

Utilization of Short-Stay Hospitals United States, 1984 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.

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

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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 than500 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 1984. 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 nonsurgical 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 the face sheets of a sample of inpatient medical records that are obtained from a national sample of shortstay general and specialty hospitals located in the United States. Approximately 192,000 medical records from 407 hospitals were included in the 1984 survey. A brief description of the sample design and the sources of data can be found in appendix I. A detailed report on the design of the NHDS was published in 1970.¹

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 infants 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 Modification² (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 States³ (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.

Highlights

- During 1984 an estimated 37.2 million patients, excluding newborn infants, were discharged from non-Federal shortstay hospitals and an estimated 244.7 million days of care were used.
- The average length of stay for patients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals was 6.6 days in 1984.
 The average length of stay has declined from 7.3 days in 1980 to 6.6 days in 1984—a decline of about 10 percent.
- Nearly one-half of all patients discharged during 1984 expected private insurance to pay for at least part of their hospitalization.
- The number of discharges was about 29 percent higher in 1984 than in 1965. However, because of the increase in the size of the population, the discharge rate for the same period did not vary significantly.
- Females with deliveries was the leading cause of hospitalization during 1984. Of the 37.2 million discharges during 1984, 3.9 million or 10 percent were for females with deliveries.
- Four procedures were performed during 1984 more than 1 million times each: procedures to assist delivery (2.4 million), endoscopy of the digestive system (1.7 million), biopsy

- (1.5 million), and computerized axial tomography (CAT scan) (1.1 million).
- Approximately 15 percent of all patients who were hospitalized had a principal diagnosis of heart disease or malignant neoplasms, but about 50 percent of all deaths that occurred in short-stay hospitals in 1984 were the result of these two diseases.
- The number of patients discharged from short-stay non-Federal hospitals during 1984 for the first-listed diagnosis of cataract dropped from 594,000 in 1983 to 481,000 in 1984—a drop of almost 20 percent.
- An estimated 104.3 million diagnoses were recorded for the 37.2 million discharges from non-Federal hospitals during 1984 for an average of 2.8 diagnoses per discharged patient.
- Approximately 56 percent of all patients discharged from short-stay non-Federal hospitals during 1984 had at least one procedure performed.
- Of the 37.2 million patients discharged from short-stay non-Federal hospitals during 1984, 2.6 percent were known to have been discharged dead.

Utilization by patient characteristics

Table A shows the selected measures of hospital utilization for 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1983. The number of discharges was approximately 29 percent higher in 1984 than in 1965; however, the discharge rate did not vary significantly for the same period. Smaller increases were noted for days of care. The number of days of care was only about 9 percent higher while the rate for 1984 was actually about 11.1 percent lower in 1984 when compared with 1965.

Although the rate of discharges and days of care decreased between 1965 and 1970, these differences were not significant. The decrease was due to 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. More information on updating the universe can be found in appendix I.

The total number and rate of discharges showed no significant drop when 1984 data are compared with 1983 data (table B). However, there was a significant drop when the number and rate of days of care for 1984 were compared with those for 1983. In addition, the decrease in discharges and days of care was significant in all four age groups except for the 65 years and over group. In this age group the days of care figure was significantly lower than the days of care for 1983, while the number of discharges showed no change. This resulted in a significant drop in the average length of stay for patients 65 years and over. In 1983 the average length of stay for the 65 years and over age group was 9.7 days while in 1984 it dropped to 8.9 days—a decrease of 8 percent.

The 37.2 million patients discharged from short-stay hospitals during 1984 included an estimated 14.9 million males and 22.3 million females (table 1). The rates per 1,000 population were 132 for males and 184 for females, making the rate for females about 39 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 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 152, or only about 15 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 1984, male patients used an estimated 104.6 million days of care in short-stay hospitals, compared with 140.1 million days of care used by females (table 1). The rate of days of care per 1,000 population was 924 for males and 1,155 for females, or about 25 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 3.4 days (table 7). This length of stay compares with an average length of stay of 7.0 days for males and 6.9 days for females who were not hospitalized for deliveries.

The annual number of days of care per 1,000 population increased about 13 times with advancing age from 278 for patients under 15 years of age to 3,575 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 due to long average lengths of stay for persons 65 years of age and over (8.9 days). The average length of stay is longer for the aged because of the greater severity of illness

Table A. Selected measures of hospital utilization: United States, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1984 [Data for non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Excludes newborn infants]

Measure of utilization	1965	1970	1975	1980	1984
Number of patients discharged in thousands	28,792	29,127	34,043	37,832	37,162
Rate of patients discharged per 1,000 population	150.3	144.3	159.2	167.7	158.5
Number of days of care in thousands	225,011	226,445	262,389	274,508	244,652
Rate of days of care per 1,000 population	1,174.3	1,121.6	1,227.3	1,217.0	1,043.6
Average length of stay in days	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.6
Percent of patients with surgery and nonsurgical ¹ procedures	138.2	¹ 39.7	¹41.7	52.2	56.2

¹Figures for 1965 and 1975 should be compared with caution to those for 1980 and 1984 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.

Table B. Number and rate of discharges and days of care and average length of stay by age: United States, 1983 and 1984

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

		Discharged	1983 19 Rate per 1,000 populat 167.0 19 70.8 19 140.3 13 192.2 19 412.7 40 of care 1983 19 Rate per 1,000 populat				
Age	1983	1984	1983	1984			
		ber in sands	Rate per 1,000 population				
All ages	38,783	37,162	167.0	158.5			
Under 15 years 15–44 years 45–64 years 65 years and over	3,654 15,269 8,558 11,302	3,208 14,533 8,195 11,226	140.3 192.2	62.0 132.2 183.3 400.4			
		Days o	Days of care 1984 1983 19				
	1983	1984	1983	1984			
				•			
All ages	268,337	244,652	1,155.2	1,043.5			
Under 15 years	16,682 76,971 65,029 109,655	14,367 71,172 58,877 100,237	323.4 707.5 1,460.6 4,004.3	277.7 647.3 1,316.8 3,574.8			
	Ave	erage length	of stay in d	avs			
		Number	•	u, o			
	19	83	19	84			
All ages		6.9		3.6			
Under 15 years		4.6	4	1.5			
15–44 years		5.0		1.9			
45–64 years 65 years and over		7.6 9.7	7.2 8.9				

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 1984, 28.4 million patients were identified on the face sheets of the medical records as white and 5.3 million as all other. However, race was not reported for an additional 3.4 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 due to the not-stated category, which for 1984 is approximately 9 percent of all discharges.

The number of days of care in 1984 totaled 189.0 million

for white patients, 35.8 million for all other patients, and 19.9 million for race not stated (table 2). The average length of stay was 6.6 days for white patients, 6.7 for all other patients, and 5.8 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 17.4 million discharges from non-Federal short-stay hospitals in 1984, about half of all discharges. Of these 17.4 million discharges, 98.6 percent were under 65 years of age. The remaining 1.4 percent were 65 years of age and over.

Medicare accounted for 12.2 million discharges (32.8 percent). As expected, 10.8 million (88.3 percent) of these were for patients 65 years and over. Together these two expected sources of payment accounted for 29.6 million discharges (79.6 percent). Even though patients expecting to pay hospital costs through Medicare composed only 32.8 percent of all discharges. they composed 44.0 percent of all days of care. This was due to the longer hospital stay for patients 65 years and over. This is reflected in the average length of stay-Medicare patients were hospitalized an average of 8.8 days, and patients who expected private insurance to pay their hospital stays averaged 5.4 days. The longest average length of stay was noted for Medicare patients 65 years of age and over in the Northeast Region (11.3 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 1984 there were approximately 3.9 million discharges for women with deliveries (tables 7 and 8). Of these, 37 percent were discharged from hospitals in the South Region and 55 percent were discharged from hospitals with 300 beds or more. Variation in rates per 1,000 civilian population by region was insignificant, with the exception of the Northeast Region, which had a rate of 41.2. Rates for all other regions were about 52–54 per 1,000 population.

The average length of stay for these women was 3.9 days in the Northeast Region, 3.7 days in the North Central Region, 3.4 days in the South Region, and 2.7 days in the West Region.

Utilization by hospital characteristics

Discharges from short-stay hospitals by geographic region in 1984 ranged from 6.4 million in the West Region to 13.5 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 rates of regional discharges per 1,000 population in 1984 were 139 in the West Region, 149 in the Northeast Region, 168 in the North Central Region, and 169 in the South Region (table 5). Among the geographic regions, the North Central and South Regions had the higher discharge rates while the Northeast and West Regions had the lower discharge rates. For those under 15 years of age the West had the lowest discharge rates while for those 65 years and over the Northeast had the lowest discharge rates.

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 for most of the age and sex categories, although the highest rates primarily were in the North Central and the Northeast Regions (tables 4 and 5). The number of days of care for the total population ranged from 36.4 million in the West to 82.3 million in the South Region. The rate per 1,000 population was 788 days in the West Region, 1,034 days in the South Region, 1,152 days in the North Central Region, and 1,169 days in the Northeast Region.

Average lengths of stay by geographic region were 5.7 days in the West Region, 6.1 days in the South Region, 6.9 days in the North Central Region, and 7.8 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 regardless of hospital size. However, some variation was found in the distribution of patients by age. Specifically, as the bed size of the hospital increased, the percent of patients who were 65 years of age and over decreased from 36 percent for those in the smallest hospitals to 26 percent for those in the largest hospitals. An overall increase was found in the percent of patients aged 15–44 years from the

smallest to the largest hospitals. The percent of patients under 15 and 45-64 years of age showed no significant differences with increasing bed size.

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 1984 increased steadily from 5.3 days in the smallest hospitals (6–99 beds) to 7.5 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 for the smaller hospitals. However, when females who were hospitalized for deliveries are excluded, the average lengths of stay for both sexes were virtually the same except for the larger hospitals. Except for patients 15–44 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 1984, voluntary nonprofit hospitals provided medical care to an estimated 25.7 million patients, or 69 percent of all patients hospitalized. Hospitals operated by State and local governments cared for 7.8 million patients, or 21 percent of all discharges, and proprietary hospitals operated for profit cared for 3.7 million patients, or 10 percent of all discharges (table 6).

The estimated 244.7 million days of care utilized by patients in short-stay hospitals during 1983 were distributed by ownership of hospitals in the following manner: voluntary nonprofit, 174.3 million days, or 71 percent; government, 47.5 million days, or 19 percent; and proprietary, 22.9 million days, or 9 percent. Average lengths of stay were 6.8 days in voluntary nonprofit hospitals, 6.1 days in government hospitals, and 6.2 days in proprietary hospitals.

Table C. Number and percent distribution of patients, 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, 1984

[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	mber of pa	itients discha	rged in thous	ands	
All patients discharged	37,162	37,162	5,972	6,624	6,361	10,139	8,066
Sex			P	ercent distrik	oution		
Both sexes	37,162	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	14,899 22,263 18,410	40.1 59.9 49.5	39.4 60.6 52.1	39.3 60.7 50.4	41.1 58.9 50.1	40.0 60.0 48.8	40.6 59.4 47.5
Age							
All ages	37,162	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	3,208 14,533 8,195 11,228	8.6 39.1 22.1 30.2	7.9 36.3 20.3 35.5	11.4 39.8 20.2 28.6	8.7 36.6 21.7 33.0	7.7 39.8 22.7 29.8	8.0 41.7 24.3 25.9
			Number o	f days of care	in thousand	S	
All days of care	244,652	244,652	31,880	40,022	41,868	70,064	60,817
Sex			Р	ercent distrib	ution		
Both sexes	244,652	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	104,587 140,065 126,840	42.7 57.3 51.8	40.2 59.8 55.3	42.7 57.3 51.8	42.6 57.4 53.0	42.2 57.8 52.0	44.8 55.2 49.0
Age							
All ages	244,652	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	14,367 71,172 58,877 100,237	5.9 29.1 24.1 41.0	4.4 28.0 21.0 46.6	8.1 30.6 22.0 39.2	5.5 25.5 23.2 45.7	5.0 28.9 24.8 41.3	6.4 31.4 26.7 35.5
			Averag	e length of s	tay in days		
Total	6.6	6.6	5.3	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.5
Sex							
Male	7.0 6.3 6.9	7.0 6.3 6.9	5.5 5.3 5.7	6.6 5.7 6.2	6.8 6.4 7.0	7.3 6.7 7.4	8.3 7.0 7.8
Age							
Under 15 years	4.5 4.9 7.2 8.9	4.5 4.9 7.2 8.9	3.0 4.1 5.5 7.0	4.3 4.6 6.6 8.3	4.2 4.6 7.0 9.1	4.5 5.0 7.5 9.6	6.0 5.7 8.3 10.3

Utilization by diagnosis

First-listed diagnosis

Diseases of the circulatory system ranked first in 1984 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 5.6 million discharges. Other leading ICD-9-CM diagnostic chapters were diseases of the digestive system (4.3 million discharges); supplementary classifications, which include females with deliveries (4.3 million discharges); injury and poisoning (3.5 million discharges); diseases of the respiratory system (3.4 million discharges); and diseases of the genitourinary system (3.1 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 1984, the first-listed acute myocardial infarction estimate increased to 86 percent because of reordering. The all-listed diagnoses for the 2 years were essentially the same. 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 and procedures showed no significant change from 1983 to 1984, there were significant drops in some of the first-listed diagnoses and all-listed procedures. Two of the more significant drops occurred in the first-listed diagnosis of essential hypertension, where the number of discharges dropped from 330,000 in 1983 to 266,000 in 1984—a drop of 19.4 percent—and cataract, where the number of discharges dropped from 594,000 in 1983 to 481,000 in 1984—a drop of 19.0 percent. Other significant drops for first-listed diagnoses were for chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids, where the number of discharges dropped from 397,000 in 1983 to 327,000 in 1984—a drop of 17.6 percent—and diabetes, where the number of discharges dropped from 675,000 in 1983 to 593,000 in 1984—a drop of 12.1 percent.

The most significant drop for procedures occurred for myringotomy, where the number of procedures dropped from 187,000 in 1983 to 138,000 in 1984—a drop of 26.2 percent—and diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus, where the number of procedures dropped from 632,000 in 1983 to 470,000 in 1984—a drop of 25.6 percent. Other significant decreases in procedures were for extraction of lens, where the number of procedures dropped from 630,000 in 1983 to 506,000 in 1984—a drop of 19.7 percent—and tonsillectomy with or without adenoidectomy, where the number of procedures dropped from 424,000 in 1983 to 348,000 in 1984—a drop of 17.9 percent.

Compensating for the drop in some of the procedures was a significant increase in the number of miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures performed. The number of these procedures performed increased from 6.3 million in 1983 to 7.2 million in 1984—an increase of about 14 percent. In this group, computerized axial tomography procedures showed the most significant increase, from approximately 0.9 million in 1983 to 1.1 million in 1984—an increase of about 22.2 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 1984 are presented in table D. These categories accounted for 52 percent of all patients discharged during 1984 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 chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids; pneumonia, all forms; and acute respiratory infection, except influenza. Some other frequent diagnoses for these patients were noninfectious enteritis and colitis; disease of the ear and mastoid process; and asthma and fractures, all sites (table 9).

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

Table D. Number and rate of patients, days of care, and average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by selected first-listed diagnostic categories: United States, 1984

[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 ¹	37,162	158.5	244,652	1,043.5	6.6
Females with deliveries	3.853	16.4	13,225	56.4	3.4
Normal deliveries ²	1,575	6.7	4,219	18.0	2.7
Complicated deliveries ²	2,279	9.7	9,006	38.4	4.0
Heart disease	3,599	15.4	27,950	119.2	7.8
Acute myocardial infarction	700	3.0	6,972	29.7	10.0
Atherosclerotic heart disease	365	1.6	2,634	11.2	7.2
Other ischemic heart disease	969	4.1	5.799	24.7	6.0
Cardiac dysrhythmias	479	2.0	3,306	14.1	6.9
Congestive heart failure	531	2.3	4,554	19.4	8.6
Malignant neoplasms	2.059	8.8	20,108	85.8	9.8
Fractures, all sites	1,114	4.8	10.373	44.2	9.3
Cerebrovascular disease	896	3.8	9.277	39.6	10.4
Pneumonia, all forms	837	3.6	6,489	27.7	7.8
Psychoses	625	2.7	9,058	38.6	14.5
Diabetes mellitus	593	2.5	4,869	20.8.	8.2
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis	540	2.3	2,651	11.3	4.9
Arthropathies and related disorders	536	2.3	4,331	18.5	8.1
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and unspecified			•		
nature	517	2.2	2,958	12.6	5.7
Intervertebral disc disorders	509	2.2	3,847	16.4	7.6
Cholelithiasis	488	2.1	3,733	15.9	7.6
Cataract	481	2.1	1,150	4.9	2.4
Asthma	465	2.0	2,397	10.2	5.2
Inguinal hernia	440	1.9	1,653	7.1	3.8
Diseases of the central nervous system	429	1.9	4,110	17.5	9.3
All abortions, including ectopic and molar pregnancies 630–639	418	1.8	956	4.1	2.3
Alcohol dependence syndrome	392	1.7	4,152	17.7	10.6
Calculus of kidney and ureter	328	1.4	1,387	5.9	4.2
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	328	1.4	543	2.3	1.7

¹Includes data for diagnostic conditions not shown in table.

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; all abortions, including ectopic and molar pregnancies; diabetes mellitus; pneumonia, all forms; fractures, all sites; and asthma.

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; malignant neoplasms; and noninfectious enteritis and colitis.

The number and rate of patients discharged from shortstay hospitals and average length of stay, by ICD-9-CM diagnostic chapters and selected categories, are presented by age for 1984 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, intervertebral 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 mental disorders (especially psychoses), cerebrovascular disease, and alcohol dependence. Other average lengths of stay over 10 days were for malignant neoplasms, diseases of the central nervous system, acute myocardial infarctions, and fractures of neck of femur for patients 45 years and over, 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 are admitted for abortions, including ectopic and molar pregnancies, and sterilization.

Data on discharges, rates of discharges, and average lengths

²See appendix II for definition.

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 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-seven percent of all patients discharged were white, 14 percent were all other races (including black), and 9 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 percents were higher for white patients discharged with a first-listed diagnosis of atherosclerotic heart disease (87 percent) and diverticula of intestine (87 percent). It was lower for patients with a diagnosis of alcohol dependence (59 percent), abortions and ectopic and molar pregnancies (61 percent), and lacerations and open wounds (65 percent). For all other races it was higher for abortions and ectopic and molar pregnancies (31 percent) and anemias (30 percent).

Information on patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by geographic region is shown in table 11. The number of discharges ranged from 13.5 million in the South Region to 6.4 million in the West Region. The North Central Region had 9.9 million discharges while the Northeast Region had 7.4 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 535,000 for the North Central Region and only 469,000 for the South Region. In 1984, the number of discharges per 1,000 population was 139 in the West Region, 149 in the Northeast Region, 168 in the North Central Region, and 169 in the South Region. The diagnostic categories for which variations in the rates were the largest were malignant neoplasms, alcohol dependence syndrome, heart disease, and females with deliveries.

Average length of stay ranged from 7.8 days in the Northeast Region to 5.7 days in the West Region. The North Central Region had 6.9 days while the South Region had 6.1 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 13.7 days in the North Central Region and 12.0 days in the West Region.

During 1984, the number of patients discharged from shortstay 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 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; certain conditions originating in the perinatal period; and supplemental classifications.

Table E. Percent distribution of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by bed size of hospital, according to diagnostic class: United States, 1984

[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	300–499 beds	500 beds or more
			Perce	nt distributior	1	
All conditions	100.0	16.1	17.8	17.1	27.3	21.7
Infectious and parasitic diseases	100.0 100.0	17.5 8.2	20.1 13.5	17.2 17.0	25.4 32.0	19.8 29.3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	100.0	19.2	16.8	17.1	26.5	20.5
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	100.0	16.4	16.1	16.9	26.8	23.7
Mental disorders	100.0 100.0	18.8 11.0	18.6 17.4	12.3 17.4	29.8 27.9	20.5 26.4
Diseases of the circulatory system. 390–459 Diseases of the respiratory system. 460–519	100.0 100.0	17.2	16.3	18.3	27.0	21.2
Diseases of the digestive system	100.0	22.9 19.6	20.0 18.7	18.4 18.0	23.0 25.5	15.6 18.2
Diseases of the genitournary system	100.0 100.0	14.8 13.2	20.6 16.8	17.6 14.7	26.8 28.7	20.3 26.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	100.0	18.1	17.8	17.4	26.1	20.6
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	100.0 100.0	13.7 6.0	18.1 18.6	17.3 13.2	28.3 30.6	22.6 31.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	100.0	8.4	16.8	18.6	32.3	24.6
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	100.0 100.0	15.2 17.1	16.0 18.3	20.0 18.6	25.6 26.2	23.5 20.0
Supplementary classifications	100 0	13.3	17.6	14.4	29.5	25.2

¹Females with deliveries are included under "supplementary 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 (13.8 days).

All-listed diagnoses

An estimated 104 million diagnoses were recorded for the 37.2 million inpatients of non-Federal short-stay hospitals in 1984 (table 14) for an average of 2.8 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 classifi-

cation 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 average was 2.6–3.0 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, 2.2, 2.9, and 3.8, respectively.

Diseases of the circulatory system ranked first among the ICD-9-CM diagnostic chapters for all-listed diagnoses, with 20.4 million diagnoses. This was followed by diseases of the digestive system (9.0 million); supplementary classifications (8.1 million); diseases of the genitourinary system (7.8 million); and diseases of the respiratory system (7.7 million). These five ICD-9-CM chapters accounted for approximately 51 percent of all-listed diagnoses in 1984.

Utilization by procedures

One or more procedures were performed for an estimated 20.9 million of the 37.2 million inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals during 1984. A total of 36.2 million procedures, or an average of 1.7 per patient who underwent at least one procedure, were recorded in 1984 (table 15).

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 1984 and the number and percent of patients with at least one surgical procedure are shown in table F. About 56 percent of the patients discharged had some procedure, including diagnostic and nonsurgical procedures. Some 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 (64 percent). Women had more procedures than men (58 percent compared with 53 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 36 percent in hospitals with 6-99 beds to about 67 percent in hospitals with 500 beds or more.

Approximately 54 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 11 percent had three, and about 8 percent had four or more. By age, patients under 15 years of age had the lowest proportion of multiple procedures (34 percent) and those 45–64 years and 65 years of age and over had the largest proportion (53 and 54 percent, respectively). About 40 percent of the patients discharged from the smallest hospitals had more than one procedure; about 47 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 (7.2 million) ranked first among the surgical and nonsurgical procedures performed during 1984. Other leading ICD-9-CM groups were operations on the digestive system (5.9 million), obstetrical procedures (3.9 million), operations on the musculoskeletal system (3.7 million), and operations on the female genital organs (3.5 million). About two-thirds of the procedures performed in 1984 were included in these five major groups.

The number and rate of all-listed procedures in 1984 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, endoscopy of the urinary system through natural orifice, arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material, diagnostic ultrasound, and radioisotope scan. Over one-half million of each of these procedures were performed during 1984.

Data for the more traditional leading surgical operations are shown in table H. Some of the most frequently performed surgeries, of which 500,000 or more were performed in 1984, included cesarean section, hysterectomy, excision or destruction of lesion or tissue of skin or subcutaneous tissue, cardiac catheterization, arthroplasty of joints, and extraction of lens.

The estimated 36.2 million procedures performed in 1984 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 36.2 million procedures performed during 1984, 41 percent were performed on patients 15-44 years of age, while only 6 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 45-64 years age group was arteriography and angio-

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, 1984

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

				Patients wit	vith procedures		
Characteristic	All discharged patients	Patients without procedures	All patients	Patients with surgical procedures	All patients	Patients with surgical procedures	
		Number in	thousands		F	Percent	
All patients	37,162	16,277	20,885	16,838	56.2	45.3	
Age							
Under 15 years	3.208	1.827	1.381	1.136	43.1	35.4	
15-44 years	14,533	5,292	9,241	8,158	63.6	56.1	
45-64 years	8,195	3,515	4,679	3,533	57.1	43.1	
65 years and over	11,226	5,643	5,583	4,011	49.7	35.7	
Sex							
Male	14.899	6.956	7.943	6.076	53.3	40.8	
Female	22,263	9,321	12,942	10,762	58.1	48.3	
Race							
White	28.449	12,342	16,106	12,910	56.6	45.4	
All other	5,302	2,476	2.826	2,229	53.3	42.1	
Not stated	3,412	1,460	1,953	1,698	57.2	49.8	
Geographic region							
Northeast	7,408	3,040	4,368	3,329	59.0	44.9	
North Central	9,899	4,202	5,698	4,578	57.6	46.2	
South	13,451	6,502	6,948	5,767	51.7	42.9	
West	6,405	2,534	3,871	3,164	60.4	49.4	
Bed size of hospital							
6-99 beds	5,972	3,807	2,166	1,823	36.3	30.5	
100-199 beds	6,624	3,125	3,499	2,868	52.8	43.3	
200-299 beds	6,361	2,643	3,718	2,884	58.5	45.3	
300-499 beds	10,139	4,053	6,086	4,986	60.0	49.2	
500 beds or more	8,066	2,650	5,416	4,277	67.1	53.0	

cardiography using contrast material, and for those 65 years and over the most common procedures were endoscopies through natural orifice and lens extraction.

The rate of procedures per 1,000 population increased with advancing age from a rate of 39 for patients under 15 years to 378 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 higher than 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 36.2 million procedures performed during 1984, about 14.4 million were for males and 21.8 were for females. The corresponding rates per 1,000 population were 154 for both sexes, 127 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, endoscopies through natural orifice, and CAT scans. For females, the most frequently performed procedures were episiotomy without forceps and vacuum extraction, cesarean section, hysterectomy, CAT scans, and diagnostic ultrasound.

The distribution of procedures by race is shown in table 19. Seventy-eight percent of all procedures were performed on white patients, 13 percent were performed on all other races (including black), and 9 percent were performed on patients with no race stated. Generally, the percent distribution of total procedures for white patients was similar to that for all other patients and those with race not stated. However, the percents for all other patients were higher for obstetrical procedures and operations on the female genital organs.

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 176 in the North Central Region, 151 in the Northeast Region, 148 in the South Region, and 142 in the West Region. Rates were highest in all regions for operations on the digestive system, the female genital organs, the musculoskeletal system, obstetrical procedures, and miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.

The number of procedures in short-stay hospitals during 1984 for each ICD-9-CM category by bed size of hospital

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, 1984

[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	าก	
All patients	100.0	53.8	27.3	10.8	8.1
Age					
Under 15 years	100.0	66.5	23.8	6.3	3.4
•	100.0	60.2	25.2	9.3	5.3
15–44 years	100.0	47.3	28.9	13.0	10.8
45–64 years	100.0	45.6	30.2	12.6	11.5
65 years and over	100.0	45.0	30.2	12.0	11.0
Sex					
Male	100.0	50.7	27.6	12.0	9.7
Female	100.0	55.8	27.1	10.1	7.0
Race					
White	100.0	52.9	27.6	11.1	8.3
All other	100.0	56.7	25.2	10.2	8.0
Not stated	100.0	57.1	27.6	9.4	5.9
Not stated	100.0	37.1	27.0	0.4	0.0
Geographic region					
Northeast	100.0	55.3	26.5	10.1	8.1
North Central	100.0	50.6	27.3	11.9	10.2
South	100.0	54.6	27.8	10.8	6.7
West	100.0	55.5	27.3	10.0	7.2
Bed size of hospital					
6-99 beds	100.0	60.3	25.2	9.3	5.2
100-199 beds	100.0	55.3	28.0	10.0	6.8
200–299 beds	100.0	51.4	28.4	11.3	9.0
300–499 beds	100.0	53.6	27.4	11.0	8.0
500 beds or more	100.0	52.2	26.8	11.5	9.5
000 D000 01 111010 11111111111111111111					

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

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 200 beds. The most common procedures for hospitals of 500 beds or more were miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures and operations on the digestive system.

The percent distributions 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 49 percent of the patients hospitalized during 1984, but performed about 56 percent of the procedures. Procedures for which large percents were performed in hospitals with 300 beds or more were operations on the cardiovascular system (73 percent). Other groups having 60 percent or more of the procedures performed in hospitals with 300 beds or more were operations on the nervous system (64 percent), operations on the endocrine system (64 percent), operations on the hemic and lymphatic system (62 percent), operations on the respiratory system (60 percent), and miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures (60 percent).

Table H. Number and rate of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by selected procedure categories: United States, 1984

[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	Proc	edure
	Number in thousands	Rate per 100,000 population
All procedures	36,155	15,421.7
Surgical procedures ¹	25,590 10,565 2,362	10,915.2 4,506.5 1,007.4
Endoscopy of the digestive system	1,666 1,514	710.7 645.8
Computerized axial tomography (CAT scan)	1,091	465.5
Arteriography and angiocardiography by using contrast material	972 836	414.6 356.5
Cesarean section	813	346.6
Endoscopy of the urinary system through natural orifice	774	329.9
Radioisotope scan92.01–92.1	764	325.8
Hysterectomy	664	283.4
Excision or destruction of lesion or tissue of skin or subcutaneous tissue	622	265.4
Cardiac catheterization	570	242.9
Arthroplasty of joints	525	224.1
Extraction of lens	506	215.8
Operations on spinal cord and spinal canal structures except biopsies	498	212.6
Oophorectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy	498	212.5
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	488	208.0 206.7
Cholecystectomy	485 483	206.7
Repair of current obstetric laceration	483 470	200.1
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	469	199.9
Insertion of prosthetic lens	455	194.0
Open reduction of fracture	436	185.9
Contrast myelogram	429	183.1
Pyelogram	421	179.6
Operations on muscle, tendons, fascia, and bursa	386	164.5
Prostatectomy	361	154.0
Tonsillectomy with or without adenoidectomy	348	148.5

¹See appendix II for ICD-9-CM codes in this category.

Table J. Number and rate of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by sex and age of patient: United States, 1984

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

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female		
	Number of procedures in thousands				
All ages	36,155	14,359	21,796		
Under 15 years	2,024 14,757 8,762 10,612	1,217 3,960 4,181 5,002	807 10,797 4,581 5,610		
	Rate pe	er 1,000 po	pulation		
All ages	154.2	126.8	179.8		
Under 15 years	39.1 134.2 196.0 378.4	46.0 73.2 196.0 443.0	32.0 193.3 195.9 335.1		

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, 1984

[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	200299 beds	300-499 beds	500 beds or more
		•	Perce	nt distributio	n	
All procedures	100.0	9.5	16.3	18.3	29.2	26.7
Operations on the nervous system	100.0	5.7	14.1	16.3	30.6	33.4
Operations on the endocrine system	100.0	3.6	14.4	18.0	30.6	33.3
Operations on the eye	100.0	9.1	16.5	17.8	29.5	27.1
Operations on the ear	100.0	4.6	18.7	21.5	29.4	25.8
Operations on the nose, mouth, and pharynx	100.0	11.3	18.4	20.7	27.2	22.5
Operations on the respiratory system	100.0	5.5	14.9	19.2	31.2	29.2
Operations on the cardiovascular system	100.0	2.3	8.2	16.3	32.7	40.6
Operations on the hemic and lymphatic system	100.0	6.3	14.2	18.0	32.2	29.7
Operations on the digestive system42-54	100.0	12.2	17.6	20.0	27.9	22.3
Operations on the urinary system	100.0	8.7	19.1	18.7	31.1	22.4
Operations on the male genital organs	100.0	8.6	20.3	18.6	30.8	21.7
Operations on the female genital organs	100.0	12.7	19.6	16.7	27.7	23.4
Obstetrical procedures72-75	100.0	12.4	16.8	12.6	31.8	26.4
Operations on the musculoskeletal system	100.0	12.6	18.1	18.0	29.0	22.3
Operations on the integumentary system	100.0	13.1	17.4	17.6	28.0	23.9
Miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures87-99	100.0	5.6	13.4	21.1	27.9	32.0

Deaths in short-stay hospitals

In 1984, 96.3 percent of patients, excluding newborn infants, who were discharged from short-stay hospitals were discharged alive, 2.6 percent were discharged dead, and for 1.1 percent a discharge status was not ascribed. Of the estimated 957,000 patients who died, 49.8 percent were male and 50.2 percent were female (table L). As expected, patients 65 years and over accounted for the majority of hospital deaths—72.0 percent. Patients under 65 years of age accounted for 28.0 percent of the deaths. The 957,000 who were discharged dead from these hospitals represented about 47 percent of all persons who died during 1984.⁵

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 2.6 has been computed for patients in 1984. The rate for males was higher than that for females—3.2 for males compared with 2.2 for females.

The 65 years and over age group had a hospital fatality rate of 6.1 per 100 discharges; however, patients under 65 years of age had a fatality rate of 1.0. The fatality rates for males and females did not vary significantly from each other in each of the age groupings.

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 957,000 deaths in short-stay hospitals, 71 percent are accounted for by the diagnostic groupings shown in table M. Of these, heart disease and malignant neoplasms accounted for nearly one-half (477,000) of all deaths in short-stay hospitals.

For specific diagnoses, the highest fatality rates were for acute myocardial infarction, with a rate of 16.1 per 100 discharges, and nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis, with a rate of 14.7 per 100 discharges. Other high fatality rates were for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (11.9 per 100 discharges), cardiac dysrhythmias (11.3 per 100 discharges), and malignant neoplasms (10.5 per 100 discharges).

The average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by discharge status and sex, is shown in table N. The average stay for all patients discharged was 6.6 days. Patients discharged alive had an average stay of 6.4 days, compared with an average stay of 12.6 days for patients who died in the hospital.

Patients under 65 years of age, discharged alive, stayed an average of 5.5 days; however, those who died had an average stay of 12.6 days. The hospital stay for patients 15-44 years of age who died was 2.6 times as long as for those who were discharged alive (12.5 and 4.9). The difference in length of stay was much smaller for patients 65 years and over—8.7 days for those discharged alive and 12.6 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, 1984 [Deaths in non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Excludes newborn infants]

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	, Male	Female	
	Nui	nber in thou	sands	Rate per 100 discharges			
All ages	957	476	480	2.6	3.2	2.2	
All ages excluding obstetric conditions	956	476	479	3.0	3.2	2.6	
Under 65 years	268 22 55 191 689	145 11 32 102 332	123 12 23 89 357	1.0 0.7 0.4 2.3 6.1	1.4 0.6 0.7 2.6 6.9	0.8 0.8 0.2 2.1 5.6	

Table M. Number of deaths and fatality rate of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by age and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1984

[Deaths in 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	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over
	Nı	ımber in tho	usands	Rate	per 100 di	scharges
All deaths	957	268	689	2.6	1.0	6.1
Malignant neoplasms	216	80	136	10.5	8.1	12.7
Heart disease	261	58	203	7.3	3.9	9.6
Acute myocardial infarction410	113	23	90	16.1	7.7	22.4
Chronic ischemic heart disease411-414	20	*5	14	1.5	*0.8	2.1
Cardiac dysrhythmias427	54	15	39	11.3	8.9	12.7
Congestive heart failure	41	*5	36	7.7	*4.8	8.5
Cerebrovascular disease	81	15	67	9.1	6.5	10.0
Pneumonia, all forms	53	*9	44	6.3	*2.1	11.5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	10	7	*	11.9	11.8	*
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis	21	*	18	14.7	*	26.1
Injury and poisoning800–999	39	18	21	1.1	0.7	2.6

Table N. Average length of stay of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by discharge status, age, and sex: United States, 1984 [Deaths in non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Excludes newborn infants]

	Discharge status								
Age		Alive		Dead					
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female			
		Ave	rage length	of stay in day	s				
All ages	6.4	6.8	6.1	12.6	12.2	13.0			
All ages excluding obstetric conditions	6.8	6.8	6.7	12.6	12.2	13.0			
Under 65 years	5.5	6.1	5.1	12.6	11.2	14.2			
Under 15 years	4.4	4.3	4.6	12.2	11.7	12.7			
15-44 years	4.9	6.0	4.4	12.5	11.2	14.5			
45-64 years	7.1	7.0	7.1	12.6	11.1	14.3			
65 years and over	8.7	8.5	8.8	12.6	12.6	12.5			

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 3.9 million newborn infants were equally divided between the sexes.

About 38 percent (1.4 million) of newborn discharges were from the South Region and approximately 24 percent (0.9 million) were from the North Central Region. The percents of discharges were approximately 20 percent (0.8 million) for the West Region and 18 percent (0.7 million) for the Northeast Region. The average length of stay was 4.1 days in the Northeast Region and 2.9 days in the West Region. The average length of stay was 3.9 days in the North Central Region and 3.7 days in the South Region. About 70 percent of the 3.9 million newborn infants discharged from short-stay hospitals were "well." A well infant is defined as one who does not have an illness or risk-related diagnosis (table P).

The estimated 1.2 million sick infants (30 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 0.5 million (29 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 61 percent of all sick newborn diagnoses. Males accounted for 58 percent of the respiratory conditions, 58 percent of the congenital anomalies, 53 percent of the jaundice, and 53 percent of the prematurity diagnoses. Of the 1.2 million sick newborn infants, there were 22 percent

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, 1984

Number of discharges	Percent distribution	Average length of stay in days
3,857	100.0	3.7
2,003	51.9	3.7
1,854	48.1	3.7
689	17.9	4.1
938	24.3	3.9
1,447	37.5	3.7
783	20.3	2.9
	3,857 2,003 1,854 689 938 1,447	discharges distribution 3,857 100.0 2,003 51.9 1,854 48.1 689 17.9 938 24.3 1,447 37.5

more boys than girls; the boys also had 31 percent more diagnoses than the girls did.

Well newborn infants had an average hospital stay of 2.9 days, and there was no difference in the length of stay by sex (table P). This table further demonstrates that sick newborn infants stay almost twice as long as well infants (5.6 versus 2.9 days) and account for 46 percent of the newborn patient days, although they constitute only 30 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, 1984

	Both					
Health status	sexes	Male	Female			
	Number in thousands					
All newborn infants	3,857	2,003	1,855			
Well newborn infants	2,691	1,361	1,330			
Sick newborn infants	1,167	642	525			
	Avera	ge length in days	of stay			
All newborn infants	3.7	3.7	3.7			
Well newborn infants	2.9	2.9	2.8			
Sick newborn infants	5.6	5.5	5.7			

Table Q. Number of all-listed diagnoses for sick newborn infants discharged from short-stay hospitals by selected diagnostic categories and sex: United States, 1984

[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-9CM code	Both sexes	Male	Female				
	Number in thousands						
Sick newborn infant diagnoses ¹	1,751	994	758				
Congenital anomalies740–759 Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	150	87	63				
(prematurity)	190	100	90				
and newborn769-770 Hemolytic disease of fetus or newborn, due to isoimmunization and other perinatal	212	123	89				
jauhdice773-774	514	274	239				

¹Includes data for diagnostic conditions not shown in table.

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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, 1984

	DI	SCHARGED PATIEN	тѕ		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	37,162	100.0	158.5	244,652	100.0	1,043.5	6.6
UNDER 15 YEARS	3,208	8.6	62.0	14,367	5.9	277.7	4.5
UNDER 1 YEAR	816 993	2•2 2•7	224.5 70.1	5,297 3,470	2•2 1•4	1,456.5 244.8	6.5 3.5
5-14 YEARS	1,399	3-8	41.2	5,599	2.3	165.1	4.0
15-44 YEARS	14,533	39.1	132.2	71,172	29-1	647.3	4.9
15-19 YEARS	1,838	4.9	99.0	8,088	3.3	435.5	4.4
20-24 YEARS	2,924	7.9	141.5 149.1	12,097 28,95 4	4.9 11.8	585.5 718.0	4-1 4-8
25-34 YEARS	6,012 3,759	16+2 10+1	123.6	22,033	9.0	724.8	5.9
45-64 YEARS	8,195	22.1	183.3	58,877	24-1	1,316.8	7.2
45-54 YEARS	3,545	9.5	158.3	24,082	9.8	1.075.2	6.8
55-64 YEARS	4,650	12.5	208-4	34,795	14.2	1,559.2	7.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	11,226	30.2	400-4	100,237	41-0	3,574.8	8.9
65-74 YEARS	5,353	14.4	319.6	45,399	18.6	2,711.0	8.5 9.2
75-84 YEARS	4,294 1,580	11.6 4.3	498-1 590-8	39,414 15,423	16-1 6-3	4,572.4 5,767.9	9.8
		10.1	63.6	17,003	7.0	288.1	4.5
UNDER 17 YEARS	3,753 24,817	10.1 66.8	158-4	149,371	61.1	953.3	6.0
70 YEARS AND OVER	8,592	23.1	458.5	78,277	32.0	4,177.0	9.1
MALE							
ALL AGES	14,899	100.0	131.6	104,587	100.0	923.9	7.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,831	12.3	69-2	8,014	7.7	302.7	4-4
UNDER 1 YEAR	469	3.1	251.8	2,816	2.7	1,513.3 277.4	6.0 3.5
1 TO 4 YEARS	577 785	3.9 5.3	79.6 45.2	2,012 3,186	1.9 3.0	183.5	4.1
15-44 YEARS	4,305	28.9	79-6	25,878	24.7	478.4	6.0
15-19 YEARS	579	3.9	61.8 65.5	3,205 3,726	3.1 3.6	342.0 368.9	5.5 5.6
20-24 YEARS	662 1,575	4.4 10.6	79.5	9,802	9.4	495.0	6.2
35-44 YEARS	1,489	10.0	100.5	9,145	8.7	617.0	6.1
45-64 YEARS	3,964	26.6	185-8	28,241	27-0	1,324.1	7-1
45-54 YEARS	1,666 2,298	11.2 15.4	153.5 219.4	11,158 17,083	10.7 16.3	1,027.8 1,631.1	6.7 7.4
				•		3,757.3	8.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	4,799 2,526	32•2 17•0	424.8 345.2	42,454 21,268	40.6 20.3	2,906.3	8.4
75-84 YEARS	1,747	11.7	544-3	16,123	15.4	5,024.2	9.2
85 YEARS AND OVER	527	3.5	682.0	5,063	4.8	6,558.5	9.6
UNDER 17 YEARS	2,038	13.7	67.5	9,114	8.7	301.8	4.5
17-69 YEARS	9,336	62.7 23.7	123•1 494•4	63,442 32,031	60•7 30•6	836.2 4,491.8	6.8 9.1
70 YEARS AND OVER	3,525	2301	7,74.7	324031	,,,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	22,263	100.0	183.6	140,065	100.0	1,155.2	6.3
ALL AGES						•	
UNDER 1 YEARS	1,377 348	6•2 1•6	54.5 195.9	6,352 2,481	4.5 1.8	251.5 1,397.7	4.6 7.1
1 TO 4 YEARS	416	1.9	60.0	1,458	1.0	210.5	3.5
5-14 YEARS	614	2.8	37-1	2,413	1.7	145.7	3.9
15-44 YEARS	10,228	45.9	183-1	45,294	32.3	810.8	4.4
15-19 YEARS	1,258	5.7	136.8	4,883	3.5	530•8 792•7	3.9 3.7
20-24 YEARS	2,263 4,437	10•2 19•9	21 4. 3 216.2	8,370 19,152	6.0 13.7	933-2	4.3
35-44 YEARS	2,270	10.2	145.7	12,889	9.2	827-2	5.7
45-64 YEARS	4,231	19.0	180.9	30,636	21.9	1,310.2	7.2
45-54 YEARS	1,879	8-4	162.8	12,924	9.2	1,119.9	6.9
55-64 YEAR S	2,352	10.6	198.6	17,712	12.6	1,495.7	7.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	6,427	28.9	383.9	57,783	41.3	3,451.6 2,559.2	9•0 8•5
65-74 YEARS	2,826 2,547	12.7 11.4	299.8 470.7	24,131 23,292	17-2 16-6	4,304.5	9.1
85 YEARS AND OVER	1,053	4.7	553.8	10,360	7.4	5,447.0	9.8
UNDER 17 YEARS	1,715	7.7	59.5	7,889	5.6	273.7	4.6
17-69 YEARS	15,482	69.5	191.6	85,929	61.3	1,063.3	5.6
70 YEARS AND OVER	5,067	22.8	436.5	46+246	33.0	3,984.0	9.1

