# Utilization of Short-Stay Hospitals United States, 1985 Annual Summary

This report presents statistics on the utilization of non-Federal short-stay hospitals based on data collected through the National Hospital Discharge Survey from a national sample of the hospital records of discharged inpatients. Estimates are provided by the demographic characteristics of patients discharged, conditions diagnosed, and surgical and nonsurgical procedures performed, and by geographic region, bed size, and ownership of hospitals that provided inpatient care. Measurements of hospital utilization are given by frequency, rate, percent, and average length of stay.

Data From the National Health Survey Series 13, No. 91

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In accordance with specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

# **Contents**

Inti	roduction	1
Hig	ghlights	2
Uti	lization by patient characteristics	3
Uti	lization by hospital characteristics	5
F	lization by diagnosis	7 7 9
Uti	lization by procedures	11
De	aths in short-stay hospitals	15
Ne	wborn infant discharges	17
Ref	erences	18
Lis	t of detailed tables	19
	t of text tables	
B.	Selected measures of hospital utilization: United States, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1983, and 1985	3
	short-stay hospitals by sex and age of patient, according to bed size of hospital: United States, 1985	6 8
E.	Percent distribution of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by bed size of hospital, according to diagnostic class: United States, 1985	10
F. G.	·	11 12
	Number and rate of all-listed surgical and nonsurgical procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by selected procedure categories: United States, 1985	13
J. K.	Number and rate of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by sex and age of patient:  United States, 1985	14
L. M.	cording to procedure category: United States, 1985	14 15
N.	nosis: United States, 1985	16
Ο.	Number, percent distribution, and average length of stay for newborn infants discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, by sex and geographic region: United States, 1985	16 17
	Number and average length of stay for newborn infants discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, by sex and health status: United States, 1985	17
Q.	Number of all-listed diagnoses for sick newborn infants discharged from short-stay hospitals, by selected diagnostic categories and sex: United States, 1985	17

### **Symbols**

- --- Data not available
- ... Category not applicable
- Quantity zero
- 0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
- Z Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
- Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision
- # Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements

# **Utilization of Short-Stay Hospitals**

by Edmund J. Graves, Division of Health Care Statistics

### Introduction

This report provides national estimates on the utilization of non-Federal short-stay hospitals during 1985. Data are summarized for selected demographic characteristics of the patients discharged, characteristics of the hospitals where the patients were treated, conditions diagnosed, and surgical and non-surgical procedures performed.

The statistics in this report are based on data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics by means of the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS), which is a continuous voluntary survey in use since 1965. The data for the survey are obtained from a sample of inpatient medical records that are obtained from a national sample of short-stay general and specialty hospitals located in the United States.

For the first time, the statistics are based on two data collection procedures. The first was the traditional manual system of sample selection and data abstraction, and the second was an automated method that involved the purchase of data tapes from commercial abstracting services. In 1985, the automated method was used in 17 percent of the hospitals. Preliminary analysis of the automated system indicates that a greater number of nonsurgical procedures per patient are reported by these hospitals than by hospitals submitting data in the traditional mode. This has resulted in increases from 1984 to 1985 in the estimation for miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. It appears that approximately one-half of the increase in that category was because of the change in data collection methodology.

Approximately 194,800 medical records from 414 hospitals were included in the 1985 survey. A brief description of the sample design and the source of data can be found in appendix I. A detailed report on the design of the NHDS was published in 1970.<sup>1</sup>

Types of hospital utilization measurements shown are frequencies, rates, and percent distributions of discharges, days of care, and average lengths of stay. The estimates are presented by age, sex, and race of the patients discharged; by expected source of payment, geographic region, bed size, and ownership of the short-stay hospitals (tables 1-6). Statistics on women with deliveries (tables 7-8), conditions diagnosed (tables 9-14), and procedures performed (tables 15-22) also are shown by patient and hospital characteristics. Data for newborn in-

fants are included only in the section "Newborn infant discharges." Because these data are based on a sample, they may not agree with data on births published in *Vital Statistics of the United States*.

Coding of medical data for patients hospitalized is performed according to the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification<sup>2</sup> (ICD-9-CM). Earlier data for 1970-78 were coded according to the Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States<sup>3</sup> (ICDA). Differences between these two systems are discussed in appendix I under the section entitled "Medical coding and edit." A maximum of seven diagnoses and four procedures may be coded for each medical record in the sample. Although diagnoses included in the ICD-9-CM section entitled "Supplementary classification of external causes of injury and poisoning" (codes E800-E999) are used by the NHDS, these diagnoses are excluded from this report. The conditions diagnosed and procedures performed are presented here by the major diagnostic chapters and procedure groups of the ICD-9-CM. Within these chapters and groups, some categories of diagnoses and procedures also are shown. These specific categories were selected primarily because of large frequencies or because they are of special interest. Residual categories of diagnoses and procedures, however, are not included in the tables. More detailed analyses of these data will be presented in later reports in Series 13 of the Vital and Health Statistics reports.

Familiarity with the definitions used in the NHDS is important for interpreting the data and for making comparisons with statistical data on short-stay hospital utilization that are available from other sources. Definitions of the terms used in this report are presented in appendix II.

Information on short-stay hospital utilization also is collected by another program of the National Center for Health Statistics, the National Health Interview Survey. Estimates from this survey generally are different from those of the NHDS because of differences in collection procedures, population sampled, and definitions. Data from the National Health Interview Survey are published in Series 10 of the *Vital and Health Statistics* reports.

1

# **Highlights**

- During 1985 an estimated 35.1 million patients, excluding newborn infants, were discharged from non-Federal shortstay hospitals, and an estimated 226.2 million days of care were used.
- The average length of stay for patients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals was 6.5 days in 1985.
   The average length of stay has declined from 7.3 days in 1980 to 6.5 days in 1985—a decline of about 11 percent.
- With a rate of 148 discharges per 1,000 population, 1985 marked the first time since 1971 that the discharge rate has fallen below 150 per 1,000.
- About 45 percent of all patients discharged during 1985 expected private insurance to pay for at least part of their hospitalization.
- Females with deliveries was the leading cause of hospitalization during 1985. Of the 35.1 million discharges during 1985, 3.9 million (or 11 percent) were for females with deliveries,
- Six procedures were each performed during 1985 more than 1 million times: procedures to assist delivery (2.5 million), endoscopy of the digestive system (1.5 million),

- biopsy (1.4 million), computerized axial tomography (CAT scan) (1.4 million), diagnostic ultrasound (1.2 million), and arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material (1.1 million).
- Approximately 16 percent of all patients who were hospitalized had a principal diagnosis of heart disease or malignant neoplasms, but about 46 percent of all deaths that occurred in short-stay hospitals in 1985 were the result of these two diseases.
- The number of patients discharged from short-stay non-Federal hospitals during 1985 for the first-listed diagnosis of cataract dropped from 481,000 in 1984 to 182,000 in 1985—a drop of about 62 percent.
- Approximately 59 percent of all patients discharged from short-stay non-Federal hospitals during 1985 had at least one procedure performed. In 1979 only 51 percent had at least one procedure performed.
- Of the 35.1 million patients discharged from short-stay non-Federal hospitals during 1985, 2.7 percent were known to have been discharged dead.

# Utilization by patient characteristics

The number of hospital discharges and the rate of discharges have traditionally been on the rise. Since 1983, changes have been occurring. With a rate of 148 discharges per 1,000 population, 1985 marked the first time since 1971 that the discharge rate has fallen below 150 discharges per 1,000 population. Table A shows important measures of hospital utilization for 1965, 1985, and selected years in between. The number of discharges rose between 1965 and 1983 by about 22 percent, but it decreased approximately 11 percent in the last 2 years. Because of population increases and hospital utilization decreases, the discharge rate is at the same level it was in 1965. In addition, the average length of stay for hospital patients is continuing to drop. The average length of stay in 1985 was 6.5 days compared with 7.7 days a decade ago.

Although the rate of discharges and days of care decreased between 1965 and 1970, these differences were not significant. The decrease was the result of an underestimate of hospital utilization in 1970 because new hospitals that came into the universe of hospitals were not sampled for NHDS prior to 1972.<sup>4</sup> More information on updating the universe can be found in appendix I.

The total number and rate of discharges and days of care showed a significant decrease when 1985 data were compared with 1984 data (table B). However, this did not hold true for the four age groups. For the number of discharges, only in the age group 45–64 was there a significant decrease when 1985 data were compared with 1984 data; and for the discharge rates, there were decreases in all but the age group 15–44. For the number of days of care, the significant differences were only for those discharges 45 years and over. The average length of stay showed no change in the number of days for totals or for the four age groups.

The 35.1 million patients discharged from short-stay hospitals during 1985 included an estimated 14.2 million males and 20.9 million females (table 1). The rates per 1,000 popula-

Table B. Number and rate of discharges and days of care by age: United States, 1984 and 1985

[Data for non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Excludes newborn infants]

		Discharge	d patients	
Age	1984	1985	1984	1985
		oer in sands		e per opulation
All ages	37,162	35,056	158.5	147.9
Under 15 years	3,208 14,533 8,195 11,226	2,972 13,966 7,610 10,508	62.0 132.2 183.3 400.4	57.2 125.1 169.5 368.3
		Days o	f care	
	1984	1985	1984	1985
		ber in sands		e per opulation
All ages	244,652	226,217	1,043.5	954.4
Under 15 years	14,367 71,172 58,877 100,237	13,554 67,397 53,541 91,726	277.7 647.3 1,316.8 3,574.8	260.8 603.6 1,192.8 3,215.1
	Ave	rage length	of stay in d	ays
		84	•	85
All ages	6	.6	6	.5
Under 15 years	4	.5	4	.6
15-44 years		.9		.8
45–64 years		.2 .9		.0 .7

tion were 124 for males and 171 for females, making the rate for females about 38 percent higher than the rate for males. The number and rate of discharges always are higher for females than for males because of the large number of women in

Table A. Selected measures of hospital utilization: United States, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1983, and 1985

[Data for non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Excludes newborn infants]

	·					
Measure of utilization	1965	1970	1975	1980	1983	1985
Number of patients discharged in thousands	28,792	29,127	34,043	37,832	38,783	35,056
Rate of patients discharged per 1,000 population	150.3	144.3	159.2	167.7	167.0	147.9
Number of days of care in thousands	225,011	226,445	262,389	274,508	268,337	226,217
Rate of days of care per 1,000 population	1,174.3	1,121.6	1,227.3	1,217.0	1,155.2	954.4
Average length of stay in days	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.5
Percent of patients with surgery and nonsurgical procedures	¹38.2	139.7	¹41.7	52.2	54.7	58.9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Figures for 1965, 1970, and 1975 should be compared with caution to those for 1980, 1983, and 1985 because data prior to 1979 exclude nonsurgical procedures and the following obstetrical procedures: episiotomy, artificial rupture of membrane, internal version, and outlet and low forceps delivery.

their childbearing years (15-44 years of age) who are hospitalized for deliveries and other obstetrical conditions. Excluding deliveries, the rate for females discharged was 139, or only about 12 percent higher than the rate for males.

Except for children under 5 years of age and women in their childbearing years, annual rates of discharges increased consistently with each older age group for both males and females. This pattern of increase also applies to women in their childbearing years if those who were hospitalized only for deliveries are excluded from the rates. Discharge rates for older patients (65 years of age and over) compared with those for younger patients (under 15 years of age) were more than five times higher for both sexes.

In 1985, male patients used an estimated 97.3 million days of care in short-stay hospitals, compared with 128.9 million days of care used by females (table 1). The rate of days of care per 1,000 population was 849 for males and 1,053 for females, or about 24 percent higher for females than for males. Differences between the rates of days of care for each sex were smaller than for discharges, mainly because the average length of stay for about 3.9 million women who were hospitalized for deliveries was only 3.3 days (table 7). This length of stay compares with an average length of stay of 6.9 days for males and 6.8 days for females who were not hospitalized for deliveries.

The annual number of days of care per 1,000 population increased about 12 times with advancing age from 261 for patients under 15 years of age to 3,215 for patients 65 years of age and over (table 1). The much higher increase in the rate of days of care than of discharges from the youngest to the oldest age group was the result of long average lengths of stay for persons 65 years of age and over (8.7 days). The average length of stay is longer for the aged because of the greater severity of illness in this group. This situation is indicated by larger proportions of older than younger patients with incapacitating chronic illness, and the highest proportion of any age group with multiple diagnoses, both of which result in long average lengths of stay and high annual rates of days of care.

In this report, the race of patients is shown as white and all other. In 1985, 26.4 million patients were identified on the face sheets of the medical records as white and 5.2 million as all other. However, race was not reported for an additional 3.5 million patients. Estimates of number and rates of discharges, days of care, and average lengths of stay are provided. However, all of the race data should be used with caution because of the not-stated category, which for 1985 is approximately 10 percent of all discharges.

The number of days of care in 1985 totaled 172.3 million

for white patients, 34.6 million for all other patients, and 19.3 million for race not stated (table 2). The average length of stay was 6.5 days for white patients, 6.7 for all other patients, and 5.5 for patients with race not stated (table 2).

The expected principal source of payment for all patients discharged from short-stay hospitals is presented in table 3. The expected source of payment recorded on the face sheets of the medical record may not have been the actual source of payment. For example, a patient admitted to a hospital following an automobile accident may have cited Blue Cross as the expected source of payment when, in fact, an automobile insurance company ultimately made restitution.

Private health insurance that consists of Blue Cross and other private or commercial insurance was the expected principal source of payment for approximately 15.7 million discharges from non-Federal short-stay hospitals in 1985, about 45 percent of all discharges. Of these 15.7 million discharges, 98.4 percent were under 65 years of age. The remaining 1.6 percent were 65 years of age and over.

Medicare accounted for 11.3 million discharges (32.4 percent). As expected, 10.0 million (87.8 percent) of these were for patients 65 years and over. Together these two expected sources of payment accounted for 27.1 million discharges (77.2 percent). Even though patients expecting to pay hospital costs through medicare comprised only 32.4 percent of all discharges. they comprised 43.6 percent of all days of care. This was the result of longer hospital stays for patients 65 years and over. This is reflected in the average length of stay-medicare patients were hospitalized an average of 8.7 days, and patients who expected private insurance to pay their hospital stays averaged 5.3 days. The longest average length of stay was noted for medicare patients 65 years of age and over in the Northeast Region (11.0 days). However, lengths of stay of less than 5 days were noted for private insurance patients under 15 years of age in all regions and for those 15-44 years of age in the West and South.

During 1985 there were approximately 3.9 million discharges for women with deliveries (tables 7 and 8). Of these, 35 percent were discharged from hospitals in the South Region, and 52 percent were discharged from hospitals with 300 beds or more. Variation in rates per 1,000 civilian population by region was insignificant, except when comparing the Northeast Region (42.5) with the West Region (57.4). The rate for the Midwest was 50.1, and for the South it was 51.2.

The average length of stay for these women was 3.8 days in the Northeast Region, 3.5 days in the Midwest Region, 3.3 days in the South Region, and 2.6 days in the West Region.

# Utilization by hospital characteristics

Discharges from short-stay hospitals by geographic region in 1985 ranged from 6.5 million in the West Region to 12.3 million in the South Region (table 3). Regional differences in the number of discharges are accounted for mainly by variations in population sizes (see appendix I, table III) and, to a lesser extent, by variations in the discharge rates.

The overall rates of regional discharges per 1,000 population in 1985 were 138 for the West Region, 144 for the Northeast Region, 152 for the South Region, and 154 for the Midwest Region (table 5). There were no significant differences for discharge rates among the four regions.

Both the number and the rate per 1,000 population of days of care were lowest in the West Region. The highest number of days of care was in the South Region (tables 4 and 5). The number of days of care ranged from 35.4 million in the West Region to 73.8 million in the South. The rate per 1,000 population was 748 days in the West Region, 912 days in the South Region, 1,042 days in the Midwest Region, and 1,116 days in the Northeast Region.

Average lengths of stay by geographic region were 5.4 days in the West Region, 6.0 days in the South Region, 6.8 days in the Midwest Region, and 7.7 days in the Northeast Region (table 4).

The number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals and days of care by sex and age of the patients and by geographic region and bed size of hospitals are shown in table 4. The percent distributions of these data are shown in table C.

Discharges from short-stay hospitals for patients of all ages were about 40 percent male and 60 percent female in every hospital bed-size group. Females with deliveries accounted for about 10 percent of the discharges in hospitals with less than 300 beds and 12–13 percent in hospitals with 300 beds or more. The largest percent of patients in each of the bed size groups was of patients ages 15–44 years, and the smallest percent was of those under 15 years of age.

Days of care by sex, age, and bed size of hospital were generally distributed in a fashion similar to discharges (table C). However, a smaller pattern of days of care than of discharges was recorded for patients 15-44 years of age regardless of bed size; and for patients 65 years and over, a larger percent of days of care than of discharges was recorded for all bed sizes. The differences for those aged 15-44 years were the result of short lengths of stay for females with deliveries. However, for those over 65 years of age the differences were the result of the older patients being hospitalized longer than those under 65 years of age.

The average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals in 1985 increased steadily from 5.2 days in the smallest hospitals (6–99 beds) to 7.4 days in the largest hospitals (500 beds or more) (table C). The average length of stay was slightly longer for males than for females in all hospitals except the smaller ones. However, when females who were hospitalized for deliveries are excluded, the average lengths of stay for both sexes were virtually the same. Except for patients under 45 years of age, the average length of stay increased as the age of the patient increased regardless of the size of the hospital.

Approximately 7 out of 10 patients in non-Federal shortstay hospitals were discharged from voluntary nonprofit hospitals operated by church and other nonprofit groups during every year the NHDS was conducted. In 1985, voluntary nonprofit hospitals provided medical care to an estimated 24.0 million patients, or 68 percent of all patients hospitalized. Hospitals operated by State and local governments cared for 7.8 million patients, or 22 percent of all discharges, and proprietary hospitals operated for profit cared for 3.3 million patients, or 9 percent of all discharges (table 6).

The estimated 226.2 million days of care utilized by patients in short-stay hospitals during 1985 were distributed by ownership of hospitals in the following manner: voluntary non-profit, 159.6 million days, or 71 percent; government, 45.9 million days, or 20 percent; and proprietary, 20.7 million days, or 9 percent. Average lengths of stay were 6.7 days in voluntary nonprofit hospitals, 5.9 days in government hospitals, and 6.3 days in proprietary hospitals.

Table C. Number and percent distribution of patients and days of care and average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by sex and age of patient, according to bed size of hospital: United States, 1985

[Discharges from non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Excludes newborn infants]

Sex and age	Number	All sizes	6–99 beds	100–199 beds	200–299 beds	300–499 beds	500 beds or more
		Nu	ımber of pa	tients discha	rged in thous	ands	
All patients discharged	35,056	35,056	5,331	6,443	6,953	8,625	7,703
Sex			F	ercent distrib	oution		
Both sexes	35,056	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	14,160 20,896 17,042	40.4 59.6 48.6	39.7 60.3 50.6	39.8 60.2 49.8	41.8 58.2 48.8	40.1 59.9 47.9	40.4 59.6 47.0
Age							
All ages	35,056	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	2,972 13,966 7,610 10,508	8.5 39.8 21.7 30.0	7.4 39.2 20.0 33.4	12.0 39.9 19.9 28.2	7.5 37.2 21.8 33.6	7.3 39.6 22.5 30.6	8.5 42.9 23.5 25.1
			Number o	f days of care	e in thousand	sands	
All days of care	226,217	226,217	27,838	37,114	45,309	59,079	56,878
Sex			F	ercent distrib	oution		
Both sexes	226,217	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	97,269 128,948 116,308	43.0 57.0 51.4	41.1 58.9 53.9	42.8 57.2 51.5	43.5 56.5 52.0	42.8 57.2 51.2	43.9 56.1 49.8
Age							
All ages	226,217	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	13,554 67,397 53,541 91,726	6.0 29.8 23.7 40.5	4.7 31.6 21.2 42.5	9.0 30.7 21.8 38.6	4.9 26.2 23.0 46.0	4.9 28.8 24.4 41.9	6.7 32.3 25.9 35.1
			Averag	je length of s	tay in days		
Total	6.5	6.5	5.2	5.8	6.5	6.8	7.4
Sex							
Male	6.9 6.2 6.8	6.9 6.2 6.8	5.4 5.1 5.6	6.2 5.5 6.0	6.8 6.3 7.0	7.3 6.5 7.3	8.0 7.0 7.8
Age							
Under 15 years	4.6 4.8 7.0 8.7	4.6 4.8 7.0 8.7	3.3 4.2 5.5 6.6	4.3 4.4 6.3 7.9	4.2 4.6 6.9 8.9	4.7 5.0 7.4 9.4	5.8 5.6 8.2 10.3

# Utilization by diagnosis

### First-listed diagnosis

Diseases of the circulatory system ranked first in 1985 among the ICD-9-CM diagnostic chapters as a principal or first-listed diagnosis among patients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals (table 9). These conditions accounted for an estimated 5.5 million discharges. Other leading ICD-9-CM diagnostic chapters were supplementary classifications, which include females with deliveries (4.3 million discharges); diseases of the digestive system (3.9 million discharges); injury and poisoning (3.3 million discharges); diseases of the respiratory system (3.2 million discharges); and diseases of the genitourinary system (2.8 million discharges). About two-thirds of the patients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals were included in these six ICD-9-CM diagnostic chapters.

It should be pointed out that the estimates for first-listed acute myocardial infarction have increased substantially since 1981 because of a decision to reorder circulatory diagnoses involving acute myocardial infarction. For example, in 1981, 60 percent of acute myocardial infarction diagnoses were first-listed. In 1985, the first-listed acute myocardial infarction estimate increased to 87 percent because of reordering. This change is discussed more fully in appendix I.

The diagnostic categories presented in this summary report were selected either because they appear as principal or first-listed diagnoses with great frequency or because the conditions are of special interest. Although many of these categories—such as malignant neoplasms, heart disease, psychoses, and fractures, all sites—are combinations of more detailed diagnoses, they are presented as single categories without showing the specific diagnostic inclusions.

It should be noted that even though the total number of discharges showed no significant decrease from 1983 to 1984, there was some indication that a downturn in the number was occurring. In 1985 the drop in the number of discharges became significant when compared with that in 1984. The most significant drop occurred in the first-listed diagnosis of cataract, where the number of discharges dropped from 481,000 in 1984 to 182,000 in 1985—a drop of 62.2 percent. Other significant drops in first-listed diagnosis were for disorders of menstruation and other abnormal vaginal bleeding, where the number of discharges dropped from 254,000 in 1984 to 193,000 in 1985—a drop of 24.0 percent; gastritis and duodenitis, where the number of discharges dropped from 266,000 in 1984 to 203,000 in 1985—a drop of 23.7 percent; essential hypertension, where

the number of discharges dropped from 266,000 in 1984 to 214,000 in 1985—a drop of 19.5 percent; diseases of the ear and mastoid process, where the number of discharges dropped from 321,000 in 1984 to 259,000 in 1985—a drop of 19.3 percent; and diabetes mellitus, where the number of discharges dropped from 593,000 in 1984 to 480,000 in 1985—a drop of 19.1 percent.

Although there have been no significant changes in the total number of procedures between 1984 and 1985, significant decreases and increases have occurred for specific procedures. The most significant drop for procedures occurred for insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos), where the number of procedures dropped from 455,000 in 1984 to 180,000 in 1985—a drop of 60.4 percent—and extraction of lens, where the number of procedures dropped from 506,000 in 1984 to 211,000 in 1985—a drop of 58.3 percent. Other significant decreases in procedures were for diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus, where the number of procedures dropped from 470,000 in 1984 to 349,000 in 1985—a drop of 25.7 percent—and operations on the cranial and peripheral nerves, where the number of procedures dropped from 200,000 in 1984 to 167,000 in 1985—a drop of 16.5 percent.

Compensating for the drop in some of the procedures was a significant increase in the number of miscellaneous and therapeutic procedures performed. The number of these procedures increased from 7.2 million in 1984 to 8.8 million in 1985—an increase of 23.1 percent. In this group diagnostic ultrasound, computerized axial tomography, and arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material showed the greatest increase in the number of procedures performed. Diagnostic ultrasound increased from 836,000 in 1984 to 1,234,000 in 1985—an increase of 47.6 percent; computerized axial tomography increased from 1,091,000 in 1984 to 1,378,000 in 1985—an increase of 26.3 percent; and arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material increased from 972,000 in 1984 to 1,117,000 in 1985—an increase of 14.9 percent.

There were influences related to hospital admission policies as well as hospital characteristics that could account for some of these changes, including the introduction of the prospective payment system, technological advances, and, possibly, the shifting of patients from an inpatient setting to an outpatient setting.

The number and rate of discharges, days of care, and average length of stay by selected first-listed diagnoses in 1985 are presented in table D. These categories accounted for 52 per-

Table D. Number and rate of patients and days of care for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by selected first-listed diagnostic categories: United States, 1985

[Discharges from non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Excludes newborn infants. Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification

Diagnostic category and ICD-9-CM code	Discharge	ed patients	Days	of care	Average length of stay
	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 population	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 population	Days
All conditions <sup>1</sup>	35,056	147.9	226,217	954.4	6.5
Females with deliveries	3.854	16.3	12.640	53.3	3.3
Normal deliveries <sup>2</sup>	1.386	5.8	3,470	14.6	2.5
Complicated deliveries <sup>2</sup>	2.468	10.4	9,170	38.7	3.7
Heart disease	3.584	15.1	26.082	110.0	7.3
Acute myocardial infarction410	755	3.2	7,152	30.2	9.5
Atherosclerotic heart disease	304	1.3	2.016	8.5	6.6
Other ischemic heart disease	992	4.2	5.379	22.7	5.4
Cardiac dysrhythmias	511	2.2	3,148	13.3	6.2
Congestive heart failure	557	2.4	4.459	18.8	8.0
Malignant neoplasms	1.911	8.1	17,001	71.7	8.9
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung 162, 197.0, 197.3	315	1.3	2.884	12.2	9.2
Malignant neoplasm of breast	208	0.9	1,489	6.3	7.2
Fractures, all sites	1,129	4.8	9,864	41.6	8.7
Cerebrovascular disease	916	3.9	9,600	40.5	10.5
Pneumonia, all forms	854	3.6	6.788	28.6	7.9
Psychoses	701	3.0	10.435	44.0	14.9
Intervertebral disc disorders	508	2.1	3,693	15.6	7.3
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and unspecified	300	2.1	3,033	15.0	7.3
nature	500	2.1	2,740	11.6	5.5
Diabetes mellitus	480	2.0	3,901	16.5	8.1
Cholelithiasis	474	2.0	3,558	15.0	7.5
Arthropathies and related disorders	465	2.0	3,584	15.1	7.7
Asthma	462	1.9	2.275	9.6	4.9
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis	457	1.9	2,275	9.5	4.9
Diseases of the central nervous system	425	1.8	4,092		
Alcohol dependence syndrome	388	1.6	4,092 4,169	17.3 17.6	9.6 10.7
Inguinal hernia	384	1.6	1,231	5.2	3.2
All abortions, including ectopic and molar pregnancies	382	1.6	821	3.5	3.2 2.1
Calculus of kidney and ureter	325	1.4	1,217	3.5 5.1	3.7
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	288	1.2	437	1.8	3.7 1.5
Simonic dicesso of tensins and adenoids	200	1.2	437	1.0	1.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for diagnostic conditions not shown in table.

cent of all patients discharged during 1985 and include the most frequent first-listed diagnoses for each sex, age, race, region, and bed-size group. The most common first-listed diagnosis for most of these groups, as well as for all patients, was females with deliveries. Excluding this category, the two most frequent first-listed diagnoses were heart disease and malignant neoplasms for all groups except patients under 45 years of age. Discussed below are the most common first-listed diagnoses for the categories not included above.

For patients under 15 years of age, the most frequent first-listed diagnoses were acute respiratory infections, except influenza; pneumonia, all forms; and chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids. Some other frequent diagnoses for these patients were asthma; noninfectious enteritis and colitis; fractures, all sites; and disease of the ear and mastoid process (table 9).

Excluding females with deliveries, the three most frequent first-listed diagnoses for patients 15-44 years of age were fractures, all sites; psychoses; and all abortions, including ectopic and molar pregnancies. The most common first-listed diagnoses for patients 45-64 years of age and 65 years of age and over were heart disease and malignant neoplasms.

For patients other than white, the most frequent first-listed diagnosis besides deliveries was heart disease. Other common diagnoses for this group included malignant neoplasms; fractures, all sites; pneumonia, all forms; psychoses; asthma; cerebrovascular disease; and abortions and ectopic and molar pregnancies.

For hospitals with 6–99 beds, the most common first-listed diagnosis was heart disease, followed by females with deliveries. Other frequent diagnoses in these hospitals were pneumonia, all forms; fractures, all sites; cerebrovascular disease; malignant neoplasms; and alcohol dependence syndrome.

The number and rate of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by ICD-9-CM diagnostic chapters and selected categories, are presented by age for 1985 in table 9. Although the estimated rates of discharge from short-stay hospitals generally increased as the age of the patients increased, especially for patients 15 years of age and over, some decreases were observed. For example, decreases in rates between the two oldest age groups (45-64 years and 65 years and over) occurred for the categories of alcohol dependence syndrome, calculus of kidney and ureter, interverte-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>See appendix II for definition.

bral disc disorders, and sprains and strains of back (including neck). Moreover, the rates generally decreased with increasing age for the categories of chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids and disorders of menstruation and other abnormal bleeding.

