

Abstract of Article Regarding COVID-19

Among adults, COVID-19 hospitalization rates increase with age. Data from the COVID-19–Associated Hospitalization Surveillance Network were analyzed to estimate population-based COVID-19–associated hospitalization rates during October 2023–April 2024 and identify demographic and clinical characteristics of adults aged ≥ 18 years hospitalized with COVID-19.

Adults aged ≥ 65 years accounted for 70% of all adult COVID-19–associated hospitalizations, and their COVID-19–associated hospitalization rates were higher than those among younger adult age groups

Cumulative rates of COVID-19–associated hospitalization during October 2023–April 2024 were the lowest for all adult age groups during an October–April surveillance period since 2020–2021. However, hospitalization rates among all adults aged ≥ 75 years approached one COVID-19–associated hospitalization for every 100 persons.

Among adults hospitalized with COVID-19, 88.1% had not received the 2023–2024 formula COVID-19 vaccine before hospitalization, 80.0% had multiple underlying medical conditions, and 16.6% were residents of long-term care facilities (LTCFs).

Guidance for adults at high risk for severe COVID-19 illness, including adults aged ≥ 65 years and residents of LTCFs, should continue to focus on adopting measures to reduce risk for contracting COVID-19, advocating for receipt of recommended COVID-19 vaccinations, and seeking prompt outpatient antiviral treatment after receipt of a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result.