

Factors Associated with Differential Readmission Diagnoses Following Acute Exacerbations of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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BACKGROUND: Readmissions after exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are penalized under the Hospital Readmissions Reduction Program (HRRP). Understanding attributable diagnoses at readmission would improve readmission reduction strategies.

OBJECTIVES: Determine factors that portend 30-day readmissions attributable to COPD versus non-COPD diagnoses among patients discharged following COPD exacerbations.

DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS: We analyzed COPD discharges in the Nationwide Readmissions Database from 2010 to 2016 using inclusion and readmission definitions in HRRP.

MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES: We evaluated readmission odds for COPD versus non-COPD returns using a multilevel, multinomial logistic regression model. Patient-level covariates included age, sex, community characteristics, payer, discharge disposition, and Elixhauser Comorbidity Index. Hospital-level covariates included hospital ownership, teaching status, volume of annual discharges, and proportion of Medicaid patients.

RESULTS: Of 1,622,983 (a weighted effective sample of 3,743,164) eligible COPD hospitalizations, 17.25% were readmitted within 30 days (7.69% for COPD and 9.56% for other diagnoses). Sepsis, heart failure, and respiratory infections were the most common non-COPD return diagnoses. Patients readmitted for COPD were younger with fewer comorbidities than patients readmitted for non-COPD. COPD returns were more prevalent the first two days after discharge than non-COPD returns. Comorbidity was a stronger driver for non-COPD (odds ratio [OR] 1.19) than COPD (OR 1.04) readmissions.

CONCLUSION: Thirty-day readmissions following COPD exacerbations are common, and 55% of them are attributable to non-COPD diagnoses at the time of return. Higher burden of comorbidity is observed among non-COPD than COPD rehospitalizations. Readmission reduction efforts should focus intensively on factors beyond COPD disease management to reduce readmissions considerably by aggressively attempting to mitigate comorbid conditions. *Journal of Hospital Medicine* 2020;15:219-227. © 2020 Society of Hospital Medicine

Readmissions following hospitalization for exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are common and economically burdensome.¹ The Affordable Care Act² outlined the Hospital Readmissions Reduction Program (HRRP),³ which aims to improve the quality of care and reduce the costs for patients with pneumonia, myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure,

and COPD.³ With the implementation of the HRRP, readmission reduction has become a key priority of health systems.

Multiple approaches to reduce readmissions are published, with variable degrees of success across respiratory and all-cause rehospitalizations.⁴ Patient self-management programs are heterogeneous with inconsistent utilization reductions.⁵⁻⁷ While some transitional care programs demonstrate benefits,⁸⁻¹⁰ one notable study of an intensive transitional care and self-management program showed increased acute care utilization without improving health-related quality of life.¹¹⁻¹³ Another study of COPD comprehensive care management was stopped prematurely for increased mortality in the intervention group.¹⁴ Telehealth monitoring may predict exacerbations,^{15,16} but inconsistent effects on quality of life and utilization are observed.^{17,18} Pulmonary rehabilitation improves quality of life but not health-care utilization.¹⁹ Dispensing respiratory medications at hospital

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discharge shows improved prescription fills and fewer readmissions,²⁰ further reinforced by inhaler training prior to discharge.²¹ Postdischarge oxygen therapy does not improve health-related quality of life or acute care utilization.²² The fact that these approaches have not reliably succeeded raises the need for further study on the drivers of readmissions in COPD. Previous studies found differences in factors associated with the timing of COPD readmissions and return diagnoses.^{23,24} While HRRP is Medicare-specific, health systems likely use programs targeting their entire population when planning readmission reduction strategies. Previous analyses were primarily single-center studies²⁵ and Medicare²⁴ or private insurance claims.²⁶

In this analysis, we explore how comorbidity burden²⁷⁻²⁹ may differentially influence readmissions for recurrent COPD exacerbations versus other diagnoses. Our approach uses a national all-payer sample that covers a diverse geographic area across the United States, providing robust estimates of factors influencing readmission and valuable insights for planning and implementing effective readmission reduction programs. By including data from a period that encompasses the implementation of HRRP, we also provide new information on the factors in the HRRP postimplementation that are not yet available in published literature.