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, 1984

	DI	SCHARGED PATIEN	rs		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	37,162	100.0	158.5	244,652	100.0	1.043.6	6-6
UNDER 15 YEARS	3,208	8.6 39.1	62.0 132.2	14,367 71,172	5.9 29.1	277•7 647•3	4.5 4.9
15-44 YEARS	14,533 8,195	22.1	183.3	58,877	24.1	1,316.8	7.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	11,226	30.2	400.4	100,237	41.0	3,574.8	8.9
WHITE, ALL AGES	28,449	76.6	142.5	189,004	77.3	946.7	6.6
UNDER 15 YEARS	2,296	6.2	54-6	9,850 50,269	4.0 20.5	234.3 540.6	4.3 4.9
15-44 YEARS	10,322 6,481	27.8 17.4	111.0 165.0	45,905	18.8	1,168.7	7.í
65 YEARS AND OVER	9,350	25.2	369.2	82,980	33.9	3,277.1	8.9
ALL OTHER, ALL AGES	5,302	14.3	155.6	35,761	14.6	1,049.3	6.7
UNDER 15 YEARS	632	1.7	65.3	3,289	1.3	339.5	5.2
15-44 YEARS	2,740	7-4	161.5	14,578	6.0	859.4	5.3
45-64 YEARS	999	2.7	184.0	8,282 9,613	3.4 3.9	1,525.1 3,535.3	8.3 10.3
65 YEARS AND DVER	930	2.5	342.2	•	•	3,33363	_
RACE NOT STATED, ALL AGES	3,412	9.2	•••	19,886	8.1 0.5	• • •	5.8 4.4
UNDER 15 YEARS	280 1,471	0.8 4.0	•••	1,227 6,325	2.6	•••	4.3
15-44 YEARS	715	1.9	•••	4,690	1.9	•••	6.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	946	2.5	•••	7,644	3.1	•••	8.1
MALE							
ALL RACES, ALL AGES	14,899	100.0	131.6	104,587	100.0	923.9	7.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,831	12.3	69.2	8,014	7-7	302.7	4.4
15-44 YEARS	4,305	28.9	79.6	25,878	24.7	478-4	6.0 7.1
45-64 YEARS	3,964 4,799	26.6 32.2	185.8 424.8	28,241 42,454	27.0 40.6	1,324.1 3,757.3	8.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	7,177						7.0
WHITE, ALL AGES	11,557	77.6	119•4 60•5	80,696 5,519	77•2 5•3	833.8 255.8	4.2
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,305 3,123	8.8 21.0	67.7	18,283	17.5	396.3	5.9
45-64 YEARS	3,140	21.1	166.3	21,909	20-9	1,160.4	7-0
65 YEARS AND OVER	3,988	26.8	391.3	34,985	33.5	3,432.3	8.8
ALL OTHER, ALL AGES	1,993	13.4	121.3	15,212	14.5	926.2 371.7	7.6 5.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	364	2.4	74.2 97.3	1,823 5,430	1.7 5.2	681.8	7.0
15-44 YEARS	775 456	5.2 3.1	186.3	3,783	3.6	1,544.1	8.3
45-64 YEARS	397	2.7	359.1	4,176	4.0	3,772.3	10.5
RACE NOT STATED, ALL AGES	1,349	9.1		8,680	8.3	•••	6.4
UNDER 15 YEARS	162	1.1	•••	673	0.6	•••	4.2
15-44 YEARS	406	2.7	•••	2,165	2.1	•••	5•3 6•9
45-64 YEARS	368 414	2.5 2.8	•••	2,549 3,293	2.4 3.1	•••	8.0
	717	2.0	•••	54275			
FEMALE							
ALL RACES, ALL AGES	22,263	100.0	183.6	140,065	100.0	1,155.2	6.3 4.6
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,377	6.2	54.5	6,352 45,294	4.5 32.3	251.5 810.8	4.4
15-44 YEARS	10,228 4,231	45.9 19.0	183.1 180.9	30,636	21.9	1,310.2	7.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	6,427	28.9	383.9	57,783	41.3	3,451.6	9.0
WHITE, ALL AGES	16,892	75.9	164.2	108,309	77.3	1,052.9	6.4
UNDER 15 YEARS	991	4.4	48.4	4,332	3.1	211.6	4.4
15-44 YEARS	7,198	32.3	153.6	31,986 23,996	22.8 17.1	682.5 1,176.1	4•4 7•2
45-64 YEARS	3,341 5,361	15.0 24.1	163.8 354.4	47,995	34.3	3,172.4	9.0
		14.9	180.0	20,550	14.7	1,118.2	6.2
UNDER 15 YEARS	268	1.2	56.1	1,467	1.0	306.5	5.5
15-44 YEARS	1,965	8.8	218.3	9,148	6.5	1,016.5	4.7
45-64 YEARS	543	2.4 2.4	182.1 330.6	4,498 5,437	3•2 3•9	1,510.1 3,372.6	8.3 10.2
65 YEARS AND OVER			22000				
RACE NOT STATED, ALL AGES	2,063 118	9•3 0•5	•••	11,207 554	8•0 0•4	•••	5.4 4.7
UNDER 15 YEARS		4.8	•••	4,161	3.0	•••	3.9
45-64 YEARS	347	1.6	•••	2,141 4,351	1.5 3.1	•••	6.2 8.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	533	2.4	•••			• • •	

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, 1984

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 TH	DUSANDS		
ALL AGES	37,162	17,414	12,177	3,383	655	807	2,301	425
UNDER 15 YEARS	3,208	1,965	39	741	449	128	291	43
45-64 YEARS	14,533 8,195	9,480 5,728	348 1,039	1,950 577	175	462 196	1,547 405	297 76
65 YEARS AND OVER	11,226	242	10,750	114	31	22	57	* 9
NORTHEAST								
ALL AGES	7,408	3,412	2,523	801	103	92	412	66
UNDER 15 YEARS	573 2,739	343 1,774	*7 55	160	-	*7	45	10
45-64 YEARS	1,711	1,232	192	466 1 44	68 32	58 22	276 76	42 13
65 YEARS AND OVER	2,385	62	2,269	31	*	*	15	*
NORTH CENTRAL								
ALL AGES	9,899	4,815	3,345	880	160	181	428	91
UNDER 15 YEARS	839 3,734	533 2,556	13 100	207 522	- 91	30 108	50 28 4	*6 72
45-64 YEARS	2,233	1,678	246	131	47	39	83	11
65 YEARS AND OVER	3,093	48	2,987	20	21	*	12	*
SOUTH								
ALL AGES	13,451	6,331	4,218	1,184	266	293	1,013	146
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,351	820	14	291	-	51	159	17
15-44 YEARS	5,379 2,914	3,507 1,920	12 4 436	6 42 209	201 61	149 86	661 171	95 31
65 YEARS AND OVER	3,807	84	3,644	42	*	*7	22	*
WEST								
ALL AGES	6+405	2,857	2,091	518	127	242	448	121
UNDER 15 YEARS	446 2,681	269	*6	84	-	40	38	10
45-64 YEARS	1,336	1,642 898	69 165	320 93	89 3 4	146 49	327 75	88 21
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,941	48	1,851	21	*	*7	*8	*
UNITED STATES			NUMBER O	F DAYS OF CA	ARE IN THOUS	INDS		
ALL AGES	244,652	94,895	107,671	19,115	3,879	4,806	11,848	2,438
UNDER 15 YEARS	1 4, 367 71 , 172	8,094 45,132	335 2,906	3, 507 9, 870	2,432	629 2,408	1,550 6,912	252 1,512
45-64 YEARS	58,877	39,518	8,717	4,580	1,102	1,562	2,804	593
65 YEARS AND OVER	100,237	2,150	95,713	1,158	345	207	583	*81
NORTHEAST								
ALL AGES	58,017	20,221	28,407	5,050	640	618	2,644	437
UNDER 15 YEARS	2,553 14,508	1,460 8,746	*67 605	731 2,638	416	*32 343	217 1,489	45 271
45-64 YEARS	13,901	9,353	2,050	1,246	209	213	723	105
65 YEARS AND OVER	27,055	662	25,684	434	*	*	215	*
NORTH CENTRAL								
ALL AGES	67,912	28,246	29,104	5,296	1,144	1,234	2,472	416
UNDER 15 YEARS	4,126 20,212	2,221 13,412	133 958	1,138 2,877	575	196 659	369 1,464	*69
45-64 YEARS	16,600	12,172	2,044	1,116	291	349	554	267 7 4
65 YEARS AND OVER	26,974	440	25,969	164	279	*	85	*
SOUTH								
UNDER 15 YEARS	82,347	32,291	34,826	6,028	1,488	1,769	4,985	961
15-44 YEARS	5,741 24,843	3,234 15,849	102 878	1,265 2,868	1,053	238 789	811 2,836	90 570
45-64 YEARS	19,861	12,476	3,409	1,564	402	636	1,115	259
65 YEARS AND OVER	31,903	732	30,437	331	*	*106	223	*
WEST							•	
LL AGES	36,375	14,138	15,334	2,740	607	1,185	1,747	624
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,947 11,609	1,180 7,125	*33 465	372 1-486		163	152	47
45-64 YEARS	8,515	5,517	1,214	1,486 653	389 200	617 364	1,124	404
65 YEARS AND OVER				000			412	154

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, 1984---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			AVERA	GE LENGTH O	F STAY IN DA	Y S		
ALL AGES	6.6	5.4	8. 8	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.1	5.7
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.5	4.1	8.5	4.7	_	4.9	5.3	5.8
15-44 YEARS	4.9	4.8	8.3	5.1	5.4	5.2	4.5	5.1
45-64 YEARS	7.2	6.9	8.4	7.9	6.3	8.0	6.9	7.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.9	8.9	8.9	10-1	11.0	9.6	10-1	*9. 5
NORTHEAST								
A11 ACEC	7.8	5.9	11.3	6.3	6.2	6.7	6-4	6.6
ALL AGES UNDER 15 YEARS	7•8 4•5	4.3	*9-1	4.6	-	*4.4	4.8	4.3
				5.7	6.2	5.9	5.4	6.5
15-44 YEARS	5.3	4.9	11.1		6.5	9.5	9.5	8.4
45-64 YEARS	8.1	7.6	10.7	8.7	0.J *	*	14.1	sk sk
65 YEARS AND OVER	11.3	10.6	11.3	14.2	*	•	14.1	•
NORTH CENTRAL								
ALL AGES	6.9	5.9	8.7	6.0	7.2	6.8	5.8	4-6
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.9	4.2	10.6	5.5	-	6.6	7.4	*10.7
15-44 YEARS	5.4	5.2	9.6	5.5	6.3	6.1	5.2	3.7
45-64 YEARS	7.4	7.3	8.3	8.5	6-2	9.0	6.7	6.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	8. 7	9.2	8.7	8.0	13.0	*	7.3	*
SOUTH	•••		•••					
20014								
ALL AGES	6.1	5.1	8.3	5.1	5.6	6.0	4.9	6.6
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.2	3.9	7.5	4,4	-	4.7	5• l	5.4
15-44 YEARS	4.6	4.5	7.1	4.5	5.2	5.3	4.3	6.0
45-64 YEARS	6.8	6.5	7.8	7.5	6.6	7.4	6.5	8.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.4	8.7	8.4	7.9	*	*15.5	10.0	*
WEST								
ALL AGES	5 . 7	4.9	7.3	5•3	4.8	4.9	3.9	5.2
UNDER 15 YEARS		4.4	*5.6	4.4	-	4.1	4-0	4.B
15-44 YEARS	4.3	4.3	6.7	4.6	4.4	4-2	3.4	4.6
45-64 YEARS		6.1	7.3	7.0	5. 9	7.4	5.5	7.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	7.4	6.6	7.4	10.8	*	*5.8	*7.1	
DO TEAKS AND UVEK	7 + 4	0.0	107	1000	•			

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, 1984

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		AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS			
		_ 				140,065	6.6	7.0	6.3	
UNITED STATES, ALL SIZES6-99 BEDS	37,162 5,972	14,899 2,352	22,263 3,621	244,652 31,880	104,587 12,819	19,061	5.3	5.5	5.3	
100-199 BEDS	6,624	2,605	4,019	40,022	17,090	22,932	6.0	6.6	5.7	
200-299 BEDS	6,361	2,614	3,747	41,868	17,844	24,024	6.6	6.8	6.4	
300-499 BEDS	10,139	4,055	6,084	70,064	29,563	40,501	6.9	7.3	6.7	
500 BEDS OR MORE	8,066	3,273	4,793	60,817	27,270	33,547	7.5	8.3	7.0	
NORTHEAST, ALL SIZES	7,408	3,086	4,321	58,017	25,132	32,886	7.8	8.1	7.6	
6-99 BEDS	793	374	419	5,671	2,733	2,938	7+1	7.3	7.0	
100-199 BEDS	932	389	543	6,308	2,636	3,672	6.8	6.8	6.8	
200-299 BEDS	1,340	575	766	11,086	4,695	6,391	8.3	8.2	8.3	
300-499 BEDS	2,792	1,116	1,676	21,819	9,132	12,687	7.8	8.2	7.6	
500 BEDS OR MORE	1,550	632	918	13,134	5,936	7,198	8.5	9.4	7.8	
NORTH CENTRAL, ALL SIZES	9,899	4,042	5,857	67,912	29,320	38,592	6.9	7.3	6.6	
6-99 BEDS	1,270	483	787	6,776	2,539	4,238	5.3	5.3	5.4	
100-199 BEDS	986	401	585	6,339	2,931	3,408	6.4	7.3	5.8	
200-299 BEDS	1,761	704	1,057	11,127	4,418	6,709	6.3	6.3	6.3	
300-499 BED5	2,922	1,231	1,690	20,481	3,908	11,573	7.0	7.2	6.8	
500 BEDS OR MORE	2,961	1,223	1,738	23,189	10,525	12,664	7.8	8.6	7.3	
SOUTH, ALL SIZES	13,451	5,261	8,190	82,347	34,279	48,068	6.1	6.5	5.9	
6-99 BEDS	2,504	970	1,534	13,439	5,116	8,323	5.4	5.3	5-4	
100-199 BEDS	3,731	1,395	2,336	20,936	8,438	12,498	5.6	6-1	5.4	
200-299 BEDS	2,105	891	1,214	13,281	5,883	7,398	6.3	6+6	6.1	
300-499 BED5	2,128	820	1,308	14,061	5,865	8,196	6.6	7.2	6.3	
500 BEDS OR MORE	2,984	1,186	1,798	20,630	8,977	11,653	6.9	7.6	6.5	
MEST, ALL SIZES	6.405	2,510	3,895	36,375	15,856	20,519	5.7	6.3	5.3	
6-99 BEDS	1,406	524	881	5,994	2,432	3,562	4.3	4.6	4.0	
100-199 BEDS	975	420	555	6,439	3,085	3,354	6.6	7.3	6.0	
200-299 BEDS	1,154	445	710	6,375	2,848	3,527	5.5	6.4	5.0	
300-499 BEDS	2,298	888	1,410	13,703	5,659	8,045	6.0	6.4	5.7	
500 BEDS OR MURE	572	233	338	3,864	1,832	2,032	6-8	7.9	6.0	
UNDER 15 YEARS										
JNITED STATES, ALL SIZES	3,208	1,831	1,377	14,367	8,014	6,352	4.5	4.4	4.6	
6-99 BEDS	470	266	204	1,392	776	616	3.0	2.9	3.0	
100-199 BEDS	753	417	336	3,250	1,806	1,444	4.3	4.3	4.3	
200-299 BEDS	555	330	225	2,321	1,334	987	4.2	4.0	4.4	
300-499 BEDS	782	454	328	3,517	1,998	1,519	4.5	4.4	4.6	
500 BEDS OR MORE	648	364	284	3,886	2,100	1,786	6.0	5.8	6.3	
ORTHEAST, ALL SIZES	573	336	236	2,553	1,461	1,091	4.5	4.3	4.6	
6-99 BEDS	52	29	23	161	97	64	3.1	3.3	2.8	
100-199 BEDS	67	38	29	256	141	115	3.8	3.7	4-0	
200-299 BEDS	80	46	33	293	171	122	3.7	3.7	3.7	
300-499 BEDS	248	150	98	1,163	685	479	4.7	4.6	4.9	
500 BEDS OR MORE	126	72	53	679	368	311	5.4	5.1	5.8	
ORTH CENTRAL, ALL SIZES	839	488	351	4,126	2,325	1,802	4.9	4.8	5.1	
6-99 BEDS	94	53	41	256	147	110	2.7	2.8	2.7	
100-199 BEDS	96	53	43	406	244	162	4.2	4.6	3.8	
200-299 BEDS	199	127	72	928	555	373	4.7	4.4	5.2	
300-499 BEDS	206	120	87	798	464	334	3.9	3.9	3.9	
500 BEDS OR MORE	243	134	109	1,738	915	823	7.1	6. B	7.5	
OUTH, ALL SIZES	1,351	751	600	5,741	3,164	2,577	4.2	4.2	4.3	
6-99 BEDS	222	121	101	657	354	303	3.0	2.9	3.0	
100-199 BEDS	535	295	240	2,357	1,293	1,065	4.4	4.4	4.4	
200-299 BEDS	196	114	82	748	433	315	3.8	3.8	3.8	
300-499 BEDS	165	89	76	778	420	358	4.7	4.7	4.7	
500 BEDS OR MOPE	233	132	101	1,201	664	536	5.2	5.0	5.3	
EST. ALL ST7ES	446	257	189	1,947	1,065	882	4.4	4.1	4.7	
VEST, ALL SIZES	102	62	40	318	178	139	3.1	2.9	3.5	
	56	31	40 25	230	129	102	4. I	4.1	4.1	
100-199 BEDS	80	42	37	2 50 352	175	177	4.4	4.1	4.7	
200-299 8EDS	162	95	67	778	430	348	4.8	4.5	5.2	
300-499 8EDS	46				153	116	5.9	5.8	6.0	
500 BEDS OR MORE	40	26	19	267	103	110	3 9	9+0	0.0	

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, DATS 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, 1984--CON.

