# **Utilization of Short-Stay Hospitals:** Annual Summary for the United States, 1976

Statistics are presented in this report on the utilization of non-Federal short-stay hospitals based on data collected by means of the Hospital Discharge Survey from a national sample of the hospital records of discharged inpatients. Estimates are provided by the demographic characteristics of patients discharged and by geographic region, bed size, and ownership of hospitals which provided inpatient care, conditions diagnosed, and surgical operations performed. Measurements of hospital utilization are given in terms of frequency, rate, percent, and average length of stay. To identify trends some comparisons are made of the 1976 discharge data by diagnoses and surgical operations with similar data for 1970 and 1975.

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Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

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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# UTILIZATION OF SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS: ANNUAL SUMMARY

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#### INTRODUCTION

Statistics in this report provide national estimates on the utilization of non-Federal short-stay hospitals during 1976. Data are summarized for the demographic characteristics of the patients discharged, characteristics of the hospitals where patients were treated, conditions diagnosed, and surgical operations performed.

The data on discharges from short-stay hospitals were collected by means of the Hospital Discharge Survey (HDS). This survey has been conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics continuously since the beginning of 1965.

Information for the Hospital Discharge Survey is abstracted from the face sheets of the medical records sampled for inpatients discharged from a national sample of the non-Federal general and special short-stay hospitals. Data for newborn infants are excluded from this report. The sample for 1976 included approximately 223,000 medical records from 419 hospitals that participated in the survey. The survey design, data collection procedures, presentation of the estimates, and reliability of the estimates are described in appendix I. A detailed report on the design of the Hospital Discharge Survey has been published.<sup>1</sup>

Measurements of hospital utilization are shown in terms of frequencies, rates of discharges and of days of care, percent distributions, and average lengths of stay. The estimates are presented by age, sex, and color of patients discharged and by geographic region, bed size, and ownership of the short-stay hospitals. Conditions diagnosed and surgical operations performed are shown by patient and hospital characteristics. Estimates of 1976 frequencies and rates for selected diagnostic and surgical categories are compared with the data for 1970 and 1975.

Coding of medical data for patients hospitalized is done according to the Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States<sup>2</sup> (ICDA), with some modifications. Conditions diagnosed and surgical operations performed are grouped by the classes of the ICDA. Within these classes a few diagnoses and operations or groups thereof are shown which were selected primarily because of large frequencies or because they are of special interest. Residual categories of the diagnostic and surgical classes are not shown in the tables. A maximum of five diagnoses and three operations is coded for each medical record in the sample according to the ICDA.

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

Information on short-stay hospital utilization is also collected by another program of the National Center for Health Statistics, the Health Interview Survey. Estimates from the Health Interview Survey are generally smaller for number of discharges and longer for average length of stay than Hospital Discharge Survey estimates because of differences in collection procedures, population sampled, and definitions. Data from the Health Interview Survey are published by the National Center for Health Statistics in Series 10 of the Vital and Health Statistics reports.

# UTILIZATION OF SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY CHARACTERISTICS OF INPATIENTS AND HOSPITALS

There were an estimated 34.4 million inpatients, excluding newborn infants, discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals during 1976. These patients utilized approximately 260.3 million days of care and their average length of stay was 7.6 days. Patients hospitalized accounted for 163 discharges and 1,236 days of care per 1,000 persons in the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

## Sex and Age

Patients discharged from short-stay hospitals during 1976 included 13.8 million males and 20.6 million females (table 1). The estimated rates per 1,000 population were 135 for males and 189 for females, or about 40 percent higher for females than the rate for males. The number and rate of discharges are always higher for females than for males primarily because of the large number of women of age group 15-44 years, the childbearing years, hospitalized for deliveries and other obstetrical conditions. Excluding deliveries, the rate for females discharged was 160, or only about 19 percent higher than the rate for males (table 7).

With a few exceptions, notably children under age 1, annual rates of discharges increased consistently with each older age group for males and for females excluding deliveries. However, for females including deliveries the discharge rate for women of ages 15-44 years was higher (210 per 1,000 population) than for age group 45-64 years (200 per 1,000 population). Discharge rates for the oldest age group by sex were about five times higher than for the youngest age group.

In 1976, male patients utilized an estimated 111.1 million days of care in short-stay hospitals

compared with 149.2 million days of care utilized by females (table 2). The number of days of care per 1,000 population was 1,093 for males compared with 1,369 for females, or about 25 percent higher for females than for males. Differences between the rates of days of care for males and females were smaller than for discharges mainly because the average length of stay for about 4 million women hospitalized for obstetrical conditions was only 3.8 days.

The annual number of days of care per 1,000 population increased with advancing age from 317 for patients under age 15 years to 4,164 for age group 65 years and over, or about 13 times (table 2). For the more detailed age groups the days of care rates varied from 230 for age group 5-14 years to 5,705 for age group 75 years and over, or almost 25 times higher. 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 the aged. Average length of stay is longer for the aged because of the greater severity of illness. This is indicated by larger proportions of older than younger patients with incapacitating chronic illnesses, and the highest proportion of any age group with multiple diagnoses, both of which result in long average lengths of stay and also high annual rates of days of care.

Average length of stay for all patients in short-stay hospitals was 7.6 days in 1976. Males were hospitalized for an average of 8.1 days compared with 7.2 days for females (table 2). Females who were not hospitalized for deliveries had an average stay of 7.8 days, or only 0.3 day shorter than for males.

With a few exceptions, average length of stay increased with advancing age from 4.4 days for patients under age 15 years to 11.5 days for patients aged 65 and older (table 2). Differences by sex were largest during the childbearing years. Hospital days for age group 15-44 years averaged 6.5 days for males and 5.1 days for females.

Almost half (48 percent) of the patients in short-stay hospitals in 1976 were discharged within 4 days of admission (table 3). A smaller proportion of males (46 percent) than of females (50 percent) remained in hospitals for

fewer than 5 days. The percentage of patients hospitalized fewer than 5 days decreased with each older age group from 73 percent for age group under 15 years to 26 percent for age group 65 years and over. Conversely, the proportion of patients hospitalized for 3 weeks or longer increased from 2 percent for under age 15 years to 13 percent for patients of ages 65 years and older. About 6 percent of all patients were hospitalized for 3 weeks or longer.

#### Color

Color of patients is presented in this report as "white" and "all other." In 1976, there were 26.2 million patients identified on the face sheets of the medical records as white and 3.8 million as of all other color groups (table 4). However, color was not reported for an additional 4.4 million patients, or a larger number than in the "all other" color group. As a result, rates were not computed by color and caution should be used in drawing conclusions from the data by color.

Some demographic characteristics differed between the two color groups. The largest differences between white and all other patients were in the distributions of discharges by age. White patients as a group were older than all other patients. About 50 percent of the white patients were of ages 45 years and over compared with only 32 percent of all other patients (table 4). Patients under 15 years of age accounted for 11 percent of all white patients discharged and 6 percent of the days of care, compared with 13 percent and 9 percent, respectively, for all other patients (tables 4 and 5). On the other hand, for age group 65 years and over white patients utilized 24 percent of the discharges and 36 percent of the days of care compared with 14 percent and 24 percent, respectively, for all other patients. These patterns of hospital utilization were also evident by color and sex.

Of the white patients discharged, 40 percent were males and 60 percent were females; of the "all other" color group, 36 percent were males and 64 percent were females. The distribution of days of care for patients by sex and color was similar for white and all other patients.

As was mentioned previously, HDS data by color are limited because of the large number of patients for whom color was not identified. Nevertheless, for patients with color not stated the percent distributions by age for discharges (table 4), days of care (table 5), and average lengths of stay (table 6 and figure 1) were more like those of the white patients than of all other patients discharged. These relationships suggest that patients with color not stated were probably distributed by color in about the same proportions as those for whom color was identified, since white patients in the civilian noninstitutionalized population outnumbered the all other patients by almost 7 to 1.

## Geographic Region of Hospital

Discharges from short-stay hospitals by geographic region in 1976 ranged from 5.5 million in the West Region and 7.5 million in the Northeast Region to about 10.7 million in the North Central Region and also the South Region (table 7). The regional differences in number of discharges were mainly due to variations in the regional population sizes (appendix I, table II) and partly to variations in discharge rates.

The regional discharges per 1,000 population in 1976 were 147 in the West, 154 in the Northeast, 159 in the South, and 187 in the North Central. Among the geographic regions, discharge rates in the North Central Region were highest for all discharges and for each age group by sex. Higher discharge rates in the North Central Region than in the South Region resulted in about the same numbers of discharges from both regions even though the population of the South was almost a fifth larger than of the North Central Region.

The rates of days of care ranged from 913 days per 1,000 population in the West Region to 1,476 in the North Central Region (table 8). The rates of hospital days for all age groups and by sex were also smallest in the West Region and highest in the North Central Region.

Average lengths of stay by geographic region were 8.9 days in the Northeast, 7.9 days in the North Central, 7.1 days in the South, and 6.2 days in the West Region (table 9). Hospitalization was longest in the Northeast Region and

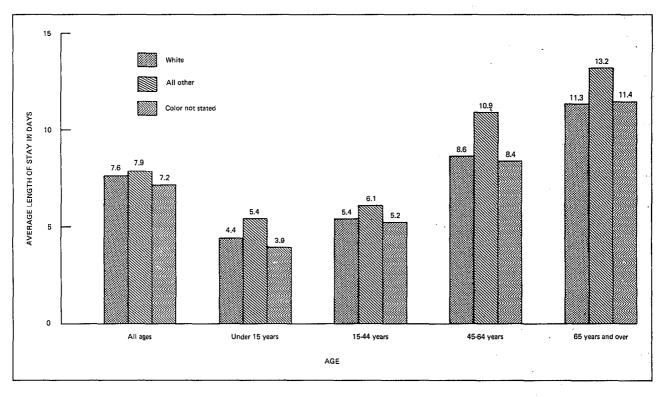


Figure 1. Average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by age and color: United States, 1976

shortest in the West Region for patients of all age groups and by sex. Regional differences in average lengths of stay by age group and sex were largest among the older age groups.

# **Bed Size of Hospital**

The number and percent distributions of discharges and of days of care for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals are shown by bed size of hospital and age of patient, according to sex, in tables 10 and 11.

Discharges from short-stay hospitals were about 40 percent male and 60 percent female in every hospital bed-size group, based on the unrounded data for the discharges shown in table 10. However, there were variations in the proportions of male and female by age group. These distributions of sex by age group were also approximately the same for every hospital bed-size group. For example, discharges for males under age 15 were within the narrow range of 55 to 58 percent and females, 42 to 45 percent of all discharges among the various hospital bed-size groups.

Days of care by age, sex, and bed size of hospital were distributed in a fashion similar to discharges. However, for all patients and for patients aged 15-44 years, by bed size of hospital, males accounted for a larger percentage and females for a smaller percentage of the days of care than of the discharges. These differences were the result of relatively short average lengths of stay for the large number of women hospitalized for obstetrical conditions during the child-bearing years.

There were variations in the distributions by age of patients discharged, by bed size of hospital. Patients age 15-44 years accounted for 39 percent of the discharges from hospitals with 6-99 beds and 44 percent in hospitals with 500 beds or more (table 10). In contrast, patients age 65 years and over represented 28 percent of the discharges from the smallest hospitals and only 19 percent of the discharges from the largest hospitals. There were relatively small changes in the percentages of total discharges by size of hospital for patients of ages under 15 years and 45-64 years. These patterns by age were also applicable to females, but for males

the percentages increased with size of hospital for age group 45-64 years, decreased with size of hospital for age group 65 years and over, and remained about the same for age groups under 15 years and 15-44 years. Computations of percentages for the data in table 13 indicate similar age distribution patterns for discharges and days of care by size of hospital and geographic region.

Percent distributions of days of care for patients hospitalized changed by size of hospital in about the same direction as for discharges (table 11). As for discharges, changes were larger for patients aged 15-44 years and patients aged 65 years and over.

Average length of stay for patients of shortstay hospitals in 1976 increased consistently with size of hospital from 6.1 days in hospitals with 6-99 beds to 8.6 days in hospitals with 500 beds or more (table 12). The increase in average stay from the smallest to the largest hospitals for males was from 6.3 days to 9.4 days and for females from 6.0 days to 8.1 days. Excluding deliveries, average length of stay for females increased with bed size of hospital from 6.4 days for the small hospitals to 8.8 days for the large hospitals.

Average lengths of stay by sex, age, and bed size of hospital are shown in table 14 for each geographic region.

# Type of Ownership of Hospital

Approximately 7 out of 10 patients of non-Federal short-stay hospitals were discharged from voluntary nonprofit hospitals operated by church and other nonprofit groups during every year the HDS was conducted. In 1976, voluntary nonprofit hospitals provided medical care to an estimated 24.7 million patients, or 72 percent of all patients hospitalized. Hospitals operated by State and local governments cared for 7.0 million patients, or 20 percent of all discharges, and proprietary hospitals operated for profit cared for 2.7 million patients, or about 8 percent of all discharges (table 15).

The estimated 260.3 million days of care utilized by patients of short-stay hospitals during 1976 were distributed by ownership of hospital in the following proportions: voluntary nonprofit, 74 percent; government, 19 percent; and proprietary, 7 percent (table 16).

Average lengths of stay were 7.8 days in voluntary nonprofit hospitals, 6.9 days in government hospitals, and 7.0 days in proprietary hospitals (table 17).

#### HOSPITAL UTILIZATION BY DIAGNOSIS

Diseases of the circulatory system ranked first in 1976 among the ICDA diagnostic classes as a principal or first-listed diagnosis among patients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals (table 18). These conditions accounted for an estimated 4.6 million discharges. Other leading ICDA diagnostic classes were diseases of the digestive system (4.2 million discharges); complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (4.0 million discharges); accidents, poisonings, and violence (3.6 million discharges); diseases of the respiratory system (3.5 million discharges); and diseases of the genitourinary system (3.4 million discharges). These six ICDA classes included about 68 percent of the patients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals.

The diagnostic categories presented in this summary report were selected because of their large frequencies as principal or first-listed diagnoses or because the conditions are of special interest. Some conditions such as malignant neoplasms, benign neoplasms, diseases of the urinary system, and fractures are presented as single categories without showing the specific diagnostic inclusions.

The number and rate of discharges and average length of stay for selected first-listed nonobstetrical diagnoses in 1976 are shown by sex in table A. The diagnostic categories of ischemic heart disease, malignant neoplasms, fractures, diseases of the urinary system, and benign neoplasms accounted for about one out of five (19 percent) patients discharged.

The number and rate of discharges and average length of stay for selected diagnostic categories in 1976 are compared with 1970 and 1975 in table B. The conditions selected for this table account for about a third of the discharges from short-stay hospitals during 1976.

There were changes in the estimates of numbers and rates of discharges for some diagnostic categories from 1970 to 1976. For example, the rate per 1,000 population increased for ischemic

Table A. Number and rate of discharges and average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by sex and selected first-listed diagnostic categories: United States, 1976

[Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals]

Diagnostic category and ICDA code	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Fe- male	Both sexes	Male	Fe- male	
	l	per of discl	-		Rate of discharge per 1,000 population			Average length of stay in days		
All conditions <sup>1</sup>	34,372	13,751	20,621	163.2	135.3	189.2	7.6	8.1	7.2	
Ischemic heart disease410-414	1,929	1,087	843	9.2	10.7	7.7	10.7	10.4	11.1	
Acute myocardial infarction410	400	265	135	1.9	2.6	1.2	14.3	14.1	14.5	
Chronic ischemic heart disease412	1,268	680	587	6.0	6.7	5.4	10.2	9.5	10.9	
Other ischemic heart disease411, 413, 414	262	141	121	1.2	1.4	1.1	8.0	7.7	8.4	
Malignant neoplasms140-209	1,628	739	889	7.7	7.3	8.2	12.7	12.9	12.5	
Fractures, all sites800-829	1,166	5 <del>9</del> 7	569	5.5	5.9	5.2	10.9	9.3	12.5	
Diseases of the urinary system580-599	1,164	518	645	5.5	5.1	5.9	7.0	7.4	6.7	
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified	790	404	000		4.0	5.8	ا ۔ ا	5.7	6.0	
nature210-239 Pneumonia, all forms480-486	753	161 384	629 369	3.8 3.6	1.6 3.8	3.4	5.9 8.9	8.5	9.3	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	655	305	350	3.5	3.0	3.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids500 Cerebrovascular disease	625	283	342	3.0	2.8	3.2	13.2	13.4	13.1	
Disorders of menstruation	573	(	573	2.7	1	5.3	3.6	1	3.6	
Diabetes mellitus	573 551	222	329	2.7	2.2	3.0	10.4	10.1	10.7	
Inguinal hernia550, 552	479	431	48	2.3	4.2	0.4	5.5	5.5	5.2	
Cholelithiasis 574	454	114	340	2.2	1.1	3.1	10.1	10.9	9.9	
Alcoholism303	429	328	102	2.0	3.2	0.9	8.1	8.2	7.6	
Ulcer of stomach, ulcer of duodenum, peptic	749	320	102		3.2	0.9	J 6.1	0.2	] '.0	
ulcer of unspecified site, and gastrojejunal					}		Į į	Ì		
ulcer	385	221	165	1.8	2.2	1.5	9.2	9.0	9.5	

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

Table B. Number and rate of discharges and average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by selected first-listed diagnostic categories: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1976

[Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals]

Diagnostic category and ICDA code	1976	1975	1970	1976	1975	1970	1976	1975	1970
	Numl	per of discl	harges	Rat	e of disch	arge	Averag	e length	of stay
	j,	n thousand	is	per 1,	<b>000</b> popu	lation		in days	
All conditions <sup>1</sup>	34,372	34,043	29,127	163.2	162.8	145.9	7.6	7.7	7.8
Ischemic heart disease410-414	1.929	1.832	1,376	9.2	8.8	6.9	10.7	11.0	12.8
Acute myocardial infarction410	400	390	342	1.9	1.9	1.7	14.3	14.2	16.3
Chronic ischemic heart disease412	1,268	1.194	894	6.0	5.7	4.5	10.2	10.5	12.0
Other ischemic heart disease411, 413, 414	262	248	140	1.2	1.2	0.7	8.0	8.1	9.3
Malignant neoplasms140-209	1,628	1,556	1,142	7.7	7.4	5.7	12.7	13.2	13.9
Fractures, all sites800-829	1,166	1,155	1,077	5.5	5.5	5.4	10.9	11.3	11.6
Diseases of the urinary system580-599	1,164	1,171	1,059	5.5	5.6	5.3	7.0	6.8	7.0
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified	1,,,,,	,,	,,,,,,						
nature210-239	790	796	698	3.8	3.8	3.5	5.9	6.1	6.4
Pneumonia, all forms480-486	753	715	683	3.6	3.4	3.4	8.9	9.3	9.3
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids500	655	702	971	3.1	3.4	4.9	2.0	2.2	2.0
Cerebrovascular disease430-438	625	608	519	3.0	2.9	2.6	13.2	13.2	14.2
Disorders of menstruation626	573	582	433	2.7	2.8	2.2	3.6	3.9	4.1
Diabetes mellitus250	551	533	436	2.6	2.5	2.2	10.4	10.2	12.2
Inguinal hernia550, 552	479	513	475	2.3	2.5	2.4	5.5	5.6	6.4
Cholelithiasis574	454	468	396	2.2	2.2	2.0	10.1	10.3	11.2
Alcoholism303	429	424	194	2.0	2.0	1.0	8.1	7.9	7.2
Ulcer of stomach, ulcer of duodenum, peptic		ł	}	)	ļ	!	J		
ulcer of unspecified site, and gastrojejunal		)	ł	ļ	l		1		
ulcer531-534	385	412	438	1.8	2.0	2.2	9.2	9.4	9.8

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

heart disease from 7 in 1970 to 9 in 1976, or by 33 percent, and for malignant neoplasms the rate increased during this period from 6 to 8, or by about 35 percent. A definitive downward trend occurred during this 7-year period in the number and rate of patients hospitalized for hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids. Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids as a first-listed diagnosis dropped from 971,000 diagnoses in 1970 to 655,000 diagnoses in 1976 and the rates decreased from 5 per 1,000 population to 3. The discharge rates for some diagnostic categories (fractures and inguinal hernia) remained about the same from 1970 to 1976. There were few changes in the discharge rates by diagnostic category from 1975 to 1976.

# Diagnosis by Age

The total estimated rates of discharge from short-stay hospitals were higher for each older age group. Diagnostic classes with higher discharge rates for older age groups included diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of the digestive system, and diseases of the genitourinary system (table 18). For infective and parasitic diseases and for diseases of the respiratory system, however, the youngest and oldest age groups had the highest discharge rates. Patients hospitalized for complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium were almost all (over 99 percent) between the ages of 15 and 44 years.

Discharge rates increased with age for some conditions such as malignant neoplasms and acute myocardial infarction, but for other categories, as hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids and for appendicitis, rates were higher for the younger than for the older age groups. Another variation by age group was seen in highest rates for the youngest and oldest ages for some conditions—pneumonia and acute upper respiratory infections. However, rates were lowest for the youngest and oldest age groups for other conditions—disorders of menstruation and displacement of intervertebral disk.

The leading ICDA classes for each age group are presented in figure 2. The three leading classes for each age group represented from 46 percent of the discharges for age group 45-64 years to 57 percent for ages 15 years and under. Diseases of the respiratory system and diseases

of the digestive system were among the five leading diagnostic classes of every age group. Nevertheless, among the selected diagnostic categories shown in table 18, for diseases of the respiratory system by diagnostic category and age, the discharge rates for age groups under 15 years and 15-44 years were highest for hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids and for age groups 45-64 years and 65 years and over were highest for pneumonia. Among diseases of the digestive system, appendicitis and inguinal hernia, with the same discharge rates, were the leading diagnoses for age group under 15 years. Appendicitis was also the leading digestive system diagnosis for age group 15-44 years. For age groups 45-64 years, and 65 years and over, discharge rates were highest for cholelithiasis.

The leading ICDA classes for patients under 15 years of age, measured by discharge rates per 1,000 population, were diseases of the respiratory system (22); accidents, poisonings, and violence (11); and diseases of the digestive system (7). For the more detailed diagnostic categories, discharge rates were highest for hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids (9), pneumonia (4), and fractures (4). Average lengths of stay for these conditions were 1.8 days, 5.5 days, and 6.0 days, respectively (table 18).

