

The table below indicates the category and count of Hospital send outs for each instance. The last four categories below were added by CCHCS clinicians to more completely capture all hospitalization events.

<b>Fire Camp Hospitalizations from 06/01/2013 through 08/19/2018</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Respiratory issue (smoke inhalation, pneumonia, bronchitis, shortness of breath, asthma, wheezing)	67	6.5%
Burns from chemicals or fires	11	1.1%
Injuries (lacerations, contusions, wounds, concussions, fractures, strains, dislocations or back pain)	395	38.1%
Infection due to particulate matter getting in an inmate's ears, eyes, nose, mouth	15	1.4%
Heat exhaustion/heat stroke, dehydration, or rhabdomyolysis	50	4.8%
Blood sugar/diabetic issues while on the job	5	.5%
Skin infection (cellulitis, abscess)	44	4.2%
Environmental (allergic reaction, poison Ivy/oak, animal bites)	78	7.5%
Other Infections (pharyngitis, abscess, influenza, dental infection)	61	5.9%
Other	312	30.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1038</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Two hospitalization data sources were merged and de-duplicated for this analysis:

1. Hospital claims data which come from billing for community hospital or emergency department visits and includes all paid hospitalizations or emergency department visits between 6/1/13 and 8/18/18.
2. Census and Data Discharge Information System (CADDIS) which is a custom built application to track inpatient bed use by California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) patients. It contains inpatient stays between 6/1/13 and 8/18/18, but only includes emergency department visits starting in October 2017. If a hospitalization event was found in both data sources CADDIS data was used.

**Diagnoses Classification:** CCHCS currently uses ICD-10 codes for identifying the reason for an inmate was sent out to the Hospital. ICD-10 codes are not specific to the actual injury, but to the clinician's perception of the injury. This makes it difficult to identify the exact issue.

Some examples:

- i. Laceration vs. cut by Axe or Equipment
- ii. Syncope vs. Heat Exhaustion/Dehydration
- iii. Asthma vs. General Respiratory Issues.

## Final Categories & Notes:

1. Respiratory issue (smoke inhalation, pneumonia, bronchitis, shortness of breath, asthma, wheezing)
  - Send outs for Smoke Inhalation overlap with Asthma and may have caused other respiratory issues even if it was not called out at the time.
2. Burns from chemicals or fires
3. Injuries (lacerations, contusions, wounds, concussions, fractures, strains, dislocations or back pain)
  - Send outs for wounds and broken bones are identifiable, but the cause is not readily identifiable if it was from an axe, other equipment or injury. Additionally, for some injuries such as broken jaws they are more likely to have been due to fighting than stays at a fire camp.
4. Infection due to particulate matter getting in an inmate's ears, eyes, nose, mouth
5. Heat exhaustion/heat stroke, dehydration, or rhabdomyolysis
  - Heat exhaustion and dehydration were combined as diagnoses for these conditions overlapped.
6. Blood sugar/diabetic issues while on the job
7. Skin infection (cellulitis, abscess)
  - This category was created to split out infections that weren't due to the above category #4.
8. Environmental (allergic reaction, poison Ivy/oak, animal bites)
  - From the other bucket environmental causes stood out as a significant category and it was decided to separate out Hospitalizations due to Environmental factors.
9. Other Infections (pharyngitis, abscess, influenza, dental infection)
  - This was another category that was seen as significant.
10. Other
  - This category was used to catch all hospitalizations that did not fall into the previous categories. The presenting medical conditions within this category for the most part were due to medical conditions which might have occurred despite the individual's assignment to a camp, examples of these conditions included: unspecified abdominal pain, unspecified intestinal obstruction, constipation, appendicitis, acute cholecystitis, renal calculus, etc.