

Utilization of Short-Stay Hospitals: Annual Summary for the United States, 1980

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

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Preface

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

Analysis of data and interpretation of findings contained in this report were performed by the Division of Health Care Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics.

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Symbols

- --- Data not available
- ... Category not applicable
- Quantity zero
- $\begin{array}{cc} 0.0 & \text{Quantity more than zero but less than} \\ & 0.05 \end{array}$
- Z Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
- * Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision
- # Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements

Utilization of Short-Stay Hospitals: Annual Summary

by Barbara J. Haupt, Division of Health Care Statistics

Introduction

This report provides national estimates on the utilization of non-Federal short-stay hospitals during 1980. Data are summarized for selected demographic characteristics of the patients discharged, characteristics of the hospitals where the patients were treated, conditions diagnosed, and surgical and nonsurgical procedures performed.

The statistics in this report are based on data collected through the National Hospital Discharge Survey, a continuous survey that has been conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics since 1965. The data for the survey are obtained from the face sheets of a sample of the medical records of inpatients discharged from a national sample of short-stay general and specialty hospitals in the United States. The sample for 1980 included approximately 224,000 medical records from 420 hospitals that participated in the survey. A description of the survey design, data collection procedures, and the estimation process is found in appendix I. A detailed report on the design of the National Hospital Discharge Survey has already been published.

Types of hospital utilization measurements shown are frequencies, rates, and percent distributions of discharges, days of care, and average lengths of stay. The estimates are presented by age, sex, and race of the patients discharged and by the geographic region, bed size, and ownership of the short-stay hospitals (tables 1-12). Statistics on the conditions diagnosed (tables 13-17) and procedures performed (tables 18-22) are also shown by patient and hospital characteristics. Although data for newborn infants are collected by means of the National Hospital Discharge Survey, they are excluded from this report.

Coding of medical data for patients hospitalized is performed according to the *International Classification of Diseases*, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification²

(ICD-9-CM). Earlier data for 1970-78 were coded according to the Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States³ (ICDA). Differences between these two systems are discussed in appendix I under the section entitled "Medical coding and edit." A maximum of seven diagnoses and four procedures are coded for each medical record in the sample. Although diagnoses included in the ICD-9-CM section entitled "Supplementary classification of external causes of injury and poisoning" (codes E800-E999) are used by the National Hospital Discharge Survey, these diagnoses are excluded from this report. The conditions diagnosed and procedures performed are presented here by the major diagnostic classes and procedure groups of the ICD-9-CM. Within these classes and groups, some categories of diagnoses and procedures are also shown. These specific categories were selected primarily because of large frequencies or because they are of special interest. Residual categories of diagnoses and procedures, however, are not included in the tables. More detailed analyses of these data will be presented in later reports in Series 13 of the Vital and Health Statistics reports.

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

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

Highlights

During 1980 an estimated 37.8 million inpatients, excluding newborn infants, were discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals. These patients utilized 274.5 million days of care during the year and their average length of stay was 7.3 days. Half of the patients were discharged within 4 days of their admission, and 6 percent remained in the hospital for 3 weeks or longer. Patients hospitalized during 1980 accounted for 170 discharges and 1,231 days of care per 1,000 civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table A presents selected measures of hospital utilization for 1965, 1970, 1975, and 1980. Both the number and rate of discharges have increased over this period. The number of days of care has also increased significantly from 1965 to 1980, but the increase in the rate of days of care between these two years is not significant.

It should be noted that decreases in the rates of discharges and days of care between 1965 and 1970 are not statistically significant and are due primarily to the fact that the 1970 estimate was representative of the universe of short-stay non-Federal hospitals in 1965 (when the NHDS sample was first drawn). This underestimation of hospital utilization does not apply to 1975 or 1980 data, however, since the NHDS sample has been periodically updated since 1972.4

Both the number of discharges and days of care have increased from 1965 to 1980; however, the rates

of increase in these two measures of utilization were quite different. This difference is reflected in the average lengths of stay that decreased from 7.8 days in 1965 to 7.3 days in 1980. The percent of patients with surgery has remained fairly constant from 1965 through 1980.

