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Impact of Insurance Status on Outcomes and Use of Rehabilitation Services in Acute Ischemic Stroke: Findings From Get With The Guidelines-Stroke

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Background—Insurance status affects access to care, which may affect health outcomes. The objective was to determine whether patients without insurance or with government-sponsored insurance had worse quality of care or in-hospital outcomes in acute ischemic stroke.

Methods and Results—Multivariable logistic regressions with generalized estimating equations stratified by age under or at least 65 years were adjusted for patient demographics and comorbidities, presenting factors, and hospital characteristics to determine differences in in-hospital mortality and postdischarge destination. We included 589 320 ischemic stroke patients treated at 1604 US hospitals participating in the Get With The Guidelines-Stroke program between 2012 and 2015. Uninsured patients with hypertension, high cholesterol, or diabetes mellitus were less likely to be taking appropriate control medications prior to stroke, to use an ambulance to arrive to the ED, or to arrive early after symptom onset. Even after adjustment, the uninsured were more likely than the privately insured to die in the hospital (<65 years, OR 1.33 [95% CI 1.22-1.45]; ≥65 years OR 1.54 [95% CI 1.34-1.75]), and among survivors, were less likely to go to inpatient rehab (<65 OR 0.63 [95% CI 0.6-0.67]; ≥65 OR 0.56 [95% CI 0.5-0.63]). In contrast, patients with Medicare and Medicaid were more likely to be discharged to a Skilled Nursing Facility (<65 years OR 2.08 [CI 1.96-2.2]; OR 2.01 [95% CI 1.91-2.13]; ≥65 years OR 1.1 [95% CI 1.07-1.13]; OR 1.41 [95% CI 1.35-1.46]).

Conclusions—Preventative care prior to ischemic stroke, time to presentation for acute treatment, access to rehabilitation, and in-hospital mortality differ by patient insurance status. (*J Am Heart Assoc.* 2016;5:e004282 doi: 10.1161/JAHA.116.004282)

Key Words: health outcomes • health policy • health services research • insurance • stroke, ischemic

Approximately 795 000 strokes occur every year in the United States, 87% of which are ischemic, and 6.6 million living adults have experienced a stroke.¹ It is the fifth leading cause of death, the leading cause of long-term disability, and costs \$33 billion per year in health care expenses and lost productivity.¹ Effective healthcare delivery can prevent strokes through risk factor modification,¹ and can

improve long-term recovery and outcomes after stroke,² but insurance status affects access to healthcare.³

In the United States, employer-sponsored private health insurance covers about half of the population.⁴ Private insurance covers the majority of healthcare costs, with patients accountable for only a copay or deductible usually amounting to less than 10% of total costs. Medicaid is a public

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Accompanying Tables S1 through S4 and Figures S1, S2 are available at <http://jaha.ahajournals.org/content/5/11/e004282/DC1/embed/inline-supplementary-material-1.pdf>

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insurance program for persons earning <138% of the federal poverty level and covers all services without any patient obligation. Medicare covers all persons aged 65 and older. The uninsured receive no financial assistance with the costs of care and must pay for doctor visits, medications, procedures, and hospitalizations in full out of pocket.

Being uninsured increases mortality for cancer,^{5,6} trauma,^{7,8} sepsis,⁹ heart failure,¹⁰ and acute myocardial infarction.¹¹ Medicaid insurance status is also associated with the risk for death in several of these conditions.^{5,6,10} There is evidence that disability and mortality are also higher for Medicaid and uninsured patients after stroke,^{12,13} with the largest and most recent study being specific to hemorrhagic strokes.¹⁴ Despite the Affordable Care Act, in the United States the uninsured rate remained at 11.9% in the fourth quarter of 2015.¹⁵

Therefore, the objective of this study was to determine whether patients without insurance or with government-sponsored insurance had worse care or outcomes in acute ischemic stroke (IS) than the privately insured, using a large, nationally representative stroke registry. We specifically sought to investigate differences in prevention, presentation, in-hospital care, acute outcomes, and use of rehabilitation services after discharge.

Methods

We used clinical data from the American Hospital Association's Get With The Guidelines (GWTG)-Stroke, a continuous stroke registry, details of which have been published

previously.¹⁶ Quintiles (Cambridge, MA) is the data collection coordination center for the GWTG programs. Duke Clinical Research Institute (DCRI) serves as the data analysis center for GWTG, and the reported analyses of aggregate deidentified data were approved by the Duke University Medical Center Institutional Review Board. Participating hospitals nationwide use trained hospital personnel to enter deidentified patient-level data into the database for all of their stroke hospitalizations. Data collected include patient demographics, medical history, and comorbidities, in-hospital treatment, discharge treatment and counseling, mortality, and discharge destination. The registry began in 2003, and this study presents data collected between October 1, 2012 and June 30, 2015 to minimize shifts in IS care and insurance trends that have occurred over time. Patients with stroke types other than ischemic, or with missing insurance or discharge information, were excluded from this study, leaving 589 320 IS patients treated in 1604 US hospitals analyzed here (Figure 1): 197 474 (33.5%) patients from 1534 hospital sites were aged <65 years of age (15.9% uninsured, 53.0% private, 12.0% Medicare, 19.1% Medicaid), and 391 846 (66.5%) patients from 1593 hospital sites were aged 65 years of age and older (1.0% uninsured, 39.4% private, 52.1% Medicare, 7.4% Medicaid).

Patient characteristics analyzed include demographics, medical comorbidities, and medications prior to admission. Presenting characteristics include information on arrival to the hospital, initial NIH stroke scale score, initial vital signs, and laboratory results on admission such as cholesterol and hemoglobin A1c levels. Hospital characteristics include stroke

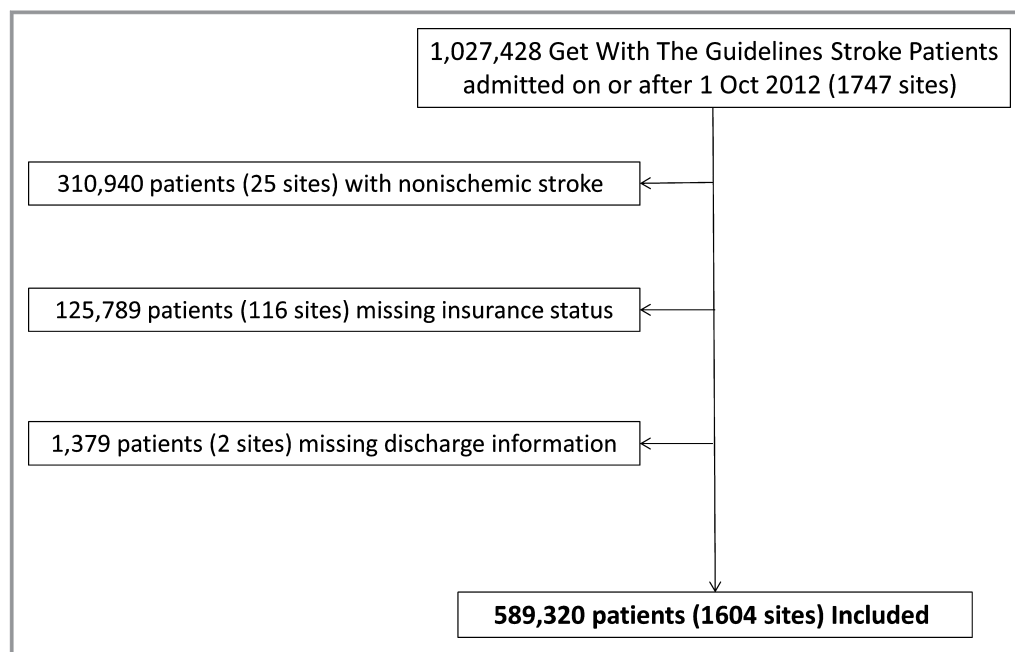


Figure 1. Patient inclusion algorithm.

center designation by the Joint Commission, teaching status, rural location, geographic region, number of beds, and annual volume of IS admissions. Quality achievement measures analyzed include use of IV t-PA in patients arriving within the treatment window, early antithrombotics, and prophylaxis for venous thromboembolism (VTE) acutely, as well as discharge with antithrombotics, anticoagulants in patients with atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter, statins in patients with LDL>100 mg/dL, and smoking cessation prior to discharge for smokers.¹⁷ The quality of care delivered is summarized by the defect-free care measure, which measures whether or not a patient's hospital treatment met all Get With The Guidelines quality measures.^{17,18} Outcomes analyzed include in-hospital mortality (excluding patients who transferred out or left against medical advice), ambulatory status at discharge, modified Rankin Scale at discharge, and discharge destination. Ambulatory status and discharge destination measures excluded those who died during hospitalization.

