

Black patients with diabetes have higher 30-day readmission rates

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percent among Asian individuals. In an adjusted analysis, only black patients had a higher risk for readmission versus white patients (odds ratio, 1.05). This increased readmission risk among [black patients](#) was not entirely explained by other demographic factors, comorbidities, income, reason for index hospitalization, or place of hospitalization. Both black and Hispanic patients had the highest observed-to-expected readmission rate ratio compared with white patients when their income was low (annual household income

(HealthDay)—Black patients with diabetes have a significantly higher risk for 30-day readmission compared with other racial/ethnic groups, according to a study published online Oct. 11 in *JAMA Network Open*.

Rene Rodriguez-Gutierrez, M.D., from Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León in Mexico, and colleagues examined racial/ethnic differences in all-cause readmission among U.S. adults with diabetes and sought to identify patient- and system-level factors associated with these differences. An administrative claims dataset of commercially insured and Medicare Advantage beneficiaries was used to identify 272,758 [adult patients](#) with diabetes discharged alive from the hospital (467,324 index hospitalizations) from 2009 through 2014.

The researchers found that the rates of 30-day all-cause readmission were 10.2 percent among white individuals, 12.2 percent among black individuals, 10.9 percent among Hispanic individuals, and 9.9

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