The average length of stay increased with increasing age, especially for patients 15 years of age and over, for most chapters and categories of diagnoses. Overall it tended to be higher for fracture of neck of femur, mental disorders (especially psychoses), alcohol dependence syndrome, and cerebrovascular disease. Other average lengths of stay of over 10 days were for diseases of the central nervous system, disease of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, arthropathies and related disorders, and fractures, all sites, for patients 65 years and over.

Short average lengths of stay occurred for patients under 45 years with a first-listed diagnosis of chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids and for patients 15-44 years who were admitted for abortions, including ectopic and molar pregnancies, and sterilization.

Data on discharges, rates of discharges, and average lengths of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by sex and race are presented by diagnostic chapters and selected categories of first-listed diagnosis in table 10.

Rates of discharges per 10,000 population were similar for the two sexes for most of the diagnostic chapters and categories shown. However, males had significantly higher rates than females for the categories of malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus, and lung; alcohol dependence syndrome; acute myocardial infarction; other ischemic heart disease; inguinal hernia; calculus of kidney and ureter; intracranial injuries (excluding those with skull fracture); and lacerations and open wounds. For females, higher rates occurred for the categories of benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and unspecified nature, diabetes mellitus, cataract, noninfectious enteritis and colitis, cholelithiasis, arthropathies and related disorders, and persons admitted for sterilization.

Seventy-five percent of all patients discharged were white, 15 percent were all other races (including black), and 10 percent did not state race in the medical record. However, the racial distribution of patients for some diagnostic categories was significantly different from that of all patients. For example, the percent was higher for white patients discharged with a first-listed diagnosis of atherosclerotic heart disease (86 percent). It was lower for white patients with a diagnosis of abortions and ectopic and molar pregnancies (60 percent) and anemias (62 percent). For all other races, it was higher for abortions and ectopic and molar pregnancies and anemias (29 percent each).

Information on patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by geographic region is shown in table 11. The number of discharges ranged from 12.3 million in the South Region to 6.5 million in the West Region. The Midwest Region had 9.1 million discharges, and the Northeast Region had 7.2 million discharges. The South Region had the largest number of discharges for most categories. One major exception to this was for mental disorders, where the number of discharges was 539,000 for the Midwest Region and only 447,000 for the South Region. In 1985 the number of discharges per 1,000 population was 138 in the West Region, 144 in the Northeast Region,

152 in the South Region, and 154 in the Midwest Region. Large variations in rates were noted for malignant neoplasms, alcohol dependence syndrome, heart disease, and females with deliveries.

Average length of stay ranged from 7.7 days in the Northeast Region to 5.4 days in the West Region. The Midwest Region had 6.8 days, and the South Region had 6.0 days. The average length of stay was longest in the Northeast Region for most categories. However, one notable exception was mental disorders where the average length of stay was 14.1 days in the Midwest Region.

During 1985, the number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals and the average lengths of stay are shown by bed size of hospital and diagnostic category in tables 12 and 13, respectively. Females with deliveries, and heart disease ranked as the highest categories for first-listed diagnosis in hospitals of all sizes.

The proportions of some diagnostic conditions treated in hospitals varied according to the size of the hospital. Greater proportions of patients were treated in the smallest hospitals (6–99 beds) for mental disorders and diseases of the respiratory system (table E). On the other hand, greater proportions of discharges were from the largest hospitals (500 beds or more) for neoplasms; diseases of the nervous system and sense organs; complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium; congenital anomalies; and supplemental classifications.

For the most part, the average length of stay for the diagnostic chapters and categories followed the same patterns as the overall average lengths of stay for each region and bed size of hospital. That is, short hospital stays were more common in the West Region; long stays occurred more frequently in the Northeast Region. Similarly, the average length of stay generally increased as the size of the hospital increased. An exception to this occurred for the diagnostic category alcohol dependence syndrome. For this diagnosis, the longest average lengths of stay were in hospitals with 100–199 beds (13.2 days).

#### All-listed diagnoses

An estimated 101 million diagnoses were recorded for the 35.1 million inpatients of non-Federal short-stay hospitals in 1985 (table 14) for an average of 2.9 diagnoses per discharged patient. The average number of diagnoses per discharge increased from years prior to 1979 because of changes that were made in the way data are tabulated. Starting in 1979, up to seven diagnoses per discharge now are coded and tabulated on the NHDS data file; prior to that time, up to five diagnoses were coded. In addition, the ICD-9-CM, which is the classification scheme used for coding medical data since 1979, has inherent in it a certain amount of "double coding"; the classification used prior to 1979 does not. For example, females with deliveries all receive one additional diagnostic code that indicates the outcome of their delivery (single liveborn; twins, both liveborn; and so forth); however, this was not the case prior to 1979.

The average number of diagnoses per discharge varied only slightly by sex and race of the patient and by region and bed size of the hospital. For each of these categories, the aver-

Table E. Percent distribution of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by bed size of hospital, according to diagnostic class: United States, 1985

[Discharges from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, Excluding newborn infants, Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification]

Diagnostic class and ICD-9-CM code	All sizes	6-99 beds	100–199 beds	200–299 beds	300 <b>–</b> 499 beds	500 beds or more
			Perce	nt distributio	1	
All conditions	100.0	15.2	18.4	19.8	24.6	22.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases	100.0	14.6	21.7	21.0	21.1	21.6
Neoplasms	100.0	7.6	14.3	19.5	29.6	29.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	100.0	17.7	18.3	18.7	24.9	20.4
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	100.0	14.4	18.1	20.1	24.6	22.8
Mental disorders	100.0	20.2	17.3	16.7	25.5	20.3
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	100.0	11.7	17.8	19.1	24.1	27.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	100.0	14.9	16.4	22.0	25.1	21.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	100.0	20.3	21.7	21.3	20.7	16.0
Diseases of the digestive system	100.0	18.1	18.8	21.2	23.2	18.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system	100.0	15.5	21.2	19.1	24.1	20.2
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium <sup>1</sup> 630-676	100.0	12.6	17.8	16.2	25.6	27.8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	100.0	16.9	18.7	18.3	22.0	24.0
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue 710-739	100.0	13.9	20.0	20.4	23.6	22.0
Congenital anomalies	100.0	5.7	25.2	14.4	22.7	31.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	100.0	9.0	20.0	17.1	30.3	23.6
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	100.0	13.1	19.2	22.5	23.9	21.4
Injury and poisoning	100.0	16.2	18.2	20.6	24.5	20.5
Supplementary classifications	100.0	13.1	17.4	17.1	26.7	25.7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Females with deliveries are included under "supplementary classifications."

age was 2.8-3.0 diagnoses per patient. A larger variation occurred by age. The average number of diagnoses per discharge for the age groups under 15 years, 15-44 years, 45-64 years, and 65 years and over was 1.9, 2.3, 2.9, and 3.9, respectively.

Diseases of the circulatory system ranked first among the ICD-9-CM diagnostic chapters for all-listed diagnoses, with

19.8 million diagnoses. This was followed by diseases of the digestive system (8.2 million); supplementary classifications (8.0 million); diseases of the respiratory system (7.5 million); and diseases of the genitourinary system (7.4 million). These five ICD-9-CM chapters accounted for approximately one-half of the all-listed diagnoses in 1985.

# **Utilization by procedures**

One or more procedures were performed for an estimated 20.7 million of the 35.1 million inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals during 1985. A total of 36.8 million procedures, or an average of 1.8 per patient who underwent at least one procedure, were recorded in 1985 (table 15).<sup>a</sup>

These figures are higher than those reported prior to 1979 because changes were made in the tabulation and coding of data for the NHDS that resulted in the reporting of a greater number of procedures. Beginning in 1979 more procedures, both in number per patient and in type of procedure, were

coded. Specifically, starting in 1979 up to four procedures, instead of only three, were coded for each discharge. Furthermore, only figures for "surgical" operations were published in the past. However, since 1979 the total number includes many additional nonsurgical procedures. (See appendix I under the section entitled "Medical coding and edit" and appendix II under the section entitled "Surgical and nonsurgical procedures" for more information on the differences between coding the ICDA and the ICD-9-CM.)

The number and percent of patients with surgical and nonsurgical procedures in 1985 and the number and percent of patients with at least one surgical procedure are shown in table F. About 59 percent of the patients discharged had some procedure, including diagnostic and nonsurgical procedures. Some

Table F. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals with and without procedures and percent with procedures by age, sex, and race of patient and geographic region and bed size of hospital: United States, 1985

[Discharges from non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Excludes newborn infants]

			Patients with procedures					
Characteristic	All discharged patients	Patients without procedures	All patients	Patients with surgical procedures	All patients	Patients with surgical procedures		
		Number in	thousands		P	ercent		
All patients	35,056	14,406	20,651	16,097	58.9	45.9		
Age								
Under 15 years	2.972	1.688	1,283	991	43.2	33.3		
15–44 years	13.966	4,863	9,104	7,921	65.2	56.7		
45–64 years	7,610	3,004	4,605	3,369	60.5	44.3		
65 years and over	10,508	4,850	5,658	3,816	53.8	36.3		
os years and over	10,500	4,000	0,000	0,010	00.0	50.5		
Sex								
Male	14,160	6,261	7,900	5,789	55.8	40.9		
Female	20,896	8,145	12,751	10,308	61.0	49.3		
Race								
White	26,379	10,727	15,651	12,121	59.3	45.9		
All other	5,181	2,192	2,989	2,281	57.7	44.0		
Not stated	3,497	1,487	2,010	1,695	57.5	48.5		
Geographic region								
Northeast	7,168	2,748	4,420	3,248	61.7	45.3		
Midwest	9,111	3,712	5,399	4,239	59.3	46.5		
South	12,274	5,546	6,728	5,403	54.8	44.0		
West	6,502	2,399	4,103	3,207	63.1	49.3		
Bed size of hospital								
6-99 beds	5,331	3,231	2,100	1,732	39.4	32.5		
100-199 beds	6,443	2,912	3,531	2,781	54.8	43.2		
200-299 beds	6,953	2,605	4,348	3,171	62.5	45.6		
300-499 beds	8,625	3.236	5,389	4.286	62.5	49.7		
500 beds or more	7.703	2,422	5,281	4,126	68.6	53.6		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>As mentioned in the introduction, the use of commercial abstract service data for a sample of the discharges has resulted in increases in estimates of miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures (see appendix I).

variations in the proportions, however, occurred by age and sex of the patient, geographic region, and bed size of the hospital. Patients 15–44 years of age had the highest proportion of all the age groups with procedures (65 percent). Women had more procedures than men (61 percent compared with 56 percent), primarily because of those relating to childbirth. The proportion of patients with one or more procedures increased with the size of the hospital, from 39 percent in hospitals with 6–99 beds to about 69 percent in hospitals with 500 beds or more.

Approximately 52 percent of the patients with procedures had only one operation or nonsurgical procedure during their hospitalization (table G). About 27 percent of the patients had two procedures, about 12 percent had three, and about 9 percent had four or more. By age, patients under 15 years of age had the lowest proportion of multiple procedures (35 percent) and those 45–64 years and 65 years of age and over had the largest proportion (54 and 55 percent, respectively). About 42 percent of the patients discharged from the smallest hospitals had more than one procedure; about 52 percent of the patients discharged from hospitals of all other sizes had two or more procedures during their hospitalization.

Procedures are grouped in the detailed tables of this report

by the 16 major ICD-9-CM groups. Selected procedures within these groups are presented by specific categories within the detailed tables as well as in the text tables. Some of these categories—such as repair of inguinal hernia, prostatectomy, and hysterectomy—are presented as single categories although they may be divided into more precise subgroups.

Miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures (8.8 million) ranked first among the surgical and nonsurgical procedures performed during 1985. Other leading ICD-9-CM groups were operations on the digestive system (5.7 million), obstetrical procedures (4.3 million), operations on the musculoskeletal system (3.5 million), and operations on the female genital organs (3.3 million). About two-thirds of the procedures performed in 1985 were included in these five major groups.

The number and rate of all-listed procedures in 1985 by selected ICD-9-CM categories are shown in table H. The categories presented in this table include procedures that were performed frequently during the year. Many of the procedures included in this table are diagnostic and nonsurgical procedures that were not published by the NHDS prior to 1979, such as endoscopy on the digestive system, computerized axial tomography (CAT scan), diagnostic ultrasound, and arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material. Over

Table G. Percent distribution of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by number of procedures, according to age, sex, and race of patient and geographic region and bed size of hospital: United States, 1985

[Discharges from non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Excludes newborn infants]

Characteristic	All discharged patients with procedures	1 procedure	2 procedures	3 procedures	4 procedures or more
	-		Percent distribution	 on	
All patients	100.0	52.3	26.5	11.9	9.2
Age					
Under 15 years. 15–44 years. 45–64 years. 65 years and over.	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	65.0 58.1 45.9 45.5	23.8 25.7 27.9 27.5	6.5 10.2 14.6 13.7	4.7 6.1 11.6 13.3
Sex					
Male	100.0 100.0	49.2 54.3	26.7 26.4	13.1 11.2	11.0 8.1
Race					
White	100.0 100.0 100.0	51.3 55.1 56.4	26.8 25.3 26.3	12.3 10.9 10.6	9.6 8.7 6.7
Geographic region					
Northeast Midwest South West	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	52.4 49.3 53.9 53.7	26.0 26.7 26.9 26.3	11.6 13.2 11.4 11.4	10.0 10.8 7.8 8.7
Bed size of hospital					
6-99 beds	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	57.8 56.4 49.5 51.9 50.3	26.6 25.4 27.6 26.1 26.9	9.9 10.8 12.9 12.1 12.4	5.8 7.4 10.0 9.9 10.4

NOTE: A maximum of 4 procedures was coded for each patient discharged.

Table H. Number and rate of all-listed surgical and nonsurgical procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by selected procedure categories: United States, 1985

[Discharges from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, Excludes newborn infants, Procedure groupings and code number inclusions are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification

Procedure category and ICD-9-CM code	Surgical p	procedures
	Number in thousands	Rate per 100,000 population
All procedures	36,760	15,508.1
Surgical procedures <sup>1</sup>	24,799	10,462.1
Procedures to assist delivery	2,494	1,052.1
Biopsy <sup>1</sup>	1,438	606.5
Cesarean section	877	369.9
Hysterectomy	670	282.8
Excision or destruction of lesion or tissue of skin or subcutaneous tissue	593	250.2
Repair of current obstetric laceration	548	231.0
Operations on spinal cord and spinal canal structures except biopsies	530	223.6
Oophorectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy	525	221.3
Arthroplasty of joints	507	213.9
Open reduction of fracture	492	207.4
Cholecystectomy	475	200.3
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	466	196.8
Repair of inguinal hernia         53.0–53.1	416	175.4
Open heart	379	159.9
Prostatectomy	367	154.7
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	349	147.1
Operations on muscle, tendons, fascia, and bursa	340	143.4
Excision or destruction of intervertebral disc and spinal fusion	323	136.1
Tonsillectomy with or without adenoidectomy	317	133.9
Division of peritoneal adhesions	309	130.3
Nonsurgical procedures <sup>1</sup>	11,960	5045.8
Endoscopy of the digestive system	1,542	650.7
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	1,378	581.2
Diagnostic ultrasound	1,234	520.5
Arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material	1,234	471.3
Radioisotope scan	838	353.6
Endoscopy of the urinary system through natural orifice	683	288.0
Cardiac catheterization	681	287.1
Circulatory monitoring	635	267.9
Pyelogram. 87.73-87.75	442	186.4
Contrast myelogram	436	184.0
Injection or infusion of cancer chemotherapeutic substance 99.25	359	151.3
Biliary tract X-ray	322	135.8
Electrographic monitoring	308	129.8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See appendix II for ICD-9-CM codes in this category.

one million of each of these procedures were performed during 1985.

Data for the more traditional leading surgical operations are also shown in table H. Some of the most frequently performed surgeries, of which 500,000 or more were performed in 1985, included cesarean section, hysterectomy, excision or destruction of lesion or tissue of skin or subcutaneous tissue, cardiac catheterization, and arthroplasty of joints.

The estimated 36.8 million procedures performed in 1985 are presented for the ICD-9-CM major groups and selected categories by age, sex, race, and region in tables 15, 17, 19, and 20, respectively. The corresponding rates by age, sex, and region are shown in tables 16, 18, and 21, respectively.

Of the 36.8 million procedures performed during 1985, 41 percent were performed on patients 15-44 years of age, and only 5 percent were performed on patients under 15 years of age. The most common procedure performed on patients under 15 years was tonsillectomy with or without adenoidectomy,

and for those 15-44 years of age it was episiotomy without forceps and vacuum extraction. The most common procedure for the age group 45-64 years was arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material; and for those 65 years and over, the most common procedures were computerized axial tomography (CAT scan), diagnostic ultrasound, and arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material.

The rate of procedures per 1,000 population increased with advancing age from a rate of 37 for patients under 15 years to 387 for patients 65 years of age and over (table J). Except for females 15–44 years of age, the rates for both sexes also increased as age increased. The rate for females 15–44 years of age was about the same as that for females 45–64 years of age because of the large number of females 15–44 years of age operated on for obstetrical and gynecological conditions.

Of the 36.8 million procedures performed during 1985, about 14.7 million were for males and 22.1 were for females.

Table J. Number and rate of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by sex and age of patient: United States, 1985

[Discharges from non-Federal hospitals. Excludes newborn infants]

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female		
	Number of procedures in thousands				
All ages	36,760	14,694	22,066		
Under 15 years	1,937 14,957 8,838 11,027	1,128 4,011 4,361 5,194	809 10,946 4,478 5,833		
	Rate pe	r 1,000 po	pulation		
All ages	155.1	128.2	180.2		
Under 15 years	37.3 134.0 196.9 386.5	42.4 72.9 203.5 450.5	31.9 193.4 190.8 343.1		

The corresponding rates per 1,000 population were 155 for both sexes, 128 for males, and 180 for females. Of the procedures shown in table 17, the most common for males were arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material, CAT scans, endoscopies through natural orifice, and diagnostic ultrasound. For females, the most frequently performed procedures were episiotomy without forceps and vacuum extraction, cesarean section, and diagnostic ultrasound.

The distribution of procedures by race is shown in table 19. Seventy-seven percent of all procedures were performed on white patients, 14 percent were performed on all other races (including black), and 9 percent were performed on patients with no race stated. The percent of procedures for white patients was higher for open heart surgery; insertion of prosthetic lens

(pseudophakos); cardiac catherization; and pacemaker insertion, replacement, removal, and repair. The percents were lower, however, for curettage of uterus to terminate pregnancy, circumcision, and bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes. For all other patients, the percents were higher for curettage of uterus to terminate pregnancy, circumcision, and spinal tap; and they were lower for open heart surgery and insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos).

The number of procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by procedure category and geographic region is presented in table 20, and the corresponding rates are shown in table 21. The rate of procedures per 1,000 population was 170 in the Midwest Region, 159 in the Northeast Region, 152 in the West Region, and 144 in the South Region. Rates were highest in all regions for miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures and operations on the digestive system.

The number of procedures in short-stay hospitals during 1985 for each ICD-9-CM category by bed size of hospital where the procedure was performed is shown in table 22. Operations on the digestive system were observed to rank highest of all-listed procedures in hospitals with less than 100 beds. The most common procedures for hospitals with 500 beds or more were miscellaneous and therapeutic procedures and operations on the digestive system.

The percent distribution of the major groups of procedures by bed size of hospital are shown in table K. Hospitals with 300 beds or more treated an estimated 47 percent of the patients hospitalized during 1985, but they performed about 53 percent of the procedures. Procedures for which large percents were performed in hospitals with 300 beds or more were operations on the cardiovascular system (71 percent), operations on the hemic and lymphatic system (62 percent), operations on the nervous system (61 percent), and operations on the respiratory system (60 percent).

Table K. Percent distribution of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by bed size of hospital, according to procedure category: United States, 1985

[Discharges from non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Excludes newborn infants. Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification]

Procedure category and ICD—9—CM code	All sizes	6–99 beds	100–199 beds	200–299 beds	300–499 beds	500 beds or more
			Perce	nt distribution	า	
All procedures	100.0	9.3	16.3	21.7	26.4	26.3
Operations on the nervous system01-05	100.0	6.2	15.3	18.0	26.3	34.3
Operations on the endocrine system	100.0	7.5	12.5	20.7	26.0	33.3
Operations on the eye	100.0	10.3	17.6	16.2	26.2	29.7
Operations on the ear	100.0	4.6	22.7	22.6	24.0	26.1
Operations on the nose, mouth, and pharynx	100.0	12.1	21.1	20.9	23.9	22.0
Operations on the respiratory system	100.0	3.7	13.8	22.3	29.6	30.6
Operations on the cardiovascular system	100.0	1.8	7.5	20.2	31.8	38.7
Operations on the hemic and lymphatic system	100.0	5.9	13.3	19.1	26.8	35.0
Operations on the digestive system	100.0	11.9	17.1	23.1	24.7	23.1
Operations on the urinary system	100.0	8.6	17.6	21.8	29.5	22.6
Operations on the male genital organs	100.0	9.8	17.8	21.9	29.1	21.4
Operations on the female genital organs	100.0	12.8	22.2	17.4	24.1	23.4
Operations on the female genital organs	100.0	12.1	16.1	17.4	28.3	26.1
Obstetrical procedures	100.0	13.1	18.4	20.5	25.3	22.7
Operations on the musculoskeletal system	100.0	12.6	16.6	19.0	27.2	24.7
Operations on the integumentary system	100.0	5.9	14.2	26.8	25.6	27.5

# Deaths in short-stay hospitals

In 1985, 96.2 percent of patients, excluding newborn infants, who were discharged from short-stay hospitals were discharged alive, 2.7 percent were discharged dead, and for 1.1 percent a discharge status was not ascribed. Of the estimated 943,000 patients who died, 50.6 percent were male and 49.4 percent were female (table L). As expected, patients 65 years and over accounted for the majority of hospital deaths—71.0 percent. Patients under 65 years of age accounted for 29.0 percent of the deaths. The 943,000 who were discharged dead from these hospitals represented about 45 percent of all persons who died during 1985.<sup>5</sup>

The hospital fatality rate is the number of deaths divided by the number of total discharges multiplied by 100. This is a conservative rate because the formula assumes that all those patients whose discharge status was not stated were discharged alive. A fatality rate of 2.7 has been computed for patients in 1985. The rate for males was higher than that for females—3.4 for males compared with 2.2 for females.

The age group 65 years and over had a hospital fatality rate of 6.4 per 100 discharges; however, patients under 65 years of age had a fatality rate of 1.1.

The estimated number of hospital deaths and hospital fatality rates for patients under 65 years of age and for those 65 years and over are shown for selected conditions in table M. These data are not synonymous with data for underlying cause

of death as reported in *Vital Statistics of the United States*. Of the estimated 943,000 deaths in short-stay hospitals, 68 percent are accounted for by the diagnostic groupings shown in table M. Of these, heart disease and malignant neoplasms accounted for nearly one-half (436,000) of all deaths in short-stay hospitals.

For specific diagnoses, the highest fatality rates were for acute myocardial infarction, with a rate of 15.5 per 100 discharges; heart disease, with a rate of 15.0 per 100 discharges; and nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis, with a rate of 14.3 per 100 discharges.

The average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by discharge status, age, and sex, is shown in table N. The average stay for all patients discharged was 6.5 days. Patients discharged alive had an average stay of 6.3 days, compared with an average stay of 11.6 days for patients who died in the hospital.

Patients under 65 years of age, discharged alive, stayed an average of 5.4 days; however, those who died had an average stay of 11.8 days. The hospital stay for patients 15–44 years of age who died was 2.2 times as long as for those who were discharged alive (10.4 and 4.8). The difference in length of stay was much smaller for patients 65 years and over—8.5 days for those discharged alive and 11.6 days for those who died.

Table L. Number of deaths and fatality rate of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by sex and age: United States, 1985 [Deaths in non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Excludes newborn infants]

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
	Nur	mber in thou	sands	Rate	Rate per 100 dis		
All ages	943	477	466	2.7	3.4	2.2	
All ages excluding obstetric conditions	941	477	464	3.1	3.4	2.9	
Under 65 years	274	158	116	1.1	1.6	0.8	
Under 15 years	25	13	12	0.8	0.8	0.9	
15–44 years	59	36	23	0.4	0.9	0.2	
45–64 years	190	110	81	2.5	2.9	2.1	
65 years and over	669	319	351	6.4	7.0	5.9	

Table M. Number of deaths and fatality rate of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by age and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1985

[Deaths in non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification]

Diagnostic category and ICD-9-CM code	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over
	Nt	ımber in tho	usands	Rate	e per 100 di	scharges
All deaths	943	274	659	2.7	1.1	6.3
Malignant neoplasms	190	78	112	9.9	8.4	11.3
Malignant neoplasms of trachea, bronchus, and lung 162, 197.0, 197.3	47	20	27	15.0	14.9	16.8
Heart disease	246	48	197	6.9	3.3	9.4
Acute myocardial infarction	117	22	95	15.5	6.9	21.8
Chronic ischemic heart disease	19	*4	15	1.5	*0.7	2.2
Cardiac dysrhythmias427	40	10	31	7.9	5.3	9.4
Congestive heart failure	45	*5	40	8.1	*4.5	9.0
Cerebrovascular disease	80	14	65	8.7	6.2	9.5
Pneumonia, all forms	65	10	55	7.6	2.2	13.8
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	19	*	15	14.3	*	23.1
Injury and poisoning	43	20	23	1.3	0.8	2.9

Table N. Average length of stay of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by discharge status, age, and sex: United States, 1985 [Deaths in non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Excludes newborn infants]

	Discharge status								
Age		Alive	**	Dead					
Age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female			
	Average length of stay in days								
All ages	6.3	6.7	6.0	11.6	11.2	12.1			
All ages excluding obstetric conditions	6.8	6.7	6.9	11.6	11.2	12.1			
Under 65 years.  Under 15 years.  15-44 years.  45-64 years.  65 years and over	5.4 4.5 4.8 6.9 8.5	6.0 4.4 6.0 6.7 8.3	5.0 4.6 4.3 7.0 8.7	11.8 10.0 10.4 12.5 11.6	12.0 10.8 10.7 12.6 10.7	11.5 9.2 9.9 12.3 12.3			

# Newborn infant discharges

The number, percent distribution, and average length of stay of newborn infants discharged from short-stay hospitals, by sex and geographic region, are shown in table O. Because these data are based on a sample, they may not agree with data on births published in *Vital Statistics of the United States*. The estimated 3.8 million newborn infants were equally divided between the sexes.

About 36 percent (1.4 million) of newborn discharges were from the South Region, and approximately 24 percent (0.9 million) were from the Midwest Region. The percents of discharges were approximately 23 percent (0.9 million) for the West Region and 18 percent (0.7 million) for the Northeast Region. The average length of stay was 4.3 days in the Northeast Region and 2.9 days in the West Region. The average length of stay was 4.2 days in the Midwest Region and 3.9 days in the South Region. About 65 percent of the 3.8 million newborn infants discharged from short-stay hospitals were "well" (table P). A well infant is defined as one who does not have an illness or risk-related diagnosis.

The estimated 1.3 million sick infants (35 percent of all newborn) had at least one diagnosis in addition to the newborn diagnosis. Some of these additional diagnoses are shown in table Q. About 0.6 million (26 percent) of the diagnoses were for jaundice. The next three leading diagnoses were respiratory conditions, prematurity, and congenital anomalies. These four diagnoses accounted for about 55 percent of all sick newborn diagnoses. Males accounted for 59 percent of the congenital conditions, 58 percent of the respiratory diagnoses, 55 percent of the jaundice, and 54 percent of the prematurity diagnoses.

Table O. Number, percent distribution, and average length of stay for newborn infants discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, by sex and geographic region: United States, 1985

			<del></del> _
Sex and region	Number of discharges	Percent distribution	Average length of stay in days
All newborn infants	3,794	100.0	3.8
Sex			
Male Female	1,953 1,841	51.5 48.5	3.8 3.8
Region			
Northeast Midwest South West	665 909 1,364 856	17.5 24.0 35.9 22.6	4.3 4.2 3.9 2.9

Of the 1.3 million sick newborn infants, there were 21 percent more boys than girls; the boys also had 24 percent more diagnoses than girls did.

Well newborn infants had an average hospital stay of 2.8 days, and there was no difference in the length of stay by sex (table P). This table further demonstrates that sick newborn infants stay twice as long as well infants (5.7 versus 2.8 days), and they account for 53 percent of the newborn patient days although they constitute only 35 percent of newborn infants.

Table P. Number and average length of stay of newborn infants discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, by sex and health status: United States, 1985

Health status	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Num	ber in tho	usands
All newborn infants	3,794	1,953	1,841
Well newborn infants	2,475 1,319	1,230 723	1,245 596
	Avera		of stay
All newborn infants	3.8	3.8	3.8
Well newborn infants	2.8 5.7	2.8 5.6	2.8 5.9

Table Q. Number of all-listed diagnoses for sick newborn infants discharged from short-stay hospitals, by selected diagnostic categories and sex: United States, 1985

[All-listed diagnoses in non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification]

Diagnostic category and ICD-9-CM code	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Numl	ber in tho	usands
Sick newborn infant diagnoses <sup>1</sup>	2,213	1,228	988
Congenital anomalies740-759 Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	173	102	72
(prematurity)	207	112	95
and newborn	248	145	103
perinatal jaundice 773–774	582	321	261

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes data for diagnostic conditions not shown in table.