Patient and hospital characteristics and quality and outcomes measures were initially compared using chi-squared tests for categorical variables and Kruskal-Wallis tests for continuous variables. The associations among quality measures, stroke outcomes, and insurance status were evaluated using unadjusted and adjusted logistic regression models and with generalized estimating equations (GEE) to account for hospital clustering. Covariates in adjusted analyses included patient characteristics (demographics, comorbidities, initial NIH stroke scale score, off-hour arrival), and hospital characteristics (region, teaching status, size, rurality, annual stroke and t-PA volumes, and Joint Commission Stroke Center designation). To handle missing data, multiple imputation with 25 independently created imputation data sets and the fully conditional specification approach, also known as multiple imputation by chained equations, were performed in SAS (all variables had <5% missing data with the exception of initial NIHSS with ~18% missing). All analyses were stratified by age less than or ≥65 years because the majority of the population becomes eligible for Medicare at age 65. All hypothesis tests are 2-sided, with values of $P<0.05$ considered statistically significant. All analyses were conducted using SAS software version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC).

Results

Patient and hospital characteristics for IS patients under 65 are shown in Table 1 and Table S1. Uninsured and Medicaid patients were more likely to be black or Hispanic than privately insured or Medicare patients. Uninsured IS patients were less likely than privately insured, Medicare, or Medicaid patients to be taking stroke-preventative medications including antiplatelets, anticoagulants, antihypertensives,

cholesterol-reducers, and diabetes mellitus medications, including those with preexisting conditions that would indicate need for such medications.

Patients with IS who were uninsured arrived to the hospital later after symptom onset, and fewer arrived by ambulance than Medicaid or Medicare patients (Table 1). Privately insured patients arrived the earliest after symptom onset. However, uninsured and privately insured patients were more likely to be able to ambulate independently when they arrived than Medicare or Medicaid patients. The private and uninsured IS patients also had lesser stroke severity by NIHSS at presentation than Medicare or Medicaid patients. Characteristics of IS patients aged 65 and older are similar and can be found in Table S2.

Medicaid patients under the age of 65 and uninsured and Medicaid patients aged 65 and older were less likely to be treated in designated primary stroke centers, more likely to be treated in academic hospitals, and more frequently treated in hospitals with slightly lower annual ischemic stroke volumes (Table 1 and Tables S1 and S2). The majority of all IS admissions in the data set occurred in the South, and the South had a larger share of uninsured IS patients than other areas of the country.

Process of care, quality, and outcome measures by insurance status are shown in Table 2 and Tables S3 and S4. Although nearly all of the differences were statistically significant due to the large sample size, there were few absolute differences in achievement or quality measures by insurance status that were large enough to have a clinical impact, including the provision of defect-free care that met all Get With The Guidelines quality measures and evaluation for rehabilitation. In-hospital mortality was lower in privately insured patients under 65 and higher in uninsured patients aged 65 and older (Tables S3 and S4), and uninsured patients were more likely to go home and less likely to go to rehab facilities after discharge. During their stroke hospitalization, uninsured patients were more likely to receive a new diagnosis of diabetes mellitus that had not been previously known.

After adjustment, quality of care as measured by the provision of defect-free care was less likely in Medicare and Medicaid patients but slightly more likely in the uninsured than the privately insured (Figure S1). Uninsured patients were more likely to receive a statin when indicated by high LDL, and Medicare and Medicaid patients were less likely to receive antithrombotics, but there were no other differences in quality indicators. In patients aged 65 and older, Medicaid patients were less likely to receive t-PA when arriving within the window, and uninsured patients remained more likely to receive a statin, but other quality indicators and the provision of defect-free care were equal among insurance groups (Figure S2). The uninsured had 30% higher odds of dying in hospital than the privately insured, and the odds of death

Table 1. Patient and Hospital Characteristics for Acute Ischemic Stroke in Patients Younger Than 65 Years Old, Overall and by Insurance Status*

Variable	Overall (N=197 474)	Uninsured (N=31 437)	Private (N=104 623)	Medicare (N=23 759)	Medicaid (N=37 655)
Patient demographics					
Age, y [†]	56 (50–61)	54 (48–59)	56 (50–61)	58 (53–62)	55 (49–60)
Sex					
Female	82 084 (41.57)	11 471 (36.49)	42 868 (40.97)	9961 (41.93)	17 784 (47.23)
Male	115 390 (58.43)	19 966 (63.51)	61 755 (59.03)	13 798 (58.07)	19 871 (52.77)
Race/Ethnicity					
White	116 248 (58.89)	15 483 (49.27)	69 111 (66.08)	14 119 (59.46)	17 535 (46.58)
Black	51 332 (26)	9629 (30.64)	21 358 (20.42)	7027 (29.59)	13 318 (35.38)
Hispanic (any race)	16 288 (8.25)	4185 (13.32)	6565 (6.28)	1597 (6.73)	3941 (10.47)
Asian	5116 (2.59)	852 (2.71)	3010 (2.88)	283 (1.19)	971 (2.58)
Other	8419 (4.26)	1276 (4.06)	4540 (4.34)	721 (3.04)	1882 (5)
Medications prior to admission in those with a medical history					
Antihypertensives with prior hypertension	92 565 (74.51)	11 747 (60.52)	47 881 (76.31)	13 452 (81.38)	19 485 (76.26)
Cholesterol reducers with prior dyslipidemia	48 014 (65.27)	4534 (52.96)	26 336 (65.55)	7661 (71.6)	9483 (67.15)
Diabetic medications with prior diabetes mellitus	47 570 (74.67)	5835 (65.97)	23 355 (76.36)	7724 (76.87)	10 656 (74.89)
Arrival information					
Arrival mode: EMS (excluding transfer-in)	68 502 (37.94)	10 528 (35.71)	33 569 (34.85)	9225 (43.87)	15 180 (44.99)
Onset to arrival time, minutes [†]	266 (82-700)	306 (90-791)	247 (77-655)	271 (85-697)	292 (88-747.5)
Initial NIH Stroke Scale (0-42) [†]	3 (1–7)	3 (1–7)	3 (1–6)	4 (2–9)	4 (2–9)
Ambulate independently on admission	67 270 (41.73)	11 203 (42.39)	38 828 (45.89)	6381 (33.67)	10 858 (34.8)
Hospital characteristics					
TJC primary stroke center	93 669 (47.43)	14 546 (46.27)	51 288 (49.02)	11 144 (46.9)	16 691 (44.33)
Academic/teaching hospital	121 135 (63.64)	18 574 (61.67)	64 042 (63.34)	14 044 (61.48)	24 475 (67.49)
Rural location	7975 (4.04)	1324 (4.21)	3785 (3.62)	1423 (5.99)	1443 (3.83)
Annual volume of ischemic stroke admissions [†]	234.49 (155.61–367.92)	225.67 (155.24–352.83)	235.56 (157.9–368.86)	235.07 (154.59–361.7)	229.86 (152.24–369.4)

MI indicates myocardial infarction; NIH, National Institutes of Health; TIA, transient ischemic attack; TJC, The Joint Commission.

*Due to large sample size, all *P*-values are statistically significant to <0.0001.

[†]Continuous/ordinal row variables designated by * are presented as Median (IQR). All other values are presented as Patient Count (%).

Table 2. Process of Care Measures and Other Outcomes of Interest in Acute Ischemic Stroke Patients Younger Than 65 Years Old, Overall and by Insurance Status*

