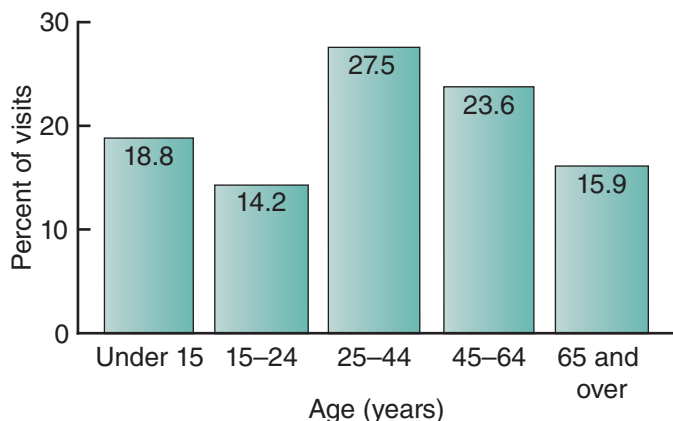


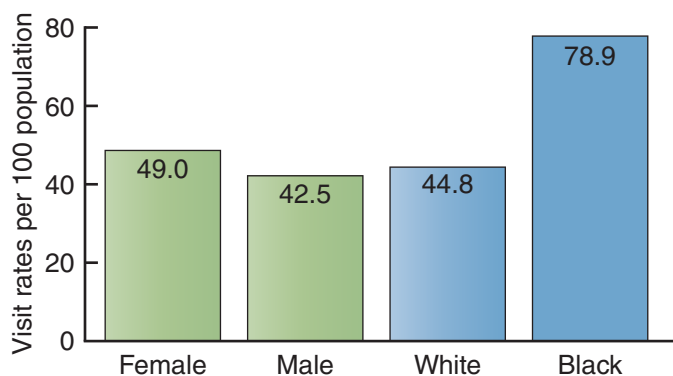


PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF VISITS BY AGE



In 2016, there were an estimated 145.6 million visits to the emergency departments (EDs) of nonfederal, short-stay, and general hospitals in the United States. The annual visit rate was 46 visits per 100 persons. Over one-quarter (28%) of all ED visits were made by adult patients aged 25 to 44.

ANNUAL VISIT RATE BY SEX AND RACE



Females had a higher visit rate than males. The visit rate was higher for black or African American persons compared with white persons.

Medications were provided or prescribed at 80% of ED visits for a total of 359 million drugs.

MEDICATIONS PROVIDED OR PRESCRIBED AT VISITS

Analgesics	100.7 million
Antiemetic/antivertigo agents	41.7 million
Minerals and electrolytes	34.4 million
Miscellaneous respiratory agents	28.3 million
Anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	16.8 million
Bronchodilators	13.2 million
Adrenal cortical steroids	12.5 million
Antihistamines	11.6 million
Cephalosporins	11.2 million
Anticonvulsants	11.0 million
Penicillins	8.8 million
Dermatological agents	7.1 million

TOP 10 PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR VISITS

Stomach and abdominal pain, cramps and spasms	12.5 million
Chest pain and related symptoms (not referable to body systems)	7.6 million
Fever	5.5 million
Cough	5.1 million
Headache, pain in head	4.1 million
Back symptoms	3.7 million
Pain, site not referable to a specific body system	3.5 million
Shortness of breath	3.4 million
Accident, not otherwise specified	3.2 million
Vomiting	2.8 million

EXPECTED SOURCE(S) OF PAYMENT

Private insurance	31.8%
Medicare	17.8%
Medicaid/CHIP	37.7%
No insurance	8.4%
Other	3.8%
Workers compensation	1.1%
Unknown or blank	11.4%

NOTE: Combined total exceeds 100% because more than one source of payment may be reported per visit.



PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS AT VISITS*

Symptoms, signs, and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	34.0 million
Injury, poisoning, and certain other consequences of external causes	29.9 million
Diseases of the respiratory system	14.9 million
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	10.7 million
Diseases of the genitourinary system	8.2 million
Diseases of the digestive system	8.0 million
Mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders	5.5 million
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	5.0 million
Diseases of the circulatory system	4.8 million
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	3.7 million

LEADING HOSPITAL DISCHARGE*

Symptoms, signs, and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	1.9 million
Diseases of the circulatory system	1.5 million
Diseases of the digestive system	1.3 million
Diseases of the respiratory system	1.3 million
Diseases of the genitourinary system	0.8 million

* By major disease category and *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-10-CM) code range.

IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL HOSPITAL AMBULATORY MEDICAL CARE SURVEY (NHAMCS) DATA

NHAMCS data are widely used in research studies and are published in nationally recognized health and medical journals, including JAMA, Annals of Emergency Medicine, and Academic Emergency Medicine. Here are a few recent publications:

Tomaszewski DM, Arbuckle C, Yang S, Linstead E. **Trends in opioid use in pediatric patients in U.S. emergency departments from 2006 to 2015.** JAMA Netw Open 1(8):e186161. 2018.

Chou SC, Gondi S, Baker O, Venkatesh AK, Schuur JD. **Analysis of a commercial insurance policy to deny coverage for emergency department visits with nonemergent diagnoses.** JAMA Netw Open 1(6):e183731.2018.

Goto T, Camargo CA, Faridi MK, Freishtat RJ, Hasegawa K. **Machine learning-based prediction of clinical outcomes for children during emergency department triage.** JAMA Netw Open 2(1):e186937. 2019.

Hudgins JD, Neuman MI, Monuteaux MC, Porter J, Nelson KA. **Provision of guideline-based pediatric asthma care in U.S. emergency departments.** Pediatric Emerg Care doi:10.1097/PEC.00000000001706. 2019.

Poole NM, Shapiro DJ, Fleming-Dutra KE, Hicks LA, Hersh AL, Kronman MP. **Antibiotic prescribing for children in United States emergency departments: 2009–2014.** Pediatr 143(2):e20181056. 2019.

Lo AX, Donnelly JP, Durant RW, Collins SP, Levitan EB, Storrow AB, Bittner V. **A national study of U.S. emergency departments: Racial disparities in hospitalizations for heart failure.** Am J of Prev Med 55(5S1):S31–9. 2018.

Fahimi J, Kanzaria HK, Mongan J, Kahn KL, Wang RC. **Potential effect of the protecting access to medicare act on use of advanced diagnostic imaging in the emergency department: An analysis of the National Hospital Ambulatory Care Survey.** Radiology 29:181650. 2019.

Zhou X, de Luise C, Gaffney M, Burt CW, Scott DA, Gatto N, Center KJ. **National impact of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine on ambulatory care visits for otitis media in children under 5 years in the United States.** Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol 119:96–102. 2019.

Peery AF, Crockett SD, Murphy CC, Lund JL, Dellon ES, Williams JL, et al. **Burden and cost of gastrointestinal, liver, and pancreatic diseases in the United States: Update 2018.** Gastroenterology 156:254–72. 2019.



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