The leading diagnostic classes for age group 15-44 years and the corresponding discharge rates per 1,000 population were complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (43); accidents, poisonings, and violence (18); and diseases of the genitourinary system (18). Some of the leading nonobstetrical diagnostic categories were diseases of the urinary system (5), fractures (4), and benign and unspecified neoplasms (4). Average lengths of stay for these categories were 5.4 days, 8.3 days, and 5.2 days, respectively.

For age group 45-64 years, discharge rates per 1,000 population were highest for the ICDA classes diseases of the circulatory system (38), diseases of the digestive system (31), and diseases of the genitourinary system (21). The diagnostic categories with the highest discharge rates for this age group were malignant neoplasms (15), chronic ischemic heart disease (11), and diseases of the urinary system (7). The corresponding average lengths of stay were 13.0 days, 8.7 days, and 8.0 days, respectively.

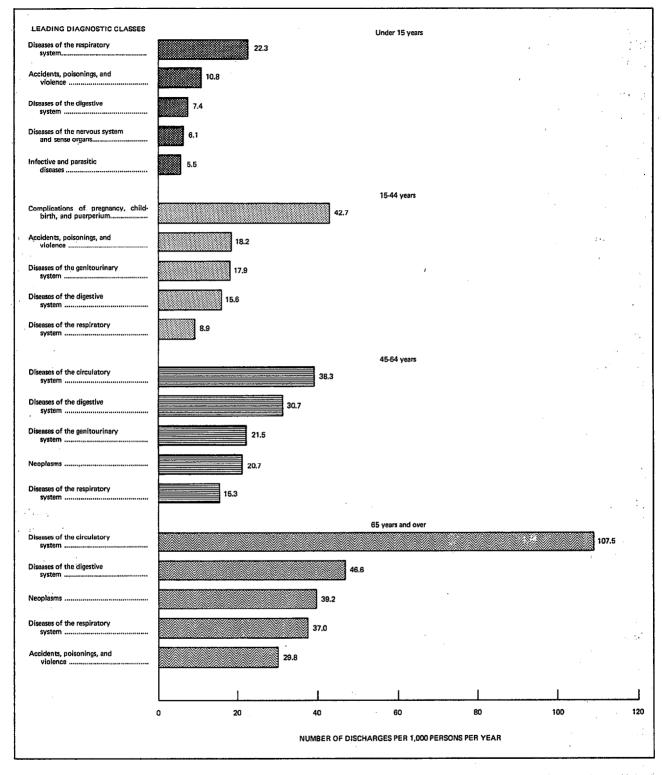


Figure 2. Rate of discharges for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by the leading ICDA diagnostic classes and age: United States, 1976

Discharge rates for age group 65 years and over were highest per 1,000 population for the ICDA classes diseases of the circulatory system (107), diseases of the digestive system (47), and neoplasms (39). Some of the diagnostic categories with high discharge rates were malignant neoplasms (35), chronic ischemic heart disease (33), and cerebrovascular disease (21). The rates for these conditions for patients 65 years and over compared with age group 45-64 years were more than double for malignant neoplasms, about three times greater for chronic ischemic heart disease, and six times greater for cerebrovascular disease.

Average lengths of stay for patients aged 65 years and over varied among the selected diagnostic categories from 3.7 days for disorders of menstruation, 5.0 days for cataract, and 5.1 days for diseases of the ear and mastoid process to 16.6 days for fractures, 15.3 days for diseases of the central nervous system, and 14.3 days for acute myocardial infarction. Average length of stay for patients age 65 and over was longest for fractures, because about 42 percent of these were for fractures of the neck of the femur for which patients were hospitalized an average of 21.3 days in 1976.

#### Sex

The number and rate of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by ICDA classes and selected diagnostic categories, are presented by sex for 1976 in table 19.

The diagnostic classes with the largest numbers of principal, or first-listed diagnoses, for males in 1976 were diseases of the circulatory system (2.3 million discharges), diseases of the digestive system (2.0 million discharges); and accidents, poisonings, and violence (2.0 million For females, the leading ICDA discharges). classes were complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (4.0 million discharges); diseases of the genitourinary system (2.4 million discharges); and diseases of the circulatory system (2.3 million discharges). Approximately 46 percent of the first-listed diagnoses for males and 42 percent for females were in the three leading ICDA classes for each sex. The diagnostic categories with the highest frequencies in 1976 are shown by sex in table A. Annual rates of discharge per 1,000 population for males were highest for the diagnostic categories of ischemic heart disease (11), malignant neoplasms (7), fractures (6), diseases of the urinary system (5), and inguinal hernia (4). For females, some of the diagnostic categories with high discharge rates were malignant neoplasms (8), ischemic heart disease (8), diseases of the urinary system (6), benign and unspecified neoplasms (6), and disorders of menstruation (5).

Discharge rates for some diagnostic categories were much higher for one sex than for the other. Rates were higher for males than for females with first-listed diagnoses of inguinal hernia, alcoholism, and acute myocardial infarction. The rates for females were higher than for males with benign neoplasms, cholelithiasis, and diabetes mellitus.

Average length of stay by the ICDA diagnostic classes varied for males from 4.4 days for symptoms and ill-defined conditions and 6.1 days for diseases of the nervous system and sense organs to 12.0 days for certain causes of perinatal morbidity and 11.6 days for neoplasms (table 19). Average hospital stays for females ranged from 3.8 days for complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium and 4.8 days for symptoms and ill-defined conditions to 14.5 days for certain causes of perinatal morbidity and 10.9 days for diseases of the circulatory system. Average lengths of stay for the selected diagnostic categories were shortest for males and females with hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids and with diseases of the ear and mastoid process. Average hospital stays for males and females were longest for acute myocardial infarction and for cerebrovascular disease.

#### Color

Data on discharges and average length of stay for patients for whom color was identified are presented in table 19 by diagnostic classes and selected categories of first-listed diagnoses. Discharge rates were not computed because of the large number of patients (4.4 million) for whom color was not identified.

Table C. Number and percent of discharges and average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by color and selected first-listed diagnostic categories: United States, 1976

[Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals]

Diagnostic category and ICDA code	White	Ali other	White	All other	White	All other		
	Number of discharges in thousands		in of total		discharges in of total		Average of s in d	tay
All conditions <sup>1</sup>	26,157	3,825	100.0	1,00.0	7.6	7.9		
Ischemic heart disease	1,604 335 1,046 222 1,294 921 907 589 577 486 496 496 434 396 375 363 287	127 20 88 19 137 96 126 102 90 54 59 60 87 35 31 66	6.1 1.3 4.0 0.8 4.9 3.5 2.3 2.2 1.9 1.7 1.5 1.4 1.4	3.3 0.5 2.3 0.5 3.6 2.5 3.3 2.7 2.4 1.5 1.6 2.3 0.9 0.8	10.6 14.2 10.1 7.9 12.3 10.9 6.9 5.9 2.0 13.0 3.6 9.9 5.4 10.2 7.9	11.4 13.8 10.9 11.1 15.8 11.3 8.3 7.0 8.9 2.3 14.5 4.1 11.8 5.9 10.7 8.1		
Ulcer of stomach, ulcer of duodenum, peptic ulcer of unspecified site, and gastrojejunal ulcer531-534	302	· 37	1.2	1.0	9.2	9.6		

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

NOTE: Data in tables are underreported because color was not recorded on the hospital records of an estimated 4.4 million inpatients.

Among the leading ICDA diagnostic classes for both white and all other patients, but not in the same order, were diseases of the circulatory system; diseases of the digestive system; complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium; accidents, poisonings, and violence; and diseases of the respiratory system. Measured as percentages of total discharges, the largest difference by color was for complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium which accounted for 10 percent of all white patients discharged compared with 19 percent of all other patients discharged. Other large differences in the proportions of total discharges by ICDA class and color were for diseases of the circulatory system which represented 14 percent of the discharges for white patients and 10 percent for all other patients and for diseases of the digestive system which represented 13 percent of the white patients discharged and 10 percent of all other patients.

The number and percent of total discharges and average length of stay are shown by color of

patients for selected diagnostic categories in table C. Discharges of white patients with first-listed diagnostic categories such as ischemic heart disease, malignant neoplasms, and chole-lithiasis as percentages of all discharges were higher than for all other patients. For all other patients the proportions of total discharges with first-listed diagnoses of diabetes mellitus, benign neoplasms, and alcoholism were higher than for white patients.

Average lengths of stay for almost all the ICDA classes and the selected diagnostic categories were shorter for white than for all other patients (tables 19 and C).

# Geographic Region of Hospital

Diseases of the circulatory system were highest in number of first-listed diagnoses in every geographic region (table 20). Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium and diseases of the digestive system ranked either second or third among the ICDA classes in each

geographic region except in the West Region where accidents, poisonings, and violence ranked third and diseases of the digestive system ranked fourth.

The number of discharges per 1,000 in 1976 ranged from 147 in the West Region to 187 in the North Central Region. The smallest fluctuations in the discharge rates per 1,000 population among the geographic regions were for appendicitis for which the rates ranged from 1.3 in the Northeast to 1.5 in the North Central, for lacerations from 1.4 in the Northeast to 1.7 in the West, and for hyperplasia of the prostate from 1.0 in the South to 1.3 in the North Cen-Some of the diagnostic categories for which there were large variations in rates among the regions were diabetes mellitus for which the discharge rate ranged from 1.6 in the West Region to 3.2 in the North Central Region, for acute upper respiratory infections from 0.8 in the West Region to 1.8 in the South Region, and for displacement of intervertebral disk from 1.2

in the Northeast Region to 2.5 in the West Region.

As during previous years, there were differences among the geographic regions in the average lengths of stay for patients in short-stay hospitals. In 1976, the average length of stay ranged from 6.2 days in the West Region to 8.9 days in the Northeast Region (table 20). Short hospital stays in the West Region and long stays in the Northeast Region were also evident for most of the diagnostic classes and the selected diagnostic categories.

# **Bed Size of Hospital**

The number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals during 1976 and average length of stay are shown by bed size of hospital and diagnostic category in table 21. Approximately 51 percent of the discharges were from hospitals with fewer than 300 beds and 49 percent from hospitals with 300 beds or more (table D).

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

United States, 1976

[Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals]

	Diagnostic class and ICDA code	Ail sizes	6-99 beds	100- 199 beds	200- 299 beds	300- 499 beds	500 beds or more
			Pe	rcent di	stributio	n	
	All conditions	100.0	19.2	16.6	15.7	27.2	21.3
ı.	Infective and parasitic diseases000-136	100.0	25.6	17.8	14.6	23.9	18.1
11.	Neoplasms140-239	100.0	11.9	14.0	16.2	30.4	27.6
	Malignant neoplasms140-209	100.0	10.7	13.3	15.5	30.8	29.7
	Benign and unspecified neoplasms210-239	100.0	14.5	15.4	17.5	29.4	23.2
111.	Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases240-279	100.0	17.6	17.6	15.1	27.4	22.2
IV.	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs280-289	100.0	18.7	15.4	16.2	27.1	22.6
V.	Mental disorders290-315	100.0	19.4	18.3	11.7	27.1	23.5
VI.	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs320-389	100.0	13.2	15.2	14.3	30.2	27.2
VII.	Diseases of the circulatory system390-458	100.0	20.4	17.0	16.5	26.5	19.7
VIII.	Diseases of the respiratory system460-519	100.0	27.3	18.6	14.7	24.3	15.1
	Diseases of the digestive system520-577	100.0	22.4	17.5	16.2	26.0	17.9
	Diseases of the genitourinary system580-629	100.0	16.4	16.9	16.4	28.4	21.9
XI.	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium630-678	100.0	15.1	17.6	16.4	28.1	22.8
XII.	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue680-709	100.0	22.2	14.1	15.5	26.6	21.6
	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue710-738	100.0	20.1	13.1	15.1	28.5	23.1
XIV.	Congenital anomalies740-759	100.0	12.0	10.3	14.0	27.3	36.5
XV.	Certain causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality760-778	100.0	5.8	4.7	20.0	34.2	35.3
XVI.	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions780-792, 794-796	100.0	18.9	14.2	15.1	26.5	25.3
XVII.	Accidents, poisonings, and violence800-899	100.0	20.0	15.8	16.4	27.2	20.5
							,
Special	conditions and examinations without sickness or tests with negative						
	ngs793, Y00-Y13	100.0	14.8	18.7	14.7	26.7	25.1

The proportion of different diagnostic conditions treated in hospitals varied by size of hospital. As is shown in table D, greater proportions of patients were treated in hospitals with fewer than 300 beds for infective and parasitic diseases, diseases of the respiratory system, and diseases of the digestive system than in hospitals with 300 beds or more. Greater proportions of the discharges were from the larger than from the smaller hospitals for neoplasms, congenital anomalies, and certain causes of perinatal morbidity.

Average length of stay increased with size of hospital from 6.1 days for patients discharged from hospitals with fewer than 100 beds to 8.6 days for patients from hospitals with 500 beds or more. This relationship of average length of stay to size of hospital occurred for most of the ICDA classes and diagnostic categories presented in table 21.

## **All-Listed Diagnoses**

An estimated 65.9 million diagnoses were recorded for the 34.4 million inpatients of non-Federal short-stay hospitals in 1976 (table 22) for an average of 1.9 diagnoses per patient. The average number of diagnoses per discharge was 1.5 for age groups under 15 years and 15-44 years, 2.1 for age group 45-64 years, and 2.6 for age group 65 years and over. Number of diagnoses per patient in 1976 was almost the same as in 1974 and 1975.

# HOSPITAL UTILIZATION BY SURGICAL OPERATIONS

One or more surgical operations were performed for an estimated 14.2 million of the 34.4 million inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals during 1976 (table E). A total of 20.1 million surgical operations, or an average of 1.4 surgical procedures per patient, were recorded in 1976 (table 22).

Over two-fifths (41 percent) of all patients discharged from short-stay hospitals during 1976 underwent surgery during their hospitalization. Surgery was performed for 40 percent of the males and 42 percent of the females. About 41 percent of the white and 39 percent of all other patients had an operation. Patients aged 15-44 years had the highest proportion with surgery

Table E. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals with and without surgery and percent with surgery, by age, sex, color, geographic region, and bed size of hospital: United States, 1976

[Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals]

Characteristic	All dis- charges	Without surgery	With surgery	Percent with surgery			
		ber of disclents in thou					
Total	34,372	34,372   20,127   14,245					
Age							
Under 15 years 15-44 years 45-64 years 65 years and over	3,744 14,272 8,444 7,912	2,077 7,686 4,863 5,500	1,667 6,586 3,581 2,412	44.5 46.1 42.4 30.5			
Sex							
Male Female	13,751 20,621	8,242 11,885	5,509 8,736	40.1 42.4			
Color							
White All other Color not stated	26,157 3,825 4,389	15,329 2,323 2,475	10,828 1,503 1,915	41.4 39.3 43.6			
Geographic region							
Northeast North Central South West	7,517 10,663 10,670 5,522	4,199 6,221 6,684 3,022	3,318 4,441 3,986 2,500	44.1 41.7 37.4 45.3			
Bed size of hospital	·						
6-99 beds 100-199 beds 200-299 beds 300-499 beds 500 beds or more	6,594 5,701 6,389 9,355 7,332	4,714 3,531 3,053 5,074 3,756	1,880 2,170 2,336 4,281 3,577	28.5 38.1 43.4 45.8 48.8			

(46 percent) and patients aged 65 years and over the lowest (30 percent). The percent of patients who underwent surgery ranged from 37 percent in the South Region to 45 percent in the West Region. The proportion of patients with surgery increased with bed size of hospital from 28 percent in hospitals with 6-99 beds to 49 percent in hospitals with 500 beds or more.

Almost 7 out of 10 patients (68 percent) with surgery were operated on for a single surgical procedure during their hospitalization (table F). About 23 percent of the patients had two

Table F. Number and percent distribution of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by number of operations, according to age and sex: United States, 1976

[Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals]

-				
Age and sex	All discharges with surgery	1 opera- tion	2 opera- tions	3 opera- tions 1
	Number	of disch	arged pati ands	ients .
Total	14,245	9,711	3,226	1,308
<u>Age</u>				
Under 15 years	1,667 6,586 3,581 2,412	1,240 4,518 2,286 1,667	374 1,457 872 523	52 611 423 222
<u>Sex</u> Male  Female	5,509 8,736	3,890 5,821	1,199 2,027	420 888
	Pe	rcent dist	ribution	
Total	100.0	68.2	22.6	9.2
Age				
Under 15 years 15-44 years 45-64 years 65 years and over	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	74.4 68.6 63.8 69.1	22.5 22.1 24.4 21.7	3.1 9.3 11.8 9.2
Sex				
Male	100.0 100.0	70.6 66.6	21.8 23.2	7.6 10.2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>A maximum of 3 operations was coded for each patient discharged.

surgical procedures and 9 percent had three or more surgical procedures. Patients under age 15 had the lowest proportion (26 percent) of multiple operations and patients aged 45-64 years had the largest proportion (36 percent).

A larger percent of female (33 percent) than of male patients (29 percent) had multiple operations.

The estimated 20.1 million operations performed during 1976 included about 7.5 million operations for males and 12.5 million for females (table G). The corresponding rates per 1,000 population were 95 for both sexes, 74 for

Table G. Number and rate of all-listed surgical operations for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by sex and age: United States, 1976

[Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals]

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female			
	Number of operations in thousands					
Total	20.086	7,548	12,538			
Under 15 years 15-44 years 45-64 years 65 years and over	2,146 9,264 5,299 3,378	1,258 2,572 2,110 1,608	888 6,692 3,188 1,770			
	Rate pe	r 1,000 p	opulation			
Total	95.4	74.3	115.1			
Under 15 years	41.0 99.5 122.5 154.9	47.1 56.8 102.3 179.3	34.6 139.9 140.9 137.8			

males, and 115 for females (rates for the detailed tables are shown per 100,000 population to accommodate small estimates).

Operations per 1,000 population increased with advancing age from 41 for patients under age 15 years to 155 for patients age 65 years and over (table G). While these rates for males also increased with advancing age, for females the annual rates of operations per 1,000 population were about the same for age groups 15-44 years (140), 45-64 years (141), and 65 years and over (138). The surgical rate for women aged 15-44 years was as high as for older women because of the large number of women operated on for obstetrical and gynecological conditions in the 15-44-year group.

The surgical operations are grouped in the detailed tables of this report by the 17 ICDA surgical classes, including biopsy. Operations within these classes are presented by surgical categories. Although biopsy is shown as a surgical class, it is treated as a surgical category in this report.

The surgical categories shown in table 23 were highest for biopsy (1,116,000 procedures), diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus (983,000 procedures), hysterectomy (678,000

procedures), tonsillectomy (629,000 procedures), and repair of inguinal hernia (507,000 procedures). These were also the leading surgical categories in 1975 and in the same order of frequency.<sup>3</sup>

The estimated numbers and rates for selected surgical categories in 1976 are compared with the data for 1970 and 1975 in table H. The estimated number of operations in 1976 was 20.1 million compared with 15.6 million in 1970. The corresponding rates per 1,000 population were 95 and 78, respectively. The total

number and rate of operations were about the same for 1975 and 1976.

Large changes occurred from 1970 to 1976 in the frequencies and surgical rates of some of the surgical categories. For example, surgical rates per 1,000 population increased for bilateral ligation and division of fallopian tubes from less than 1 in 1970 to 2 in 1976 and cesarean section from 1 in 1970 to 2 in 1976. The largest decrease was for tonsillectomy which dropped in frequency from 958,000 in 1970 to 629,000 in 1976, and in rate per 1,000 population from 5

Table H. Number and rate of operations for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by selected surgical categories: United States, 1970, 1975, and 1976

#### [Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals]

Excludes newborn infants and rederal nospitals								
Surgical category and ICDA code	1976	1975	1970	1976	1975	1970		
		er of opera		Rate of opera				
All operations 1	20,086	20,040	15,613	95.4	95.8	78.2		
Biopsy	1,116	1,107	745	5.3	5.3	3.7		
Dilation and curettage of uterus, diagnostic70.3	983	977	767	4.7	4.7	3.8		
Hysterectomy69.1-69.5	678	725	526	3.2	3.5	2.6		
Tonsillectomy with or without adenoidectomy21.1-21.2	629	685	958	3.0	3.3	4.8		
Repair of inguinal hernia38.2-38.3	507	549	496	2.4	2.6	2.5		
Excision of lesion of skin and subcutaneous tissue92.1-92.2	481	435	413	2.3	2.1	2.0		
Oophorectomy; salpingo-oophorectomy67.2-67.5	452	471	305	2.1	2.3	1.5		
Cholecystectomy43.5	442	442	367	2.1	2.1	1.8		
Ligation and division of fallopian tubes (bilateral)68.5	420	368	162	2.0	1.8	0.8		
Cesarean section77	378	328	195	1.8	1.6	1.0		
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa88-89	361	360	278	1.7	1.7	1.4		
Extraction of lens	322	333	230	1.5	1.6	1.2		
Reduction of fracture with fixation	319	298	234	1.5	1.4	1.2		
Closed reduction of fracture without fixation	313	308	336	1.5	1.5	1.7		
Appendectomy <sup>2</sup> 41.1	306	319	325	1.5	1.5	1.6		
Mastectomy	302	340	259	1.4	1.6	1.3		
Dilation and curettage after delivery or abortion78.1	291	291	312	1.4	1.4	1.6		
Exploratory laparotomy and celiotomy39.1	282	281	209	1.3	1.3	1.0		
Prostatectomy	269	266	223	1.3	1.3	1.1		
Dilation of urethra	243	250	176	1.2	1.2	0.9		
Myringotomy17.0	237	220	141	1.1	1.1	0.7		
	234	227	201	1.1	1.1	1.0		
Repair of obstetrical laceration	234	189	77	1.1	0.9	0.4		
	204	201	225	1.0	1.0	1.1		
Hemorrhoidectomy	179	166	95	0.9	0.8	0.5		
Rhinoplasty and repair of nose	179	196	169	0.9	0.8	0.8		
Plastic repair of cystocele and/or rectocele71.4	168	149	117	0.8	0.5	0.6		
Excision of intervertebral cartilage (prolapsed disk)	158	175	69	0.8	0.7	0.3		
Salpingectomy, bilateral	158	162	129	0.8	0.8	0.5		
Excision of bone, partial	151	154	88	0.8	0.8	0.4		
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee joint86.5	151	104	- 00	L 0.7	0.7	U.4		

<sup>1</sup>Includes operations not listed in table.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Limited to estimated number of appendectomies excluding those performed incidental to other abdominal surgery.

to 3. Surgical rates remained about the same during this period for many of the surgical categories, as, for example, prostatectomy and hemorrhoidectomy.

