Factors associated with prolonged hospitalization among patients transported by emergency medical services

A population-based study in Osaka, Japan

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Abstract

The emergency medical system, one of the essential elements of public health, has been around for more than 50 years. Although many studies have assessed the factors associated with overcrowding and prolonged length of stay in emergency departments, whether the clinical characteristics and background of a patient are associated with prolonged hospitalization among patients transported by ambulance is unknown. The purpose of this study was to reveal factors associated with the continuation of hospitalization at 21 days after hospital admission among patients transported by ambulance using a population-based patient registry in Osaka, Japan.

This was a retrospective observational study whose study period was the three years from January 2016 to December 2018. In this study, we included patients who were hospitalized after transportation by ambulance in Osaka, Japan. The main outcome was continuation of hospitalization at 21 days after hospital admission. We calculated the adjusted odds ratios (AOR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) with a multivariable logistic regression model to assess factors associated with the outcome.

We included 481,886 patients in this study, of whom 158,551 remained hospitalized at 21 days after hospital admission and 323,335 had been discharged home by 21 days after hospital admission. Factors associated with prolonged hospitalization were elderly (AOR: 1.767 [95% CI: 1.730–1.805]), traffic accident (AOR: 1.231 [95% CI: 1.183–1.282]), no fixed address (AOR: 4.494 [95% CI: 3.632–5.314]), need for nursing care (AOR: 1.420 [95% CI: 1.397–1.443]) and solitary person (AOR: 1.085 [95% CI: 1.050–1.120]).

In this study, the elderly, traffic accidents, no fixed address, need for nursing care, and solitary person were associated with prolonged hospitalization of patients transported by ambulance in Japan.

Abbreviations: AOR = adjusted odds ratio, CI = confidence interval, ED = emergency department, EMS = emergency medical service, ORION = Osaka Emergency Information Research Intelligent Operation Network system.

Keywords: ambulance transport, emergency medical service, epidemiology, prolonged hospitalisation

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1. Introduction

The emergency medical system, which is one of the essential elements of public health, has been around for more than 50 years. However, overcrowding in the emergency department (ED) and prolongation of length of stay are public health problems in many countries around the world, and various studies of these problems have been conducted.[1–5] In Japan, the number of patients transported to hospitals by ambulance continues to increase.[6] Thus, it is important to improve overcrowding in the ED and to smoothly discharge inpatients who have been cured to allow acceptance of the next patients transported by ambulance.

Prolongation of length of stay in the ED is associated with overcrowding in the ED, for which several factors have been revealed. In a study of hospital length of stay at a tertiary care center by van der Veen et al, multiple chief complaints, chief complaints such as headache and chest pain, laboratory/radiology testing and consultation were associated with a stay in the ED of 4 hours or more.[7] Asplin et al advocated a conceptual model of partitioned ED crowding divided into 3 interdependent components: input, throughout, and output.[8] In the output component of this model, the most frequently cited reason for ED crowding was the inability to move admitted patients from the ED to an inpatient bed.[9–13] If more patients stay in the hospital for a longer period of time, the number of available inpatient beds will decrease and the ED will become increasingly crowded. However, it has not been revealed whether clinical characteristics and patient background are associated with prolonged hospitalization among patients transported by ambulance.

Osaka Prefecture is the largest metropolitan area in western Japan with a population of about 8.8 million and around 500,000 ambulance dispatches per year. In January 2013, the Osaka Prefectural Government developed an information system called the Osaka Emergency Information Research Intelligent Operation Network (ORION) system using a cell phone application for emergency medical service (EMS) personnel to select a hospital appropriate for the patient. So far, we have found that the introduction of this information system has improved the selection of hospitals by EMS personnel.[14] In addition, not only prehospital data such as ambulance records but also hospital data such as diagnosis and prognosis are registered in the ORION system for all patients transported by ambulance, and these data were merged and collected on a case-by-case basis in this system.[15] The purpose of this study was to reveal factors associated with the continuation of hospitalization at 21 days after hospital admission among patients transported by ambulance using the data in the ORION system.

2. Methods

This study was a retrospective observational study whose study period was the three years from January 2016 to December 2018. We included patients who were hospitalized after transport by ambulance as determined by using the cleaned data that was recorded in the ORION system. Therefore, we excluded patients who returned home from the ED of each hospital, died by 21 days after hospital admission, were transferred to another hospital within 21 days after hospital admission, and had missing data.