METHODS

Data Source

The Nationwide Readmissions Database (NRD) is a nationally representative, all-payer, 100% sample of community acute care hospital discharges from multiple states.³⁰ We pooled COPD discharge records spanning 2010-2016, excluding those where the patients were not residents of the state in which they were hospitalized to minimize loss to follow-up.

Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

Selection criteria mirrored the methodology used by the HRRP,^{31,32} defining an index discharge as a patient ≥ 40 years of age with a qualifying COPD diagnosis, discharged alive, with at least 30 days elapsed since previous hospitalization. We excluded discharges against medical advice or those from a hospital with fewer than 25 COPD discharges in that calendar year as per HRRP,^{31,32} as well as those involving lung transplants. In this pooled cross-sectional analysis, record identifiers were not reliably unique across years. We restricted to observations originating February-November because January stays may not have had the requisite HRRP 30-day washout period from last admission and December stays could not be tracked into the subsequent January.

Outcomes

We defined a readmission as subsequent hospitalization for any cause within 30 days of the index discharge, with exemptions defined by the HRRP.^{31,32} We segmented the readmission outcome into two parts: those readmitted with diagnoses that met the COPD HRRP criteria versus for any other diagnoses. We also tabulated diagnosis-related groups (DRGs) coded for the readmission observation to capture attributable cause for rehospitalization.

Our main independent variable was the Elixhauser Comorbidity Index score,³³ constructed using adaptations of published software,^{34,35} having previously validated its use for modeling COPD readmissions.³⁶ We involved covariates provided with the database, including sociodemographic variables (eg, age, sex, community characteristics, payer, and median income at patient's ZIP code) and hospital characteristics (eg, size, ownership, teaching status). We constructed additional covariates to account for in-hospital events by aggregating ICD diagnosis and procedure codes (eg, mechanical ventilation), hospital discharge volume, and proportion of annual within-hospital Medicaid patient days as a surrogate marker for safety-net hospitals. A detailed explanation of database construction and selection criteria is found in the online supplemental information.

Statistical Analysis

We tabulated patient-level descriptive statistics across the three outcomes of interest (ie, not readmitted, readmitted for a stay that would have qualified as COPD-related by HRRP criteria and readmitted for any other diagnosis). Continuous variables were compared using Welch's t-tests (ie, unequal variance) and categorical variables using Chi-squared tests. At the hospital level, we tabulated the proportions of hospitals within categories in key variables of interest and a sub-population readmission rate for that particular characteristic, compared using Chi-squared tests.

We fit a multilevel multinomial logistic regression with random intercepts at the hospital cluster level, with the tripartite readmission outcome described above with "not readmitted" as the reference group. We included fixed effects for year, Elixhauser score, and patient- and hospital-level covariates as described above. Time to readmission for each group was plotted to assess the time distribution for each outcome. In-hospital mortality during each readmission event was tabulated.

Sensitivity Analyses and Missing Data

We conducted sensitivity analyses to determine whether a lower age cutoff (≥ 18 years) affects modeling. We also tested the stability of our estimates across each individual year of the pooled analysis. To test the effect of time to differential readmission, we fit a Cox proportional hazards model within the readmitted patient subgroup with Huber-White standard errors clustered at the hospital level to estimate the differential hazard of readmission for COPD versus non-COPD diagnoses across the same variables of interest as a sensitivity analysis. We also tested using a liberal classification of readmission diagnoses by sorting into "respiratory" versus "nonrespiratory" returns, with DRGs 163 through 208 for "respiratory" versus all others, respectively. We tested the agreement between the HRRP ICD-based classification and DRG classification using Cohen's kappa.