Utilization by patient characteristics

The 37.8 million patients discharged from short-stay hospitals during 1980 included an estimated 15.1 million males and 22.7 million females (table 1). The rates per 1,000 population were 141 for males and 197 for females, making the rate for females almost 40 percent higher than the rate for males. The number and rate of discharges are always higher for females than for males because of the large number of women in their childbearing years (15-44 years of age) who are hospitalized for deliveries and other obstetrical conditions. Excluding deliveries, the rate for females discharged was 164, or only about 17 percent higher than the rate for males (table 8).

Except for children under 5 years of age and women in their childbearing years, annual rates of discharges increased consistently with each older age group for both males and females. This pattern of increase also applies to women in their childbearing years if those who were hospitalized only for deliv-

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

Measure of utilization	1965	1970	1975	1980
Number of patients discharged in thousands	28,792	29,127	34,043	37,832
Rate of patients discharged per 1,000 population	151.7	145.9	162.8	169.6
Number of days of care in thousands	225,011	226,445	262,389	274,508
Rate of days of care per 1,000 population	1,185.6	1,134.6	1,254.9	1,230.8
Average length of stay in days	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.3
Percent of patients with surgery 1	38.2	39.7	41.7	40.7

¹Excludes nonsurgical procedures and the following obstetrical procedures that were not coded in 1970 and 1975: Episiotomy, artificial rupture of membranes, internal version, and outlet and low forceps delivery. The unadjusted 1980 figure is 52.2 percent.

eries are excluded from the rates. Discharge rates for older patients (65 years of age and over) compared with those for younger patients (under 15 years of age) were more than 4 times higher for males and 5 times higher for females.

In 1980, male patients utilized an estimated 116.3 million days of care in short-stay hospitals compared with 158.2 million days of care utilized by females (table 2). The rate of days of care per 1,000 population was 1,080 for males and 1,371 for females, or about 27 percent higher for females than for males. Differences between the rates of days of care for each sex were smaller than for discharges mainly because the average length of stay for about 3.8 million women who were hospitalized for deliveries was only 3.8 days. This length of stay compares with an average length of stay of 7.7 days for males and 7.6 days for females who were not hospitalized for deliveries (tables 2 and 6).

The annual number of days of care per 1,000 population increased about 14 times with advancing age from 316 for patients under 15 years of age to 4,328 for those 65 years of age and over (table 2). The much higher increase in the rate of days of care than of discharges from the youngest to the oldest age group was due to long average lengths of stay for persons 65 years of age and over (10.7 days). The average length of stay is longer for the aged because of the greater severity of illness in this group. This situation is indicated by larger proportions of older than younger patients with incapacitating chronic illness, and the highest proportion of any age group with multiple diagnoses, both of which result in long average lengths of stay and high annual rates of days of care.

A smaller proportion of males (48 percent) than of females (51 percent) were discharged from short-stay hospitals within 4 days of their admission (table 3). The percent of patients hospitalized fewer than 5 days decreased with each older age group from 73 percent for those under 15 years of age to 29 percent for patients 65 years of age and over. Conversely, the proportion of patients hospitalized for 3 weeks or longer increased from about 2 percent for the youngest age group to 11 percent for those 65 years of age and over. About 6 percent of the males and 5 percent of the females were hospitalized for at least 3 weeks.

In this report the terms "white" and "all other" are used for race of patients. In 1980, 28.5 million patients were identified on the face sheets of the medical records as "white" and 4.9 million as "all other" groups (table 4). However, race was not reported for an additional 4.5 million patients, or a number almost as large as the "all other" group. As a result, rates were not computed by race and caution should be used in drawing conclusions from the data by race.

Some demographic characteristics differed be-

tween the two race groups. The largest differences between white and all other patients were in the distributions of discharges by age. White patients were older than all other patients, both as a group and for each sex (table 4). Twenty-eight percent of these patients were 65 years of age and over; the comparable figure for all others was 17 percent.

The number of days of care in 1980 totaled 206.9 million for white patients and 36.6 million for all other patients (table 5), and the average length of stay was 7.3 days for white patients and 7.5 days for all others (table 6). White patients utilized proportionately more days of care than all others in the oldest age group, both as a whole and for each sex. However, the average length of stay was higher for the all other group in most of the age and sex categories.