In 2015, a total population of 8,839,469 lived in the 1,905-km[2] area of Osaka Prefecture.[16] Of that population, 4,256,049 people (48.2%) were male and 2,278,324 people (25.8%) were elderly, aged 65 years old or more. In 2018, there were 517 medical institutions (105,994 beds) in Osaka Prefecture,[17] of which 288 are emergency medical hospitals including 16 critical care centers that are designated to accept patients with life-threatening emergency diseases such as severe trauma and sepsis.[18] The number of ambulances dispatched by fire departments in Osaka Prefecture was 576,597 in 2017.[19] This study was approved by the ethics committees of Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine (approval no. 15003; Osaka, Japan). Because the ORION data is anonymized without specific personal data, such as patient name and address, the requirement of obtaining patients' informed consent was waived. This manuscript was written in accordance with the STROBE statement on cohort and cross-sectional studies.[20]

2.1. EMS System and hospitals in Osaka Prefecture and Japan

The EMS system is basically the same as that used in other areas of Japan, as previously described.[21] In Osaka Prefecture, EMS systems such as ambulance dispatch systems are operated by each local government, and ambulances are dispatched by calling 1–1–9. In 2016, the EMS system was operated by 27 fire departments (298 ambulances) and 24 fire control stations. Since the introduction of the ORION system, EMS personnel at the scene select the appropriate hospital for emergency patients rather than a dispatcher.

2.2. The ORION System

Information on the system configuration of ORION was previously described in detail.[14] The EMS personnel at the scene operate the ORION smartphone app for each emergency patient. All of the data input into the cellphone app, such as vital signs and the time of the call to the hospital for acceptance, are also recorded. The cellphone app data are accumulated in the ORION cloud server, and in cooperation with the dispatched EMS personnel, data managers at each fire department directly input or upload the ambulance record of each emergency patient so that it can be connected with the app data. Furthermore, the operators of each hospital also directly input or upload the patient's data, such as diagnoses and outcomes, after hospital acceptance. The results of aggregated data in the ORION system are fed back to every fire department and emergency hospital. The Department of Public Health of Osaka Prefecture can also analyze the effects of health policy on the emergency medical system using these collected data. The ORION system has been in place in all fire departments and emergency hospitals in Osaka Prefecture since January 2016.

2.3. Data collection and quality control

The ORION system checks for errors in the inputted in-hospital data, and the staff of each emergency hospital can correct them, if necessary. Through these tasks, cellphone app data, ambulance records, and the in-hospital data such as diagnosis and prognosis can be comprehensively registered for each patient transported by an ambulance. The registered data is cleaned by the Working Group to analyze the emergency medical care system in Osaka Prefecture.[15] Among the collected and cleaned data, we excluded inconsistent data that did not contain all of the cellphone app data, ambulance records, and in-hospital data such as diagnosis and prognosis. In addition, we also excluded patients whose sex as

registered by the fire department did not match that registered by the hospital or whose sex was missing. We also excluded patients whose age input by the fire department and that by the hospital differed by 3 years or more. When this difference was present, we defined the age input by the hospital as the patient's true age.

2.4. Endpoint

The main endpoint was the continuation of hospitalization at 21 days after hospital admission. This endpoint was defined from the outcome data in the ORION dataset.

2.5. Statistical analysis

We calculated the adjusted odds ratio (AOR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) with multivariable logistic regression models to assess the factors associated with the continuation of hospitalization at 21 days after hospital admission. The multivariable logistic regression model was performed by the forced input method. In this study, we selected variables that were expected to be associated with prolonged hospitalization as covariates. Furthermore, the number of covariates inserted into the multivariable logistic regression model was determined to avoid overfitting, and the valiance inflation factor was also used to check for multicollinearity. Potential confounding factors were age group (Infants and young children: 0 to 5 years old, Children: 6 to 17 years old, Adults: 18 to 64 years old, Elderly: 65 to 74 years old, High elderly: 75 to 89 years old, Super elderly: 90 or more years old), sex, seasonality, day of the week, reason for

ambulance call, patient characteristics and main diagnosis during hospitalization. We defined seasonality by months in this study. Based on the fire department's definition, reason for the ambulance call was classified into acute disease, traffic accident, industrial accident, sports, other trauma, assault, self-harm, fire accident, inter-hospital transfer and other. Patient characteristics were past history of psychiatric disease, drinking, no fixed address, need for nursing care, drug abuse, trouble at hospitals in past, suicide attempt, living in a nursing faculty, difficulty in hospital acceptance, trauma in children, pregnancy and solitary person based on the data items collected by Osaka Prefecture. The main diagnosis during hospitalization was classified using international classification of diseases-10 codes. We present the data as medians and interquartile range for continuous variables and as percentage for categorical variables. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS statistical package ver.23.0J (IBM Corp. Armonk, New York). All tests were two-tailed, and p values of <0.05 were considered statistically significant.