Variable	Overall (N=197 474)	Uninsured (N=31 437)	Private (N=104 623)	Medicare (N=23 759)	Medicaid (N=37 655)
Achievement measures					
Stroke defect-free care (GWTG)	174 946 (93.11)	28 069 (93.37)	93 405 (93.6)	20 732 (92.24)	32 740 (92.08)
Quality measures					
IV t-PA arrive by 3.5 and treated by 4.5 hours	16 774 (76.38)	2642 (78.05)	9550 (76.17)	1721 (74.12)	2861 (77.01)
Rehabilitation considered	172 777 (97.62)	27 601 (97.71)	92 149 (97.35)	20 576 (97.92)	32 451 (98.12)
Reporting measures					
In-hospital mortality (excluding transfer-out, AMA, missing)	5706 (3.01)	989 (3.29)	2634 (2.62)	839 (3.67)	1244 (3.46)
Discharge destination (excluding death)					
Home	123 036 (64.16)	22 301 (73.24)	67 970 (66.64)	12 081 (52.71)	20 684 (56.81)
Hospice	2199 (1.15)	285 (0.94)	1008 (0.99)	399 (1.74)	507 (1.39)
Inpatient rehab facility	40 465 (21.1)	4755 (15.62)	21 910 (21.48)	5685 (24.8)	8115 (22.29)
Skilled nursing facility	15 006 (7.83)	1459 (4.79)	5663 (5.55)	3301 (14.4)	4583 (12.59)
Other outcomes					
Ambulate independently (excluding death)	113 976 (59.43)	19 078 (62.66)	64 001 (62.75)	11 367 (49.59)	19 530 (53.64)
Ambulatory status returned to independent during admission, excluding death	46 706 (24.35)	7825 (25.70)	25 173 (24.68)	4986 (21.75)	8672 (23.82)
Modified Rankin Scale at discharge (total) [†]	2 (1–4)	2 (1–4)	2 (1–4)	3 (1–4)	3 (1–4)
New diagnosis of diabetes mellitus	3461 (3.82)	982 (6.07)	1744 (3.47)	201 (2.41)	534 (3.36)
Stroke rehab services					
Received rehabilitation services during hospitalization	146 666 (92.51)	23 831 (92.97)	77 217 (91.69)	17 362 (94.13)	28 256 (93.45)
Transferred to rehabilitation facility	40 863 (25.78)	4811 (18.77)	21 170 (25.14)	6033 (32.71)	8849 (29.27)
Referred to rehabilitation services following discharge	30 047 (18.95)	4925 (19.21)	15 023 (17.84)	3614 (19.59)	6485 (21.45)
Ineligible to receive rehabilitation services because symptoms resolved	13 271 (8.37)	2266 (8.84)	8060 (9.57)	1075 (5.83)	1870 (6.18)
Ineligible to receive rehabilitation services due to impairment (ie, poor prognosis, unable to tolerate rehabilitation therapeutic regimen)	487 (0.31)	72 (0.28)	202 (0.24)	76 (0.41)	137 (0.45)

AMA indicates against medical advice; GWTG, Get With the Guidelines.

*Due to large sample size, all *P*-value are significant to <0.001 with the exception of IV t-PA, arrive by 3.5 hours, and treated by 4.5 hours, *P*=0.0047.

[†]Continuous/ordinal row variables designated by † are presented as Median (IQR). All other values are presented as Patient Count (%).

increased to 1.5 for the uninsured aged 65 and older (Figure 2; Figure S2).

Compared with the privately insured, patients with Medicaid were more likely to be considered for rehab but had 14% to 24% lower odds of being discharged to an inpatient rehabilitation facility. Instead, patients on Medicare or Medicaid under age 65 had about 25% higher odds of being discharged to hospice and were twice as likely to be discharged to a skilled nursing facility as the privately insured.

Uninsured patients were equally likely to be considered for rehabilitation as the privately insured but had 37% lower odds when under 65 and 44% lower odds when aged 65 and over of

being discharged to inpatient rehabilitation, 45% lower odds when aged 65 and older of being discharged to skilled nursing, and more than twice as high odds of being discharged home than the privately insured.

Discussion

We investigated whether insurance status affected prevention, presentation, in-hospital care, acute outcomes, or use of rehabilitation services after discharge among patients with acute IS. Our study identified several important findings. First, uninsured patients have poorer control of several risk factors

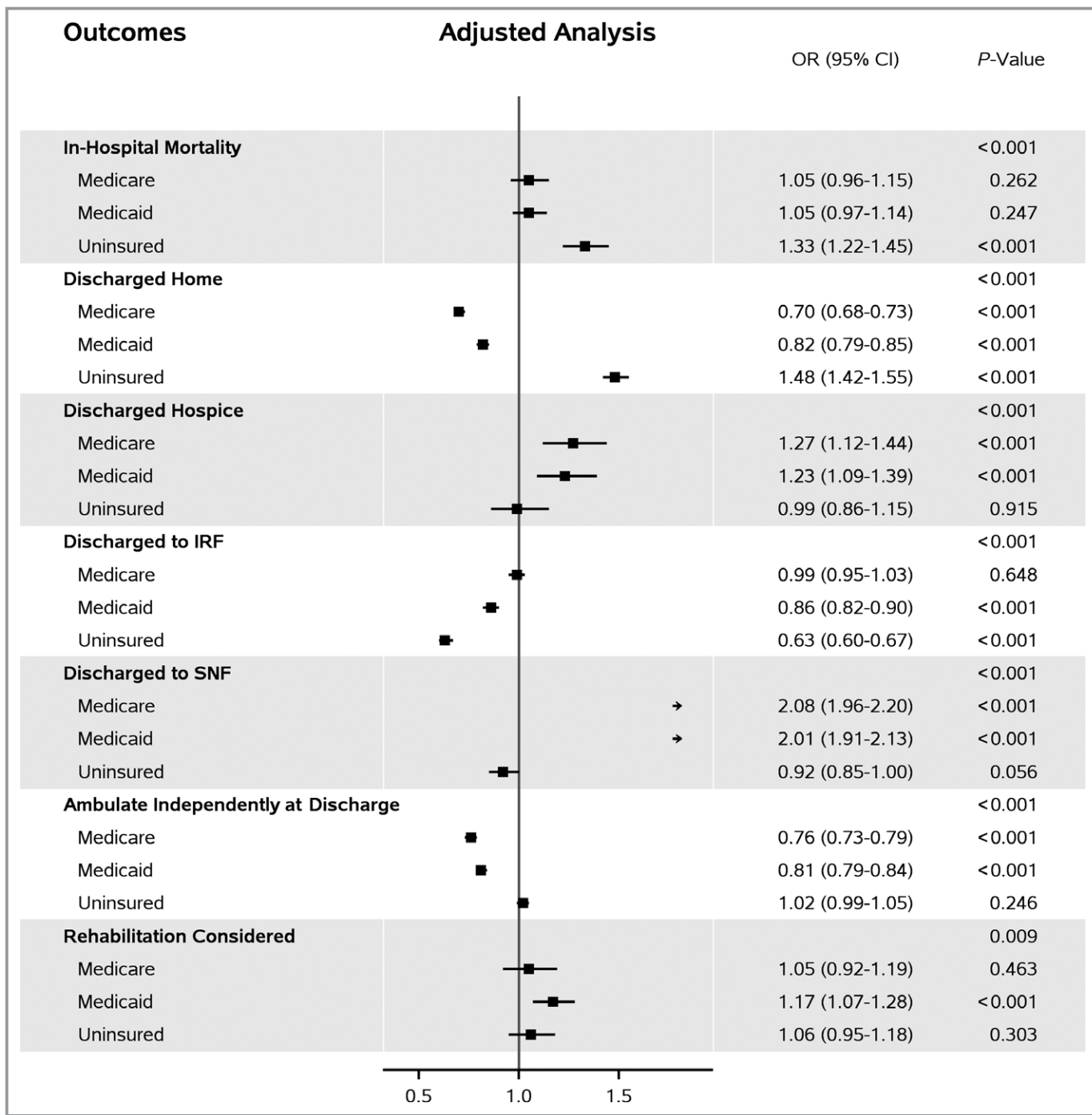


Figure 2. Forest plot for unadjusted and adjusted ORs (95% CI) among patients with age <65 years. Private insurance is the reference group for all ORs. The first P-value within each outcome tests if OR differs by at least 2 insurance categories; all other P-values test if OR differs significantly from 1. Covariates in adjusted model include patient age, sex, and race; patient medical history of atrial fibrillation or flutter, stroke/TIA, CAD/MI, carotid stenosis, diabetes mellitus, PVD, hypertension, dyslipidemia, or smoking; arrival off-hours, NIHSS score; and hospital region, teaching status, number of beds, annual ischemic stroke volume, annual IV t-PA volume, rurality, primary stroke center.

for stroke when their IS occurs. Second, uninsured patients arrive to the hospital later after symptom onset. Third, Medicaid patients are less likely to receive IV t-PA when arriving within the window time for IS. Fourth, uninsured patients have higher rates of in-hospital mortality. Finally,

uninsured and Medicaid patients have lower utilization of inpatient rehabilitation services after IS, whereas Medicaid and Medicare patients have higher utilization of skilled nursing facilities and hospice after IS than the privately insured.

Mortality was particularly increased in the uninsured IS patients but also slightly increased in Medicaid patients aged 65 and older and in both Medicare and Medicaid patients under 65. Increased mortality in uninsured IS patients under age 65 has previously been suggested in survey data¹³ and demonstrated for all uninsured patients with hemorrhagic stroke^{12,14} and for all patients with IS with any status other than privately insured¹⁹ in national registry data. This study confirms the increased risk of death and adds more information on presenting, prehospital, and in-hospital factors that can be used for future investigations into the etiology of the mortality disparity.