We designated a threshold of 10% missing data to necessitate imputation techniques, determined a priori for our main variables, none of which met this level. Complete case analyses were used for all models. Analyses were performed in Stata

version 15.1 (StataCorp, College Station, Texas) with weighted estimates reported using patient-level survey weights for national representativeness.³⁷ The study protocol was reviewed by the institutional review board at the University of California, Los Angeles, and deemed exempt from oversight due to the publicly available, deidentified nature of the data (IRB# 18-001208).

RESULTS

Out of 104,897,595 hospitalizations in the NRD, a final sample of 1,622,983 COPD discharges was identified for our analysis (sample weighted effective population 3,743,164). The overall readmission rate was 17.25%, with 7.69% of patients readmitted for COPD and 9.56% readmitted for other diagnoses. Those with COPD readmissions were significantly younger with a lower proportion of Medicare and a higher proportion of Medicaid as the primary payer compared with those readmitted for all other causes (Table 1). Compared with non-COPD-readmitted patients, COPD-readmitted patients were more frequently discharged home without services and had shorter lengths of stay. Noninvasive ventilation was more common among COPD readmissions while mechanical ventilation and tracheostomy placement were less frequent compared with non-COPD readmissions. Compared with non-COPD-readmitted patients, COPD-readmitted patients had significantly lower mean Elixhauser Comorbidity Index scores (17.8 vs 22.8), rates of congestive heart failure (28.3% vs 38.6%), and renal failure (11.8% vs 21.5%).

Readmission rates were significantly higher for non-COPD causes than for COPD causes across all hospital types by ownership, teaching status, or size (Table 2). Parallel patterns were observed for non-COPD and COPD readmissions across hospital types, with two key exceptions. Across categories of hospital ownership, for-profit hospitals had the highest rates for non-COPD readmissions, with no differences in hospital control for COPD rehospitalizations. While rates did not vary for non-COPD readmissions by within-hospital Medicaid prevalence, COPD readmission rates significantly increased as Medicaid-paid patient-days increased within hospitals.

The median time to non-COPD readmission was 13 days, whereas COPD readmission was 14 days. More COPD readmissions occurred in the first 2.4 days after discharge, after which the proportion of non-COPD cases readmitted consistently increased. Observed readmission rates for COPD and other diagnoses trended down over the study period (Figure 1A), as did mortality rates during readmission stays (Figure 1B). Sepsis, heart failure, and respiratory infections were seven of the top 10 ranked DRGs for the non-COPD rehospitalizations. In trend analyses, sepsis and DRGs with major comorbidities increased in proportion each year across the study period, possibly reflecting changes in coding practices.³⁸

In our adjusted multinomial logistic regression model (Table 3), where the outcomes were not readmitted (reference category) versus readmitted for non-COPD diagnosis or for qualifying COPD diagnosis, the effect size of comorbidity, operationalized by change in the Elixhauser Comorbidity Index,

was larger for non-COPD than COPD readmissions (odds ratio [OR] 1.19 vs 1.04 per one-half standard deviation of Elixhauser Index, an approximately 7.5 unit change in score). Increases in age were associated with higher non-COPD readmissions (OR 1.06 per 10 years) while actually protective against COPD readmissions (OR 0.89 per 10 years). Compared with Medicare patients, Medicaid patients had higher odds of COPD readmission (OR 1.10 vs 1.03) while the converse was observed in the privately insured (OR 0.65 vs 0.76). Transfers to postacute care facilities, referenced against discharges home, had a larger association with readmissions for non-COPD causes (OR 1.35 vs 1.00), whereas home-health had nearly equal adjusted readmission odds for each outcome (1.31 vs 1.30). Length of stay was associated with 1% greater odds per day for readmission for non-COPD causes than COPD returns. Regarding in-hospital events, odds of COPD readmission were higher for noninvasive ventilation (OR 1.37 vs 0.89) and mechanical ventilation (OR 0.87 vs 0.79), which should be interpreted in the context that analyses were restricted to those discharged alive from their index admission, possibly biasing the true effect estimates due to competing risk of index in-hospital mortality.