3. Results

Figure 1 shows the patient flow in this study. The number of patients that were registered in the ORION system whose data were checked was 1,3901,47 during 2016 to 2018. Among these patients, 560,421 were transported and admitted to hospital during 2016–2018, excluding 798,154 patients who returned home from the ED, 17,370 patients who were transferred to another hospital from the ED, 14,061 who died in the ED and 141 patients who did not consult a hospital. Among these
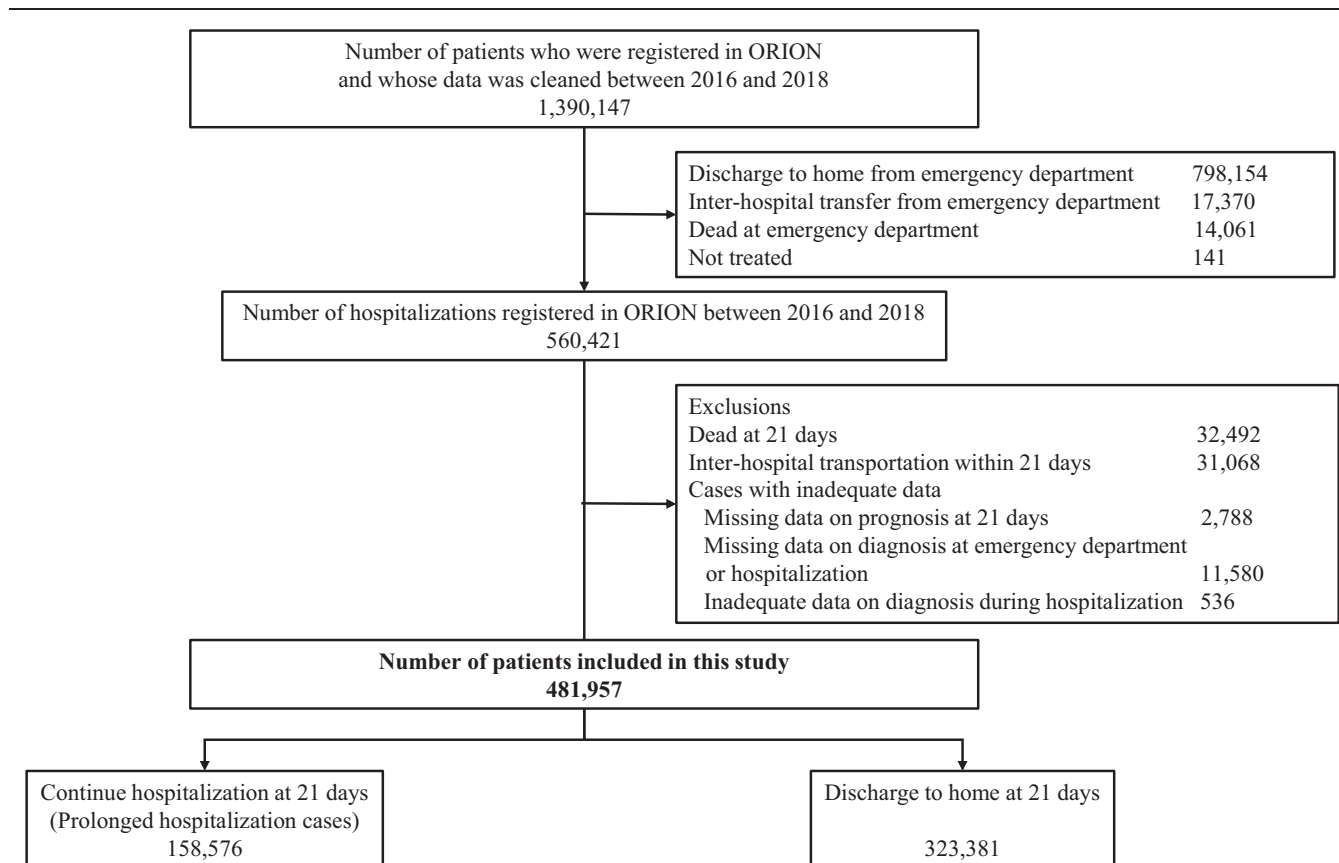

Figure 1. Patient flow in this study.

560,421 patients, 32,492 had died by 21 days after hospital admission, 31,068 patients had been transferred to other hospitals by 21 days after hospital admission, 14,904 patients had missing data (outcome at 21 days: 2788 patients, diagnosis during hospitalization: 11,580) and 607 patients had inappropriate data. Finally, we included 481,886 patients in this study. Of them, 158,551 patients had remained hospitalized at 21 days after hospital admission and 323,335 patients had been discharged home by 21 days after hospital admission.

Table 1 shows the demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients in this study. The median of age was 75 (interquartile range: 59–83) years old, and 248,899 (51.7%) were men and 232,987 (48.3%) were women. The most common reason for an ambulance call was acute disease, with 337,732 patients (70.1%). The most common patient background factor was need for nursing care, with 102,096 patients (21.2%). The most common medical condition during hospitalization was injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes, with 96,972 patients (20.1%).