Differences in prestroke preventative care and initial hospital arrival may partially explain the mortality difference for uninsured patients, particularly because stroke severity and provision of high-quality processes of care did not differ. Uninsured patients with risk factors for stroke such as diabetes mellitus, high blood pressure, or high cholesterol were less likely to be taking the appropriate medications for primary stroke prevention and had more poorly controlled cholesterol levels than other groups. They were also less likely to be aware of their risk factors for stroke, as evidenced by more frequent first-time diagnosis of diabetes mellitus during the hospitalization for IS. In addition, the uninsured arrived almost 45 minutes later on average after stroke onset than other IS patients.

These findings correlate with prior evidence that the uninsured delay needed care due to costs,²⁰ have undiagnosed chronic disease,²¹ do not take appropriate control medications to decrease stroke risk,^{22,23} and have poorer control of risk factors for stroke such as blood pressure.^{24,25} In the United States the uninsured must pay out of pocket for a physician visit at least once a year at an average cost of \$160 to renew prescriptions for preventative medications,²⁶ not including any laboratory tests required to screen for or monitor risk factors such as diabetes mellitus or high cholesterol, and an average of \$166 per month for 1 antihypertensive and 1 statin.²⁷ The uninsured are mostly low-income workers for whom \$100 represents a large percentage of their monthly income and are more likely to work at hourly-wage jobs without sick leave, limiting access to physician offices during weekday working hours.³ The uninsured are more likely to have low health literacy²⁸ and may live in areas with limited access to primary care.²⁹ All of these factors likely contribute to poorer preventative care and worse stroke outcomes in this group. Although this study was unable to evaluate long-term outcomes such as recurrent stroke or long-term disability, if these patients remained uninsured after their IS, evidence from this and prior studies³⁰ suggests that they will also be less likely to achieve adequate secondary prevention for recurrent stroke.

Although some differences did exist in quality of care delivered to IS patients by insurance status, they had minimal clinical impact, with less than 10% absolute difference with

the exception of IV t-PA for Medicaid patients over the age of 65. Medicaid patients were less likely to be treated at designated primary stroke centers, which could contribute to this disparity, but it persists after adjustment. Medicaid patients had worse disability and were less likely to walk independently at discharge, but they were also less likely to walk independently at admission, so it is uncertain whether this poorer functional status relates to lack of IV t-PA or to more severe prestroke disability.

Although IS patients who were uninsured were equally evaluated for rehabilitation, they had more than twice the odds as the privately insured of going home after stroke, and 40% to 50% lower odds of going to inpatient rehabilitation or a skilled nursing facility. Going home is typically viewed as a positive outcome after stroke, but in this group it may be inappropriate. Medicaid patients had lower odds of going home but higher odds of going to hospice (if under 65 years of age) and higher odds of going to skilled nursing rather than inpatient rehabilitation. Similar results have been found in previous national samples of stroke patients, but those have been limited to different subpopulations of stroke patients or to evaluation for rehabilitation without placement data.^{14,31,32} All comparisons were made to privately insured patients, who use inpatient rehabilitation more than the other groups, but ideal utilization levels are unknown, and it is not clear that utilization by privately insured patients represents appropriate utilization rather than overutilization.

However, after suffering IS, patients are at high risk for permanent disability, but evidence shows that rehabilitation improves functional outcomes, particularly when started early.^{2,33,34} Lower utilization of postacute care has also been demonstrated in the uninsured after trauma and sepsis.^{9,35} Unfortunately, postacute care is expensive, and acceptance into such programs is highly dependent on ability to pay and insurance authorizations, which likely explains the differences observed in this study. Limited access to rehabilitation after ischemic stroke for the uninsured and Medicaid populations may increase the number of poststroke patients who become disabled, increasing their long-term costs.

Insurance status is correlated with sociodemographic variables, which may also play a role in the different stroke outcomes found in this study. For example, people on Medicaid qualify due to poverty, and the uninsured are also a low-income group.³ Persons under the age of 65 on Medicare are typically disabled, whereas almost all US citizens aged 65 and older qualify for Medicare. In the group aged 65 and older, the overall uninsured rate is very low, and those who remain uninsured likely are either not US citizens or have poor social circumstances such as lack of personal identification due to homelessness that prevent them from obtaining Medicare. Persons on Medicaid over the age of 65 are generally dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid and are impoverished and

elderly. However, some low-income persons may have excellent employer-sponsored insurance, and some wealthy persons may be uninsured,³ suggesting the importance of insurance status as an independent adjustment factor for stroke population analyses, especially for the under-65 population.

The Affordable Care Act has reduced the number of uninsured persons in the United States. However, over 30 million people remain uninsured, and Medicaid enrollment has increased by 12 million.^{3,36} Therefore, the findings of this study remain relevant as we consider how to increase insurance coverage and how that coverage equates with access, affordability, and outcomes. Future research should examine how high-deductible health plans, which are nearly ubiquitous in the marketplace plans that 10 million people have purchased through the ACA and are increasing in prevalence in employer-sponsored plans, will affect stroke outcomes.^{36,37} High deductibles may provide incentives similar to those the uninsured face in barriers to appropriate primary prevention medications prestroke and may or may not affect utilization of rehabilitation poststroke, depending on deductible amounts relative to the cost of stroke hospitalization.

Our study has several important limitations. First, although Get With The Guidelines data represent a large number of stroke admissions across the country, they depend on the accuracy of data collection and entry by staff members at over 1500 different hospitals. As noted, 127 168 patients, or 18% of all acute ischemic strokes, were excluded from this study because they were missing key data, and some of the patients included were still missing other data points that, although predicted using multiple imputation, may introduce bias into the results. Second, all included hospitals are participating in a program to improve stroke quality, and their results may not be generalizable to other hospitals not participating. Third, this was a retrospective observational study, and some factors important to stroke severity or severity of comorbidities may not have been measured, introducing unmeasured or residual confounding. In particular, several socioeconomic factors that may interact with insurance status were not available, such as income level and employment status. Retrospective studies also cannot prove causality of insurance status on stroke outcomes. Finally, although differences were found in acute outcomes and discharge destinations after IS, this registry is limited to hospital-associated outcomes, and long-term outcomes such as functional status and disability, recurrent stroke, and survival were not analyzed.

Conclusions

Preventative care prior to IS, time to presentation for acute treatment, access to rehabilitation, and outcomes including mortality differ by patient insurance status. This study

suggests that even high-quality processes of stroke care in hospital cannot overcome the prestroke health status, socioeconomic drivers, and choices of patients in how and when to seek care that vary by insurance status. Because insurance status was independently associated with in-hospital outcomes, expanded insurance coverage may help reduce death and disability due to IS.

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Xu conducted the data analysis at the Duke Clinical Research Institute. She had full access to all of the study data and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. The American Heart Association collects and maintains the data used for this study.

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Disclosures

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SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table S1. Additional patient and hospital characteristics for acute ischemic stroke in patients younger than 65 years old, overall and by insurance status

Variable	Overall (N=197474)	Uninsured (N=31437)	Private (N=104623)	Medicare (N=23759)	Medicaid (N=37655)	P-value*
<u>Medical History</u>						
Previous Stroke	46303 (23.55)	5830 (18.64)	19775 (18.98)	8671 (36.71)	12027 (32.07)	<0.0001
Previous TIA	12365 (6.29)	1526 (4.88)	6227 (5.98)	1973 (8.35)	2639 (7.04)	<0.0001
Diabetes Mellitus	70258 (35.74)	9540 (30.5)	33813 (32.45)	11404 (48.28)	15501 (41.34)	<0.0001
CAD/Prior MI	33044 (16.81)	3681 (11.77)	15233 (14.62)	6601 (27.94)	7529 (20.08)	<0.0001
Dyslipidemia	73908 (37.59)	8576 (27.42)	40414 (38.79)	10720 (45.38)	14198 (37.86)	<0.0001
Hypertension	134330 (68.33)	20669 (66.08)	68042 (65.31)	18294 (77.44)	27325 (72.87)	<0.0001
<Atrial Fibrillation/Flutter	11656 (5.93)	1085 (3.47)	6349 (6.09)	1991 (8.43)	2231 (5.95)	<0.0001
Smoker	68827 (35.01)	13652 (43.64)	30402 (29.18)	8526 (36.09)	16247 (43.33)	<0.0001
Peripheral Vascular Disease (PVD)	6524 (3.32)	519 (1.66)	2828 (2.71)	1511 (6.4)	1666 (4.44)	<0.0001
Carotid Stenosis	4726 (2.4)	486 (1.55)	2359 (2.26)	821 (3.48)	1060 (2.83)	<0.0001
Prosthetic Heart Valve	1924 (0.98)	208 (0.66)	1018 (0.98)	308 (1.3)	390 (1.04)	<0.0001
Heart Failure	12163 (6.19)	1345 (4.3)	4712 (4.52)	2613 (11.06)	3493 (9.31)	<0.0001
Chronic Renal Insufficiency	10508 (5.35)	793 (2.54)	4194 (4.03)	2665 (11.28)	2856 (7.62)	<0.0001
Medical Hx Panel Missing	881 (0.45)	156 (0.5)	432 (0.41)	137 (0.58)	156 (0.41)	0.0025
<u>Medications Prior to Admission</u>						
Antiplatelets	71005 (37.67)	8215 (26.82)	36597 (36.65)	11394 (51.28)	14799 (41.33)	<0.0001
Anticoagulants	12271 (9.19)	971 (4.07)	6425 (8.97)	2243 (16.46)	2632 (10.82)	<0.0001
Antihypertensives	101919 (56.05)	12698 (43.15)	52784 (54.9)	15003 (70.56)	21434 (61.22)	<0.0001
Cholesterol-Reducers	68882 (35.1)	6874 (21.97)	36363 (34.99)	11340 (48)	14305 (38.23)	<0.0001

