modeled scenarios were based on historical comparisons, which represent a range of potential demands on the health care system.

Table 3. Predictive model of the percentage of hospital days (ICU and non-ICU) during at ≥100% hospital occupancy, using 11-week pandemic period fall 2009 pandemic period data as baseline occupancy, in study of 34 PHIS hospitals, United States\*

ED IRI volume	ED IRI admission rate		
	Fall 2009 pandemic period†	2003–04 seasonal influenza period‡	Hypothetical
Admission rate, %	5.4	14.0	30
Same as during fall 2009 pandemic period, median (IQR)†	A: 23.3 (0–42.9)	B: 37.6 (11.6–58.4)	C: 63.6 (23.4–83.1)
100% increase from pandemic period, median (IQR)	D: 64.9 (16.9–81.8)	E: 72.7 (24.6–81.8)	F: 85.7 (40.2–98.7)

\*ICU, intensive care unit; PHIS, Pediatric Health Information System; ED, emergency department; IRI, influenza-related illness; MMWR, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA). Letters correspond to scenarios shown in the Figure.  
 †MMWR reporting weeks 35–45 (September 5–November 20, 2009).  
 ‡MMWR reporting weeks 44–53 (November 1, 2003–January 9, 2004).

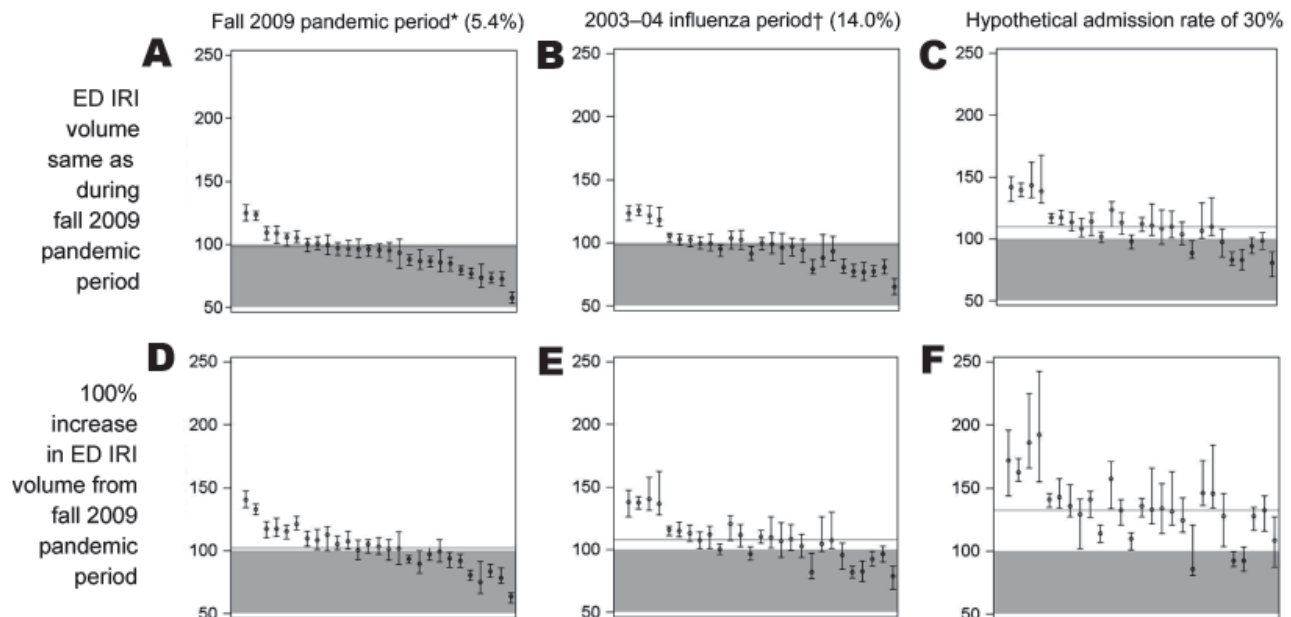


Figure. Predictive model of hospital occupancy during 11-week outbreak of pandemic influenza A (H1N1) 2009 in the United States, by ED IRI admission rate and ED IRI volume, using fall 2009 pandemic period data as baseline. Percentages given indicate hospital admission rate during period or for hypothetical scenario. Gray area indicates 100% occupancy. Each circle represents median occupancy from 1 hospital; vertical whiskers indicate interquartile range. y-axes indicate percentage occupancy; x-axes indicates individual hospitals. Median (interquartile range) occupancy across study hospitals: A) 95.9% (85.0%–100.3%); B) 97.9% (80.5%–102.7%); C) 109.7% (97.9%–117.1%); D) 102.2% (91.7%–112.4%); E) 108.0% (96.4%–114.9%); F) 132.4% (124.5%–145.5%). Letters correspond to scenarios in Table 3. \*MMWR reporting weeks 35–45 (September 5–November 20, 2009). †MMWR reporting weeks 44–53 (November 1, 2003–January 9, 2004). ED, emergency department; IRI, influenza-related illness; MMWR, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, USA).

For hospitals and government agencies, the results of our study should prompt review of preparedness planning and reconsideration of surge capacity. Systemwide resource limitations must be considered because ambulatory and inpatient services interrelate. The outbreak of low-virulence pandemic (H1N1) 2009 virus affected EDs disproportionately but left inpatient services relatively unaffected (13). Exploring the parameters of more severe epidemics might allow planners at individual hospitals, as well as regional health administrators, to consider what alterations in standards may be necessary.

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Dr Sills is an associate professor of pediatrics at the University of Colorado School of Medicine and a pediatric emergency medicine physician at Children's Hospital Colorado, Aurora, Colorado, USA. Her primary research interests include crowding, quality of care, and the medical home.

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Address for correspondence: Marion R. Sills, Department of Pediatrics, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Section of Emergency Medicine, Children's Hospital Colorado, 13123 East 16th Ave, B251, Aurora, CO 80045, USA; email: [marion.sills@childrenscolorado.org](mailto:marion.sills@childrenscolorado.org)

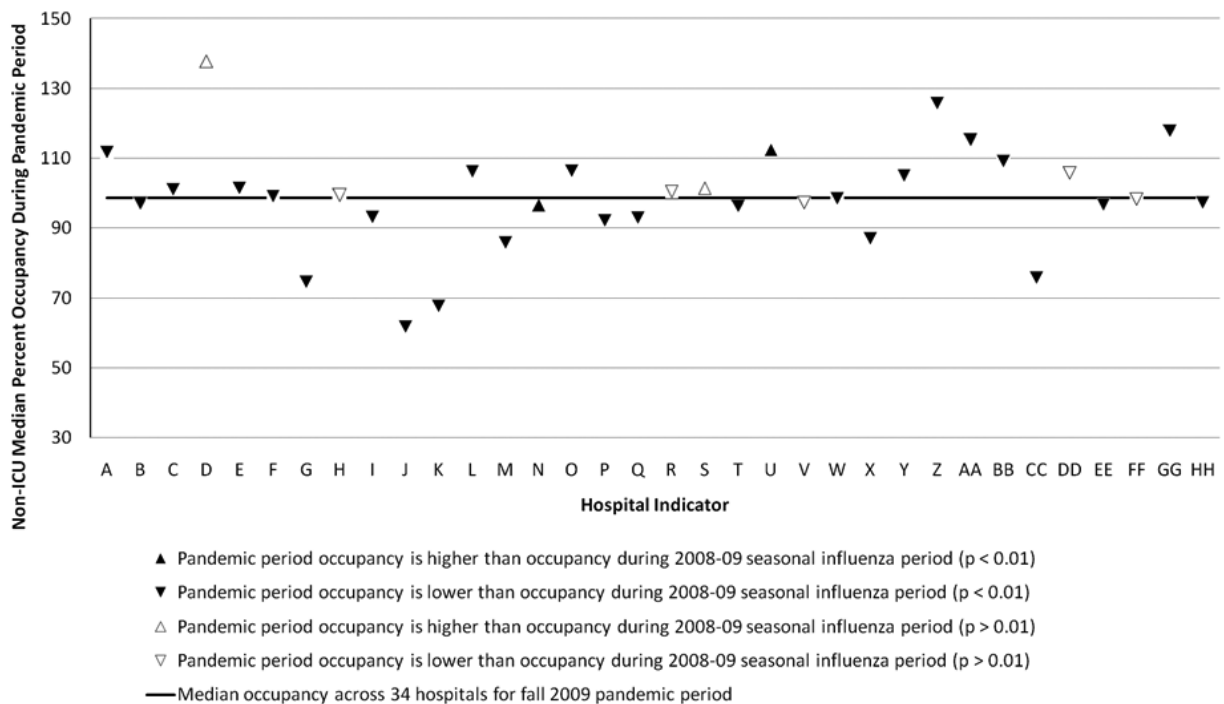
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# Inpatient Capacity at Children’s Hospitals during Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 Outbreak, United States