Table 2 shows the results of the main analysis. Factors associated with the continuation of hospitalization at 21 days after hospital admission were elderly (AOR: 1.767 [95% CI: 1.730–1.805]), high elderly (AOR: 2.233 [95% CI: 2.191–2.276]), super elderly (AOR: 2.401 [95% CI: 2.337–2.466]) and female (AOR: 1.027 [95% CI: 1.013–1.040]). Among the reasons for an ambulance call, traffic accident (AOR: 1.231 [95% CI: 1.183–1.282]), other trauma (AOR: 1.672 [95% CI: 1.630–1.716]) and inter-hospital transfer (AOR: 1.158 [95% CI: 1.134–1.181]) were associated with the continuation of hospitalization at 21 days after hospital admission. Among the patient background factors, past history of psychiatric disease (AOR: 1.078 [95% CI: 1.041–1.116]), no fixed address (AOR: 4.494 [95% CI: 3.632–5.314]), need for nursing care (AOR: 1.420 [95% CI: 1.397–1.443]), suicide attempt (AOR: 1.495 [95% CI: 1.238–1.806]), living in a nursing faculty (AOR: 1.115 [95% CI: 1.080–1.150]) and solitary person (AOR: 1.085 [95% CI: 1.050–1.120]) were associated with the continuation of hospitalization at 21 days after hospital admission. Compared to cardiovascular disease, only neoplasm (AOR: 1.301 [95% CI: 1.256–1.348]) was associated with the continuation of hospitalization at 21 days after hospital admission, whereas all other medical conditions were inversely associated with this outcome.

4. Discussion

In this study, we revealed the factors associated with the continuation of hospitalization after emergency transport using a population-based registry of emergency patients transported by ambulance. Several factors have previously been elucidated regarding ambulance diversion, overcrowding in the ED and the difficulty of hospital acceptance of patients transported by ambulance.[7,21–25] In our previous study, we found that the elderly, foreigners, loss of consciousness, weekends and public holidays, and nighttime were factors associated with the difficulty of hospital selection by EMS personnel at the scene.[21] Thus, factors associated with ambulance diversion, overcrowding in the ED and the difficulty of hospital selection by EMS personnel at the scene do not necessarily coincide with the factors related to prolonged hospitalization of patients transported by ambulance. Therefore, for smooth acceptance of emergency patients transported by ambulance, it is important to take measures not only against ambulance diversion and ED overcrowding but also

against factors associated with the prolonged hospitalization of emergency patients transported by ambulance. This study revealed the factors associated with prolonged hospitalization after hospital admission, which can be useful in continuing to build and improve the EMS system.

First, the elderly was associated with prolonged hospitalization in this study. In a single-center retrospective study that compared patients hospitalized for more than 2 weeks with those hospitalized for less than 2 weeks, the elderly and higher Charlson comorbidity index were associated with hospitalization for more than 2 weeks.[26] Pontiroli et al also reported that low albumin levels, low lymphocyte level, the elderly, increased platelets, male sex, and emergency hospitalization were associated with prolonged hospitalization.[27] Because the elderly can be poorly nourished and have comorbidities, these factors may additionally complicate their condition and prolong hospitalization, especially as emergency patients transported by ambulance. In addition, the need for nursing care and living in a nursing facility were patient background factors associated with prolonged hospitalization in this study. Japan is one of the most aged nations in the world, with 5.97 million people receiving nursing care annually.[28] Because medical care is basically not provided with nursing care in Japan, once a person is hospitalized, the patient cannot be transferred to a home where nursing care is provided or to a nursing facility unless the patient's condition has improved to the point that medical care is no longer needed. Therefore, the patients receiving nursing care may have had prolonged hospitalization. However, in a retrospective study at a single tertiary health care center in Mexico, young people, male sex, a lower physician-to-patients rate, weekend hospitalization, presence of surgery, number of complications, residence outside the city and lower socioeconomic status were associated with prolonged hospitalization.[29] According to a World Health Organization report, there were 4.9 million deaths by injury in 2016, of which 1.4 million patients died in road accidents worldwide, three quarters of whom were men or boys.[30] As this study was conducted in a developed country, the differences in health and medical situations in developed and developing countries may affect the results.

Second, while trauma such as traffic accidents and other injury was associated with prolonged hospitalization as the reason for the ambulance call, self-harm was inversely associated with prolonged hospitalization. This may be due to the fact that patients injured by traffic accidents and other injuries had fractures and required prolonged hospitalization due to the need for surgical treatment and rehabilitation. In contrast, although some of the self-harm patients were those who were injured by a fall from heights, the fact that many of the patients required only suturing, such as of wrist cuts, may indicate an opposite relationship with prolonged hospitalization. This result would be consistent with the result that the patient background factor of suicide attempt was associated with prolonged hospitalization.

Third, among the patient background factors, no fixed address and solitary person were also associated with prolonged hospitalization. The universal insurance system in Japan allows Japanese people to receive medical treatment at relatively low cost. However, patients with no fixed address may have unpaid insurance premiums or may not be enrolled in a universal insurance system. It is thus necessary to check the income of these patients, and they need to apply for welfare similar to Medicare in the United States. Therefore, patients with no fixed address may have to be hospitalized for a longer period to check their financial status and perform the necessary application procedure.

Table 1

Demographic and clinical characteristics of the study patients.