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# List of detailed tables

1.	Number, percent distribution, and rate of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals and of days of care, and average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by sex and age: United States, 1985	20	11.	Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, rate of discharges, and average length of stay, by category of first-listed diagnosis and geographic region: United States, 1985	34
2.	Number, percent distribution, and rate of patients dis- charged from short-stay hospitals and of days of care, and average length of stay for patients discharged from short-			Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and bed size of hospital: United States, 1985	36
2	stay hospitals, by sex, race, and age: United States, 1985	21	13.	Average length of stay for patients discharged from short- stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and bed size of hospital: United States, 1985	25
J.	days of care, and average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by geographic region, age, and principal expected source of payment: United States, 1985.	22	14.	Number of all-listed diagnoses for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by diagnostic category and age, sex, race, geographic region, and bed size of hospital: United States, 1985.	37
4.	Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, days of care, and average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by age, geographic region, bed size of hospital, and sex: United States, 1985	24	15.	Number of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by procedure category and age: United States, 1985	40
5.	Rate of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals and of days of care, by age, geographic region, and sex: United States, 1985	27		Rate of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by procedure category and age: United States, 1985	41
6.	Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, days of care, and average length of stay for patients dis-	21	17.	Number of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by procedure category and sex: United States, 1985	42
-	charged from short-stay hospitals, by type of ownership of hospital and age and sex of patient: United States, 1985	27	18.	Rate of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by procedure category and sex: United States, 1985	43
7.	Number, percent distribution, and rate of women with deliveries discharged from short-stay hospitals and of days of care, and average length of stay, by age, race, geographic region, and bed size of hospital: United States, 1985	28	19.	Number of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by procedure category and race: United States, 1985	44
8.	Number of women with deliveries and number of days of care and average length of stay for women with deliveries discharged from short-stay hospitals, by geographic region		20.	Number of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by procedure category and geographic region: United States, 1985	45
9.	and bed size of hospital: United States, 1985  Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals,	29		Rate of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by procedure category and geographic region: United States, 1985	46
0.	rate of discharges, and average length of stay, by category of first-listed diagnosis and age: United States, 1985  Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals,	30		Number of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by procedure category and bed	
	rate of discharges, and average length of stay, by category of first-listed diagnosis, sex, and race: United States, 1985	32		size of hospital: United States, 1985	47

TABLE 1. NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND RATE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND OF DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1985

	DI	SCHARGED PATIEN	TS		DAYS OF CARE		
SEX AND AGE	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1+000 POPULATION	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS
BOTH SEXES							
ALL AGES	35+056	100.0	147.9	226,217	100.0	954.4	6.5
UNDER 15 YEARS	2,972	8.5	57.2	13,554	6.0	260.8	4-6
UNDER 1 YEAR	787	2.2	210.2	5,203	2-3	1,390.5	6.6
1 TO 4 YEARS	921 1,264	2•6 3•6	64•4 37•3	3,230 5,121	1•4 2•3	225•9 150•9	3.5
				77221	2.5	13017	4-1
15-44 YEARS	13,966 1,708	39.8 4.9	125•1 92•9	67 <b>,</b> 397 <b>7,</b> 339	29•8 3•2	603.6 399.1	4.8 4.3
20-24 YEARS	2,813	8.0	138.2	11,581	5.1	568.8	4•1
25-34 YEARS	5,821	16.6	140.6	27+480	12-1	663.7	4.7
35-44 YEARS	3+624	10.3	115.0	20,996	9.3	666.5	5∙8
45-64 YEARS	7,610	21.7	169.5	53,541	23•7	1,192.8	7.0
45-54 YEARS	3,298	9.4	146.2	21,736	9.6	963.7	6.6
55-64 YEARS	4,312	12.3	193.1	31,805	14.1	1,424.1	7.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	10,508	30.0	368.3	91,726	40.5	3.215.1	8.7
65-74 YEARS	5.011	14-3	294.9	41,090	18.2	2,417.8	8-2
75-84 YEARS	3,969 1,528	11.3	449.8 543.4	36,024	15.9	4.082.5	9.1
OF TEARS AND OVERSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSE	14320	4 • 4	563.6	14,612	6.5	5•389•8	9-6
UNDER 17 YEARS	3,499	10.0	58.9	16,183	7.2	272.4	4.6
17-69 YEARS	23,533	67.1	148.5	137,714	60.9	868.7	5.9
70 YEARS AND OVER	8,024	22.9	420.1	72,319	32.0	3,786.4	9.0
MALE							
ALL AGES	14.160	100.0	123.5	97,269	100.0	848.7	6.9
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,698	12.0	43.0	7 //7	7.0	207.6	
UNDER 1 YEAR	449	12•0 3•2	63.8 234.2	7,647 2,829	7•9 2•9	287-5 1+476-7	4•5 6•3
1 TO 4 YEARS	541	3.8	74.0	1,802	1.9	246.4	3.3
5-14 YEARS	708	5.0	40.8	3,015	3.1	173.6	4.3
15-44 YEARS	4.153	29.3	75.4	25.268	26.0	458.9	6-1
15-19 YEARS	530	3.7	5 <b>7.</b> 0	2,932	3.0	315.3	5.5
20-24 YEARS	623	4.4	62.7	3,682	3.8	370.2	5.9
35-44 YEARS	1,522 1,478	10.8 10.4	74.5 96.1	9•560 9•096	9•8 9•4	467•7 591•4	6•3 6•2
45-64 YEARS	3,776 1,596	26•7 11•3	176.2	26,135	26.9	1.219.9	6.9
55-64 YEARS	2,179	15.4	146•1 207•6	10,322 15,814	10.6 16.3	944.6 1,506.4	6•5 7•3
						.,,,,,,,,,	
65 YEARS AND OVER	4,533 2,389	32.0	393.2	38,219	39.3	3,315.0	8.4
75-84 YEARS	1,657	16.9 11.7	319.9 503.8	19•243 14•514	19•8 14•9	2,577.0 4,414.2	8•1 8•8
85 YEARS AND OVER	488	3.4	631.0	4,462	4.6	5.772.5	9•1
HNDER 17 MEARS	1 004	12.4					
UNDER 17 YEARS	1+904 8+942	13•4 63•1	62.6 116.2	8•869 59•690	9•1 61•4	291•6 775•9	4•7 6•7
70 YEARS AND OVER	3,315	23.4	455.6	28,710	29.5	3,946.4	8.7
FEMALE							
ALL AGES	20,896	100.0	170.7	128,948	100.0	1.053.3	6.2
UNDER 15 YEARS	1+274	6.1	50 • 2	5.907	4.6	232.9	4.6
UNDER 1 YEAR	338 380	1.6 1.8	185.0 54.4	2+374	1.8 1.1	1+300+2	7.0
5-14 YEARS	556	2.7	33.6	1,428 2,106	1.6	204.5 127.2	3.8 3.8
15-44 YEARS	9.813	47.0	173.4	42,128	32.7	744.3	4.3
15-19 YEARS	1+178	5.6	129.5	4,407	3.4	484.7	3.7
20-24 YEARS	2.190	10.5	210.3	7,900	6.1	758.6	3-6
25-34 YEARS	4,299 2,146	20•6 10•3	205.0 133.1	17,920 11,901	13•9 9•2	854.6 738.1	4+2 5+5
					/•L		7.5
45-64 YEARS	3+834	18.3	163.4	27+405	21.3	1.168.I	7.1
45-54 YEARS	1,701 2,132	8•1 10•2	146.3 180.2	11+414 15+991	8•9 12•4	981.6 1.351.3	6•7 7•5
65 YEARS AND OVER	5+975	28•6	351 4		41.5		9•0
65-74 YEARS	2,623	28.6 12.6	351 • 4 275 • 2	53,507 21,847	16.9	3,147.1 2,292.9	9•0 8•3
75-84 YEARS	2,312	11.1	417.7	21,510	16.7	3,885.5	9.3
85 YEARS AND OVER	1.040	5 <b>.</b> 0	536-8	10,150	7.9	5+237+2	9.8
UNDER 17 YEARS	1.595	7.6	55.0	7,314	5.7	252.2	4.6
	14,591	69.8	178.8	78,024	60.5	956.2	5.3
TO YEARS AND OVER	4,709	22.5	398.2	43,609	33.8	3,687.6	9.3

TABLE 2. NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND RATE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND OF DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1985

	DI	SCHARGED PATIEN	тѕ		DAYS OF CARE		
SEX+ RACE+ AND AGE	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS
BOTH SEXES							
ALL RACES. ALL AGES	35,056	100-0	147.9	226,217	100•0	954.4	6.5
UNDER 15 YEARS	2,972	8.5	57.2	13,554	6.0	260.8	4.6
15-44 YEARS	13,966 7,610	39.8	125.1	67,397	29+8	603.6 1.192.8	4 • 8
65 YEARS AND OVER	10,508	21•7 30•0	169.5 368.3	53,541 91,726	23•7 40•5	3,215.1	7•0 8•7
HUTTE ALL ACEC	24 270	75.3					
WHITE: ALL AGES	26+379 2+070	75•2 5•9	131.0 49.2	172•316 9•176	76-2 4-1	855•4 218•0	6•5 4• <del>4</del>
15-44 YEARS	9,693	27.7	102.8	46,762	20.7	496.0	4.8
45-64 YEARS	5,927	16.9	150.7	41,038	18.1	1,043.7	6.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	8,688	24.8	337.5	75,340	33.3	2,926.6	8.7
ALL OTHER, ALL AGES	5,181	14.8	145.5	34,564	15.3	970•9	6.7
UNDER 15 YEARS	606	1.7	61.3	3,109	1.4	314.8	5.1
15-44 YEARS	2+668	7.6	153.6	13,675	6.0	787.3	5.1
45-64 YEARS	985 922	2.8	177.0	8,181	3.6	1,469.0	8.3
DO TEARS AND GVERALLIANS	922	2•6	330.7	9,599	4.2	3+444=2	10.4
RACE NOT STATED, ALL AGES	3+497	10.0	•••	19,337	8.5	•••	5.5
UNDER 15 YEARS	296	0.8	•••	1.269	0.6	•••	4.3
15-44 YEARS	1,605 697	4.6	•••	6,959	3.1	•••	4.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	898	2•0 2•6	•••	4•322 6•787	1•9 3•0	•••	6•2 7•6
				•,	540	•	
MALE							
ALL RACES. ALL AGES	14,160	100.0	123.5	97,269	100.0	848.7	6.9
UNDER 15 YEARS	1.698	12.0	63.8	7,647	7.9	287.5	4.5
15-44 YEARS	4.153	29.3	75.4	25,268	26.0	458.9	6.1
45-64 YEARS	3,776	26.7	176.2	26,135	26.9	1.219.9	6.9
US TERRS AND OVERSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSE	4,533	32.0	393.2	38,219	39.3	3,315.0	8.4
WHITE, ALL AGES	10,839	76.5	110.8	73+900	76.0	755.7	6.8
UNDER 15 YEARS	1.183	8.4	54-8	5,127	5+3	237-4	4-3
15-44 YEARS	2+970 2+943	21.0 20.8	63•4 155•6	17+635 19+863	18-1 20-4	376•1 1•050•4	5.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	3,742	26.4	360.2	31,274	32•2	3,010.0	6•8 8•4
ALL OTHER, ALL AGES	1+957 344	13.8 2.4	116•3 68•7	15•126 1•778	15•6 1•8	898•7 355•5	7•7 5•2
15-44 YEARS	724	5.1	88.6	5,040	5.2	616.6	7.0
45-64 YEARS	486	3.4	193.4	4+177	4.3	1,661.5	8.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	404	2.8	354.3	4+130	4-2	3,626.1	10.2
RACE NOT STATED. ALL AGES	1,364	9.6	•••	8+243	8.5	•••	6.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	171	1.2	•••	741	0.8	•••	4.3
15-44 YEARS	459	3.2	•••	2,593	2.7	•••	5.7
45-64 YEARS	347	2.5	•••	2,095	2.2	•••	6.0
OS TERRO AND DECRESSION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	387	2•7	•••	2+815	2.9	•••	7.3
FEMALE							
ALL RACES. ALL AGES	20,896	100.0	170.7	120.0/0	100.0		
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,274	6.1	50+2	128,948 5,907	100.0 4.6	1+053+3 232+9	6•2 4•6
15-44 YEARS	9,813	47.0	173-4	42,128	32.7	744.3	4.3
45-64 YEARS	3+834	18.3	163-4	27+405	21.3	1.168.1	7-1
65 YEARS AND OVER	5+975	28.6	351-4	53,507	41.5	3,147.1	9.0
WHITE, ALL AGES	15,540	74.4	149.9	98+416	76.3	949.5	6.3
UNDER 15 YEARS	887	4.2	43-3	4+048	3.1	197.6	4.6
15-44 YEARS	6,723	32.2	141-8	29+127	22.6	614-5	4.3
45-64 YEARS	2•985 4•946	14•3 23•7	146.2 322.1	21,175	16.4 34.2	1.037.5	7•1
ON THREE MID UTERSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSE	7770	CJ • 1	266.01	44,066	34.2	2+870+2	8.9
ALL OTHER, ALL AGES	3,223	15-4	171 - 7	19+438	15.1	1,035.5	6.D
UNDER 15 YEARS	262	1.3	53.8	1+331	1.0	273-1	5-1
15-44 YEARS	1,944 499	9•3 2•4	211-4 163-5	8+635 4+004	6.7	939-1	4•4
65 YEARS AND OVER	518	2.5	314.2	5,469	3•1 4•2	1•311•0 3•316•5	8•0 10•6
RACE NOT STATED. ALL AGES	2•132 125	10•2 0•6	•••	11•094 529	8+6 0+4	•••	5•2 4 2
15-44 YEARS	1,147	5.5	•••	4+366	3.4	•••	4+2 3+8
45-64 YEARS	350	1.7		2,227	1.7	•••	6.4

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AGE, AND PRINCIPAL EXPECTED SOURCE OF PAYMENT: UNITED STATES, 1985

REGION AND AGE	ALL PRINCIPAL EXPECTED SOURCES OF PAYMENT	PRIVATE INSURANCE	MEDICARE	MEDICAID	WORKMEN'S COMPEN- SATION	OTHER GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS	SELF-PAY	OTHER PAYMENTS AND NO CHARGE
UNITED STATES			NUMBER OF PA	TIENTS DISC	HARGED IN THE	DUSANDS		Antylogic
ALL AGES	35,056	15.726	11,341	3,344	756	790	2 • 346	752
UNDER 15 YEARS	2,972	1,727	35	712	<del>-</del>	113	316	70
15-44 YEARS	13,966 7,610	8+691 5+064	332 1,014	1•985 551	464 197	446 196	1,569 402	479 186
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.508	244	9,961	96	96	36	59	17
NORTHEAST								
ALL AGES	7,168	3,174	2,508	784	106	87	395	115
UNDER 15 YEARS	529	311	<b>\$7</b>	160	-	<b>#7</b>	30	14
15-44 YEARS	2•673 1•614	1.699 1.109	50 199	463 141	66 35	52 24	274 76	69 29
65 YEARS AND OVER	2.353	55	2+252	20	<b>\$</b> 5	*	14	*
MIDWEST								
ALL AGES	9,111	4,234	3,003	889	225	172	471	118
UNDER 15 YEARS	754	454	10	205	-	26	51	<b>8</b>
15-44 YEARS	3,538 1,996	2•311 1•410	110	524 139	97 51	96 41	316 89	84 20
65 YEARS AND OVER	2,823	58	245 2,638	21	51 76	<b>#1</b>	15	20 ≉6
SCUTH								
ALL AGES	12,274	5.726	3,707	1,140	270	257	966	208
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,274	739	12	273	210	44	186	20
15-44 YEARS	5,006	3,168	109	658	197	135	607	132
45-64 YEARS	2+650 3+344	1,734 86	395 3•191	178 30	64 ≄9	73 *5	153 20	53 ≄
WEST	34344	00	34171	30	+,	+,	20	7
UNDER 15 YEARS	6,502 415	2,592 223	2•123 *6	532 74	156	275 37	513 48	310 27
15-44 YEARS	2,749	1,513	63	340	104	163	372	195
45-64 YEARS	1,350	811	174	93	46	56	85	84
65 YEARS AND OVER********	1,988	45	1,880	25	<b>*</b> 6	19	<b>\$9</b>	32
UNITED STATES			NUMBER O	F DAYS OF CA	ARE IN THOUS	ANDS		
UNDER 15 YEARS	226+217 13+554	83.031 7.184	98•563 272	18•992 3•499	4,600	4•765 645	12,101 1,665	4•164 290
15-44 YEARS	67,397	40,503	2,781	9,988	2,380	2,370	6,960	2,413
45-64 YEARS	53,541	33+431	8,564	4,560	1,259	1,433	2 • 972	1,321
65 YEARS AND OVER	91,726	1,913	86,946	945	960	317	505	140
NORTHEAST								
UNDER 15 YEARS	55.513 2.391	18,410 1,349	27•578 ¢63	5•070 719	630	563 #22	2•583 169	678 68
15-44 YEARS	13,956	8,342	419	2,707	358	304	1,492	334
45-64 YEARS	13,240	8,174	2+222	1 + 425	235	179	759	246
65 YEARS AND OVER	25,925	545	24,875	218	<b>*37</b>	*	162	*
MIDWEST								
ALL AGES	61,514	24+246	25,655	5 • 538	1.631	1.202	2,615	628
UNDER 15 YEARS	3•932 18•987	2,089 12,014	71 1,010	1•272 2•820	500	216 628	241 1,617	*42 397
45-64 YEARS	14,376	9,684	2,056	1,212	348	289	644	143
65 YEARS AND OVER	24,219	459	22,516	233	783	<b></b>	112	<b>*45</b>
HTUOZ								
ALL AGES	73.817	28,734	30,053	5,661	1,573	1,644	4,817	1 + 335
UNDER 15 YEARS	5•479 23•212	2.886 14.185	97 855	1•190 2•956	1,072	213 757	1,003 2,542	90 844
45-64 YEARS	17,862	11,029	3,016	1,272	429	639	1,098	379
65 YEARS AND OVER	27.265	634	26,086	242	<b>⊅72</b>	<b>*35</b>	174	*
WEST								
ALL AGES	35•373	11,641	15+277	2.723	765	1.357	2,087	1,523
UNDER 15 YEARS	1+751	859 5 043	<b></b>	317 1-506	- 449	194 682	252 1 - 308	89 838
15-44 YEARS	11,242 8,062	5,963 4,545	497 1•271	1•504 650	248	326	1,308 471	553
65 YEARS AND DVER	14,318	274	13,469	252	<b>≑68</b>	155	<b>≠</b> 56	÷

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AGE, AND PRINCIPAL EXPECTED SOURCE OF PAYMENT: UNITED STATES, 1985—CON.

REGION AND AGE	ALL PRINCIPAL EXPECTED SOURCES OF PAYMENT	PRIVATE Insurance	MEDICARE	MEDICAID	WORKMEN*S COMPEN- SATION	OTHER GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS	SELF-PAY	OTHER PAYMENTS AND NO CHARGE
UNITED STATES			AVER	GE LENGTH O	F STAY IN DA	YS		
LL AGES	6.5	5-3	S.7	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.2	5.5
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.6	4.2	7.8	4.9	-	5.7	5.3	4.2
15-44 YEARS	4.8	4.7	8.4	5.0	5.1	5.3	4-4	5.0
45-64 YEARS	7.0	6.6	8 • 4	8.3	6.4	7.3	7.4	7-1
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.7	7.9	8.7	9.8	10.0	8.8	8.6	8.1
NORTHEAST								
LL AGES	7.7	5.8	11.0	6.5	6.0	6•5	6.5	5.9
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.5	4.3	<b>#9.1</b>	4.5	-	<b>#3.3</b>	5.6	4.9
15-44 YEARS	5.2	4.9	8.4	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.4	4.8
45-64 YEARS	8.2	7.4	11.1	10.1	6.7	7.3	10.0	8 • 4
65 YEARS AND OVER	11.0	9.9	11.0	11.1	<b>*7.2</b>	*	11.5	<b>*</b>
MIDWEST								
LL AGES	6.8	5.7	8.5	6•2	7.3	7.0	5.5	5.3
UNDER 15 YEARS	5.2	4.6	7.2	6.2		8•4	4.7	<b>*5.1</b>
15-44 YEARS	5.4	5.2	9.2	5.4	5.1	6.6	5.1	4.7
45-64 YEARS	7.2	6.9	8.4	8.7	6.8	7.0	7.3	7-1
65 YEARS AND OVER	8•6	7.9	8.5	11.1	10.3	<b>≠7•4</b>	7.3	<b>≄7.9</b>
SOUTH								
LL AGES	6•0	5.0	8.1	5•0	5.8	6.4	5.0	6.4
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.3	3.9	8.1	4.4		4.9	5.4	4.4
15-44 YEARS	4.6	4.5	7.8	4.5	5+4	5.6	4-2	6.4
45-64 YEARS	6.7	6.4	7.6	7.1	6.7	8.7	7.2	7.2
65 YEARS AND DYER	8.2	7.4	8.2	8.0	<b>*8-4</b>	<b>*7.7</b>	8.7	÷
WEST			÷					
LL AGES	5.4	4.5	7.2	5•1	4.9	4.9	4.1	4.9
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.2	3.8	<b>*6.5</b>	4.3		5.2	5.3	3.3
15-44 YEARS	4.1	3.9	7.9	4-4	4.3	4.2	3.5	4.3
45-64 YEARS	6.0	5.6	7.3	7.0	5.4	5.8	5.6	6.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	7.2	6.1	7.2	10.0	\$11•3	8.4	<b>*5.9</b>	*

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH UF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1985

AGE, REGION, AND BED SIZE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	NUMBER OF PA	ATIENTS DI THOUSANDS			OF DAYS OF THOUSANDS			LENGTH OI	STAY
UNITED STATES, ALL SIZES	35,056	14+160	20,896	226,217	97,269	128,948	6.5	6.9	6.2
6-99 BEDS	5.331	2 + 1 1 8	3,213	27,838	11,441	16.397	5.2	5-4	5.1
100-199 BEDS	6+443	2,565	3,878	37,114	15,889	21,225	5.8	6.2	5.5
200-299 BEDS	6,953	2,905	4 • 048	45,309	19,695	25,614	6.5	6.8	6.3
300-499 BEDS	8•625 7•703	3,459	5,167	59,079	25,282	33,797	6.8	7.3	6.5
JOS DEDS ON HORESTEEL	14103	3,113	4,590	56+878	24+963	31,915	7.4	8.0	7.0
ORTHEAST, ALL SIZES	7,168	2,998	4+170	55,513	23,952	31,560	7.7	8.0	7.6
6-99 BEDS	793	376	417	5•722	2,825	2,897	7.2	7.5	6.9
100-199 BEDS	889	355	534	6.264	2,454	3,811	7.0	6.9	7.1
200-299 BEDS	1,433	631	801	11,677	5.072	6,605	8 • 2	8.0	8 • 2
300-499 BEDS	2,379 1,675	935 701	1,443 974	17,842 14,007	7•379 6•223	10•463 7•784	7•5 8•4	7.9 8.9	7•2 8•0
						.,	0.	V-,	0.0
IDWEST, ALL SIZES	9,111	3,734	5,378	61.514	27.002	34+512	6.8	7.2	6.4
6-99 BEDS	1,100 941	416 384	684 556	5,553	2.042	3,512	5.0	4.9	5-1
200-299 BEDS	1.651	656	995	5,941 10,859	2•766 4•558	3+176	6•3	7•2	5.7
300-499 BEDS	2,647	1,140	1,506	18,190	8.325	6•301 9•865	6•6 6•9	6•9 7•3	6.3 6.5
500 BEDS OR MORE	2,773	1,138	1.635	20,970	9,312	11,659	7.6	8.2	7.1
								002	
GOUTH, ALL SIZES	12,274	4+850	7,425	73,817	30,995	42,823	6.0	6.4	5 - 8
6-99 BEDS	1,984	776	1.208	10,378	4,144	6,234	5.2	5.3	5 • 2
100-199 BEDS	3,632	1,382	2.250	19,248	7,891	11,357	5.3	5.7	5.0
200-299 BEDS	1,956	843	1,113	12,173	5,416	6,757	6•2	6.4	6.1
300-499 BEDS	1,999	780	1,219	13,722	5,642	8,080	6.9	7.2	6.6
500 BEDS OR MORE	2,703	1 • 069	1+635	18,296	7,901	10,395	6•8	7.4	6.4
EST, ALL SIZES	6,502	2,579	3,923	35,373	15,320	20,053	5.4	5.9	5.1
6-99 BEDS	1 • 454	550	904	6,184	2,430	3,754	4 • 3	4-4	4.2
100-199 BEDS	982	444	537	5,660	2,778	2,882	5.8	6.3	5 • 4
200-299 BEDS	1,913	775	1,138	10,600	4,649	5,951	5.5	6.0	5.2
300-499 BEDS	1.602	603	998	9,324	3,935	5,389	5∙8	6.5	5.4
500 BEDS OR MORE	552	206	346	3,604	1,527	2,077	6.5	7•4	6.0
UNDER 15 YEARS									
NITED STATES, ALL SIZES	2,972	1,698	1,274	13.554	7.647	5,907	4-6	4.5	4.6
6-99 BEDS	396	230	166	1,310	732	578	3.3	3.2	3.5
100-199 BEDS	775	440	335	3,336	1,881	1,455	4-3	4.3	4.3
200-299 BED\$	519	294	225	2,204	1,300	904	4.2	4.4	4.0
300-499 BEDS	625	362	263	2,912	1,659	1,254	4.7	4.6	4.8
500 BEDS OR MORE	657	373	284	3,792	2,075	1,717	5•8	5.6	6.0
ORTHEAST, ALL SIZES	529	306	223	2,391	1,337	1,054	4-5	4.4	4.7
6-99 BEDS	44	25	19	178	93	85	4.0	3.7	4.5
100-199 BEDS	56	29	27	183	90	93	3.3	3.1	3.4
200-299 BEDS	83	44	38	300	179	121	3.6	4.0	3.1
300-499 BEDS	184	111	73	882	471	411	4.8	4.2	5.6
500 BEDS OR MORE	162	96	66	849	505	344	5-2	5.2	5.2
IDWEST, ALL SIZES	754	428	326	3,932	2,312	1,620	5.2	5.4	5.0
6-99 BEDS	8.3	45	38	268	135	132	3.2	3.0	3.5
100-199 BEDS	86	46	40	464	243	220	5.4	5.3	5.6
200-299 BEDS	181	106	74	905	586	319	5.0	5.5	4.3
300-499 BEDS	189	110	79	869	541	328	4.6	4.9	4.2
500 BEOS OR MORE	215	121	95	1,427	806	620	6.6	6.7	6.6
OUTH+ ALL SIZES	1.274	731	544	5,479	3,061	2,418	4.3	4.2	4-4
6-99 BEDS	172	102	71	553	321	231	4•3 3•2	3.2	3.3
100-199 BEDS	580	334	246	2,506	1,446	1,060	4.3	4.3	4-3
200-299 BEDS	135	74	60	531	283	248	3.9	3.8	4-1
300-499 BEDS	146	85	61	651	368	283	4.5	4.3	4.7
500 BEDS OR MORE	241	135	106	1,238	643	595	5.1	4.8	5.6
EST, ALL SIZES	415	233	182	1,751	937	815	4.2	4.0	4.5
6-99 BEDS	96	58	38	311	182	129	3.2	3.2	3.4
100-199 BEOS	54	31	22	182	101	61	3.4	3.2	3.6
200-299 BEDS	120	68	52	468	253	216	3.9	3.7	4.2
300-499 BEDS	106	55	51	510	279	231	4.8	5.0	4.6
500 BEDS OR MORE	39	21	18	279	121	157	7.1	5.8	8.6

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, DAYS OF CARE, AND AVEPAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1985—CON.

