

Rowan University

Rowan Digital Works

Stratford Campus Research Day

23rd Annual Research Day

May 2nd, 12:00 AM

Ethnic and Demographic Differences in Colectomy Rates and Timing for Ulcerative Colitis: 2007-2014

Daniel Bodek
Rowan University

Alana Persaud
Rutgers New Jersey Medical School

Brian Blair
Rowan University

Ahlawat Sushil
Rutgers New Jersey Medical School

Follow this and additional works at: https://rdw.rowan.edu/stratford_research_day



Part of the [Digestive System Diseases Commons](#), [Gastroenterology Commons](#), [Health Services Administration Commons](#), [Health Services Research Commons](#), and the [Pharmacoeconomics and Pharmaceutical Economics Commons](#)

Let us know how access to this document benefits you - share your thoughts on our [feedback form](#).

Bodek, Daniel; Persaud, Alana; Blair, Brian; and Sushil, Ahlawat, "Ethnic and Demographic Differences in Colectomy Rates and Timing for Ulcerative Colitis: 2007-2014" (2019). *Stratford Campus Research Day*. 38.

https://rdw.rowan.edu/stratford_research_day/2019/may2/38

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Conferences, Events, and Symposia at Rowan Digital Works. It has been accepted for inclusion in Stratford Campus Research Day by an authorized administrator of Rowan Digital Works. For more information, please contact rdw@rowan.edu.



Ethnic and Demographic Differences in Colectomy Rates and Timing for Ulcerative Colitis: 2007-2014

Dr. Daniel Bodek¹, Dr. Alana Persaud², Dr. Brian Blair¹, Dr. Sushil Ahlawat²

1. Rowan-SOM/Jefferson Health NJ, Stratford, NJ
2. Rutgers New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ



Introduction

❖ Ulcerative Colitis (UC) is a chronic inflammatory disease of the bowel, with one third of patients requiring a colectomy for fulminant disease and tissue dysplasia. In 2007, infliximab was approved for induction and maintenance of remission in UC, with some evidence to suggest a potential reduction in colectomies. The aim of this study is to examine relative colectomy rates for UC among different ethnicities from 2007 to 2014 in order to evaluate for development of new trends or disparities.

Methods

❖ The data source was the NIS database, from 2007 to 2014. Patients aged 5 years and older with a primary diagnosis of UC were used. Additional variables included race, age, gender, insurance coverage, region, hospital teaching status, hospital size, elective admission status, and zip code income quartile. Odds ratios for colectomy were calculated via logistic regression. Negative binomial regression modeling was used to observe associations between variables and time to colectomy.

Results

❖ Compared to Whites, the odds ratios of colectomy for Blacks (0.63, 95% C.I. 0.53-0.749, $p < 0.01$), Hispanics (0.729, 95% C.I. 0.630-0.844, $p < 0.01$), and Asians (0.332, 95% C.I. 0.219-0.504, $p < 0.01$) were all significantly lower. However, Black (2.024, 95% C.I. 1.614-2.537, $p < 0.01$), Hispanic (1.295, 95% C.I. 1.078- 1.557, $p < 0.01$), and Asian ethnicity (4.293, 95% C.I. 2.632-7.002, $p < 0.01$) were associated with increasing time until receipt of colectomy. Private insurance was associated with higher colectomy rates (1.545, 95% C.I. 1.325-1.802, $p < 0.01$), as was increasing hospital zip code income quartile (1.085, 95% C.I. 1.048-1.124, $p < 0.01$).

Table 1. Number of Colectomies by Variable.

| Variable | Colectomy (Weighted Count) | No Colectomy (Weighted Count) |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Race | | |
| White | 2864 | 180769 |
| Black | 151 | 28700 |
| Hispanic | 228 | 26858 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 23 | 4571 |
| Native American | 14 | 1110 |
| Female | | |
| Female | 2035 | 150428 |
| Male | 2789 | 133623 |
| Age | | |
| 5 -17 years old | 299 | 20433 |
| 18 - 35 years old | 1360 | 86375 |
| 36 - 50 years old | 1218 | 64141 |
| 51 - 64 years old | 1151 | 53224 |
| 65 - 79 years old | 684 | 40923 |
| 80 years and older | 126 | 19418 |
| Health Insurance | | |
| Medicare | 822 | 683369 |
| Medicaid | 265 | 36140 |
| Private Insurance | 3324 | 143312 |
| Self-Pay | 132 | 20577 |
| No Charge | 22 | 2494 |
| Region | | |
| Northeast | 963 | 64338 |
| Midwest | 1153 | 63525 |
| South | 1579 | 101028 |
| West | 1143 | 55623 |
| Zip Code Income Quartile | | |
| 1st (Lowest) | 734 | 63210 |
| 2nd | 1106 | 69104 |
| 3rd | 1252 | 71375 |
| 4th | 1622 | 74287 |
| Teaching Hospital | | |
| Teaching Hospital | 3747 | 88783 |
| Non-teaching Hospital | 1091 | 83432 |
| Hospital Bed Size | | |
| Small | 351 | 34414 |
| Medium | 735 | 70791 |
| Large | 3752 | 178041 |
| Elective Admission | | |
| Elective Admission | 3219 | 47385 |
| Non-elective Admission | 1614 | 236425 |

Table 2. Colectomy Odds Ratios.