## Technical Appendix

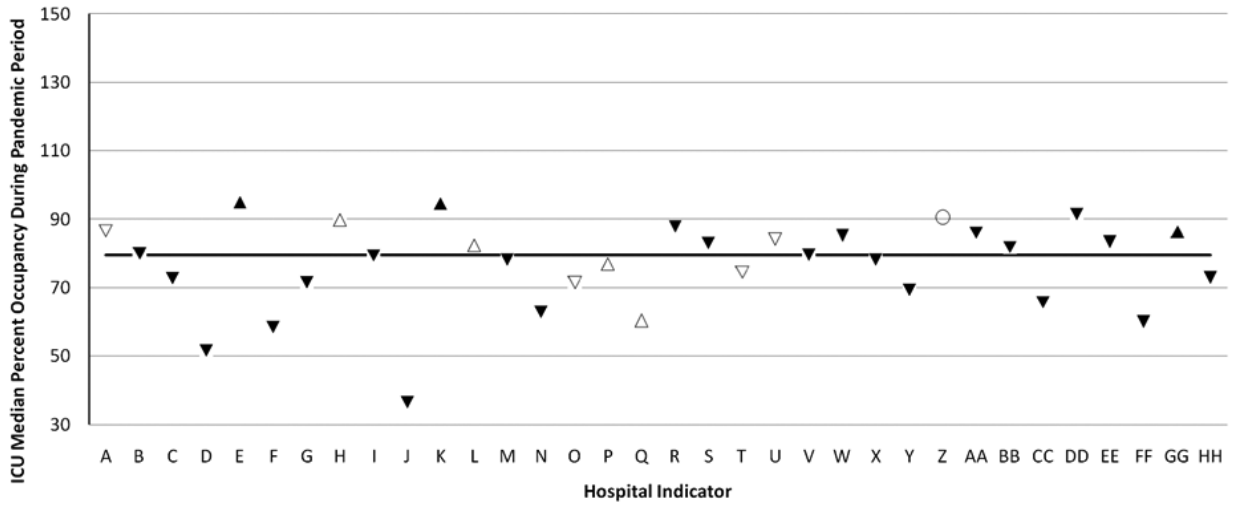
At baseline (all of 2008), during the 2008-09 seasonal influenza period, and during pandemic (H1N1) 2009, non-ICU and ICU occupancy levels were high. Occupancy in non-ICU beds was higher during the pandemic period compared with the 2008-09 seasonal influenza epidemic for 2 of 34 hospitals for which comparison data were available (Technical Appendix Figure 1).

Occupancy in ICU beds was higher during the pandemic period than during the 2008-09 seasonal influenza pandemic period for 4 of 34 hospitals (Technical Appendix Figure 2). Across the 34 hospitals, the median ratio of 2009 pandemic period occupancy to 2008-9 seasonal influenza occupancy was 0.92 (0.86–0.96) for non-ICU beds and 0.90 (0.78–0.99) for ICU beds.



Technical Appendix Figure 1.





- ▲ Pandemic period occupancy is higher than occupancy during 2008-09 seasonal influenza period ( $p < 0.01$ )
- ▼ Pandemic period occupancy is lower than occupancy during 2008-09 seasonal influenza period ( $p < 0.01$ )
- △ Pandemic period occupancy is higher than occupancy during 2008-09 seasonal influenza period ( $p > 0.01$ )
- ▽ Pandemic period occupancy is lower than occupancy during 2008-09 seasonal influenza period ( $p > 0.01$ )
- Pandemic period occupancy is equal to occupancy during 2008-09 seasonal influenza period ( $p > 0.01$ )
- Median occupancy across 34 hospitals for fall 2009 pandemic period

Technical Appendix Figure 2.