AGE, REGION, AND BED SIZE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMAL
IE-44 WEARS	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED		NUMBER OF DAYS OF CARE IN THOUSANDS			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS			
15-44 YEARS	IN THOUSANDS								
INITED STATES, ALL SIZES	14, 533	4,305	10,228	71,172	25,878	45,294	4.9	6.0	4.4
6-99 BEDS	2,171	660	1,510	8,920	3,259	5,661	4-1	4.9	3.7
100-199 BEDS	2,638	733	1,904	12,244	4,310	7,934	4.6 4.6	5.9 5.4	4•2 4•2
200-299 BEDS	2,325	732	1,593	10,697 20,230	3,959 7,166	6,739 13,065	5.0	6.0	4.6
500 BEDS OR MORE	4, 032 3, 367	1+189 969	2,843 2,378	19.080	7,165 7,185	11,895	5.7	7.3	5.0
ORTHEAST, ALL SIZES	2,739	882	1,857	14,508	5,851	8,658	5.3	6.6	4.7
6-99 BEDS	292	127	165	1,880	1.020	860	6.4	8.0	5.2
100-199 BEDS	308	95	213	1,273	396	877	4.1	4- 1	4.1
200-299 BEDS	430	159	271	2,269	1,025	1,244	5.3	6.5	4.6
300-499 BEDS	1, 045 663	295 20 6	750 457	5,321 3,765	1,818 1,591	3,502 2,174	5.1 5.7	6•2 7•7	4.7 4.8
							5.4	6.6	4.9
IORTH CENTRAL, ALL SIZES		1,150	2,584 308	20.212	7,555 506	12,657 1,220	9.7 4.1	4.5	4.0
6-99 BEDS				1,726 2,232	1,005	1,228	5.8	8.3	4.6
100-199 BEDS	637	122 188	265 449	2,937	986	1,951	4.6	5.3	4.3
200-299 BEDS		387	733	6,146	2,436	3,710	5.5	6.3	5.1
500 BEDS OR MORE	1, 170	341	829	7,170	2,621	4,548	6.1	7.7	5.5
OUTH: ALL SIZES	5,379	1,499	3,880	24,843	8,201	16,642	4.6	5.5	4.3
6-99 BEDS	838	247	591	3,280	1,062	2,218	3.9	4-3	3.8
100-199 BEDS	1,590	396	1,194	6,649	1,956	4,692	4.2	4.9	3.9
200-299 BEDS		271	541	3,845	1,427	2,418	4.7	5.3	4.5
300-499 BEDS	870	230	640	4,279	1,391	2,889	4.9	6.1	4.5
500 BEDS OR MORE	1.270	355	914	6,790	2,366	4,425	5-3	6.7	4.8
EST, ALL SIZES		773	1,908	11,609	4,272	7,337	4.3	5.5	3. 6
6-99 BEDS	620	173	446	2,034	671	1,363	3.3	3.9	3.1
100-199 BEDS		120	232	2,090	953	1,137	5.9	7.9	4.9
200-299 BEDS	446	115	331	1.646	521	1,125	3.7	4. 5 5. 5	3.4 4.1
300-499 BEDS	997 265	· 277 87	720 178	4,484 1,355	1,520 607	2,964 748	4.5 5.1	7.0	4-2
45-64 YEARS									
			4 000		20 241	30,636	7.2	7.1	7.2
NITED STATES, ALL SIZES		3,964 551	4,231 661	58,877 6,697	28,241 2,981	3,715	5.5	5.4	5.6
6-99 BEDS		636	700	8.820	4,190	4,630	6.6	6.6	6.6
100-199 BEDS		661	72Z	9.732	4,582	5, 150	7.0	6.9	7.1
200-299 BEDS	2,305	1,129	1,176	17,364	8,392	8,972	7.5	7.4	7.0
500 BEDS OR MORE		987	972	16,264	8+096	8,168	8.3	8.2	8.4
ORTHEAST, ALL SIZES	1,711	663	848	13,901	6,987	6,914	8.1	8.1	8.
6-99 BEDS		102	76	1,258	715	543	7.1	7.0	7.
100-199 BEDS		99	103	1,417	700	718	7.0	7.0	6.9
200-299 BEDS	335	170	165	2,582	1,275	1,307	7.7	7.5	7. 9
300-499 BEDS	635	31 8 174	317 186	5,283 3,361	2,686 1,611	2,597 1,750	8.3 9.3	8.5 9.2	8.2 9.4
ORTH CENTRAL, ALL SIZES		1,067	1,167	16,600	7,728	8,872	7.4	7•2 5•2	7.0 5.9
6-99 BEDS		105	144	1.398	547 656	851 722	5.6 6.8	6.7	7.0
100-199 BEDS		98	103	1,378	997	1,402	6.9	6.4	7.3
200-299 BEDS		156	192 356	2,399		2,649	7.3	7.2	7.4
300-499 BEDS		327 381	371	5,008 6,417	2,359 3,169	3,247	8.5	8.3	8.
OUTH, ALL SIZES	2.914	1.397	1.517	19,861	9,482	10,379	6.8	6.8	. 6.
6-99 BEDS		217	263	2,742	1,126	1.616	5.5	5.2	5.
100-199 BEDS		332	377	4,493	2,094	2,399	6.3	6.3	6.4
200-299 BEDS		234	255	3,349	1,618	1,731	6.9	6.9	6.1
300-499 BEDS		244	248	3,762	1,822	1,940	7.6	7.5	7.
500 BEDS OR MORE		370	354	5,515	2,822	2,693	7.6	7.6	7.
EST, ALL SIZES		638	699	6,515	4,043	4,471	6.4	6.3	6.
6-99 BEDS	285	127	157	1,299	594	705	4.6	4-7	4-
100-199 BEOS	224	106	117	1,532	741	791	6.8	7.0	6.
200-299 BEDS		102	109	1.402	691	711	6.7	6.8	6.
300-499 BEDS	495	240	255	3,311	1,525	1,786	6.7	6.3	7.
500 BEDS OR MORE		62	60	971	493	478	7.9	7.9	7.1

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, 1984--CON.

AGE, REGION, AND BED SIZE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMAL
65 YEARS AND OVER	NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED IN THOUSANDS			NUMBER OF DAYS OF CARE IN THOUSANDS			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS		
UNITED STATES, ALL SIZES	11,226	4,799	6,427	100-237	42,454	57,783	8.9	8.8	9.0
6-99 BEDS	2,120	875	1,245	14,871	5,803	9,068	7.0	6.6	7.3
100-199 BEDS	1,897	819	1.078	15.708	6,784	8,924	8.3	8.3	8.3
200-299 BEDS	2,098	891	1,207	19,118	7.969	11,149	9.1	8.9	9.2
300-499 BEDS	3,020	1.283	1.737	28,953	12,009	16.944	9.6	9.4	9.8
500 BEDS OR MORE	2,091	932	1,159	21,587	9,889	11,698	10.3	10.6	10.1
	-,		-,	22,70.	,,,,,,	11,0,0	2003	10.0	1001
NORTHEAST, ALL SIZES	2.385	1.005	1.380	27.055	10,832	16,223	11.3	10.8	11.8
6-99 BEDS	271	116	155	2,372	901	1,471	8.8	7.7	9.5
100-199 BEDS	354	156	198	3,361	1,399	1,962	9.5	9.0	9.9
200-299 BEDS	496	199	296	5,941	2,223	3.718	12.0	11.1	12.6
300-499 BEDS	864	354	510	10,052	3,943	6,109	11.6	11.1	12.0
500 BEDS OR MORE	400	179	221	5,329	2,365	2,963	13.3	13.2	13.4
				- •	-,	-,			
WORTH CENTRAL, ALL SIZES	3,093	1,338	1,756	26,974	11.713	15.261	8.7	8.8	8.7
6-99 BEDS	506	212	294	3,396	1,338	2.058	6.7	6.3	7.0
100-199 BEDS	302	128	174	2,322	1,026	1,296	7.7	8.0	7.5
200-299 BEDS	577	233	344	4,863	1,880	2,982	8.4	8.1	8.7
300-499 BEDS	913	397	515	8,528	3,649	4,879	9.3	9.2	9.5
500 BEDS OR MORE	795	367	428	7,865	3,819	4-046	9.9	10.4	9.4
					-	-			
OUTH, ALL SIZES	3,807	1,614	2,192	31,903	13,432	18,470	8.4	8.3	8.4
6-99 BEDS	944	384	560	6,760	2,575	4,185	7.2	6.7	7.5
100-199 BEDS	898	372	526	7,438	3,096	4,342	8.3	8.3	8.3
200-299 BEDS	608	273	335	5,339	2,404	2,934	8.8	8.8	8.8
300-499 BEDS	600	257	344	5,242	2,233	3,009	8.7	8.7	8. 8
500 BEDS OR MORE	757	328	428	7,124	3,125	3,999	9.4	9.5	9.3
ECT ALL CYTEC									
EST, ALL SIZES	1,941	842	1,099	14,305	6,476	7,828	7.4	7•7	7-1
6-99 BEDS	399	162	237	2,343	989	1,355	5.9	6.1	5.7
100-199 BEDS	343	162	181	2,587	1,263	1,325	7.5	7.8	7.3
200-299 BEDS	417	186	232	2,975	1,461	1,514	7.1	7.9	6.5
300-499 BEDS	643	275	368	5,130	2,184	2,946	8.0	7.9	8.0
500 BEDS OR MORE	139	58	81	1,269	580	689	9•2	10.1	8.5

TABLE 5. RATE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND OF DAYS OF CARE, BY AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1984

AGE AND REGION	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	
ALL AGES		PATIENTS DISC		RATE OF DAYS OF CARE Per 1,000 population			
NITED STATES	158.5	131.6	183.6	1.043.5	923.9	1.155.2	
NORTHEAST	149.3	130.5	166.4	1,169.3	1.062.8	1,266.3	
NORTH CENTRAL	167.9	141.4	192.8	1,151.7	1,025.5	1,270.5	
SOUTH	168.8	137.3	198.0	1.033.5	894.8	1,162.0	
WEST	138.7	110.8	165.5	787.6	699.9	872.1	
UNDER 15 YEARS							
NITED STATES	62.0	69.2	54.5	277.7	302.7	251-5	
NORTHEAST	58.2	66.7	49.2	259.2	289.9	227.0	
NORTH CENTRAL	63.6	72.2	54.6	312.9	344.0	280-2	
SOUTH	74.8	81.3	68.0	318.0	342.6	292-1	
WEST	41.9	47.1	36.4	183.0	195.5	169.8	
15-44 YEARS							
NITED STATES	132.2	79.6	183.1	647-3	478-4	810.8	
NORTHEAST	118.8	78.4	157.4	629.5	520-2	733.8	
NORTH CENTRAL	135.7	84-4	186.1	734.7	554.5	911.0	
SOUTH	144.8	82.7	204.2	668.9	452.2	875.	
WEST	120.4	69.7	170.7	521.5	385.3	656.6	
45-64 YEARS							
NITED STATES	183.3	185.8	180-9	1.316.8	1,324.1	1.310.2	
NORTHEAST	167.7	179.1	157.5	1,362.2	1,450.2	1,283.2	
NORTH CENTRAL	202.2	200.7	203.6	1.503.1	1,454.4	1,548.3	
SOUTH	193.4	196.2	190.8	1.318.0	1,332.1	1,305.3	
WEST	159.3	156.3	162.0	1,014.6	990.7	1,036.7	
65 YEARS AND OVER							
NITED STATES	400-4	424.8	383.9	3.574.8	3.757.3	3,451.6	
NORTHEAST	366.0	395.8	347.0	4.152.8	4.266.4	4,080.2	
NORTH CENTRAL	428.3	462-1	405.7	3.734.5	4.045.9	3.526.9	
SOUTH	404.4	422.3	392.1	3.388.8	3.513.6	3,303.5	
WEST	397-2	412.6	386.3	2,926.5	3.173.2	2,750.6	

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, 1984

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	37,162 3,208 14,533 8,195 11,226	14,899 1,831 4,305 3,964 4,799	22,263 1,377 10,228 4,231 6,427	244.652 14.367 71.172 58.877 100,237	104,587 8,014 25,878 28,241 42,454	140,065 6,352 45,294 30,636 57,783	6.6 4.5 4.9 7.2 8.9	7-0 4-4 6-0 7-1 8-8	6.3 4.6 4.4 7.2 9.0
VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT ALL AGES UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	9,748 5,761	10,208 1,289 2,754 2,786 3,379	15,443 946 6,994 2,975 4,528	174,270 9,998 47,724 42,734 73,814	73,793 5,610 16,518 20,442 31,224	100,477 4,389 31,206 22,292 42,590	6.8 4.5 4.9 7.4 9.3	7.2 4.4 6.0 7.3 9.2	6.5 4.6 4.5 7.5 9.4
GOVERNMENT ALL AGES	3,353 1,576	3,218 427 1,049 782 959	4,631 333 2,304 794 1,200	47,496 3,564 16,238 10,741 16,952	21,229 1,982 6,533 5,226 7,489	26, 267 1, 582 9, 705 5, 516 9, 464	6.1 4.7 4.8 6.8 7.9	6-6 4-6 6-2 6-7 7-8	5.7 4.7 4.2 6.9 7.9
PROPRIETARY ALL AGES UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	213 1,432 857	1,473 115 501 395 461	2,189 97 930 462 699	22,885 804 7,209 5,401 9,470	9,564 422 2,827 2,573 3,742	13,321 382 4,382 2,828 5,728	6.2 3.8 5.0 6.3 8.2	6.5 3.7 5.6 6.5 8.1	6.1 3.9 4.7 6.1 8.2

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, 1984

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL HOSPITALS)

	DI	SCHARGED PATIEN	rs				
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
0-54 YEARS	3,853	100.0	50.7	13,225	100.0	174-1	3.4
AGE							
0-14 YEARS	13	0.3	1.5	42	0.3	4.9	3.2
5-44 YEARS	3,836	99.6	68.7	13.170	99.6	. 235.8	3.4
15-19 YEARS	490	12.7	53.3	1.605	12.1	174.5	3.3
	1,153	29.9	109.2	3,763	28.5	356.4	3.3
20-24 YEARS		33.0	119.3	4,347	32.9	408.0	3.4
25-29 YEARS	1,271		67.2	2,433	18.4	246.5	3.7
30-34 YEARS	663	17.2		1.022	7.7	65.6	3.9
35-44 YEARS	259	6.7	16-6	1,022	*	*	*
5-54 YEARS	*	*	•	*	•	•	•
0-17 YEARS	198	5.1	14.2	686	5.2	49.3	3.5
8-54 YEARS	3,655	94.9	58.9	12,539	94.8	202.1	3.4
RACE							
HITE	2.644	68.6	41.5	9.021	68.2	141.5	3.4
ALL OTHER	724	18.8	59.2	2,649	20.0	216.8	3.7
RACE NOT STATED	485	12.6	•••	1,554	11.8	•••	3.2
REGION							
NORTHEAST	668	17-3	41.2	2.618	19.8	161.6	3.9
	973	25.3	51.7	3,613	27.3	191.8	3.7
NORTH CENTRAL		36.5	54.3	4,812	36.4	185.9	3.4
SOUTH	1,406	20.9	53.5	2,182	16.5	145.0	2.7
VEST	806	20.9	3343	2,102	2000		
BED SIZE							
5-99 BEDS	511	13.3	•••	1,422	10.8	•••	2.8
00-199 BEDS	680	17.7	•••	2,196	16.6	•••	3-2
200-299 BEDS	560	14.5	•••	1,845	14.0	• • •	3.3
300-499 BEDS	1,139	29.6	•••	4,036	30.5	•••	3.5
500 BEDS OR MORE	963	25.0	•••	3,727	28.2	•••	3.9

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, 1984

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL HOSPITALS)

REGION	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100-199 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MOR					
		NUM	BER OF PATIENTS DIS	CHARGED IN THOUSAN	IDS						
UNITED STATES	3,853	511	680	560	1,139	963					
NORTHEAST	668	47	71	78	304	168					
NORTH CENTRAL	973	97	100	172	267	338					
SOUTH	1,406	182	447	154	254	369					
WEST	806	185	62	157	314	88					
			NUMBER OF DAYS OF	CARE IN THOUSANDS							
UNITED STATES	13,225	1,422	2,196	1,845	4,036	3,727					
NORTHEAST	2,618	161	258	301	1,235	663					
NORTH CENTRAL	3,613	338	351	555	1,021	1,348					
SOUTH	4,812	520	1.432	55 1	873	1,436					
WEST	2,182	403	155	438	906	280					
	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS										
UNITED STATES	3.4	2.8	3.2	3. 3	3.5	3.9					
NORTHEAST	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.9					
NORTH CENTRAL	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.8	4.0					
SOUTH	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.9					
WEST	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.2					

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, 1984

(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 ICO-9-CM CODE	ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
		NUMBER	OF PATIENTS	DISCHARGE	ED IN THO	J SAND S
01	ALL CONDITIONS	37,162	3,208	14,533	8,195	11,226
02	INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	658	185	217	89	166
03	NEOPLASMS140-239	2,576	62	456	884	1,174
04 05	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS	2,059 340	36 *	227 13	727 155	1,070 172
06	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST	234	*	33	101	100
07	AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE	5 17	27	230	157	104
08	ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES,	1 120	78	273	314	474
09	AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279 DIABETES MELLITUS250	1,139 593	23	143	199	227
10 11	DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289 ANEMIAS280-285	354 244	57 24	86 54	58 41	153 125
			50	966	413	261
12 13	MENTAL DISORDERS	1,690 625	*7	329	155	133
14	NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS	228 392	*7 *	134 232	58 128	28 31
			257	349	345	718
16 17	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	1,669 441	58	157	92	134
18 19	CATARACT	481 321	* 152	10 60	74 56	395 53
20	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	5,593	35	531	1,762	3,265
21	ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION	266	* 20	48 266	115	102 2,110
22	HEART DISEASE391-392.0,393-398,402,404,410-416,420-429 ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION410	3,599 700	*	42	257	401
24	ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414-0 OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE414-9	365 969	*	18 74	135 422	212 471
25 26	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE428.0	531	*	11	92	425
27	CEREBROVASCUL AR DISEASE430-438	896	*5	32	192	667
28 29	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	3,365 449	877 199	708 86	642 65	1. , 137 99
30	CHOOME DISEASE DE TONSTIS AND ADENDIDS	327 837	218 207	105 114	* 136	* 380
31 32	PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS	465	150	109	102	105
33	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	4:305	409	1,365	1,169	1,361
34 35	GASTRITIS AND DUDDENITIS	327 266	* 17	81 103	98 85	146 61
36	APP ENDICITIS	270 440	69 58	158 125	28 131	15 125
37 38	MONTMEETTOME ENTERTIES AND COLITIC	540	171	175	88	1 06
39 40	DIVERTICULA OF INTESTINE	188 488	*	13 177	60 155	115 155
41	DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629	3,116	134	1,460	753	769
42	CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER	328	*	149	126 77	52 190
43 44	HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE600 DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION AND OTHER ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING626	270 254	*	191	59	*
45 46	COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	969 418	*6 *	960 413	*	•••
47	DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE680-709	568	60	205	147	156
48	DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739	2,375	68	925	755 161	627 196
49 50	ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS710-719 INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISORDERS722	536 509	19 *	161 271	183	53
51	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES	317	166	81	43	26
52	CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD760-779	167	166	*	-	*
53	SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS	520	93	209	140	79
54	INJURY AND POISONING800-999	3,472	438 146	1,622 387	596 16 1	816 420
55 56	FRACTURES, ALL SITES	1,114 244	146 *	11	25	205
57	SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)846-847 INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854	269 270	* 68	168 141	70 25	28 35
58 59	LACERATIONS AND OPEN WOUNDS870-904		45	204	42	25
60	SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS	4,308	66	4,119	81	42
61	PERSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATION	113	13	111 3,836	*	• • • •

^{1/} FIRST-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, 1984—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)

ALL 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		
1,585.1	620.1	1,321.7	1,832.8	4,003.6	6.6	4.5	4.9	7-2	8.9	01
28.1	35.9	19.8	19.9	59.2	6.6	4.0	5.7	8.1	10.1	02
109.9	12-1	41.5	197.7	418.6	9-0	5.1	6.4	8.7	10-4	03
87.8	7.0	20.6	162-6	381.5	9.8	6.6	7.9	9-1	10.7 10.4	04 05
14.5 10.0	*	1.2 3.0	34.7 22.5	61.2 35.7	9•5 8•3	÷	7.6 6.9	8.7 7.7	9.4	06
22.1	5.1	20.9	35.1	37.2	5.7	3.2	4.9	6.6	6.8	07
48.6	15.0	24.8	70-3	169.2	7.6	4.7	5.7	7.4	9.4	08
25.3	4. 5	13.0	44.5	81.1	8.2	5.8	5.9	8.2	9.9	09
15-1 10-4	11-0 4-6	7.8 5.0	13.1 9.1	54.6 44.4	6•2 6•6	3.7 4.2	5.1 5.5	6.7 6.9	7•4 7•4	10 11
72-1	9.6	87.8	92.4	93.2	11.9	16.7	11-8	11-4	12.2	12
26.6	*1.4	29.9	34.6	47.5	14.5	*26.5	14.5	14.3	14-1 8-4	13 14
9.7 16.7	*1-4 *	12 . 2 21.1	13.0 28.6	10.0 11.1	11.2 10.6	*22 . 2 *	11.7 10.6	10.0 10.0	13.3	15
71.2	49.7	31.7	77.2	256.1	4.8	3.6	5.0	5.1	5.0	16
18.8	11-1	14.3	20.7	47.9	9.3	6.9	7-1	9.6	12.9	17
20.5 13.7	* 29•4	0.9 5.4	16.6 12.5	140.7 18.9	2.4 3.2	* 2.6	2.8 2.7	2.5 3.6	2.4 4.9	18 19
238.6	6.7	48.3	394.1	1,164.5	8.2	6.3	6+2	7.5	9.0	20
11.3	*	4.4	25.6	36.3	5.6	* 6.1	4.4 6.1	5.1 7.1	6.8 8.4	21 22
153.5 29.9	3.8	24.2 3.8	269.1 57.5	752 .4 142 . 9	7.8 10.0	*	8.3	9.5	10.4	23
15.6	*	1.6	30.1	75.6	7.2	*	5.4	6.4	7-9	24
41-3	*	6.7 1.0	94.3 20.6	168.0 151.7	6-0 8-6	*	5.0 6.1	5.7 8.3	6.4 8.7	25 26
22.6 38.2	*0. 9	3.0	42.9	237.9	10.4	*8.5	11.1	10.3	10.4	27
143.5	169.6	64.4	143.6	405.4	6.0	3-4	3.9	6+8 5+8	8•9 7•1	28 29
19.2 14.0	38.5 42.2	7. 8 9.6	14.5 *	35 . 4	4.6 1.7	3.2 1.6	3.9 1.7	*	*	30
35.7 19.8	39.9 28.9	10.3 9.9	30.5 22.8	135.6 37.3	7.8 5.2	4.8 3.6	5.9 4.5	8-1 5-7	9•8 7•6	31 32
183.6	79.1	124.2	261.5	485.5	6.3	3.6	4.9	6.6	8.2	33
13.9	*	7-3	21.8	51.9	7.4	*	5-2	7.1 5.2	8.8 5.6	34 35
11.3 11.5	3.2 13.4	9.4 14.4	19.0 6.3	21.7 5.2	4.7 5.1	2.9 4.6	4.0 4.7	6.8	9.0	36
18.8	11.3	11.4	29.4	44-5	3.8	1.9	2.9	4.0	5.2	37
23.0	33.0	15.9	19.7 13.5	37.9 41.0	4•9 7•9	3-4	4.9 6.7	6.0 7.8	6.4 8.1	38 39
8.0 20.8	*	1.2 16.1	34.7	55.2	7.6	*	6.2	7.3	9.7	40
132.9	26.0	132.8	168.3	274.1	5-4	3.6	4.4	5.2	7-7	41
14.0 11.5	*	13.5	28.2 17.3	18.5 67.7	4•2 7•3	*	3.3 *	4.2 6.1	6.7 7.8	42 43
10.8	•	17-3	13.3	*	3.5	*	3.4	3.9	*	44
41.3 17.8	*1.2 *	87.3 37.5	* * .	•••	2-6 2-3	*6-2 *	2.6 2.3	*	***	45 46
24-2	11.6	18.7	32.8	55.7	8.0	4.0	6.0	8.5	11-7	47
101.3	13.1	84-1	169.0	223.6	7.0	5.5	5.6	6-9	9.3	48
22.9 21.7	3.7	14.6 24.6	35.9 41.0	69-8 19-0	8.1 7.6	6.1	4.7 7.1	8.3 7.9	10.9 9.0	49 50
13.5	32.1	7.4	9.7	9-4	6.0	5.7	4-4	8.3	9.6	51
7.1	32.1	*	-	*	12.2	12.2	*	-	*	52
22.2	17.9	19-0	31.4	28.0	4-1	3.1	3.6	4.7	5.6	53
148-1	84.7	147.5 35.2	133.3 36.0	291.1 149.6	6.8 9.3	3.9 4.7	5.4 7.0	7.2 8.7	11.0 13.3	54 55
47.5 10.4	28.3 *	35.2 1.0	36-0 5-5	73.2	15.8	*	17.5	13.6	15.9	56
11.5	*	15.3	15.7	9.9	6.4	*	6-1	7-1	7.5	57
11.5 13.5	13.1 8.7	12.9 18.5	5.6 9.3	12.6 9.0	5.3 4.5	2.6 3.8	5•2 4•2	6.9 5.5	9.5 6.9	58 59
183.8	12.8	374.6	18.2	15.0	3.4	3.3	3.4	4.0	5.0	60
4.8	-	10.1	*	-	1.8	-	1.9	*	-	61
164.4	2.6	348-9	*	•••	3.4	3.2	3.4	*	•••	62