### Sex and Age

The estimated number of operations performed in 1976 is presented in table 23 for the surgical classes and categories, by sex and color,

and for persons aged 15 years and over. The corresponding surgical rates are shown by sex and for age group 15 years and over in table 24.

Abdominal surgery, orthopedic surgery, and otorhinolaryngology were among the five leading surgical specialties for males and females (figure 3). Rates per 1,000 population for these surgical specialties varied slightly by sex. In addition, urological surgery and vascular and cardiac surgery for males and gynecological surgery

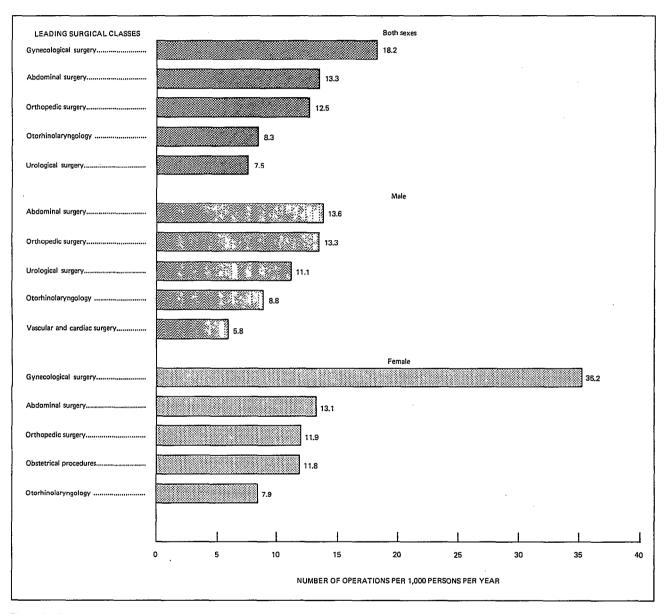


Figure 3. Rate of all-listed operations for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by the leading ICDA surgical classes and sex:

United States, 1976

and obstetrical procedures for females were also among the five leading specialties.

The number of operations per 1,000 population for males was highest for the surgical categories repair of inguinal hernia (4), biopsy (4), and tonsillectomy (3). The rates for females were highest for diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus (9), biopsy (7), and hysterectomy (6). Rates per 1,000 population were higher for males than for females operated on for repair of inguinal hernia (4 compared with less than 1), and closed reduction of fracture without fixation (2 compared with 1). Rates for females were higher than for male patients for some surgical categories as mastectomy (3 compared with less than 1), cholecystectomy (3 compared with 1), and biopsy (7 compared with 4).

The surgical categories with the largest frequencies for patients of ages 15 years and over were biopsy (1,084,000 operations), diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus (980,000 operations), hysterectomy (675,000 operations), oophorectomy and salpingo-oophrectomy (448,000 operations), and cholecystectomy (442,000 operations). Patients of age group 15 years and over accounted for about 89 percent of all the operations performed in non-Federal short-stay hospitals during 1976.

## Color

The five leading surgical classes for white patients and also for all other patients included gynecological, abdominal, orthopedic, and urological surgery. In addition, for white patients otorhinolaryngology ranked fourth and for all other patients obstetrical procedures ranked second (table 23).

The largest difference by color was for obstetrical procedures which accounted for only 6 percent of all surgical procedures for white patients compared with 13 percent for all other patients. The proportions of total operations for white patients were smaller than for all other patients with operations in the surgical categories cesarean section, dilation and curettage after delivery or abortion, and repair of obstetrical laceration. The proportions of total operations were larger for white than for all other patients with operations in the surgical categories repair of inguinal hernia, cholecystectomy, and prostatectomy.

# Geographic Region of Hospital

The number of operations for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by surgical class, surgical category, and geographic region are presented in table 25. The corresponding surgical rates are shown in table 26. The number of operations per 1,000 population was lowest in the South Region (84) and was highest in the North Central Region (110).

Surgical rates in all regions were highest for the four surgical classes of gynecological surgery, abdominal surgery, orthopedic surgery, and otorhinolaryngology. Urological surgery ranked among the five leading specialties in all regions except the Northeast Region, where obstetrical procedures ranked fifth.

There were differences in the rates for the surgical classes among the geographic regions. Some examples are dental surgery for which the rates per 1,000 population ranged from less than 1 per 1,000 population in the West Region to 3 in the Northeast Region, otorhinolaryngology which ranged in rates from 6 in the South Region to 11 in the North Central Region, and for ophthalmology the range was from 3 in the South Region to 5 in the North Central Region (table 26).

Operations performed in large numbers in all geographic regions included the surgical categories of biopsy, diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus, hysterectomy, tonsillectomy, repair of inguinal hernia, and cholecystectomy. Some examples of regional differences in the rates of operations per 1,000 population by surgical category are biopsy which ranged from 4 in the South Region to 6 in the North Central Region; diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus, from 3 in the West Region to 6 in the Northeast Region; and hysterectomy, from 2 in the Northeast Region to 4 in the South Region.

# **Bed Size of Hospital**

The number of operations patients underwent in short-stay hospitals in 1976 is presented in table 27 for each surgical class and category by bed size of hospital where the surgery was performed. The percent distributions of operations and of discharges by bed size of hospital are shown in table J.

Hospitals with fewer than 200 beds accounted for a smaller percentage of the total

Table J. Percent distribution of operations and discharges for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by bed size of hospital: United States, 1976

[Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals]

Bed size of hospital	Opera- Dis- tions charge		
	Percent distribu- tion		
Total	100.0	100.0	
6-99 beds	13.2	19.2	
100-199 beds	15.2	16.6	
200-299 beds	16.6	15.7	
300-499 beds	30.1	27.2	
500 beds or more	24.9	21.3	

number of operations performed (28 percent) than of the total discharges (36 percent). The proportions of total operations and of discharges in hospitals with 200-299 beds were

about the same. Hospitals with 300 beds or more accounted for 55 percent of all operations performed in short-stay hospitals compared with 49 percent of the patients discharged.

Greater proportions of all operations were performed in hospitals with 300 beds or more than in hospitals with fewer than 300 beds. Although hospitals with 300 beds or more treated an estimated 49 percent of the patients hospitalized in short-stay hospitals during 1976, the proportions of total operations for the surgical specialties varied from 50 to 74 percent (table K). The proportions of total operations were about equally divided between the smaller and larger hospitals for the specialties plastic surgery, abdominal surgery, proctological surgery, and gynecological surgery. Specialties with the largest percentages of the operations performed in hospitals with 300 beds or more were vascular and cardiac surgery (74 percent), neurosurgery (66 percent), thoracic surgery (65 percent), and oral and maxillofacial surgery (64 percent).

Table K. Percent distribution of all-listed operations for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by bed size of hospital, according to surgical class: United States, 1976

[Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals] 500 100-200-300-All 6-99 beds Surgical class and ICDA code 199 299 499 sizes beds or beds beds beds more Percent distribution 24.9 All operations ..... 15.2 100.0 13.0 8.4 12.9 31.6 34.1 Neurosurgery ......01-05 100.0 14.0 13.6 32.6 11.4 28.3 100.0 13.3 16.6 17.2 32.2 20.7 Operations on thyroid, parathyroid, thymus, and adrenals ......22-23 100.0 7.7 14.2 18.0 32.2 27.9 Vascular and cardiac surgery ......24-30 100.0 3.6 7.6 15.3 32.2 41.3 100.0 7.5 11.5 15.5 33.7 31.7 Thoracic surgery ......32-35 100.0 28.5 Abdominal surgery......38-48 15.4 16.7 17.1 22.3 100.0 16.0 14.1 19.2 31.2 19.5 Urological surgery ......54-61 100.0 10.9 15.9 18.4 31.5 23.3 Breast surgery .......65 100.0 15.3 14.2 15.3 31.5 23.8 100.0 13.3 18.3 17.5 28.5 22.4 28.6 29.0 Obstetrical procedures ......74-78 100.0 10.6 16.2 15.6 100.0 16.8 12.9 15.9 29.9 24.5 Orthopedic surgery ......80-90 100.0 20.4 14.2 15.9 26.8 22.8 Oral and maxillofacial surgery......95-98 100.0 6.2 13.3 16.5 32.6 31.4 33.8 100.0 9.3 15.6 Dental surgery .......99 18.0 23.3 100.0 13.3 16.0 31.6 29.4

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TABLE 1. NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND RATE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1976

	DISCHARGED PATIENTS					
SEX AND AGE	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION			
BOTH SEXES						
ALL AGES	34,372	100.0	163.2			
UNDER 15 YEARS	3,744	10.9	71.5			
UNDER 1 YEAR	621 1,112 2,011	1.8 3.2 5.9	205.2 90.4 54.3			
15-44 YEARS	14,272	41.5	153.2			
15-24 YEAR S	5,539 5,273 3,460	16.1 15.3 10.1	140.8 169.2 153.0			
45-64 YEARS	8,444	24.6	195.2			
45-54 YEARS	4,140 4,304	12.0 12.5	176.9 216.8			
65 YEARS AND OVER	7,912	23.0	362.8			
65-74 YEARS	4,139 3,773	12.0 11.0	299.0 473.7			
MALE			•			
ALL AGES	13,751	100.0	135.3			
UNDER 15 YEAPS	2,103	15.3	78.7			
UNDER 1 YEAR	361 638 1,104	2.6 4.6 8.0	232.9 101.5 58.5			
15-44 YEARS	4,248	30.9	93.8			
15-24 YEARS	1,536 1,390 1,322	11.2 10.1 9.6	79.6 92.0 121.7			
45-64 YEARS	3,918	28.5	189.8			
45-54 YEAR S	1,813 2,105	13.2 15.3	160.8 224.8			
65 YEARS AND OVER	3,483	25.3	388.4			
65-74 YEARS	1,991 1,492	14.5 10.9	331.6 503.4			
FEMALE	İ		•			
ALL AGES	20,621	100.0	189.2			
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,642	8.0	64.0			
UNDER 1 YEAR	260 475 907	1.3 2.3 4.4	176.1 78.8 49.9			

TABLE 1. NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND RATE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1976---CON.

	DISCHARGED PATIENTS						
SEX AND AGE	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION				
FEMALECON.							
15-44 YEARS	10,024	48.6	209.5				
15-24 YEARS	4,002 3,884 2,138	19.4 18.8 10.4	199.7 241.9 181.9				
45-64 YEARS	4,526	22.0	200.1				
45-54 YEARS	2,327 2,199	11.3 10.7	191.8 209.6				
65 YEARS AND OVER	4,429	21.5	345.0				
65-74 YEARS	2,148 2,281	10.4 11.1	274.0 456.1				

TABLE 2. NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND RATE OF DAYS OF CARE, AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS OCCUPIED DAILY, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1976

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS)

		DAYS OF CARE			
SEX AND AGE	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	1/ NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS OCCUPIED DAILY	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS
BOTH SEXES				,	•
ALL AGES	260,272	100.0	1,236.0	338.6	7.6
UNDER 15 YEARS	16,616	6.4	317.2	86•9	4.4
UNDER 1 YEAR	3,755	1.4	1,241.7	340.2	6.1
1-4 YEARS	4,335	1.7	352.3	96.5	3.9
5-14 YEARS	8,526	3.3	230.2	63.1	4.2
15-44 YEARS	78,587	30.2	843.8	231.2	5.5
15-24 YEAR S	26,336	10.1	669.3	183.4	4.8
25-34 YEARS	28,571	11.0	916.7	251.2	5.4
35-44 YEARS	23,679	9.1	1,047.0	286.9	6 • 8
45-64 YEAR S	74,272	28.5	1,716.8	470+4	8.8
45-54 YEARS	33,625	12.9	1,436.5	393.6	8.1
55-64 YEARS	40,647	15.6	2,047.4	560.9	9.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	90 <b>,79</b> 7	34.9	4,163.7	1,140.7	11.5
65-74 YEARS	45,354 45,443	17.4 17.5	3,276.6 5,705.4	897.7 1,563.1	11.0 12.0
MALE	,				4
ALL AGES	111 002	100.0	1 003 4	299.6	8.1
ļ.	111,093	100.0	1,093.4		
UNDER 15 YEARS	9,230	8.3	345.5	94.7	4.4
UNDER 1 YEAR	2,144	1.9	1,383.8	379.1	5.9
1-4 YEARS	2,506	2.3	398.7	109.2	3.9
5-14 YEARS	4,581	4-1	242.6	66.5	4.1
15-44 YEARS	27,750	25.0	612.7	167.9	6.5
15-24 YEARS	9,063	8.2	469.3	128.6	5.9
25-34 YEAR S	9,035	8.1	597.9	163.8	6.5
35-44 YEARS	9,651	8.7	888.5	243.4	7.3
45-64 YEARS	34,647	31.2	1,678.8	459.9	8.8
45-54 YEARS	15,103	13.6	1,339.4	367.0	8.3
55-64 YEAR S	19,544	17.6	2,087.6	571.9	9.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	39,466	35•5	4,400.8	1,205.7	11.3
65-74 YEARS	21,639	19.5	3,604.1	987.4	10.9
75 YEARS AND OVER	17,827		6,014.7	1,647.9	

<sup>1/</sup> EXPRESSED AS DAILY NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED PER 100,000 CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION.

TABLE 2. NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND RATE OF DAYS OF CARE, AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS OCCUPIED DAILY, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT STAY HOSPITALS, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1976--CON.

	•	DAYS OF CARE	1/ NUMBER OF	AVERAGE		
SEX AND AGE	NUMBER IN THCUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 / POPULATION	HOSPITAL BEDS OCCUPIED DAILY	LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS	
FEMALE						
ALL AGES	149,179	100.0	1,369.0	375.1	7.2	
UNDER 15 YEARS	7,386	5.0	287.8	78.9	4.5	
UNDER 1 YEAR	1;611 1;829 3;946	1.1 1.2 2.6	1,092.4 303.8 217.2	299•3 83•2 59•5	6.2 3.9 4.3	
15-44 YEARS	50,837	34.1	1,062.6	291.1	5.1	
15-24 YEAR S	17,273 19,536 14,028	11.6 13.1 9.4	862.1 1,216.9 1,193.6	. 236.2 333.4 327.0	4.3 5.0 6.6	
45-64 YEARS	39,625	26.6	1,751.5	479.9	8.8	
45-54 YEAR S	18,522 21,103	12.4 14.1	1,526.7 2,011.5	418.3 551.1	8.0 9.6	
65 YEARS AND OVER	51,331	34.4	3,998.1	1,095.4	11-6	
65-74 YEARS	23,715 27,616	15.9 18.5	3,025.3 5.522.1	828.9 1.512.9	11.0 12.1	

<sup>1/</sup> EXPRESSED AS DAILY NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED PER 100,000 CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION.

TABLE 3. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

						·	<u>-</u> -	
AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES
ALL AGES	NUMBE	R OF DISCH		IENTS	,	PERCENT DI	STR IBUT I	DN
ALL STAYS	34,372	13,751	20,621	17,494	100-0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 1 DAY	885 2,617 5,116 4,444 3,601 5,098 3,492 2,312 4,659 1,279 868	327 1,112 1,949 1,546 1,346 2,075 1,373 958 2,074 591 401	558 1,505 3,167 2,899 2,255 3,024 2,118 1,354 2,585 688 468	548 1,399 2,660 1,896 1,531 2,507 1,936 1,316 2,558 682 461	2.6 7.6 14.9 12.9 10.5 14.8 10.2 6.7 13.6 3.7 2.5	2.4 8.1 14.2 11.2 9.8 15.1 10.0 7.0 15.1 4.3 2.9	2.7 7.3 15.4 14.1 10.9 14.7 10.3 6.6 12.5 3.3 2.3	3.1 8.0 15.2 1C.8 8.7 14.3 11.1 7.5 14.6 3.9 2.6
UNDER 15 YEARS ALL STAYS	3,744	2,103	1,642	1,626	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 1 DAY	179 653 1,019 499 384 450 2C9 103 169 41	90 383 568 279 214 254 117 56 97 24	89 269 451 220 170 196 91 47 73 17	89 269 449 215 167 193 90 47 73 17	4.8 17.4 27.2 13.3 10.2 12.0 5.6 2.8 4.5 1.1	4.3 18.2 27.0 13.3 10.2 12.1 5.6 2.7 4.6 1.2	5.4 16.4 27.5 13.4 10.4 11.9 5.6 2.9 4.4 1.0	5.5 16.5 27.6 13.2 10.3 11.9 5.5 2.9 4.5 1.0
15-44 YEARS ALL STAYS	14,272	4,248	10,024	6,917	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 1 DAY	472 1,328 2,640 2,475 1,830 2,249 1,239 654 992 231 163	124 419 718 582 476 708 380 231 414 117	348 909 1,922 1,893 1,354 1,540 859 422 578 114 84	338 804 1,417 897 634 1,026 679 385 551 109	3.3 9.3 18.5 17.3 12.8 15.8 6.7 4.6 7.0	2.9 9.9 16.9 13.7 11.2 16.7 8.9 5.4 9.8 2.7	3.5 9.1 19.2 18.9 13.5 15.4 8.6 4.2 5.8 1.1	4.9 11.6 20.5 13.0 9.2 14.8 9.8 5.6 8.0 1.6

TABLE 3. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976--CON.

		,						
AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	BOTH Sexes	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES
	NUMBE	R OF DISCH		IENTS		PERCENT DI	ISTR IBUT IC	)N
45-64 YEARS		IN THOU	SANDS					
ALL STAYS	8,444	3,918	4,526	4,522	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 1 DAY	134	64	70	70	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
1 DAY	395	190	206	206	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5
2 DAYS	975	441	534	534	11.5	11.2	11.8	11.8
3 DAYS	. 882	413	469	468	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.3
4 DAYS	779	377	402	401	9.2	9.6	8.9	8.9
5-6 DAYS	1,291	616	675	674	15.3	15.7	14.9	14.9
7-8 DAYS	1,038	450	588	587	12.3	11.5	13.0	13.0
9-10 DAYS	799	346	453	452	9.5	8.8	10.0	10.0
11-20 DAYS	1,517	722	795	795	18.0	18.4	17.6	17.6
21-30 DAYS	387	184	202	202	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5
31 DAYS OR MORE	247	114	133	133	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
65 YEARS AND OVER								,
ALL STAYS	7,912	3,483	4 ,429	4,429	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 1 DAY	101	50	51	. 51	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
1 DAY	242	121	121	121	3.1	3.5	2.7	2.7
2 DAYS	482	222	260	260	6.1	6.4	5.9	5.9
3 DAYS	588	272	317	317	7.4	7.8	7.1	7.1
4 DAYS	6C8	279	328	328	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.4
5-6 DAYS	1,108	496	613	613	14.0	14.2	13.8	13.8
7-8 DAYS	1,0C5	425	580	580	12.7	12.2	13.1	13.1
9-10 DAYS	756	325	431	431	9.6	9.3	9.7	9.7
11-20 DAYS	1,981	841	1,139	1,139	25.0	24.2	25.7	25.7
21-30 DAYS	620	265	355	355	7.8	7.6 5.4	8.0	8.0 5.3
31 DAYS OR MORE	420	187	234	234	5.3	2.4	5.3	5.5

TABLE 4. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY COLOR AND AGE OF PATIENT, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

				<del> </del>				
COLOR AND AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES
TOTAL	NUMB	_	ENTS DISCH	HARGED		PERCENT DI	STRIBUTION	
ALL AGES	34,372	13,751	20,621	17,494	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	3,744 14,272 8,444 7,912	2,103 4,248 3,918 3,483	1,642 10,024 4,526 4,429	1,626 6,917 4,522 4,429	10.9 41.5 24.6 23.0	15.3 30.9 28.5 25.3	8.0 48.6 22.0 21.5	9.3 39.5 25.8 25.3
ALL AGES	26,157	10,593	15,564	13,409	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	2,749 10,331 6,709 6,369	1,542 3,168 3,113 2,770	1,206 7,163 3,596 3,599	1,202 5,016 3,592 3,599	10.5 39.5 25.6 24.3	14.6 29.9 29.4 26.1	7.8 46.0 23.1 23.1	9.0 37.4 26.8 26.8
ALL OTHER							·	
ALL AGES	3,825	1,387	2,439	1,910	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	511 2,077 697 540	287 525 323 252	223 1,552 374 288	214 1,034 374 288	13.3 54.3 18.2 14.1	20.7 37.8 23.3 18.2	9.2 63.7 15.4 11.8	11.2 54.1 19.6 15.1
COLOR NOT STATED								
ALL AGES	4,389	1,771	2,618	2,175	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	485 1,863 1,038 1,003	273 555 482 461	212 1,308 556 542	211 866 556 542	11.0 42.5 23.7 22.8	15.4 31.4 27.2 26.0	8.1 50.0 21.3 20.7	9.7 39.8 25.6 24.9

TABLE 5. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DAYS OF CARE FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY COLOR AND AGE OF PATIENT, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

COLOR AND AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES
TOTAL	N	UMBER OF D	PAYS OF CA	ARE	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
ALL AGES	260,272	111,093	149,179	136,385	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	16,616 78,587 74,272 90,797	9,230 27,750 34,647 39,466	7,386 50,837 39,625 51,331	7,314 38,142 39,598 51,331	6.4 30.2 28.5 34.9	8.3 25.0 31.2 35.5	5.0 34.1 26.6 34.4	5.4 28.0 29.0 29.0
ALL AGES	198,428	85,228	113,200	104,631	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	11,972 56,248 58,004 72,204	6,628 20,430 27,085 31,085	5,343 35,818 30,919 41,119	5,326 27,286 30,900 41,119	6.0 28.3 29.2 36.4	7.8 24.0 31.8 36.5	4.7 31.6 27.3 36.3	5.1 26.1 29.5 39.3
ALL OTHER								
ALL AGES	30,030	12,522	17,508	15,106	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	2,740 12,606 7,567 7,118	1,562 4,042 3,555 3,363	1,178 8,564 4,012 3,755	1,130 6,213 4,008 3,755	9.1 42.0 25.2 23.7	12.5 32.3 28.4 26.9	6.7 48.9 22.9 21.4	7.5 41.1 26.5 24.9
COLOR NOT STATED						!		,
ALL AGES	31,814	13,342	18,471	16,649	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,904 9,733 8,701 11,475	1,039 3,278 4,007 5,018	865 6,455 4,694 6,457	858 4,643 4,691 6,457	6.0 30.6 27.4 36.1	7.8 24.6 30.0 37.6	4.7 34.9 25.4 35.0	5.2 27.9 28.2 38.8

TABLE 6. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY COLOR, AGE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

COLOR AND AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUDING DELIVERIES	FEMALE EXCLUDING DELIVERIES
TOTAL		AVERAGE LENGTH	OF STAY IN DAY	's .
ALL AGES	7.6	8.1	7.2	7.8
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.4 5.5 8.8 11.5	4.4 6.5 8.8 11.3	4.5 5.1 8.8 11.6	4.5 5.5 8.8 11.6
WHITE	,			
ALL AGES	7.6	8.0	7.3	7.8
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.4 5.4 8.6 11.3	4.3 .6.4 8.7 11.2	4.4 5.0 8.6 11.4	4.4 5.4 8.6 11.4
ALL CTHER				
ALL AGES	7.9	9.0	7.2	7.9
UNDER 15 YEARS	5.4 6.1 10.9 13.2	5.4 7.7 11.0 13.3	5.3 5.5 10.7 13.0	5.3 6.0 10.7 13.0
COLOR NOT STATED				
ALL AGES	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.7
UNDER 15 YEARS	3.9 5.2 8.4 11.4	3.8 5.9 8.3 10.9	4.1 4.9 8.4 11.9	4.1 5.4 8.4 11.9

TABLE 7. NUMBER AND RATE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND AGE, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

REGION AND AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES
UNITED STATES	NUMB		ENTS DISCH	IARGED	R		SCHARGES PE	R
ALL AGES	34,372	13,751	20,621	17,494	16,3 • 2	135.3	189.2	160.5
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	3,744 14,272 8,444 7,912	2,103 4,248 3,918 3,483	1,642 10,024 4,526 4,429	1,626 6,917 4,522 4,429	71.5 153.2 195.2 362.8	78.7 93.8 189.8 388.4	64.0 209.5 200.1 345.0	63.4 144.6 199.9 345.0
NORTHEAST			٠,					
ALL AGES	7,517	3,016	4,501	3,809	154.1	128.8	177.4	150.2
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	782 3,012 1,951 1,773	449 870 920 777	333 2,141 1,031 995	331 1,453 1,030 995	68.3 142.7 179.6 330.8	76.7 84.7 179.4 361.2	59.5 197.9 179.8 310.4	59.1 134.3 179.5 310.4
NORTH CENTRAL							·	
ALL AGES	10,663	4+333	6,329	5,432	187.5	156.4	216.9	186.2
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND DVER	1,227 4,432 2,612 2,392	680 1,375 1,224 1,054	547 3,057 1,388 1,338	544 2,164 1,386 1,338	85.9 175.3 228.8 406.0	93.3 110.3 222.6 430.9	78.2 238.4 234.5 388.4	77.8 168.8 234.2 388.4
SOUTH								
ALL AGES	10,670	4,146	6,523	5,525	158.5	128.7	186.0	157.5
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	1,195 4,482 2,492 2,500	672 1,262 1,127 1,085	523 3,220 1,366 1,415	515 2,230 1,365 1,415	69.4 151.1 186.0 355.7	76.7 88.7 178.1 374.7	61.9 208.8 192.9 342.4	60.9 144.6 192.8 342.4
WEST								
ALL AGES	5,522	2,256	3,266	2,728	146.8	123.4	168.8	141.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	539 2,347 1,389 1,247	301 741 647 567	238 1,606 742 680	237 1,070 742 680	57.2 137.3 183.3 353.4	62.7 89.1 175.6 384.5	51.6 182.8 190.7 331.0	51.3 121.8 190.5 331.0

TABLE 8. NUMBER AND RATE OF DAYS OF CARE FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND AGE, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

REGION AND AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD— ING DELIV— ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD— ING DELIV— ERIES	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	
UNITED STATES	N	UMBER OF D	AYS OF CA	RE		RATE OF DAYS OF CARE PER 1,000 POPULATION			
ALL AGES	260,272	111,093	149,179	136,385	1,236.0	1,093.4	1,369.0	1,251.6	
UNDER 15 YEARS	16,616 78,587 74,272 90,797	9,230 27,750 34,647 39,466	7,386 50,837 39,625 51,331	7,314 38,142 39,598 51,331	317.2 843.8 1,716.8 4,163.7	345.5 612.7 1,678.8 4,400.8	287.8 1,062.6 1,751.5 3,998.1	285.0 797.2 1,750.3 3,998.1	
NORTHEAST	,				· .				
ALL AGES	66,672	28,931	37,741	34,393	1,366.8	1,235.9	1,487.7	1,355.7	
UNDER 15 YEARS	3,844 18,003 20,077 24,748	2,144 6,379 9,712 10,695	1,700 11,623 10,365 14,052	1,685 8,297 10,358 14,052	335.5 853.3 1.848.1 4,618.0	366.4 620.8 1,893.9 4,970.0	303.3 1,074.0 1,807.1 4,381.8	300.7 766.7 1.805.7 4.381.8	
NORTH CENTRAL									
ALL AGES	83,954	36,179	47,775	43,879	1,476.1	1,306.1	1,637.5	1,504.0	
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS	5,687 26,095 24,008 28,164	3,080 9,530 11,360 12,209	2,607 16,564 12,649 15,955	2,588 12,701 12,635 15,955	398.1 1,032.1 2,103.1 4,780.8	422.2. 764.8 2,065.8 4,993.5	372.8 1,292.0 2,137.7 4,629.9	370.2 990.6 2,135.4 4,629.9	
SOUTH									
ALL AGES	75,307	31,038	44,269	40,358	1,118.9	963.2	1,262.0	1,150.5	
UNDER 15 YEARS	5,094 23,616 20,354 26,244	2,921 7,677 9,023 11,416	2,173 15,939 11,331 14,827	2,138 12,066 11,327 14,827	295.9 796.3 1,518.5 3,734.1	333.4 539.2 1,426.4 3,942.1	257.1 1,033.8 1,600.6 3,588.3	253.0 782.7 1,600.1 3,588.3	
WEST									
ALL AGES	34,340	14,945	19,395	17,755	912.8	817.8	1,002.5	917.8	
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,991 10,873 9,833 11,642	1,085 4,163 4,552 5,145	907 6,711 5,281 6,497	902 5,077 5,278 6,497	211.4 636.1 1,297.7 3,299.0	225.8 500.9 1,235.6 3,488.3	196.4 764.1 1,356.8 3,163.2	195.5 578.1 1.356.1 3.163.2	

TABLE 9. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AGE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

			<del></del>	
REGION AND AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUDING DELIVERIES	FEMALE EXCLUDING DELIVERIES
UNITED STATES	AV	ERAGE LENGTH	OF STAY IN D	DAYS
ALL AGES	7.6	8.1	7.2	7.8
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.4 5.5 8.8 11.5	4.4 , 6.5 8.8 11.3	4.5 5.1 8.8 11.6	4.5 5.5 8.8 11.6
<u>NORTHEAST</u>				
ALL AGES	8.9	9.6	8.4	9.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.9 6.0 10.3 14.0	4.8 7.3 10.6 13.8	5.1 5.4 10.1 14.1	5.1 5.7 10.1 14.1
NORTH CENTRAL				
ALL AGES	7.9	8.3	7.5	8.1
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.6 5.9 9.2 11.8	4.5 6.9 9.3 11.6	4.8 5.4 9.1 11.9	4.8 5.9 9.1 11.9
<u>. south</u>				
ALL AGES	7.1	7.5	6.8	7.3
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.3 5.3 8.2 10.5	4.3 6.1 8.0 10.5	4.2 5.0 8.3 10.5	4.2 5.4 8.3 10.5
WEST				
ALL AGES	6.2	6.6	5.9	6.5
UNDER 15 YEARS	3.7 4.6 7.1 9.3	3.6 5.6 7.0 9.1	3.8 4.2 7.1 9.6	3.8 4.7 7.1 9.6

TABLE 10. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL AND AGE OF PATIENT, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

		<del> </del>						
BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL AND AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	BOTH Sexes	MAL E	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES
ALL SIZES	NUMB		IENTS DISCH DUSANDS	HARGED		PERCENT DI	STRIBUTION	
ALL AGES	34,372	13,751	20,621	17,494	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	3,744 14,272 8,444 7,912	2,103 4,248 3,918 3,483	10,024 4,526	1,626 6,917 4,522 4,429	10.9 41.5 24.6 23.0	. 15.3 30.9 28.5 25.3	8.0 48.6 22.0 21.5	9.3 39.5 25.8 25.3
6-99 BEDS						·		
ALL AGES	6,594	2,665	3,929	3,455	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	654 2,552 1,574 1,814	370 804 701 790	285 1,748 873 1,024	282 1,277 872 1,024	9.9 38.7 23.9 27.5	13.9 30.2 26.3 29.6	7.2 44.5 22.2 26.1	8.2 36.9 25.2 29.6
100-199 BEDS						:		
ALL AGES	5,701	2,181	3,521	2,979	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	652 2,340 1,338 1,372	366 633 594 587	285 1,707 744 785	283 1,168 743 785	11.4 41.0 23.5 24.1	16.8 29.0 27.2 26.9	8.1 48.5 21.1 22.3	9.5 39.2 24.9 26.3
200-299 BEDS								
ALL AGES	5,389	2,156	3,233	2,712	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	596 2,273 1,256 1,264	344 667 579 566	252 1,606 677 698	250 1,087 676 698	11.1 42.2 23.3 23.4	16.0 30.9 26.8 26.3	7.8 49.7 21.0 21.6	9.2 40.1 24.9 25.7
300-499 BEDS		l 						
ALL AGES	9,355	3,752	5,603	4,710	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	1,029 3,901 2,389 2,037	573 1,158 1,131 891	456 2,743 1,258 1,146	453 1,854 1,257 1,146	11.0 41.7 25.5 21.8	15.3 30.8 30.1 23.7	8.1 49.0 22.5 20.5	9.6 39.4 26.7 24.3
500 BEDS OR MORE					100.0			
ALL AGES	7,332	2,997	4,335	3,639	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	813 3,207 1,887 1,425	449 987 913 649	364 2,220 974 777	357 1,531 974 777	11.1 43.7 25.7 19.4	15.0 32.9 30.5 21.6	8.4 51.2 22.5 17.9	9.8 42.1 26.8 21.3

TABLE 11. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DAYS OF CARE FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL AND AGE OF PATIENT, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL AND AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES		
ALL SIZES	N	UMBER OF (	DAYS OF CA	RE.		PERCENT DI	STR IBUT IC	STR IBUTION .		
ALL AGES	260,272	111.093	149,179	136,385	100-0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
UNDER 15 YEARS	16,616 78,587 74,272 90,797	9,230 27,750 34,647 39,466	7,386 50,837 39,625 51,331	7,314 38,142 39,598 51,331	6.4 30.2 28.5 34.9	8•3 25•0 31•2 35•5	5.0 34.1 26.6 34.4	5.4 28.0 29.0 37.6		
6-99 BEDS								•		
ALL AGES	40,262	16,713	23,549	21,954	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
UNDER 15 YEARS	. 2,138 11,146 10,147 16,830	1,250 3,825 4,462 7,176	889 7,321 5,685 9,654	879 5,745 5,677 9,654	5.3 27.7 25.2 41.8	7.5 22.9 26.7 42.9	3.8 31.1 24.1 41.0	4.0 26.2 25.9 44.0		
100-199 BEDS			•							
ALL AGES	40,358	16,225	24,133	21,945	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
UNDER 15 YEARS	2,596 11,906 10,722 15,135	1,464 3,768 4,742 6,250	1,132 8,137 5,980 8,884	1,125 5,961 5,974 8,884	6.4 29.5 26.6 37.5	9.0 23.2 29.2 38.5	4.7 33.7 24.8 36.8	5.1 27.2 27.2 40.5		
200-299 BEDS										
ALL AGES	40,813	17,702	23,111	21,037	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
UNDER 15 YEARS	2,593 11,927 11,107 15,186	1,539 4,099 5,094 6,969	1,054 7,828 6,012 8,217	1,048 5,763 6,009 8,217	6.4 29.2 27.2 27.2	8.7 23.2 28.8 39.4	4.6 33.9 26.0 35.6	5.0 27.4 28.6 39.1		
300-499 BEDS										
ALL AGES	75,603	32,299	43,304	39,394	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0		
UNDER 15 YEARS	4,754 22,817 22,671 25,362	2,519 8,072 10,935 10,773	2,234 14,745 11,736 14,589	2,219 10,855 11,732 14,589	6.3 30.2 30.0 33.5	7.8 25.0 33.9 33.4	5.2 34.0 27.1 33.7	5.6 27.6 29.8 37.0		
500 BEDS OR MORE										
ALL AGES	63,236	28,155	35,082	32,056	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	4,534 20,791 19,626 18,285	2,458 7,985 9,414 8,298	2,076 12,806 10,213 9,987	2,043 9,818 10,207 9,987	7.2 32.9 31.0 28.9	8.7 28.4 33.4 29.5	5.9 36.5 29.1 28.5	6.4 30.6 31.8 31.2		

TABLE 12. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL, AGE OF PATIENT, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

	SHOKT STAT HOSP		NEWBONN 2141 AN	
BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL AND AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUDING DELIVERIES	FEMALE EXCLUDING DELIVERIES
ALL SIZES		AVERAGE LENGTH	OF STAY IN DAY	S
ALL AGES	7.6	8.1	7.2	7.8
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.4 5.5 8.8 11.5	4.4 6.5 8.8 11.3	4.5 5.1 8.8 11.6	4.5 5.5 8.8 11.6
6-99 BEDS				
ALL AGES	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.4
UNDER 15 YEARS	3.3 4.4 6.4 9.3	3.4 4.8 6.4 9.1	3.1 4.2 6.5 9.4	3.1 4.5 6.5 9.4
100-199 BEDS			1	•
ALL AGES	7.1	7.4	6.9	7.4
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.0 5.1 8.0 11.0	4.0 6.0 8.0 10.6	4.0 4.8 8.0 11.3	4.0 5.1 8.0 11.3
200-299 BEDS				
ALL AGES	7.6	8.2	7.1	7.8
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.3 5.2 8.8 12.0	4.5 6.1 8.8 12.3	4.2 4.9 8.9 11.8	4.2 5.3 8.9 11.8
ALL AGES	8.1	8.6	7.7	8.4
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.6 5.8 9.5 12.5	4.4 7.0 9.7 12.1	4.9 5.4 9.3 12.7	4.9 5.9 9.3 12.7
500 BEDS OR MORE				
ALL AGES	8.6	9.4	8.1	8.8
UNDER 15 YEARS	5.6 6.5 10.4 12.8	5.5 8.1 10.3 12.8	5.7 5.8 10.5 12.9	5.7 6.4 10.5 12.9

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND DAYS OF CARE, BY SEX, AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1976

SEX, AGE, AND REGION	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100- 499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100- 499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE	
BOTH SEXES	NU MB ER	OF PATIE		CHARGED	NUMBER OF DAYS OF CARE IN THOUSANDS				
UNITED STATES	34,372	6,594	20,445	7,332	260,272	40,262	156,774	63,236	
UNDER 15 YEARS	3,744 14,272 8,444 7,912	654 2,552 1,574 1,814	2,277 8,513 4,983 4,672	813 3,207 1,887 1,425	16,616 78,587 74,272 90,797	2,138 11,146 10,147 16,830	9,943 46,650 44,499 55,682	4,534 20,791 19,626 18,285	
NORTHEAST	7,517	767	5,417	1,334	66,672	5,684	47,675	13,313	
UNDER 15 YEARS	782 3,012 1,951 1,773 10,663 1,227 4,432 2,612 2,392 10,670 1,195 4,482 2,492 2,500 5,522	69 297 200 201 1,327 131 477 310 409 3,036 1,144 715 872 1,464	577 2,134 1,407 1,298 6,476 758 2,719 1,547 1,452 5,160 620 2,243 1,163 1,134 3,392 322 1,416	137 580 344 273 2,859 338 1,235 755 531 2,473 270 1,094 615 494 666	3,844 18,003 20,077 24,748 83,954 5,687 26,095 24,008 28,164 75,307 5,094 23,616 20,354 26,244 34,340 1,991 10,873	236 1,620 1,574 2,254 8,559 480 2,236 2,037 3,806 18,982 1,050 5,083 4,657 8,193 7,036 373 2,208	15,643 14,078 17,335 36,058 2,526 11,471 9,711 12,350	864 3,990 4,170 4,289 24,976 1,844 8,216 7,892 7,022 20,267 1,518 7,062 5,986 5,701 4,681 308 1,522	
45-64 YEARS	1,389	350 332	866 788	173 127	9,833	1,879	6,376 7,793	1,578 1,273	
MALE									
UNITED STATES	13,751	2,665	8,089	2,997	111,093	16,713	66,225	28,155	
UNDER 15 YEARS	2,103 4,248 3,918 3,483	370 804 701 790	1,283 2,457 2,304 2,044	449 987 913 649	9,230 27,750 34,647 39,466	1,250 3,825 4,462 7,176	5,522 15,940 20,771 23,992	2,458 7,985 9,414 8,298	
NORTHEAST	3,016	341	2,140	535	28,931	2,661	20,366	5,904	
UNDER 15 YEARS	449 870 920 777	42 111 104 84	331 586 653 571	76 174 163 122	2,144 6,379 9,712 10,695	156 739 843 922	1,519 4,081 6,881 7,886	470 1,560 1,988 1,887	

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND DAYS OF CARE, BY SEX, AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1976--CON.

SEX, AGE, AND REGION   ALL   6-99   499   BEDS   ALL   6-99   499   499   BEDS   RICK   MORE							* - 3 .					
NORTH CENTRAL 4,333 529 2,605 1,199 36,179 3,468 21,202 11,509  UNDER 15 YEARS 680 74 427 179 3,080 281 1,565 984 15-44 YEARS 1,274 129 716 379 11,360 867 6,527 3,966 65 YEARS AND OVER 1,094 181 662 251 12,209 1,590 7,793 3,380 S01	SEX, AGE, AND REGION	1 1	I .	499	BEDS OR			499	BEDS			
NORTH CENTRAL 4,333 529 2,605 1,199 36,179 3,468 21,202 11,509  UNDER 15 YEARS 680 74 427 179 3,080 281 1,565 984 15-44 YEARS 1,274 129 716 379 11,360 867 6,527 3,966 65 YEARS AND OVER 1,094 181 662 251 12,209 1,590 7,793 3,380 S01								·	_			
UNDER 15 YEARS. 680	MALECON.	NUMBER										
15-44 YEARS	NORTH CENTRAL	4,333	529	2,605	1,199	36,179	3,468	21,202	11,509			
45-64 YEARS		I I		427			281	1,815	984			
SOUTH												
SOUTH			1									
UNDER 15 YEARS	DO TEAKS AND UVER	1,054	181	621	251	12,209	1,590	7,279	3,340			
15-44 YEARS	SOUTH	4,146	1,232	1,921	994	31,038	7,749	14,476	8,814			
15-44 YEARS		672	168	349	155	2,921	599	1,482	841			
## WEST						7,677	1,673	3,380	2,625			
WEST												
UNDER 15 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	1,085	379	482	224	11,416	3,515	5,31C	2,592			
15-44 YEAR S	WEST	2,256	564	1,422	269	14,945	2,835	10,182	1,928			
45-64 YEARS	UNDER 15 YEARS	301	85	177	39	1,085	214	707	163			
## STATES AND OVER	15-44 YEAR S	741	179	464	98	4,163	683	2,898	581			
### FEMALE INCLUDING DELIVERIES  UNITED STATES			154	411	81	4,552	789	3,059	704			
UNITED STATES	65 YEARS AND OVER	567	146	371	51	5,145	1,148	3,518	479			
UNDER 15 YEARS	FEMALE INCLUDING DELIVERIES							·				
15-44 YEARS	UNITED STATES	20,621	3,929	12,356	4,335	149,179	23,549	90,549	35,082			
15-44 YEARS	UNDER 15 YEARS	1,642	285	993	364	7,386	889	4,421	2.076			
65 YEARS AND DVER	15-44 YEAR S		1 1	- 1								
NORTHEAST			873	2,679	974	39,625	5,685	23,728	10,213			
UNDER 15 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	4,429	1,024	2,628	777	51,331	9,654	31,690	9,987			
15-44 YEARS	NORTHEAST	4,501	426	3,276	799	37,741	3,024	27,309	7,409			
15-44 YEARS	UNDER 15 YEARS	333	27	246	61	1,700	80	1,226	395			
45-64 YEARS		2,141			407							
NORTH CENTRAL	45-64 YEARS		96	754	181	10,365	73.0	7,453	2,182			
UNDER 15 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	995	117	728	151	14,052	1,332	10,318	2,402			
15-44 YEARS	NORTH CENTRAL	6,329	798	3,871	1,660	47,775	5,091	29,217	13,467			
15-44 YEARS	UNDER 15 YEARS	547	57	330	159	2,607	199	1.547	860			
65 YEARS AND OVER			)									
SOUTH	45-64 YEAR S	1,388	180	832	376		1	· · · 1				
UNDER 15 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	1,338	228	831	280	15,955	2,216	10,056	3,682			
15-44 YEAR S	SOUTH	6,523	1,804	3,240	1,479	44,269	11,233	21,582	11,453			
15-44 YEAR S	UNDER 15 YEARS	523	137	271	115	2,173	451	1,044	677			
	15-44 YEAR S	3,220			769	15,939			4,437			
65 YEARS AND UVER 1,415   493   652   270   14,827   4,678   7,040   3,109												
	65 YEARS AND OVER	1,415	4931	652	270	14,827	1 4,678	7,040	3,109			

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND DAYS OF CARE, BY SEX, AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1976--CON.