AGE. REGION. AND BED SIZE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
15-44 YEARS	NUMBER OF PA	TIENTS DI			OF DAYS OF THOUSANDS			LENGTH O	F STAY
UNITED STATES, ALL SIZES	13,966	4,153	9,813	67,397	25,268	42,128	4.8	6-1	4.3
6-99 BEDS	2.088	661	1,427	8,801	3,394	5,407	4-2	5-1	3.8
100-199 BEDS	2,569	710	1+860	11,385	3,972	7,413	4.4	5.6	4.0
200-299 BEDS	2,584	817	1.767	11,858	4,536	7,322	4.6	5-6	4-1
300-499 BEDS	3•417 3•308	995 971	2•422 2•337	16,991 18,362	6,280 7,087	10,711 11,276	5•0 5•6	6•3 7•3	4 • 4 4 • 8
INDTHEACT. ALL CITES	2 472	044							
ORTHEAST, ALL SIZES	2,673 330	864 158	1•809 172	13•956 2•029	5,590 1,158	8•366 871	5•2 6•2	6•5 7•3	4.6 5.1
100-199 BEDS	286	89	197	1,457	545	912	5.1	6.1	4.6
200-299 BEDS	465	164	301	2,260	895	1,366	4.9	5.5	4.5
300-499 BEDS	902	240	662	4,299	1,444	2,854	4.8	6.0	4.3
500 BEDS OR MDRE	690	213	476	3,912	1,548	2,363	5.7	7.3	5.0
IDWEST+ ALL SIZES	3+538	1,083	2,455	18,987	7,464	11,523	5.4	6-9	4.7
6-99 BEDS	390	107	283	1,525	442	1,084	3.9	4-1	3.8
100-199 BEDS	374	115	259	2,183	1,023	1,161	5.8	8.9	4.5
200-299 BEDS	629	194	436	3,142	1,167	1,975	5•0	6-0	4.5
300-499 BEDS	1,013	336	676	5,499	2,231	3,269	5-4	6.6	4.8
500 BEDS OR MORE	1,131	331	801	6+637	2,602	4,035	5.9	7.9	5.0
SOUTH, ALL SIZES	5,006	1+417	3+589	23,212	7,983	15,228	4-6	5.6	4.2
6-99 BEDS	729	220	510	3,093	1,095	1,998	4.2	5-0	3.9
100-199 BEDS	1.562	386	1.176	6+187	1.755	4+432	4.0	4-5	3-8
200-299 BEDS	708 796	248	460	3,478	1,422	2,056	4.9	5-7	4-5
500 BEDS OR MORE	1,211	218 344	577 867	4•099 6•355	1,400 2,312	2,699 4,043	5•2 5•2	6•4 6•7	4•7 4•7
EST, ALL SIZES	2.749	789	1,960	11-242		7.010		. ,	
6-99 BEDS	639	176	463	11,242 2,153	4•231 699	1,454	4-1 3-4	5•4 4•0	3.6 3.1
100-199 BEDS	347	119	228	1.558	650	908	4.5	5.5	4.0
200-299 BEDS	781	211	570	2,977	1,052	1,925	3-8	5.0	3.4
300-499 BEDS	706	201	506	3,095	1,205	1,890	4.4	6.0	3.7
500 BEDS OR MORE	277	83	194	1,459	625	834	5+3	7.6	4.3
45-64 YEARS									
NITED STATES, ALL SIZES	7,610	3,776	3,834	53,541	26,135	27,405	7.0	6.9	7-1
6-99 BEDS	1.066	494	572	5,889	2,701	3,189	5.5	5.5	5.6
100-199 BEDS	1,281	613	667	8,086	3,889	4,197	6.3	6.3	6.3
200-299 BEDS	1,515	773	743	10,404	5,155	5+249	6.9	6.7	7.1
300-499 BEDS	1,940	977	962	14,411	7,163	7,248	7-4	7.3	7.5
500 BEDS OR MORE	1.808	919	890	14,750	7,227	7,523	8.2	7-9	8.5
ORTHEAST, ALL SIZES	1,614 176	831	782	13,240	6,668	6,572	8+2	8.0	8.4
100-199 BEDS	182	94 87	82	1,234	671	563	7.0	7-1	6.9
200-299 BEDS	330	180	95 150	1+355 2+665	594 1,380	761 1,286	7-4	6-8	8-0
300-499 BEDS	535	272	263	4,395	2,233	2,162	8-1 8-2	7•7 8•2	8.6 8.2
500 BEDS OR MORE	391	199	192	3,591	1,790	1.801	9.2	9.0	9.4
IDWEST, ALL SIZES	1,996	1,003	993	14+376	7,060	7,316	7.2	7.0	7.4
6-99 BEDS	216	92	124	1,108	455	653	5-1	4.9	5.3
100-199 BEDS	189	93	97	1,165	588	577	6.1	6.3	6.0
200-299 BEDS	322	151	171	2,248	979	1,269	7.0	6.5	7.4
300-499 BEDS	591	311	280	4+414	2,306	2.108	7.5	7.4	7.5
500 BEDS OR MORE	677	356	321	5,442	2,733	2,709	8.0	7.7	8.4
OUTH, ALL SIZES	2.650	1,267	1+384	17,862	8,440	9,422	6.7	6.7	6.8
6-99 BEDS	386	171	216	2+229	997	1,232	5.8	5 • 8	5.7
100-199 BEDS	675	311	364	4,134	1+933	2+201	6-1	6.2	6.0
200-299 BEDS	481 471	244	237	3,047	1,527	1,520	6.3	6-3	6-4
500 BEDS OR MORE	637	224 317	247 320	3+437 5+015	1,581 2,402	1,856 2,613	7•3 7•9	7•1 7•6	7•5 8•2
EST, ALL SIZES	1,350	675	675	8+062	3,968	4.095	6.0	5.9	6.1
6-99 BEDS	288	137	151	1,318	578	741	4.6	4.2	4.9
100-199 BEDS	233	122	111	1,432	775	657	6.1	6.3	5.9
200-299 BEDS	382	198	184	2,444	1,269	1,175	6.4	6.4	6.4
300-499 BEDS	343	171	172	2,166	1,044	1.122	6.3	6•l	6.5

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1985--CON.

AGE, REGION, AND BED SIZE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
65 YEARS AND OVER	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED IN THOUSANDS			NUMBER OF DAYS OF CARE IN THOUSANDS			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS		
JNITED STATES, ALL SIZES	10,508	4,533	5,975	91,726	38,219	53.507	8-7	8.4	9.0
6-99 BEDS	1.781	734	1.048	11.838	4,614	7.223	6.6	6.3	6.9
100-199 BEDS	1,818	802	1,016	14,308	6,147	8,161	7.9	7.7	8.0
200-299 BEDS	2,335	1.022	1.313	20.844	8,704	12,140	8.9	8.5	9.2
300-499 BEDS		1,124	1,520	24.764	10+180	14.584	9.4	9.1	9.6
500 BEDS OR MORE	1,930	851	1,079	19,973	8,574	11,399	10.3	10.1	10-6
NORTHEAST, ALL SIZES	2 • 353	997	1.356	25.925	10+357	15,567	11.0	10.6	11.5
6-99 BEDS	244	99	144	2,281	902	1,378	9.4	10•4 9•1	9.5
100-199 BEDS	365	150	215	3,270	1,225	2+045	9.0	8.2	9.5
200-299 BEDS	554	243	311	6+452	2,618	3,833	11.6	10.8	12.3
300-499 BEDS	758	312	311 445	8,266	3,232	5•035	10.9	10.3	11.3
500 BEDS OR MORE	432	192	240	5,656	2,380	3,276	13.1	12.4	13.6
MIDWEST, ALL SIZES	2,823	1.219	1.604	24.219	10.166	14.052	8•6	8.3	8.8
6-99 BEDS	410	171	239	2+652	1,010	1,642	6.5	5.9	6.9
100-199 BEDS	292	130	161	2,129	912	1,217	7.3	7.0	7.5
200-299 BEDS	519	205	314	4+5 64	1.826	2,738	8.8	8.9	8.7
300-499 BEDS		383	471	7,408	3,248	4.160	8.7	8.5	8.8
500 BEDS OR MORE		330	419	7,465	3+170	4,295	10.0	9.6	10.3
SOUTH, ALL SIZES	3.344	1.436	1,908	27.265	11 611	15,754		8.0	8.3
6-99 BEDS	696				11,511		8•2		
100-199 BEDS	814	284 350	412 464	4,504	1,731	2,773	6.5	6.1	6•7 7•9
200-299 BEDS	632			6,421	2,758	3,663	7.9	7.9	
300-499 BEDS	586	277 252	356	5,117	2,185	2,933	8.1	7.9	8.2
500 BEDS OR MORE	615	273	334 342	5•536 5•687	2,293	3.243	9.4	9•1 9•3	9•7 9•2
JOO BEDS OR MURE:	015	215	342	24001	2,545	3,143	9.2	9.3	9.2
EST. ALL SIZES	1.988	882	1,106	14,318	6+184	8,133	7.2	7.0	7.4
6-99 BEDS	431	179	252	2,401	971	1,430	5.6	5 • 4	5.7
100-199 BEDS	348	172	175	2+488	1,252	1,236	7•2	7.3	7.1
200-299 BEDS	630	298	332	4,711	2,075	2,636	7.5	7.0	7.9
300-499 BEDS	446	176	270	3,554	1,407	2,146	8.0	8.0	8.0
500 BEDS OR MORE	134	57	77	1+164	479	685	8.7	8.5	8.9

TABLE 5. RATE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND OF DAYS OF CARE, BY AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1985

AGE AND REGION	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALF	FEMALE
ALL AGES		PATIENTS DISCH			OF DAYS OF C	
UNITED STATES	147.9	123.5	170.7	954•4	848.7	1.053.3
NORTHEAST	144-1	126.3	160.3	1,115.8	1.008.9	1.213.4
MIDWEST	154.3	130.2	177.0	1.041.8	941.9	1,136.1
SOUTH	151.6	124.4	176.8	911.6	795.1	1.019.8
WEST	137.6	111.0	163.2	748.4	659 • 7	834.0
UNDER 15 YEARS						
UNITED STATES	57.2	63.8	50-2	260.8	287.5	232•9
NORTHEAST	53.8	60.B	46.5	243.5	265.9	219.9
MIDWEST	57.2	63.4	50.6	298.1	342.0	252.0
SOUTH	70.3	78.8	61.4	302.3	330.1	273.2
WEST	38.4	42.1	34.4	161.8	169.1	154.2
15-44 YEARS						
UNITED STATES	125.1	75•4	173.4	603.6	458.9	744.3
NORTHEAST	115.6	76.4	153.1	603.4	494-1	708-0
MIDWEST	128-6	79.3	177-2	690-1	546.5	831.4
SOUTH	131-7	76.2	185.0	610.7	429 • 2	784.
WEST	119.5	68.7	170-2	488-6	368 • 4	608.
45-64 YEARS						
UNITED STATES	169.5	176-2	163.4	1,192.8	1,219,9	1,168.1
NORTHEAST	157.8	172.1	145.0	1.295.0	1.380.5	1.218.
MIDWEST	180.7	188.6	173.4	1,301,5	1,327.9	1,277.0
SOUTH	174-2	176.2	172.5	1,174.3	1,174.1	1.174.
HEST	160.5	165.0	156.2	959.0	970.1	948.
65 YEARS AND OVER						
UNITED STATES	368.3	393.2	351.4	3+215+1	3,315.0	3,147.1
NORTHEAST	357.9	388.0	338•6	3,944.1	4.031.7	3.887.0
MIDWEST	386.9	415.7	367.6	3.319.0	3,466.1	3,220.1
SOUTH	347.2	366-1	334.2	2.830.6	2.934.9	2.759.0
WEST	395.4	418.9	378.5	2+847+6	2.938.0	2,782.5

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF HOSPITAL AND AGE AND SEX OF PATIENT: UNITED STATES, 1985

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP AND AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL TYPES	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED IN THOUSANDS			NUMBER OF DAYS OF CARE IN THOUSANDS			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS		
ALL AGES	35,056 2,972 13,966 7,610 10,508	14,160 1,698 4,153 3,776 4,533	20,896 1,274 9,813 3,834 5,975	226+217 13+554 67+397 53+541 91+726	97+269 7+647 25+268 26+135 38+219	128,948 5,907 42,128 27,405 53,507	6-5 4-6 4-8 7-0 8-7	6.9 4.5 6.1 6.9 8.4	6.2 4.6 4.3 7.1 9.0
VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT									
ALL AGES	23+984 2+089 9+208 5+290 7+397	9,645 1,195 2,615 2,638 3,197	14+339 894 6+594 2+651 4+200	159,562 9,631 44,217 38,017 67,698	68+174 5+421 15+856 18+588 28+309	91+388 4+210 28+360 19+429 39+389	6•7 4•6 4•8 7•2 9•2	7•1 4•5 6•1 7•0 8•9	6.4 4.7 4.3 7.3 9.4
GOVERNMENT									
ALL AGES UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	7,776 717 3,402 1,558 2,099	3+153 409 1+046 778 920	4+623 308 2+356 780 1+179	45+923 3+247 16+211 10+575 15+890	19,980 1,861 6,390 5,147 6,582	25,943 1,386 9,820 5,428 9,308	5.9 4.5 4.8 6.8 7.6	6.3 4.5 6.1 6.6 7.2	5.6 4.5 4.2 7.0 7.9
PROPRIETARY									
ALL AGES	3,296 166 1,356 762 1,012	1+362 94 493 360 416	1+933 72 864 402 596	20,732 676 6,969 4,949 8,138	9.115 365 3.022 2.401 3.327	11,617 311 3,947 2,548 4,811	6.3 4.1 5.1 6.5 8.0	6.7 3.9 6.1 6.7 8.0	6.0 4.3 4.6 6.3 8.1

TABLE 7. NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND RATE OF WOMEN WITH DELIVERIES DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND OF DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY AGE, RACE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1985

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL HOSPITALS)

	01	SCHARGED PATIEN	TS		DAYS GF CARE			
AGE, RACE, REGION, AND BED SIZE	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT Distribution	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS	
10-54 YEARS	3,854	100.0	50.3	12,640	100.0	165•1	3.3	
AGE								
10-14 YEARS	11 3,838 470 1,145 1,260	0.3 99.6 12.2 29.7 32.7	1.3 67.8 51.7 110.0 116.5	36 12,589 1,384 3,606 4,172	0.3 99.6 10.9 28.5 33.0	4.3 222.4 152.2 346.3 385.5	3 • 4 3 • 3 2 • 9 3 • 1 3 • 3	
35-44 YEARS	722 241 *5	18.7 6.3 *0.1	71.1 15.0 ≠0.4	2•541 886 ≠16	20•1 7•0 ≉0•1	250.4 55.0 *1.3	3.5 3.7 *3.0	
10-17 YEARS	184 3,670	4•8 95•2	13•4 58•4	553 12•087	4•4 95•6	40.3 192.4	3.0 3.3	
RACE								
WHITEALL OTHERRACE NOT STATEDREGION	2,584 744 526	67.1 19.3 13.7	40.3 59.7	8,473 2,540 1,627	67.0 20.1 12.9	132.2 203.8	3 • 3 3 • 4 3 • 1.	
NORTHEASTMIDHESTSOUTHMEST	682 942 1•351 880	17.7 24.4 35.0 22.8	42.5 50.1 51.2 57.4	2,556 3,343 4,417 2,324	20•2 26•4 34•9 18•4	159•3 177•7 167•4 151•6	3.8 3.5 3.3 2.6	
BED SIZE								
6-99 BEDS	517 672 658 1•036 972	13.4 17.4 17.1 26.9 25.2	•••	1,387 2,101 2,049 3,528 3,575	11.0 16.6 16.2 27.9 28.3	•••	2.7 3.1 3.1 3.4 3.7	

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF WOMEN WITH DELIVERIES AND NUMBER OF DAYS OF CARE AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR WOMEN WITH DELIVERIES DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES.

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL HOSPITALS)

REGION	ALL SIZES	6-99 BED\$	100-199 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MOR
		NUM	BER OF PATIENTS DIS	CHARGED IN THOUSAN	ıos	
INITED STATES	3,854	517	672	658	1,036	972
IORTHEAST	682	52	71	96	287	176
IIOWEST	942	95	97	167	259	325
OUTH	1,351	174	440	119	244	373
EST	880	197	64	276	245	98
			NUMBER OF DAYS OF	CARE IN THOUSANDS		
NITED STATES	12,640	1,387	2,101	2,049	3,528	3,575
ORTHEAST	2,556	165	236	352	1,115	688
IDWEST	3,343	327	319	575	886	1.237
OUTH	4,417	473	1,390	379	822	1.353
EST	2,324	423	155	743	705	298
			AVERAGE LENGTH O	F STAY IN DAYS		
NITED STATES	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.7
ORTHEAST	3.8	3•2	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.9
IDWEST	3.5	3.4	3-3	3.4	3.4	3.8
QUTH	3-3	2.7	3.2	3-2	3.4	3.6
EST	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. RATE OF DISCHARGES. AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND AGE: UNITED STATES. 1985

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. DIAGNOSTIC GROUPINGS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 9TH REVISION, CLINICAL MODIFICATION)

	CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
		NUMBER	OF PATIENTS	DISCHARGED	IN THOU	JSANDS
01	ALL CONDITIONS	35,056	2+972	13,966	7,610	10,508
02	INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES001-139	669	193	210	95	172
03	NEOPLASMS140-239	2,411	69	454	794	1.094
04 05	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS	1,911	43 *	229 13	648	991
06	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST	315 208	*	35	132 91	169 81
07	BENIGN NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE	500	26	225	147	103
		,,,,	20	227		103
80	ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES, AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279	1,068	70	271	279	448
09	DIABETES MELLITUS250	480	21	128	160	171
10		342	58	90	56	138
11	ANEMIAS280-285	229	22	53	41	113
12		1.700	49	1.014	396	240
13 14	PSYCHOSES290-299 NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS	701 195	<b></b> ≉6 <b></b> ≠5	396 120	164 44	135 26
15	ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME	388	*	239	121	26
16	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	1.211	229	305	267	409
17 18	DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	425	64 <b>≠</b>	143 ≠6	93 38	126
19	DISEASES OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS	182 259	118	55	47	138 39
20	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	5,470	35	481	1.728	3,224
21	ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION401	214	*	45	84	82
22 23	HEART DISEASE	3 <b>,</b> 584 755	20 ≠	250 50	1•204 267	2•111 436
24	ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414.0	304	¥	13	134	157
25	OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE411-413,414.1-414.9	992	*	67	423	501
26 27	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE428.0 CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	557 916	*	11 34	96 192	446 686
28	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM460-519	3 • 238	848	656	612	1,121
29	ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA	464	229	78	59	98
30 31	CHRONIC DISEASE OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS474 PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS480-486	288 854	186 206	98 100	≉ 147	400
32	ASTHMA493	462	144	124	97	97
33	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	3,873	346	1,222	1,038	1,267
34	ULCERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE531-534 GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS535	292 203	* 15	73 79	86 57	131 51
35 36	APPENDICITIS	250	65	148	23	14
37	INGUINAL HERNIA	384	47	100	118	120
38 39	NONINFECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS	457 174	133	165 16	66 55	94 103
40	CHOLELITHIASIS	474	*	162	154	157
41	DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629	2,805	101	1,324	646	735
42	CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER592	325	*	165	119	39
43	HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE	246 193	*	<b>.</b> 148	65 43	179 ≠
45	COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	968	<b>¥</b> 5	961	*	•••
46	ABORTIONS AND ECTOPIC AND MOLAR PREGNANCIES	382	*	378	*	•••
47	DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	542	58	203	134	147
. 0	DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739	2,170	70	860	699	542
48	ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS710-719	465	18	133	130	183
50	INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISORDERS722	508	*	265	191	51
5 <b>ì</b>	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	269	150	72	30	17
52	CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD	159	158	¢	*	-
53	SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS	534	85	235	135	79
5.	INJURY AND POISONING800-999	3,303	398	1,510	603	793
55		1,129	132	398	181	419
56 57	FRACTURE OF NECK OF FEMUR820 SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)846-847	258 237	<b>\$</b>	11 146	24 63	219 25
58	INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854	268	64	140	31	34
59	LACERATIONS AND OPEN WOUNDS870-904	277	38	181	35	23
60		4+324	52	4+098	92	82
61 62		82 3•854	‡ 11	81 3•838	≠ ≠5	
02	Connect atti Deciteditations	24024		-,	-	

<sup>1/</sup> FIRSY-LISTED DIAGNOSIS FOR FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES IS CODED V27. SHOWN UNDER "SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS."

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, RATE OF DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1985--CON.

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. DIAGNOSTIC GROUPINGS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 9TH REVISION, CLINICAL MODIFICATION)

LL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 Years	65 YEARS AND OVER	
RATE	OF PATIENTS	DISCHARGED PE	R 10,000 POP	ULATION		AVERAGE LE	NGTH OF STAY	IN DAYS		
1.478.9	571.9	1.250.8	1,695.2	3,683.2	6.5	4.6	4.8	7.0	8.7	- 0
28.2	37.2	18.8	21.1	60.2	7.0	4.1	5.4	8-6	11.2	0
101.7	13.3	40.6	177.0	383.3	8.2	4.2	5.9	8.2		
80.6	8.4	20.5	144.3	347.3	8.9	5.0	6.9	8.7	9•4 9•7	0
13.3	*	1.2	29 • 4	59-4	9.2	*	7.9	9.1	9.3	ŏ
8.8	*	3.1	20•2	28•3	7.2	*	5•2	6.5	8.8	0
21•1	5.0	20.1	32•7	36.1	5.5	3.0	4.9	5.9	6.8	0
45.1 20.2	13-4	24-3	62.3	156-9	7-3	5•1	5.9	7.2	8.6	01
	4-1	11.5	35.5	59.9	8.1	5•3	5.9	8.2	10.1	04
14-4 9-6	11.1 4.3	8.1 4.7	12•6 9•0	48∙3 39•5	6.0 6.4	3.9 5.0	5•4 6•1	6•4 6•3	7-1	10
71.7	9.4	90•8	88.3						6.9	11
29.6	*1.1	35.5	36.6	84•3 47•2	12•3 14•9	20.3	11.8	11.8	13.8	12
8.2	<b>*1.0</b>	10.7	9.7	9.0	10.0	≠26•3 ≠20•5	14•1 9•7	15•6 8•7	16.0	13
16.4	*	21.4	26.9	9.3	10.7	*	11.0	9.8	11.0 12.3	14 15
51•1 17•9	44.1 12.2	27•3	59.5	143-5	5-4	3-6	5.5	5.7	6.3	16
7.7	12•2 *	12•8 *0•5	20•6 8•4	44-1 48-2	9•6 2-0	7.0	7.9	9-6	12.9	17
10.9	22.7	4.9	10.6	48.2 13.8	2•0 2•8	<b>≠</b> 2•2	<b>≠2∙5</b> 2•7	2•2 3•3	1•9 4•3	18 19
230.8	6.8	43-1	385.1	1.130.2	7.9	7.1	5.9	7.2	8•6	20
9•0	*	4-1	18.7	28.8	4+9	*	4.0	4.8	5.6	21
151.2 31.8	3•8 #	22•4 4•5	268•2 59•5	739.8	7.3	7.9	5.6	6.6	7.9	22
12.8	*	1.2	29.9	152•7 54•9	9•5 6•6	*	7-1	9.5	9.7	23
41.8	•	6.0	94.3	175.6	5.4	<b>#</b>	4•8 4•2	5-3	7•9	24
23.5	*	1.0	21.4	156.3	8.0	*	6.6	4•8 7•3	6-1 8-2	25 26
38.6	*	3.0	42.9	240.3	10.5	*	9.3	11.1	10.4	27
136.6 19.6	163•1 44•0	58•8 7•0	136•4 13•2	393•1 34•5	6.0	3.2	4+1	7.2	8.7	28
12.1	35.7	8.8	±	24.2	4•5 1•5	3•2 1•6	<b>4.</b> 0	5•3	7-1	29
36.0	39.7	9.0	32.8	140.3	7.9	4.3	1• <del>4</del> 6•6	* 8•5	9•9	30 31
19.5	27.8	11-1	21.5	34.1	4.9	3.5	4.3	6.1	6.7	32
163.4 12.3	66•5 *	109-4 6-6	231•3 19•1	444.1 45.9	6.2	3-4	4-8	6.4	8-1	33
8.6	2.8	7.1	12.8	18.0	7•1 4•8	* 2•9	5•1 4•2	6.8	8.6	34
10.5	12.5	13.3	5.1	4-8	5.0	4.3	4.3	4•9 7•6	6.0 11.7	35 36
16.2	9.0	9.0	26.2	42-1	3 • 2	1.8	2.6	3.1	4.4	37
19•3 7•3	25.6	14.7 1.4	14•7 12•3	32.8	4.9	3.0	4.7	5.8	7.4	38
20.0	*	14.5	34.3	36•2 55•0	8•0 7•5	*	6.8 6.1	7•8 7•0	8•2 9•5	39 40
118.3	19.4	118.6	143.9	257.6	5.2	3.6	4.2	5.1	7.2	41
13.7	<b>*</b>	14.8	26.4	13.7	3.7	*	3.1	3.9	6.2	42
10•4 8•1	*	* 13•2	14•4 9•5	62•8 *	6•4 3•7	*		5•7 3•8	6•7 *	43 44
40.8	<b>*1.0</b>	86.1	*	•••	2.5	*2•1	2.5	*		45
16.1	*	33.8	*	•••	2.1	*	2.2	*	•••	46
22.8	11-1	18.2	29.9	51.5	7.9	4.0	6.6	7.8	11.4	47
91.6	13.4	77.0	155.8	189.9	6.7	5•4	5.4	6.7	9.1	48
19.6	3.5	11.9	29.0	64.2	7.7	6.1	4-1	7.8	10.5	49
21-4	*	23.7	42.6	18.0	7•3	*	6.8	7-4	9+3	50
11.4	28.8	6.4	6.7	6-1	5•6	5•6	4.1	7.8	0.8	51
6.7	30-4	*	*	-	13.0	12.9	*	*	-	52
22.5	16.3	21-1	30 • 2	27.5	3.8	3.3	3.3	4-1	5.3	53
139•4 47•6	76•5 25•3	135.2 35.6	134•4 40•3	277•8 146•8	6.6 8.7	3.9	5.4	6.7	10.3	54
10.9	4 ×	1.0	5.4	76.9	8•7 14•7	5•0 *	6•8 12•7	7•4 12•7	12.4 15.0	55
10.0	*	13-1	14.0	8.8	6.0	*	5.7	6.3	7.6	56 57
11.3	12.2	12.5	6.8	12.1	5.6	2.6	5.7	6.8	9.5	58
11-7	7.3	16.2	7.9	8-1	4.3	3.6	4.2	4.3	6.1	59
182.4 3.5	10•0 ≠	367•0 7•2	20∙4 ≄	28.8	3.3 1.6	<b>4∙</b> 7	3.2 1.6	3•9 *	5.7	60
									_	61

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, RATE OF DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND RACE: UNITED STATES, 1985

					SEX		
	CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
			R OF PAT			ATIENTS O	ISCHARGED
01	ALL CONDITIONS	35,056	14,160	20,896	1,478.9	1,235.5	1,706.9
02	INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	669	308	361	28•2	26.9	29.5
03	NEOPLASMS140-239	2,411	1,008	1,403	101.7	87.9	114.6
04	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS140-208,230-234	1,911	892	1,019	80.6	77.8	83.3
06	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF TRACHEA, BRONCHUS, AND LUNG162,197.0,197.3 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST	315 208	206 *	110 207	13•3 8•8	17.9	8•9 16•9
07	BENIGN NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE	500	116	384	21-1	10.1	31.4
08	ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES,			•			
	AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279	1,068	409	659	45 • 1	35.7	53.8
09	DIABETES MELLITUS250	480	194	286	20•2	16.9	23.4
10 11	DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS	342 229	149 91	193 137	14•4 9•6	13.0 8.0	15.8 11.2
12 13	MENTAL DISORDERS290-319 PSYCHOSES290-299	1,700 701	918 325	782 376	71.7 29.6	80.1 28.4	63.9 30.7
14 15	NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS	195 388	68 312	126 76	8.2	6.0	10.3
					16.4	27.3	6.2
16	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	1•211 425	537 196	674 229	51•1 17•9	46.8 17.1	55•1 18•7
18 19	CATARACT	182	67	114	7.7	5.9	9•4
17	DISEASES OF THE EAK AND MASIDID PROCESS	259	117	142	10.9	10-2	11.6
20 21	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	5•470 214	2•783 89	2•686 124	230•8 9•0	242-8 7-8	219.4 10.2
22	HEART DISEASE	3,584	1,910	1,674	151.2	166.7	136.7
23 24	ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION410 ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414.0	755 304	466 190	289 114	31•8 12•8	40.6 16.6	23.6 9.3
25	OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE	992	549	443	41.8	47.9	36.2
26 27	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE428.0 CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	557 916	247 416	310 500	23.5 38.6	21.5 36.3	25•4 40•8
28 29	OISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	3 • 238 464	1•591 236	1•647 229	136.6 19.6	138.8 20.6	134.5 18.7
30	CHRONIC DISEASE OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS474	288	124	164	12.1	10.8	13.4
31 32	PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS480-486 ASTHMA493	854 462	433 195	421 266	36.0 19.5	37.8 17.0	34.4 21.8
33	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM520-579	3+873	1,839	2+034	163.4	160.4	166.2
34	ULCERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE	292	156	137	12.3	13.6	11.2
35 36	GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS535 APPENDICITIS540-543	203 250	87 143	116 107	8•6 10•5	7.6 12.5	9•5 8•7
37	INGUINAL HERNIA	384	343	42	16.2	29.9	3-4
38 39	NONINFECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS555-556,558 DIVERTICULA OF INTESTINE562	457 174	191 68	266 106	19•3 7•3	16.7 6.0	21.7 8.6
40	CHOLELITHIASIS574	474	140	333	20.0	12-2	27.2
41		2,805	958	1,848	118-3	83.5	150.9
42 43	CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER	325 246	215 246	110	13.7 10.4	18•7 21•4	9.0
44	DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION AND OTHER ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING626	193	***	193	8.1	2104	15-8
45	COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	968	•••	968	40•8		79.1
46	ABORTIONS AND ECTOPIC AND MOLAR PREGNANCIES630-639	382	•••	382	16.1	•••	31.2
47	DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	542	268	273	22.8	23.4	22.3
48 49	DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739 ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS710-719	2+170 465	939 188	1,231 276	91.6 19.6	82.0 16.4	100•6 22•6
50	INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISORDERS	508	281	227	21.4	24.5	18.6
51	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	269	156	113	11.4	13.6	9-2
52	CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD	159	82	77	6.7	7.2	6.3
53	SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS	534	260	275	22.5	22.6	22.4
54	INJURY AND POISONING800-999	3,303	1,800	1,503	139.4	157.0	122.8
55 56	FRACTURES, ALL SITES	1+129 258	550 62	579 196	47.6 10.9	48•0 5•4	47•3 16•0
57	SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)	237	117	120	10.0	10.2	9.8
58 59	INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854 LACERATIONS AND OPEN WOUNDS870-904	268 277	162 203	107 74	11.3 11.7	14•1 17•7	8•7 6•1
60 61	SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS	4•324 82	156 *	4•168 80	182•4 3•5	13•6 *	340•5 6•6
62	FEMALES HITH DELIVERIES	3,854	•••	3,854	162.6	•••	314.8

<sup>1/</sup> FIRST-LISTED DIAGNUSIS FOR FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES IS CODED V27, SHOWN UNDER "SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS."