In sensitivity analyses, we found no significant differences between our Cox proportional hazards model and our multinomial model. When we liberalized readmission outcome definitions to respiratory versus nonrespiratory DRGs, we observed 86% agreement between the HRRP and DRG classification systems ($\kappa = 0.73$, $P < .001$). Among the discordant observations, 13% of non-COPD readmissions under HRRP criteria were reclassified as respiratory by DRG and 1% of COPD readmissions under HRRP reclassified as nonrespiratory. When our multinomial model was re-fit using the DRG-based outcome, only slight changes in effect size occurred. For the Elixhauser Index, the OR for COPD by HRRP was slightly lower than that for respiratory DRGs (1.04 vs 1.05), parallel with the difference between non-COPD by HRRP and nonrespiratory DRG classification (1.19 vs 1.21, respectively). This result underscores the greater influence of comorbidity on non-COPD than COPD readmissions. Only one sign change was observed in those who underwent tracheostomy (OR 0.91 for “nonrespiratory” DRG vs 1.07 for “non-COPD” by HRRP), likely reflecting the shift of some non-COPD diagnoses into the respiratory categorization based on tracheostomy having its own DRG. We also evaluated the multinomial model without the Elixhauser Index (only covariates) and found minor adjustments to the effect sizes of the covariates, particularly for discharge disposition. However, no sign changes were observed for any of the odds ratios. Readmission odds by the Elixhauser score for each condition were stable across years. Finally, including 18-39-year-old patients in the cohort did not substantially change our estimates.

DISCUSSION

In this assessment of readmission odds following hospitalizations for COPD in a nationally representative all-payer sample, we demonstrate that 55% of rehospitalizations following COPD exacerbations are attributable to non-COPD diagnoses and describe the important role of comorbidity on influencing

TABLE 1. Patient-Level Characteristics of the Aggregated Cohort, Comparing COPD and Non-COPD-Related Readmissions to Non-Readmitted Patients in Index Stays

	Not Readmitted N = 1,375,099	Non-COPD Readmitted N = 159,675	COPD Readmitted N = 128,209	P
Male Sex, %	40.8%	43.0%	42.5%	<.001
Age, Mean ± SD	67.9 ± 11.9	70.1 ± 11.9	66.9 ± 11.3	<.001
Median household income, %				<.001
1st Quartile	37.0%	36.4%	38.8%	
2nd Quartile	26.8%	26.4%	26.3%	
3rd Quartile	20.9%	21.1%	20.3%	
4th Quartile	13.9%	14.8%	13.2%	
Missing	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	
Patient geographic location, % ^a				<.001
Central county metro area ≥1M	22.0%	23.4%	23.6%	
Fringe county metro area ≥1M	24.4%	25.9%	25.1%	
County metro area 250,000-999,999k	20.9%	20.2%	20.6%	
County metro area 50,000-249,999k	10.4%	10.0%	10.2%	
Micropolitan area	13.1%	12.2%	12.1%	
Non-metro/non-micropolitan (rural)	9.1%	8.2%	8.4%	
Primary Payer, % ^b				<.001
Medicare (includes dual-eligible)	69.6%	77.2%	70.7%	
Medicaid	11.8%	11.1%	15.4%	
Private insurance	12.3%	8.0%	8.7%	
Self-pay	3.4%	1.6%	2.4%	
Other, including no-charge	3.0%	2.2%	2.8%	
Number of admissions each patient had over a year, Mean ± SD	2.13 ± 1.60	4.06 ± 2.30	4.62 ± 2.69	<.001
Number hospitals where each patient each received care over a year, Mean ± SD	1.31 ± 0.64	1.29 ± 0.61	1.62 ± 0.86	<.001
Discharge disposition, %				<.001
Routine to home	69.1%	55.9%	65.3%	
Transfer to post-acute care	12.4%	19.6%	12.1%	
Other	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	
Home with home health services	17.8%	23.6%	21.9%	
Length of Stay, Mean ± SD ^c	3.67 ± 1.96	4.39 ± 2.58	3.88 ± 2.11	<.001
Care intensity and complications, %				<.001
Use of non-invasive ventilation	7.7%	8.6%	10.9%	<.001
Use of mechanical ventilation	4.5%	6.4%	4.8%	<.001
Placement or presence of tracheostomy	0.8%	1.4%	0.9%	<.001
Cardiac arrest	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	<.001
Performance of cardiopulmonary resuscitation	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	

Note: Unweighted N's displayed. Frequencies derived using weighted analysis.