<u> </u>								
SEX, AGE, AND REGION	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100- 499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100- 499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
FEMALE INCLUDING DELIVERIES CON.	NUMBER	OF PATIE	BER OF DA	DAYS OF CARE				
WEST	3,266	900	1,970	397	19,395	4,201	12,441	2,753
UNDER 15 YEARS	238 1,606 742 680	64 454 195 186	145 952 455 417	29 199 92 77	907 6,711 5,281 6,497	159 1,525 1,090 1,428	604 4,245 3,317 4,275	145 941 874 794
FEMALE EXCLUDING DELIVERIES		1						
UNITED STATES	17,494	3,455	10,400	3,639	136,385	21,954	82,375	32,056
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,626 6,917 4,522 4,429	282 1,277 872 1,024	986 4,110 2,676 2,628	357 1,531 974 777	7,314 38,142 39,598 51,331	879 5,745 5,677 '9,654	4,392 22,579 23,714 31,690	2,043 9,818 10,207 9,987
NORTHEAST	3,809	374	2,749	686	34,393	2,792	24,784	6,817
UNDER 15 YEARS	331 1,453 1,030	27 135 96 117	245 1,023 753 728	59 295 181 151	1,685 8,297 10,358 14,052	79 650 730 1,332	1,216 5,802 7,448 10,318	390 1,845 2,180 2,402
NORTH CENTRAL	5,432	713	3,319	1,400	43,879	4,764	26,805	12,310
UNDER 15 YEARS	544 2,164 1,386 1,338	57 249 180 228	329 1,328 831 831	158 587 375 280	2,588 12,701 12,635 15,955	197 1,188 1,163 2,216	1,542 7,660 7,547 10,056	850 3,854 3,925 3,682
SOUTH	5,525	1,606	2,695	1,224	40,358	10,559	19,387	10,413
UNDER 15 YEARS	515 2,230 1,365 1,415	136 576 401 493	268 1•137 638 652	112 517 326 270	2,138 12,066 11,327 14,827	445 2,742 2,694 4,678	1,031 5,911 5,404 7,040	661 3,413 3,229 3,109
WEST	2,728	762	1,638	328	17,755	3,840	11,399	2,516
UNDER 15 YEARS	237 1,070 742 680	64 317 195 186	145 622 454 417	28 131 92 77	902 5,077 5,278 6,497	158 1,166 1,089 1,428	602 3,207 3,316 4,275	143 705 874 794

TABLE 14. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY SEX, AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1976

		NC	ORTHEAS	iΤ	NOF	TH CEI	NTRAL		SOUTH	1		WEST	,
SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	6-99 BEDS	100- 499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE	6-99 BEDS	100- 499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE	6-99 BEDS	100- 499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE	6-99 BEDS	100- 499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
BOTH SEXES					AV ER AGE	LENGT	TH OF S	TAY I	I DAYS				
ALL AGES	7.6	7.4	8.8	10.0	6.4	7.8	8.7	6.3	7.0	8.2	4.8	6.7	7.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65+ YEARS	4.4 5.5 8.8 11.5	3.4 5.5 7.9 11.2	4.8 5.8 10.2 14.0	6.3 6.9 12.1 15.7	3.7 4.7 6.6 9.3	4.4 5.8 9.1 11.9	5.5 6.7 10.5 13.2	3.4 4.4 6.5 9.4	4.1 5.1 8.4 10.9	5.6 6.5 9.7 11.5	2.5 3.5 5.4 7.8	4.1 5.0 7.4 9.9	4.5 5.1 9.1 10.0
ALL AGES	8.1	7.8	9.5	11.0	6.6	8.1	9.6	6.3	7.5	8.9	5.0	7.2	7.2
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65+ YEARS	4.4 6.5 8.8 11.3	3.7 6.7 8.1 10.9	4.6 .7.0 10.5 13.8	6.2 9.0 12.2 15.4	3.8 5.1 6.7 8.8	4.2 6.6 9.1 11.7	5.5 8.3 10.5 13.3	3.6 4.5 6.3 9.3	4.2 6.0 8.2 11.0	5.4 8.1 9.5 11.6	2.5 3.8 5.1 7.9	4.0 6.2 7.4 9.5	4.2 5.9 8.6 9.5
FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIVERIES										,		·	; [
ALL AGES	7.2	7.1	8.3	9.3	6.4	7.5	8.1	6.2	6.7	7.7	4.7	6.3	6.9
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65+ YEARS	4.5 5.1 8.8 11.6	3.0 4.7 7.6 11.4	5.0 5.4 9.9 14.2	6.5 6.0 12.1 15.9	3.5 4.5 6.5 9.7	4.7 5.4 9.1 12.1	5.4 5.9 10.5 13.2	3.3 4.4 6.7 9.5	3.8 4.8 8.5 10.8	5.9 5.8 9.9 11.5	2.5 3.4 5.6 7.7	4.1 4.5 7.3 10.2	5.0 4.7 9.5 10.4
FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIVERIES													
ALL AGES	7.8	7.5	9.0	9.9	6.7	8.1	8.8	6.6	7.2	8.5	5.0	7.0	7.7
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65+ YEARS	4.5 5.5 8.8 11.6	3.0 4.8 7.6 11.4	5.0 5.7 9.9 14.2	6.6 6.2 12.1 15.9	3.5 4.8 6.5 9.7	4.7 5.8 9.1 12.1	5.4 6.6 10.5 13.2	3.3 4.8 6.7 9.5	3.9 5.2 8.5 10.8	5.9 6.6 9.9 11.5	2.5 3.7 5.6 7.7	4.2 5.2 7.3 10.2	5.1 5.4 9.5 10.4

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP AND AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES
ALL TYPES	NUMB		CHARGED PAT	IENTS	PE	RCENT DIS	TR IBUTION	
ALL AGES	34,372	13,751	20,621	17,494	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	3,744 14,272 8,444 7,912	2,103 4,248 3,918 3,483	1,642 10,024 4,526 4,429	1,626 6,917 4,522 4,429	10.9 41.5 24.6 23.0	15.3 30.9 28.5 25.3	48.6 22.0	39.5 25.8
VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT								
ALL AGES	24,699	9,857	14,842	12,596	100•0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	2,682 10,043 6,231 5,744	1,504 2,921 2,905 2,527	1,178 7,121 3,326 3,217	1,171 4,886 3,322 3,217	10.9 40.7 25.2 23.3	15.3 29.6 29.5 25.6	48.0 22.4	38.8 26.4
GOVERNMENT								-
ALL AGES	6,953	. 2,778	4,175	3,402	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	822 3,129 1,507 1,495	.465 945 697 672	357 2,184 810 823	349 1,421 809 823	11.8 45.0 21.7 21.5	16.7 34.0 25.1 24.2	52.3 19.4	41.8 23.8
PROPRIETARY	,	ļ		. '				
ALL AGES	2,720	1,116	1,604	1,496	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	241 1,100 706 673	134 382 316 285	107 718 391 388	107 610 390 388	8.8 40.4 26.0 24.7	12.0 34.2 28.3 25.5	44.8 24.3	40.8 26.1

TABLE 16. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DAYS OF CARE FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF HOSPITAL AND AGE OF PATIENT, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP AND AGE	BOTH Sexes	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES
ALL TYPES	N	ÚMBER ÖF D IN TH	PAYS OF CA	IRE		PERCENT DI	STRIBUTIO	IN
ALL AGES	260,272	111,093	149,179	136,385	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	16,616 78,587 74,272 90,797	9,230 27,750 34,647 39,466	7,386 50,837 39,625 51,331	7,314 38,142 39,598 51,331	6.4 30.2 28.5 34.9	8.3 25.0 31.2 35.5	5.0 34.1 26.6 34.4	5.4 28.0 29.0 37.6
VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT  ALL AGES	193,048	82,026	111,022	101,414	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	11,891 56,107 56,462 68,588	6,578 19,212 26,610 29,625	5,313 36,895 29,852 38,962	5,275 27,342 29,835 38,962	6.2 29.1 29.2 35.5	8.0 23.4 32.4 36.1	4.8 33.2 26.9 35.1	5.2 27.0 29.4 38.4
GOVERNMENT ALL AGES	48,276	21,105	27,170	24,350	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	3,913 16,683 12,520 15,159	2,166 6,383 5,679 6,878	1,747 10,300 6,841 8,281	1,713 7,524 6,831 8,281	8.1 34.6 25.9 31.4	10.3 30.2 26.9 32.6	6.4 37.9 25.2 30.5	7.0 30.9 28.1 34.0
PROPRIETARY								
ALL AGES	18,949	7,962	10,987	10,621	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	811 5,797 5,290 7,051	486 2,155 2,358 2,963	326 3,641 2,932 4,088	326 3,276 2,932 4,088	4.3 30.6 27.9 37.2	6.1 27.1 29.6 37.2	3.0 33.1 26.7 37.2	3.1 30.8 27.6 38.5

TABLE 17. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF HOSPITAL, AGE OF PATIENT, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP AND AGE	BOTH Sexes	MALE	FEMALE INCLUDING DELIVERIES	FEMALE EXCLUDING DELIVERIES
ALL TYPES		AVERAGE LENGTH	OF STAY IN DAY	s
ALL AGES	7.6	8.1	7.2	7.8
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.4 5.5 8.8 11.5	4.4 6.5 8.8 11.3	4.5 5.1 8.8 11.6	4.5 5.5 8.8 11.6
VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT  ALL AGES	7.8	8•3	7.5	8.1
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.4 5.6 9.1 11.9	4.4 6.6 9.2 11.7	4.5 5.2 9.0 12.1	4.5 5.6 9.0 12.1
GOVERNMENT				
ALL AGES	6.9	7.6	6.5	7.2
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.8 5.3 8.3 10.1	4.7 6.8 8.2 10.2	4.9 4.7 8.4 10.1	4.9 5.3 8.4 10.1
PROPRIETARY				
ALL AGES	7.0	7.1	6.9	7-1
UNDER 15 YEARS	3.4 5.3 7.5 10.5	3.6 5.6 7.5 10.4	3.0 5.1 7.5 10.5	3.0 5.4 7.5 10.5

TABLE 18. 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, 1976

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. DIAGNOSTIC GROUPINGS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS APE BASED ON THE EIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES)

				5.		·
	CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICDA CODE	ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
		NUMBER	OF PATIENTS	S DISCHAR	GED IN TH	ICUS ANDS
<b>0</b> 1	ALL CONDITIONS	34,372	3,744	14,272	8+444	7,912
02	I. INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES000-136	848	287	323	. 124	114
03	II. NEOPLASMS140-239	2,418	64	603	895	856
04 05	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS140-209 BENIGN NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF UNSPECIFIED NATURE210-239	1,628 790	25 39	215 388	634 261	753 103
06 07	III. ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL, AND METABOLIC DISEASES240-279 DIABETES MELLITUS250	896 551	. 62 22	262 126	307. 200	266 204
0 в	IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	302	. 68	83	49	102
9	V. MENTAL DISORDERS290-315	1,485	50	807	44,0	188
10	VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS320-389	1,471	318	333	381	438
11	DISEASES OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	330	56	118	81	. 76
12	DISEASES OF EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS	326 349	181	10 73	83 63	228 -33
14	VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	4+585	32	551	1,658	2,343
5	HYPERTENSIVE DISEASE	304	2	75	137	91
16	ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION	400 1,268	1 3	26 62	172 492	202 711
8	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	625	4	22	146	452
9	VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	3,462	1,167	826	662	807
0	ACUTE BRONCHITIS AND BRONCHIOLITIS466	255	101	39	54	60
1	ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA460-465 PNFUMONIA, ALL FORMS480-486	295	168	71	28	28
3	HYPERTROPHY OF TOMSILS AND ADENOIDS	753 655	. 234 461	118 190	146 3	· 255
24 25	IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	4,189	390	1,457	1,326	1,017
26	UNSPECIFIED SITE, AND GASTROJEJUNAL ULCER	385	92	124 166	148 27	109 8
7	INGUINAL HERNIA	479 454	92 92 1	123 163	165 179	99 111
9	X. DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629	3,391	. 236	1,663	928	563
30	DISFASES OF THE UPINARY SYSTEM	1,164	157	423	308	2.75
12	HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE600 DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION	242 573	*0	380	77 168	163 20
3	XI. COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM630-678	4,011	23	3,980	8	
4	XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANFOUS TISSUE680-709	541	77	242	135	86
35	XIII. DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM		[	.		
	AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE	1,782	82	709	625	366
6	OSTFOAR THPITIS AND ALLIFD CONDITIONS713	241 278	1 13	28 77	97 109	116 78
8	DISPLACEMENT OF INTERVERTEBRAL DISC	380	1 1	198	150	31
o	XIV. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	343	169	110	45	19
0	XV. CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORRIDITY AND MORTALITY	22	22		•••	•••
1	XVI. SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-792,794-796	631	108	286	165	71
2	XVII. ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS, AND VIOLENCE	ابيو				
. 2	(NATURE OF INJURY)	3,564 1,166	565 199	1,697	654 207	649 354
4	INTRACRANIAL INJURIFS (FXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854	376	112	194	41	29
5	LACFRATIONS AND OPEN WOUNDS	331	55	196	53	27
4	SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND EXAMINATIONS WITHOUT					_
	SICKNESS OF TESTS WITH NEGATIVE FINDINGS793, YOU-Y13	431	24	340	41	25

<sup>1/</sup> CODES 760-771, 773, AND 779 ARE NOT USED IN THE HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY.

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

TABLE 18. 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, 1976-CON.

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. DIAGNOSTIC GROUPINGS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE EIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES)

ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEAR S	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	T
PATE OF	F PATIENTS DI	SCHARGED PER	10,000 POPL	JL AT I ON		AV FRAGE LE	NGTH OF STAY	' IN DAYS	L	1
1,632.3	714-9	1,532.4	1.951.9	3,628.1	7.6	4.4	5.5	8.8	11.5	0
40.3.	54.9	34.7	28.7	52.4	6.5	4.4	6.0	9.5	10.3	. 0
114.8 77.3	12.2 4.8	64.7 23.1	206.9 146.6	392.4 345.3	10.5 12.7	5.4 8.0	6.6 9.2	11.1 13.0	12.8 13.5	o
37.5 42.5	7.4	41.6 28.1	60.3 70.9	47.0 121.8	5•9 9•6	3.8	5•2 7•4	6.4 10.0	8.1 11.9	
26.2	4.2	13.5	46.2	93.5	10-4	7-2	7.2	11.1	12-2	0
14.4	12.9	8.9	. 11.4	46.9	7.8	4.4	. 6.0	9.5	10.7	1
. 70.5	9.5	86•7	101.7	86.0	10.5	10.7	9.9	10.1	14.0	9
69.8 15.7	60.7 10.7	35.8 12.6	88.1 18.6	201.1 34.8	6.0 11.1	3.6 8.6	6.3 9.6	6.4 11.3	7.2 15.3	
15.5	0.8	1.0	19.3	104.8	4.9	3.6	3.9	4.6	5.0	1
16.6	34.5	7.9	14.5	15.0	3.2	2.4	3.8	3.9	5.1	1
217.7	6.2 0.3	59•2 8•0	383.3 31.7	1,074.6	10.8 7.2	8.3 8.1	7.9 5.6	9.9 7.1	12.2 8.8	
19.0	0.1	2.8	39.7	92.6	14.3	13.4	14.7	14.1	14.3	
60.2 29.7	0.5 0.8	6.7 2.4	113.6 33.9	326.0 207.3	10.2	11.5	7.7 10.9	8.7 12.3	11.4 13.7	.  :
- 11					. 1	ļ	,			1
164.4	222.7	88.7 4.2	153.1 12.4	370.2 27.7	6.6	3.5 4.8	4.7 5.9	8.0 7.3	10.7 9.3	
14-0	32.1	7.7	6.5	12.8	4.5	3.6	5.1	5.6	7.6	
35.8 31.1	44.7 88.0	12.7 20.4	33.7 0.7	117.0 0.4	8.9 2.0	5.5 1.8	7.4 2.4	9•8 3•4	12.1	
198.9	74.4	156.4	306.5	466.2	7.6	4.1	6.0	8.2	10.4	}
18.3	1.0	13.3.	34.2	49.8	9.2	6.6	7.2	9.0	11.9	1 2
13.9	17.5	17.8	6.3	3.9	5-8	5.2	5.3	9.2	12.0	
22.7	17.5	13.2 17.5	38.2 41.4	45.3 50.7	5.5 10.1	2.4	4.9 8.4	6.0 9.9	· 8.0 13.0	
161.0	45.1	178.6	214.5	258.1	6.1	3.3	· 4.9	6.4	9.9	1
55.3	30.1	45.4	71.1	126.3	7.0	3.6	5.4	8.0	10.4	1 :
11.5 27.2	*0.1 0.9	0.3 40.8	17.7 38.9	74.5 9.1	10•5 3•6	*9.0 3.3	38.8 3.7	8.4 3.6	11.0 3.7	
190.5	4.4	427.3	1.9	•••	3.8	3.8	3.8	5.1	•••	
25.7	14-8	26.0	31.2	39.6	7.3	4.4	. 5.4	8.4	13.6	1
84.6	15.6	76.2	144.4	168.0	9.0	6.1	7.5	9.3	12.2	:
11.5	0.1	3.1	22.3	53.0	11-4	9.4	7.9	10.0	13.5	
13.2	2.5 0.2	8.3 21.2	25.3 34.7	35.6 14.2	9.7 11.5	7.6	7.3 10.8	9.8 11.6	12.3 14.7	
16.3	32.3	11.8	10.4	8.6	6.4	5.9	5.8	7.8	11.0	1
1.0	4.2		•••	•••	13.1	13.1	•••	•••	•••	
- 1		ì			ŀ	j j		į į		
30.0	20.7	30.7	38.2	32.7	4.6	4.3	4.0	5.1	6.6	'
169.3	107.8	182.2	151.1	297.8	8.0	5.5	6.3	. 8.9	13.5	
55.4 17.9	37.9 21.4	43.7 20.8	47.9 9.6	162.2 13.1	10.9 5.7	6.0	8.3	10.8	16.6	
15.7	10.5	21.1	12.3	12.2	5.2	3.8	5.5 5.0	9.0 6.5	9•6 7•2	
			_			.				
20.4	4.6	36.5	9.6	11.7	3.2	3.8	2.5	4.4	7.6	4

TABLE 19. NUMBER OF DISCHARGES AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND COLOR; AND RATE OF DISCHARGES BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND SEX: UNITED STATES,

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. DIAGNOSTIC GROUPINGS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE EIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES)

					SE X		
	CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICDA CODE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			R OF PATI GED IN TH			OF DISCHA	
01	ALL CONDITIONS	34,372	13,751	20,621	1,632.3	1,353.4	1,892.3
25	I. INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES000-136	848	388	460	40•3	38.2	42.2
03 04 25	II. NEOPLASMS	2,418 1,628 790	900 739 161	1,518 889 629	114-8 77-3 37-5	88.5 72.7 15.8	139•3 81•6 57•7
06 07	III. ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL, AND METABOLIC DISEASES. 240-279 DIABFTES MFLLITUS250	896 551	328 222	568 329	42.5 26.2	32.3 21.8	52-1 30-2
80	IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	302	130	173	14.4	12.8	15.9
06	V. MENTAL DISORDERS290-315	1,485	720	765	70.5	70.8	70-2
19 11 12 13	VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.320-389 DISFASES OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	1,471 330 326 349	659 153 126 176	812 177 200 173	69.8 15.7 15.5 16.6	64.9 15.1 12.4 17.3	74.5 16.2 18.3 15.9
14 15 16 17 18	VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	4,585 304 400 1,268 625	2,311 117 265 680 283	2+274 187 135 587 342	217.7 14.4 19.0 60.2 29.7	227.5 11.5 26.1 67.0 27.8	208.7 17.2 12.3 53.9 31.4
19 20 21 22 23	VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	3,462 255 295 753 655	1,744 116 147 384 305	1,719 139 148 369 350	164.4 12.1 14.0 35.8 31.1	171.6 11.4 14.5 37.8 30.0	157.7 12.7 13.6 33.9 32.1
24 25 26 27 28	IX. DISFASES OF THE DIGFSTIVE SYSTEM	4,189 385 293 479 454	2,008 221 160 431 114	2,181 165 133 48 340	198.9 18.3 13.9 22.7 21.5	197.6 21.7 15.7 42.4 11.2	200-2 15-1 12-2 4-4 31-2
29 30 31 32	X. DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629 DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM580-599 HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE	3,391 1,164 242 573	1,020 518 242	2,371 645 573	161.0 55.3 11.5 27.2	100.4 51.0 23.8	217.6 59.2 52.6
37	XI. COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM630-678	4,011	•••	4,011	190.5	•••	368.1
34	XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE680-709	541	250	291	25.7	24.6	26.7
35 36 37 38	XIII. DISEASES OF THE MUSCULCSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE	1,782 241 278 380	761 89 104 208	1,021 152 173 172	84.6 11.5 13.2 18.0	74.9 8.8 10.3 20.4	93.7 14.0 15.9 15.8
39	XIV. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	343	178	165	16.3	17.5	15.2
40	XV. CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY	22	12	9	1.0	1.2	0.9
41	XVI. SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-792,794-796	631	287	344	30.0	28.2	31.6
42 43 44 45	XVII. ACCIDENTS, POISCNINGS, AND VIOLENCE  (NATUPE OF INJURY)	3,564 1,166 376 331	1+966 597 235 236	1,598 569 141 95	169.3 55.4 17.9 15.7	193.5 58.8 23.1 23.2	146.7 52.2 12.9 8.7
46	SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND EXAMINATIONS WITHOUT SICKNESS OR TESTS WITH NEGATIVE FINDINGS	431	91	340	20.4	9.0	31.2

<sup>1/</sup> INCLUDES DISCHARGE DATA FOR WHICH COLOR WAS NOT STATED. 2/ CODES 760-771, 773, AND 779 ARE NOT USED IN THE HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY.

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

TABLE 19. NUMBER OF DISCHARGES AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND COLOR; AND RATE OF DISCHARGES BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976--CON.