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, 1984

S					SEX		
	CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH Sexes	MALE	FEMALE
		NUMBE DISCHARG	R OF PAT ED IN TH			ATIENTS D	ISCHARGED JLATION
01	ALL CONDITIONS	37,162	14,899	22,263	1,585.1	1,316.2	1,836.2
02	INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	658	301	357	28.1	26.6	29.4
03	NEOPLASMS	2,576	1,060	1,516	109.9	93.7	125.1
04	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS140-208,230-234	2,059	943	1,117	87.8	83.3 18.9	92.1 10.4
05 06	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF TRACHEA, BRONCHUS, AND LUNG162,197.0,197.3 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST	340 234	214 *	231	10.0	10.9	19.1
07	BENIGN NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE210-229,235-239	517	118	400	22.1	10.4	33-0
08	ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES,						
09	AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279 DIABETES MELLITUS250	1,139 593	427 238	712 354	48.6 25.3	37.7 21.0	58.8 29.2
	DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	354	152	202		13.4	16.7
10 11	ANEMIAS	244	101	143	10.4	8.9	11.8
12	MENTAL DISORDERS290-319	1,690	875	815	72.1	77.3	67.3
13 14	PSYCHOSES	625 228	283 77	341 151		25.0 6.8	28.2 12.4
15	ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME	392	288	104	16.7	25.5	8.6
16	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS320-389	1,669	709	960		62.6	79-2
17 18	DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM320-336,340-349 CATARACT366	441 481	211 165	230 316	20.5	18.6 14.6	19.0 26.1
19	DISEASES OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS	321	158	162	13.7	14.0	13.4
20 21	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	5,593 266	2,856 110	2,737 155		252.3 9.8	225.8 12.8
22	HEART DISEASE	3,599	1,905	1,694	153.5	168.3	139.7
23 24	ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION410 ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414.0	700 365	435 225	266 140	29.9 15.6	38.4 19.9	21.9 11.5
25 26	OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE411-413,414-1-414-9 CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE428-0	969 531	535 228	434 303	41.3 22.6	47.3 20.1	35.8 25.0
27	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	896	420	476		37.1	39.3
28	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM460-519	3,365	1,654	1,711		146.1	141-1
29 30	ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA	449 327	207 142	243 185		18.2 12.5	20.0 15.3
31 32	PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS480-486 ASTHMA493	837 465	424 197	413 268		37•4 17•4	34.1 22.1
33	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM520-579	4,305	2,013	2,292		177.8	189.0
34	HIPEDS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE 531-534	327	179	148	13.9	15.8	12.2
35 36	GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS	266 270	108 154	158 116		9.5 13.6	13.0 9.6
37 38	INGUINAL HERNIA	440 540	390 213	50 327		34.4 18.8	4.1 27.0
39	DIVERTICULA OF INTESTINE562	188	63	126	8.0	5.5	10.4
40	CHOLEL ITHYASIS574	488	141	347		12.5	28.6
41 42	DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM	3,116 328	1,043 222	2,073 106		92•1 19•6	171.0 8.7
43 44	HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE600 DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION AND OTHER ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING626	270 254	270	254	11.5 10.8	23.8	21.0
							79.9
45 46	COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	969 418	•••	969 418		•••	34.5
47	DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	568	263	305	24.2	23.2	25.1
48	DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739	2,375	1,007	1,368	101.3	89.0	112.8
49 50	ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS	536 509	207 288	329 221		18.3 25.4	27.1 18.2
	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES		174	143		15.4	11.8
51							
52			88	79		7.8	6.5
53	SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS		245	276		21.6	22.7
54 55	INJURY AND POISONING800-999 FRACTURES, ALL SITES800-829	3,472 1,114	1,892 541	1,580 573		167•2 47•8	130.3 47.2
56	FRACTURE OF NECK OF FEMUR820	244	64	179	10-4	5.7 11.3	14.8 11.7
57 58	SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)846-847 INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854	270	128 157	142 112	11.5	13.9	9.3
59	LACERATIONS AND OPEN WOUNDS870-904	315	230	86	13.5	20.3	7-1
60	SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS	4,308 113	141	4,167 111		12.5 *	343.7 9.2
61 62	PERSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATIONV25.2 FEMALES WITH DELIVERIESV27	3,853		3,853		•••	317.8

^{1/} FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS 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, 1984--CON.

:	SEXCON							RACE	.						
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 LEN		DI	NUMBER OF	PATIENTS	; 10 S		OF PATIEN			AV	ERAGE LEN		STAY	
6.6	7.0	6.3	37, 162	28,449	5,302	3,412	1,585.1	1,425.0	1,523.4	•••	6-6	6.6	6.7	5.8	01
6.6	6.9	6-4	658	489	115	54	28.1	24.5	33.0	•••	6.6	6.4	8.2	5.2	02
9.0	9.6	8.5	2, 576	2,047	322	207	109.9	102.5	92.5	•••	9.0	8.9	10.2	7.7	03
9.8 9.5	10-1 9-4	9.5 9.8	2,059 340	1,667 271	228 43	16 4 26	87.8 14.5	83.5 13.6	65.6 12.3	•••	9.8 9.5	9•6 9•3	11.8 10.9	8•4 9•6	0 4 05
8.3	*	8.3	234	194	22	19	10.0	9.7	6.2	•••	8.3	8.3	9-6	6.6	06
5.7	5.6	5-8	517	380	94	43	22.1	19.0	26.9	•••	5.7	5.7	6.2	5.0	07
7.6 8.2	7.5 7.8	7.7 8.5	1, 139 593	832 408	203 119	104 66	48.6 25.3	41.7 20.4	58+2 34+3	•••	7.6 8.2	7.6 8.2	8-2 8-8	6.9 7.1	08 09
6.2 6.6	5.7 5.9	6.5 7.0	354 244	249 159	84 73	21 11	15-1 10-4	12.5 8.0	24.2 21.1	•••	6.2 6.6	6.0 6.5	6.5 6.5	6.1 7.5	10 11
11.9	11.5	12.4	1,690	1,216	282	192	72.1	60.9	81.1	•••	11.9	12.3	11.0	10.8	12
14.5 11.2	14-0 10-1	14.9 11.7	625 228	472 184	106 25	46 18	26.6 9.7	23 .7 9 . 2	30.5 7.2	•••	14.5 11.2	14-9 11-2	13.3 13.6	12.9 7.7	13 14
10.6	10-4	11.2	392	230	80	82	16.7	11.5	23.0	•••	10.6	10.9	9-2	11.0	15
4.8 9.3	5-1 9-9	4.5 8.8	1,669 441	1,315 341	176 60	179 40	71.2 18.8	65.9 17.1	50.5 17.4	•••	4.8 9.3	4-8 9-6	5.5 9.1	3.8 7.2	16 17
2.4 3.2	2.2 3.2	2.5 3.1	481 321	392 247	3 4 35	55 38	20.5 13.7	19.6 12.4	9.9 10.2	•••	2.4 3.2	2.4 3.2	3.0 3.3	2.3 2.7	18 19
8 • 2 5 • 6	7.9 5.4	8.6 5.8	5, 593 266	4,549 191	609 5 6	435 18	238.6 11.3	227.9 9.6	175.1 16.2	•••	8•2 5•6	8.1 5.3	9.5 7.0	7.6 4.3	20 21
7.8 10.0	7.5 9.5	8.1 10.8	3, 599 700	2,976 589	348 57	274 54	153.5 29.9	149.1 29.5	100.1 16.3	•••	7.8 10.0	7.7 10.0	8.6 10.8	6.9 8.8	22
7•2 6•0	7.2 5.8	7.3 6.3	365 969	319 816	23 80	23 73	15.6 41.3	16.0 40.9	6.7 22.9	•••	7.2 6.0	7-3 6-0	6.6 6.2	5.9 5.7	24 25
8.6 10.4	8.2 9.8	8.9 10.8	531 896	423 714	69 108	39 74	22.6 38.2	21.2 35.8	19.7 31.0	•••	8.6 10.4	8.6 10.0	9.1 12.6	7.7 10.2	26 27
6.0 4.6	5.9 4.3	6-1 4-8	3+365 449	2,672 358	429 62	263 29	143.5 19.2	133.8 17.9	123.3 17.9	•••	6.0 4.6	6-1 4-8	5.7 4.1	5.3 3.7	28 29
1.7 7.8	1.6 7.3	1.7 8.2	327 837	267 660	25 112	34 65	14-0 35-7	13.4 33.0	7.3 32.3	•••	1.7 7.8	1.7 7.9	2.0 7.1	1-4 7-3	30 31
5•2 6•3	4.6 6.0	5.6 6.6	465 4,305	316 3,419	113 512	35 374	19.8 183.6	15.8 171.3	32.6 147.1	•••	5-2 6-3	5•3 6•3	4.7 6.5	5.3 5.8	32 33
7.4 4.7	7.5 4.5	7-3 4-8	327 266	259 212	41 38	27 17	13.9 11.3	13.0 10.6	11.8 10.8	•••	7.4 4.7	7.5 4.7	7.3 4.7	6.3 4.2	34 35
5 · 1 3 · 8	4.9 3.7	5.4 3.9	270 440	211 350	29 45	30 45	11.5 18.8	10.6 17.5	8.4 12.9	•••	5.1 3.8	5.0 3.8	6.6 3.8	4.6 3.5	36 37
4.9 7.9	4.7 7.6	5.0 8.0	540 188	432 163	65 12	43 14	23.0 8.0	21.6 8.1	18.6 3.5	•••	4.9 7.9	5.1 7.6	4.4 9.7	4.1 9.5	38 39
7.6	8.1	7.4	488	390	46	52	20.8	19.5	13.1	•••	7.6	7.7	8.3	6.8	40
5.4 4.2	5.9 4.0	5.2 4.7	3, 116 328	2,415 279	449 21	252 28	132.9 14.0	121.0 14.0	129.0 6.0	•••	5.4 4.2	5.3 4.1	6.1 7.3	5.0 3.7	41 42
7.3 3.5	7.3	3.5	270 254	231 184	18 45	21 25	11.5 10.8	11.6 9.2	5.1 13.0	•••	7.3 3.5	7.2 3.6	8 • 2 3 • 3	7.5 3.6	43
2.6 2.3	•••	2.6 2.3	969 418	619 255	260 131	90 32	41.3 17.8	31.0 12.8	74-6 37-5	•••	2.6 2.3	2.6 2.2	2.9 2.5	2.0 2.1	45 46
8.0	7.8	8.1	568	429	97	43	24.2	21.5	27.8	•••	8.0	8.1	7.9	7-1	47
7.0 8.1	6.5 7.0	7-3	2, 375 536	1,861	260	253	101-3	93.2	74.8	•••	7.0	7.0	7-0	6.7	48
7.6	7.0	8.8 8.3	509	415 390	62 51	59 67	22.9 21.7	20 .8 19 . 5	17.9 14.8	•••	8.1 7.6	8.1 7.6	7.7 8.2	8.1 6.6	49 50
6.0	5.9	6-2	317	239	49	30	13.5	12.0	14.0	•••	6.0	5.9	6-4	6.3	51
12.2	11.1	13-4	167	114	36	17	7-1	5.7	10-2	•••	12.2	11.9	14.8	8.7	52
4-1	4.0	4-3	520	383	84	53	22.2	19.2	24.3	•••	4.1	3.9	4.8	4.6	53
6.8 9.3	6.3 8.2	7.5 10.3	3,472 1,114	2,634 910	520 107	318 97	148.1 47.5	132.0 45.6	149.3 30.7	•••	6.8 9.3	7.0 9.5	6.6 9.3	5.8 7.8	54 55
15.8 6.4	16.1 6.0	15.6 6.8	24 4 269	212 193	12 55	20 21	10.4 11.5	10.6 9.7	3.3 15.8	•••	15.8 6.4	15.8 6.4	17.9 6.7	13.8	56 57
5.3 4.5	5.2 4.4	5-3 4-9	270 315	198 204	41 88	31 23	11.5 13.5	9.9 10.2	11.8 25.3	•••	5.3 4.5	5.4 4.6	6.2 4.7	3.4 2.8	58 59
3.4	3.7	3-4	4, 308	2,966	815	528	183.8	148.5	234.2	•••	3.4	3-4	3.6	3.2	60
1.8 3.4	*	1.8 3.4	113 3,853	75 2,644	30 724	*9 4 85	4.8 164.4	3.8 132.5	8.5 208.1	•••	1.8 3.4	1.8 3.4	2.1 3.7	*1.5 3.2	61 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, 1984

	CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	UNITED STATES	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST
		NU MB ER	OF PATIENT	S DISCHARG	ED IN THOU:	SAND S
01	ALL CONDITIONS	37,162	7,408	9,899	13,451	6,405
02	INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	658	122	158	286	92
03	NEOPLASMS140-239	2,576	581	770	772	454
04	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS	2,059	456 69	642 104	589 111	372 57
05 06	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF TRACHEA, BRONCHUS, AND LUNG162,197.0,197.3 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST	340 234	62	64	62	47
07	BENIGN NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE210-229,235-239	517	124	129	1 82	82
80	AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279	1,139	228	304	433	175
09	DIABETES MELLITUS250	593	137	152	219	84
10 11	DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289 ANEMIAS280-285	354 244	73 51	91 61	128 90	62 42
12	MENTAL DISORDERS290-319	1,690	408	535	469	278
13	PSYCHOSES290-299	625	126	195	181 85	122 39
14	NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS	228 392	33 163	71 124	67	38
		1 ((0	333	490	551	295
16 17	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	1,669 441	83	131	156	71
18	CATARACT	481	103	151 85	125 126	101 45
19	DISEASES OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS	321	64	65	120	
20	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM390-459	5,593	1,200	1,484	1,977 114	932 34
21 22	ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION401 HEART DISEASE391-392-0,393-398,402,404,410-416,420-429	266 3,599	49 793	68 97 0	1,267	569
23	ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION410	700	173	173	243	111
24	ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414-0 OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE411-413,414-1-414-9	365 969	63 217	124 260	130 329	49 164
25 26	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE	531	123	143	191	74
27	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	896	182	227	313	173
28	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM460-519	3,365 449	623 70	914 121	1,333 210	4 95 49
29 30	ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA	327	57	103	125	42
31	PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS	837 465	147 108	222 118	347 158	121 82
33	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM520-579	4,305	870	1,116	1,660	659
34	INCERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE	327	62	82	133	50
35	GASTRITIS AND DUDDENITIS	266 2 70	41 47	63 67	138 95	24 61
36 37	INGILINAL HERNIA	440	117	108	148	66
38	NONINEECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS	540 188	89 47	139 41	243 79	69 2 2
39 40	DIVERTICULA OF INTESTINE562 CHOLEL ITHIASIS574	488	100	131	178	79
41	DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629	3,116	622	748	1,266	481
42	CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER592	328	55	82	133 90	58 43
43 44	HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE600 DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION AND OTHER ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING626	270 254	67 69	69 53	99	33
45	COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	969 418	219 125	229 87	358 141	1 64 65
46	DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	568		146	210	80
		2 225	399	674	815	487
48 49		2,375 536	101	167	157	111
50		509	70	136	193	109
51	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	317	52	93	110	62
52	CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD	167	22	43	70	32
53	SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS	520	109	131	193	87
54	INJURY AND POISONING800-999	3,472	642	900	1,244	686
55	FRACTURES. ALL SITES800-829	1,114 244	216 48	299 70	361 73	238 52
56 57	SOBATING AND STRAINS OF BACK LINCLUDING NECK	269	50	68	124	27
58	INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854	270 315	64 56	68 65	84 139	53 55
59						
	SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONSV01-V82	4,308	772	1,075	1,577	884 13
60 61		113	29	15	55	13

^{1/} FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS FOR FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES IS CODED V27, SHOWN UNDER "SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS."

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHCRT-STAY HOSPITALS, RATE OF DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES, 1984--CON.

UNITED STATES	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST	UNITED STATES	NORTH— EAST	NORTH Central	SOUTH	WEST	
RATE	OF PATIENTS	DISCHARGED P	ER 10,000 POP	ULATION		AVERAGE L	ENGTH OF STAY	IN DAYS		
1,585.1	1,493.0	1,678.8	1,688.1	1,386.8	6.6	7.8	6.9	6.1	5.7	01
28.1	24.5	26.8	35.9	20.0	6.6	8.3	6.7	6.0	6.1	02
109.9	117.0	130.7	96.8	98.3	9.0	11.1	9.0	8.1	7.7	03
87.8	92.0	108.9	74.0	80-5	9-8	12.5	9.5	8.9 8.8	8•2 7•9	04 05
14.5 10.0	13.9 12.4	17.6 10.8	13.9 7.8	12.3 10.1	9.5 8.3	12.9 10.7	8.9 8.5	8.0	5.3	06
22.1	25.0	21.8	22.9	17.8	5.7	5.9	6.4	5.4	5.1	07
48.6 25.3	45.9 27.7	51.5 25.7	54.3 27.5	37.8 18.2	7•6 8•2	10.1 10.0	7.3 7.7	7.1 8.0	6•2 6•9	08 09
		15.5				7.0		6.0	5.6	10
15.1 10.4	14.7 10.3	10.3	16.1 11.3	13.4 9.1	6•2 6•6	7.6	6.1 6.6	6.2	6.1	11
72.1	82.2	90-7	58.9	60.3	11.9	11.4	13.7	10.2	12.0 12.8	12 13
26.6 9.7	25.4 6.7	33.1 12.0	22-8 10-7	26.5 8.4	14.5 11.2	17.2 10.6	15.8 12.5	12 .4 8.7	14.5	14
16.7	32.9	21.0	8.4	8.2	10.6	8.3	13.9	10.2	10.2	15
71.2	67-2	83.1	69•2 19•6	63.9	4.8	5.9	4.6 8.2	4.6 7.8	4.2 9.5	16 17
18.8 20.5	16.7 20.8	22.2 25.7	15.7	15.4 21.9	9.3 2.4	13.8 2.7	2.4	2.4	2.0	18
13.7	13.0	14.5	15.8	9.8	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.5	2.4	19
238.6	241-9	251.7	248-1	201.9	8.2	9.9	8.2	7-8	6.9	20
11.3 153.5	10.0 159.8	11-6 164-4	14.3 159.1	7.3 123.1	5.6 7.8	6.7 9.3	5•4 7•8	5.4 7.5	5.4 6.1	21 22
29.9	34.9	29.3	30.5	24.1	10.0	11.5	10.2	9.5	8.3	23 24
15.6 41.3	12.6 43.7	21.0 44.0	16.3 41.3	10.6 35.5	7•2 6•0	9.0 6.7	6.8 6.3	7•3 6•0	5.7 4.4	24 25
22.6	24.8	24.2	23.9	16.0	8.6	10.4	8.4	8.2	6.7	26
38.2	36.8	38.5	39.3	37.5	10-4	13.2	10.0	9.6	9.2	27
143.5	125.5	155.0	167.2	107.3 10.5	6.0	7.5 5.2	5.7 4.5	5•7 4•5	5.4 4.2	28 29
19.2 14.0	14.0 11.5	20.6 17.4	26.3 15.7	9.2	4.6 1.7	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.3	30
35.7 19.8	29.7 21.7	37.6 20.0	43.6 19.8	26.1 17.7	7.8 5.2	9.9 5.7	7.7 5.2	7.1 5.2	7.0 4.2	31 32
		189.3		142.7	6.3	7.4	6.5	5.9	5.6	33
183.6 13.9	175.3 12.5	13.9	208.3 16.6	10.8	7.4	9.5	7.4	6.4	7.3	34
11.3	8.3	10.7	17.3	5-1	4.7	5.5	4-4	4.7	3.6	35
11.5 18.8	9.4 23.6	11.4 18.3	11.9 18.6	13.3 14.3	5.1 3.8	6.1 3.9	5.0 3.8	5-0 4-1	4.7 2.6	36 37
23.0	18.0	23.6	30.4	15.0	4.9	5.4	5.5	4.5	4.5	38
8.0 20.8	9.4 20 . 2	7.0 22.2	9.9 22.4	4.7 17.0	7.9 7.6	9.4 8.6	7.1 7.5	7•3 7•9	8.2 6.1	39 40
132.9	125.3	126.8	158.9	104-1	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.9	41
14.0	11.0	13.9	16.7	12-6	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.8	42
11.5 10.8	13.6 14.0	11.6 8.9	11.4 12.5	9•3 7•1	7•3 3•5	7•9 2•9	7• 4 3•9	7.1 3.9	6.7 3.1	43 44
41.3	44.1	38.8	44.9	35.4	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.5	45
17.8	25.3	14.8	17.7	14.0	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	46
24.2	26.8	24.7	26.3	17.3	8.0	9.3	7.9	7.8	6-4	47
101.3 22.9	80.5 20.4	114.3 28.3	102.3 19.7	105.4 24.1	7.0 8.1	8-3 8-8	7•2 8•6	6.7 7.6	5.9 7.2	48 49
21.7	14.2	23-1	24.2	23.6	7.6	9.5	7.7	7.7	5.8	50
13.5	10.5	15.7	13.9	13.4	6.0	5-8	6.3	5•4	6.8	51
7-1	4.4	7.3	8.8	7.0	12.2	17.6	16.5	9.3	8.9	52
22.2	22.0	22.2	24.3	18.8	4.1	5.4	4.3	3.8	3.0	53
148.1	129.4	152.6 50.6	156.1 45.3	148.5 51.6	6.8	8.2	7.1 9.0	6.5 9.1	5•8 7•5	54 55
47.5 10.4	43.6 9.8	50.6 11.8	9•2	51.6 11.3	9.3 15.8	12.2 21.6	14.4	16.0	11.7	56
11.5	10.2	11.5	15.6	5.7	6.4	7.4	6.7	6.3	4.8	57
11.5 13.5	12.9 11.3	11.6 11.1	10.6 17.5	11.5 11.9	5.3 4.5	5•9 5•3	4-1 4-4	5.9 4.6	5.0 3.7	58 59
183.8	155.6	182.3	197.9	191.4	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.3	2.7	60
4.8	5.9	2.6	6.9	2.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	61
164.4	134.6	165.0	176.5	174.5	3.4	3.9	3.7	3 • 4	2.7	62