| Variable | P Value | Odds Ratio | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | | | Lower | Upper |
| Race | | | | |
| White | | Reference | | |
| Black | < 0.01 | 0.630 | 0.530 | 0.749 |
| Hispanic | < 0.01 | 0.729 | 0.630 | 0.844 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | < 0.01 | 0.332 | 0.219 | 0.504 |
| Native American | 0.512 | 0.832 | 0.480 | 1.442 |
| Female | | | | |
| Female | < 0.01 | 0.704 | 0.655 | 0.757 |
| Age | | | | |
| 5 -17 years old | | Reference | | |
| 18 - 35 years old | < 0.01 | 1.317 | 1.131 | 1.534 |
| 36 - 50 years old | < 0.01 | 1.495 | 1.279 | 1.747 |
| 51 - 64 years old | < 0.01 | 1.643 | 1.403 | 1.924 |
| 65 - 79 years old | < 0.01 | 2.102 | 1.706 | 2.589 |
| 80 years and older | 0.01 | 1.461 | 1.095 | 1.951 |
| Health Insurance | | | | |
| Medicare | | Reference | | |
| Medicaid | 0.216 | 1.141 | 0.926 | 1.406 |
| Private Insurance | < 0.01 | 1.545 | 1.325 | 1.802 |
| Self-Pay | 0.068 | 0.772 | 0.585 | 1.020 |
| No Charge | 0.999 | 1.000 | 0.535 | 1.867 |
| Region | | | | |
| Northeast | | Reference | | |
| Midwest | < 0.01 | 0.734 | 0.653 | 0.825 |
| South | < 0.01 | 0.799 | 0.724 | 0.882 |
| West | < 0.01 | 1.680 | 1.523 | 1.853 |
| Zip Code Income Quartile | | | | |
| Zip Code Income Quartile | < 0.01 | 1.085 | 1.048 | 1.124 |
| Teaching Hospital | | | | |
| Teaching Hospital | < 0.01 | 2.086 | 1.916 | 2.272 |
| Hospital Bed Size | | | | |
| Small | | Reference | | |
| Medium | < 0.01 | 0.770 | 0.665 | 0.891 |
| Large | 0.014 | 1.168 | 1.032 | 1.322 |
| Elective Admission | | | | |
| Elective Admission | < 0.01 | 8.144 | 7.532 | 8.806 |

Table 3. Negative Binomial Regression Analysis for Time to Colectomy.

| Variable | P Value | Incidence Rate Ratio | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| | | | Lower | Upper |
| Race | | | | |
| White | | Reference | | |
| Black | < 0.01 | 2.024 | 1.614 | 2.537 |
| Hispanic | < 0.01 | 1.295 | 1.078 | 1.557 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | < 0.01 | 4.293 | 2.632 | 7.002 |
| Native American | 0.256 | 0.545 | 0.192 | 1.551 |
| Female | | | | |
| Female | 0.000 | 1.141 | 1.036 | 1.257 |
| Age | | | | |
| 5 -17 years old | | Reference | | |
| 18 - 35 years old | < 0.01 | 0.525 | 0.429 | 0.644 |
| 36 - 50 years old | < 0.01 | 0.520 | 0.422 | 0.641 |
| 51 - 64 years old | < 0.01 | 0.359 | 0.290 | 0.445 |
| 65 - 79 years old | < 0.01 | 0.682 | 0.517 | 0.900 |
| 80 years and older | < 0.01 | 0.400 | 0.276 | 0.581 |
| Health Insurance | | | | |
| Medicare | | Reference | | |
| Medicaid | < 0.01 | 1.690 | 1.285 | 2.223 |
| Private Insurance | 0.117 | 0.847 | 0.688 | 1.042 |
| Self-Pay | < 0.01 | 1.897 | 1.343 | 2.678 |
| No Charge | 0.109 | 1.843 | 0.872 | 3.896 |
| Region | | | | |
| Northeast | | Reference | | |
| Midwest | 0.368 | 1.078 | 0.915 | 1.270 |
| South | < 0.01 | 1.384 | 1.213 | 1.578 |
| West | < 0.01 | 0.702 | 0.613 | 0.804 |
| Zip Code Income Quartile | | | | |
| 1st (Lowest) | | Reference | | |
| 2nd | < 0.01 | 0.564 | 0.481 | 0.662 |
| 3rd | < 0.01 | 0.456 | 0.389 | 0.535 |
| 4th | < 0.01 | 0.571 | 0.492 | 0.663 |
| Teaching Hospital | | | | |
| Teaching Hospital | < 0.01 | 0.760 | 0.679 | 0.850 |
| Hospital Bed Size | | | | |
| Small | | Reference | | |
| Medium | < 0.01 | 0.589 | 0.482 | 0.719 |
| Large | < 0.01 | 0.392 | 0.330 | 0.466 |
| Elective Admission | | | | |
| Elective Admission | < 0.01 | 0.081 | 0.073 | 0.089 |

Discussion

❖ Discrepancies in colectomy rates and timing are seen in our models which mirror closely findings in a prior study from 1999-2003¹. The consistency between our findings suggests that the availability of infliximab has not altered the relative differences in surgical management of inpatients of different ethnicities with UC flares. Closer study of utilization and response to UC therapy across ethnic and demographic lines is needed to better elucidate whether such practices are based on true phenotypic differences in disease or bias, as it appears white, wealthier patients continue to more readily and rapidly receive colectomies.

Reference

1. Nguyen GC, et al. Racial and Geographic Variations in Colectomy Rates Among Hospitalized Ulcerative Colitis Patients. *Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 2006; 4: 1507–1513.e1.