(DISCHARGES FROM NUMFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. DIAGNOSTIC GROUPINGS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE EIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES)

	SEXCON.				COL	OR .			Ţ
TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	1/, TOTAL	WHITE	ALL OTHER	1/ TOTAL	WHITE	ALL CTHER	1
AV FP AGE LE	ENGTH OF STAY	IN DAYS		F PATIENTS DIS IN THOUSANDS	CHARGED	AVERAGE LE	NGTH OF STAY	ÍN DAYS	
7.6	8,1	7.2	34,372	26,157	3,825	7.6	7.6	7.9	
6.5	6.7	6.4	848	650	103	6.5	6.2	8.8	3
10.5 12.7 5.9	11.6 12.9 5.7	9.8 12.5 . 6.0	2,418 1,628 790	1,883 1,294 589	239 137 102	10.5 12.7 5.9	10.3 12.3 5.9	12.0 15.8 7.0	3
9.6 10.4	9.4 10.1	9.7	896 551	664 396	125 87	9.6 10.4	9.1 9.9	11.3 11.8	
7 <b>-</b> 8	7-1	8.3	302	211	57	7.8	7.7	7.8	1
10.5	10.2	10.8	1,485	1,097	179	10.5	10.6	10.5	
6.0 11.1 4.9 3.2	6.1 11.8 4.5 3.0	6.0 10.5 5.1 3.4	1,471 330 326 349	1,123 251 244 267	126 42 28 20	6.0 11.1 4.9 3.2	6.0 11.2 4.9 3.3	7.6 11.9 5.5 4.0	3
10.8 7.2 14.3 10.2 13.2	10.7 6.9 14.1 9.5 13.4	10.9 7.4 14.5 10.9 13.1	4,585 304 400 1,268 625	3,684 217 335 1,046 496	398 57 20 88 59	10.8 7.2 14.3 10.2 13.2	10.6 7.1 14.2 10.1 13.0	12.0 7.9 13.8 10.9 14.5	3
6.3 6.6 4.5 8.9 2.0	6.3 6.1 4.4 8.5 2.0	6.3 7.0 4.7 9.3 2.0	3+462 255 295 753 655	2:648 199 214 577 486	348 26 37 90 54	6.3 6.6 4.5 8.9 2.0	6.4 6.6 4.5 8.9 2.0	6.5 6.4 4.5 8.9 2.3	5
7.6	7.1	. 8.0	4,189	3,283	380	7.6	7.6	8.1	1
9.2 5.8 5.5 10.1	9.0 5.8 5.5 10.9	9.5 5.8 5.2 9.9	385 293 479 454	302 233 375 363	37 27 35 31	9.2 5.8 5.5 10-1	9.2 5.8 5.4 10.2	9.6 7.2 5.9 10.7	
6-1 7-0 10-5 3-6	7.4 7.4 10.5	5.5 6.7 3.6	3,391 1,164 242 573	2,574 907 186 434	383 126 18 60	6.1 7.0 10.5 3.6	6.1 6.9 10.5 3.6	6.3 8.3 11.6 4.1	
3.8	•••	3.8	4,011	2,736	722	3.8	3.7	4.1	l
7.3	6.9	7.7	541	409	70	7.3	6.7	9•6	
9.0 11.4 9.7 11.5	8.6 10.4 8.5 10.9	9.4 12.0 10.4 12.1	1,782 241 278 380	1,400 190 221 304	144 16 24 20	9.0 11.4 9.7 11.5	8.9 11.4 9.6 11.2	9.3 12.0 10.0 14.0	
6.4	6.6	6.2	343	269	33	6.4	6.5	7.7	1
13.1	12.0	14.5	. 22	17	2	13.1	12.5	20.0	
4.6	4.4	4.8	631	474	71	4.6	4.7	4.7	Į
8.0 10.9 5.7 5.2	7.1 9.3 5.3 5.0	9.1 12.5 6.5 5.9	3,564 1,166 376 331	2,713 921 288 227	390 96 42 . 62	8.0 10.9 5.7 5.2	8.0 10.9 5.6 5.0	8.2 11.3 6.3 6.5	
3.2	4.0	2.9	431	322	54	3.2	3.0	4.5	

TABLE 20. 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, 1976

(DISCHAPGES FROM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. DIAGNOSTIC GROUPINGS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE FIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES)

	CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICDA CODE	ALL Regions	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST
Ī		NUMBER OF	PATIENTS	DISCHARG	ED IN THO	USANDS
1	ALL CONDITIONS	34,372	7,517	10,663	10,670	5,522
2	I. INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES000-136	. 848	162	252	316	118
3	II. NFOPLASMS140-239	2,418	614	743	653	408
5	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS140-209 RENISN NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF UNSPECIFIED NATURE210-239	1,628 790	393 221	515 228	426 227	293 114
6	III. ENDOCFINE, NUTRITIONAL, AND METABOLIC DISEASES240-279 DIARFTES MELLITUS	896 551	211 140	256 180	276 171	112 61
g	IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS289-289	302	. 73	89	96	
	V. MENTAL DISORDERS290~315	1.485	395	501	368	220
1		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1	
°	VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS320-389 DISEASES OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	1,471 330	306 65	483 108	401 103	281 54
2	CATARACT	326	., 78	98	84	65
3	DISEASES OF FAR AND MASTOID PROCESS	349	70	119	. 95	. 66
;	VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	4+585 304	1,104	1,362	1,428	69: 39
	HYPERTENSIVE DISEASE400-404 ACUTE MYDCAPDIAL INFARCTION410	400	112	110	117	6
1	CHRONIC ISCHEMIC HEART DISFASE412	1,268	337	362	395	17
١	CEPERROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	625	131	194	207	9
١	VIII. DISFASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM460-519	3,462	655	1,079	1,185	54
١	ACUTE BRONCHITIS AND BRONCHICLITIS466	255	46	81	96	3
1	ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA460-465 PNEUMON IA, ALL FORMS	295   753	46 140	216	120 292	3 10
	HYPERTROPHY OF TONSILS AND APPROIDS	655	124	226	182	12
	IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	4, 189	923	1,306	1,374	58
1	UNSPECIFIED SITE, AND GASTROJEJUNAL ULCER	385	69	110	155	.5
:	APPENDICITIS	293 479	61 128	86 150	94 123	. 5 7
١	CHOLFLITHIASIS	454	112	141	129	7
۱,	X. DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEP	3,391	716	1,048	1,129	49
Į	DICEACES OF THE INTINARY SYSTEM.	1,164	225	3 82	401	15
	HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE	242 573	60 149	74 162	68 191	. 4
1			,		-7-	
	XI. COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUEPPERIUM630-678	4,011	939	1,149	1,251	67
1	XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SURCUTANEOUS TISSUF680-709	541	117	172	163	ε
: [	XIII. DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	(			Į	
-	AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE	1,782	309	585	515	37
١	OSTFOAR THPITIS AND ALLIED CONDITIONS	241 278	42 44	84 1C4	67 91	4
	DISPLACEMENT OF INTERVENTER AL DISC	380	. 57	128	101	.;
	XIV. CONGFNITAL ANDMALIES740-759	343	67	131	· 82	(
	XV. CFRYAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIPITY		_			
ļ	AND MORTALITY	22	5	5	7	•
	XVI. SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-792,794-796	631	116	201	21.4	10
٠	XVII. ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS, AND VIOLENCE					
1	(NATURE OF INJURY)800-999	3,564 1,166	709 242	1.129	1,071 347	65 20
.	FRACTURES, ALL SITES800-829 INTPACRANIAL INJURIES (FXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854	376	96	123	98	5
	LACEDATIONS AND OPEN MOUNDS	331	66	94	107	ě
١,	SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND EXAMINATIONS WITHOUT STOKNESS OR TESTS WITH MEGATIVE FINDINGS793, YOU-Y13	431	95	132	141	
ĺ	211-PACSS OR 10312 WILL MEDALINE LIMPINGS	731		132	141	

<sup>1/</sup> CODES 760-771, 773, AND 779 ARE NOT USED IN THE HOSPITAL DISCHAPGE SURVEY.

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

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, RATE OF DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGE LENGTH CF STAY, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES, 1976--CON.

(DISCHAPGES FROM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. DIAGNOSTIC GROUPINGS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS APP BASED ON THE EIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES)

ALL PEGIONS	NORTHEAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST	ALL PEGIONS	NORTHEAST	NOR TH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST	
PATE O	F PATIENTS DI	SCHARGED PER	10,000 POPU	LATION	<b>_</b>	AV EP A G E	NGTH OF STAY	IN DAYS		
1,632.3	1,541.1	1,874.8	1,585.4	1,467.8	7.6	8.9	`7.9	7.1	6.2	J.C
40.3	33.2	44.4	46.9	31.4	6.5	8.5	6.2	6.1	5.8	
114.8 77.3 37.5	125.9 80.7 45.3	130.6 90.6 40.1	07.0 63.2 33.7	108.4 78.0 30.4	10.5 12.7 5.9	12.1 15.4 6.2	10.7 12.6 6.5	9.6 11.8 5.6	8.8 10.3 4.9	1
42.5 26.2	43.3 28.8	52.1 31.6	41.1 25.3	. 29.8 16.1	9.6 10.4	12.4 13.5	9.5 10.0	8.3 8.9	7.6 8.9	
14.4	15.0	15.7	14.3	11.7	7.8	8.4	8.3	7.7	6.0	1
70.5	81.0	88.2	54.7	58.5	10.5	10.8	12.4	9.1	7.9	١
69.8 15.7 15.5 16.6	62.8 13.3 16.1 14.4	94.8 19.0 17.3 20.9	59.6 15.4 12.5 14.1	74.6 14.4 17.3 17.5	6.0 11.1 4.9 3.2	7.1 15.0 5.2 3.3	6.2 11.2 5.1 3.6	5.8 9.6 4.9 3.3	4.6 9.3 4.1 2.4	:
217.7 14.4 19.0 60.2 29.7	226.4 12.7 23.0 69.2 26.9	239.4 16.6 19.3 63.6 34.1	212.2 16.2 17.4 58.7 30.8	183.6 10.3 16.2 46.0 24.8	10.8 7.2 14.3 10.2 13.2	13.1 8.5 16.2 12.1 17.3	11.0 7.3 15.2 10.3 13.1	9.9 6.6 13.0 9.2 12.0	8.7 6.8 11.3 8.3 10.4	1 1 1
164.4 12.1 14.0 35.8 31.1	134.3 9.5 9.4 28.8 25.4	189.7 14.2 17.3 38.0 39.8	176.1 14.3 17.9 43.4 27.1	144.5 8.3 8.2 27.9 32.7	6.3 6.6 4.5 8.9 2.0	7.4 6.9 4.8 10.6 1.9	6.2 6.6 4.5 8.9 2.0	6.3 6.8 4.8 8.3 2.2	5.3 5.5 2.8 8.1 1.8	2 2 2
198.9	189.2	229.6	204.1	156.1	7.6	8.6	7.8	7-1	6.5	
18.3 13.9 22.7 21.5	14.1 12.6 26.3 22.9	19.3 15.1 26.3 24.8	23.0 14.0 18.2 19.1	13.7 13.7 20.8 19.1	9.2 5.8 - 5.5 10.1	11.8 6.3 5.5 11.7	9.4 6.2 5.8 10.4	8.0 5.6 5.9 9.8	9.0 5.1 4.1 7.8	
161.0 55.3 11.5 27.2	146.7 46.0 12.3 30.5	184.2 67.2 13.1 28.4	167.7 59.5 10.1 28.4	132.4 41.5 10.6 18.9	6.1 7.0 10.5 3.6	6.5 8.1 11.9 3.2	6.5 7.3 10.5 3.8	5.9 6.7 9.6 4.1	4.9 5.5 9.9 3.3	14 171 171
190.5	192.6	202.1	185.9	178.4	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.7	2.8	;
25.7	24.0	30.3	24+2	23.6	7.3	8.6	8-1	6.3	6.0	;
84.6 11.5 13.2 18.0	63.3 8.5 9.0 11.7	102.9 14.8 18.3 22.4	76.5 19.0 13.5 15.0	99.3 12.9 10.4 24.9	9.0 11.4 9.7 11.5	10.6 14.1 12.1 13.5	9.7 12.4 9.5 12.1	8.4 9.5 9.0 11.2	7.5 10.2 9.0 9.7	3
16.3	13.7	23.1	12.2	16.7	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.8	:
1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	13.1	11.7	12.4	16.1	11.1	۱.
30.0	23.8	35.3	31.7	26.7	4.6	5.5	4.8	4.6	3.5	-
169.3 55.4 17.9 15.7	145.3 49.6 19.7 13.6	198.5 64.9 21.6 16.5	159.1 51.6 14.6 15.8	174.3 55.2 15.5 17.0	8.0 10.9 5.7 5.2	9.2 13.0 5.6 6.2	8•1 10•9 5•6 5-3	7.7 10.5 5.5 5.4	6.9 8.9 6.4 3.7	1
21.4	19.5	23•1	20•9	16.8	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.6	2.5	

TARLE 21. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1976

(DISCHAPGES FROM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. DIAGNOSTIC GROUPINGS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE FIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES)

CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICDA CODE	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100-199 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
	NU	MBER OF PA	TIENTS D	SCHARGED	IN THOUS,	ANDS
ALL CONDITIONS	34, 372	6,594	5,701	5,389	9,355	7,332
I. INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	848	217	151	124	, 203	154
II. NFOPLASMS	2,418 1,628 790	289 174 114	338 216 122	390 253 138	734 502 232	667 483 184
III. ENGOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL, AND METABOLIC DISEASES240-279 DIABETES MFLLITUS	896 551	158 107	157 99	136 84	246 153	199 108
IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLCOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	302	56	47	49	82	68
V. MENTAL DISORDERS290-315	1,485	288	272	174	402	348
VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.320-389 DISEASES OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	1,471 330 326 349	194 56 23 44	223 46 50 74	210 45 52 56	. 444 88 119 96	400 95 82 79
VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	4,585 304 400 1,268 625	934 71 92 211 149	778 52 68 244 97	755 42 69 208 102	1+217 75 107 354 156	901 64 64 249 121
VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	3, 462 255 295 753 655	944 72 96 252 132	642 57 68 150 110	509 36 38 102 121	842 63 59 148 203	524 26 35 101 90
IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	4,189	937	734	678	1,089	751
UNSPECIFIED SITE, AND GASTROJFJUNAL ULCER	385 293 479 454	107 79 79 84	72 52 80 80	59 48 82 80	93 67 142 126	54 46 96 85
X. DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629  DISEASES OF THE UPINARY SYSTEM580-599  HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE	3,391 1,164 242 573	556 211 32 79	574 176 39 113	556 191 40 74	962 324 76 180	743 262 55 127
XI. COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIPTH, AND THE PUEPPFRIUM	4,011	604	705	659	1,127	916
XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE680-709	541	120	76	84	144	117
XIII. DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE	1,782 241 278 380	358 43 60 59	234 34 42 44	269 36 37 65	508 69 78 121	412 60 61 92
XIV. CONSENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	343	41	35	48	94	125
XV. CERTAIN CAUSES OF PEPINATAL MOPRIDITY AND MORTALITY	22	*1	1	4	7	· 8
XVI. SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-792,794-796	631	119	89	95	167	160
XVII. ACCIDENTS, PRISONINGS, AND VICLENCE [NATUPE OF INJURY]	3 • 564	713	564	585	971	731
FRACTUPES, ALL SITES	1,166 376 331	205 80 75	179 64 52	207 56 53	332 107 79	731 244 69 72
SPECIAL COMPITIONS AND FXAMINATIONS WITHOUT STOKNESS OR TESTS WITH NEGATIVE FINDINGS793, YOU-YIS	431	64	80	63	115	108

<sup>1/</sup> CODES 760-771, 773, AND 779 ARE NOT USED IN THE HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY.

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

TABLE 21. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1976--CON.

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. DIAGNOSTIC GROUPINGS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE EIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES)

CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICDA CODE	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100-199 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
		AVERA	GE LENGTH	OF STAY	IN DAYS	•
ALL CONDITIONS	7.6	6.1	7.1	7.6	8.1	8.6
I. INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	6.5	5.0	6.0	, 5.7	6•9	9.5
II. NEOPLASMS140-239	10.5	7.9	9.3	10.1	11.2	11.5
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS	12.7 5.9	9.9 4.8	11.5 5.5	12.4 5.9	13.6 6.1	13.4 6.5
III. ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL, AND METABOLIC DISEASES240-279 DIABETES MELLITUS	9.6 10.4	7.5 7.8	9•2 10•0	9.2 10.3	10.4 11.4	10.8 12.2
IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	7.8	6.4	7.9	7.2	8.4	. 8.5
V. MENTAL DISCRIDERS290-315	10.5	7.0	9.9	9.3	11.4	13.4
. VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.320-389	6.0	5.3	5.0	5.9	5.9	7.1
DISEASES OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	11.1 4.9	8.6 4.3	8.1 5.2	11.2 4.7	11.6 4.8	13.6 4.9
DISEASES OF FAR AND MASTOID PROCESS	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.8	2.9	3.4
VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM390-458	10.8	8.6	10.3	11.C	11.9	11.8
HYPERTENSIVE DISEASE400-404 ACUTE MYDCARDIAL INFARCTION410	7.2	6.3	6.3 14.6	7.1 14.2	8.0 15.5	8.1 15.7
CHRONIC ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE412	14.3 10.2	11.5 7.8	10.3	10.2	11.0	10.8
CERERROVASCULAR DISEASE	13.2	10.2	13.0	12.8	15.4	14.9
VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM460-519	6.3	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.6
ACUTE BRONCHITIS AND BRONCHIOLITIS	6.6 4.5	5.8 · 3.9	6.6 4.6	7.4 4.4	6.6 5.4	7.4 4.6
ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA460-465 PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS	8.9	7.8	8.6	9.7	10-1	9-4
HYPERTROPHY OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0
IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	7.6	6.2	7.1	7.8	8.2	8.6
UNSPECIFIED SITE, AND GASTROJFJUNAL ULCER531-534	9•2 5•8	6.9 5.4	8.8 5.7	9.2 5.8	10.9	11.4
APPENDICITIS	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.5
CHOLEL ITHIASIS	10.1	8-3	9.8	10.2	11.0	10.8
X. DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629	6.1	5.2	5.7	6.7	6.1	6.5
DISEASES OF THE URINAPY SYSTEM	7.0	5.7	6.9	7-7	6.9	7.8
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE	10.5 3.6	8.3 3.4	9.7 3.6	10.7 3.7	11.5 3.4	10.8 4.1
XI. COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH,					4.0	4.0
AND THE PUERPEPIUM630-678	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.7 7.4	7.7	8.8
XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE680-709	7.3	5.7	6.8	(**	'•'	***
XIII. DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	9.0	6.5	8.6	9.0	9.8	10.6
AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-738 DSTEDARTHRITIS AND ALLIED CONDITIONS713	11.4	8.6	9.9	11.1	12.6	13.2
OTHER ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM	9.7	7.3	9.0	8.6	10-7	12.0
DISPLACEMENT OF INTERVENTEBRAL DISC725	11.5	8.5	13.4	11.0	11.9	12.3
XIV. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	6.4	4.6	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.8
XV. CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY	13.1	*6.8	4.9	10.9	10.5	19.0
XVI. SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-792,794-796	4.6	3.7	3.9	4.6	5.2	5.2
XVII. ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS, AND VICLENCE				_		
(NATURE OF INJURY)	8.0	5.8 8.6	7.3 10.5	7.8 10.1	8.6 11.5	9.9 12.8
FRACTUPES, ALL SITES	10.9 5.7	3.1	3.9	4.9	7.0	
LACFRATIONS AND OPEN WOUNDS	5.2	4.0	4.7	5.5	5.2	
SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND EXAMINATIONS WITHOUT SICKNESS OR TESTS WITH NEGATIVE FINDINGS793, Y00-Y13	3.2	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.3

(DISCHARGES FPOM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. DIAGNOSTIC GROUPINGS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE EIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES)

				AGE		
	DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY AND ICDA CODE .	1/ ALL DIAGNOSES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
		NUMBER O	F ALL-LISTED	DIAGNOS	ES IN THO	USANDS
01	ALL CONDITIONS	65,857	5,443	21,720	17,854	20,840
92	I. INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES000-136	1,396	375	499	265	257
03 04 05	II. NEOPLASMS	4,243 2,751 1,492	81 32 50	989 305 684	1,575 1,044 531	1,598 1,371 227
06 07	III. ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL, AND METABOLIC DISEASES240-279 DIABETES MELLITUS250	3,561 1,944	, 102 27	708 272	1+353 707	1+398 938
08	IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	1,134	159	272	267	436
09	V. MENTAL DISORDERS290-315	3,303	98	1,563	1,016	626
10 11 12 13	VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS320-389 DISEASES OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	3,046 889 400 734	607 89 7 401	618 230 14 130	776 225 96 110	1,045 345 · 283 92
14 15 16	VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	11,759 1,088 722	89 6 1	1,041 197 40	3,726 471 306	6,903 414 375
17 18	CHRONIC ISCHEMIC HEAPT DISEASE412 CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	3, 101 1, 350	8 9	102 40	941 288	2,050
19 20 21 22 23	VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	6,166 349 506 1,148 735	1,521 117 256 307 533	1,279 56 132 173 197	1,437 78 60 229 3	1,929 98 57 438
24 25	IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	7,481	531	2,253	2,424	2,273
26 27 28	UNSPECIFIED SITE, AND GASTRIJEJUNAL ULCER	632 341 579 606	8 98 107 1	173 197 134 185	242 33 189 228	209 13 149 192
79 30 31 32	X. DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629 DISEASES OF THE UPINARY SYSTEM580-599 HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE600	6,691 2,512 435	382 249 1	2,956 738 5	1,872 657 133	1,480 868 296
33	DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION	754	6	511	213	25
34	AND THE PUERPFRIUM	4,526	27 143	4,490	326	253
35	XIII. DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	1,102	143	** 1	320	255
36 37 38	AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE	3,791 878 640 505	121 3 18 2	1,090 56 129 228	1,278 282 227 206	1,303 537 266 70
39	XIV. CONGFNITAL ANOMALIES740-759	727	277	238	127	84
40	XV. CERTAIN CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY	53	53			
41	XVI. SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-792,794-796	693	120	315	179	79
42	XVII. ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS, AND VIOLENCE					
43 44 45	(NATURE OF INJUPY)	5,695 1,567 513 581	732 238 139 83	2,629 564 266 345	1,181 296 63 97	1,152 469 45 57
46	SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND EXAMINATIONS WITHOUT SICKNESS OF TESTS WITH NEGATIVE FINDINGS	431	24	340	41	25

<sup>1/</sup> INCLUDES DISCHARGE DATA FOR WHICH COLOR WAS NOT STATED. 2/ CDDFS 760-771, 773, AND 779 ARE NOT USED IN THE HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY.

