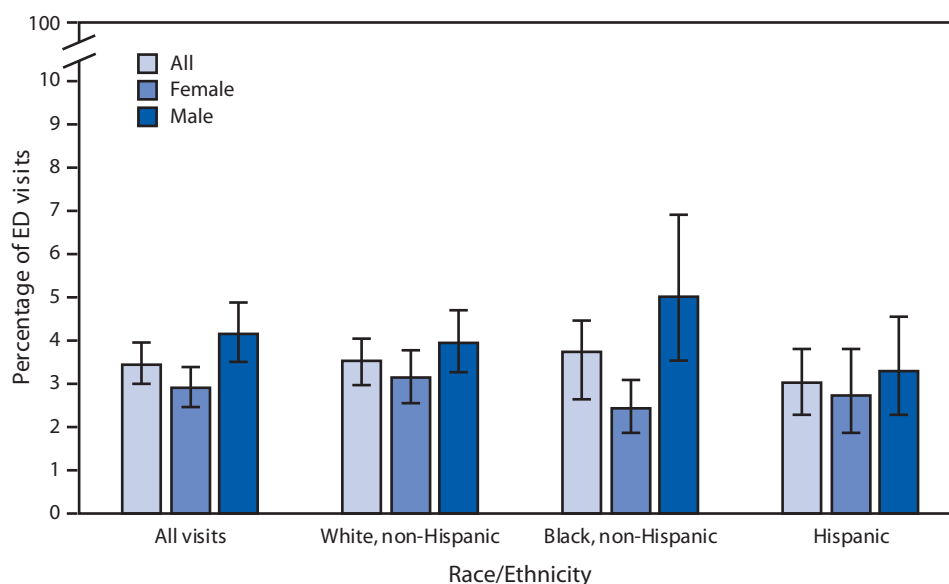


## QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

## Percentage\* of Emergency Department (ED) Visits<sup>†</sup> Made by Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease<sup>§</sup> Among Persons Aged ≥18 Years, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex — National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015–2016



\* With 95% confidence intervals indicated with error bars.

<sup>†</sup> Based on a sample of visits to EDs in noninstitutional general and short-stay hospitals, exclusive of federal, military, and Veterans Administration hospitals, located in the 50 states and District of Columbia. The "All visits" group includes all racial/ethnic groups, not just non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, and Hispanic.

<sup>§</sup> Defined as ED visits made by patients with documentation in the medical record of a diagnosis of chronic kidney disease, regardless of the diagnosis for the current visit.

During 2015–2016, 3.5% of adult visits to the ED were made by those with chronic kidney disease. A higher percentage of visits were made by men with chronic kidney disease than women (4.1% compared with 2.7%). The same pattern was observed for non-Hispanic black men (5.0%) and women (2.4%). Although the pattern was similar, there was no statistically significant difference in ED visits by sex for Hispanic and non-Hispanic white adults.

**Source:** National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2015–2016.

**Reported by:** Christine A. Lucas, MPH, MSW, clucas3@cdc.gov, 301-458-4071; Alicia Ward, MPH.