Characteristics	Total (n=481,886)		Infants and young children (0–5 yr old) (n=13,071)		Children (6–17 yr old) (n=9025)		Adult (18–64 yr old) (n=117,763)		Elderly (65–74 yr old) (n=90,254)		High elderly (75–89 yr old) (n=206,707)		Super elderly (over 90 yr old) (n=45,066)	
Age, yr, median (IQR)	75	(59–83)												
Sex, n(%)														
Male	248,899	(51.7)	7585	(58.0)	5564	(61.7)	69,812	(59.3)	55,139	(61.1)	98,058	(47.4)	12,741	(28.3)
Female	232,987	(48.3)	5486	(42.0)	3461	(38.3)	47,951	(40.7)	35,115	(38.9)	108,649	(52.6)	32,325	(71.7)
Seasonality, n(%)														
January	43,244	(9.0)	1171	(9.0)	754	(8.4)	9406	(8.0)	8196	(9.1)	19,408	(9.4)	4309	(9.6)
February	37,446	(7.8)	1037	(7.9)	674	(7.5)	8334	(7.1)	7092	(7.9)	16,592	(8.0)	3717	(8.2)
March	38,031	(7.9)	991	(7.6)	669	(7.4)	9040	(7.7)	7231	(8.0)	16,387	(7.9)	3713	(8.2)
April	37,796	(7.8)	1045	(8.0)	702	(7.8)	9423	(8.0)	7179	(8.0)	15,909	(7.7)	3538	(7.9)
May	38,301	(7.9)	1063	(8.1)	752	(8.3)	9787	(8.3)	7239	(8.0)	16,016	(7.7)	3444	(7.6)
June	37,601	(7.8)	1169	(8.9)	752	(8.3)	9746	(8.3)	6899	(7.6)	15,658	(7.6)	3377	(7.5)
July	43,895	(9.1)	1241	(9.5)	906	(10.0)	11,235	(9.5)	8127	(9.0)	18,396	(8.9)	3990	(8.9)
August	41,929	(8.7)	1029	(7.9)	738	(8.2)	10,616	(9.0)	7832	(8.7)	17,750	(8.6)	3964	(8.8)
September	38,664	(8.0)	1006	(7.7)	736	(8.2)	9892	(8.4)	7271	(8.1)	16,335	(7.9)	3424	(7.6)
October	40,754	(8.5)	1028	(7.9)	802	(8.9)	10,257	(8.7)	7591	(8.4)	17,465	(8.4)	3611	(8.0)
November	40,059	(8.3)	1055	(8.1)	752	(8.3)	9637	(8.2)	7446	(8.3)	17,442	(8.4)	3727	(8.3)
December	44,166	(9.2)	1236	(9.5)	788	(8.7)	10,390	(8.8)	8151	(9.0)	19,349	(9.4)	4252	(9.4)
Day of the week, n(%)														
Sunday	63,787	(13.2)	2037	(15.6)	1,398	(15.5)	16,224	(13.8)	11,728	(13.0)	26,526	(12.8)	5874	(13.0)
Monday	75,486	(15.7)	1921	(14.7)	1,334	(14.8)	17,937	(15.2)	14,427	(16.0)	32,874	(15.9)	6993	(15.5)
Tuesday	70,310	(14.6)	1826	(14.0)	1,283	(14.2)	17,137	(14.6)	13,258	(14.7)	30,203	(14.6)	6603	(14.7)
Wednesday	67,138	(13.9)	1673	(12.8)	1,226	(13.6)	16,539	(14.0)	12,559	(13.9)	28,797	(13.9)	6344	(14.1)
Thursday	67,694	(14.0)	1780	(13.6)	1,246	(13.8)	16,423	(13.9)	12,803	(14.2)	29,010	(14.0)	6432	(14.3)
Friday	70,947	(14.7)	1919	(14.7)	1,263	(14.0)	17,013	(14.4)	13,301	(14.7)	30,760	(14.9)	6691	(14.8)
Saturday	66,524	(13.8)	1915	(14.7)	1,275	(14.1)	16,490	(14.0)	12,178	(13.5)	28,537	(13.8)	6129	(13.6)
Reason for ambulance call														
Acute disease	337,732	(70.1)	9050	(69.2)	4,643	(51.4)	76,956	(65.3)	65,131	(72.2)	149,131	(72.1)	32,821	(72.8)
Traffic accident	16,636	(3.5)	124	(0.9)	1,106	(12.3)	8537	(7.2)	3216	(3.6)	3494	(1.7)	159	(0.4)
Industrial accident	3,669	(0.8)	0	(0)	10	(0.1)	2890	(2.5)	624	(0.7)	144	(0.1)	1	(0.0)
Sports	1,106	(0.2)	0	(0)	582	(6.4)	436	(0.4)	62	(0.1)	26	(0.0)	0	(0)
Other trauma	58,565	(12.2)	843	(6.5)	1,010	(11.2)	7954	(6.8)	9536	(10.6)	31,090	(15.0)	8132	(18.0)
Assault	765	(0.2)	9	(0.1)	31	(0.3)	521	(0.4)	92	(0.1)	105	(0.1)	7	(0.0)
Self-harm	2,947	(0.6)	0	(0)	97	(1.1)	2461	(2.1)	209	(0.2)	169	(0.1)	11	(0.0)
Fire accident	427	(0.1)	5	(0.0)	16	(0.2)	232	(0.2)	78	(0.1)	86	(0.0)	10	(0.0)
Inter-hospital transfer	59,571	(12.4)	3003	(23.0)	1,521	(16.9)	17,534	(14.9)	11,245	(12.5)	22,361	(10.8)	3907	(8.7)
