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Admissions for urinary tract infections are increasing for young adults with spina bifida in the United States, 2006 to 2016

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Disclosures

> none



Methods & Results

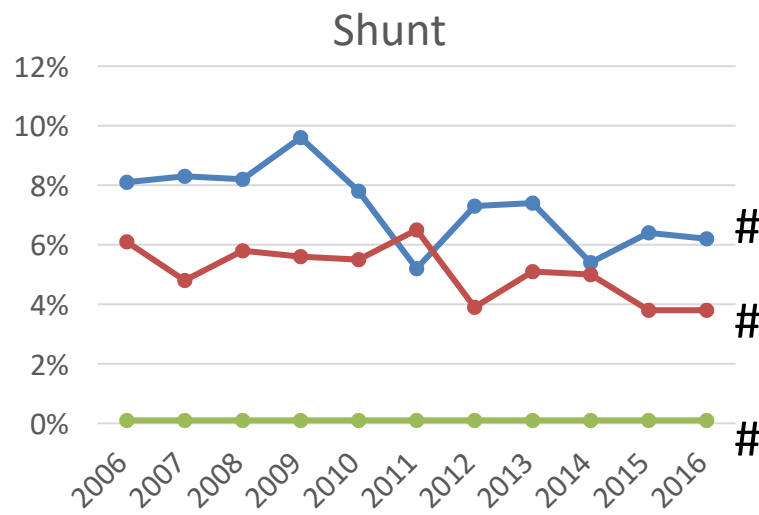
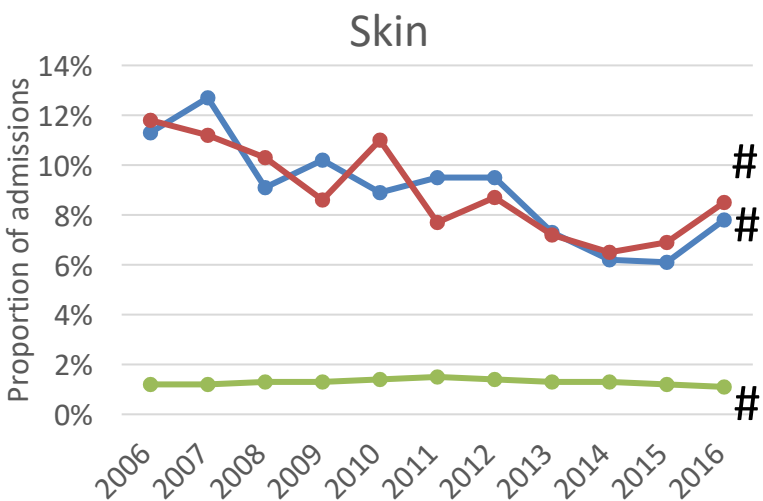
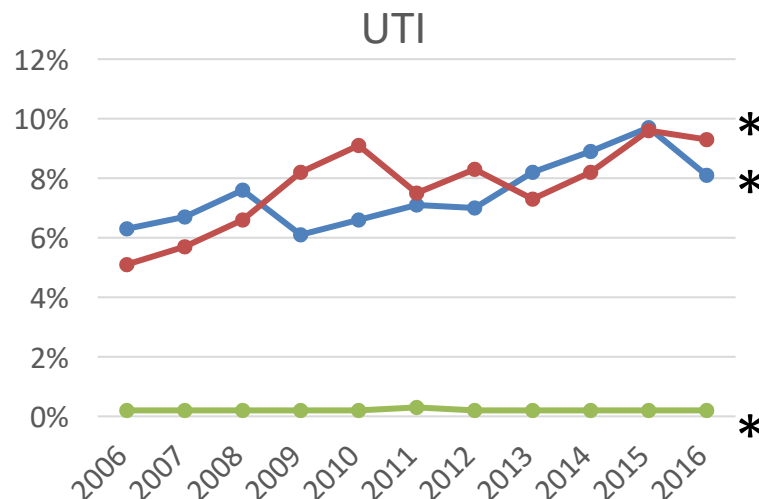
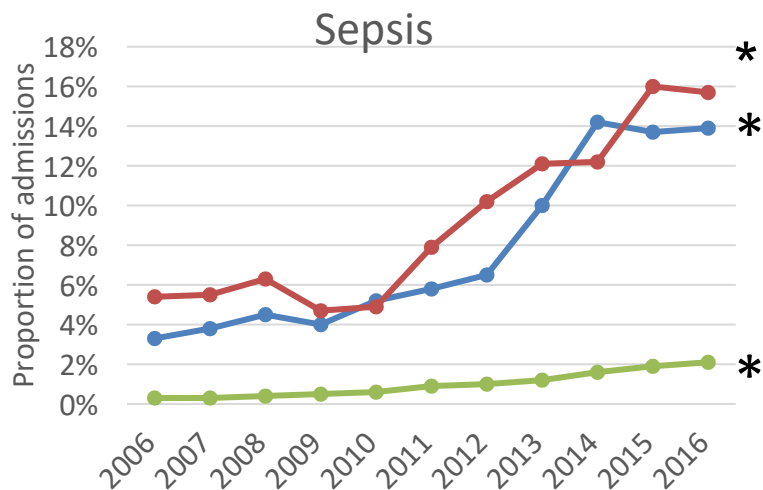
- Young adults with spina bifida are at high risk for poor health outcomes during transition from pediatric to adult care (ages 18-25)
- National Inpatient Sample
 - Years 2006-2016
 - Spina bifida patients ages 18-25
 - N = 51,000
 - Two comparison groups

	SB ages 18-25
1	UTI/ Pyelonephritis - 11.0%
2	Pregnancy-related - 9.6%
3	Skin infections and chronic ulcers - 9.1%
4	Sepsis - 7.7%
5	Shunt-related - 7.5%

- SB admissions increased 29.3% over study period
- Sepsis had largest increase and had longest mean length of stay (9.0 days) and the highest total mean hospital costs (\$70,402)
- “Preventable” diagnoses accounted for 37.8% of admissions and were increasing



Results & Conclusions



- > Database limitations
- > Large increase in sepsis was seen in general population
- > Rise in UTI admissions likely multifactorial
- > Transitional and adult care requires increased emphasis on a national level



Thank you!

Questions?