^aN's 1,373,301 & 159,378 & 127,918;

^bN's 1,372,214 & 159,407 & 127,955.

^cGeometric Mean and SD for log transformed variable presented

Abbreviations: COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; SD, standard deviation.

diagnoses at rehospitalization. These findings are consistent with a prior study of Medicare patients by Shah et al²⁴ and expand upon the results of Jacobs et al using a pre-HRRP sample of the NRD.²³ Our study offers an expanded analysis by including data spanning HRRP implementation, which went into effect for COPD in October 2014.³ Effect estimates were

stable across all seven years of our study in sensitivity analyses, demonstrating the robustness of our findings. Our analysis also adds to the existing body of literature by assessing which factors are associated with readmissions related to ongoing COPD versus other diagnoses.

In our study, an increase in aggregated comorbidity by the

TABLE 2. Characteristics of Hospitals Included in Aggregated Cohort

	Cohort Proportion	Non-COPD		COPD	
		Rate	P	Rate	P
Hospital ownership/control, %			<.001		.965
Government, non-federal	16.1%	9.1%		7.7%	
Private, non-profit	62.9%	9.6%		7.7%	
Private, for-profit	21.0%	9.8%		7.7%	
Hospital teaching status, %			<.001		<.001
Metro, non-teaching	44.2%	9.8%		7.6%	
Metro, teaching	30.0%	9.7%		7.9%	
Non-metro, non-teaching	25.8%	8.7%		7.3%	
Hospital geographic location, %			<.001		<.001
Large metro area ≥1M	43.7%	10.1%		7.9%	
Small metro area <1M	30.5%	9.3%		7.5%	
Micropolitan area	15.3%	8.8%		7.3%	
Non-metro/non-micropolitan (rural)	10.5%	8.3%		7.3%	
Hospital bed size, %			<.001		<.001
Small	26.6%	9.1%		7.5%	
Medium	32.3%	9.5%		7.7%	
Large	41.1%	9.7%		7.7%	
Hospital total all-cause annual discharges, Mean ± SD	6,296 ± 6,425				
Quartiles of Hospital total all-cause annual discharges, %			<.001		<.001
1st Quartile (≤8,971)	59.2%	8.3%		7.2%	
2nd Quartile (8,972-15,406)	20.8%	9.3%		7.5%	
3rd Quartile (15,407-24,534)	13.0%	9.7%		7.7%	
4th Quartile (≥24,535)	7.1%	9.9%		7.9%	
COPD Discharges, Mean ± SD	161 ± 133				
COPD Discharge Quartiles			<.001		<.001
1st Quartile (≤ 122)	48.5%	8.8%		7.0%	
2nd Quartile (123-205)	24.0%	9.5%		7.5%	
3rd Quartile (206-322)	17.1%	9.7%		7.9%	
4th Quartile (≥ 323)	10.3%	10.0%		8.1%	
Proportion Medicaid patient days, Mean ± SD	17.1% ± 11.2%				
Medicaid Proportion Quartiles, %			0.451		<.001
1st Quartile (≤ 10.6%)	31.5%	9.6%		7.2%	
2nd Quartile (10.6% - 16.1%)	25.4%	9.6%		7.7%	
3rd Quartile (16.1% - 23.9%)	22.8%	9.5%		7.8%	
4th Quartile (≥ 23.9%)	20.4%	9.5%		8.2%	

Note: Unweighted frequencies displayed for cohort proportions. Weighted frequencies for sub-strata readmission rates presented. P values are for between hospital characteristic differences in readmission rates. Abbreviations: COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

Elixhauser Index was associated with a significantly higher readmission odds, with over four times the effect size for non-COPD than COPD returns. Comorbidity also moderated the effect of other factors, such as income and discharge disposition. While overall readmission rates declined across the course of the study period, the effect of comorbidity on readmission odds for both groups remained significant in annualized models. We also observed higher rates of nearly every individual Elixhauser component comorbidity in those readmitted for non-COPD causes compared with those readmitted for COPD causes. Taken together, these results underscore the need to

account for comorbidities at the individual and composite levels when identifying those at highest risk for readmissions and necessitate a multidisciplinary approach to reduce risk for the multimorbid patient.