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

TABLE 22. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED DIAGNOSES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY AND AGE, SEX, COLOR, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1976--CON.

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. DIAGNOSTIC GROUPINGS AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE EIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES)

_			-		N INTERNAL									=
	SE	×	COL	.OR		GEOGRAPHI	C REGION		٠		BED SIZE			
	MALE :	FEMALE	WHITE	ALL OTHER	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SCUTH	WEST	6-99 BEDS	100-199 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE	
				NUM	BER OF ALL	-LISTED D	IAGNOSES	IN THOUSAN	IDSCON.			•		
	27,085	38,771	50,728	7,097	14,655	20,470	20,217	10,515	12,842	11,104	10,453	18,001	13,457	01
	628	768	1,034	212	275	419	489	213	311	230	201	353	301	02
	1,582 1,259 323	2,661 1,492 . 1,169	3,312 2,188 1,124	412 233 178	1,063 679 384	1,305 862 443	1,171 721 450	705 489 216	580 344 236	613 374 239	678 427 252	1,298 852 446	1,074 754 320	03 04 05
	1,370 . 791	2,191 1,153	2,728 1,465	42 0 254	· 878 525	1,154 600	1,020 566	510 253	660 372	. 628 . 356	554 294	1,002 554	718 · 369	06 07
١.	454	680	. 801	212	256	334	353	. 191	191	180	184	318	261	08
	1,553	1,750	2,483	402	796	1,090	893	523	619	601	442	902	739	09
	1,382 416 155 375	1,664 472 245 359	2+347 686 300 564	280 103 36 51	660 193 95 149	1,010 287 123 246	825 269 102 204	551 139 80 134	476 165 37 98	479 133 64 150	446 135 60 120	906 239 140 218	739 217 99 148	10 11 12 13
	5,682 419 466 1,529 604	6,077 670 256 1,572 746	9,445 793 603 2,544 1,084	1,030 184 41 228 116	2,938 228 205 870 287	3,484 363 192 896 406	3,563 338 211 937 460	1,774 160 115 398 198	2,363 236 139 572 312	2,030 174 114 619 221	1,967 153 116 529 217	3,226 290 216 866 352	2,173 236 138 515 249	14 15 16 17 18
	3,244 164 245 599 353	2,922 185 260 549 382	4,797 274 370 880 548	582 36 70 138	1,210 64 85 220 134	1,891 109 169 330 253	2,087 131 199 433 208	977 45 53 165 140	1,623 99 156 372 140	1,156 78 110 214 126	911 50 73 159 135	1,518 87 105 234 228	959 34 61 169 107	19 20 21 22 23
	3,422	4, 059	5,880	682	1,636	2,370	2,409	1,066	1,635	1,304	1,222	1,983	1,337	24
	357 170 519 164	275 170 60 442	499 270 453 485	58 33 45 . 42	116 68 157 148	184 102 182 192	240 113 146 176	92 57 94 91	163 90 98 112	115 61 96 105	95 61 99 105	161 78 173 169	98 51 112 115	25 26 27 28
	1,948 1,063 435	4,743 1,449 754	5,103 1,952 339 565	765 294 36 85	1,395 506 108 190	2.066 799 . 132 211	2,263 854 123 261	967 353 72 92	1,140 480 65 105	1,166 405 73 149	1,148 406 70 100	1,837 683 133 234	1,401 539 94 165	29 30 31 32
	•••	4,526	3,065	847	1,051	1,291	1,425	758	658	783	750	1,276	1.059	33
	523	639	890	140	258	374	340	190	264	176	176	300	246	34
	1,461 297 231 264	2,330 581 409 241	3,018 706 510 405	296 60 52 27	689 173 138 81	1 ,252 299 226 167	1,130 270 217 136	720 136 88 120	898 203 161 89	581 156 111 68	574 141 90 86	993 225 162 154	745 154 116 107	35 36 37 38
1	?45	382	564	73	141	269	186	130	104	81	105	204	233	39
	32	20	. 41	6	12	12	17	11	3	3	8	18	21	40
	313	380	524	75	128	218	235	112	129	98	107	184	174	41
	3,755 811 323 476	2,640 756 190 175	4,375 1,244 394 420	609 128 58 91	1,174 333 130 119	1,797 494 167 170	1,669 460 132 181	1,054 281 84 112	1,125 274 106 125	915 245 87 92	917 273 74 96	1,568 447 151 157	· 1,169 328 95 112	44
	91	340	322	54	95	132	141	63	64	80	63	115	108	46

TABLE 23. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED OPERATIONS FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY SURGICAL CATEGORY, AGE, SEX, AND COLOR: UNITED STATES, 1976

IDISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEMBORN INFANTS. GROUPINGS OF OPERATIONS BY SPECIALTY AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE EIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED

SURGICAL CATEGORY AND ICDA CODE  1/ ALL OPERATIONS	BOTH SEXES NUMB	SEX MALE ER OF ALL-	FEMALE	COLOR S	ALL ·	15 YEARS AND OVER
	SEXES		FEMALE	WHITE		
		ER OF ALL-			CTHER	,
	20,086		LISTED OP	ERATIONS :	IN THOUSA	NDS
NEUROSURGERY01-05		7,548	12,538	15,345	2,096	17,94
1	374	. 176	198	293	32	34
DPHTHALMOLOGY06-14 XTRACTION OF LENS14.4-14.6	771 322	334 124	438 197	585 240	66 27	61
DTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY	1,748 237 629	892 142 292	857 95 337	1,345 177 469	112 11 53	90 2 19
OPERATIONS ON THYROID, PARATHYROID, THYMUS, AND ADRENALS	92 72	18 12	74 61	71 57	9	. 8
VASCULAR AND CARDIAC SURGERY	964 73	585 23	380 50	804 59	69 2	90
THORACIC SURGERY32-35	281	162	118	216	32	20
AB DOM INAL SURGERY	2,809 507 306 442 161	1,386 455 158 113 74	1,422 51 147 330 87	2,188 398 240 354 127	274 36 29 31 14	2,52 40 21 44 15
PPOCTOLOGICAL SURGERY	584	305	279	459	55	5
AND ANUS	144 204	76 102	68 102	112 157	13 19	. 20
UROLOGICAL SURGERY	1.570 243 269	1• 125 101 269	445 142	1.192 183 207	164 28 20	1 • 3: 19 20
BREAST SURGERY65 ASTECTOMY65.2-65.6	382 302	23 14	359 288	295 231	36 28	. 3°
GYNECOLOGICAL SURGERY	3,834 452 420 678 983	•••	3,834 452 420 678 983	2,886 342 306 508 741	450 55 64 80 104	3 . 81 44 42 67 98
3/ ORSTETPICAL PROCEDURES	1,282 378 291 234	•••	1,282 378 291 234	850 263 201 153	275 67 52 52	1 + 2 3 2 2:
ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY	2,641 158 313 319 168 361	1,348 68 175 135 98 181	1,293 90 137 184 70 179	2,064 125 250 256 135 271	224 16 22 22 8 37	2 • 3 1 2 3 1 3
PLASTIC SURGERY92-94	1,082	551	531	837	115	9
OPAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY95-98	177	94	82	130	24	1
DENTAL SURGERY99	380	166	215	278 850	31 129	1,0

<sup>1/</sup> INCLUDES OPERATIONS NOT LISTED IN TABLE.
2/ LIMITED TO ESTIMATED NUMBER OF APPENDECTOMIES EXCLUDING THOSE PERFORMED INCIDENTAL TO OTHER ABDOMINAL SURGERY.
3/ EXCLUDES SOME OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES (ICDA CODES 75.0-75.6 AND 75.9) FOR INDUCING OR ASSISTING DELIVERY.

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

TABLE 24. PATE OF ALL-LISTED OPFPATIONS FOR PATIENTS DISCHAPGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY SURGICAL CATEGORY, AGE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1976

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. GROUPINGS OF OPERATIONS BY SPECIALTY AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE EIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED

		ALL AGES		is years.
SURGICAL CATEGORY AND ICDA CODE	BOTH SEXFS	MALE	FEMALE	AND OVER
	RATE OF ALL-L	ISTED OPERATIO	NS PER 100,000	PCPULATION
1/ ALL OPERATIONS	9,538.7	7,428.6	11,506.3	11,340.
NF UR OSURGERY01-05	177.5	173.5	181.3	217.
OPHTHALMOLOGY06-14 XTPACTION OF LENS14-4-14-6	366.3 152.7	328.3 122.5	401.7 180.9	425. 201.
OTOR HINDLARYNGOLOGY16-21	830.3	877.7	786.2 87.3	574. 12.
YPINGTGMY17.0 CNSILLECTOMY WITH CP WITHCUT &SFNOIDECTOMY21.1-21.2	112.7 298.8	139.9 287.3	309.6	123
OPEPATIONS ON THYPOID, PARATHYROID, THYMUS, AND ADREMALS22-23	43.6	17.4	68.2	54.
HYROIDECTOMY22.1-22.2	34.3	11.3	55.7	44. 570.
VASCULAR AND CAPDIAC SURGERY24-30 XCISION AND LIGATION OF VAPICOSE VEINS24-4	457.9 34.9	575.4 22.7	348.3 46.2	46.
THORACIC SURGERY32-35	133.2	159.7	108.6	169
ARDOMINAL SURGERY	1,333.8 240.7	1,364.3 448.2	1,305.3 47.2	1 •593 257
4 400 CUDICATORY	145.1	155.8	135.1	134
/ ADMINISTRATION  143.5 ESECTION OF SMALL INTESTINF OR COLON	710.1 76.6	110.9 73.0	302.6 80.0	279
PORTOLOGICAL SURGERY	277.3	299.8	256.3	362
AND ANUS	68.5 96.9	74.6 100.2	62.9 93.9	89 128
UROLOGICAL SURGERY54-61	745.5	1,106.9	408.5	845
ILATION OF UPFTHRA	115.2 127.9	99•2 265•0	130.1	124 169
BREAST SURGERY65	181.2 143.5	22.4 13.8	329.3 264.5	239 189
GYNECOLOGICAL SURGERY67-72	1,820.8		3.518.5	2 • 408
DRUMPECTOMY: SALPINGO-DOPHORECTOMY	214.9		415.2	283
OPHORECTOMY: SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY	199.5	•••	385.6	265
YSTERECTOMY	322.0 466.6		622.2 901.7	426 619
3/ OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES74-78	608.7	•••	1,176.3	802
ESARFAN SECTION	179.6	***	347.1	238
ILATION AND CURETTAGE AFTEP DELIVERY OR ABCPTION	138.1 111.1	•••	266.8 214.6	183 146
OR THOP EDIC SURGERY80-90	1,254.1	1,326.2	1,186.9	1,490
XCISION OF BONE, PARTIAL	75.0	66.7	82.8 126.1	93 130
LOSED PEDUCTION OF FRACTURE WITHPUT FIXATION82.U	148.5 151.4	172.6 132.8	168.9	189
EDUCTION OF FRACTURE WITH FIXATION82-2 XCISION OF INTEPVERTEBRAL CARTILAGE (PROLAPSED DISK)86-4 PERATIONS ON MUSCLES, TENDONS, FASCIA, AND BURSA88-89	79.6	96.2 178.3	64.1 164.5	105 197
PLASTIC SURGEPY92-94	513.8	542.0	487.5	594
OP AL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SUPGERY95-98	84.0	92.9	75.6	94
DENTAL SUPGERY99	180.7	163.1	197.0	211
R T T P SY41-A2	530.0	779.1	670.8	68

<sup>1/</sup> INCLUDES OPERATIONS NOT LISTED IN TABLE.
2/ LIMITED TO ESTIMATED NUMBER OF APPENDECTOMIES EXCLUDING THOSE PERFORMED INCIDENTAL TO OTHER ABDOMINAL SURGERY.
3/ EXCLUDES SOME OBSTETPICAL PROCEDURES (ICDA CODES 75.0-75.6 AND 75.9) FOR INDUCING OR ASSISTING DELIVERY.

MOTE: SEE "MEDICAL CODING AND EDIT," APPENDIX I, FOR CODING MODIFICATIONS FOR THE HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SUPVEY.

TABLE 25. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED OPERATIONS FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY SURGICAL CATEGORY AND GEO-GRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES, 1976

(DISCHARGES FPOM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. GROUPINGS OF OPERATIONS BY SPECIALTY AND CODE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE EIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES)

SURGICAL CATEGORY AND ICDA CODE	ALL REGIONS	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	· SOUTH	WEST
	NUMBER	OF ALL-LIST	TED OPERATIO	ONS IN THOU	SANDS '
1/ ALL OPERATIONS	20,086	4,689	6,275	5,673	3,45
NEUROSUR GERY01-05	374	67	102	102	ŤO
OPHTHALMOLOGY	771 322	168 80	266 99	185 79	15 6
OTORHINOLAR YNGOLOGY16-21	1,748	372	638	423	31
YRINGOTOMY	237 629	47 115	80 212	62 182	12
OPERATIONS ON THYROID, PARATHYROID, THYMUS,					
AND ADRENALS22-23 HYRO IDECTOMY22.1-22.2	92 72	21 16	26 20	27 21	1
VASCULAR AND CARDIAC SURGERY	964 73	213 26	302 20	249 14	20
THORACIC SURGERY32-35	281	64	84	79	5
AB DOMINAL SURGERY38-48	2,809	672	860	794	48
EPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA38.2-38.3 / APPENDECTOMY41.1	507 306	137 62	159 94	126 96	
43.5 ESECTION OF SMALL INTESTINE OR COLON	442 161	110 43	137 49	123 40	
PROCTOLOGICAL SURGERY	584	134	187	173	
AND ANUS50.2,51.2 FMORRHOIDECTOMY51.3	144 204	33 41	48 65	41 69	1
UROLOGICAL SURGERY54-61	1,570	356	499	460	2
ILATION OF URFTHRA57.5 ROSTATECTOMY	243 269	. 51 . 67	88 85	73 72	
BF EAST SURGERY65 ASTECTOMY65.2-65.6	382 302	98 84	121 86	105 87	
GYNECOLOGICAL SURGERY	3,834 452	944	1,109	1.250	5
IGATION AND DIVISION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES (BILATFRAL)	420	101	120 102	157 161	
STERECTOMY69.1-69.5 ILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS, DIAGNOSTIC70.3	678 983	· 117	191 292	256 274	11
3/ ORSTETRICAL PROCEDURES74-78	1,282	366	335	362	2.
SAPEAN SECTION	378 291	101	95 85	121 92	
PAIR OF LACERATION78.2-78.3	234	54	61	72	
ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY80-90 (CISION OF BONE, PARTIAL80.4	2,641 158	518	834	713	5
DSED REDUCTION OF FRACTURE WITHOUT FIXATION	313	26 74	44 98	50 90	
DUCTION OF FRACTURE WITH FIXATION	319 168	67 29	101 50	89	
ERATIONS ON MUSCLES, TENDONS, FASCIA, AND BURSA88-89	361	76	107	48 99	
PLASTIC SURGEPY92-94	1,082	235	345	318	1
ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY95-98	177	40	67	43	
DENTAL SURGERY99	380	132	144	87	:
BIOPSYA1-A2	1,116	288	356	300	1

<sup>1/</sup> INCLUDES OPFRATIONS NOT LISTED IN TABLE.
2/ LIMITED TO ESTIMATED NUMBER OF APPENDECTOMIES EXCLUDING THOSE PERFORMED INCIDENTAL TO OTHER ABDOMINAL SURGERY. 3/ FXCLUDES SOME OFSTETRICAL PPOCEDURES (ICDA CODES 75.0-75.6 AND 75.9) FOR INDUCING OR ASSISTING DELIVERY.

NOTE: SEE UMEDICAL CODING AND EDIT, MAPPENDIX I, FOR CODING MODIFICATIONS FOR THE HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY.

TABLE 26. PATE OF ALL-LISTED OPERATIONS FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY SURGICAL CATEGORY AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES, 1976

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. GROUPINGS OF OPERATIONS BY SPECIALTY AND CCDE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE EIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES)

SURGICAL CATEGORY AND ICDA CODE	ALL REGIONS	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SCUTH	WEST
	RATE OF AL	L-LISTED OPE	RATIONS PER	100,000 PC	PULATION
1/ ALL OPERATIONS	9,538.7	9,612.4	11,032.0	8,429.4	9,170.2
NEUROSURGERY01-05	177.5	138.2	179.0	151.6	272 <b>.</b> 7
OPHTHALMOLOGY	366.3 152.7	344.3 164.3	468.3 173.6	275.2 118.1	403.7 167.9
OT OR HINDI AR YNGOL DGY16-21	830.3	763.2	1,121.6	627.9	839.2
MYRINGOTOMY	112.7 298.8	96.4 235.4	141.2 371.9	92•2 270•0	127.1 · 322.0
OPERATIONS ON THYROID, PARATHYRCID, THYMUS, AND ADRENALS22-23	43.6	42.7	45.5	40.8	47.2
THYROIDECTOMY22.1-22.2	34.3	33.7	34.9	30.9	40.5
VASCULAR AND CARDIAC SURGERY24-30 EXCISION AND LIGATION OF VARICOSE VEINS	457.9 34.9	436.1 53.1	531.3 35.9	370.2 21.3	531.8 34.0
THORACIC SURGERY32-35	133.2	131.7	147.6	117.8	141.3
ABOOMINAL SURGERY38-48 RFPAIR DF INGUINAL HERNIA38-2-38-3	1,333,8 240,7	1.377.9 280.3	1.511.5 279.3	1,179.5 186.6	1,283.8 227.5
2/ APPENDECTOMY	145.1	126.6	164.9	142.5	143.9
CHOLECYSTECTOMY43.5 RESECTION OF SMALL INTESTINE OR COLON	210.1 76.6	226.0 88.1	240.4 86.9	183.3 59.7	191.7 76.5
PROCTOLOGICAL SURGERY	277.3	275.0	328.4	257.6	238.2
AND ANUS	68.5 96.9	67.4 83.2	84.0 114.8	60.7 102.9	60•7 77•1
URDLOGICAL SURGERY54-61	745.5	729.0	877.6	683.9	677.2
DILATION OF URETHRA	115.2 127.9	104.3 136.8	154.7 149.0	108.4 106.3	81.9 123.0
BR EAST SURGERY	181.2 143.5	201.2 173.1	213.3 151.8	156.4 129.2	151-1 118-1
GYNECOLOGICAL SURGERY67-72	1.820.8	1,935.9		1,858.0	1,408.6
DDPHDPFCTOMY: SALPINGO-DOPHORECTOMY67.2-67.5	214.9	198-4	210.7	232.7	210.6
LIGATION AND DIVISION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES (BILATERAL)68.5	199.5	207.7	178.8	239.4	148.8
HYSTERECTOMY69.1-69.5 DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS, DIAGNOSTIC	322.0 466.6	240.4 611.0	335.7 513.9	380•4 406•9	302.4 314.6
3/ OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES74-78	608.7 179.6	750.0 207.5	588.6 167.0	538.4 180.0	581.7 162.0
CFS AREAN SECTION	138.1	158.3	149.9	136-2	97.3
REPAIR OF LACERATION		110.7	106.4	107.4	125.2
ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY80-90	1,254.1	1,062.2	1,465.7	1.059.1	1,531.6
EYCISTON DE RONE, PARTIAL	75.0	53.0	78.0	74-4	100-3
CLOSED REDUCTION OF FRACTURE WITHOUT FIXATION82.0	148.5	151.9	172-4	133.9	134-2
REDUCTION OF FRACTURE WITH FIXATION82.2	[ 151.4	136.8	178.4	131.8	164.8 108.1
EXCISION OF INTERVERTEBRAL CARTILAGE (PROLAPSED DISK)86.4  OPERATIONS ON MUSCLES, TENDONS, FASCIA, AND BURSA88-89	79.6 171.2	58.5 156.1	88.3 188.8	71.5 147.0	207.5
PLASTIC SURGERY92-94	513.8	481.1	606•4	472.9	489.3
ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY95-98		82.4			70-0
DENTAL SURGEPY99			i	129.8	45.2
BIOPSYA1-A2	530.0	590•3	625.7	446.1	457.4

<sup>1/</sup> INCLUDES OPERATIONS NOT LISTED IN TABLE.
2/ LIMITED TO ESTIMATED NUMBER OF APPENDECTOMIES EXCLUDING THOSE PERFORMED INCIDENTAL TO OTHER ABDOMINAL SURGERY.
3/ FXCLUDES SOME OBSTFTRICAL PROCEDURES (ICDA CODES 75.0-75.6 AND 75.9) FOR INDUCING OR ASSISTING DELIVERY.