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, RATE OF DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND RACE: UNITED STATES, 1985--CON.

:	SEXCON	•						RACE	<u> </u>						
BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	ALL RACES	WHITE	ALL OTHER	NOT STATED	ALL RACES	WHITE	ALL OTHER	NOT STATED	ALL RACES	WHITE	ALL OTHER	NOT STATED	
	ERAGE LE		01	NUMBER OF SCHARGED I	PATIENTS N THOUSAN	os		OF PATIEN			AV	ERAGE LEN		STAY	
6.5	6.9	6.2	35,056	26,379	5,181	3,497	1,478.9	1,309.5	1,455.3	•••	6.5	6.5	6.7	5.5	01
7.0	7.2	6.7	669	490	125	55	28.2	24-3	35.0	•••	7.0	7.0	7•4	6.0	02
8•2 8•9	8.6 9.1	7•9 8•7	2,411 1,911	1,886 1,535	320 221	205 156	101.7 80.6	93•6 76•2	89•9 62•0	•••	8•2 8•9	8•1 8•8	9•2 10•6	7•1 7•9	03 04
9•2 7•2	8.8	9.9 7.2	315 208	257 163	36 26	23 20	13.3 8.8	12.7 8.1	10.0 7.2	•••	9•2 7•2	9•0 7•2	11.0	7•9 5•4	05
5.5	4.7	5.7	500	351	99	50	21-1	17-4	27.8	•••	5.5	5.5	6.0	4.5	07
7.3 8.1	7.5 8.0	7.3 8.2	1•068 480	776 327	199 107	93 45	45.1 20.2	38•5 16•2	56.0 30.2	•••	7•3 8•1	7•2 8•1	8•2 8•7	6.3 7.1	08 09
6.0	5.9	6.1	342	232	80	29	14.4	11.5	22.5	•••	6.0	5.9	6.6	5.4	10
6.4	6.4 11.5	6•5 13•3	229 1•700	143	66 273	19 193	9•6 71•7	7•1 61•3	18•6 76•7	•••	6.4	6•4 12•6	6•6 12•2	5•8 10•7	11
14.9	13.1	16.4	701 195	527 159	117 17	57 19	29.6 8.2	26•2 7•9	32-8 4-9	•••	14.9 10.0	15.1 10.2	15.6	11.1	13 14
10.7	10.7	11-1	388	247	69	72	16-4	12.3	19.2	•••	10.7	11.1	8.7	11.3	15
5.4 9.6	5.5 9.7	5•4 9•6	1,211 425	921 320	170 66	120 39	51.1 17.9	45.7 15.9	47.8 18.6	•••	5•4 9•6	5•6 10•0	5.9 9.4	4.0 6.8	16 17
2.0 2.8	2.0 2.6	2.0 3.0	182 259	152 197	15 37	15 26	7.7 10.9	7•5 9•8	4.2 10.3	•••	2.0 2.8	2.0 2.8	2•7 3•1	1.7 2.2	18 19
7•9 4•9	7.5 4.4	8•3 5•2	5,470 214	4,419 136	617 57	433 20	230•8 9•0	219•4 6•8	173.4 16.1	•••	7•9 4•9	7•8 4•7	9•4 5•4	7•0 4•6	20 21
7•3 9•5	7.0 9.0	7•6 10•3	3+584 755	2•957 636	351 57	276 61	151-2 31-8	146.8 31.6	98•7 16•0	•••	7•3 9•5	7•3 9•5	8.0 9.6	6•4 8•7	22 23
6•6 5•4	5 • 8 5 • 3	7•9 5•6	304 992	262 830	19 85	23 77	12.8 41.8	13.0 41.2	5•4 23•8	•••	6.6 5.4	6-6 5-4	8-2 5-8	5.9 4.9	24 25
8.0 10.5	7.8 10.0	8•2 10•9	557 916	447 732	72 113	38 72	23.5 38.6	22•2 36•3	20•2 31•6	•••	8.0 10.5	8.0 9.9	8•7 14•4	7•3 9•9	26 27
6.0 4.5	6.0 4.4	6•1 4•6	3+238 464	2+494 353	462 72	282 40	136.6 19.6	123.8 17.5	129.6 20.2	•••	6.0 4.5	6•2 4•6	5•7 4•4	5.5 3.8	28 29
1.5 7.9 4.9	1.5 7.8 4.5	1.6 8.1 5.3	288 854 462	229 660 309	33 123 113	27 72 40	12•1 36•0 19•5	11.3 32.7 15.3	9•2 34•5 31•7	•••	1.5 7.9 4.9	1.4 8.1 5.2	2•4 7•6 4•2	1 • 4 6 • 8 4 • 9	30 31 32
6.2	5.7	6.6	3.873	3,018	496	360	163.4	149.8	139.2	•••	6•2	6.2	6.6	5.3	33
7•1 4•8	6.8 4.3	7.5 5.1	292 203	227 158	41 30	24 15	12•3 8•6	11.3 7.8	11.6 8.5	•••	7•1 4•8	7.0 4.8	8•4 4•4	6•2 4•8	34 35
5.0 3.2	5.1 3.1	4.9 4.0	250 384	193 301	25 43	32 40	10.5 16.2	9•6 14•9	7•1 12•2	•••	5.0 3.2	4.9 3.2	6•2 3•3	4•5 3•0	36 37
8.0	4.6 7.6	5.1 8.2	457 174	356 145	56 14	45 14	19•3 7•3	17.7 7.2	15.6 4.1	•••	4.9 8.0	5•2 7•8	4•4 9•3	3•4 8•0	38 39
7.5	8.3	7.2	474	379	50	45	20.0	18.8	13.9	•••	7.5	7.5	8.3	7.0	40
5•2 3•7 6•4	5.5 3.5	5.0 4.2	2+805 325	2,142 270 203	388 20 20	274 34	118.3 13.7 10.4	106.4	109•1 5•8	•••	5.2 3.7	5•2 3•8	5.6 4.4	4-7 3-2	42
3.7	6.4	3.7	246 193	141	31	23 21	8.1	10.1 7.0	5•6 8•6	•••	6•4 3•7	6•2 3•8	8.5 3.3	6•2 4•3	43 44
2.5 2.1	•••	2.5 2.1	968 382	611 228	249 112	108 42	40.8 16.1	30.3 11.3	70.0 31.5	•••	2•5 2•1	2•4 2•0	2.9 2.5	2•4 2•4	45 46
7.9	7.6	8 • 2	542	404	96	42	22.8	20.1	26.9	•••	7.9	7.8	8•9	7-1	47
6•7 7•7	6.6 7.0	6•9 8•2	2•170 465	1•671 356	240 51	260 57	91.6 19.6	82.9 17.7	67.4 14.4	•••	6•7 7•7	6.8 7.9	7•1 8•0	5•7 6•6	48 49
7.3	6.8	7.9	508	395	49	64	21.4	19.6	13.8	•••	7.3	7.3	7.9	6.5	50
5.6	5•7 12•2	5.5 13.8	269 159	202 103	38 35	29 21	11.4	10.0 5.1	10•8 9•9	•••	5.6 13.0	5•4 12•2	6.8 17.4	5•1 9•2	51 52
3.8	3.7	3.9	534	395	84	55	22.5	19.6	23•7	•••	3.8	3.7	4-1	3.8	53
6.6	6.1	7.3	3,303	2 • 457	490	356	139-4	122.0	137.7	•••	6.6	6-8	6•2	5.8	54
8•7 14•7	7•7 16•6	9.8 14.1	1•129 258	870 217	130 15	128 26	47•6 10•9	43.2 10.8	36.6 4.2	•••	8•7 14•7	9•1 14•9	7.6 14.7	7•4 12•4	55 56
6.0 5.6	5.6 6.1	6.4 4.8	237 268	1 <b>74</b> 207	40 36	23 25	10.0 11.3	8.6 10.3	11.2 10.2	•••	6-0 5-6	5.8 5.9	6.6 5.7	6•7 2•9	57 58
4-3	4.4	4.2	277	178	70	30	11.7	8.8	19.6	•••	4-3	4.5	4.0	4-1	59
3.3 1.6	4•4 ≎	3.3 1.6	4+324 82	2•925 54	818 19	582 <b>≎9</b>	182•4 3•5	145•2 2•7	229.8 5.3	•••	3.3 1.6	3•3 1•5	3•4 1•8	3.1 1.7	60 61
3.3	•••	3.3	3 + 854	2,584	744	526	162.6	128.3	208-9	•••	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	62

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, RATE OF DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES, 1985

	CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	UNITED STATES	NORTH- EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST
		NUMBER	OF PATIEN	TS DISCHARG	ED IN THOU	SANDS
01	ALL CONDITIONS	35,056	7,168	9,111	12,274	6+502
02	INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	669	129	165	265	111
03 (	NEOPLASMS140-239	2,411	519	660	759	474
)4 )5	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS	1•911 315	403 70	546 87	586 105	376 53
15	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST	208	44	55	63	45
7	BENIGN NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE	500	116	114	173	97
		200			2.13	•
8	ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES, AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279	1,068	224	279	377	188
9	DIABETES MELLITUS250	480	119	115	172	73
0	DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	342	66	86	126	64
11	ANEMIAS280-285	229	45	55	85	43
12 1	MENTAL DISORDERS290-319 PSYCHOSES290-299	1,700 701	463 195	539 200	447 176	251 130
14	NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS	195	30	63	74	27
15	ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME303	388	150	133	67	37
_	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	1.211	278	358	367	208
.7 .8	DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	425 182	79 65	129 56	143 30	74 30
9	DISEASES OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS	259	57	70	95	37
20	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	5,470	1,205	1,434	1,853	978
21	ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION	214	35	56	92	31
2	HEART DISEASE	3•584 755	816 168	931 186	1•217 267	620 134
4	ATHEROSCIEROTIC HEART DISEASE	304	67	99	93	45
5	OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE411-413,414-1-414-9	992	227 141	249 153	343 168	172 95
7	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE428.0 CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	557 916	194	234	308	180
8	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM460-519	3+238	631	839	1,234	533
9	ACUTE DESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFILIENTA	464	81	118	202	64
0	CHRONIC DISEASE OF TONSILS AND ADENDIDS	288 854	55 153	80 229	113 332	40 141
2	ASTHMA493	462	105	113	166	77
3	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM520-579	3,873	799	994	1,426	654
4	ULCERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE531-534 GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS535	292 203	56 36	74 51	111 93	5) 2)
5 6	APPENDICITIS540-540-543	250	48	62	86	53
7	INGUINAL HERNIA	384	100	96 123	131 182	5 <sup>-</sup>
8 9	DIVERTICULA OF INTESTINE	457 174	87 41	43	65	25
ō	CHOLELITHIASIS574	474	103	1 34	165	72
1	OISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629	2,805	534	684	1,107	481
2	CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER	325 246	58 56	79 67	134 76	55 46
3 4	DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION AND OTHER ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING626	193	39	41	86	27
5	COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	968	220	239	335	173
6	ABORTIONS AND ECTOPIC AND MOLAR PREGNANCIES630-639	382	118	78	130	51
7	DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	542	128	130	196	88
8	DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739	2,170	370	560	780	46
9	ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS710-719 INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISORDERS722	465 508	89 70	143 120	131 204	102 114
	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	269	48	67	111	44
		159	20	33	70	36
	CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD760-779					
3.	SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-799	534	92	140	203	99
	NJURY AND POISONING800-999 FRACTURES, ALL SITES800-829	3,303 1,129	648 230	844 285	1•121 360	691 254
5 6	FRACTURE OF NECK OF FEMURALANDANANANANANANANANANANANANANANANANANA	258	61	69	74	5
7	SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)	237	50 57	5 <b>7</b> 83	102 83	2°
8	INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854 LACERATIONS AND OPEN WOUNDS870-904	268 277	46	62	111	5
	SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS	4,324	794	1,062	1,499	96
1	PERSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATION	82	22	14	37	10
2	FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES	3,854	682	942	1+351	88

<sup>1/</sup> FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS FOR FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES IS CODED V27. SHOWN UNDER "SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS."

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, RATE OF DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES, 1985--CON-

UNITED STATES	NORTH- EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	UNITED STATES	NORTH- EAST	MIOWEST	SOUTH	WEST	
RATE	OF PATIENTS	DISCHARGED PE	R 10,000 POP	ULATION		AVERAGE L	ENGTH OF STAY	IN DAYS		
1.478.9	1,440.9	1,543.1	1,515.8	1,375.6	6.5	7.7	6.8	6.0	5.4	0
28 • 2	25.9	27.9	32.7	23.4	7.0	7.8	7-6	6.3	6.7	0
101.7	104-4	111.7	93.7	100-2	8-2	9•8	8-2	7.8	7.0	0
80.6	81.0	92.4	72.3	79.7	8.9	10.9	8.7	8.6	7.6	0
13•3 8•8	14.1 8.9	14.7 9.3	13.0 7.8	11.2 9.6	9•2 7•2	11.1 8.0	8•5 8•0	9•3 7•1	7•4 5•5	0:
21.1	23.3	19.3	21.4	20.5	5.5	5•9	5.9	5-4	4.5	0
45•1 20•2	45.0 24.0	47.2 19.5	46.6 21.3	39•9 15•4	7•3 8•1	9•2 10•2	6•8 7•3	7•3 7•9	6•1 6•7	0
14.4 9.6	13.2 9.1	14.6 9.3	15.5 10.5	13.6 9.1	6.0 6.4	7•5 8•1	6•5 7•4	5•5 5•6	4-8 5-2	10
71.7	93.1	91.3	55.2	53.0	12.3	12.8	14.1	10.9	10.3	12
29.6	39 • 3	33.8	21.7	27.6	14.9	18-0	15.4	13.3	11-6	13
8.2 16.4	6•1 30•1	10•6 22•6	9•2 8•3	5.8 7.9	10.0 10.7	10.4 7.6	12.6 13.8	8•7 10•6	6•9 12•6	14
51.1	55.9	60.6	45.3	44.0	5.4	6.0	5.7	5•2	4.6	10
17.9	15.9	21.9	17.6	15.7	9.6	13.9	10.0	7.7	8.2	17
7.7 10.9	13•1 11•4	9.6 11.9	3.7 11.7	6•4 7•9	2.0 2.8	2•1 2•7	1•9 2•8	2•7 3•1	1.4 2.3	11
230.8	242.2	242-8	228 • 8	206.9	7.9	10.0	7.9	7+3	6.5	20
9.0 151.2	6.9 166.1	9•4 157•6	11.4 150.3	6.6 131.1	4.9 7.3	7•2 8•8	4•9 7•4	4•5 6•8	3•5 6•0	21
31.8	164•1 33•7	31.5	33.0	28.2	7 • 3 9 • 5	8.8 11.4	9.8	8.9	7•8	23
12.8	13.5	16.7	11.5	9•6	6.6	8.4	6.5	6.4	4-8	24
41.8	45.7	42.2	42.4	36.4	5.4	6-1	5.7	5.4	4-2	2
23.5 38.6	28•4 39•0	25•8 39•6	20•8 38•0	20•1 38•1	8.0 10.5	9•6 14•8	8.3 10.4	7•1 9•4	6•6 7•9	27
136.6	126.9	142.0	152.4	112-8	6.0	7.5	5.8	5.6	5.7	28
19.6	16.2	19.9	25.0	13.5	4.5	5.0	4-4	4.5	3.8	29
12•1 36•0	11.0 30.8	13•6 38•7	14.0 41.0	8•4 29•7	1•5 7•9	1•7 10•5	1•3 7•7	1.7 7.1	1•1 7•5	30 31
19.5	21.2	19.2	20.5	16.3	4-9	5.7	4.7	4.9	4.2	32
163-4	160.7	168-4	176-1	138.3	6.2	7.0	6-4	5.8	5.6	33
12.3 8.6	11.2 7.3	12•5 8•6	13.7 11.5	11.0 4.8	7•1 4•8	8•I 5•4	7•3 5•0	7•1 4•3	6•0 5•5	34 35
10.5	9•7	10.5	10.6	11.3	5.0	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.7	36
16.2	20.1	16.3	16.2	12.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.3	37
19.3	17.4	20-8	22.5	13.8	4.9	5•6	5.4	4-4	4.4 7.4	38 39
7•3 20•0	8•2 20•6	7.3 22.7	8.0 20.4	5.3 15.2	8•0 7•5	9•5 8•4	7•8 7•8	7•3 7•3	6.3	40
118.3	107.4	115.8	136.7	101.7	5 • 2	5•6	5.3	5-1	4.6	41
13.7	11-6	13.3	16.5	11.6	3.7	4.5	3.9	3-6	3 • 2 5 · 0	42 43
10.4 8.1	11•4 7•9	11.3 6.9	9•4 10•6	9•8 5•7	6•4 3•7	8•2 2•7	6.1 4.5	6•2 3•9	5.0 3.7	44
40.8 16.1	44.2 23.7	40.5 13.1	41.4 16.1	36.6 12.1	2.5 2.1	2.5 1.9	2•7 2•4	2.6 2.2	2•3 2•2	45 46
22.8	25•7	22.0	24.2	18.5	7-9	9+1	8.3	7-3	7.2	47
91.6	74.4	94.8	96.3	97.5	6.7	8.0	7.0	6.7	5.4	48
19•6 21•4	17•8 14•0	24•3 20•3	16•1 25•2	21.6 24.2	7•7 7•3	8•7 8•2	8•1 7•2	7.9 8.0	6.1 5.5	49 50
11.4	9.6	11.4	13.7	9•2	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.5	5.1	51
6.7	4.0	5.6	8-6	7.6	13.0	17.0	16.8	10.8	11.3	52
22.5	18.4	23.8	25.0	21.0	3.8	4.2	3.7	4.0	3 <b>.</b> I	53
139.4 47.6	130•2 46•3	142.9 48.2	138.4 44.5	146.2 53.7	6•6 8•7	8.1 11.6	6•7 8•5	6•2 8•1	5 • 8 7 • 3	54 55
10.9	12.3	11.8	9.1	11-4	14.7	20.3	13.2	12.4	13.2	56
10.0	10.0	9•7	12-6	5.8	6.0	7.5	5.9	5.7	4.9	57
11.3 11.7	11.5 9.3	14.1 10.5	10.3 13.7	9•4 12•4	5.6 4.3	5•2 5•3	6•7 4•3	5•4 4•2	4.3 3.9	58 <b>59</b>
182.4	159.7	179.8	185-1	205.0	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.7	60
3.5	4.4	2.3	4.5	2-1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.1	61

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES. 1985

CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100-199 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
	NUM	BER OF I	PATIENTS I	DISCHARGED	IN THOUS	SANDS
ALL CONDITIONS	35,056	5•331	6+443	6,953	8,625	7,703
INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES001-139		98	145	141	141	144
NEOPLASMS140-239		183	345	471	715	698
MAITCNANT NEOPIASMS	1,911	136 21	258 42	376 63	578 98	563 91
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF TRACHEA, BRONCHUS, AND LUNG162,197.0,197.3 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST	315 208	16	29	41	65	57
BENIGN NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE210-229,235-239	500	47	87	94	136	135
ENDOCRINE, NUTRIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES,	1.068	189	195	200	266	218
AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279 DIABETES MELLITUS250	480	80	85	81	130	104
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289 ANEMIAS280-285	342 229	49 34	62 36	69 48	84 57	78 53
MENTAL DISORDERS290-319	1,700	343		284	434	345
PSYCHOSES290-299 NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS	701 195	104 39		112 30	200 46	174 40
ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME	388	132		59	91	47
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	1,211	142		231	292 94	331 117
DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	182	54 18		88 38	50	117 40
DISEASES OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS	259	35		48	61	54
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM390-459	5,470	815		1+206	1,371	1,180
ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION	214	41 544		41 793	42 891	47 783
ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION	755	120	126	163	188	158
ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414-0 OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE414-9	304	25 148		66 213	78 257	108 212
OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE428-0 CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	557	114 146	104	131 210	121 226	88 177
ATCHASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	3,238	658	703	691	669	517
ACUTE DECOTOATORY THEECTIONS, EYCERT INFILIEN/A	404	101		106	82 66	57 48
CHRONIC DISEASE OF TONSILS AND ADENDIDS	288	39 227		66 166	161	128
ASTHMA493	462	69	= : : :	103	98	90
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	3,873	700		821	897 67	724 45
ULCERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE	203	54 56		71 46	36	25
APPENDICITIS	3 250	47		50 <b>79</b>	61 97	44 74
INGUINAL HERNIA	457	59 98		94	96	77
DIVERTICAL OF INTESTINE	1/4	35	39	35	43	23
CHOLEL ITHIASIS	+14	86		103	109	86
DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-625 CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER592	2,805	435 51		535 67	676 83	566 58
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE	240	27 31		59 34	69 42	49 35
DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION AND OTHER ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING					248	269
COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	968 382	122 38		157 67	94	118
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE680-709		92	102	99	119	130
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739	2,170	303		443	512	478
ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS	7 407	48 67		98 112	127 119	114
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	269	15	68	39	61	86
CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD760-779	159	14	32	27	48	37
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-79		70		120	128	114
INJURY AND POISONING	9 3,303 9 1,129	535 162		682 242	808 297	678 228
FRACTURES, ALL SITES	J 200	36	48	59	66	49
SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)	1 231	53 53		52 49	36 73	31 49
INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-850-850-850-850-850-850-850-850-850-	+ 200	40		51	66	76
SUGDI EMENTADY CLASSIFICATIONS	2 4,324	569	751	739	1.157	1,109
DEDICANC ADMITTED END STEDICITATION	2 82	22	2 26	<b>‡8</b>	1-036	12 972
FEMALES WITH DELIVERIESV2	1 3,854	517	7 672	658	1,036	712

<sup>1/</sup> FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS FOR FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES IS CODED V27. SHOWN UNDER "SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS."

TABLE 13. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1985

CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100-199 BEDS	8ED\$	300-499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
		IN DAYS	-			
ALL CONDITIONS	6.5	5+2	5.8	6.5	6.8	7.4
INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	7.0	5.2	5.7	7.3	7.0	9.2
NEOPLASMS140-239	8.2	6.6	7.2	8.3	8.3	9.0
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS140-208-230-234	8.9	7.3	8.0	9-1	8.9	9•6
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF TRACHEA, BRONCHUS, AND LUNG162,197.0,197.3 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST	9•2 7•2	6.4 5.6	8•4 6•6	9•1 7•8	9•3 6•8	10•1 7•8
BENIGN NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE	5.5	4.5	4•B	4.9	5.5	6.6
ENDOCRINE, NUTRIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES,	3.3	70,7	4.0	7.7	200	0.0
AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279	7.3	5.5	6.8	7.5	7.7	9.0
DIABETES MELLITUS250	8.1	5.7	7•7	8.4	8.3	9.9
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289 ANEMIAS280-289	6.0	4-4	4-7	6.2	6-6	7.2
		4-7	5•2	7.0	7.1	7 • 2
HENTAL DISORDERS	12.3 14.9	9•9 13•7	12.9 14.8	11.0 12.8	12•8 14•2	14•7 17•8
NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS	10.0	8.6	10-5	7.5	10.4	12.1
ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME303	10.7	8.0	13.2	12.6	12.1	10.4
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	5.4					
DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	9.6	4•6 7•5	4•2 6•9	5•5 9•2	5•4 9•9	6.6 12.3
CATARACT366	2.0	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0
DISEASES OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS380-389	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.0
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	7.9	5.8	7.1	7.9	8.6	9.0
ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION	4.9	4.0	4-6	4.8	5.4	5.7
ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION410	7•3 9•5	5.5 7.1	6.7	7.2	7.9	8 - 2
ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE	6.6	5.7	8•7 6•7	10•1 6•5	9•9 7•0	10•7 6•6
OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE	5.4	3.8	4.8	5.1	6.1	6.5
CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE	8.0	6.5	7.6	8.4	8.6	9.2
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	10.5	7.1	8.6	10.8	11.7	13.1
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	6.0 4.5	5.3	5.3	6.3	6.6	7.0
CHRONIC DISEASE OF TONSILS AND ADENDIDS	1.5	4.2 1.3	4•2 1•5	4.7 1.3	4•4 1•8	4•9 1•5
PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS480-486	7.9	6.5	6.9	8.5	9.0	10.0
ASTHMA493	4.9	4.6	4+7	5.4	4.7	5.1
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	6+2	5-1	5.6	6-4	6.5	7.2
ULCERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE531-534 GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS535	7+1 4+8	6.0 3.8	6•8 4•2	7•3 6•3	7-9	7.5
APPENDICITIS540-543	5.0	4.6	4.8	5.1	5•0 5•2	4+8 5+3
INGUINAL HERNIA550	3.2	3.6	3-2	3-1	3.2	3.1
NONINFECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS	4.9	3.9	4.3	5-1	5.2	6.3
CHOLEL ITHIASIS	8•0 7•5	6•3 6•4	7•1 6•9	9•0 8•3	8•7 7•8	9•1 7•9
DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM	5.2	4.5	4.8	5.4	5.4	5.6
CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER	3.7	2.6	3-7	3.7	4.2	4.2
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE	6•4 3•7	5•4 3•7	6•3 3•7	5•9 3•8	6.8 3.9	7•1 3•7
COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	2•5 2•1	2•2 1•9	2•3 2•1	2•4 2•2	2•6 2•2	2.9 2.2
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	7.9	6.1	6.5	7.9	9.1	9.3
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739  ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS710-719	6•7 7•7	5•8 6•9	5•7 7•3	6•4 7•1	7•6 8•3	7•7 8•2
INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISORDERS722	7.3	8.0	6.3	6.6	8.3	7.3
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	5.6	4.4	5.2	5.5	4.7	6.8
CERTAIN CONDITIONS URIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD	13-0	2.9	12.9	13.3	13-1	16.5
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS						
	3.8	2.7	4-0	4-3	3.7	3.8
INJURY AND POISONING800-999  FRACTURES, ALL SITES800-829	6.6 8.7	5•0 6•8	5•7 7.7	6.7	7.1	8 - 1
FRACTURE OF NECK OF FEMUR820	14.7	12.0	7•7 14•1	9-1 15-4	9•2 14•6	9.9 16.3
SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)	6.0	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.1
INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854 LACERATIONS AND OPEN WOUNDS870-904	5.6	3-1	3.4	4-7	5.9	10.8
	4.3	2-8	3.2	4.4	5.2	4.9
SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS	3.3	2.7	3.1	3-2	3-4	3.7
PERSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATION	1.6	1.6	1.4	*1.4	1.9	1.9
VZ7	3.3	2.7	3.1	3-1	3-4	3.7

<sup>1/</sup> FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS FOR FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES IS CODED V27. SHOWN UNDER "SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS."

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED DIAGNOSES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY AND AGE, SEX, RACE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1985

				AG		
	DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL DI AGNOS ES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
		NUMBER	OF ALL-LIST	D DIAGNOS	IS IN THOU	JSANDS
01	ALL CONDITIONS	100,716	5,738	31,869	22,437	40,672
02	INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	2,205	352	634	385	834
03	NEOPLASMS140-239	4,768	92	781	1,546	2,349
94	MAI T CNANT NEMPI & SMS	3,739	59 *	368 22	1,229 209	2•083 290
05 06	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF TRACHEA, BRONCHUS, AND LUNG162,197.0,197.3 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST	524 279	÷	39	116	123
07	BENIGN NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE	1,029	32	413	317	266
08	ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES,					
09	AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279 DIABETES MELLITUS250	6,509 2,757	283 26	1•097 394	1•838 897	3,291 1,440
	DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	2.071	144	534	408	986
10 11	ANEMIAS280-285	1,609	79	411	306	813
12	MENTAL DISORDERS290-319	4,646	101	2,255	1,083	1,206
13	PSYCHOSES	1,336 829	10 14	564 440	301 196	461 178
14 15	ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME	849	*	458	297	91
16	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	3,679	537	751 347	786 319	1,605 792
17 18	DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM320-336,340-349	1•572 254	114 *	10	47	194
19	DISEASES OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS380-389	693	341	121	101	131
20	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	19.773	116	1+275	5+348	13,034
21	ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION	2,104	10 70	265 611	928 3•304	1,501 8,425
22	ACUTE NYOCADDIAL INCADCTION	871	*	56	296	517
4	ATHEORGE EDATE HEART DISEASE	14103	*5 *	41 147	432 1+140	1 • 292 1 • 841
25	OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE	1.635	11	32	280	1,311
26 27	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	1,972	11	59	385	1,516
28	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM460-519	7,452	1.266	1,271	1,612 143	3,303 236
29	ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA	894 373	341 249	173 117	‡6	\$
30 31	PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS	1.379	290 190	150 192	240 169	698 192
32			489	2,157	2,206	3,372
33 34	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	. 556	#67	118	167	266
35	4.070 FFR AND DUDDENTITE	286	25	181	164 30	217
36	APPENDICITIS AND DOUBENTITS	271	70 58	173 109	132	16
37 38	NONTHEETTONE CHIEFTITIE AND COLITIC	121	175	233	121	199
39 40	DIVERTICULA OF INTESTINE	404	* *	24 207	116 219	323 322
41	500-636		181	2,894	1,651	2,661
42	CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER	413	<b>*</b>	191	146 111	73 353
43 44	HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE		÷	265	72	3,5
	COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY. CHILDBIRTH. AND THE PUERPERIUM	6,654	22	6,620	12 #	• • •
46	ABORTIONS AND ECTOPIC AND MOLAR PREGNANCIES630-639		*	414		404
47	DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE		114	384	323	494
48	DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739	5,089 1,671	104 32	1•431 258	1+477 402	2•076 979
49 50	ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS	644	<b>*</b>	310	242	9.
51	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759		296	190	103	9
52	CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD760-779		383	*	<b>*9</b>	•
53	SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-79		475	1,323	1,398	2 • 2 3
54	800-99	6.426	601	3,004	1•223 284	1,598 579
55	FRACTURES, ALL SITES	7 11000	161 #	662 14	27	24
56 57	CODATNO AND STRAINS DE BACK (INCLUDING NECK)	/ 408	<b>\$5</b>	258	104	4: 5
58	INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-850-850-850-850-850-850-850-850-850-	+ 224	71 74	187 434	45 96	8
59						1.52
60	SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS	2 8,006 2 482	183 ≠	5•264 472	1.027 *8	1.53
61 62	PERSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATION	7 3,854	11	3,838	<b>\$</b> 5	••

<sup>1/</sup> FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS FOR FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES IS CODED V27. SHOWN UNDER "SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS."