Variable	Overall (N=197474)	Uninsured (N=31437)	Private (N=104623)	Medicare (N=23759)	Medicaid (N=37655)	P-value*
Diabetic Medications	49845 (28.08)	6087 (20.96)	24421 (26.09)	8158 (39.5)	11179 (32.65)	<0.0001
Initial Measurements						
Body Mass Index+	29.14 (25.15 - 34.12)	28.72 (25 - 33.38)	29.35 (25.46 - 34.13)	29.32 (25.01 - 34.64)	28.95 (24.62 - 34.39)	<0.0001
Heart Rate (30-200), bpm+	82 (71 - 94)	83 (72 - 95)	81 (70 - 93)	82 (71 - 94)	83 (72 - 95)	<0.0001
Systolic Blood Pressure (50-250), mm Hg+	152 (134 - 176)	158 (138 - 184)	152 (134 - 174)	150 (131 - 173)	150 (131 - 174)	<0.0001
Diastolic Blood Pressure (20-200), mm Hg+	87 (76 - 100)	91 (80 - 105)	87 (76 - 99)	85 (74 - 97)	87 (76 - 100)	<0.0001
Total Cholesterol (10-1000), mg/dL+	176 (146 - 209)	183 (153 - 216)	176 (147 - 209)	168 (138 - 204)	172 (142 - 207)	<0.0001
Triglycerides (5-2000), mg/dL+	128 (89 - 191)	130 (89 - 195)	128 (89 - 190)	132 (92 - 198)	127 (88 - 188)	<0.0001
LDL (30-500), mg/dL+	104 (79 - 133)	112 (86 - 140)	104 (80 - 132)	98 (73 - 127)	102 (77 - 131)	<0.0001
HbA1C (0-20), %+	6 (5.5 - 8)	6 (5.5 - 8.4)	6 (5.5 - 7.7)	6.4 (5.6 - 8.5)	6.1 (5.5 - 8.3)	<0.0001
Serum Creatinine (0-150), mg/dL+	0.9 (0.8 - 1.2)	0.9 (0.8 - 1.1)	0.9 (0.8 - 1.1)	1 (0.8 - 1.4)	0.9 (0.8 - 1.2)	<0.0001
Hospital Characteristics						
Rural Location	7975 (4.04)	1324 (4.21)	3785 (3.62)	1423 (5.99)	1443 (3.83)	<0.0001
Region						<0.0001
<i>West</i>	32357 (16.39)	4187 (13.32)	18122 (17.32)	2975 (12.52)	7073 (18.78)	
<i>South</i>	80946 (40.99)	17772 (56.53)	38804 (37.09)	11055 (46.53)	13315 (35.36)	
<i>Midwest</i>	41191 (20.86)	5730 (18.23)	22534 (21.54)	5033 (21.18)	7894 (20.96)	
<i>Northeast</i>	42980 (21.76)	3748 (11.92)	25163 (24.05)	4696 (19.77)	9373 (24.89)	
Number of Beds+	403 (266 - 612)	404 (270 - 601)	400 (264 - 610)	394 (265 - 589)	411 (279 - 653)	<0.0001

* Note: P-values were calculated by comparing non-missing row values only; these percentages sum to 100%. P-values are based on Pearson chi-squared tests for all categorical row variables and Kruskal-Wallis tests for all continuous/ordinal row variables.

+ Continuous/ordinal row variables designated by + are presented as Median (IQR). All other values are presented as Patient Count (Percent).

Table S2. Patient and hospital characteristics for acute ischemic stroke patients aged 65 years or older, overall and by insurance status

Variable	Overall (N=391846)	Uninsured (N=3997)	Private (N=154489)	Medicare (N=204315)	Medicaid (N=29045)	P-value*
<u>Patient Demographics</u>						
Age+	79 (72 - 86)	73 (68 - 81)	79 (72 - 86)	79 (72 - 86)	77 (70 - 84)	<0.0001
Gender						<0.0001
<i>Female</i>	216443 (55.24)	2010 (50.29)	83254 (53.89)	112582 (55.1)	18597 (64.03)	
<i>Male</i>	175403 (44.76)	1987 (49.71)	71235 (46.11)	91733 (44.9)	10448 (35.97)	
Race/Ethnicity						<0.0001
<i>White</i>	298994 (76.34)	1561 (39.06)	126020 (81.6)	157465 (77.12)	13948 (48.04)	
<i>Black</i>	48185 (12.3)	744 (18.62)	14756 (9.55)	25552 (12.51)	7133 (24.57)	
<i>Hispanic (any race)</i>	21451 (5.48)	925 (23.15)	6026 (3.9)	10317 (5.05)	4183 (14.41)	
<i>Asian</i>	10325 (2.64)	396 (9.91)	3109 (2.01)	4646 (2.28)	2174 (7.49)	
<i>Other (includes UTD)</i>	12715 (3.25)	370 (9.26)	4533 (2.94)	6213 (3.04)	1599 (5.51)	
<u>Medical History</u>						
Smoker	40097 (10.27)	482 (12.13)	14216 (9.23)	21540 (10.59)	3859 (13.32)	<0.0001
Previous Stroke	105002 (26.9)	884 (22.26)	39993 (25.96)	54415 (26.76)	9710 (33.53)	<0.0001
Previous TIA	39869 (10.21)	218 (5.49)	17062 (11.07)	20270 (9.97)	2319 (8.01)	<0.0001
Diabetes Mellitus	130866 (33.53)	1324 (33.33)	49701 (32.26)	67076 (32.99)	12765 (44.08)	<0.0001
CAD/Prior MI	113609 (29.11)	662 (16.67)	45727 (29.68)	58724 (28.88)	8496 (29.34)	<0.0001
Dyslipidemia	195503 (50.09)	1327 (33.41)	80211 (52.06)	100064 (49.22)	13901 (48)	<0.0001
Hypertension	314741 (80.64)	2979 (75)	124313 (80.68)	163032 (80.19)	24417 (84.31)	<0.0001
Peripheral Vascular Disease (PVD)	21980 (5.63)	85 (2.14)	9200 (5.97)	10889 (5.36)	1806 (6.24)	<0.0001