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1984

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	PATIENTS (DISCHARGED	IN THOUS	SANDS
ALL CONDITIONS	37,162	5,972	6,624	6,361	10,139	8:066
INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	658	115	132	113	167	130
NEOPLASMS140-239	2,576	210	347	439	824	756
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS	2,059 340	162 25	266 44	344 64	670 108	616 99
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST174-175,198-81	234	17	28	43	74	72
BENIGN NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE210-229,235-235	517	48	81	95	154	140
ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES,		210	191	195	302	233
AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-275 DIABETES MELLITUS	593	219 111	89	104	165	123
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-285 ANEMIAS280-285	354 244	58 39	57 38	60 4 3	95 65	8 4 58
MENTAL DISORDERS290-319		317	315	208	504	346
PSYCHOSES290-299	625	86 49	85 45	69 28	223 59	162 47
NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS	228 392	112	84	52	92	51
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS		184	290	290	465	440
DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	441	56		72	118 148	123 104
CATARACT	481 321	43 48	88 68	98 61	84	60
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM390-45	5,593	962		1,021	1,512	1,185
ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION	. 266	51 645		52 647	61 955	51 781
ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION	700	129	117	127	193	134
ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414.6 OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE411-413,414-1-414.6	365	37 167	40 154	64 160	100 275	124 213
CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE428-0	531	143 155	95 162	92 165	112 250	89 164
CEREBROVASCUL AR DISEASE				619	775	525
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	449	772 130		77	83	55
CHRONIC DISEASE OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS474 PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS480-480	327	41 249		72 141	88 170	51 · 115
ASTHMA49	465	81		92	111	92
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	4,305	845		774 58	1,097 74	782 57
ULCERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE531-534 GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS531	266	75 85		50	46	26
APPENDICITIS 540-54: INGUINAL HERNIA 550	270	51 63		45 81	82 127	44 84
NONINFECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS	3 540	130	110	100	122	79
DIVERTICULA OF INTESTINE	188	40 102		32 84	47 140	29 84
DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-62		460		549	835	631
CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER59	2 328	61	62	59	84	62
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE	270	22 36		55 43	82 69	58 48
COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	969 9 418	128 47		142 61	278 128	257 116
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE		103	101	99	148	. 117
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-73		325	431	410	672	537
ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS710-71	536	64	82	89	163	138
INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISORDERS72		45		101	153	123
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-75		19		42	97	100
CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD760-77	9 167	14		31	54	41
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-79		79		-	133	122
INJURY AND POISONING800-99 FRACTURES, ALL SITES800-82	9 3,472 9 1,114	592 180		646 215	908 301	693 219
FRACTURE OF NECK OF FEMUR	0 244	43	44	48	67	41
SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)846-84 INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-85	7 269 4 270			53 47	53 76	31 44
LACERATIONS AND OPEN WOUNDS870-90	4 315			58	75	73
SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS	2 4,308			621 15	1,272 19	1,086 19
PERSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATION	2 113					

^{1/} 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, 1984

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
		AVER	AGE LENGTH	OF STAY	IN DAYS	
ALL CONDITIONS	6.6	5.3	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.5
INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	6.6	5.0	5.4	6.6	7.0	9.0
NEOPLASMS140-239	9.0	7.2	8.0	9.2	9.0	9.7
MALIGNANT NEOPLASHS140-208,230-234 MALIGNANT NEOPLASH OF TRACHEA, BRONCHUS, AND LUNG162,197.0,197.3	9.8	8.0	8.8	10.2	9.8	10.4
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST	9.5 8.3	7•4 6•7	9•0 7•9	10.2 7.9	10.8 8.2	8.4 9.2
BENIGN NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE	5.7	4-3	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.4
ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES,						•••
AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279	7.6	6.5	7.1	7.9	7.9	8.5
DIABETES MELLITUS250	8.2	6.7	8.7	7.9	8.3	9.3
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS	6.2 6.6	5.5 6.3	5.6 6.2	6.1 6.3	6.6 7.1	6.5 6.6
MENTAL DISORDERS290-319	11.9	9.6	12.6	9.3	12.1	14.8
PSYCHOS ES	14.5	14.1	11.7	12.2	14.5	17.2
NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS	11.2 10.6	8.3 8.4	13.1 13.8	7-7	10.0	15.9
	10.0	0.7	13.0	8.9	11.0	11.0
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	4.8	4-1	4.3	4.1	5-1	5.5
CATARACT	9.3 2.4	6.7 2.3	8.2 2.3	8.0 2.2	11.4 2.3	10.0 2.8
DISEASES OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS	3.2	3.5	3-4	3.0	2.6	3.5
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	8.2	6.3	7.8	8.4	8-6	9.4
ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION	5.6	5.0	6.2	5.5	5.2	6.4
ACUTE HYOCARDIAL INFARCTION	7.8 10.0	6•1 7•9	7.5 9.5	8.1 11.3	8.1 10.4	8.6 10.5
ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE	7.2	6.2	7.4	7.9	7.2	7.1
OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE	6-0	4-4	5.5	6.1	6-1	7-4
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	8.6 10.4	6-9 7-8	8.2 9.5	8.7 10.2	9.8 10.7	10.0 13.3
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM460-519	6.0	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.5
ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA	4.6 1.7	4.1 1.6	4.6 1.8	5.5 1.5	4.5 1.7	4.7 1.6
PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS480-486	7.8	6.5	7.4	8.5	8.7	8.7
ASTHHA493	5.2	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.5
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	6.3	5.2	5.9	6.6	6.7	7.2
ULCERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE531-534 GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS535	7.4 4.7	5.7 4.3	6.6 4.6	8•2 5•1	8.3 4.7	8.5 4.9
APPENDICITIS540-543	5.1	4.7	4.8	5.4	4.8	6.2
INGUINAL HERNIA	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.7	4-2
DIVERTICULA OF INTESTINE	4.9 7.9	4-0 6-1	4.5 7.2	5.6 9.0	4.8 8.5	6.2 9.1
CHOLELITHIASIS574	7.6	6.8	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.9
DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM	5.4	4.5	4.9	5.8	5.6	5.9
CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER	4 • 2 7 • 3	3.2 6.6	3.9 6.8	4.6 7.6	4.2 7.5	5•2 7•4
DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION AND OTHER ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING626	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.6
COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	2.6 2.3	2•3 2•3	2.4 2.0	2.7 3.0	2.6 2.2	2.9 2.2
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	8.0	5.9	7.0	8.0	8.7	9.6
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739	7.0	5.1	6.0	6.9	7.7	7.9
ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS	8.1	6.4	7.1	7.5	8.6	9.2
INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISORDERS722	7.6	5.7	7.2	7.5	8.3	7.6
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	6.0	3.5	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.3
CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD	12.2	3.2	8.5	11.5	12.2	18.1
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS	4.1	3.1	3.6	5.0	4.0	4.4
INJURY AND POISONING	6-8	5.2	6.0	6.7	7.1	8.8
FRACTURES, ALL SITES	9.3 15.8	7.6 14.3	7•8 14•7	9.5 15.2	9.9 16.7	11.1 17.6
SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)	6.4	5.5	6.3	6.5	7.1	7.4
INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854 LACERATIONS AND OPEN HOUNDS870-904	5.3 4.5	3.3 3.1	4.7 3.9	5.9 4.6	5-2 4-1	7•7 6•4
SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS						
PERSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATION	3.4 1.8	2.7 2.1	3.1 1.6	3.2 1.7	3.5 1.9	3.9 1.9
FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.9

^{1/} 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, 1984

			AGE					
	DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL DI AGNOSES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS		
		NUMBER	OF ALL-LISTS	D DIAGNOS	IS IN THO	USANDS		
01	ALL CONDITIONS	104,261	6,104	32,286	23,643	42,228		
02	INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	1,996	348	575	345	728		
03	NEOPLASMS140-239	4,873	77	763	i,621	2,412		
04 05	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS	3,816 513	42	345 20	1,282	2+147 274		
06	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREASTARRORDERS AREA CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE	304	Ŧ	36	127	141		
07	BENIGN NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE	1,057	35	418	339	265		
80	ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES,							
09	AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279 DIABETES MELLITUS250	6,625 2,941	298 33	1,095 401	1,934 945	3,297 1,562		
10	DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	1.960	137	497	383	942		
ii	ANEMIAS280-285	1,526	76	397	274	779		
12	MENTAL DISORDERS290-319	4,639	105	2,122	1,143	1,268		
13 14	PSYCHOSES290-299 NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDÉRS	1,216 914	11 19	467 460	287 247	451 188		
15	ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME303	849	•	447	300	100		
16	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	4,313	596 109	. 803 350	918 326	1,996 766		
17 18	DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	1,551 572	*	15	326 89	464		
19	DISEASES OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS380-389	818	396	131	116	176		
20	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	20,445	116	1,353	5,482 958	13,494		
21 22	ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION	2,789 12,629	10 72	260 6 4 9	3,326	8,581		
23	ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION	811	* *5	46	284	481		
24 25	ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414.0 OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE414.9	1,870 3,247	*5	39 160	416 1,173	1,408 1,910		
2,6 2.7	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE	1,661 2,013	12 12	32 58	274 393	1,343 1,549		
28	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM460-519	7,719	1,337	1,360	1,702	3,320		
29	ACUTE DESCRIPATORY INSECTIONS, SYCERT INSURENZA	879	329	183	140	227		
30 31	CHRUNIC DISEASE OF TONSILS AND ADENDIDS	429 1,337	300 282	123 166	*5 226	662		
32	PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS480-486 ASTHMA493	739	188	170	174	207		
33	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	9,009	566	2,381	2,431	3,632		
34 35	ULCERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE531-534 GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS535	6 05 .6 89	* 26	118 222	180 211	303 229		
36	APP ENDICITIS 540-543	316	. 74	187	34	21		
37 38	INGUINAL HERNIA550 NONINFECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS550	533 817	72 215	135 248	149 140	176 213		
39 40	DIVERTICULA OF INTESTINE562 CHOLELITHIASIS	554 776	*	22 228	135 227	396 319		
41 42	DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM	7,769 423	230 *	3,106 177	1,772 157	2,661 88		
43	HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE600 DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION AND OTHER ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING626	512 400	*	*5 300	130 93	376		
						. •		
45 46	COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	6,362 462	25 *5	6,327 455	10 *	•••		
47	DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	1,364	105	418	355	486		
48	DISEASES OF THE MUSCULDSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739	5,855	117	1,562	1,694	2,482		
49 50	ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS	1,997 673	36 *	310 315	488 245	1,163		
51	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES	792	321	211	132	128		
		381	365	. *	13	*		
52	CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD			•				
53	SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-799	5,537	524	1,347	1,433	2,233		
54 55	INJURY AND POISONING	6,556 1,656	649 183	3,077 637	1,218 252	1,611 585		
56	FRACTURE OF NECK OF FEMUR820	272	*	17	28	223		
57 58	SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)846-847 INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854	454 359	*6 79	277 190	116 39	55 50		
59	LACERATIONS AND OPEN WOUNDS	727	80	459	100	87		
60	SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONSV01-V82	8,065	186	5,287	1,056	1,536		
61	PERSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATION	4 98 3 , 8 5 3	_ 13	491 3,837	*6 *	*		

^{1/} 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, 1984—CON.

SE	EX		RACE			REG	ION				BED SIZE			
MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	ALL OTHER	NOT STATED	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST	6-99 BEDS	100-199 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 BEOS	500 BEDS OR MORE	
				NUMBER	OF ALL-LI	STED DIAG	NOSES IN	THOUSANDS:	con.					
41,672	62,589	81,290	14,142	8,829	20,817	28,232	37,294	17,919	18,077	18,025	17,807	28,737	21,616	01
844	1,152	1,496	344	156	345	513	805	333	357	362	328	539	411	02
2,067	2,806	3,895	585	392	1,085	1,441	1,506	842	483	694	852	1,523	1,321	03 04
1,800 313	2,016 201	3,103 412	408 61	305 41	845 106	1,169 155	1,119	683 89	365 47	513 68	648 89	1,214 161	1,075 149	05
*	300	252	28	24	76	84	84	60	25	39	54	94	91 246	06 07
267	790	792	177	88	240	272	387	158	118	180	204	309	240	07
2,502 1,169	4,123 1,772	5.138 2.215	975 482	512 243	1,355 675	1,838 780	2,409 1,068	1,023 417	1,307 529	1,111 471	1,124 498	1,803 836	1,280 608	08 09
748	1,212	1,396	428	136	410	504	719	328	319	315	323	558	445	10
539	987	1,051	372	103	323	385	568	250	256	248	253	428	342	11
2,255 552	664	3,453 927	703 184	484 105	1,043 259	1,369 357	1,411 377	816 223	935 190	810 184	653 168	1,344 394	897 279	12 13
315 623	600 227	741 530	93 185	80 135	162 302	281 236	314 178	157 133	205 215	156 160	124 113	256 2 28	172 134	14 15
1,957	2,356	3,381	510	423	845	1,258	1,428	783	601	732	724 254	1,206 430	1,049 361	16 17
756 198 418	374	1,225 459 643	200 48 91	126 65 84	304 124 142	441 181 234	535 149 321	271 118 122	241 55 124	265 100 172	114 169	181 199	123 154	18 19
9,773	10,673	16,801	2,168	1,476	4,634	5,418	7,111	3,282	3,765	3,267	3,707	5,678	4,028	20
1,109 6,278	1,681	2,128 10,568	464 1,155	198 905	607 2,963	801 3,314	968 4,342	413 2,009	530 2,374	456 1,969	455 2,309	758 3,494	590 2,482	21 22
493	318	683	65	63	203	198	278	133	155	133	146	222	155	23 24
942 1,761	928 1,487	1,617 2,768	130 251	122 228	480 780	570 835	566 1,100	253 532	30 6 56 8	269 491	357 577	555 927	382 685	25
729 922	933 1,091	1,352 1,633	181 230	128 151	389 429	428 510	593 709	252 364	424 363	276 344	295 382	4 02 565	264 359	26 27
3,947 405	3,772 474	6•311 709	843 115	565 55	1,420 142	2,172 245	2,969 387	1,158 104	1,720 240	1,452 194	1,402 160	1,866 175	1,279 110	28 29
194	235	351	34	44	75	131	167	56	56	100	94	114 284	64 197	30 31
684 302	652 436	1,063 524	174 159	99 56	238 163	350 193	546 248	203 13 4	373 140	251 136	233 133	182	147	32
3,976 307	5,033 298	7,236 484	1,051 73	722 48	1,811 125	2,368 154	3,474 230	1,356 95	1,753 131	1,646 116	1,668 118	2,284 141	1,658 99	33 34
303	386	551	94	44	117	169	321	81	181	143	132	143	90	35
168 467	148 66	249 428	34 54	33 51	57 139	78 132	111 182	70 80	62 78	58 98	51 100	93 153	53 103	36 37
315 198	502 356	659 470	92 42	66 41	132 124	217 136	35 8 230	110 64	203 128	159 105	142 97	187 141	125 83	38 39
246	529	628	77	71	166	201	286	123	156	121	142	219	136	40
2,538 272		6,031 358	1,158 30	580 35	1,475 74	1•956 105	3,138 171	1,200 73	1,19 4 80	1,570 78	1,377 77	2,112 112	1,515 76	41 42
512	400	433 288	41 76	38 36	117 98	142 88	178 160	74 54	60 58	97 91	94 69	158 105	103 78	43 44
•••	6,362	4,297	1,343	723 35	1,123	1,591	2,313	1,335 78	890 55	1,074	89 4 70	1,880 138	1,625 126	45 46
609	462 755	283 1•045	144 212	108	132 305	96 357	481	221	258	239	230	356	281	47
2,179		4,703	623	529	1,025	1,740	2,014	1,076	1,075	1,043	986	1,609	1,142	48
687 365	1,311	1,608 527	216 65	173 80	379 93	607 183	678 265	333 131	395 76	328 115	331 131	568 201	375 150	49 50
390		602	115	75	137	227	282	145	73	148	111	235	225	51
203	178	258	84	38	57	112	140	71	21	55	61	129	115	52
2,527	3,010	4,309	774	454	1,012	1,499	2,078	948	1,021	996	1,020	1,412	1,089	53
3,571	2,985	5,018	935	603	1,203 323	1,766 448	2+292 533	1,295 352	1,141 263	1,177 278	1•181 311	1,769 463	1,288 340	54 55
846 76	196	1,347 236	162 13	147 22	56	77	80	58	48	48	51	77	47	56
207 217	246 142	315 267	103 53	35 40	96 82	117 94	190 114	50 68	95 68	126 70	94 65	85 100	53 56	57 58
500	227	509	161	57	127	172	295	133	125	126	131	198	145	59
1,586 *6		5,920 331	1,294 117	852 50	1,531 88	2,103 94	2,724 232	1,708 84	1, 164 95	1,335 111	1,166 77	2,433 113	1,966 102	60 61
•••	3,853	2,645	724	485	668	973	1,407	806	511	680	560	1,139	963	62