Other	468	(0.1)	37	(0.3)	9	(0.1)	242	(0.2)	61	(0.1)	101	(0.0)	18	(0.0)
Patient background														
Past history of psychiatric disease	19,634	(4.1)	13	(0.1)	171	(1.9)	8702	(7.4)	2972	(3.3)	6490	(3.1)	1289	(2.9)
Drinking	10,765	(2.2)	13	(0)	54	(0.6)	7629	(6.5)	1815	(2.0)	1220	(0.6)	47	(0.1)
No fixed address	482	(0.1)	13	(0)	0	(0)	231	(0.2)	164	(0.2)	81	(0.0)	6	(0.0)
Need for nursing care	102,096	(21.2)	13	(0)	6	(0.1)	1134	(1.0)	11,723	(13.0)	64,769	(31.3)	24,479	(54.3)
Drug abuse	2,150	(0.4)	13	(0.1)	58	(0.6)	1677	(1.4)	144	(0.2)	224	(0.1)	34	(0.1)
Trouble at hospitals in past	187	(0.0)	13	(0)	1	(0.0)	102	(0.1)	40	(0.0)	38	(0.0)	6	(0.0)
Suicide attempt	1,273	(0.3)	13	(0)	50	(0.6)	1008	(0.9)	107	(0.1)	95	(0.0)	13	(0.0)
Living in nursing faculty	18,772	(3.9)	13	(0.0)	9	(0.1)	666	(0.6)	1752	(1.9)	11,003	(5.3)	5342	(11.9)
Difficulty in hospital acceptance	101	(0.0)	13	(0.0)	1	(0.0)	67	(0.1)	13	(0.0)	12	(0.0)	7	(0.0)
Trauma in children	1,759	(0.4)	13	(3.5)	1,299	(14.4)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Pregnancy	2,918	(0.6)	13	(0)	25	(0.3)	2893	(2.5)	12	(0.0)	27	(0.0)	4	(0.0)
Solitary person	18,471	(3.8)	13	(0)	8	(0.1)	3570	(3.0)	4212	(4.7)	9210	(4.4)	1561	(3.5)
Type of disease and injury causing hospitalization														
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A+B)	17,398	(3.6)	1278	(9.8)	753	(8.3)	5482	(4.7)	2259	(2.9)	6123	(3.0)	1163	(2.6)
Neoplasms (C)	15,059	(3.1)	18	(0.1)	23	(0.3)	2720	(2.3)	4593	(5.1)	6920	(3.3)	785	(1.7)
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D)	5,446	(1.1)	57	(0.4)	85	(0.9)	1553	(1.3)	1071	(1.2)	2275	(1.1)	405	(0.9)
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E)	18,856	(3.9)	228	(1.7)	155	(1.7)	3907	(3.3)	3703	(4.1)	8983	(4.3)	1880	(4.2)
Mental and behavioral disorders (F)	8,316	(1.7)	48	(0.4)	210	(2.3)	6342	(5.4)	737	(0.8)	876	(0.4)	103	(0.2)
Diseases of the nervous system (G)	19,396	(4.0)	716	(5.5)	960	(10.6)	6516	(5.5)	3809	(4.2)	6509	(3.1)	886	(2.0)
Diseases of the circulatory system (I)	93,371	(19.4)	69	(0.5)	182	(2.0)	18,838	(16.0)	22,336	(24.7)	43,131	(20.9)	8815	(19.6)
Diseases of the respiratory system (J)	69,966	(14.5)	3797	(29.0)	1,171	(13.0)	7247	(6.2)	10,375	(11.5)	36,247	(17.5)	11,129	(24.7)
Diseases of the digestive system (K)	56,509	(11.7)	254	(1.9)	582	(6.4)	16,989	(14.4)	11,607	(12.9)	22,747	(11.0)	4330	(9.6)
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M)	14,848	(3.1)	119	(0.9)	101	(1.1)	3977	(3.4)	2653	(2.9)	6,798	(3.3)	1200	(2.7)
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N)	22,954	(4.8)	131	(1.0)	170	(1.9)	4438	(3.8)	3794	(4.2)	11,510	(5.6)	2911	(6.5)
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O)	4,999	(1.0)	8	(0.1)	39	(0.4)	4944	(4.2)	3	(0.0)	5	(0.0)	0	(0)
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R)	22,191	(4.6)	3759	(28.8)	811	(9.0)	4431	(3.8)	3563	(3.9)	8038	(3.9)	1589	(3.5)
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S+T)	96,972	(20.1)	2065	(15.8)	3,645	(40.4)	25,923	(22.0)	15,711	(17.4)	40,501	(19.6)	9127	(20.3)
Other	15,605	(3.2)	524	(4.0)	138	(1.5)	4456	(3.8)	3700	(4.1)	6044	(2.9)	743	(1.6)