Variable	Overall (N=391846)	Uninsured (N=3997)	Private (N=154489)	Medicare (N=204315)	Medicaid (N=29045)	P-value*
Atrial Fibrillation/Flutter	98930 (25.35)	616 (15.51)	40244 (26.12)	51425 (25.29)	6645 (22.94)	<0.0001
Carotid Stenosis	18316 (4.69)	76 (1.91)	7934 (5.15)	8963 (4.41)	1343 (4.64)	<0.0001
Prosthetic Heart Valve	5737 (1.47)	23 (0.58)	2578 (1.67)	2819 (1.39)	317 (1.09)	<0.0001
Heart Failure	43624 (11.18)	230 (5.79)	17007 (11.04)	22257 (10.95)	4130 (14.26)	<0.0001
Chronic Renal Insufficiency	31999 (8.2)	143 (3.6)	12953 (8.41)	15956 (7.85)	2947 (10.18)	<0.0001
Medical Hx Panel Missing	1519 (0.39)	25 (0.63)	413 (0.27)	997 (0.49)	84 (0.29)	<0.0001
<u>Medications Prior to Admission</u>						
Antiplatelets	205740 (57.59)	1414 (37.52)	83216 (59.01)	106627 (57.28)	14483 (55.04)	<0.0001
Anticoagulants	50010 (23.69)	299 (10.97)	20527 (25.11)	26057 (23.45)	3127 (20.12)	<0.0001
Antihypertensives	273353 (76.66)	2245 (59.99)	111426 (77.54)	138626 (76.03)	21056 (78.49)	<0.0001
Cholesterol-Reducers	194474 (49.91)	1257 (31.65)	79063 (51.3)	100207 (49.31)	13947 (49.24)	<0.0001
Diabetic Medications	93319 (27.04)	891 (24.32)	36563 (26.27)	46780 (26.58)	9085 (34.72)	<0.0001
<u>Medications Prior to Admission in those with a Medical History</u>						
Antihypertensives with prior hypertension	247692 (85.89)	2072 (73.82)	101031 (86.89)	125255 (85.41)	19334 (85.43)	<0.0001
Cholesterol-Reducers with prior dyslipidemia	141578 (72.68)	815 (61.46)	58866 (73.45)	72230 (72.35)	9667 (71.66)	<0.0001
Diabetic Medications with prior Diabetes	88089 (75.34)	849 (69.48)	34551 (76.10)	44073 (75.15)	8616 (73.99)	<0.0001
<u>Arrival Information</u>						
Arrival Mode: EMS (excluding transfer-in)	177055 (52.98)	1767 (47.55)	69789 (52.1)	92339 (53.07)	13160 (58.37)	<0.0001

Variable	Overall (N=391846)	Uninsured (N=3997)	Private (N=154489)	Medicare (N=204315)	Medicaid (N=29045)	P-value*
Onset To Arrival Time, min+	219 (75 - 590)	263 (82 - 654.5)	214 (75 - 580)	220 (76 - 592)	228 (78 - 617)	<0.0001
Initial NIHSS Score (0-42)+	4 (1 - 11)	5 (2 - 12)	4 (1 - 10)	4 (1 - 11)	6 (2 - 14)	<0.0001
Ambulate Independently on Admission	87690 (27.66)	984 (29.44)	37239 (29.01)	44472 (27.55)	4995 (20.93)	<0.0001
<u>Measurements</u>						
Body Mass Index+	26.45 (23.15 - 30.38)	26.18 (23.15 - 30.01)	26.51 (23.25 - 30.37)	26.45 (23.14 - 30.31)	26.49 (22.96 - 30.85)	0.0020
Heart Rate (30-200), bpm+	78 (68 - 90)	79 (68 - 91)	77 (67 - 89)	78 (68 - 90)	79 (68 - 91)	<0.0001
Systolic Blood Pressure (50-250), mm Hg+	156 (137 - 177)	159 (140 - 182)	156 (137 - 177)	156 (138 - 177)	154 (135 - 176)	<0.0001
Disatolic Blood Pressure (20-200), mm Hg+	80 (69 - 91)	83 (72 - 95)	80 (69 - 91)	80 (69 - 92)	80 (69 - 92)	<0.0001
Total Cholesterol (10-1000), mg/dL+	158 (131 - 190)	171 (141 - 203)	158 (131 - 189)	159 (132 - 190)	159 (132 - 192)	<0.0001
Triglycerides (5-2000), mg/dL+	104 (76 - 148)	106 (76 - 149)	104 (76 - 149)	104 (76 - 148)	105 (76 - 150)	0.0382
LDL (30-500), mg/dL+	89 (67 - 116)	102 (77 - 131)	88 (67 - 115)	90 (68 - 116)	91 (69 - 119)	<0.0001
HbA1C (0-20), %+	6 (5.6 - 6.9)	6.1 (5.6 - 7.2)	6 (5.6 - 6.8)	6 (5.6 - 6.9)	6.2 (5.7 - 7.3)	<0.0001
Serum Creatinine (0-150), mg/dL+	1 (0.8 - 1.3)	1 (0.8 - 1.2)	1 (0.8 - 1.3)	1 (0.8 - 1.3)	1 (0.8 - 1.4)	<0.0001
<u>Hospital Characteristics</u>						
TJC Primary Stroke Center	184424 (47.07)	1705 (42.66)	77018 (49.85)	93631 (45.83)	12070 (41.56)	<0.0001
Academic/Teaching Hospital	219699 (58.12)	2377 (63.22)	85767 (57.49)	113978 (57.83)	17577 (62.9)	<0.0001
Rural Location	19171 (4.9)	81 (2.03)	7238 (4.69)	10612 (5.2)	1240 (4.27)	<0.0001
Region						<0.0001
<i>West</i>	71273 (18.19)	738 (18.46)	28358 (18.36)	36078 (17.66)	6099 (21)	

Variable	Overall (N=391846)	Uninsured (N=3997)	Private (N=154489)	Medicare (N=204315)	Medicaid (N=29045)	P-value*
<i>South</i>	137896 (35.19)	1824 (45.63)	55172 (35.71)	70145 (34.33)	10755 (37.03)	
<i>Midwest</i>	80231 (20.48)	594 (14.86)	33856 (21.91)	41366 (20.25)	4415 (15.2)	
<i>Northeast</i>	102446 (26.14)	841 (21.04)	37103 (24.02)	56726 (27.76)	7776 (26.77)	
Number of Beds+	368 (251 - 560)	409 (282 - 611)	367 (250 - 561)	369 (248 - 555)	391 (263 - 617)	<0.0001
Annual Volume of Ischemic Stroke Admissions+	222.93 (149.63 - 350.74)	222.93 (157.13 - 326)	223.15 (153.07 - 354.95)	223.15 (146.63 - 350.46)	217.84 (145.78 - 357.71)	<0.0001

UTD=Unable to Determine

TIA=Transient Ischemic Attack

MI=Myocardial Infarction

NIH=National Institutes of Health

TJC=The Joint Commission

* Note: P-values were calculated by comparing non-missing row values only; these percentages sum to 100%. P-values are based on Pearson chi-squared tests for all categorical row variables and Kruskal-Wallis tests for all continuous/ordinal row variables.

+ Continuous/ordinal row variables designated by + are presented as Median (IQR). All other values are presented as Patient Count (Percent).

All tests treat the column variable as nominal.

Table S3. Additional stroke process of care measures and other outcomes of interest in acute ischemic stroke patients younger than 65 years old, overall and by insurance status

Variable	Overall (N=197474)	Uninsured (N=31437)	Private (N=104623)	Medicare (N=23759)	Medicaid (N=37655)	P-value*
<u>Achievement Measures</u>						
IV tPA Arrive by 2 and treated by 3 hours	12976 (87.42)	1996 (87.28)	7425 (87.77)	1343 (86.37)	2212 (87.02)	0.4065
Early Antithrombotics	116138 (97.14)	19258 (97.31)	57921 (97.38)	15047 (96.93)	23912 (96.55)	<0.0001
VTE Prophylaxis	150903 (98.64)	24639 (98.63)	78018 (98.74)	18567 (98.29)	29679 (98.58)	<0.0001
Antithrombotics	171264 (98.64)	27439 (98.71)	91746 (98.76)	20226 (98.37)	31853 (98.42)	<0.0001
Anticoagulation for AFib/AFlutter	10681 (95.61)	1177 (96.48)	5998 (95.86)	1586 (94.52)	1920 (95.19)	0.0333
Smoking Cessation Counseling	59731 (97.49)	11984 (97.57)	26720 (97.83)	7296 (97.34)	13731 (96.85)	<0.0001
Statin if LDL >100 or Missing	120866 (97.57)	19028 (97.92)	64802 (97.51)	14772 (97.51)	22264 (97.48)	0.0080
<u>Quality Measures</u>						
Stroke Education	114755 (94.89)	20982 (95.51)	63585 (95.07)	11091 (93.62)	19097 (94.39)	<0.0001
<u>Discharge Medications</u>						
Antihypertensive - Any	115369 (64.86)	18999 (67.01)	58882 (61.94)	14619 (69.08)	22869 (68.65)	<0.0001
Anticoagulant-type Antithrombotic	35214 (19.76)	4155 (14.65)	19698 (20.67)	4723 (22.36)	6638 (19.86)	<0.0001
Antiplatelet-type Antithrombotic	162286 (91.06)	26588 (93.72)	85873 (90.1)	19232 (91.05)	30593 (91.52)	<0.0001
Any thrombolytic therapies	27734 (14.04)	4229 (13.45)	15923 (15.22)	2847 (11.98)	4735 (12.57)	<0.0001
Diabetes Treatment	51591 (78.8)	7692 (81.95)	25069 (78.79)	7654 (74.72)	11176 (79.69)	<0.0001
Cholesterol Reducing - Statin	159362 (81.05)	25734 (82.24)	84657 (81.23)	18947 (80.27)	30024 (80.04)	<0.0001
<u>Other Outcomes</u>						
Length of Hospital Stay (excluding transfers)+	3 (2 - 6)	4 (2 - 6)	3 (2 - 5)	4 (2 - 6)	4 (3 - 7)	<0.0001