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED DIAGNOSES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY AND AGE, SEX, RACE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1985—CON.

8 01 1 02 3 03 1 04 2 05 5 06 2 07	500 BEDS OR MORE	BED SIZE										SEX		
1 02 3 03 1 04 2 05 5 06 2 07	טא ווטאנ	300-499 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	100-199 BEDS	6-99 BEDS	WEST	SOUTH	MIDWEST	NORTH- EAST	NOT STATED	ALL OTHER	WHITE	FEMALE	MALE
1 02 3 03 1 04 2 05 5 06 2 07	y-9/10-20.				con-	THOUSANDS-	OSES IN	STED DIAG	OF ALL-L	NUMBER				
3 03 1 04 2 05 5 06 2 07	21+448	25+225	20,226	17,723	16,095	18,694	33,823	26+812	21,387	8,995	14,258	77,464	59,934	40,782
3 03 1 04 2 05 5 06 2 07	491	492	450	406	366	428	768	570	439	177	399	1,629	1,261	944
1 04 2 05 5 06 2 07 5 08	1,273	1,391	957	716	431	925	1,472	1,311	1,060	386	594	3,788	2,681	2 • 087
5 06 2 07 5 08	1,021	1,112	759	530	318	740	1.119	1,052	828	284 39	418 55	3,037 431	1,918 198	1+821 326
2 07 5 08	142 75	159 86	103 54	73 40	47 24	94 58	169 85	148 75	114 61	24	30	225	278	\$
	252	279	198	186	114	184	353	260	232	102	176	751	763	266
	1,315	1,622	1,295	1,117	1,160	1+116	2,147	1,787	1,459	498	1,009	5+002	3+964	2,546
1 09	601	724	546	461	424	433	899	715	711	226	477	2+054	1+605	1+152
	476 362	519 398	427 341	336 258	313 251	411 313	694 551	522 390	445 355	163 121	451 386	1,457 1,102	1,270 1,039	801 571
	916	1,154	841	770	964	771	1,280	1,409	1.186	503	717	3,426	2+268	2+378
9 13	299 152	356 201	239 147	212 151	229 178	243 131	353 271	378 249	362 177	126 89	208 82	1 •002 658	706 518	630 311
	133	207	139	127	243	120	173	255	301	124	177	548	197	651
	926	912	709	639	494	624	1+125	1,106	825 330	311 123	506 216	2+863 1+234	1•987 827	1+693 745
	368 62	382 65	333 49	260 51	229 26	280 39	488 50	475 80	85	22	24	208	160	94
	150	148	138	158	100	98	267	194	134	58	95	540	360	333
	4+020	5,132	4.301	3,237	3+084	3+333	6•463 860	5•181 762	4+795 644	1,418 187	2+219 483	16,136 2,033	10,175 1,580	9,598 1,124
	601 2•510	695 3•205	542 2•750	415 2•024	450 1,922	438 2•059	4,035	3,194	3,123	884	1,200	10,326	6,144	6,267
3 23	183	215	187	147	139	156	305 500	213 510	197 514	72 109	66 133	734 1,526	344 864	527 905
	390 687	511 834	391 672	261 490	215 450	245 500	1.058	794	780	229	245	2,659	1,387	1.746
. 26	261 367	384 505	368 452	283 327	338 321	285 350	516 664	419 525	414 433	115 142	186 233	1,333 1,596	919 1•070	716 901
	1,274	1,628	1,609	1,481	1,459	1,255	2+633	2,033	1,532	611	925	5,917	3,641	3,812
29	120	169	193	210	202	127	372	230	165 68	72 35	132 43	690 294	464 209	430 163
31	62 225	85 273	85 276	94 274	47 332	55 238	150 516	101 360 193	265 174	111	197 159	1+072 521	661 439	718 304
	150	163	162	146	121	127	248						4,535	3,689
	1•568 90	1,906 123	1•784 138	I+496 105	1+470 100	1•395 95	2,949 198	2,140 138	1•740 125	704 43	1,021 72	6•499 441	275	282
	85	111	149	114	127	87	240	146	114	41	82	464	322	264
36 37	49 91	74 115	59 96	55 91	54 74	60 72	100 157	74 119	56 118	36 48	29 52	226 367	136 56	155 411
	133	154	146	143	151	107	279	202	139	65	85	577	434	293
	75 136	114 184	99 161	89 132	87 136	57 115	174 254	116 210	116 170	34 64	42 77	389 608	297 510	167 239
41	1,488	1,827	1,438	1+510	1+124	1,308	2.744	1.880	1+455	643	1,078	5+666	4+945	2+443
42 43	73 89	109 131	86 101	82 84	63 62	66 82	169 142	103 137	75 107	40 42	28 45	345 380	153	261 467
44	69	74	58	86	53	54	140	74	72	34	62	243	340	•••
45 46	1•734 129	1•779 101	1+121 72	1•132 72	888 45	1•541 65	2,266 145	1,665 85	1•181 123	853 46	1•419 125	4•382 248	6•654 419	•••
47	295	317	249	237	218	227	434	340	315	98	206	1,011	709	606
48	996	1.219	1.014	978	882	989	1.767	1+389	944	505	557	4.026	3,175	1+914 574
49 50	318 131	414 150	351 141	290 127	298 95	306 139	538 262	491 152	336 90	142 77	181 64	1+349 503	1•098 303	341
51	206	163	102	140	69	125	251	187	116	73	94	512	328	352
52	106	118	76	71	24	85	163	97	52	48	83	265	178	218
53	1,055	1,303	1,171	977	928	1+021	1,924	1,451	1,038	461	753	4,220	2,872	2+562
54	1+271	1,606	1,316	1.121	1.111	1,406	2+128	1.653	1,239	654	934	4,838	2,912	3+514
55 56	341 54	460 75	350 64	293 54	242 39	376 59	536 83	438 77	335 67	174 28	191 18	1•321 240	817 214	868 72
57	53	62	99	97	97	48	163	105	93	40	81	288	212	197
58 59	62 156	95 173	65 134	57 110	75 111	62 144	105 253	107 167	80 122	35 72	48 134	271 479	143 214	211 470
60	2,039	2,137	1,364	1,357	1,109	1,735	2,613	2,092	1,566	888	1,292	5,826	6,381	1,625
61 62	101 972	105 1,036	73 658	116 672	87 517	78 880	226 1,351	98 942	80 682	58 526	114 744	310 2•584	475 3+854	<b>⇔</b> 7

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1985

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. GROUPINGS OF PROCEDURES BY ANATOMICAL SYSTEMS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 9TH REVISION, CLINICAL MODIFICATION)

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
	NUMBER	OF ALL-LIST	ED PROCEDUI	RES IN THE	DUSANDS
ALL PROCEDURES	36,760	1 • 937	14,957	8,838	11,027
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	898 305 167	157 113 ≠8	312 80 77	242 55 54	187 57 27
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	95	<b>*</b>	37	29	25
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	718 211 180	54 <b>≠</b>	93 ≄8 ≠	159 42 37	413 157 139
OPERATIONS ON THE EAR	256 104	129 89	70 ≠7	40 ≎6	18 *
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX21-29	1,173	306	567	188	111
RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE21.8 TONSILLECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT ADENOIDECTOMY28.2-28.3	193 31 <b>7</b>	≉6 197	139 114	35 ≠6	12 #
OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	981 195	52 13	168 25	331 67	429 89
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	2,414 379	98 11	304 37	973 193	1.038 137
DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION	230	-	15	126	89
CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION37-21-37-23 PACEMAKER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR37-7-37-8	681 223	24 *	79 ≄8	350 <b>47</b>	2 2 7 1 6 7
OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	397	21	96	113	167
OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM42-54	5,740	236 *7	1,870	1,555 62	2•079 91
ESOPHAGOSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY (NATURAL ORIFICE)	20 <b>7</b> · 282	*1	47 46	78	155
ENDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL ORIFICE)	506	<b></b> ≉6	94	140	267
APPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL	283 123	69 ≠	173 55	26 4 <b>7</b>	14 19
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY49.43-49.46 CHOLECYSTECTOMY51.2	475	*	167	157	150
REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA	416	53	106	125	131
OTHER HERNIA REPAIR53.2-53.9	186	10	45	69	62
LAPARDSCOPY	212 309	<b>*</b>	197 179	10 59	* 68
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59 ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55.21-55.22.56.31.57.32.58.22 DILATION OF URETHRA58.6	1•729 683 119	71 19 #8	387 115 21	451 173 27	818 3 <b>7</b> 5 62
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	744	83	87	160	414
PROSTATECTOMY	367 52	31	<b>≑</b> ≉8	81 ≉6	284 ≉6
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS65-71	3,318	14	2+438	605	260
COPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY	525	*	304	165	54
BILATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES	466 670	<b>*</b>	461 421	≉6 190	60
HYSTERECTOMY	50	*	48	*	•••
DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS AFTER DELIVERY OR ABORTION	227	*	225	*	•••
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS69.09 REPAIR OF CYSTOCELE AND RECTOCELE	349 165	<b>*</b>	232 56	83 64	33 45
OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES72-75	4,304	13	4,287	*	•••
EPISIOTOMY WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION72-1,72-21,72-31,72-71	370	*	369	-	•••
EPISIOTOMY WITHOUT FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION	1,451	<b>≠6</b>	1,442	<b>☆</b>	•••
CESAREAN SECTION74.0-74.2-74.4-74.99 REPAIR OF CURRENT OBSTETRIC LACERATION	877 548	*	875 546	*	•••
OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	3,523	233	1,543	886	861
OPEN REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.76-76.77,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6	492	29	215	91	157
OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.71,76.73,76.75,76.78,79.0-79.1,79.4	240	62	89	37 42	51 15
ARTHROSCOPY80.2 EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF INTERVERTEBRAL DISC AND SPINAL FUSION80.5,81.0	176 323	<b>≄7</b> ≠5	112 183	108	27
EXCISION OF SEMILINAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE	97	<b>*</b>	60	26	10
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF KNEE	160	*	66	32	58
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF HIP	196 340	37	11 155	37 95	148 53
OPERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM85-86	1,653	103	674	471	405
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF BREAST TISSUE (PARTIAL MASTECTOMY)85.20-85.23 MASTECTOMY	92 116	*	33 17	35 50	23 48
MISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES87-99	8+819	364	2,024	2,630	3,801
COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY (CAT SCAN) 87.03,87.41,87.71,88.01,88.38	1,378	68	311	349	650
CONTRAST MYELOGRAM	436	<b>\$</b> <b>\$</b> 9	225 156	156 133	52 143
PYELOGRAM	442 1,117	12	128	514	463
DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASGUND88.7	1,234	49	379	300	506
RADIOI SOTOPE SCAN92.0-92.1		17	150	249	421

NOTE: SEE "MEDICAL CODING AND EDIT," APPENDIX I, FOR CODING MODIFICATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY.

TABLE 16. RATE OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1985

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. GROUPINGS OF PROCEDURES BY ANATOMICAL SYSTEMS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES. 9TH REVISION, CLINICAL MODIFICATION)

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
	RATE OF ALL	-LISTED PRO	CEDURES PE	R 100,000	POPULATION
ALL PROCEDURES		3,728.4	13,395.6	19,689.5	38.651.0
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	128.7	301.3 217.1 *15.8	279•7 71•9 69•1	539•4 122•6 120•2	655•3 199•3 95•6
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM06-0	40•1	*	33.0	65.5	88.7
DPERATIONS ON THE EYE	89.2	104•3 *	82•9 *7•1	353•7 93•4 82•2	1,446.8 551.2 488.3
DPERATIONS ON THE EAR18-2( MYRINGOTOMY20-	108•1 43•8	247•4 171•5	62∙9 ≄6∙5	88.6 *12.5	62.0
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX21-29	494.9	589.4	508•2	418.6	390•6
RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE	81.2 133.9	*11.9 378.4	124.3 101.8	79•1 *13•3	42•7 *
DPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM30-34 BRONCHOSCOPY33.21-33.2:	413.7 82.1	100•5 25•4	150•9 22•8	737•3 149•1	1•503•4 311•6
DPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	159.8	189•5 20•9	272•3 33•5	2•167•7 430•5	3•638•8 481•2
DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION		46.0	13•7 71•2	281•7 779•3	310•6 797•1
PACEMAKER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR37.7-37.8	94•3	*	<b>#7.4</b>	104.7	587.0
DPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41		40.9	85.8	251.7	584.8
DERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM42-54 ESOPHAGOSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY (NATURAL DRIFICE)42-54		453•7 ≄12•8	1,675.2 42.2	3,463.7 137.8	7•288•0 319•4
PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE	118+8	*	41.0	173-6	542.2
ENDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL ORIFICE)		≄10.9 133.0	83•8 155•2	312•3 58•5	934-2 50-7
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY49.43-49.46	52.0	¥33.0	49.2	105.3	68.2
CHOLECYSTECTOMY			149-4	349.1	526.4
OTHER HERNIA REPAIR	175•4 78•6	102•1 18•8	95•2 40•7	279•3 154•1	458•9 217•2
LAPAROSCOPY54.21	89.3	*	176.5	22.3	±11.02
OIVISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS		*	160.5	131.2	238.4
PERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59 ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55-55-21-55-22,56-31,57-32,58-22		137•3 36•5	346.9	1,005.5	2+868+8
DILATION OF URETHRA		*15•6	103•4 19•0	385.1 61.0	1+315+2 218+9
PERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS60-64		159•2	77.9	356.4	1,450.7
PROSTATECTOMY	154.7 21.9	59.1	* *7•6	181.0 *14.4	996.6 *21.8
PERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	1,399.6	27.5	2+183+1	1,348.6	912-4
ODPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-ODPHORECTOMY		*	272.7	367.0	189.5
BILATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES		<b>*</b>	412.6 376.7	*12.6 423.2	208.7
CURETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY	20.9	*	43.0	423 <b>6</b> 2	20081
DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS AFTER DELIVERY OR ABORTION69.62		*	201-6	*	•••
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS69.09 REPAIR OF CYSTOCELE AND RECTOCELE	147•1 69•4	* *	207.5 50.3	184.7 141.8	114.8 156.0
BSTETRICAL PROCEDURES72-75	1,815.6		3,839.0	*	•••
EPISIOTOMY WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION		*12.2	330•7 1•291•9	Ξ	•••
CESAREAN SECTION	369.9	*****	783.4	*	•••
REPAIR OF CURRENT OBSTETRIC LACERATION	231.0	*	488.9	*	•••
PERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM		448-0	1.381.7	1.974.7	3.017.4
OPEN REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.76-76-77,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.71,76.73,76.75,76.78,79.0-79.1,79.4		56•4 119•9	192•2 <b>79•7</b>	202.8 83.1	549.1 179.6
ARTHROSCOPY80-2	74.5	<b>*13.2</b>	100-5	94.6	52.4
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF INTERVERTEBRAL DISC AND SPINAL FUSION80-5-81-0		*8.7	164-1	240-0	95.1
EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE80.6 ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF KNEE81.47	41.0 67.7	*	54.1 59.6	56.8 71.3	35•1 203•4
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF HIP	82.8	_	10.2	81.7	519.3
OPERATIONS ON MUSCLES, TENDONS, FASCIA, AND BURSA82-83-1,83-3-83-9	143-4	71.8	138-4	212.4	184.9
PERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	697•2 38•9 48•9	198.3 * *	603.2 29.1 15.2	1.050.1 78.4 110.8	1.418.2 81.2 168.0
ISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES87.03,87.41,87.71,88.01,88.38	3,720.6 581.2	700-2 130-2	1,812.7 278.8	5•859•0 777•0	13,323.8 2,278.1
CONTRAST MYELOGRAM	184.0	*	201.8	346.5	181.7
	186.4	<b>*18.0</b>	139.8	297-1	501.7
PYELOGRAM					
ARTERIOGRAPHY AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY USING CONTRAST MATERIAL	471.3 520.5	23.0 93.7	114.9 339.3	1.144.1	1,623.7

NOTE: SEE "MEDICAL CODING AND EDIT," APPENDIX I, FOR CODING MODIFICATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY.

TABLE 17. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1985

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. GROUPINGS OF PROCEDURES BY ANATOMICAL SYSTEMS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 9TH REVISION, CLINICAL MODIFICATION)

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	NUMBER OF ALL-I	LISTED PROCEDURE	S IN THOUSANDS
L PROCEDURES	36,760	14+694	22,066
ERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	898	451	447
SPINAL TAP	305	159	146
OPERATIONS ON THE CRANIAL AND PERIPHERAL NERVES	167	77	89
ERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	95	24	71
ERATIONS ON THE EYE08-16	718	309	409
EXTRACTION OF LENS	211 180	79 67	132 113
	267	130	126
ERATIONS ON THE EAR18-20 MYRINGOTOMY20.0	256 104	60	44
ERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX21-29	1,173	589	584
RHINDPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE	193	99	94
ONSILLECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT ADENOIDECTOMY28.2-28.3	317	135	183
RATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	981	582	398
3R ONCHOSCOPY33.21-33.23	195	123	71
RATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	2,414	1,425	989
PEN HEART SURGERY35.1-35.51.35.53-36.2.36.9.37.10-37.11.37.32-37.33.37.5	379	264	114
DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION	230	172	58
ARDIAC CATHETERIZATION37.21-37.23 ACEMAKER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR37.7-37.8	681 223	439 118	241 105
ALEMAKEK INSEKTION, KEPLALEMENT, KEMUVAL, AND KEPAIK	223	110	107
RATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	397	190	207
RATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM42-54	5.740	2,530	3,210
SOPHAGOSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY (NATURAL ORIFICE)42.23,44-13	207	100	106
ARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43.5-43.8-45.6-45.8	282	127	155
NDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL ORIFICE)45.24 PPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL	506 283	223 150	283 133
EMORRHOIDECTOMY	123	67	56
HOLECYSTECTOMY,,	475	147	327
EPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA53.0-53.1	416	370	46
THER HERNIA REPAIR53.2-53.9	186	71 ≠	115 209
APAROSCOPY54.21 IVISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS54.5	212 309	44	265
	. 770		470
RATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59 NDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55-21-55-22-56-31,57-32-58-22	1•729 683	1+049 487	679 195
ILATION OF URETHRA	. 119	73	47
RATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	744	744	•••
PROSTATECTOMY60.2-60.6	367	367	•••
IRCUMCISION64.0	52	52	•••
RATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS65-71	3,318	•••	3,318
OPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY	525	•••	525
ILLATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES66-2-66-3	466 670	•••	466 670
YSTERECTOMY68.3-68.7 URETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY69.01,69.51	50	•••	50
ILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS AFTER DELIVERY OR ABORTION	227	•••	227
TAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS	349	•••	349
EPAIR OF CYSTOCELE AND RECTOCELE70.5	165	•••	165
TETRICAL PROCEDURES72-75	4,304	•••	4,304
PISIOTOMY WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION72-1,72-21,72-31,72-71	370	•••	370
PISIOTOMY WITHOUT FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION74.0-74.2-74.4-74.99	1,451 877	•••	1•451 877
EPAIR OF CURRENT OBSTETRIC LACERATION	548	•••	548
74-84	3.523	1,734	1,789
RATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	492	251	241
THER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE 76-70,76-71,76-73,76-75,76-78,79-0-79-1,79-4	240	125	115
RTHROSCOPY	176	108	68
XCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF INTERVERTEBRAL DISC AND SPINAL FUSION80.5,81.0 XCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE	323 97	191 66	132 31
RTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF KNEE	160	86	75
RTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF HIP	196	60	137
PERATIONS ON MUSCLES, TENDONS, FASCIA, AND BURSA82-83.1,83.3-83.9	340	194	146
RATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM85-86	1.653	658	994
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF BREAST TISSUE (PARTIAL MASTECTOMY)85.20-85.23	92	*	69 114
MASTECTOMY85.4	116	*	114
SCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES87-99	8,819	4,279	4+540
OMPLITER LIED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY (CAT SCAN)	1,378	671	707
ONTRAST MYFIOGRAM	436	244 242	192 200
YELOGRAM87.73-87.75 RTERIOGRAPHY AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY USING CONTRAST MATERIAL88.4-88.5	442 1,117	693	425
ILAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND	1,234	478	756
	838	375	463

NOTE: SEE "MEDICAL CODING AND EDIT." APPENDIX I. FOR CODING MODIFICATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY.

TABLE 18. RATE OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1985

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. GROUPINGS OF PROCEDURES BY ANATOMICAL SYSTEMS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 9TH REVISION, CLINICAL MODIFICATION)

ALL PROCEDURES	15+508+1 378+8 128-7 70+3 40+1 303+0 89+2 76-0 108-1 43-8 494-9 81-2 133-9	12,820.1  393.5 138.5 67.5  20.6  269.4 69.0 58.4  113.8 52.2  513.6 86.1 117.4  508.1 107.5  1,243.4 230.7 150.5 383.2 103.0 165.5	100,000 POPULATION 18,024.7 365.0 119.5 73.0 58.3 334.5 108.0 92.4 102.7 35.8 477.4 76.7 149.3 325.3 58.3 807.6 93.4 47.3 197.2 86.1
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	378.8 128.7 70.3 40.1 303.0 89.2 76.0 108.1 43.8 494.9 81.2 133.9 413.7 82.1 1.018.3 159.8 97.2 287.1 94.3 167.5 2,421.7 87.2	393.5 138.5 67.5 20.6 269.4 69.0 58.4 113.8 52.2 513.6 86.1 117.4 508.1 107.5 1.243.4 230.7 150.5 383.2 103.0	365.0 119.5 73.0 58.3 334.5 108.0 92.4 102.7 35.8 477.4 76.7 149.3 325.3 58.3 807.6 93.4 47.3 197.2 86.1
SPINAL TAP	128-7 70-3 40-1 303-0 89-2 76-0 108-1 43-8 494-9 81-2 133-9 413-7 82-1 1-018-3 159-8 97-2 287-1 94-3 167-5	138.5 67.5 20.6 269.4 69.0 58.4 113.8 52.2 513.6 86.1 117.4 508.1 107.5 1.243.4 230.7 150.5 383.2 103.0	119.5 73.0 58.3 334.5 108.0 92.4 102.7 35.8 477.4 76.7 149.3 325.3 58.3 807.6 93.4 47.3 197.2 86.1
SPINAL TAP	128-7 70-3 40-1 303-0 89-2 76-0 108-1 43-8 494-9 81-2 133-9 413-7 82-1 1-018-3 159-8 97-2 287-1 94-3 167-5	138.5 67.5 20.6 269.4 69.0 58.4 113.8 52.2 513.6 86.1 117.4 508.1 107.5 1.243.4 230.7 150.5 383.2 103.0	119.5 73.0 58.3 334.5 108.0 92.4 102.7 35.8 477.4 76.7 149.3 325.3 58.3 807.6 93.4 47.3 197.2 86.1
DPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	40.1 303.0 89.2 76.0 106.1 43.8 494.9 81.2 133.9 413.7 82.1 1.018.3 159.8 97.2 287.1 94.3 167.5	20.6 269.4 69.0 58.4 113.8 52.2 513.6 86.1 117.4 508.1 107.5 1.243.4 230.7 150.5 383.2 103.0 165.5	58.3 334.5 108.0 92.4 102.7 35.8 477.4 76.7 149.3 325.3 58.3 807.6 93.4 47.3 197.2 86.1
DPERATIONS ON THE EYE	303.0 89.2 76.0 108.1 43.8 494.9 81.2 133.9 413.7 82.1 1.018.3 159.8 97.2 287.1 94.3 167.5 2.421.7 87.2	269.4 69.0 58.4 113.8 52.2 513.6 86.1 117.4 508.1 107.5 1.243.4 230.7 150.5 383.2 103.0	334.5 108.0 92.4 102.7 35.8 477.4 76.7 149.3 325.3 58.3 807.6 93.4 47.3 197.2 86.1
EXTRACTION OF LENS	89.2 76.0 108.1 43.8 494.9 81.2 133.9 413.7 82.1 1.018.3 159.8 97.2 287.1 94.3 167.5	69.0 58.4 113.8 52.2 513.6 86.1 117.4 508.1 107.5 1.243.4 230.7 150.5 383.2 103.0 165.5	108.0 92.4 102.7 35.8 477.4 76.7 149.3 325.3 58.3 807.6 93.4 47.3 197.2 86.1
INSERTION OF PROSTHETIC LENS (PSEUDOPHAKOS)	76-0  108-1 43-8  494-9 81-2 133-9  413-7 82-1  1.018-3 159-8 97-2 287-1 94-3  167-5  2.421-7 87-2	58.4  113.8 52.2  513.6 86.1 117-4  508.1 107.5  1.243.4 230.7 150.5 383.2 103.0	92-4 102-7 35-8 477-4 76-7 149-3 325-3 58-3 807-6 93-4 47-3 197-2 86-1
DPERATIONS ON THE EAR	108-1 43-8 494-9 81-2 133-9 413-7 82-1 1,018-3 159-8 97-2 287-1 94-3 167-5 2+421-7 87-2	113.8 52.2 513.6 86.1 117.4 508.1 107.5 1.243.4 230.7 150.5 383.2 103.0	102.7 35.8 477.4 76.7 149.3 325.3 58.3 807.6 93.4 47.3 197.2 86.1
MYRINGOTOMY	43.8  494.9 81.2 133.9  413.7 82.1  1.018.3 159.8 97.2 287.1 94-3  167.5  2.421.7 87.2	52-2 513-6 86-1 117-4 508-1 107-5 1-243-4 230-7 150-5 383-2 103-0 165-5	35.8 477.4 76.7 149.3 325.3 58.3 807.6 93.4 47.3 197.2 86.1
PERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX	494.9 81.2 133.9 413.7 82.1 1.018.3 159.8 97.2 287.1 94.3 167.5	513.6 86.1 117-4 508.1 107.5 1.243.4 230.7 150.5 383.2 103.0 165.5	477.4 76.7 149.3 325.3 58.3 807.6 93.4 47.3 197.2 86.1
RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE	81-2 133-9 413-7 82-1 1.018-3 159-8 97-2 287-1 94-3 167-5 2.421-7 87-2	86.1 117-4 508-1 107-5 1.243-4 230-7 150-5 383-2 103-0 165-5	76.7 149.3 325.3 58.3 807.6 93.4 47.3 197.2 86.1
TONSILLECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT ADENOIDECTOMY	133.9 413.7 82.1 1.018.3 159.8 97.2 287.1 94.3 167.5 2.421.7 87.2	117-4 508-1 107-5 1-243-4 230-7 150-5 383-2 103-0 165-5	149-3 325-3 58-3 807-6 93-4 47-3 197-2 86-1
BRONCHOSCOPY	82-1 1,018-3 159-8 97-2 287-1 94-3 167-5 2,421-7 87-2	107-5  1-243-4 230-7 150-5 383-2 103-0 165-5	58.3 807.6 93.4 47.3 197.2 86.1
BRONCHOSCOPY	82-1 1,018-3 159-8 97-2 287-1 94-3 167-5 2,421-7 87-2	107-5  1-243-4 230-7 150-5 383-2 103-0 165-5	58.3 807.6 93.4 47.3 197.2 86.1
OPEN HEART SURGERY35.1-35.51,35.53-36.2,36.9,37.10-37.11,37.32-37.33,37.5 DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION	159.8 97.2 287.1 94.3 167.5 2,421.7 87.2	1,243.4 230.7 150.5 383.2 103.0	807.6 93.4 47.3 197.2 86.1
OPEN HEART SURGERY35.1-35.51,35.53-36.2,36.9,37.10-37.11,37.32-37.33,37.5 DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION	159.8 97.2 287.1 94.3 167.5 2,421.7 87.2	230.7 150.5 383.2 103.0	93•4 47•3 197•2 86•1
DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION	97-2 287-1 94-3 167-5 2+421-7 87-2	150.5 383.2 103.0 165.5	47.3 197.2 86.1
PACEMAKER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR	94*3 167*5 2*421*7 87*2	103•0 165•5	86-1
PERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM	167•5 2•421•7 87•2	165.5	
PERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM42-54 ESOPHAGOSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY (NATURAL ORIFICE)42-54-13 PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43-5-43-8945-6-45-8	2,421.7 87.2		
ESOPHAGOSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY (NATURAL ORIFICE)42.23.44.13 PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43.5-43.8,45.6-45.8	87.2	2.207.2	169•3
ESOPHAGOSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY (NATURAL ORIFICE)42.23.44.13 PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43.5-43.8,45.6-45.8		2,207.2	2.622.5
		87.5	86.9
ENDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL ORIFICE)	213.4	110•6 194•1	126.4 231.5
APPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL	119.5	130.9	108.7
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY49.43-49.46	52.0	58.8	45.6
CHOLECYSTECTOMY51.2 REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA53.0-53.1	200•3 175•4	128•6 322•5	267•4 37•6
OTHER HERNIA REPAIR53.2-53.9	78.6	62.0	94.2
LAPAROSCOPY54-21 DIVISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS54-5	89•3 130•3	* 38•4	171•1 216•3
	130.3	30.7	210-3
PERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM	729•2 288•0	915.4 425.1	554.9
DILATION OF URETHRA	50+3	63.3	159•6 38•0
PERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	313.7	648.B	
PROSTATECTOMY60.2-60.6	154-7	320.0	•••
CIRCUMCISION64.0	21.9	45.2	•••
PERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS65-71	1,399.6	•••	2,709.9
OOPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY	221.3	•••	428.5
BILATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES	196•8 282•8	•••	381•1 547•6
CURETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY	20.9	•••	40.5
DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS AFTER DELIVERY OR ABORTION69.02	95.6	•••	185-1
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS	147•1 69•4	•••	284•8 134•4
STETRICAL PROCEDURES	1,815.6 155.7	•••	3+515=5 301+9
EPISIOTOMY WITHOUT FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION	612.0	•••	1,185.0
CESAREAN SECTION	369.9	•••	716-2
WEIGHT OF CONNEW CONTRACT ENGENHICOROSSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSE	231.0	•••	447.3
PERATIONS ON THE HUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	1-486-2	1,512.5	1,461.6
OPEN REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76-72,76-74,76-76-76-77,76-79,79-2-79-3,79-5-79-6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76-70,76-71,76-73,76-75,76-78,79-0-79-1,79-4	207-4 101-2	218-6	196.9
ARTHRO SCOPY80.2	74.5	108-8 94-4	94.0 55.8
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF INTERVERTEBRAL DISC AND SPINAL FUSION 80.5,81.0	136-1	166.5	107.7
EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE	41•0 67•7	57.6 74.9	25.5
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF HIP	82.8	52.0	61.0 111.6
OPERATIONS ON MUSCLES, TENDONS, FASCIA, AND BURSA82-83.1,83.3-83.9	143.4	169.3	119-2
ERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM85-86	697.2	574.5	812.1
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF BREAST TISSUE (PARTIAL MASTECTOMY)85.20-85.23	38.9	*	72.6
MASTEC TOMY85.4	48.9	*	93.4
SCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES87-99	3,720.6	3,733.7	3,708.3
COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY (CAT SCAN)87.03,87.41,87.71,88.01,88.38 CONTRAST MYELOGRAM87.21	581.2	585.3	577.4
PYELOGRAM	184+0 186+4	212.6 211.5	157•2 163•0
ARTERIOGRAPHY AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY USING CONTRAST MATERIAL	471.3	604.2	346.8
DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASDUND	520•5 353•6	416-8 326-8	617.6 378.6

NOTE: SEE "MEDICAL CODING AND EDIT," APPENDIX I, FOR CODING MODIFICATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY.

