**MITRAL VALVE DISEASE IN THE UNITED STATES: RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF HOSPITALIZATIONS AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES USING THE NATIONAL INPATIENT SAMPLE**

**M.E. Stuntz**

Deerfield Institute, New York, NY, USA

*Background and Objectives*: Valvular heart diseases (VHDs), of which the mitral valve is frequently implicated, are collectively responsible for more than 20,000 annual deaths in the United States. The economic burden on the public health system due to VHDs is estimated in the billions of dollars. The aim of this study was to assess the number of mitral valve disease hospitalizations and surgical procedures in the United States during the period 2010–2013.

*Methods*: The National Inpatient Sample (NIS) is the largest publicly available all-payer inpatient healthcare database in the United States. Patients diagnosed with mitral valve disease were identified using the International Classification of Diseases 9th revision (ICD-9) codes 394.0–394.2, 394.9, 396.0–396.3, 396.8, and 396.9. ICD-9 procedure codes 35.12, 35.23, 35.24, and 35.97 were used to identify surgeries to repair or replace the mitral valve. *Results*: There were 871,290 mitral valve disease hospitalizations in 2013, a decrease from 882,485 in 2010. However, the mitral valve disease proportion of total hospitalizations increased from 2.26% in 2010 to 2.45% in 2013. Among adults 65 years and older, the mitral valve disease proportion of total hospitalizations increased each year from 2010 (4.64%) to 2013 (5.03%). Mitral valve surgical procedures, including transcatheter mitral valve repair (TMVR), open repair, tissue graft, and synthetic replacement, increased from 2010 (34,570 procedures) to 2013 (38,030 procedures). The proportion of mitral valve disease hospitalized patients that underwent a procedure increased during this time period, from 3.87% in 2010 to 4.32% in 2013.

*Conclusions*: This study reveals that mitral valve disease is a growing public health problem in the United States, particularly among older adults. Hospitalizations for mitral valve disease increased relative to the overall number of hospitalizations, and an increasing proportion of these patients underwent surgical procedures to repair or replace the valve.