Variable	Overall (N=197474)	Uninsured (N=31437)	Private (N=104623)	Medicare (N=23759)	Medicaid (N=37655)	P-value*
Ambulatory Status: 4 levels						<0.0001
<i>Ambulate independently w/ or w/o device</i>	113976 (65.1)	19078 (68.57)	64001 (68.86)	11367 (55.11)	19530 (57.98)	
<i>With assistance (from person)</i>	40563 (23.17)	5882 (21.14)	19594 (21.08)	5985 (29.02)	9102 (27.02)	
<i>Unable to ambulate</i>	14838 (8.47)	1875 (6.74)	6718 (7.23)	2435 (11.81)	3810 (11.31)	
<i>In-hospital death</i>	5706 (3.26)	989 (3.55)	2634 (2.83)	839 (4.07)	1244 (3.69)	
<u>Stroke Rehab Services</u>						
Rehab Section Missing	38939 (19.72)	5803 (18.46)	20404 (19.5)	5314 (22.37)	7418 (19.7)	<0.0001

VTE=Venous Thromboembolism

* Note: P-values were calculated by comparing non-missing row values only; these percentages sum to 100%. P-values are based on Pearson chi-squared tests for all categorical row variables and Kruskal-Wallis tests for all continuous/ordinal row variables.

+ Continuous/ordinal row variables designated by + are presented as Median (IQR). All other values are presented as Patient Count (Percent).

All tests treat the column variable as nominal.

Table S4. Process of care measures and other outcomes of interest in acute ischemic stroke patients aged 65 years or older, overall and by insurance status

Variable	Overall (N=391846)	Uninsured (N=3997)	Private (N=154489)	Medicare (N=204315)	Medicaid (N=29045)	P-value*
<u>Achievement Measures</u>						
IV tPA Arrive by 2 and treated by 3 hours	24787 (87.6)	323 (89.23)	9999 (87.49)	12873 (87.94)	1592 (85.27)	0.0077
Early Antithrombotics	239865 (97.18)	2470 (96.75)	92979 (97.24)	125175 (97.23)	19241 (96.62)	<0.0001
VTE Prophylaxis	299691 (98.53)	3135 (98.55)	116673 (98.62)	156811 (98.48)	23072 (98.47)	0.0223
Antithrombotics	310135 (98.83)	3143 (98.5)	122828 (98.97)	161742 (98.75)	22422 (98.73)	<0.0001
Anticoagulation for AFib/AFlutter	62578 (95.42)	466 (94.72)	25659 (95.43)	32632 (95.48)	3821 (94.91)	0.3504
Smoking Cessation Counseling	32868 (96.77)	390 (97.01)	11715 (96.66)	17590 (96.87)	3173 (96.59)	0.6819
Statin if LDL >100 or Missing	223990 (97.24)	2278 (98.36)	89156 (97.26)	116513 (97.2)	16043 (97.25)	0.0084
Stroke Defect-Free Care (GWTG)	336121 (92.96)	3482 (93.25)	132415 (93.09)	175604 (92.97)	24620 (92.19)	<0.0001
<u>Quality Measures</u>						
IV tPA arrive by 3.5 and treated by 4.5 hours	30600 (73.01)	391 (78.99)	12313 (73.46)	15927 (72.82)	1969 (70.78)	0.0004
Stroke Education	143592 (94.08)	2141 (95.07)	58730 (94.14)	73275 (94.06)	9446 (93.64)	0.0452
Rehabilitation Considered	317299 (98.48)	3209 (98.38)	125437 (98.46)	165527 (98.44)	23126 (98.84)	<0.0001
<u>Reporting Measures</u>						
In-Hospital Mortality (excluding transfer-out, AMA, missing)	21555 (5.61)	314 (8.09)	8041 (5.32)	11520 (5.75)	1680 (5.91)	<0.0001
Discharge Destination (excluding death)						
Home	156118 (42.16)	2303 (62.53)	63829 (43.58)	79643 (41.31)	10343 (37.8)	<0.0001
Hospice	24662 (6.66)	207 (5.62)	9609 (6.56)	12858 (6.67)	1988 (7.26)	<0.0001
Inpatient Rehab Facility	85106 (22.98)	577 (15.67)	33921 (23.16)	45611 (23.66)	4997 (18.26)	<0.0001

Variable	Overall (N=391846)	Uninsured (N=3997)	Private (N=154489)	Medicare (N=204315)	Medicaid (N=29045)	P-value*
Skilled Nursing Facility	89032 (24.04)	410 (11.13)	33313 (22.75)	46896 (24.32)	8413 (30.74)	<0.0001
Discharge Medications						
Antihypertensive - Any	242221 (73.39)	2426 (73.29)	98448 (75.57)	122864 (71.33)	18483 (76.37)	<0.0001
Anticoagulant Class Antithrombotic	96123 (29.35)	736 (22.48)	38946 (30.04)	50443 (29.54)	5998 (25.17)	<0.0001
Antiplatelet Class Antithrombotic	285614 (87.21)	2935 (89.65)	112938 (87.1)	148932 (87.23)	20809 (87.32)	0.0003
Any thrombolytic therapies	48470 (12.37)	598 (14.96)	19234 (12.45)	25595 (12.53)	3043 (10.48)	<0.0001
Diabetes Treatment	82941 (75.01)	902 (79.4)	32947 (77.98)	40904 (72.27)	8188 (77.4)	<0.0001
Cholesterol Reducing - Statin	287967 (73.84)	3025 (76.25)	113347 (73.65)	150306 (73.99)	21289 (73.5)	0.0003
<u>Other Outcomes</u>						
Length of Hospital Stay (excluding transfers)+	4 (2 - 6)	4 (3 - 7)	4 (2 - 6)	4 (2 - 6)	4 (3 - 7)	<0.0001
Ambulatory Status: 4 levels						<0.0001
<i>Ambulate independently w/ or w/o device</i>	150322 (43.26)	1663 (47.22)	62506 (44.94)	77398 (43.13)	8755 (34.48)	
<i>With assistance (from person)</i>	113016 (32.52)	970 (27.54)	44619 (32.08)	59081 (32.92)	8346 (32.87)	
<i>Unable to ambulate</i>	62588 (18.01)	575 (16.33)	23928 (17.2)	31474 (17.54)	6611 (26.04)	
<i>In-hospital death</i>	21555 (6.2)	314 (8.92)	8041 (5.78)	11520 (6.42)	1680 (6.62)	
Ambulate Independently (excluding death)	150322 (40.6)	1663 (45.15)	62506 (42.68)	77398 (40.15)	8755 (31.99)	<0.0001
Ambulatory status returned to independent during admission, excluding death	62632 (16.91)	679 (18.44)	25267 (17.25)	32926 (17.08)	3760 (13.74)	
Modified Rankin Scale at Discharge (Total)+	4 (2 - 4)	3 (1 - 4)	4 (1 - 4)	4 (2 - 4)	4 (2 - 5)	<0.0001
New Diagnosis of Diabetes	2898 (1.61)	71 (3.82)	1123 (1.5)	1482 (1.62)	222 (1.95)	<0.0001
<u>Stroke Rehab Services</u>						

Variable	Overall (N=391846)	Uninsured (N=3997)	Private (N=154489)	Medicare (N=204315)	Medicaid (N=29045)	P-value*
Received rehabilitation services during hospitalization	274461 (94.39)	2812 (94.52)	110817 (94.47)	140073 (94.37)	20759 (94.15)	0.2867
Transferred to rehabilitation facility	105493 (36.28)	632 (21.24)	42536 (36.26)	54873 (36.97)	7452 (33.8)	<0.0001
Referred to rehabilitation services following discharge	62572 (21.52)	561 (18.86)	26988 (23.01)	30097 (20.28)	4926 (22.34)	<0.0001
Ineligible to receive rehabilitation services because symptoms resolved	13115 (4.51)	159 (5.34)	5735 (4.89)	6445 (4.34)	776 (3.52)	<0.0001
Ineligible to receive rehabilitation services due to impairment (i.e. poor prognosis, unable to tolerate rehabilitation therapeutic regimen)	1776 (0.61)	15 (0.5)	567 (0.48)	937 (0.63)	257 (1.17)	<0.0001
Rehab Section Missing	101088 (25.8)	1022 (25.57)	37180 (24.07)	55889 (27.35)	6997 (24.09)	<0.0001