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1984

DEPAILING OF THE CASHIGAL AND PERIPHERAL NERVES	PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
DEPAILING OF THE CASHIGAL AND PERIPHERAL NERVES		NUMBER	OF ALL-LIST	D PROCEDU	RES IN THO	DUSANDS
SPIRAL TAPA—	ALL PROCEDURES	36,155	2,024	14,757	8,762	10,612
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM		271	91	72	50	58
ESTRACTION OF LERS. ***********************************	OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM		*5			
OPERATIONS ON THE MOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNN. 120-00 139 121 11 12 13 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	506	* 5	11	81	409
BHINDPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE	OPERATIONS ON THE EAR18-20	326	168	83	46	29
DEPARTIONS ON THE CAMOIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX21-29 RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE21.8	235	* 9	163	46	17
RROMCHOSCOPY						•
DPEN HEART SUNGERY35.1-35.51,35.55-36.26.93.71.0-37.11.37.32-37.53.37.5 DIRECT HEART REVASCULDRIA REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR						
DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION	OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM					
PACEMBRER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR	DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION					
DPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. SERVINGOSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY INATURAL DIFFICES. \$42,22,44,13	PACEMAKER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR37.7-37.8					
SEODPHAGOSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY INATURAL ORIFICE	OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	367	18	81	109	159
PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE. 43.5-43.8,45.6-45.8 257	OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM					
APPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL. 4.47-0 294 70 177 30 16 HEMORRHOID DECTOMY 99.43-49.46 131 - 62 49 21 CHOLECYSTECTOMY 99.43-49.46 132 - 62 49 31 155 145 CHOLECYSTECTOMY 99.43-49.46 123 - 62 49 21 CHOLECYSTECTOMY 99.43-49.46 123 - 62 49 32 155 145 CHOLECYSTECTOMY 99.43-49.46 123 - 62 49 32 155 145 CHORDORY 9PRITORAL ADMESIONS 5-2-53-9 200 14 54 156 CHORDORY 9PRITORAL ADMESIONS 5-24-5 300 * 185 56 CHOPEAR TIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM. 55-21-55.22,56.31,57.32,58.22 776 26 123 200 875 CHOLECYSTER THROUGH NATURAL ORGANS 5-21-55.22,56.31,57.32,58.22 776 26 123 200 875 CHOLECYSTER THROUGH NATURAL ORGANS 6-2-66.4 822 103 113 195 410 CHORDORY 9PRITORS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS 6-40 71 42 10 11 * 83 275 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 95.3-66.6 490 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 95.3-66.6 490 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 98.3-66.7 664 98 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 98.3-66.7 664 98 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 98.3-66.7 664 98 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 98.3-66.7 664 98 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 98.3-66.7 664 98 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 98.3-66.7 664 98 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 98.3-66.7 664 98 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 98.3-66.7 664 98 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 98.3-66.7 664 98 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 98.3-66.7 664 98 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 98.3-66.7 664 98 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 98.3-66.7 664 98 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 98.3-66.7 664 98 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECTOMY 98.3-66.7 664 98 * 290 155 44 CHOLECYSTER TOWN 98.4 PINGO-ODPHORECT	PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43.5-43.8,45.6-45.8	257	*	37	76	139
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY	ENDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL ORIFICE)					
REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA.	HEMORRHOI DECTOMY49-43-49-46		_			
OTHER HERNIA REPAIR						
LAPAROSCOPY	REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA					
DERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM	LAPAROSCOPY54.21	237	*	218	*9	*6
EMODSCOPIÉS THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE	DIVISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS54.5	308				
DILATION OF URETHRA	OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM					
PROSTATECTOMY	DILATION OF URETHRA58.6					
DERRATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS60-64	822	103	113	195	410
DOPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-ODPHORECTOMY	PROSTATECTOMY					
BILATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLUPIAN TUBES	OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS65-71					
HYSTERECTOMY						44
CURETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY						60
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS	CURETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY69.01,69.51		*	66	*	
REPAIR OF CYSTOCELE AND RECTOCELE						
EPISIOTOMY WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION						
EPISIOTOMY WITHOUT FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION	OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES					
CESAREAN SECTION					*	
OPEN REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.76-76-77,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.71,76.76-77,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.71,76.73,76.73,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.71,76.73,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.76-79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.70,79.79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF DESTRUCTION OF INTERCHART OF TAT.76.70,79.79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF INTERCHART OF TAT.76.70,75.76.75,76.75,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.4 OTHER REDUCTION OF INTERCHART OF TAT.70,70.79.79.4 OTHER REDUCTION OF INTERCHART OF TAT.70,70.79.79.1 OTHER REDUCTION OF INTERCHER OF TAT.70,70.79.79.1 OTHER REDUCTION OF INTERCHART OF TAT.70,70.79.79.1 OTHER REDUCTION OF INTERCHER OF TAT.7	CESAREAN SECTION74.4,74.99				-	
OPEN REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.76-76-77,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.71,76.76-77,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.71,76.73,76.73,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.71,76.73,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.76-79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.70,79.79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF DESTRUCTION OF INTERCHART OF TAT.76.70,79.79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF INTERCHART OF TAT.76.70,75.76.75,76.75,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.4 OTHER REDUCTION OF INTERCHART OF TAT.70,70.79.79.4 OTHER REDUCTION OF INTERCHART OF TAT.70,70.79.79.1 OTHER REDUCTION OF INTERCHER OF TAT.70,70.79.79.1 OTHER REDUCTION OF INTERCHART OF TAT.70,70.79.79.1 OTHER REDUCTION OF INTERCHER OF TAT.7	OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	3.698	249	1.594	980	874
ARTHROSCOPY	OPEN REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.76-76.77,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6	436	32	190	70	143
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF INTERVERTEBRAL DISC AND SPINAL FUSION80.5,81.0 EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE						
EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE						
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF HIP	EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE80.6					15
OPERATIONS ON MUSCLES, TENDONS, FASCIA, AND BURSA	ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF KNEE81-41-81-47					
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF BREAST TISSUE (PARTIAL MASTECTOMY)85.20-85.23 113 * 45 42 26 MASTECTOMY85.4 121 * 16 50 54 121 * 16 50 54 121 * 16 50 54 121 * 16 50 54 121 * 16 50 54 121 * 16 50 54 121 * 16 50 54 121 * 16 50 54 121 * 16 50 54 121 * 16 50 54 121 * 16 50 54 121 * 17.0 2.216 2.94 1.710 2.216 2.94 1.710 2.216 2.94 1.710 2.216 2.94 1.710 2.216 12.94 12.94						57
COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY (C.A.T. SCAN)87.03,87.41,87.71,88.01,88.38 1,091 46 247 297 502 CONTRAST MYELOGRAM		113	*	45	42	26
CONTRAST MYELOGRAM	MISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES87-99					
PYELOGRAM	COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY (C.A.T. SCAN)87.03,87.41,87.71,88.01,88.38					
ARTERIOGRAPHY AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY USING CONTRAST MATERIAL88.4-88.5 972 14 134 431 392 DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND88.7 836 32 260 211 333	PYELOGRAM					
DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND88.7 836 32 260 211 333	ARTERIOGRAPHY AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY USING CONTRAST MATERIAL88.4-88.5	972	14	134	431	392
RADIOISOTOPE SCAN92.0-92.1 764 13 142 230 379	DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND88.7					

TABLE 16. RATE OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHOPT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1984

ALL PROCEDURES	81.8 257.3 15.7 176.1 85.5 *9.3 47.2 *9.3 74.8 114.8 15.8 *9.6 94.0 * 39.0 325.2 233.4	13,420.4 288.4 65.2 82.8 40.8 105.4 10.4	-	37,844.7 697.3 208.5 118.1
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	81.8 257.3 15.7 176.1 85.5 *9.3 47.2 *9.3 74.8 114.8 15.8 *9.6 94.0 * 39.0 325.2 233.4	288.4 65.2 82.8 40.8 105.4 10.4 *4.4	557.4 111.7 159.7 96.4 576.3	697.3 208.5 118.1
SPINAL TAP	15.7 176.1 85.5 *9.3 47.2 *9.3 74.8 114.8 15.8 *9.6 94.0 * 39.0 325.2 258.7 233.4	65.2 82.8 40.8 105.4 10.4 *4.4	111.7 159.7 96.4 576.3	208.5 118.1
OPERATIONS ON THE CRANIAL AND PERIPHERAL NERVES	#9.3 47.2 *9.3 74.8 114.8 15.8 *9.6 94.0 * 39.0 325.2 233.4	82.8 40.8 105.4 10.4 *4.4	159•7 96•4 576•3	118-1
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM .06-07 4 OPERATIONS ON THE EYE .08-16 57 EXTRACTION OF LENS .13.1-13.6 21 INSERTION OF PROSTHETIC LENS (PSEUDOPHAKOS) .13.7 15 OPERATIONS ON THE EAR .18-20 18 MYRINGOTOMY .20-0 5 OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX .21-29 56 RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE .21.8 10	47.2 *9.3 74.8 114.8 15.8 *9.6 94.0 * 39.0 325.2 233.4	40.8 105.4 10.4 *4.4	96.4 576.3	
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	74.8 114.8 15.8 *9.6 94.0 * 39.0 325.2 58.7 233.4	105.4 10.4 *4.4	576.3	0442
EXTRACTION OF LENS	15.8 *9.6 94.0 * 39.0 325.2 58.7 233.4	10.4 *4.4		
OPERATIONS ON THE EAR	39.0 325.2 58.7 233.4			
MYRINGOTOMY	58.7 233.4	75 /	164.3	1,338.9
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX			102 . 7	102.5
RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE				
TOWSTELECTOMY WITH UR WITHOUT ADENDIDECTOMY28.2-28.3	678.9 00.3 *18.0	562.5 148.6	516.3 101.8	466.3 60.1
	433.8	107.0	*12.3	*
	21.7 118.5 91.3 31.8	157.9 27.2	751.2 157.8	1,490.3 346.5
0000 171000 00 700 10000000000000000000				
OPEN HEART SURGERY35-1-35-51,35-53-36-2,36-9,37-10-37-11,37-32-37-33,37-5	96.3 176.8 34.0 24.3	275.6 35.8	1,861.3 358.9	3,119.0 363.0
	36.3 * -2.9 51.7	13.9 76.9	257•7 643•6	254.5 608.2
	88.8 *	*6.8	77.8	586.0
OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM	56.4 34.1	73.4	243.7	568.6
OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM42-54 2,52	29.6 511.0	1,813.3	3,558.4	7,422.2
	98-3 *16-4 19-4 *	40-7	168.4	363.3
ENDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL ORIFICE)	9.4 * 51.6 *11.7	33.6 112.1	171.1 343.3	494.7 1,095.1
	5.5 135.4	161-4	68-1	58.0
	66.0 - 6.7 *	56.0 166.5	108.7 346.2	75.0 518.4
REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA	9.9 125.0	118.2	304.8	491.1
OTHER HERNIA REPAIR	8.6 26.5	49.4	166.4	232.6
)1.0 *	198.6 168.7	*20.4 124.6	*21.7 226.6
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM	172.4	356.4	1,185.7	3,120.1
ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE	9.9 51.0	111.5	466.0	1,484.4
	70.1 27.4	30.7	101.5	253.5
	0.5 199.7	102.7 *	436.5 185.7	1,463.4 980.5
	0.1 81.1	8.7	24-8	*28.1
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS		2,378.9	1,434.4	931.5
BILATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLOPIAN TURES	2•5 *	270.9 439.8	347 . 2	158.5
HYSTERECTOMY68.3-68.7 28	3.4 *	378.3	421-4	213.8
	8.6 * 7.0 *	59.9	*	•••
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS	0.4 *	226.2 288.1	257.1	134.4
	3.5	53.7	149.6	165.6
DBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES		3,508.8	*	•••
EPISIOTOMY WITHOUT FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION	7-1 * 6-7 *	334.0 1,353.2	*	•••
CESAREAN SECTION	6.6 * 6.1 *	736.5	*	•••
		437.2	•	•••
OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	7.2 482.2 5.9 61.8	1,449.8 173.2	2,192.0 157.6	3,116.8 510.0
OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.71,76.73,76.75,76.78,79.0-79.1.79.4	2.7 138.1	74.4	78.6	186.7
	5.0 *11.9	146.2	128.6	77.8
	8.1 * 7.9 *	138.4 .75.0	228.7 81.1	67.4 54.2
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF KNEE	9.9 *	63.7	78.9	198.0
	8.3 * 4.5 72.9	*6.9 158.1	77.0 262.6	501.6 202.1
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF BREAST TISSUE (PARTIAL MASTECTOMY)85.20-85.23	1.3 216.9 8.2 *	675.5 41.0	1,121.5 93.3	1,527.6 91.4
	1.6 *	14.9	112.6	193.1
STSCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES		1,555.5	4,956.7	10,492.4
	5.5 89.5 3.1 *	224.5	663.5	1,788.5
PYF1 GGR AM	3•1 * 9•6 27•7	195.5 114.5	341.4 303.9	210.4 517.2
ARTERIOGRAPHY AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY USING CONTRAST MATERIAL	4.6 26.9	122.3	964.8	1,399.0
	6.5 61.8 5.8 26.1	236.5 129.0	472.0 513.8	1,186.9 1,351.2

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

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TABLE 17. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1984

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	NUMBER OF ALL-	LISTED PROCEDURES	IN THOUSANDS
LL PROCEDURES	36,155	14,359	21,796
PERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	895	460	435
SPINAL TAP03-31	271	146 88	125 112
OPERATIONS ON THE CRANIAL AND PERIPHERAL NERVES04.0,04.2-04.9	200		
PERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	111	26	84
PERATIONS ON THE EYE08-16	1,347 506	518 175	829 331
EXTRACTION OF LENS	455	159	296
PERATIONS ON THE EAR18-20	326	180	146
MYRINGOTOMY20.0	138	79	58
PERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX21-29	1,331	658	674
RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE21.8 TONSILLECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT ADENOIDECTOMY28.2-28.3	235 348	111 148	124 200
DERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	989 214	587 127	402 87
		1,248	853
DPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM35-39 OPEN HEART SURGERY35.1-35.51,35.53-36.2,36.9,37.10-37.11,37.32-37.33,37.5	2, 101 314	218	96
DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION	202 570	156 372	46 198
PACEMAKER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR	208	110	98
DERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	367	182	185
	E 020	2,581	3,350
PERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM42-54 ESOPHAGDSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY (NATURAL DRIFICE)42-23,44-13	5 , 930 230	114	117
PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43-5-43-8,45-6-45-8	257 500	118	138 345
ENDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL ORIFICE)	590 294	245 160	134
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY49-43-49-46	131	69	62
CHOLECYSTECTOMY	485 469	145 411	339 57
OTHER HERNIA REPAIR	208	73	135
LAPAROSCOPY	237 308	*5 40	232 268
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59 ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55-21-55-22,56-31,57-32,58-22	1,886 774	1,149 536	737 238
DILATION OF URETHRA	164	91	74
DERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS60-64	822	822	•••
PROSTATECTOMY60.2-60.6	361	361 71	
CIRCUMCISION64.0	71	**	•••
DEFRATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	3,532 498	•••	3•532 498
OOPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY	488	•••	488
HYSTERECTOMY68.3-68.7	664 67	•••	664 67
CURETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY	251	•••	251
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS	470	•••	470 172
REPAIR OF CYSTOCELE AND RECTOCELE70-5	172	•••	
DBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES	3,872 368	•••	3,872 368
EPISIOTOMY WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION72-1,72-21,72-31,72-71 EPISIOTOMY WITHOUT FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION	1,493	•••	1,493
CESAREAN SECTION74.0-74.2,74.4,74.99	813	•••	813 483
REPAIR OF CURRENT OBSTETRIC LACERATION	483	•••	
DPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	3, 698 436	1,793 234	1,905 202
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	450 241	131	109
ARTHROSCOPY	246	145	101
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF INTERVERTEBRAL DISC AND SPINAL FUSION80.5,81.0 EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE	277 136	163 91	114 45
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF KNEE	164	85	79
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF HIP81-5,81-6 OPERATIONS ON MUSCLES, TENDONS, FASCIA, AND BURSA82-83-1,83-3-83-9	184 386	53 196	130 190
	1,785	681	1,103
OPERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM85-86 EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF BREAST TISSUE (PARTIAL MASTECTOMY)85-20-85-23	113	*	109
MASTECTOMY85.4	121	*6	116
MISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES87-99	7,163	3,474	3,689
COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY (C.A.T. SCAN)87.03,87.41,87.71,88.01,88.38 CONTRAST MYELOGRAM87.21	1,091 429	530 250	561 180
PYELOGRAM87.73-87.75	421	230	191
ARTERIOGRAPHY AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY USING CONTRAST MATERIAL88.4-88.5	972 836	587 317	385 519
DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND88.7 RADIOISOTOPE SCAN92.0-92.1	764	349	414

TABLE 18. RATE OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1984

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	RATE OF ALL-LISTED	PROCEDURES PER	100,000 POPULATION
LL PROCEDURES	15,421.7	12,684.7	17,977.1
PERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM01-05	381.8	406.2	359.0
SPINAL TAP03.31 OPERATIONS ON THE CRANIAL AND PERIPHERAL NERVES	115.7 85.5	129.0 78.1	103.2 92.3
PERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM		23.2	69.7
PERATIONS ON THE EYE08-16	574.8	457.9	683.9
EXTRACTION OF LENS	215.8	154.6 140.2	273.0
PERATIONS ON THE EAR18-20 MYRINGOTOMY	139.0	159•1 70•1	120•2 48•1
PERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX21-29		581-1	555.5
RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE21.8 TONSILLECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT ADENOIDECTOMY28.2-28.3	100.3 148.5	98.1 130.7	·102.3 165.0
PERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	421.7	518.5 112.5	331.4
BRONCHOSCOPY33.21-33.23		112.5	71.6
PERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	134_0	1,102.7 192.7	703.6 79.3
DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION	86.3	137.7	30.2
CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION37.21-37.23 PACEMAKER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR37.7-37.8	242.9 88.8	328•6 97•1	162.9 81.1
PERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	156.4	160.9	152.3
PERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM42-54		2,279.8	2,762.8
ESOPHAGOSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY (NATURAL ORIFICE)	98.3 109.4	100.3 104.4	96.4 114.1
ENDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL ORIFICE)45.24	251.6	216.3	284.5
APPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL	125.5	141.8	110.3
CHOLECYSTECTOMY	56.0 206.7	61.1 128.5	51.2 279.7
REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA53.0-53.1	199.9	363.3	47.4
OTHER HERNIA REPAIR53.2-53.9 LAPAROSCOPY54.21	88.6	64.2	111.3
DIVISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS54-5	101.0 131.3	*4.3 35.6	191.3 220.7
PERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59	804.5	1,015.0	608.0
ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55.21-55.22,56.31,57.32,58.22 DILATION OF URETHRA58.6		473-1 80-3	196.3 60.6
PERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS60-64		726.0	***
PROSTATECTOMY		319.0 62.3	•••
PERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS65-71		•••	2,913.4
OUPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-OUPHORECTOMY	212.5	• • •	410.9
BILATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES	208.0 283.4	•••	402.1 548.1
CURETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY69.01,69.51	28.6	•••	55.3
DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS AFTER DELIVERY OR ABORTION	107-0	•••	206.9
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS69.09 REPAIR OF CYSTOCELE AND RECTOCELE	200.4 73.5	•••	387.5 142.2
STETRICAL PROCEDURES72-75	1,651.7	•••	3,193.7
EPISIOTOMY WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION72.1,72.21,72.31,72.71 EPISIOTOMY WITHOUT FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION	157.1 636.7	•••	303.7 1,231.1
CESAREAN SECTION74.0-74.2,74.4,74.99	346.6	•••	670.3
REPAIR OF CURRENT OBSTETRIC LACERATION	206.1	•••	398.5
PERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM		1,584.0 206.6	1,570.9 166.6
OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE 76-70, 76-71, 76-73, 76-75, 76-78, 79-0-79-1, 79-4	102.7	116.1	90.2
ARTHROSCOPY80.2	105.0	128.1	83.4
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF INTERVERTEBRAL DISC AND SPINAL FUSION80.5,81.0 EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE80.6	118-1 57-9	143.8 80.5	94.2 36.8
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF KNEE	69.9	75.0	65.0
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF HIP	78.3 164.5	47.1 173.2	107.5 156.4
PERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM85-86	761.3	601.9	910-1
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF BREAST TISSUE (PARTIAL MASTECTOMY)85.20-85.23 MASTECTOMY85.4	48-2 51-6	* *4_9	89.5 95.3
SCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES	3,055.2	3,068.6	3,042.7
COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY (C.A.T. SCAN)87.03,87.41,87.71,88.01,88.38 CONTRAST MYELOGRAM87.21	465.5 183.1	468.6 220.6	462.6 148.1
PYELOGRAM87.73-87.75	183•1 179•6	220.6	148.1 157.8
ARTERIOGRAPHY AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY USING CONTRAST MATERIAL88.4-88.5	414-6 356-5	518.7	317.5
DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND88.7		280.3	427.7

TABLE 19. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND RACE: UNITED STATES, 1984

(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 RACES	WHITE	ALL OTHER	NOT Stated
	NUMBER OF	ALL-LISTED	PROCEDURES II	N THOUSANDS
ALL PROCEDURES	36,155	28,160	4,789	3,206
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	895	679	127	89
	271	192	61	18
	200	160	20	20
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	111	85	17	*9
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	1,347	1,077	107	163
	506	410	38	58
	455	375	27	53
OPERATIONS ON THE EAR	326	253	29	43
	138	114	11	13
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX	1,331	1•080	115	137
	235	198	10	27
	348	280	30	39
OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	989	788	133	68
	214	169	34	11
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	2,101	1,712	220	169
	314	273	18	23
	202	180	*9	13
	570	477	47	45
	208	177	15	16
OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM	367	288	47	. 32
OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	5,930 230 257 590 294 131 485 469 208 237 308	4,732 184 207 493 229 104 390 375 158 169 237	719 30 28 63 33 14 42 48 28 50	480 17 22 34 32 13 52 45 21 19
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59 ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55-22-56-31,57-32,58-22 DILATION OF URETHRA58-6	1 • 886	1,534	219	133
	774	639	85	49
	164	131	27	*7
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	822	649	103	70
	361	299	30	32
	71	43	25	*
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	3,532 498 488 664 67 251 470 172	2,573 378 321 511 28 172 338 145	640 74 116 90 36 59 94	319 46 50 63 * 20 38 17
OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES	3,872.	2,756	638	478
	368	265	50	53
	1,493	1,104	205	184
	813	563	155	95
	483	338	91	54
OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	3,698	2,862	436	399
	436	347	48	41
	241	189	29	23
	246	190	24	32
	277	219	22	36
	136	106	14	16
	164	133	10	20
	184	150	*8	25
	386	292	54	40
OPERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	1,785	1,381	253	151
	113	86	19	*8
	121	100	11	11
MISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES	7,163	5,710	986	467
	1,091	875	153	63
	429	330	40	59
	421	354	45	22
	972	802	87	83
	836	626	160	50
	764	615	115	33

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES, 1984

(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	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST
	NUMBER C	F ALL-LIS	TED PROCEDI	URES IN THO	DUSANDS
ALL PROCEDURES	36,155	7,472	10,356	11,789	6,537
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	895	151	261	309	174
	271	63	72	93	44
	200	32	59	64	44
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	111	17	33	39	21
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	1+347	266	430	377	274
	506	106	164	130	107
	455	92	142	124	97
OPERATIONS ON THE EAR18-20 MYRINGOTOMY20.0	326	61	10 4	113	48
	138	35	37	50	15
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX	1,331	271	479	402	179
	235	37	101	62	35
	348	58	105	134	51
OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	989	198	295	324	172
	214	39	57	87	31
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	2,101	299	722	661	419
	314	28	131	102	53
	202	18	87	66	31
	570	68	208	204	89
	208	43	59	70	37
OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	367	77	119	103	68
OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	5,930 230 257 590 294 131 485 469 208 237 308	1,278 64 67 139 52 19 101 124 46 53 53	1,566 62 71 147 74 34 130 115 57 55	2, 133 78 72 245 105 59 169 160 71 87	953 26 47 59 64 19 84 70 34 41
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59 ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55-21-55-22,56-31,57-32,58-22 DILATION OF URETHRA58-6	1,886	385	535	689	276
	774	179	219	29 4	81
	164	28	48	80	*9
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	822	184	233	287	118
	361	78	105	122	56
	71	19	14	33	*5
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	3,532 498 488 664 67 251 470 172	782 81 87 101 42 63 167	769 124 88 159 * 62 92 38	1,377 194 231 272 12 90 160 67	605 99 81 133 *9 36 51
OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES	3,872	616	1,072	1,379	805
	368	43	81	194	51
	1,493	265	417	498	313
	813	143	184	320	166
	483	77	129	159	118
OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	3+698 436 241 246 277 136 164 184 386	646 81 46 56 38 25 25 32 76	1,039 110 70 60 75 32 59 60	1, 156 141 75 67 106 44 40 47	857 105 49 63 59 35 40 44 72
DPERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM85-86 EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF BREAST TISSUE (PARTIAL MASTECTOMY)85.20-85.23 MASTECTOMY85.4	1,785	394	487	624	279
	113	29	24	55	*5
	121	28	33	34	25
MISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES	7,163	1,846	2,213	1,815	1,288
	1,091	322	296	275	198
	429	57	122	154	96
	421	105	121	136	59
	972	125	372	286	189
	836	266	266	166	138
	764	270	206	172	116

TABLE 21. RATE OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES, 1984

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	UNITED STATES	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST
•	RATE OF ALL	-LISTED PRO	CEDURES PE	R 100,000	POPULATION
ALL PROCEDURES	15,421.7	15,059.8	17,563.4	14, 796.1	14,155.8
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	381.8	304.5	443.0	387.2	377.3
	115.7	126.3	121.3	116.8	95.1
	85.5	65.4	100.5	80.7	95.9
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	47.2	35.1	55.3	49.4	46.3
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	574.8	536.4	728.7	473.4	594.3
	215.8	213.6	278.0	162.5	230.8
	194.0	185.4	240.3	155.5	210.6
OPERATIONS ON THE EAR	139.0	122.6	176.4	141.7	104.0
	58.7	70.1	63.3	62.9	33.4
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX	567.8	545.4	811.9	505.1	388.5
	100.3	75.2	170.7	77.6	76.4
	148.5	117.4	178:3	167.8	110.4
OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	421.7	399.9	500.6	406.0	371.5
	91.3	79. 5	96.1	109.5	66.7
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	896.3	602.8	1,224.2	829.9	907.7
	134.0	57.1	221.3	128.2	115.4
	86.3	35.7	147.3	83.3	67.6
	242.9	138.0	352.9	255.8	193.2
	88.8	86.0	99.6	87.6	80.2
OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	156.4	155.9	201.4	128.8	147.2
OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	2,529.6 98.3 109.4 251.6 125.5 56.0 206.7 199.9 88.6 101.0	2,576.3 129.9 134.3 280.6 104.1 38.6 202.6 249.6 91.8 106.7 106.5	2,656.4 105.6 120.5 248.8 125.1 57.9 221.2 195.6 96.1 133.9	2,677-1 97-3 90-3 307-2 132-1 74-5 212-6 200-6 89-1 109-6 154-8	2,063.0 56.6 101.6 128.0 137.7 40.3 182.5 150.8 74.5 89.1
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM	804.5	776.7	907.9	864.9	598.2
	329.9	361.6	371.6	369.1	175.4
	70.1	55.6	81.0	100.4	*19.5
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	350.5	370.9	394•7	360.2	255.6
	154.0	157.2	177•9	153.7	120.7
	30.1	38.5	24•2	41.0	*9.8
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	1,506.7	1,575.9	1,303.3	1,728.2	1,310.0
	212.5	164.0	209.9	243.0	215.2
	208.0	176.0	148.8	290.3	175.9
	283.4	204.1	269.5	341.0	287.1
	28.6	84.9	*	15.0	*18.9
	107.0	126.4	105.1	113.4	77.7
	200.4	336.8	155.5	201.3	109.5
	73.5	61.9	64.0	83.7	80.5
OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES	1,651.7	1,242.0	1,817.4	1,731-2	1,743.1
	157.1	85.8	136.9	243-9	109.6
	636.7	533.2	706.5	625-4	678.1
	346.6	288.3	311.5	401-4	359.6
	206.1	155.5	218.9	199-0	256.0
OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	1,577.2 185.9 102.7 105.0 118.1 57.9 69.9 78.3 164.5	1,301.2 162.8 93.1 113.0 75.7 51.2 50.2 64.9 153.2	1,762.4 186.2 119.3 101.2 126.5 53.4 99.3 102.3 169.0	1,451.1 176.6 94.3 84.5 132.9 54.8 50.4 59.2	1,855.0 226.6 106.3 136.7 127.5 76.1 86.9 95.3 155.8
OPERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	761.3	794•1	826.5	783.6	604.4
	48.2	59•4	40.5	69.2	*9.9
	51.6	57•2	56.4	43.1	54.3
MISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES	3,055.2	3,720.3	3,753.3	2,278,3	2.789.9
	465.5	649.4	502.0	344.7	429.7
	183.1	115.5	206.5	193.2	208.6
	179.6	212.0	204.8	170.6	128.3
	414.6	252.2	630.3	358.7	410.3
	356.5	536.5	451.3	208.1	298.2
	325.8	544.6	349.4	216.0	250.2

TABLE 22. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1984

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL SIZES	6-99 BED\$	100-199 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
	NUME	ER OF AL	L-LISTED	PROCEDURE	S IN THOU	ISANDS
ALL PROCEDURES	.36,155	3,451	5,890	6,611	10,552	9,652
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	1 271	51 13 27	126 36 35	146 4 2 30	274 75 59	299 104 50
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	7 111	*	16	20	34	37
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	6 506	122 45 40	222 95 85	240 101 96	398 154 137	365 111 96
OPERATIONS ON THE EAR		15 *8	61 33	70 33	96 40	84 24
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX	8 235	150 34 47	245 35 84	275 4 8 76	362 66 89	299 52 52
OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	4 989	54 12	147 33	190 4 2	309 68	289 59
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM		48	172 18	342 34	686 89	85 4 172
DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION	1 202	*	10 28	23 83	53 185	116 273
PACEMAKER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR	8 208	14	31	44	63	56
OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM		23	52	66	118	109
DPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	3 230	723 17	1,041 39	1,187 49	1,656 67	1,323 58
PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43.5-43.8.45.6-45. ENDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL ORIFICE)45.2		24 77	38 109	48 143	79 143	67 118
APPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL		55 23	54 24	48 34	88 31	49 19
CHOLECYSTECTOMY51.	2 485	86	75	88	144	91
REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA	1 469 9 208	65 28	91 35	88 43	137 56	87 45
LAPAROSCOPY	1 237	23 32	60 65	38 59	62 88	54 64
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM		164	361	353	586	422
ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55.21-55-22,56.31,57-32,58.2	2 774	61 17	158 39	154 25	231 58	170 25
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	6 361	71 24 *7	167 77 17	153 71 15	253 115 18	178 74 15
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS		448	692	590	977	825
OOPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY		53 94	102	85 73	138	120
HYSTERECTOMY68.3-68.	7 664	70	111 129	72 121	110 188	100 156
CURETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY		* 35	* 47	*6 4 1	22 75	32 53
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS	9 470	58 20	96 33	82 28	134 55	99 36
OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES72-7		479	652	489	1,230	1,022
EPISIOTOMY WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION72.1,72.21,72.31,72.7	L 368	38	95	31	105	99
EPISIOTOMY HITHOUT FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION	9 813	202 89 76	272 144	203 114	466 252	349 213
OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	•	465	69 670	54 666	154 1,074	130 823
OPEN REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.76-76-77,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.	6 436	51	75	81	133	96
OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.71,76.73,76.75,76.78,79.0-79.1,79. ARTHROSCOPY80.		37 22	46 42	45 61	70 75	43 46
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF INTERVERTEBRAL DISC AND SPINAL FUSION80.5,81.	277	11	40	53	79	94
EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE		12 14	29 20	33 37	40 56	22 37
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF HIP	5 184	22 39	25 82	35 65	54 116	48 83
OPERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	1.785	233	311	314	500	427
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF BREAST TISSUE (PARTIAL MASTECTOMY)85.20-85.2 MASTECTOMY85.	121	11 11	30 20	18 23	33 36	21 30
MISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES87-9 COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY (C.A.T. SCAN)87.01,87.41,87.71,88.01,88.3		400 16	957 155	1,511 260	2,001 301	2,295 359
CONTRAST MYELOGRAM	429	18	66	79	133	133
PYELCGRAM	972	36 14	7 4 62	98 176	110 336	102 385
DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND	7 836	44	114	169	206	303
полотого золичения на	. 104	25	131	181	190	237

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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 shortstay hospitals contained in the 1963 MFI. This universe is updated periodically (table I). Data on the universe of shortstay non-Federal hospitals is now obtained from the American Hospital Association. The distribution of the current hospitals in the American Hospital Association universe⁷ and NHDS sample of in-scope hospitals for 1984 is given by bed size and geographic regions in table II.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Table I. 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, 1963–82

	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		

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, 1984

Bed size of hospital	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
All sizes		Numbe	r of hospita	als	
Universe In-scope	6,023	902	1,704	2,291	1,126
sample	493	115	140	164	74
0-49 beds					
Universe In-scope	1,372	78	415	535	344
sample	39	6	11	13	9
50-59 beds					
Universe	1,467	160	427	611	269
sample	62	10	14	30	8
100-199 beds					
Universe	1,398	203	373	571	251
sample	93	16	22	43	12
200-299 beds					
Universe	733	196	177	237	123
sample	72	18	21	20	13
300-499 beds					
Universe In-scope	715	176	202	224	113
sample	119	37	35	25	22
500-999 beds					
Universe In-scope	309	78	101	105	25
sample	95	23	34	29	9
1,000 beds or more					
Universe In-scope	29	11	9	8	1
sample	13	5	3	4	1

The sample for 1984 consisted of 553 hospitals. Of these, 86 refused to participate and 60 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, 407 hospitals participated in the survey during 1984 and provided approximately 192,000 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.

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, 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

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 representatives of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) or by both. In about 50 percent of the hospitals that participated in the NHDS during the year, this work was performed by the medical records department of the hospital. In the remaining hospitals, the work was performed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census acting for NCHS.

Survey hospitals used an abstract form to transcribe data from the hospital records. The form provides space for recording demographic data, admission and discharge dates, zip code of the patient's residence, expected sources of payment, disposition of the patient at discharge, and information on discharge diagnoses and surgical operations or procedures (figure I). All discharge diagnoses and procedures were listed on the abstract in the order of the principal one, or the first-listed one if the principal one was not identified, followed by the order in which all other diagnoses or procedures were entered on the face sheet of the medical record.

Completed abstract forms for each sample hospital were shipped, along with sample selection control sheets, to a Census Regional Office. Every shipment of abstracts was reviewed and each abstract form was checked for completeness. Abstracts then were sent to NCHS for processing.

Medical coding and edit

The medical information recorded on the sample patient abstracts was coded centrally by the NCHS staff. A maximum of seven diagnostic codes were assigned for each sample abstract; in addition, if the medical information included surgical or nonsurgical procedures, a maximum of four codes for these procedures were 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 NHDS sample patient abstracts is the *International Classification of Diseases*, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification² (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 States³ (ICDA), with some modifications. These modifications, which were necessary because of incomplete or ill-defined terminology in the abstracts, are presented elsewhere.⁸ 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 nonsurgical procedures. However, many differences exist between the two classifications. These differences are discussed in a previous report.⁹

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.

by persons engaged in and for the pur	rposes of the survey, and will not be t	isciosed or released	n establishment will be held confidential, will be used only to other persons or used for any other purpose.		
FORM H D 8-1 (8-8-82)	DEPARTMENT OF HEAL U.S. PUBLIC I NATIONAL CENTER FI	TH AND HUMAN SERV HEALTH SERVICE OR HEALTH STATISTIC	ICES CS		
		AL HOSPITA	AL DISCHARGE SURVEY		
A. PATIENT IDENTIFICATIO			Month Day Year		
1. Hospital number		4. Date of ad	mission		
2. HDS number		5. Date of discharge			
3. Medical record number_		_ 6. Residence	ZIP code		
B. PATIENT CHARACTERIST	TICS Day Year	8. Age (Com	plete only if date of Units (1 Years		
7. Date of birth		birth not g	iven)		
9. Sex (Mark (X) one)	1 Male	² Female	3 Not stated		
10. Race		rican Indian/Alaskan n/Pacific Islander	Native 5 Other (Specify)		
11. Ethnicity (Mark (X) one)	1 Hispanic origin	² ∏Non-His	panic 3 Not stated		
12. Marital status (Mark (X) one)	1 Married 2 Single	3 Widowe			
13. Expected source(s) of par	1	4 Divorced			
io. Expected source(s) or pa	(Mark one only)	sources (Mark accordingly)	14. Status/Disposition of patient (Mark (X) appropriate box(es)		
	Compensation		Status Disposition 1 Alive a. Routine discharge/		
Government / 3 Medicaid			discharged home		
4. Title V	🗂		b. Left against medical advice		
	ment payments		c. Discharged, transferred to another short-term hospital		
Private 5. Blue Cross . 7. Other private	or commercial		d. Discharged, transferred to		
insurance			long-term care institution		
Other			●. ☐ Disposition not stated		
10.Other (Specif	'ν'		² ☐ Died		
No source of payment indicat	ed		3 Status not stated		
Principal:					
Other/additional:					
SURGICAL AND DIAGNOS	TIC PROCEDURES		See reverse side		
Principal:			Month Day Year		
Other/additional:					
		NONE	See reverse side		
ompleted 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 payors to reimburse hospitals for inpatient care. A report has been published on the conversion of NHDS data to DRG's. 12

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 influencing health status and contact with health services. The

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

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 1 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 1984, 8.6 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 1984, only 0.11 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.¹³

Table III. Civilian population by selected characteristics: United States, July 1, 1984

[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	234,443	113,199	121,244
Northeast	49,617	23,646	25,971
	58,965	28,590	30,375
	79,678	38,310	41,368
	46,182	22,653	23,529
White	199,641	96,775	102,867
	34,801	16,424	18,377
0-14 years	51,733	26,475	25,259
Under 1 year	3,637	1,861	1,775
	14,179	7,254	6,927
	33,917	17,360	16,557
Northeast	9,850	5,041	4,809
	13,188	6,757	6,431
	18,055	9,234	8,822
	10,640	5,444	5,196
White All other	42,045	21,572	20,473
	9,689	4,904	4,786
15-44 years	109,958	54,096	55,862
15–24 years	39,230	19,471	19,759
	40,328	19,803	20,523
	30,401	14,821	15,580
Northeast North Central South West	23,047	11,248	11,798
	27,511	13,625	13,885
	37,140	18,136	19,005
	22,262	11,087	11,175
White All other	92,995	46,132	46,863
	16,963	7,963	8,999
45–64 years	44,712	21,329	23,382
45–54 years	22,397	10,856	11,540
	22,315	10,473	11,842
Northeast	10,205	4,818	5,388
	11,044	5,314	5,730
	15,069	7,118	7,951
	8,392	4,081	4,313
White	39,280	18,880	20,403
All other	5,430	2,450	2,979
65 years and over	28,040	11,299	16,741
65–74 years	16,746	7,318	9,429
	11,294	3,981	7,313
Northeast	6,515	2,539	3,976
	7,223	2,895	4,327
	9,414	3,823	5,591
	4,888	2,041	2,846
White	25,321	10,193	15,129
	2,719	1,107	1,612

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. ^{14,15}

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

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

by hospital characteristics; and (2) estimates of all procedures 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:

- 1. 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.

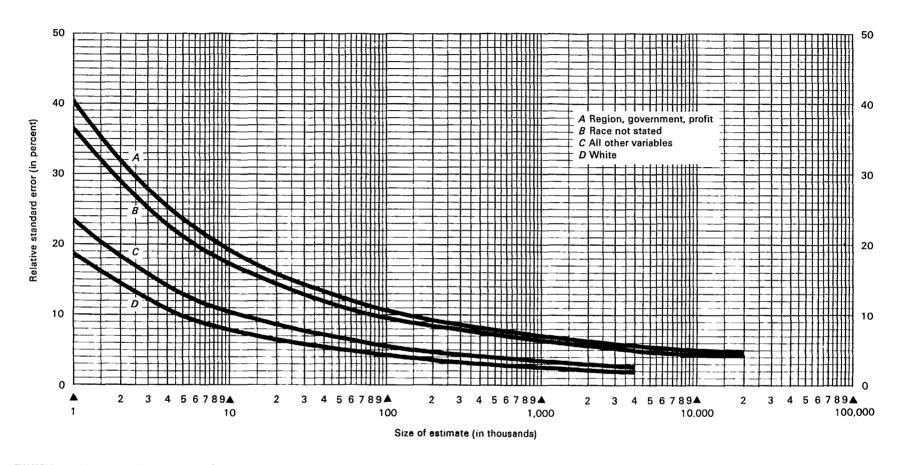
The presentation of estimates for the NHDS is based on the relative standard error of the estimate and the number of sample records on which the estimate is based (referred to as the sample size). Estimates are not presented unless a reasonable assumption regarding the probability distribution of the 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.

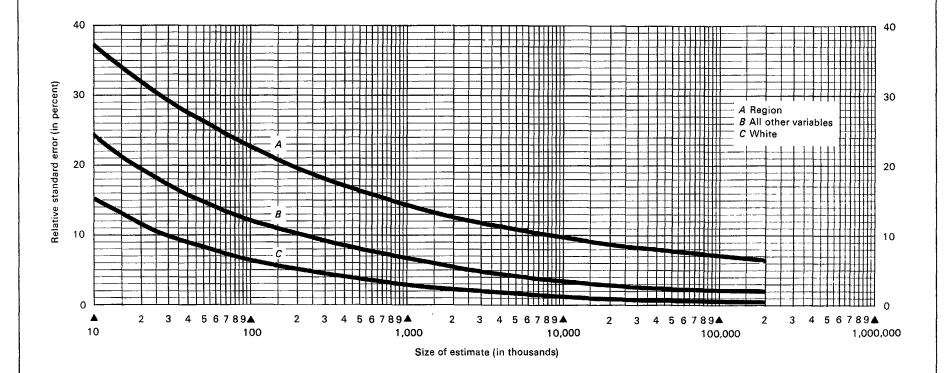
Tests of significance

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.



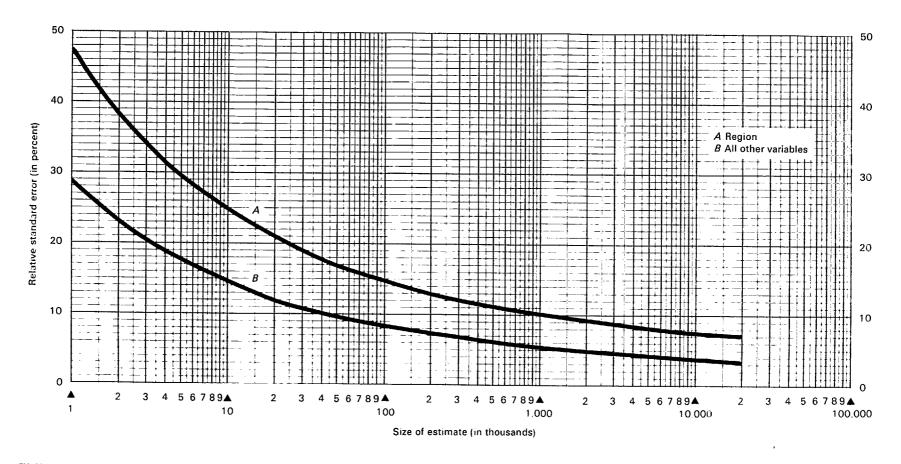
EXAMPLE: As shown in table 4, an estimated 2,075,000 patients 15–44 years of age were discharged from short-stay non-Federal hospitals with 100–499 beds in the Northeast Region. The relative standard error of this estimate as read from curve A is approximately 6.4 percent. Thus, the standard error is approximately 132,800 (6.4 percent of 2,075,000).

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 8,014,000 days of care were provided during 1984 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 4.0 percent. Thus, the standard error is approximately 320,560 (4.0 percent of 8,014,000).

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



EXAMPLE: As shown in table 18, an estimated 314,000 open heart surgeries were performed during 1984 for all patients discharged from short-stay hospitals. The relative standard error of this estimate as read from curve *B* is approximately 6.9 percent. Thus, the standard error is approximately 21.666 (6.2 percent of 314,000).

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 constitute 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 Classi*-

fication of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM).²

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 are 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,

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

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.

Nonsurgical procedures—Procedures generally not considered to be surgery are listed as nonsurgical procedures. These include diagnostic endoscopy and radiography, radiotherapy and related therapies, physical medicine and rehabilitation, and other nonsurgical procedures (ICDA codes A4-A9 and R1-R9). The following ICD-9-CM codes are for diagnostic and nonsurgical procedures:

03.31, 11.21, 12.21, 14.11, 16.22, 20.31, 29.11, 31.41–31.42, 33.21–33.23, 34.21–34.22, 39.95, 42.21–42.23, 44.11–44.13, 45.11–45.13, 45.21–45.24, 48.21–48.22, 51.11, 54.21, 55.21–55.22, 56.31, 57.31–57.32, 58.21–58.22, 60.19, 68.11–68.12, 70.22, 80.20–80.29, 87.01–99.99.

Rate of procedures—The ratio of the number of all-listed procedures during a year to the number of persons in the civilian population on July 1 of that year determines the rate of procedures.

Demographic terms

Population—Civilian population is the resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces. Civilian noninstitu-

tionalized population is the civilian population not residing in institutions.

Age—Patient's age refers to age at birthday prior to admission to the hospital inpatient service.

Race—Patients are classified into two groups: "white" and "all other." The all other classification includes all categories other than white. Mexican and Puerto Rican are included in the white category unless specifically identified as all other. In addition, 8.6 percent of the patients had no race stated on the face sheet of the record.

Geographic region—Hospitals are classified by location in one of the four geographic regions of the United States that correspond to those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Region	States included
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massa- chusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsyl- vania
North Central	Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wis- consin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ken- tucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, and Alaska

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