As was mentioned previously, National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) data by race are limited because of the large number of patients for whom race was not stated. A comparison of the percent distributions of discharges and days of care and the average lengths of stay for patients with race stated and those with race not stated indicates that these utilization measures for the two groups are quite similar with regard to their age and sex distributions.⁵ These relationships suggest that patients with race not stated were probably distributed by race in about the same proportions as those for whom race was identified.

Utilization by hospital characteristics

Discharges from short-stay hospitals by geographic region in 1980 ranged from 6.1 million in the West Region to 13.0 million in the South Region (table 7). Regional differences in the number of discharges are accounted for mainly by variations in population sizes (see appendix I, table III) and, to a lesser extent, by variations in the discharge rates.

The rates of regional discharges per 1,000 population in 1980 were 144 in the West, 162 in the Northeast, 175 in the South, and 187 in the North Central Regions (table 8). Among the geographic regions, discharge rates in the North Central Region were highest for all discharges and for each age and sex group except for those under 15 years of age. For this last group, the rate was about the same as it was in the South Region. The remaining discharge rates in the South were lower than those in the North Central Region; however, the *number* of discharges in the South Region was about the same or higher for each age and sex group compared with the North Central Region, because the population in the South was about a fifth larger than that in the North Central Region.

Both the number and the rate per 1,000 population of days of care were lowest in the West Region. The highest number of days of care was in the South Region for most of the age and sex categories, whereas the highest rates were in the North Central

and the Northeast Regions (tables 7 and 8). The number of days of care for the total population ranged from 37.1 million in the West to 88.2 million in the South Region; the rate per 1,000 population varied from 873 days in the West Region to 1,413 days in in the North Central Region.

Average lengths of stay by geographic region were 6.1 days in the West, 6.8 days in the South, 7.5 days in the North Central, and 8.5 days in the Northeast (table 9). Hospitalization was generally longest in the Northeast Region and shortest in the West Region for patients in each age and sex category. Regional differences in average lengths of stay were larger among the older age groups.

Table 7 shows the number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals and days of care by sex and age of the patients, and geographic region, and bed size of the hospitals; percent distributions of these data are shown in table B.

Discharges from short-stay hospitals for patients of all ages were about 40 percent male and 60 percent female in every hospital bed-size group and females with deliveries accounted for about 10 percent of the discharges regardless of hospital size. However, some variation was found in the distribution of patients by age. Specifically, as the bed size of the hospital increased, the percent of patients who were 65 years of age and over steadily decreased from 29 percent in the smallest hospitals to 22 percent in the largest ones. An overall increase was found in the percent of patients in the age groups 15-44 and 45-64 years from the smallest to the largest hospitals; however, this pattern was not consistent with increasing bed size. The percent of patients under 15 years of age remained essentially the same regardless of the size of the hospital.

Days of care by sex, age, and bed size of hospital were generally distributed in a fashion similar to discharges; however, males accounted for a larger percent of days of care than of discharges regardless of bed size. This difference is a result of the short lengths of stay for females with deliveries, since females without deliveries also showed a larger percent of days of care than of discharges for hospitals of all sizes.

Table B shows that the percent distribution of days of care by the age of the persons hospitalized changed with bed size of the hospital in about the same direction as that for discharges, but the magnitude of the changes was greater for days of care than for discharges. The percent of days of care for younger patients generally increased with increasing bed size, while the percent for patients 65 years of age and over decreased from the smallest to the largest hospitals.

As shown in table B, the average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals in 1980 increased steadily from 6.0 days in the smallest hospitals (6-99 beds) to 8.2 days in the largest hospitals (500 beds or more). This pattern of increase occurred for each sex and age group presented. The average length of stay was slightly longer for males than for females in all hospitals; however, when females who were hospitalized for deliveries are excluded, the average lengths of stay for each sex were virtually the same. The average length of stay increased as the age of the patients increased regardless of the size of the hospital.

Table 10 shows that some exceptions to these patterns in the average length of stay existed among regions. For example, the average length of stay did not increase with increasing bed size for female patients 15-44 years of age in the Northeast Region.