VTE=Venous Thromboembolism

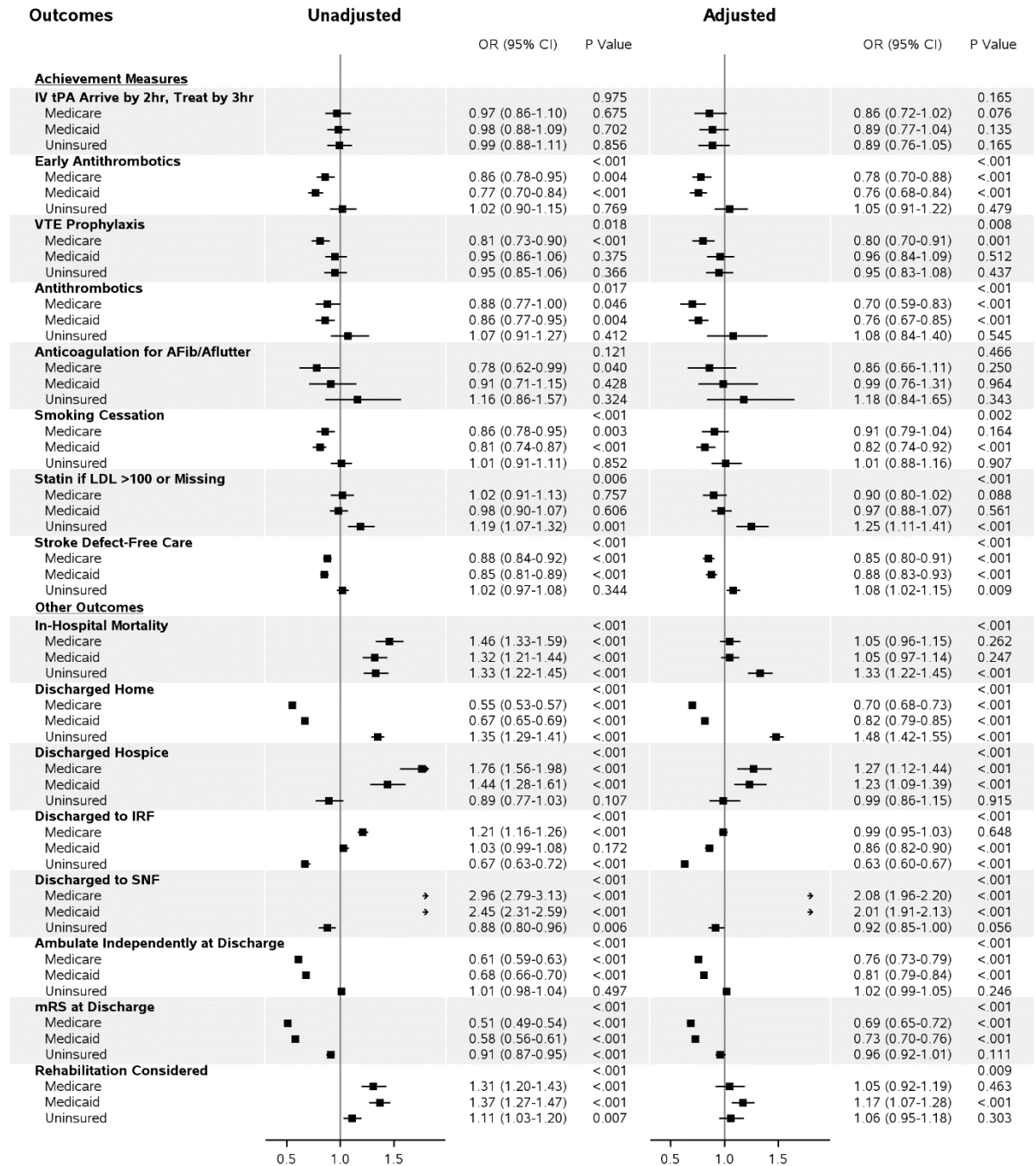
GWTG=Get With The Guidelines

AMA=Against Medical Advice

* Note: P-values were calculated by comparing non-missing row values only; these percentages sum to 100%. P-values are based on Pearson chi-squared tests for all categorical row variables and Kruskal-Wallis tests for all continuous/ordinal row variables. All tests treat the column variable as nominal.

+ Continuous/ordinal row variables designated by + are presented as Median (IQR). All other values are presented as Patient Count (Percent).

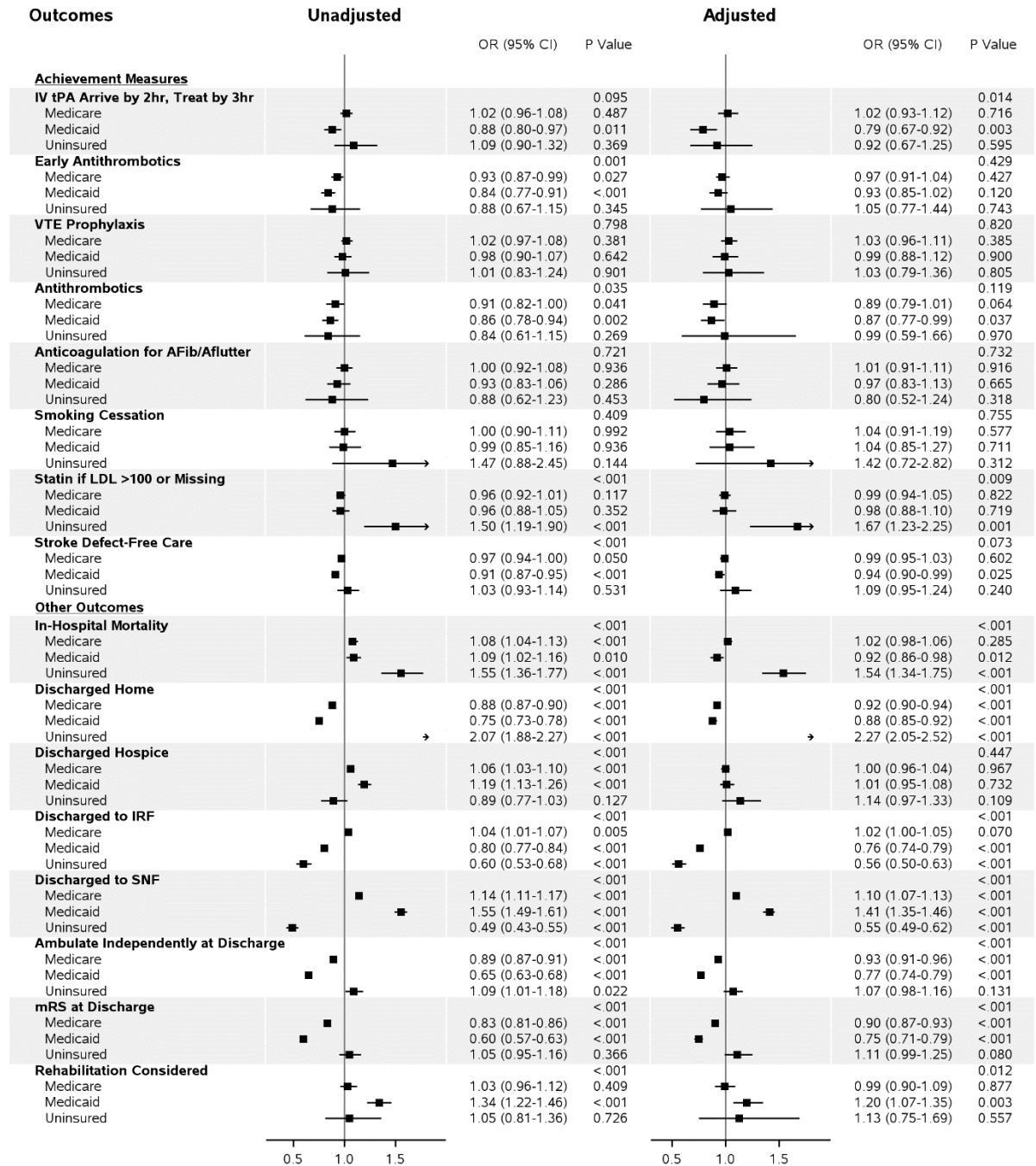
Figure S1. Forest plot for unadjusted and adjusted ORs (95% CI) among patients with age <65years.



Private insurance is the reference group for all ORs.

The first p-value within each outcome tests if OR differs by at least two insurance categories, all other p-values test if OR differs significantly from 1.

Figure S2. Forest plot for unadjusted and adjusted ORs (95% CI) among patients with age ≥65years.



Private insurance is the reference group for all ORs.

The first p-value within each outcome tests if OR differs by at least two insurance categories, all other p-values test if OR differs significantly from 1.