In a 2018 report, the American Thoracic Society highlighted the focus of programs on adherence to guidelines and reducing variability in COPD care as a potential pitfall in efforts to reduce COPD readmissions.³⁹ We demonstrate that a majority of patients who are readmitted return for diagnoses other than COPD. This finding further highlights that readmission reduction programs need not only focus on COPD control but

TABLE 3. Multilevel Multinomial Logistic Regression Models of Readmission with Hospital-Level Random Intercepts: Selected Variables of Interest

Predictors	Non-COPD ref = Not Readmitted)		COPD (ref = Not Readmitted)	
	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
Elixhauser Index (per ½ SD)	*1.19	(1.19, 1.19)	*1.04	(1.04, 1.05)
Sex (ref = male)				
Female	*0.92	(0.91, 0.93)	*0.91	(0.90, 0.93)
Age (per 10 years)	*1.06	(1.05, 1.07)	*0.89	(0.89, 0.90)
Income Quartile (ref = 1st)				
2nd Quartile	0.99	(0.98, 1.01)	*0.97	(0.95, 0.98)
3rd Quartile	0.99	(0.97, 1.00)	*0.95	(0.93, 0.97)
4th Quartile	0.98	(0.96, 1.00)	*0.91	(0.89, 0.94)
Missing	*0.95	(0.90, 1.00)	0.99	(0.94, 1.05)
Payer (ref=Medicare)				
Medicaid	*1.03	(1.01, 1.06)	*1.10	(1.07, 1.12)
Private	*0.76	(0.74, 0.78)	*0.65	(0.63, 0.67)
Self-Pay	*0.62	(0.59, 0.65)	*0.62	(0.59, 0.65)
Other/No Charge	*0.77	(0.74, 0.80)	*0.81	(0.78, 0.85)
Disposition (ref=Routine to home)				
Postacute care	*1.35	(1.33, 1.38)	1.00	(0.98, 1.03)
Home Health	*1.31	(1.29, 1.34)	*1.30	(1.27, 1.32)
Other	*1.19	(1.11, 1.28)	0.92	(0.83, 1.01)
Length of Stay (per day)	*1.02	(1.01, 1.02)	*1.01	(1.00, 1.01)
Care intensity (ref = No)				
Noninvasive ventilation	*0.89	(0.87, 0.91)	*1.37	(1.34, 1.40)
Mechanical ventilation	*0.79	(0.76, 0.81)	*0.87	(0.84, 0.91)
Tracheostomy	1.07	(1.00, 1.14)	1.01	(0.92, 1.10)
Cardiac arrest	*0.87	(0.77, 0.98)	*0.68	(0.58, 0.81)
CPR	1.15	(0.98, 1.34)	0.98	(0.80, 1.21)
Hospital ownership (ref = government)				
Private, nonprofit	*0.97	(0.95, 0.99)	0.99	(0.97, 1.01)
Private, for-profit	*1.05	(1.03, 1.08)	1.01	(0.98, 1.04)
Hospital teaching status (ref = Non-teaching)				
Teaching Hospital	0.98	(0.96, 1.00)	1.02	(1.00, 1.04)
Annual Discharge (per 10k)	*1.02	(1.01, 1.03)	1.00	(0.99, 1.02)
Hospital Proportion Medicaid annual patient days (per 10%)	*0.99	(0.98, 1.00)	*1.01	(1.00, 1.02)

Note: Odds Ratios with 95% Confidence Intervals Presented. * denotes $P < .05$.