IQR = interquartile range.

Table 2

Factors associated with prolonged hospitalization after emergency transport in Osaka.

		Prolonged hospitalization		Adjusted OR (95% CI)		P value	VIF
		% (n/N)					
Age group (yr)							1.248
Infants and young children (0–5 yr old)		3.3	(429/13071)	0.147	(0.133–0.162)	<.001	
Children (6–17 yr old)		5.6	(504/9025)	0.214	(0.194–0.237)	<.001	
Adults (18–64 yr old)		19.2	(22607/117763)	Reference			
Elderly (65–74 yr old)		33.3	(30096/90254)	1.767	(1.730–1.805)	<.001	
High elderly (75–89 yr old)		40.9	(84483/206707)	2.233	(2.191–2.276)	<.001	
Super elderly (over 90 yr old)		45.3	(20432/45066)	2.401	(2.337–2.466)	<.001	
Sex							1.051
Male		30.8	(76713/248899)	Reference			
Female		35.1	(81838/232987)	1.027	(1.013–1.040)	<.001	
Seasonality							1.002
January		35.6	(15416/43244)	1.069	(1.036–1.102)	<.001	
February		35.1	(13152/37446)	1.055	(1.022–1.089)	.001	
March		35.0	(13321/38031)	1.066	(1.032–1.100)	<.001	
April		33.1	(12515/37796)	Reference			
May		31.5	(12061/38301)	0.933	(0.903–0.963)	<.001	
June		31.1	(11703/37601)	0.930	(0.900–0.960)	<.001	
July		30.3	(13294/43895)	0.899	(0.871–0.927)	<.001	
August		31.0	(13009/41929)	0.920	(0.892–0.950)	<.001	
September		32.5	(12554/38664)	0.987	(0.956–1.020)	.441	
October		32.4	(13200/40754)	0.965	(0.935–0.996)	.029	
November		32.9	(13170/40059)	0.965	(0.935–0.996)	.028	
December		34.3	(15156/44166)	1.032	(1.001–1.064)	.045	
Day of the week							1.001
Sunday		29.8	(19026/63787)	0.844	(0.824–0.865)	<.001	
Monday		34.3	(25924/75486)	Reference			
Tuesday		33.8	(23768/70310)	0.983	(0.961–1.006)	.139	
Wednesday		33.4	(22431/67138)	0.973	(0.951–0.996)	.024	
Thursday		33.3	(22553/67694)	0.966	(0.944–0.989)	.003	
Friday		33.6	(23855/70947)	0.970	(0.948–0.992)	.009	
Saturday		31.6	(20994/66524)	0.898	(0.877–0.920)	<.001	
Reason for ambulance call							1.046
Acute disease		30.2	(102070/337732)	Reference			
Traffic accident		33.9	(5637/16636)	1.231	(1.183–1.282)	<.001	
Industrial accident		28.8	(1057/3669)	1.057	(0.979–1.141)	.157	
Sports		11.6	(128/1106)	0.666	(0.549–0.809)	<.001	
Other trauma		51.4	(30092/58565)	1.672	(1.630–1.716)	<.001	
Assault		15.4	(118/765)	0.524	(0.428–0.643)	<.001	
Self-harm		10.9	(321/2947)	0.459	(0.399–0.528)	<.001	
Fire accident		22.5	(96/427)	0.632	(0.500–0.797)	<.001	
Inter-hospital transfer		31.7	(18892/59571)	1.158	(1.134–1.181)	.001	
Other		29.9	(140/468)	1.318	(1.061–1.637)	.012	
Patient background							
Past history of psychiatric disease	(+)	28.1	(5510/19634)	1.078	(1.041–1.116)	<.001	1.060
	(−)	33.1	(153041/462252)	Reference			
Drinking	(+)	11.4	(1222/10765)	0.381	(0.357–0.407)	<.001	1.035
	(−)	33.4	(157329/471121)	Reference			
No fixed address	(+)	55.2	(266/482)	4.394	(3.632–5.314	<.001	1.002
	(−)	32.9	(158285/481404)	Reference			
Need for nursing care	(+)	45.9	(46843/102096)	1.420	(1.397–1.443)	.001	1.192
	(−)	29.4	(111708/379790)	Reference			
Drug abuse	(+)	6.7	(144/2150)	0.228	(0.190–0.274)	<.001	1.197
	(−)	33.0	(158407/479736)	Reference			
Trouble at hospital in past	(+)	22.5	(42/187)	0.823	(0.570–1.189)	.300	1.003
	(−)	32.9	(158509/481699)	Reference			
Suicide attempt	(+)	15.6	(198/1273)	1.495	(1.238–1.806)	<.001	1.184
	(−)	32.9	(158353/480613)	Reference			
Living in nursing faculty	(+)	43.3	(8124/18772)	1.115	(1.080–1.150)	<.001	1.041
	(−)	32.5	(150427/463114)	Reference			
Difficulty in hospital acceptance	(+)	20.8	(21/101)	0.808	(0.479–1.365)	.426	1.002
	(−)	32.9	(158530/481785)	Reference			