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 NHDS was conducted. In 1980, voluntary nonprofit hospitals provided medical care to an estimated 27.1 million patients, or 72 percent of all patients hospitalized. Hospitals operated by State and local governments cared for 7.8 million patients or 21 percent of all discharges, and proprietary hospitals operated for profit cared for 2.9 million patients, or 8 percent of all discharges (table 11).

The estimated 274.5 million days of care utilized by patients in short-stay hospitals during 1980 were distributed by ownership of hospitals in the following manner: voluntary nonprofit, 202.5 million days, or 74 percent; government, 50.9 million days, or 19 percent; and proprietary, 21.1 million days, or 8 percent. Average lengths of stay were 7.5 days in voluntary nonprofit hospitals, 6.6 days in government hospitals, and 7.2 days in proprietary hospitals (table 12).

Utilization by diagnosis

First-listed diagnosis.—Diseases of the circulatory system ranked first in 1980 among the ICD-9-CM diagnostic classes as a principal or first-listed diagnosis among patients discharged from non-Federal shortstay hospitals (table 13). These conditions accounted for an estimated 5.1 million discharges. Other leading ICD-9-CM diagnostic classes were diseases of the digestive system (4.7 million discharges); supplementary classifications, which include females with deliveries (4.4 million discharges); diseases of the genitourinary system (3.6 million discharges); injury and poisoning (3.6 million discharges); and diseases of the respiratory system (3.4 million discharges). About two-thirds of the patients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals were included in these six ICD-9-CM diagnostic classes.

The diagnostic categories presented in this summary report were selected either because they appear as principal or first-listed diagnoses with great fre-

Table B. Number and percent distribution of patients and days of care and average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by sex and age of patient, according to bed size of hospital: United States, 1980

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

Sex and age	Number	All sizes	6-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds	500 beds or more
		N	umber of pa	tients dischar	ged in thousar	nds	
All patients discharged	37,832	37,832	7,512	6,659	6,664	8,682	8,315
Sex				Percent of	distribution		
Both sexes	37,832	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	15,145 22,686 18,924	40.0 60.0 50.0	40.9 59.1 51.6	39.0 61.0 50.8	40.0 60.0 50.2	40.5 59.5 49.4	39.5 60.5 48.6
Age							
All ages	37,832	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	3,672 15,635 8,660 9,864	9.7 41.3 22.9 26.1	10.4 38.3 21.9 29.4	9.8 41.1 21.7 27.4	10.0 41.3 22.7 26.0	9.3 41.1 23.8 25.8	9.2 44.5 23.9 22.3
			Number of	days of care	in thousands		
All days of care	274,508	274,508	45,237	44,661	48,259	67,902	68,450
Sex				Percent o	distribution		
Both sexes	274,508	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	116,267 158,241 144,084	42.4 57.6 52.5	42.0 58.0 54.2	41.0 59.0 53.7	41.8 58.2 53.3	42.5 57.5 52.3	43.7 56.3 50.1
Age							
All ages	274,508	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 15 years	16,191 81,951 71,008 105,358	5.9 29.9 25.9 38.4	6.4 28.2 24.0 41.4	5.6 28.8 24.3 41.2	5.9 29.2 25.3 39.6	5.2 29.1 26.2 39.6	6.5 32.8 28.2 32.5
			Average	length of sta	y in days		
Total	7.3	7.3	6.0	6.7	7.2	7.8	8.2
Sex							
Male	7.7 7.0 7.6	7.7 7.0 7.6	6.2 5.9 6.3	7.0 6.5 7.1	7.6 7.0 7.7	8.2 7.6 8.3	9.1 7.7 8.5
Age							
Under 15 years	4.4 5.2 8.2 10.7	4.4 5.2 8.2 10.7	3.7 4.4 6.6 8.5	3.8 4.7 7.5 10.1	4.2 5.1 8.1 11.0	4.4 5.5 8.6 12.0	5.8 6.1 9.7 12.0

quency or because the condition are of special interest. Although many of these categories such as malignant neoplasms, heart disease, psychoses, and fractures all sites are combinations of more detailed diagnoses, they are presented as single categories without showing the specific diagnostic inclusions.