TABLE 19. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND RACE: UNITED STATES, 1985

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. GROUPINGS OF PROCEDURES BY ANATOMICAL SYSTEMS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 9TH REVISION, CLINICAL MODIFICATION)

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICO-9-CM CODE	ALL RACES	WHITE	ALL OTHER	NOT States
	NUMBER OF	ALL-LISTED	PROCEDURES	IN THOUSANDS
ALL PROCEDURES	36,760	28,213	5,180	3,367
PERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	898	666	147	84
SPINAL TAP	305 167	200 133	82 17	23 16
PERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM06-07	95	70	17	≉8
PERATIONS ON THE EYE08-16	718	567	71	80
EXTRACTION OF LENS	211 180	177 153	17 12	18 16
DPERATIONS ON THE EAR18-ZO MYRINGOTOMY20.0	256 104	195 83	35 13	27 #8
PERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX21-29 RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE21.8	1,173	914	127	132
TONSILLECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT ADENOIDECTOMY28.2-28.3	193 317	158 246	14 39	21 33
PERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	981 195	761 152	148 28	
PERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	2+414 379	1•983 336	272 20	
DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION	230	206	11	14
PACEMAKER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR	681 223	580 190	63 17	38 16
PERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	397	312	59	26
PERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM42-54	5,740	4,499	737	505
ESOPHAGOSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY (NATURAL ORIFICE)42.23,44-13 PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43.5-43.8.45.6-45.8	207	157 225	37	14
ENDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL ORIFICE)	282 506	413	29 60	28 33
APPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL47.0	283	219	28	36
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY	123 475	96 381	17 51	11 43
REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA53.0-53.1	416	325	45	45
OTHER HERNIA REPAIR53.2-53.9	186	147	21	19
LAPAROSCOPY54-21 DIVISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS54-5	212 309	144 225	40 53	27 31
PERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59	1,729	1,397	194	137
ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55.21-55.22,56.31,57.32,58.22 DILATION OF URETHRA	683 119	563 96	72 16	47 *7
PERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	744	589 301	94 33	61
CIRCUMCISION	367 52	301	17	33 *
PERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS65-71	3+318	2,345	608	364
OOPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY	525	396	72	57
BILATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES	466 670	298 501	112 94	57 75
HYSTERECTOMY	50	16	29	*
DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS AFTER DELIVERY OR ABORTION69.02	227	151	52	24
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS69.09 REPAIR OF CYSTOCELE AND RECTOCELE	349	244	73 ≠9	32
REFAIR OF CISTOCELE AND RECIOCELESSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSA	165	137	*9	19
BSTETRICAL PROCEDURES	4 • 304	2,961	754	589
EPISIOTOMY WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION	370 1•451	272 1•039	47 227	51 185
CESAREAN SECTION74-0-74-2,74-4,74-99	877	599	159	118
REPAIR OF CURRENT OBSTETRIC LACERATION75.5-75.6	548	375	100	72
PERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	3, 523	2.687	419	416
OPEN REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72.76.74.76.76-76.77.76.79.79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6	492	378	60	54
OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.71,76.73,76.75,76.78,79.0-79.1,79.4	240 176	183 136	31 21	25 20
ARTHROSCOPY	323	262	24	37
EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE	97	76	11	10
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF KNEE	160	115	19	27
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF HIP81-5,81-6 OPERATIONS ON MUSCLES, TENDONS, FASCIA, AND BURSA82-83-1,83-3-83-9	196 340	161 253	14 42	21 44
PERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM85-86	1,653	1,276	225	151
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF BREAST TISSUE (PARTIAL MASTECTOMY)85.20-85.23 MASTECTOMY85.4	92 116	70 92	12	≄9 12
AISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES				555
COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY (CAT SCAN)87-03,87-41,87-71,88-01,88-38	8,819 1,378	6,991 1,091	1•273 211	76
CONTRAST MYELOGRAM	436	338	44	54
PYELOGRAM87.73-87.75	442	361	51	29
ARTERIOGRAPHY AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY USING CONTRAST MATERIAL88-4-88-5 DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASDUND88-7	1.117 1.234	933 932	112 231	72 70

NOTE: SEE "MEDICAL CODING AND EDIT." APPENDIX I. FOR CODING MODIFICATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY.

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES, 1985

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. GROUPINGS OF PROCEDURES BY ANATOMICAL SYSTEMS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES. 9TH REVISION, CLINICAL MODIFICATION)

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	UNITED STATES	NORTH- EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST
	NUMBER (	F ALL-LIS	TED PROCED	URES IN TH	DUSANDS
ALL PROCEDURES	36+760	7•920	10,013	11,644	7,182
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	898	150	249	327	172
	305	62	84	113	46
	167	32	33	64	38
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	95	18	28	28	21
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	718	199	251	141	127
	211	69	72	36	34
	180	63	56	30	31
OPERATIONS ON THE EAR18-20 MYRINGOTOMY20.0	256	52	75	92	37
	104	26	24	43	10
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX21-29 RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE	1+173	241	366	371	195
	193	35	72	53	32
	317	55	84	129	49
OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	981	229	261	308	183
	195	49	53	62	31
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	2•414	417	771	759	466
	379	54	136	124	65
	230	32	83	74	41
	681	100	224	256	100
	223	46	61	79	37
OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM	397	99	121	118	60
OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	5.740 207 282 506 283 123 475 416 186 212	1+216 46 57 125 52 24 99 107 40 39 53	1,552 51 82 126 72 32 139 105 51 61 85	1,943 82 82 189 96 50 160 141 59 69	1,030 27 60 66 63 17 77 62 37 43
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59 ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55-21-55-22,56-31,57-32,58-22 DILATION OF URETHRA58-6	1•729	388	485	588	267
	683	167	197	238	80
	119	26	36	47	10
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	744	174	208	238	124
	367	79	110	111	68
	52	14	11	23	*
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	3+318 525 466 670 50 227 349 165	673 76 80 92 29 64 115 23	741 125 94 158 * 46 70 43	1,287 208 216 273 11 81 126 63	617 116 77 147 *6 35 38
DBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES	4+304	742	1,175	1,393	993
	370	56	80	169	64
	1+451	280	370	482	319
	877	155	207	317	197
	548	92	137	182	137
OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	3.523 492 240 176 323 97 160 196 340	636 93 48 40 43 21 23 41 65	913 119 59 39 75 21 48 62 91	1+121 156 81 46 129 27 43 48	853 122 52 52 76 27 47 44 72
DERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	1,653	360	439	571	282
	92	29	20	37	#7
	116	21	30	40	24
AISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC ANO THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES	8+819	2+327	2•379	2+359	1,755
	1+378	425	352	356	244
	436	65	92	168	110
	442	114	120	144	63
	1+117	196	377	340	205
	1+234	397	325	288	224
	838	280	208	196	154

NOTE: SEE "MEDICAL COOING AND EDIT." APPENDIX I. FOR CODING MODIFICATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY.

TABLE 21. RATE OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES. 1985

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL MOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. GROUPINGS OF PROCEDURES BY ANATOMICAL SYSTEMS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 9TH REVISION. CLINICAL MODIFICATION)

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	UNITED STATES	NORTH- EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST
•	RATE OF ALL	-LISTED PRO	CEDURES PE	R 100,000	POPULATION
ALL PROCEDURES	15,508.1	15,919.1	16,959.4	14.380.1	15,195.1
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	378.8 128.7 70.3	301.0 125.5 65.2	421.4 141.9 55.2	403.7 139.7 78.6	364.9 96.4 80.4
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	40.1	36.1	47.5	34.4	44.6
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	303.0 89.2 76.0	399•8 139•2 126•7	424.8 122.6 95.4	174.7 44.1 36.8	268.9 71.9 65.3
OPERATIONS ON THE EAR	108 • 1 • 43 • 8	103.9	126.7	114.0 52.8	79.2 22.0
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX21-29	494.9	485.4	619.9	458.1	411.6
RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE	81 • 2 133 • 9	71.1 110.3	122.4 143.1	65.7 159.9	67.1 102.7
OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	413.7 82.1	459.5 98.1	441.9 89.1	379•8 76•7	388•2 65•4
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	1.018.3 159.8	839+2	1,306.0	937.5	985.8
DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION	97.2	107.8 64.0	230.9 141.2	152.5 91.9	138•2 86•2
CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION	287.1 94.3	201.5 92.5	380.0 104.1	316.6 97.1	210.7 78.9
OPERATIONS ON THE MEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM	167.5	198.2	204.1	145.5	127.0
OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM42-54	2,421.7	2,444.2		2,398.9	2.178.1
ESOPHAGOSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY (NATURAL ORIFICE)42-23-44-13 PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43-5-43-8-45-6-45-8	87.2 118.8	92.9 115.0	85.7 139.6	101.8	58.0 127.1
ENDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL DRIFICE)	213.4	251.5	214.1	232.8	139.3
APPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL	119.5 52.0	103.6 48.8	122.6 53.5	118.5	133.8 36.2
CHOLECYSTECTOMY51,2	200.3	199.9	234.8	197.2	163.0
REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA	175.4 78.6	214.4 79.5	178.2 86.3	174.7 73.1	132.0 77.6
LAPAROSCOPY	89.3 130.3	79.0 105.9	103.1 143.3	84.6 138.2	90.9 126.1
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59	729.2	780.3	821.8	726.5	564.5
ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55.21-55.22,56.31,57.32,58.22 DILATION OF URETHRA58.6		336.3 52.0	333.0 61.4	294.1 57.8	170.3 21.4
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	313.7	349.9	352.4	293.8	261.4
PROSTATECTOMY····································	154.7 21.9	158.1 27.8	186.1 18.6	136.5 28.9	143.4
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS65-71		1.351.8	1,255.2	1,589.9	1,304.4
OOPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY	221•3 196•8	152.7 161.0	211.9 158.7	256.7 266.1	244.6 163.3
HYSTERECTOMY68.3-68.7	282.8	184.6	268.0	337.7	310.5
CURETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY	20.9 95.6	58.9 129.4	* 78•2	14.1 99.8	*13.2 74.5
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS	147.1 69.4	231.2 47.2	118.2 72.6		79.4 75.4
OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES	1.815.6	1,491.3	1,990.7	1,720.5	2,101.3
EPISIOTOMY WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION72.1,72.21,72.31,72.71		112.3			
EPISIOTOMY WITHOUT FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION	612.0 369.9	562.1 312.4	626.0 351.0	595.7 391.7	674.9 416.6
REPAIR OF CURRENT OBSTETRIC LACERATION	231.0	184-1	231.3	224.7	290.8
OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM		1,277.8 187.5	1.546.1 202.3	1,384.3	1.805.2 259.0
OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.71,76.73,76.75,76.78,79.0-79.1,79.4	101.2	97.3	99.1	100.2	109.5
ARTHROSCOPY	74.5 136.1	80-1 86-0	65.9 12 <b>6.</b> 3	56.8 159.0	109•4 161•8
EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE	41.0	42.6	36.0	34.0	57.8
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF KNEE	67.7 82.8 143.4	46.3 83.4 130.4	80.6 105.1 153.8	53.2 59.8 138.1	98.9 93.7 153.3
OPERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	697.2 38.9 48.9	724.0 57.6 42.7	743.4 33.0 51.2	705.6 45.2 49.5	596.7 *15.7 51.6
MISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES87-99	3.720.6	4,676.7	4+028-5	2,912.8	3.713.3
COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY (CAT SCAN)87.03,87.41,87.71,88.01,88.38	581 • 2 184 • 0	854.1 131.0	596.5 156.5	439.9 207.7	517.0 233.7
PYELOGRAM	186.4	229.4	203.5	178.1	134.2
ARTERIOGRAPHY AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY USING CONTRAST MATERIAL	471.3	393.4	638.0	419.7	433.4
RADIOISOTOPE SCAN	520.5 353.6	798.5 563.3	549.9 352.9	355.2 241.8	474.4 325.1

NOTE: SEE "MEDICAL CODING AND EDIT" APPENDIX I. FOR CODING MODIFICATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY.

TABLE 22. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1985

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL MOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. GROUPINGS OF PROCEDURES BY ANATOMICAL SYSTEMS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, 9TH REVISION, CLINICAL MODIFICATION)

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100-199 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 BEDS	500 BED: OR MORI
		SER OF AL	L-LISTED	PROCEDURE	S IN THOU	SANDS
ALL PROCEDURES	.36,760	3+437	5,976	7,977	9.710	9,661
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	5 898	56	137	162	236	308
SPINAL TAP03-3 OPERATIONS ON THE CRANIAL AND PERIPHERAL NERVES04-0-04-0-04-2-04-	1 305 9 167	15 18	47 31	51 31	72	120
OPERATIONS ON THE ENOUCRINE SYSTEM					48	38
		<b>*</b> 7	12	20	25	32
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE		74 18	126 50	116 41	188 55	213
INSERTION OF PRUSIMETIC LENS (PSEUDOPHAKOS)	7 180	17	38	37	48	48 40
OPERATIONS ON THE EAR	0 256	12	58	58	62	67
		*6	27	23	25	23
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX		142	247	245	281	258
TONSILLECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT ADENOIDECTOMY28.2-28.	3 317	33 40	36 81	40 73	43 71	40 53
OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM30-3	4 981	37	135	219	290	300
DRUNCHUSCUPT33-21-33-2	3 195	<b>*</b> 5	27	43	62	58
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	9 2.414	44	180	487	768	934
OPEN HEART SURGERY35.1-35.51,35.53-36.2,36.9,37.10-37.11,37.32-37.33,37. DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION36.		-	15 *8	54	121	189
CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION37-21-37-22 PACEMAKER INSERTION: REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR			30	37 127	72 204	113 319
		13	22	60	72	57
OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM		23	53	76	106	139
OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM42-54 ESOPHAGOSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY (NATURAL GRIFICE)42-23-44-1	5,740	684	983	1.327	1,419	1,327
PARTIAL GASTRECTURY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE		17 35	34 43	52 66	49 73	55 65
APPENDECTOMY. EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL	506	48	81	133	121	121
TETUKKUULUEL IURY ee		53 19	52 21	57 30	72 31 ·	48
CHULEUTSTELLUMTeeegaagaagaagaagaagaagaagaagaagaagaagaag		78	81	102	118	2 <i>2</i> 96
REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA		63	82	86	102	82
LAPARUSCUPTessessessessessessessessessessessessess		33 30	32 51	39 39	44	38
DIVISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS	309	33	68	57 <sup>.</sup>	40 79	52 72
DERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM	1.729	149	304	377	509	390
ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55-21-55-22+56-31+57-32+58-22 DILATION OF URETHRA58-6	683	54 10	124	153	192	159
		10	22	27	44	16
DERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	347	73	132	163	216	159
CIRCUMCISION	52	38 #7	67 12	86 *8	105 12	71 13
DERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	3.318	426	737	578	798	778
OUTHORECTURY AND SALPINGO-DOPHORECTOMY		64	125	95	128	113
BILATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES	466	86	110	70	100	101
CORESTAGE OF CIERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY		86	155	124 #5	161	145
DILATION AND CURETIAGE OF OTERUS AFTER DELIVERY OF ARCHITCH		28	44	41	<b>*</b> 7 60	32 54
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS	349	41	90	59	81	77
		22	30	37	43	32
DBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES72-75 EPISIOTOMY WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION72-1,72-21,72-31,72-71	270	520 31	695 81	747	1.217	1,125
CPISTOTUMY MITMUUL PURCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION	1.461	215	263	56 231	95 422	107 321
CESAREAN SECTION		94	155	149	248	232
		78	84	92	149	145
OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM		460	648	723	892	108
UINER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE	34.0	59 35	75 45	112 47	138 63	108
ARTHROSCOPY		20	32	48	42	50 34
EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE		31	51	65	72	103
ANIUNUFLASIT AND KEYLALEMENT DE KNEFAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA		10 16	17 32	28 36	24 45	18 32
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF HIP		16	31	48	54	48
		40	66	65	87	82
PERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	1+653 92	208 10	274	314	449	408
MASTECTOMY	116	11	20 19	15 25	30 34	19 26
SCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES87-99	8,815	522	1.255	2+365	2+255	2,422
- CUMPUTERIZED ARIAL TUMUGKAPMY (LAT SCAN)	1.378	40	198	401	339	399
CONTRAST MYELOGRAM	436	36	74	109	94	123
AKIEKIUGKAPHT AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY USING CONTRACT MATERIAL	442 1+117	46 10	81 80	113 243	115 367	86 417
	1.234	76	202	311	311	334
RADIOISOTOPE SCAN92.0-92.1	838	42			711	

NOTE: SEE "MEDICAL CODING AND EDIT." APPENDIX I. FOR CODING MODIFICATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY.

# **Appendixes**

# Contents

I.	Technical notes on methods Statistical design of the National Hospital Discharge Survey Data collection and processing. Presentation of estimates Reliability of estimates Tests of significance	49 49 49 52 53 54
II.	Definitions of terms  Hospitals and hospital characteristics  Diagnoses  Surgical and nonsurgical procedures  Demographic terms	58 58 58 59 60
Lis	t of appendix figures	
	Medical abstract for the National Hospital Discharge Survey  Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of patients discharged, or of first-listed diagnoses, and of all-listed diagnoses, by selected patient and hospital characteristics  Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of days of care by selected patient and hospital characteristics.  Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of procedures for patients discharged by selected patient and hospital characteristics.	51 55 56
Lis	t of appendix tables	
I. II.	Number of hospitals added to the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) universe and number of hospitals added to the NHDS sample by year of addition and year of Master Facility Inventory (MFI) used: United States, 1963–83 Distribution of short-stay hospitals in the National Hospital Discharge Survey universe and survey sample by geographic region and bed size of hospital: United States, 1985	49 50
TTT	Civilian population by selected characteristics: United States, July 1, 1985	53

# Appendix I Technical notes on methods

# Statistical design of the National Hospital Discharge Survey

### Scope of the survey

The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) consists of patients discharged from noninstitutional hospitals, exclusive of military and Veterans Administration hospitals, located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Only hospitals with six beds or more for patient use and those in which the average length of stay for all patients is less than 30 days are included in the survey. Discharges of all patients from Federal hospitals are excluded.

#### Sample size

The Master Facility Inventory of Hospitals (MFI) is the universe from which the NHDS sample is drawn. A detailed description of the development, contents, maintenance plans, and assessment of coverage was published in 1965.6

The original universe for the survey consisted of 6,965 short-stay hospitals contained in the 1963 MFI. This universe is updated periodically (table I). Data on the universe of short-stay non-Federal hospitals is now obtained from the American Hospital Association. The distribution of the current hospitals in the American Hospital Association universe<sup>7</sup> and NHDS sample of in-scope hospitals for 1985 is given by bed size and geographic region in table II.

The sample for 1985 consisted of 558 hospitals. Of these, 82 refused to participate and 62 were out of scope either because the hospital had gone out of business or because it failed to meet the definition of a short-stay hospital. Thus, 414 hospitals participated in the survey during 1985 and provided approximately 194,800 abstracts of medical records.

#### Sample design

All hospitals with 1,000 beds or more in the universe of short-stay hospitals were selected with certainty in the sample. All hospitals with fewer than 1,000 were stratified, the primary strata being the 24 size-by-region classes shown in table II. Within each primary stratum, the allocation of the hospitals was made through a controlled selection technique so that hospitals in the sample would be distributed properly with regard to ownership and geographic division. Sample hospitals were drawn with probabilities ranging from certainty for the largest hospitals to 1 in 40 for the smallest hospitals.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Table I. Number of hospitals in the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) universe and number of hospitals added to the NHDS sample by year of addition and year of Master Facility Inventory (MFI) used: United States, 1963–1983

	NHDS	universe and sample				
MFI data year	Year added	Number added to universe	Number added to sample			
1963	1965	6,965	315			
1963	1969		150			
1969	1972	442	32			
1972	1975	223	14			
1975	1977	273	24			
1977	1979	114	9			
1979	1981	63	6			
1981	1983	50	3			
1983	1985	45	5			

The within-hospital sampling ratio for selecting sample discharges varied inversely with the probability of hospital selection. The smallest sampling fraction of discharged patients was taken in the largest hospitals, and the largest fraction was taken in the smallest hospitals. This sampling was done to compensate for hospitals that were selected with probabilities proportionate to their size class and to ensure that the overall probability of selecting a discharge would be approximately the same in each size class.

In nearly all hospitals, using the traditional manual system of sample selection and data abstraction, the daily listing sheet of discharges was the frame from which the subsamples of discharges were selected within the sample hospitals. The sample discharges were selected by a random technique, usually on the basis of the terminal digit(s) of the patient's medical record number that was assigned when the patient was admitted to the hospital. If the hospital's daily discharge listing did not show the medical record numbers, the sample was selected by starting with a randomly selected discharge and taking every kth discharge thereafter.

## Data collection and processing

#### **Data collection**

In 1985, for the first time, there were two data collection procedures used for the survey. The first was the traditional manual system of sample selection and data abstraction. The second was an automated method, used in approximately 17 percent of the sample hospitals, that involved the purchase of data tapes from commercial abstracting services.

Table II. Distribution of short-stay hospitals in the National Hospital Discharge Survey universe and survey sample by geographic region and bed size of hospital: United States, 1985

Bed size of hospital	All regions	North- east	Midwest	South	West	
All sizes		Number of hospitals				
Universe In-scope sample	6,007 496	902 115	1,687 140	2,301 166	1,117 75	
0-49 beds						
Universe In-scope sample	1,351 36	73 6	420 10	527 11	331 9	
50-59 beds						
Universe In-scope sample	1,464 65	163 11	414 15	623 31	264 8	
100-199 beds						
Universe In-scope sample	1,410 92	204 15	374 21	574 43	258 13	
200–299 beds						
Universe	747 80	199 19	179 21	247 24	122 16	
300–499 beds						
Universe In-scope sample	706 115	177 35	196 37	214 24	119 19	
500–999 beds						
Universe	302 96	77 24	96 33	107 30	22 9	
1,000 beds or more						
Universe	27 12	9 5	8 3	9 3	1 1	

In the manual system, depending on the study procedure agreed on with the hospital administrator, the sample selection and the transcription of information from the hospital records to abstract forms were performed by either the hospital staff or by representatives of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) or by both. In 1985, about 50 percent of the hospitals that participated in the manual NHDS system had the work performed by the medical records department of the hospital. In the remaining hospitals using this system, the work was performed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census acting for NCHS. The completed forms were forwarded to NCHS for coding, editing, and weighting procedures.

For hospitals using the automated system, tapes containing machine-readable medical record data were purchased from commercial abstracting services. Upon receipt of these tapes they were subject to NCHS sampling, editing, and weighting procedures. A detailed description of the automated process will be published.

The Medical Abstract Form (figure I) and the abstract service data tapes contain items relating to the personal characteristics of the patient, including birth date, sex, race, and marital status, but not name and address; administrative information, including admission and discharge dates, discharge status, and medical record number; and medical information, including diagnoses and surgical and nonsurgical operations or

procedures. Since 1977, patient zip code, expected source of payment, and dates of surgery have also been collected. (The medical record number and patient zip code are considered confidential information and are not available to the public.)

#### Medical coding and edit

The medical information recorded on the sample patient abstracts that was collected by the manual system was coded centrally by the NCHS staff. A maximum of seven diagnostic codes was assigned for each sample abstract; in addition, if the medical information included surgical or nonsurgical procedures, a maximum of four codes for these procedures was assigned. Following conversion of the data on the medical abstract to computer tape, a final medical edit was accomplished by computer inspection runs and a review of rejected abstracts. If the sex or age of the patient was incompatible with the recorded medical information, priority was given to the medical information in the editing decision.

NHDS medical coders code from abstracts of medical records in the order the diagnoses and procedures are entered. For most abstracts, this coding procedure is relatively free of problems. It was noted, however, that acute myocardial infarction frequently was not the lead entry in a group of circulatory diagnoses. For example, the patient's record may have arteriosclerosis listed first and arteriosclerotic heart disease listed second with acute myocardial infarction listed third. If the usual procedure were followed as it was until 1982, acute myocardial infarction would be coded in third place and retrievable only under the heading of all-listed diagnoses. A decision was made to reorder some acute myocardial infarction diagnoses. The new procedure, based on accepted medical coding practice, states that whenever an acute myocardial infarction is encountered with other circulatory diagnoses and is other than the first entry, it should be reordered to first position.

The system currently used for coding the diagnoses and procedures on the medical abstract forms and the data that appears on the commercial abstracting services data tape is the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification<sup>2</sup> (ICD-9-CM). Earlier data for 1970-78 were coded according to the Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States<sup>3</sup> (ICDA), with some modifications. These modifications, which were necessary because of incomplete or ill-defined terminology in the abstracts, are presented elsewhere.<sup>8</sup> It has not been necessary, however, to modify the ICD-9-CM for use in the NHDS.