(*continued*)

Table 2

(continued).

		% (n/N)	Prolonged hospitalization	Adjusted OR (95% CI)		P value	VIF
Trauma in children	(+)	8.2	(144/1759)	1.081	(0.893–1.307)	.425	1.008
	(−)	33.0	(158407/480127)	Reference			
Pregnancy	(+)	11.2	(311/2918)	0.694	(0.599–0.804)	<.001	1.041
	(−)	33.0	(158240/478968)	Reference			
Solitary person	(+)	36.5	(6738/18471)	1.085	(1.050–1.120)	<.001	1.005
	(−)	32.8	(151813/463415)	Reference			
Main disease condition causing hospitalization							1.044
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A+B)		22.4	(3898/17398)	0.511	(0.491–0.531)	<.001	
Neoplasms (C)		47.3	(7123/15059)	1.307	(1.262–1.354)	<.001	
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D)		34.6	(1884/5446)	0.807	(0.760–0.856)	<.001	
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E)		29.3	(5527/18856)	0.584	(0.564–0.605)	<.001	
Mental and behavioral disorders (F)		9.7	(805/8316)	0.383	(0.353–0.415)	<.001	
Diseases of the nervous system (G)		19.1	(3705/19396)	0.404	(0.388–0.420)	<.001	
Diseases of the circulatory system (I)		41.4	(38624/93371)	Reference			
Diseases of the respiratory system (J)		35.3	(24697/69966)	0.715	(0.700–0.731)	<.001	
Diseases of the digestive system (K)		19.9	(11255/56509)	0.376	(0.367–0.385)	<.001	
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M)		35.7	(5296/14848)	0.762	(0.734–0.791)	<.001	
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N)		27.9	(6413/22954)	0.512	(0.496–0.529)	<.001	
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O)		12.1	(607/4999)	0.416	(0.374–0.464)	<.001	
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R)		18.2	(4041/22191)	0.406	(0.391–0.422)	<.001	
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S+T)		43.4	(42103/96972)	0.994	(0.969–1.020)	.662	
Other		16.5	(2573/15605)	0.305	(0.292–0.319)	<.001	

CI = confidence interval, OR = odds ratio, VIF= valiance inflation factor.

A previous study also reported that low socioeconomic status was associated with prolonged hospitalization.[29] Because of the limitations of inpatient bed availability, a system to temporarily evacuate patients who have completed treatment would be necessary to accept new emergency patients transported by ambulance. Solitary persons were also associated with prolonged hospitalization. For such people, it is necessary to coordinate with family members and welfare professionals regarding arrangements for an appropriate living environment and follow-up after discharge from hospital. As it is possible to receive medical treatment at a relatively low cost with universal health insurance in Japan, the patient may continue to be hospitalized until the environment is ready after discharge even if the in-hospital treatment is completed. Thus, although the universal health insurance system is an essential system for people, it may be having a negative impact on the emergency medical system, so further welfare measures may be needed to solve this problem.

4.1. Limitations

There are some limitations in this study. First, the ORION system obtains data on emergency medical hospitals and critical care centers in Osaka Prefecture but cannot obtain data on clinics and non-emergency medical hospitals or on patients transported to and from outside Osaka Prefecture because the ORION system is operated only within Osaka Prefecture. We hope that a similar information system can be developed and introduced to enable data linkage in many areas of Japan in the future. In addition, it is unclear whether the patients transferred to other medical hospitals underwent prolonged hospitalization because such data were not collected. Also, no data was collected on detailed medical history, such as medications, pregnancy, and growth and development history. There is a limit to the amount of data that can be input individually by EMS personnel and the staff of medical institutions, and it is necessary to link this data with the personal health record. Finally, as this study was a retrospective observational study, it may have some unknown confounding factors.

5. Conclusion

In this study, the elderly, traffic accidents, other trauma, no fixed address, living in a nursing faculty, need for nursing care, solitary person and neoplasms were associated with prolong hospitalization of patients transported by ambulance. Measures to handle ambulance diversion and overcrowding in the ED, as well as prolonged hospitalization, are important for the smooth hospital acceptance of emergency patients transported by ambulance.

Acknowledgments

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