Full model with performance specifications can be found in supporting information online, undisplayed covariates in this table include year, quarter, hospital size, and hospital urban/rural designation. Abbreviations: COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; OR: odds ratios; SD standard deviation.

on the overall management of the patient’s complex medical comorbidities. HRRP penalties are assessed for all-cause readmissions,^{31,32} and attention to the entire range of diagnoses leading to return to hospital is important to reduce readmission rates and expenditures. Use of strategies such as multi-specialty clinics or integrated practice units may be useful in mitigating risk in multimorbid COPD patients.

Other significant factors that deserve further investigation include the use of postacute care services, including home health and skilled nursing facilities. Both factors were associated with higher likelihood of returning for non-COPD than

for COPD-related diagnoses. This finding may be collinear to some degree with comorbidity because complex patients are probably less likely to be discharged home directly. Interestingly, those discharged to a postacute care facility had substantially high odds of readmission for a non-COPD cause. Transitional care programs, including short stays in a nursing home, are often employed to mitigate the risk of adverse outcomes after discharge in sicker patients,⁴⁰ which may be insufficient based on these data.

We applied the HRRP criteria for coding a COPD-related admission to the readmission diagnoses, which is more stringent

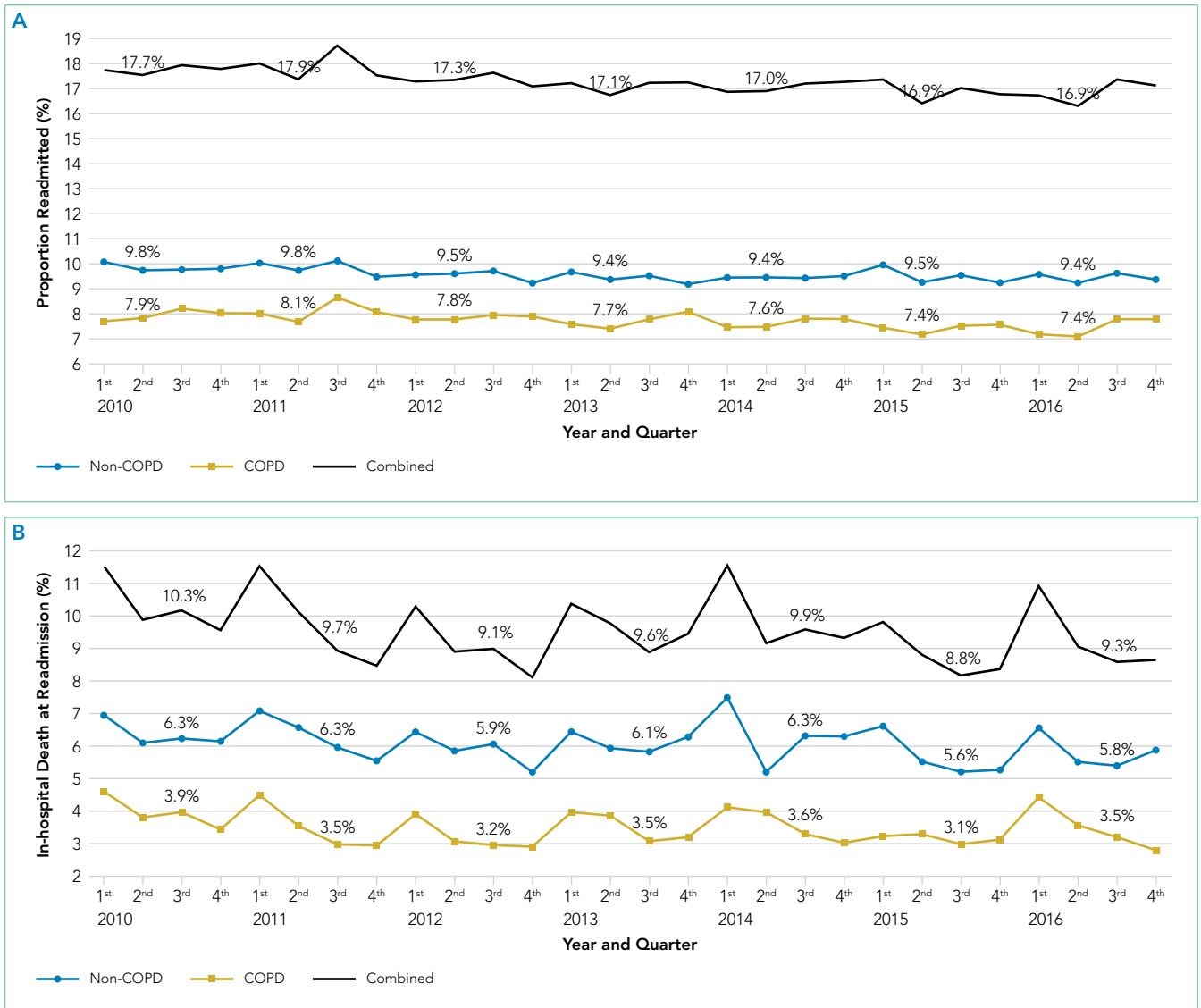


FIG. Observed readmission (A) and in-rehospitalization mortality (B) rates for COPD and non-COPD returns by quarters across the study period. Annual rates are displayed numerically above each year.

than using only a principal diagnosis or DRGs, to maintain the same standard for defining the index and readmission event. In the sensitivity analyses, we did not find significant differences in our estimates of comorbidity's effect on outcomes using a more liberal DRG classification system.

We also used DRGs to classify the readmission causes in order to use the same grouping logic that a payer would use when determining the cause. When evaluating which DRG patients returned for following a COPD exacerbation, pneumonia or other respiratory infections make up 13.8%, which may represent the evolution of respiratory infections that provoked the original exacerbation. Heart failure comprised 9.1% of the non-COPD causes, with about one-third of our COPD cohort having known comorbid heart failure at the time of index admission, illustrating significant overlap between these two conditions. Heart failure and pneumonia are conditions of interest in the HRRP and would potentially garner their own pen-

