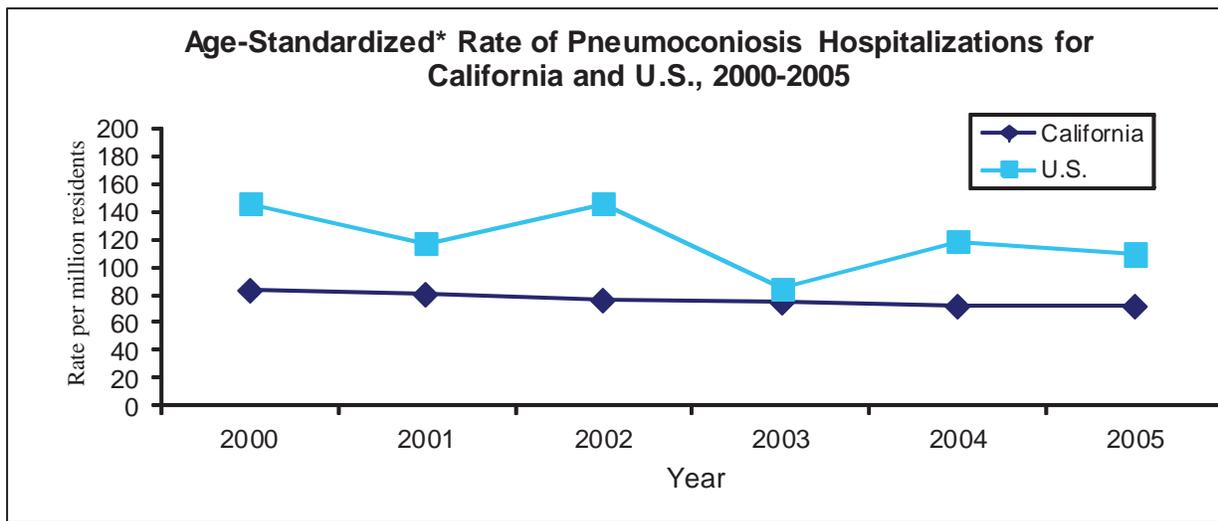


Pneumoconiosis Hospitalizations

Pneumoconiosis is a term for lung diseases caused by the inhalation of mineral dust, nearly always in a work setting. Most cases of pneumoconiosis develop only after many years of exposure to agents such as asbestos or coal dust; thus they are usually diagnosed in older individuals. These diseases are incurable and may ultimately result in death. Types of pneumoconioses include silicosis, asbestosis, and coal workers' pneumoconiosis. Hospital discharges with primary or contributing diagnoses of any of the types of pneumoconiosis are used to calculate the number of hospitalizations among persons aged 15 or older. These data probably underestimate pneumoconiosis cases because not all workers with that condition are hospitalized. Furthermore, patients may be hospitalized with pneumoconiosis in a state other than where they acquired it. Since pneumoconioses are generally diagnosed long after exposure to the causative agent, current hospitalizations may not reflect current occupational conditions. See also the Indicator "Pneumoconiosis Mortality".



Age-Standardized* Rate and Number of Pneumoconiosis Hospitalizations for California and U.S., 2000-2005							
Year	California						U.S.
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005
Age-Standardized* Rate of Total Pneumoconiosis Hospitalizations per Million Residents	83.3	80.6	76.2	75.6	72.5	71.5	108.9
Number of Pneumoconiosis Hospitalizations	1,887	1,867	1,804	1,836	1,786	1,784	26,188

Data Sources: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development Non-Public Hospital Discharge Data, U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates

Age-Standardized* Rate and Number of Coal Worker Pneumoconiosis, Asbestosis, Silicosis, and Unspecified Pneumoconiosis Hospitalizations for California and U.S., 2000-2005							
Year	California						U.S.
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005
Age-Standardized* Rate of Coal Worker Pneumoconiosis Hospitalizations per Million Residents	8.7	8.2	7.6	6.4	5.9	5.1	39.0
Number of Coal Worker Pneumoconiosis Hospitalizations	200	192	184	157	147	131	9,347
Age-Standardized* Rate of Asbestosis Hospitalizations per Million Residents	68.6	66.8	64.1	64.4	61.7	61.2	60.2
Number of Asbestosis Hospitalizations	1,548	1,543	1,510	1,559	1,511	1,518	14,570
Age-Standardized* Rate of Silicosis Hospitalizations per Million Residents	3.5	3.7	2.2	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.1
Number of Silicosis Hospitalizations	79	86	54	75	95	90	754
Age-Standardized* Rate of Unspecified Pneumoconiosis Hospitalizations per Million Residents	2.6	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.7	7.4
Number of Unspecified Pneumoconiosis Hospitalizations	60	46	56	45	33	45	1,689

* Age-standardized rates provide an estimate of what the rates of each condition would be if the age distribution in California were the same as the age distribution in the US as a whole; this allows comparison between states.

Data Sources: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development Non-Public Hospital Discharge Data, U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates