ABSSSI-related hospital admissions continue... The most common type of ABSSSI was other cellulitis and abscess followed by... The dataset includes information on... Key comorbidities were identified by the Charlson-Deyo... For all analyses, data were weighted to produce national estimates (±18.6 yrs), with Medicare insurance coverage (40.7%), ABSSSI patients were often white (60.3%) with mean age 55.7 yrs (±18.6). Multinomial regression analysis (APR-DRG) measures of severity of illness and risk of mortality at baseline. A retrospective, cross-sectional database analysis was performed using data from 2000 to 2011 using the US Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project National Inpatient Sample (NIS) database... The most common type of ABSSSI infection were the common strongest predictors of mortality, LOS and infection type were the strongest predictors of healthcare costs. Inpatient length of stay has significantly decreased by almost half a day in recent years which may indicate that more patients are being discharged earlier for outpatient settings for some cases of care.

**RESULTS**

- The most common type of ABSSSI was other cellulitis and abscess followed by postoperative wound infection and cellulitis and abscess of fingers and toes.
- Postoperative wound infection had the highest adjusted mean total cost ($9,388).
- Patients with postoperative wound infection (6 days) had the longest length of hospital stay (Table 2).

**REFERENCES**

2. Pharmerit International, Bethesda, MD, USA; 2Durata Therapeutics, Chicago, IL, USA; 3Wayne State University and Detroit Medical Center, Detroit, MI, USA

**CONCLUSIONS**

- ABSSSI-related hospital admissions continue to significantly increase at the national level contributing to critical and economic burden in the healthcare system.
- Inpatient admissions among ABSSSI patients lasting more than 3 days are three times more expensive than those lasting less than 3 days.
- Patients discharged in less than 3 days accrue half the costs of those in hospital 3–6 days.
- Hospital inpatient length of stay has significantly decreased by almost half a day in recent years which may indicate that more patients are being discharged earlier for outpatient settings for some cases of care.
- Hospital costs have not decreased during this same time period.

**BACKGROUND**

- Inpatient mortality has become a serious concern to manage hospital patients presenting with ABSSSI in order to reduce the cost associated with diagnosis and treatment... In the US, total hospital admissions for SSTIs increased by 2.6% with breakdown impact on cost of stay, length of stay, and hospital costs.
- The objective of this study was to characterize the recent trends and predictions of hospital costs for ABSSSI admissions in the US.