alties had sufficient time elapsed since a prior hospitalization. Among other causes in the top 20 return DRGs were esophagitis, gastritis, gastrointestinal bleeding, and psychoses, which may be potentially associated with the use of corticosteroids to treat a COPD exacerbation, as described in other population studies.^{41,42} Lack of medication regimen data in our analysis precludes further attribution of these causes, but the potential associations are interesting and warrant additional study.

The structure of our data as pooled annual cross sections rather than a true longitudinal cohort limited us to use only 10 months (February to November) of index hospitalizations in order to stay aligned with HRRP policy inclusion criteria. As such, we may have missed some important observations during peak respiratory virus season. As in any administrative data analysis, we are limited to codes in the discharge records, which may not reflect the entire nature of a hospitalization. Administrative data are particularly problematic in identifying true COPD exacerba-

tions, particularly with multiple comorbid cardiopulmonary conditions.^{43,44} Validating coding algorithms for identifying COPD was beyond the scope of our evaluation, which purposefully used HRRP methodology. Further study thereof would be a useful endeavor, especially with transition to ICD-10, considering that previously published evaluation was limited to ICD-9.⁴⁴ Despite these limitations, we were left with a robust and representative national cohort, which is an acceptable tradeoff.

CONCLUSION

Our study highlights the importance of understanding comorbidity as a major determinant of readmissions following COPD exacerbations, particularly in distinguishing which patients will return for COPD versus non-COPD-related diagnoses. At the health system level, readmission programs should be designed with the multimorbid patient in mind. Engagement of care teams, facilitating communication, and shared decision making are strategies to mitigate readmission risk in addition to COPD-focused disease management.³⁹ These data highlight the need to use risk prediction tools in assigning resources to reduce readmissions,⁴⁵ as well as the need to move readmission reduction programs beyond COPD management alone. Developing such systems to prospectively identify which patients are at risk of returning for both COPD and non-COPD reasons may further elucidate readmission mitigation strategies and should be a subject of future prospective study.

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