Both the ICDA and the ICD-9-CM are divided into two main sections: diseases and injuries, and surgical and non-surgical procedures. However, many differences exist between the two classifications. These differences are discussed in a previous report.<sup>9</sup>

Some ICD-9-CM diagnostic codes cannot appear alone; they must appear with another diagnostic code. Specifically, the following codes cannot be first-listed: 320.7, 321.1-321.8, 323.0-323.4, 323.6-323.7, 330.2-330.3, 331.7, 334.4, 336.2-336.3, 337.1, 357.1-357.4, 358.1, 359.5-359.6,

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

CONFIDENTIAL	— All information wh	uch would pormit don't			No. 0937-0004: Approval Expires September 30, 1986 establishment will be held confidential, will be used only
by persons engage	ed in and for the purpo	ses of the survey, and v	vill not be o	disclosed or released t	establishment will be held confidential, will be used only o other persons or used for any other purpose
ORM <b>HDS-1</b> 10-25-83)		ي ن	S PUBLICE	TH AND HUMAN SERVI HEALTH SERVICE OR HEALTH STATISTIC	
ME	DICAL ABST				.L DISCHARGE SURVEY
	ENTIFICATION				Month Day Year
	number			4. Date of ad	mission
2. HDS num	nber			5. Date of dis	charge
<ol><li>Medical r</li></ol>	ecord number			_ 6. Residence	ZIP code
7. Date of b	HARACTERISTIC		'ear		plete only if date of Units   \( \begin{align*} \be
9. Sex (Mar		Male		<sup>2</sup> Female	3 Not stated
<b>10</b> . Race		¹ White		rican Indian/Alaskan n/Pacific Islander	
11. Ethnicity	(Mark (X) one)	<sup>1</sup> Hispanic origin		2 Non-Hist	panic 3 Not stated
12. Marital st (Mark (X)		¹ ☐ Married 2 ☐ Single	• • • •	3 Widowei	5 Separated
13. Expected	source(s) of paym	nent Prii (Mark i	ncipal one only)	Other additional sources (Mark accordingly)	14. Status/Disposition of patient (Mark (X) appropriate box(esl)
Government sources	2. Medicare 3. Medicaid 4. Title V	mpensation [		0000	Status Disposition  1 Alive a. Routine discharge/ discharged home  b. Left against medical advice  c. Discharged, transferred to
Private sources	6. Blue Cross				another short-term hospital  d. Discharged, transferred to long-term care institution
Other sources	9.No charge		Ī	000	e. Disposition not stated
No source o	f payment indicated				3 Status not stated
. FINAL DIAG Principal:	NOSES				
	nal		***		- And
					See reverse side
SURGICALA	ND DIAGNOST	C PROCEDURES	3		Date: Month Day Year
Principal:					
Other/addition	nal:				
ompleted by		-		NONE	See reverse side
withleten by					Date

Figure I. Medical abstract for the National Hospital Discharge Survey

362.01–362.02, 362.71–362.72, 364.11, 365.41–365.44, 366.41–366.44, 370.44, 372.15, 372.31–372.33, 373.4–373.6, 374.51, 376.13–376.22, 380.13, 380.15, 382.02, 420.0, 421.1, 422.0, 424.91, 425.7–425.8, 443.81, 456.20–456.21, 484.1–484.8, 516.1, 517.1–517.8, 567.0, 573.1–573.2, 580.81, 581.81, 582.81, 583.81, 590.81, 595.4, 598.01, 601.4, 604.91, 608.81, 616.11, 616.51, 628.1, 711.10–711.89, 712.10–712.39, 713.0–713.8, 720.81, 727.01, 730.70–730.89, 731.1, 731.8, 737.40–737.43, 774.0, 774.31, 774.5. In addition, all discharges with the diagnostic codes 640.0–643.9 and 645.0–676.9 with a fifth digit of 1 or 2 or 650 (indicating delivery) must have a code V27.0–V27.9 as a first-listed diagnosis. Conversely, every discharge with a first-listed diagnosis of V27.0–V27.9 also must have one of these delivery codes.

Prior to 1979, data on radiotherapy and physical medicine and rehabilitation (ICDA codes R1-R4) and some obstetrical procedures were not collected by means of the NHDS. The obstetrical procedures not coded were artificial rupture of membranes; external, internal, and combined version; outlet and low forceps delivery with and without episiotomy; and episiotomy (ICDA codes 75.0-75.6 and 75.9). In addition, data for diagnostic endoscopy, radiography, and other nonsurgical procedures (ICDA codes A4-A9 and R9), although coded, were not published. Starting with 1979 data, however, the procedures coding has followed the guidelines of the Uniform Hospital Discharge Data Set (UHDDS). 10,11 The UHDDS is a minimum data set of items uniformly defined and abstracted from hospital medical records. These items were selected on the basis of their continuous usefulness to organizations and agencies requiring hospital information.

According to the UHDDS guidelines, all procedures are allocated into one of four classes. Classes 1-3 consist of procedures that carry an operative or anesthetic risk or require highly trained personnel, special facilities, or special equipment. Class 4 procedures do not meet these criteria. See appendix II for the procedure codes included in these classes.

Until 1983, the only Class 4 procedures coded in the NHDS were circumcision (ICD-9-CM code 64.0), episiotomy (code 73.6), and removal of intrauterine contraceptive device (code 97.71). The coding of additional Class 4 procedures, listed in appendix II, that are used in the assignment of diagnosis-related groupings (DRG's), was begun in mid-1983. DRG's, developed at the Yale School of Organization and Management, are being used by the Health Care Financing Administration, some States, and some third-party payers to reimburse hospitals for inpatient care. A report has been published on the conversion of NHDS data to DRG's.<sup>12</sup>

## Presentation of estimates

### Grouping of diagnoses and procedures

In this report the diagnostic chapters, the broadest groupings of diseases and injuries shown, correspond to ICD-9-CM chapters 1-17 and the supplementary classification of factors

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

influencing health status and contact with health services. The diagnostic categories, the most detailed groupings of diseases and injuries shown, are subsets of the major groups or chapters. The titles and the ordering of the categories in the tabular list developed for the NHDS follow the format of the ICD-9-CM tabular list as closely as possible.

The procedure groupings used in this report are the groups numbered 1–16 in the ICD-9–CM section entitled "Procedure Classification." Specific categories of operations or procedures, the most detailed of these groupings shown, are subsets of the major groups and are based on the 4-digit codes provided by the ICD-9–CM.

In developing the tables of diagnoses and of procedures, an effort was made to maximize specificity of the conditions or procedures consistent with clarity of characterization, the frequency of their occurrence, and their interest.

#### Patient characteristics not stated

The age and sex of the patient were not stated on the hospital records (the face sheet of the patient's medical record) for about 0.5 percent of the discharges. Imputations of these missing items were made by assigning the patient an age or sex consistent with the age or sex of other patients with the same diagnostic code.

During 1985, 9.6 percent of the records had no race identified in the hospital records.

If the dates of admission or discharge were not given and could not be obtained from the monthly sample listing sheet transmitted by the sample hospital, a length of stay was imputed by assigning the patient a length of stay characteristic of the stays of other patients of the same age. During 1985, only 0.04 percent of the records were missing the date of admission or discharge.

#### Rounded numbers

Estimates of the numbers of inpatient discharges, days of care, discharges with procedures, all-listed diagnoses, and all-listed procedures have been rounded to the nearest thousand for tabular presentation. Therefore, detailed figures within the tables do not always add to totals. Rates and percents were calculated on the basis of unrounded figures and will not necessarily agree with computations made from the rounded data.

# Population estimates

The population estimates used in computing rates are from published and unpublished estimates for the U.S. civilian population on July 1 of the data year provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The estimates by age and sex and by geographic region are presented in table III and are consistent with the population estimates published in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25.

Although the civilian noninstitutionalized population was used prior to 1981, it has been determined that the civilian population is more appropriate to use for the NHDS as persons in institutions usually are hospitalized in short-stay hospitals. This is true especially for elderly residents of nursing homes. A comparison of NHDS rates based on the civilian population with the civilian noninstitutionalized population is available in another publication.<sup>13</sup>

Table III. Civilian population by selected characteristics: United States, July 1, 1985

[Population estimates consistent with Series P-25, Current Population Reports, U.S. Bureau of the Census]

Age, geographic region, and race	Both sexes	Male	Female		
	Population in thousands				
All ages	237,036	114,614	122,422		
Northeast	49,750	23,740	26,010		
	59,044	28,667	30,377		
	80,976	38,984	41,991		
	47,267	23,223	24,044		
White All other	201,435	97,784	103,652		
	35,600	16,830	18,771		
0-14 years	51,962	26,601	25,360		
Under 1 year	3,742	1,916	1,826		
	14,295	7,314	6,980		
	33,925	17,370	16,553		
Northeast	9,823	5,028	4,795		
	13,190	6,760	6,430		
	18,125	9,272	8,852		
	10,823	5,540	5,283		
White All other	42,087	21,599	20,488		
	9,875	5,003	4,872		
15-44 years	111,657	55,059	56,598		
15-24 years	38,749	19,243	19,506		
	41,406	20,438	20,969		
	31,502	15,379	16,124		
Northeast	23,129	11,314	11,816		
	27,512	13,657	13,853		
	38,009	18,602	19,407		
	23,007	11,485	11,520		
White	94,287	46,885	47,402		
	17,370	8,174	9,195		
45-64 years	44,888	21,425	23,462		
45–54 years	22,555	10,927	11,628		
	22,333	10,498	11,834		
Northeast	10,224	4,830	5,394		
	11,046	5,317	5,729		
	15,211	7,188	8,022		
	8,407	4,090	4,318		
White	39,318	18,910	20,409		
	5,569	2,514	3,054		
65 years and over	28,530	11,529	17,002		
65–74 years	16,995	7,467	9,528		
	8,824	3,288	5,536		
	2,711	773	1,938		
Northeast	6,573	2,569	4,005		
	7,297	2,933	4,364		
	9,632	3,922	5,710		
	5,028	2,105	2,923		
WhiteAll other	25,743	10,390	15,353		
	2,787	1,139	1,649		

# Reliability of estimates

### **Estimation**

Statistics produced by the NHDS are derived by a complex estimating procedure. The basic unit of estimation is the sample inpatient discharge abstract. The estimating procedure used to produce essentially unbiased national estimates in the NHDS has three principal components: inflation by reciprocals of the probabilities of sample selection, adjustment for nonresponse, and ratio adjustment to fixed totals. These components of estimation are described in appendix I of two earlier publications. <sup>14,15</sup>

#### Measurement errors

As in any survey, results are subject to nonsampling or measurement errors, which include errors because of hospital nonresponse, missing abstracts, information incompletely or inaccurately recorded on abstract forms, and processing errors. Some of these errors were discussed in an earlier section entitled "Patient characteristics not stated."

The Institute of Medicine (IOM) has conducted three studies on the reliability of hospital abstract data collection; the most recent study was on the NHDS. The IOM NHDS study was performed by using data coded according to the ICDA; however, some of the findings are relevant to the 1981 NHDS data even though these data were coded according to the ICD-9-CM. Of special interest to this report is the finding that, in a number of cases, the first-listed diagnosis in the NHDS was not the principal diagnosis as determined by IOM after a study of the entire medical record. For example, when diagnoses at the ICDA class level were examined, the principal diagnosis from IOM matched the first-listed diagnosis from the NHDS in approximately 86 percent of the cases. Detailed accounts of this and other IOM findings have been published. 16-18

#### Sampling errors

The standard error is primarily a measure of the variability attributed to a value obtained from a sample as an estimate of a population value. In this report it also reflects part of the measurement error. The value that would have been obtained if a complete enumeration of the population had been made will be contained in an interval represented by the sample estimate plus or minus 1 standard error about 68 out of 100 times and plus or minus 2 standard errors about 95 out of 100 times.

The relative standard error is obtained by dividing the standard error by the estimate. The resulting value is multiplied by 100, which expresses the standard error as a percent of the estimate.

The standard error of one statistic generally is different from that of another, even when the two come from the same survey. To derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of statistics that could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations are required. As a result, the figures in this appendix provide general relative standard errors for a wide variety of estimates rather than the specific error for a particular statistic.

Approximate relative standard errors and standard errors have been prepared for measuring the variances applicable to (1) estimates of the discharges or first-listed diagnoses, and days of care for patient characteristics (for example, age, sex, and race) and hospital characteristics (for example, region, bed size, and ownership), and patient characteristics crosstabulated by hospital characteristics; and (2) estimates of all procedures

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

performed by the specific procedure for the patient characteristics age, sex, and race and the hospital characteristics geographic region and bed size of hospital.

The relative standard errors applicable to patients discharged or first-listed diagnoses, all-listed diagnoses, days of care, and procedures are provided in figures II—IV. The curves for relative standard errors of the estimates in each figure relate to the variables by which estimates are presented in this report. In these figures, curves are shown for variables the relative standard errors of which are different from those in the curve for "All other variables," which is relevant to most of the estimates. For example, one curve is applicable only to estimates of discharges from voluntary nonprofit hospitals, a second curve is concerned with discharges from hospitals by bed size, and a third curve pertains to estimates of days of care in proprietary hospitals.

The selection of the appropriate relative standard error curve is made as follows:

- Discharges for first-listed diagnoses and all-listed diagnoses for patient and hospital characteristics: Relative standard errors of the estimated number of discharges and of all-listed diagnoses are obtained from the curves in figure II.
- 2. Days of care for discharges or first-listed diagnoses for patient and hospital characteristics: Relative standard errors of the estimated number of days of care are obtained from the curves in figure III.
- 3. *Procedures:* Relative standard errors for procedures are obtained from the curve in figure IV.

The presentation of estimates for the NHDS is based on the relative standard error of the estimate and the number of sample records on which the estimate is based (referred to as the sample size). Estimates are not presented unless a reasonable assumption regarding the probability distribution of the sampling error is possible. The Central Limit Theorem is used to determine the distribution of the sampling errors. The Central Limit Theorem states that, given a sufficiently large sample size, the sample estimate is approximately normally distributed and approximates the population estimate.

Based on consideration of the complex sample design of the NHDS, the following guidelines are used for presenting NHDS estimates:

- 1. If the sample size is less than 30, the value of the estimate is not reported. Only an asterisk (\*) is shown in the tables.
- 2. If the sample size is 30-59, the value of the estimate is reported but should be used with caution. The estimate is preceded by an asterisk (\*) in the tables.
- 3. If the sample size is 60 or more but the relative standard error is over 30 percent, the estimate is reported but should be used with caution. The estimate is preceded by an asterisk (\*) in the tables.

# Tests of significance

In this report, the determination of statistical inference is based on the t-test with a critical value of 1.96 (0.05 level of significance). Terms relating to differences, such as "higher" and "less," indicate that the differences are statistically significant. Terms such as "similar" or "no difference" mean that no statistically significant difference exists between the estimates being compared. A lack of comment on the difference between any two estimates does not mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant.

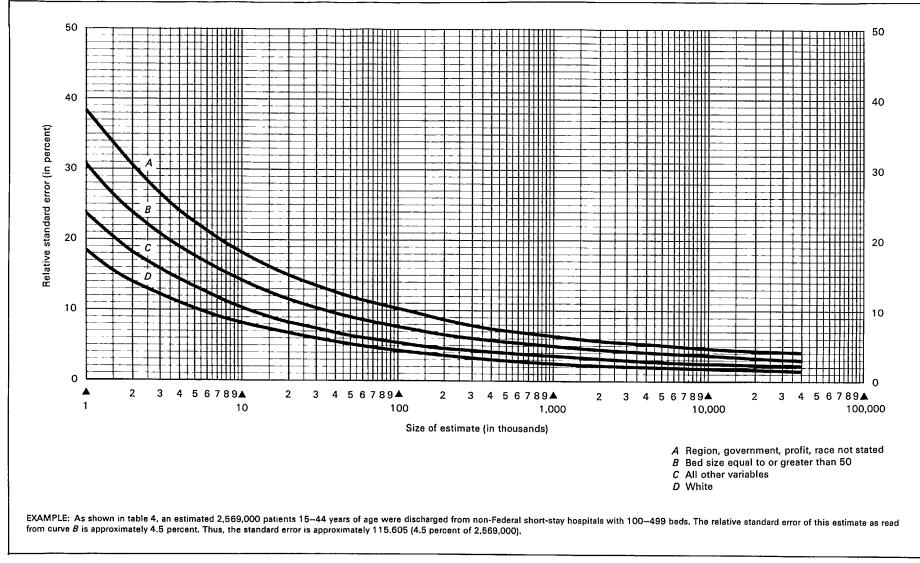
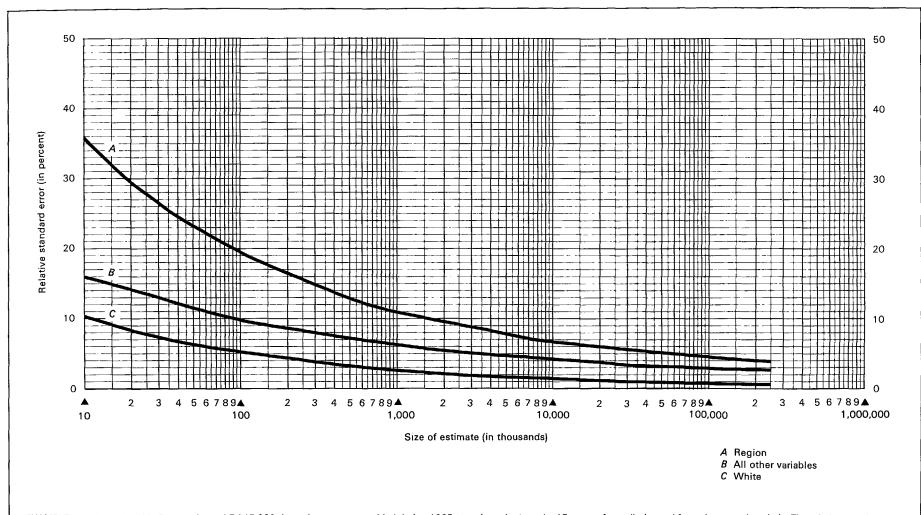


Figure II. Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of patients discharged, or of first-listed diagnoses, and of all-listed diagnoses, by selected patient and hospital characteristics



EXAMPLE: As shown in table 2, an estimated 7,647,000 days of care were provided during 1985 to male patients under 15 years of age discharged from short-stay hospitals. The relative standard error of this estimate as read from curve *B* is approximately 4.5 percent. Thus, the standard error is approximately 344,115 (4.5 percent of 7,647,000).

Figure III. Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of days of care by selected patient and hospital characteristics

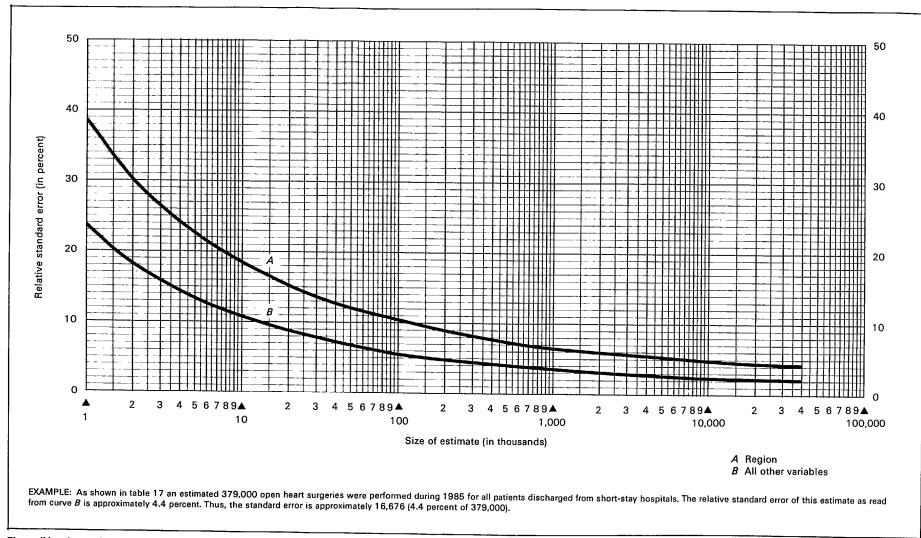


Figure IV. Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of procedures for patients discharged by selected patient and hospital characteristics

# Appendix II Definitions of terms

# Hospitals and hospital characteristics

Hospitals—Short-stay special and general hospitals have six beds or more for inpatient use and an average length of stay of less than 30 days. Federal hospitals and hospital units of institutions are not included.

Bed size of hospital—Size is measured by the number of beds, cribs, and pediatric bassinets regularly maintained (set up and staffed for use) for patients; bassinets for newborn infants are not included. In this report the classification of hospitals by bed size is based on the number of beds at or near midyear as reported by the hospitals.

Type of ownership of hospital—The type is determined by the organization that controls and operates the hospital. Hospitals are grouped as follows:

- Voluntary nonprofit—Hospitals operated by a church or another nonprofit organization.
- Government—Hospitals operated by State or local governments,
- Proprietary—Hospitals operated by individuals, partnerships, or corporations for profit.

Patient—A person who is formally admitted to the inpatient service of a short-stay hospital for observation, care, diagnosis, or treatment is considered a patient. In this report the number of patients refers to the number of discharges during the year, including any multiple discharges of the same individual from one short-stay hospital or more. Infants admitted on the day of birth, directly or by transfer from another medical facility, with or without mention of a disease, disorder, or immaturity, are included. All newborn infants, defined as those admitted by birth to the hospital, are excluded from the tables in this report except those in the newborn section of the report. The terms "patient" and "inpatient" are used synonymously.

Newborn infant—A newborn infant is defined as a patient admitted by birth to a hospital.

Discharge—Discharge is the formal release of a patient by a hospital; that is, the termination of a period of hospitalization by death or by disposition to place of residence, nursing home, or another hospital. The terms "discharges" and "patients discharged" are used synonymously.

Discharge rate—The ratio of the number of hospital discharges during a year to the number of persons in the civilian population on July 1 of that year determines the discharge rate.

Days of care—The total number of patient days accumulated at time of discharge by patients discharged from short-stay hospitals during a year constitutes days of care. A

stay of less than 1 day (patient admission and discharge on the same day) is counted as 1 day in the summation of total days of care. For patients admitted and discharged on different days, the number of days of care is computed by counting all days from (and including) the date of admission to (but not including) the date of discharge.

Rate of days of care—The rate of days of care is the ratio of the number of patient days accumulated at time of discharge by patients discharged from short-stay hospitals during a year to the number of persons in the civilian population on July 1 of that year.

Average length of stay—The average length of stay is the total number of patient days accumulated at time of discharge by patients discharged during the year divided by the number of patients discharged.

# **Diagnoses**

Discharge diagnoses—One or more diseases or injuries (or some factor that influences health status and contact with health services that is not itself a current illness or injury) listed by the attending physician on the medical record of patients. In the NHDS all discharge (or final) diagnoses listed on the face sheet (summary sheet) of the medical record for patients discharged from the inpatient service of short-stay hospitals are transcribed in the order listed. Each sample discharge is assigned a maximum of seven 5-digit codes according to ICD-9-CM. The number of principal or first-listed diagnoses is equivalent to the number of discharges.

Principal diagnosis—The condition established after study to be chiefly responsible for occasioning the admission of the patient to the hospital for care is called the principal diagnosis.

First-listed diagnosis—The coded diagnosis identified as the principal diagnosis or listed first on the face sheet of the medical record is the first-listed diagnosis. The number of first-listed diagnoses is equivalent to the number of discharges.

All-listed diagnoses—All-listed diagnoses are an estimated number of discharge (or final) diagnoses, up to a maximum of seven, that are listed on the face sheet of the medical record for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals during the year.

Obstetrical diagnosis—A diagnosis relating to conditions arising from or affecting the management of pregnancy, child-birth, and the puerperium (the period following childbirth). These are code numbers 640–676 of the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM).<sup>2</sup>

Normal delivery—Delivery without abnormality or complication of pregnancy, childbirth, or the puerperium, and with spontaneous cephalic delivery (that is, presentation of the child headfirst and delivery of the child without external aid). No mention of fetal manipulation or instrumentation is made; ICD-9-CM code 650 is assigned.

Complicated delivery—All deliveries not considered normal, including deliveries of multiple gestation. ICD-9-CM code numbers 640-648 and 651-676 are assigned.

# Surgical and nonsurgical procedures

Discharges with procedures—The estimated number of patients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals during the year who underwent at least one procedure during their hospitalization are termed "discharges with procedures."

Procedure—A procedure is one or more surgical or nonsurgical operations, diagnostic procedures, or special treatments assigned by the physician to the medical record of patients discharged from the inpatient service of short-stay hospitals. In the NHDS all terms listed on the face sheet of the medical record under captions such as "operation," "operative procedures," "operations and/or special treatments" are transcribed in the order listed. A maximum of four 4-digit codes is assigned per sample discharge according to ICD-9-CM and NHDS directives. (See "Medical coding and edit" in the "Data collection and processing" section of appendix I for further details.)

All-listed procedures—All coded procedures that are listed on the face sheet of the medical record exclusive of most Class 4 procedures.

UHDDS classes of procedures—Procedures are categorized into four classes according to UHDDS guidelines. Classes 1-3 consist of significant procedures—that is, procedures that carry an operative or anesthetic risk or require highly trained personnel, special facilities, or special equipment. Class 4 procedures do not meet these criteria.

UHDDS Class 1 procedures—All procedures not categorized as Class 2, 3, or 4 procedures.

UHDDS Class 2 procedures—The following ICD-9-CM procedure codes identify Class 2 procedures as categorized by the UHDDS:

03.31, 03.91-03.92, 04.80-04.89, 21.01, 24.7, 31.41-31.42, 34.91-34.92, 37.92-37.93, 42.22-42.23, 44.12-44.13, 45.12-45.13, 45.22-45.24, 48.22, 50.92, 54.91, 54.97-54.98, 57.31, 58.22, 59.95, 62.91, 66.8, 69.6-69.7, 69.93, 70.0, 73.01-73.1, 73.3, 73.51-73.59, 76.96, 81.91-81.92, 82.92-82.96, 83.94-83.98, 85.91-85.92, 86.01, 87.03-87.08, 87.13-87.15, 87.31-87.35, 87.38, 87.41-87.42, 87.51-87.52, 87.54-87.66, 87.71-87.73, 87.75, 87.77-87.78, 87.81-87.84, 87.91, 87.93-87.94, 88.01-88.03, 88.12-88.15, 88.38, 88.71-88.89, 89.14, 89.21-89.25, 89.32, 89.41-89.44, 89.54, 89.61-89.65, 89.8, 92.01-92.29, 93.45-93.54, 93.56-93.59, 93.92-93.93, 93.95, 93.97, 94.24, 94.26–94.27, 95.04, 95.12– 95.13, 95.16-95.26, 96.01-96.08, 96.21-96.25, 96.31-96.33, 97.11–97.13, 98.02–98.04, 98.14–98.16, 98.19, 99.01, 99.60-99.69, 99.81.

UHDDS Class 3 procedures—The following ICD-9-CM procedure codes identify Class 3 procedures as categorized by the UHDDS:

29.11, 57.94–57.95, 60.19, 84.41–84.43, 84.45–84.47, 86.26, 93.98, 98.01, 98.05–98.13, 98.17, 98.18, 98.20–98.29, 99.25.

UHDDS Class 4 procedures—From 1979 through the middle of 1983 only three Class 4 procedures were coded for the NHDS: circumcision (ICD-9-CM code 64.0), episiotomy (code 73.6), and removal of intrauterine contraceptive device (code 97.71). The ICD-9-CM codes for the Class 4 procedures coded since the last half of 1983 are as follows:

01.18-01.19, 03.39, 04.19, 05.19, 06.19, 07.19, 08.91-08.93, 09.19, 09.41-09.49, 10.29, 11.29, 12.29, 14.19, 15.09, 16.29, 20.39, 28.19, 33.28-33.29, 34.28-34.29, 38.29, 40.19, 50.19, 51.19, 52.19, 54.29, 55.29, 56.39, 57.39, 59.29, 60.18, 62.19, 63.09, 64.0, 65.19, 66.19, 67.19, 68.19, 70.29, 71.19, 73.6, 76.19, 78.8, 81.98, 83.29, 97.71.

The following ICD-9-CM procedure codes identify Class 4 procedures not coded by the NHDS:

08.19, 16.21, 18.01, 18.11, 18.19, 21.21, 21.29, 22.19, 24.19, 25.09, 25.91, 26.19, 27.29, 27.91, 29.19, 31.48-31.49, 37.29, 41.38-41.39, 42.29, 44.19, 45.19, 45.28-45.29, 48.23, 48.29, 49.21, 49.29, 49.41, 58.29, 61.19, 64.19, 64.91, 64.94, 69.92, 70.21, 73.91–73.92, 75.35, 85.19, 86.19, 86.92, 87.09-87.12, 87.16-87.17, 87.22-87.29, 87.36–87.37, 87.39, 87.43–87.49, 87.69, 87.79, 87.85-87.89, 87.92, 87.95-87.99, 88.09, 88.16-88.31, 88.33, 88.35, 88.37, 88.39, 89.01-89.13, 89.15-89.16, 89.26-89.31, 89.33-89.39, 89.45-89.53, 89.55-89.59, 89.66, 89.7, 90.01-91.99, 93.01-93.25, 93.27-93.28, 93.31-93.39, 93.42-93.44, 93.61-93.91, 93.94, 93.96, 93.99-94.23, 94.25, 94.29-95.03, 95.05-95.11, 95.14-95.15, 95.31-95.49, 96.09-96.19, 96.26-96.28, 96.34-97.04, 97.14-97.69, 97.72-97.89, 99.02-99.24, 99.26-99.59, 99.71–99.79, 99.82–99.99.

Surgical operations—All procedures exclusive of those listed under "nonsurgical procedures" are listed as surgical operations.

*Biopsy*—Biopsy is excision of tissue for microscopic examination. The ICD-9-CM biopsy codes are as follows:

0.11-0.15, 03.32, 04.11-04.12, 05.11, 06.11-06.13, 07.11-07.17, 08.11, 09.11-09.12, 10.21, 11.22, 12.22, 15.01, 16.23, 18.12, 20.32, 21.22, 22.11, 24.11-24.12, 25.01, 25.02, 26.11, 27.21-27.24, 28.11, 29.12, 31.43-31.44, 33.24-33.27, 34.23-34.27, 37.24-37.25, 38.21, 40.11, 41.31-41.33, 42.24, 44.14-44.15, 45.14-45.15, 45.25-45.27, 48.24-48.26, 49.22-49.23, 50.11-50.12, 51.12-51.13, 52.11-52.12, 54.22-54.23, 55.23-55.24, 56.32-56.33, 57.33-57.34, 58.23-58.24, 59.21, 60.11-60.15, 61.11, 62.11-62.12, 63.01, 64.11, 65.11-65.12, 66.11, 67.11-67.12, 68.13-68.14, 70.23-70.24, 71.11, 76.11, 77.40-77.49, 80.30-80.39, 83.21, 85.11-85.12, 86.11.

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