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

(DISCHARGES FOOM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANTS. GROUPINGS OF OPERATIONS BY SPECIALTY AND CCDE NUMBER INCLUSIONS ARE BASED ON THE EIGHTH REVISION INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES, ADAPTED FOR USE IN THE UNITED STATES)

		<del>,                                      </del>		<del></del>		
SURGICAL CATEGORY AND ICDA CODE	ALL SIZES	6-99 8EDS	100-199 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
	NUMB	FR OF ALL-	LISTED OF	ERATIONS	IN THOUSA	NDS
1/ ALL OPERATIONS	20,086	2,653	3,046	3,33.0	6,049	5,008
NE UR OS UR GERY01-05	374	48	32	48	118	127
OP HTHALMOLOGY	771 322	88 23	108 52	105 53	252 116	218 77
PTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY16-2i	1,748	232	290	301	563	362
WYR INGOTOMY	237 629	17 127	40 104	43 119	90 <b>1</b> 92	47 87
OPERATIONS ON THYROID, PARATHYPOID, THYMUS, AND ADRENALS	92 72	7 6	13 11	17 14	30 23	26 19
VASCULAR AND CARDIAC SURGERY24-30	964	35	74	147	310	398
FXCISION AND LIGATION OF VARICOSE VEINS24-4	73	9	13	13	25	15
THORACIC SURGEPY32-35	281	21	32	44	95	-89
ARDOMINAL SURGEPY	2,809	433 82	468 84	480 86	800 154	627 100
2/ APPENDEC TOMY41.1	306	75	56	54	71	49
CHOLECYSTECTOMY	442 161	71 15	74 24	82 30	124 47	92 45
PROCTOLOGICAL SURGERY	584	93	82	112	182	114
AND ANUS	144 204	21 37	20 32	29 41	45 58	28 36
UROLOGICAL SURGERY54-61	1,570	171	249	290	494	366
DILATION OF URFTHRA57.5 PROSTATECTOMY58.1-58.3	243 269	31 23	48 47	49 46	73 88	42 65
RP EAST SURGERY	382 302	58 35	54 46	58 51	120 102	91 68
GYNECOLOGICAL SURGERY67-72	3,834	512	702	669	1,094	857
OOPHORECTOMY; SALP INGO-OOPHORECTOMY	452	61	75	82	129	107 93
LIGATION AND DIVISION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES (BILATERAL)	420   678	73 79	. 79 122	67 119	109 194	164
DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTEPUS, DIAGNOSTIC	983	130	176	156	309	211
3/ OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES74-78	1,282	135	207	200	372	367 98
CES AREAN SECTION	378 291	38	59 52	61 45	121 82	71
REPAIR OF LACERATION78.2-78.3	234	28	36	36	67	67
OR THOPEDIC SURGERY80-90	2,641	442	340	421	790	647
EXCISION OF BONE, PARTIAL	158 313	48 57	17 52	20 60	41 81	32 63
REDUCTION OF FRACTURE WITH FIXATION82-2	319	34	47	56	105	76
EXCISION OF INTERVERTEBRAL CARTILAGE (PPOLAPSED DISK)	168 361	13 61	16 47	25 55	58 112	56 86
PLASTIC SURGERY92-94	1,082	220	153	172	290	247
ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY95-98	177	11	24	29	58	55
DENTAL SURGERY99	380	36	69	59	128	89
RIOPSYA1-A2	1,116	109	149	178	353	328

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<sup>1/</sup> INCLUDES OPERATIONS NOT LISTED IN TABLE.
2/ LIMITED TO ESTIMATED NUMBER OF APPENDECTOMIES EXCLUDING THOSE PERFORMED INCIDENTAL TO OTHER ABDOMINAL SURGERY.
3/ FXCLUDES SOME OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES (ICDA CODES 75.0-75.6 AND 75.9) FOR INDUCING OR ASSISTING DELIVERY.

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

# **APPENDIXES**

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## APPENDIX I

# TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

# Statistical Design of the Hospital Discharge Survey

Scope of the survey.—The scope of the Hospital Discharge Survey (HDS) encompasses patients discharged from noninstitutional hospitals, exclusive of military and Veterans Administration hospitals, located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Only hospitals having 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. Although all discharges of patients from these hospitals are within the scope of the survey, discharges of newborn infants from all hospitals are excluded from this report as well as discharges of all patients from Federal hospitals.

Sampling frame and size of sample.—The sampling frame (universe) for hospitals in the HDS is the Master Facility Inventory of Hospitals and Institutions (MFI). A detailed description of how the MFI was developed, its contents, plans for maintaining it, and procedures for accessing the completeness of its coverage has been published.<sup>5</sup>

The universe for the survey consisted of 6,965 short-stay hospitals contained in the MFI in 1963, 442 hospitals that were added to the MFI in 1969, and another 223 hospitals that were added in 1972. The distribution of the hospitals in the MFI and in the HDS sample are shown by bed size and geographic region in table I.

The sample of hospitals for 1976 consisted of 511 hospitals. Of these hospitals, 53 refused to participate and 39 were out of scope either because the hospital had gone out of business or

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

because it failed to meet the definition of a short-stay hospital. Thus 419 hospitals participated in the survey during 1976 and provided approximately 223,000 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 beds were stratified, the primary strata being the 24 size-by-region classes shown in table I. Within each of these 24 primary strata, the allocation of the hospitals was made through a controlled selection technique so that hospitals in the sample would be properly distributed with regard to type of 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 selection of the hospital. The smallest sampling fraction of discharged patients was taken in the largest hospitals, and the largest fraction was taken in the smallest hospitals. This was done to compensate for the fact that hospitals were selected with probabilities proportionate to their size class and to assure 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—a number assigned when the patient was admitted to the hospital. If the hospital's daily discharge listing did not

Table I. Distribution of short-stay hospitals in the universe (MFI) and in the Hospital Discharge Survey sample and the number of hospitals that participated in the survey, by geographic region and size of hospital: United States, 1976

Bed size of hospital	All regions	North- east	North Central	South	West
All sizes	Number of hospitals				
Universe  Total sample  Number participating	7,630 511 419	1,157 131 116	2,094 148 125	2,966 156 120	1,413 76 58
6-49 beds					
Universe	3,405 66 40	215 7 5	879 18 15	1,608 28 13	703 13 7
50-99 beds				]	
Universe	1,804 75 57	296 14 11	473 19 15	682 29 22	353 13 9
100-199 beds					
Universe  Total sample  Number participating	1,276 109 97	289 26 26	398 32 28	393 35 28	196 16 15
200-299 beds					
Universe  Total sample  Number participating	592 91 72	192 31 25	160 26 21	146 20 15	94 14 11
300-499 beds		ļ			
Universe  Total sample  Number participating	400 94 83	111 25 22	133 31 27	103 26 25	53 12 9
500-999 beds					
Universe  Total sample  Number participating	135 58 52	45 19 18	48 19 16	29 13 12	13 7 6
1,000 beds or more					
Universe	18 18 18	9 9 9	3 3 3	5 5 5	1 1 1

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 either by the hospital staff or by representatives of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) or by both. In about two-thirds of the hospitals that participated in the HDS 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 abstract form provides for recording demographic data, admission and discharge dates, discharge status, and information on discharge diagnoses and surgical operations or procedures (figure I). All discharge diagnoses were listed on the abstract form in the order of principal diagnosis, or first-listed diagnosis if principal diagnosis was not identified, followed by the order in which all other diagnoses were entered on the face sheet of the medical record. All operations were listed in the order in which they were recorded on the face sheet.

Shipments of completed abstract forms for each sample hospital were transmitted, 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 were then sent to NCHS for processing.

Medical coding and edit.—The medical information recorded on the sample patient abstracts was coded centrally by NCHS staff. A maximum of five diagnostic codes was assigned for each sample abstract; in addition, if the medical information included surgery, a maximum of three codes for surgical operations and procedures was assigned. Following the 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 sex or age of patient was incompatible with the recorded medical information, priority was given to the medical information in the editing decision.

The basic system used for coding the diagnoses on HDS sample patient abstracts is the Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States<sup>2</sup> (ICDA). Modifications of the ICDA have been made for HDS because of incomplete or ill-defined terminology on the abstracts. ICDA class E XVII, External Cause of Injury, and code Y30, fetal death, are excluded. Class XV, Certain Causes of Perinatal Morbidity and Mortality (760-779), is modified to exclude disease, difficult labor, and other conditions of mothers of newborn infants (760-771), termination of pregnancy (773), and fetal death of unknown cause (779). Birth injury without men-

tion of cause (772) is expanded to include birth injury with mention of cause (the excluded conditions), and codes 774-778 are also retained. The supplementary classification presented for Special Conditions and Examinations Without Sickness (Y00-Y13) is grouped with code 793, which is modified to cover observation and tests with negative or unspecified findings.

The basic system for coding surgical operations and procedures is the ICDA section Surgical Operations, Diagnostic and Other Therapeutic Procedures, modified in certain areas to accommodate incomplete terminology on the source documents, that is, lack of specificity of the body site involved, of surgical method or approach, or of other details prescribed by the ICDA. HDS modifications that are pertinent to estimates presented in this report are as follows.

Four operations are included in classes that differ from the ICDA classification: Excision of branchial cleft cyst (22.6) and plastic operation of nose (94.2) are included in Otorhinolaryngology (16-21); augmentation mammaplasty (94.4) and size reduction plastic operations of breast (94.5) are included in Breast Surgery (65).

Reduction of fracture and fracture dislocation (82-84) is redefined to include only three 3-digit codes—82.0, reduction (closed or not otherwise specified) of fracture without mention of fixation; 82.1, reduction (open) of fracture without mention of fixation; and 82.2, reduction (closed or open) of fracture with mention of fixation. Code 14.6, extraction of lens or cataract, not otherwise specified, is added.

The following operations or procedures are not coded: some operations inducing or assisting delivery (75.0-75.6, 75.9), Diagnostic Endoscopy (A4-A5), Diagnostic Radiography (A8-A9), Radiotherapy and Related Therapies (R1), Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (R4), and Other Nonsurgical Procedures (R9).

## **Presentation of Estimates**

Groupings of diagnoses and operations.—In this report, the diagnostic classes, the broadest groupings of diseases and injuries shown, correspond to ICDA classes I-XVII. The diagnostic categories, the most detailed groupings of diseases and injuries shown, are subsets of the

CONFIDENTIAL - All information which would permit identification of an individual or of an establishment will be held confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey and will not be disclosed or released to other persons or used for any other purpose.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE Public Health Service

Health Resources Administration

National Center for Health Statistics

## MEDICAL ABSTRACT - HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY

I. Patier	nt Identification				
1.	Hospital number	_ 4. Date of admission			·
2. HDS number		<u>.</u>	Month	Day	Year
3.	Medical record number	5. Date of discharge	Month	Day	Year
II. Patie	nt Characteristics				
1.	Date of birth:	2. Age (complete ONLY if date of birth not g		· (1 )	years
	Month Day real	ir date or birth not g		Inits	_ months
				31	days
3.	Sex: 1 Male 2 Female	•		_	
4.	Race or color: 1 White 2 Negro	3 Cher nonwhite 4 C	Nonwhite"	5 🗌 Not	stated
5.	Marital status: 1 Married 2 Single 3	Widowed 4 Divorced	5 Separa	ated 6 N	ot stated
6.	Discharge status: 1 ☐ Alive 2 ☐ Dead				,
III. Diag	noses and Operations				<del></del>
1.	Final diagnoses				
	a. Principal diagnosis:			_	
	b. Other diagnoses:				
	b, Office diagnoses.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<del></del>	· · · · · ·
•			·		··
					<del></del>
				see	reverse sid
2.	Operations:				
				sec	reverse sid
_			<del></del>	<del></del>	
Complete	ed by	Date			
EOD NO	LICE ONLY				
	HS USE ONLY				·
Diagnos	es				
	· ·				į
Operatio	ns	<del></del>			

Figure I. Medical Abstract for the Hospital Discharge Survey

major groups or classes. The titles and the ordering of the categories in the tabular list developed for HDS follow the format of the ICDA tabular list as closely as possible.

The surgery groupings that are used in this report are specialties or classes numbered 1-17 of the ICDA section Surgical Operations, Diagnostic and Other Therapeutic Procedures. Specific categories of operations or procedures, the most detailed groupings of surgical operations shown, are subsets of the major groups or classes and are based on the 3-digit codes provided by ICDA.

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

Patient characteristics not stated.—If age or sex of patient was not stated on the hospital records of sample hospitals (the face sheet of patient's medical record), it was imputed by assigning the patient an age or sex consistent with the age or sex of other patients with the same diagnostic code. Color was identified as "not stated." If the dates of admission or discharge were not given and if they 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 stay characteristic of the stays of other patients of the same age.

Age of patient and sex of patient were not stated for less than one-fourth of 1 percent of the discharges. However, color was not stated for 13 percent of all discharges, and, therefore, rates by color were not computed. Caution should be used in drawing conclusions from the data by color which are shown. In the detailed tables presenting frequencies, rates, and average lengths of stay, the totals include the cases not stated.

Rounded numbers.—Estimates of the numbers of inpatient discharges, discharges with surgery, and all-listed operations have been rounded to the nearest thousand for tabular presentation. For this reason, 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.

Table II. Civilian noninstitutionalized population by sex, age, and geographic region: United States, July 1, 1976

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

Population Reports, U.S. Bureau of the Census]				
Age and region	Both sexes	Male,	Female	
	Population in thousands			
All ages	210,575	101,606	108,969	
Northeast	48,778	23,409	25,369	
North Central	56,876	27,700	29,176	
South	67,302	32,224	35,078	
West	37,619	- 18,273	19,346	
	0.70.0	1.5,2.0	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
0-14 years	52,375	26,713	25,663	
Under 1 year	3,024	1,549	1,475	
1-4 years	12,305	6,285	6,021	
5-14 years	37,046	18,879	18,167	
Northeast	11,457	5,853	5,604	
North Central	14,285	7,294	6,992	
South	17,213	8,762	8,450	
West	9,420	4,804	4,616	
15-44 years	93,132	45,288	47,844	
15-24 years	39,349	19,312	20,037	
25-34 years	31,166	15,112	16,054	
35-44 years	22,616	10,863	11,753	
Northeast	21,098	10,276	10,822	
North Central	25,284	12,462	12,821	
South	29,657	14,239	15,417	
West	17,093	8,310	8,783	
45-64 years	43,261	20,638	22,623	
45-54 years	23,408	11,276	12,132	
55-64 years	19,853	9,362	10,491	
Northeast	10.964	E 130	E 726	
North Central	10,864 11,416	5,128 5,499	5,736 5,917	
South	13,404	6,326	7,079	
West	7,577	3,684	3,892	
65 years and over	21,807	8,968	12,839	
65-74 years	13,842	6,004	7,839	
75 years and over	7,965	2,964	5,001	
Northeast	5,359	2,152	3,207	
North Central	5,891	2,445	3,446	
South	7,028	2,896	4,132	
West	3,529	1,475	2,054	
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Population estimates.—The population estimates used in computing rates are unpublished estimates for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized 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 II and are consistent with the population estimates published in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25. However, they are not official population estimates of the Bureau of the Census.

## Reliability of Estimates

Estimation.—Statistics produced by HDS 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 HDS has three principal components: inflation by reciprocals of the probabilities of sample selection, adjustment for nonresponse, and ratio adjustment to fixed totals. These components of estimation are described in appendix I of two earlier publications.<sup>6,7</sup>

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

Sampling errors.—The standard error is primarily a measure of the variability that is attributed to using 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 had a complete enumeration of the population 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 percentage of the estimate.

The standard error of one statistic is generally different from that of another, even when the two come from the survey. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of statistics and that could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of ap-

proximations are required. As a result, the figures shown 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 of first-listed diagnoses, and days of care for patient characteristics (e.g., age, sex, color) and of hospital characteristics (e.g., region, bed size, ownership), and of patient characteristics cross-tabulated by hospital characteristics; and (2) estimates of all operations performed by surgical specialty or specific surgical procedure for patient characteristics age, sex, and color and the hospital characteristics geographic region where located and bed size of hospital.

The relative standard errors applicable to patients discharged or first-listed diagnoses, days of care, and operations are provided in figures II-IV. The curves for relative standard errors for the estimates in each figure relate to the variables by which estimates are presented in this report. In each figure several curves are shown for a few variables for which the relative standard errors are different from those in the curve for "All other variables" which is relevant to most of the estimates. For example, in figure II for patients discharged, or first-listed diagnoses, one curve is applicable only to estimates for government and proprietary hospitals, a second curve pertains to estimates of discharges from hospitals with fewer than 100 beds crosstabulated by region, and a third curve is concerned with the variables of 100 beds or more cross-tabulated by region, color all other and voluntary nonprofit ownership. Most of the variables are clustered in the fourth curve for "All other variables" for which the relative standard errors are applicable to many variables, including all hospitals, age, sex, region, and others.

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

1. Discharges, or first-listed diagnoses, for patient and hospital characteristics: Relative standard errors of the estimated

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

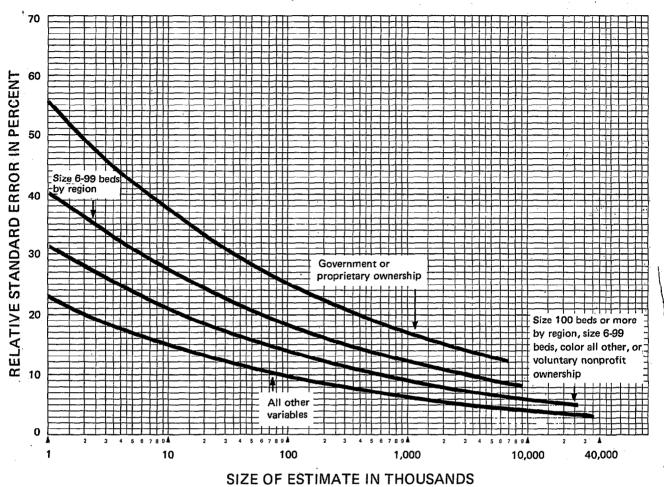


Illustration for use of figure II: As shown in table 15, an estimated 945,000 male patients age 15-44 years were discharged during 1976 from short-stay government hospitals. The relative standard error of this estimate as read from the curve "Government or proprietary ownership" is approximately 17.2 percent: the standard error of 945,000 is 163,000 (17.2 percent of 945,000).

- number of discharges 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. Operations: Relative standard errors for operations are obtained from the curves in figure IV.

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

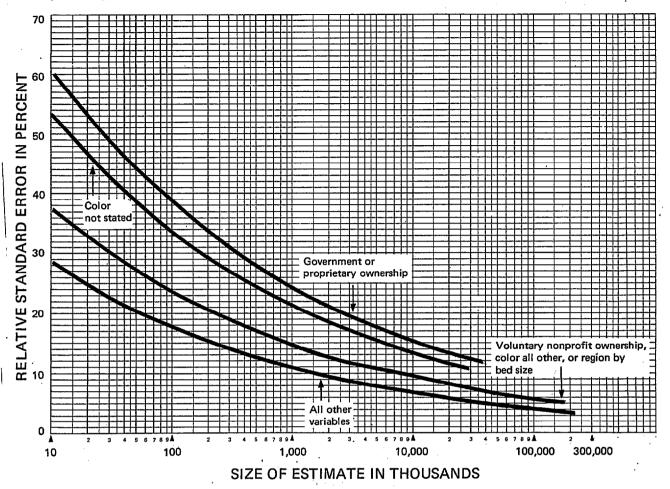


Illustration for use of figure III: As shown in table 8, an estimated 1,700,000 days of care were provided during 1976 to female patients under 15 years of age discharged from short-stay hospitals in the Northeast Region. The relative standard error of this estimate as read from the curve "All other variables" is approximately 10.0 percent: the standard error is 170,000 (10.0 percent of 1,700,000).

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

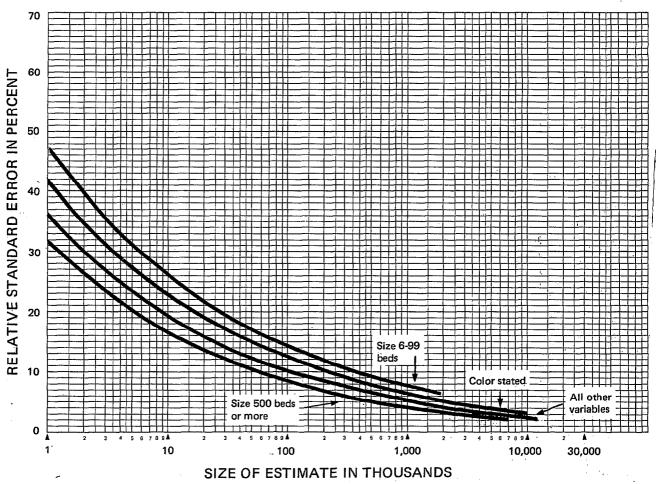


Illustration for use of figure IV: As is shown in table 27, an estimated 164,000 hysterectomies were performed during 1976 for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals with 500 beds or more. The relative standard error of this estimate as read from the curve "Size 500 beds or more" is approximately 7.3 percent: the standard error for 164,000 is 12,000 (7.3 percent of 164,000).

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#### APPENDIX II

# DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

# **Hospitals and Hospital Characteristics**

Hospitals.—Short-stay special and general hospitals having 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.—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 reported by the hospitals.

Type of ownership of hospital.—The type of 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.

# Terms Relating to Hospitalization

Patient.—A person who is formally admitted to the inpatient service of a short-stay hospital for observation, care, diagnosis, or treatment. 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 hospi-

tal, are excluded. "Patient" and "inpatient" are used synonymously.

Discharge.—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. "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 noninstitutionalized population July 1 of that year.

Days of care.—The total number of patient days accumulated at time of discharge by patients discharged from short-stay hospitals during a year. 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 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 noninstitutionalized population July 1 of that year.

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

# Terms Relating to Diagnoses

Discharge diagnosis.—One or more diseases or injuries (or special conditions and examinations without sickness or tests with negative

findings) that the attending physician assigns to the medical record of patients. In HDS 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 five 3- or 4-digit codes according to the Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States<sup>2</sup> (ICDA), and coding modifications for use in HDS (see "Medical coding and edit," "Data Collection and Processing," appendix I).

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

All-listed diagnoses.—First-listed diagnosis and all other diagnoses in positions 2-5 on the face sheet of the medical record.

# **Terms Relating to Surgery**

Discharges with surgery.—The estimated number of surgically treated patients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals during the year.

Operation.—One or more surgical operations, procedures, or special treatments that are assigned by the physician to the medical record of patients discharged from the inpatient service of short-stay hospitals. In HDS all terms listed on the face sheet (summary sheet) of the medical record under the captions "operation," "operative procedures," "operations and/or special treatments," and the like are transcribed in the order listed. A maximum of three 3-digit codes are assigned per sample discharge according to ICDA and HDS directives. (See "Medical coding and edit" in the "Data Collection and Processing" section of appendix I for further details.)

All-listed operations.—All coded operations listed in positions 1-3 on the face sheet of the medical record exclusive of certain obstetrical procedures, diagnostic endoscopy and radiography, radiotherapy, and certain other treatments not generally considered as surgery.

Surgery rate.—The ratio of the number of all-listed operations during a year to the number of persons in the civilian noninstitutionalized population July 1 of that year.

## Demographic Terms

Region

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

Color.—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.

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

States included

Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania
North Central	Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, 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, Kentucky, Tennes- see, Alabama, Mississippi, Ar- kansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Ari- zona, Utah, Nevada, Washing- ton, Oregon, California, Ha-

waii, and Alaska

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