The number and rate of discharges, days of care, and average length of stay by selected first-listed diagnoses in 1980, including females with deliveries, are presented in table C. These categories accounted for 47 percent of all patients discharged during 1980

and include the most frequent first-listed diagnoses for each sex, age, race, region, and bed-size group. The most common first-listed diagnosis for most of these groups, as well as for all patients, was females with deliveries. Excluding this category, the two most frequent first-listed diagnoses were heart disease and malignant neoplasms for all groups except patients under 45 years of age, patients of all other races, and patients in the smallest hospitals (6-99 beds).

For patients under 15 years of age, the most frequent first-listed diagnosis was chronic disease of ton-

Table C. Number and rate of patients and days of care for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by selected first-listed diagnostic categories: United States, 1980

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

	Discharge	ed patients	Days	Average	
Diagnostic category and ICD-9-CM code		Rate per 1,000 population	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 population	length of stay in days
All conditions ¹	37,832	169.6	274,508	1,230.8	7.3
Females with deliveries	3,762	16.9	14,158	63.5	3.8
Heart disease	3,201	14.4	30,500	136.7	9.5
Acute myocardial infarction	431	1.9	5.432	24.4	12.6
Atherosclerotic heart disease	562	2.5	5,625	25.2	10.0
Other ischemic heart disease	793	3.6	6,078	27.3	7.7
Malignant neoplasms	1,829	8.2	22,009	98.7	12.0
Fractures, all sites	1,163	5.2	12,583	56.4	10.8
Cerebrovascular disease430-438	796	3.6	10,114	45.3	12.7
Pneumonia, all forms	782	3.5	6.497	29.1	8.3
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma-in-situ, and neoplasms of uncertain					
behavior	648	2.9	3.995	17.9	6.2
Diabetes mellitus	645	2.9	6.754	30.3	10.5
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis	610	2.7	3,327	14.9	5.5
Arthropathies and related disorders	543	2.4	5,090	22.8	9.4
All abortions, including ectopic and molar pregnancies	531	2.4	1,129	5.1	2.1
Inguinal hernia	509	2.3	2,404	10.8	4.7
Psychoses	507	2.3	7,480	33.5	14.8
Cholelithiasis	458	2,1	4,254	19.1	9.3
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	457	2.1	870	3.9	1.9
Disorders of menstruation and other abnormal vaginal bleeding 626	448	2.0	1,493	6.7	3.3
Alcohol dependence syndrome	439	2.0	4,424	19.8	10.1
Cataract	431	1.9	1,541	6.9	3.6

¹ Includes data for diagnostic conditions not shown in table.

sils and adenoids. Some other frequent diagnoses for these patients were pneumonia, all forms, diseases of the ear and mastoid process, and noninfectious enteritis and colitis.

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

The most frequent first-listed diagnosis, besides deliveries, for patients of all other races was heart disease. Other common diagnoses for this group included malignant neoplasms, all abortions, including ectopic and molar pregnancies, and diabetes mellitus.

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

The number and rate of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by ICD-9-CM diagnostic classes and selected categories, are presented by age for 1980 in table 13. Although the estimated rates of discharge from short-stay hospitals generally increased as the age of the patients increased, especially for patients 15 years of age and over, some decreases were observed. For example,

decreases in rates between the two oldest age groups (45-64 years and 65 years and over) occurred for the categories of alcohol dependence syndrome, calculus of kidney and ureter, intervertebral disc disorders, and sprains and strains of back (including neck). Moreover, the rates generally decreased with increasing age for the categories of chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids, appendicitis, and disorders of menstruation and other abnormal bleeding.

The average length of stay increased with increasing age especially for patients 15 years of age and over for most classes and categories of diagnoses. Overall, it tended to be higher for mental disorders (especially psychoses), malignant neoplasms, and various diseases of the circulatory system. On the average, patients 65 years of age and over also had long lengths of stay for the categories of fractures, all sites and diseases of the central nervous system. Short average lengths of stay occurred for patients of all ages with a first-listed diagnosis of chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids, all abortions, including ectopic and molar pregnancies, and persons admitted for sterilization.

Data on discharges and average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by sex and race are presented in table 14 by diagnostic classes and selected categories of first-listed diagnosis. Discharge rates were computed for sex but not for race because of the large number of patients (4.5 million) for whom race was not stated.

Rates of discharges per 10,000 population were very similar for the two sexes for most of the diagnostic classes and categories shown. However, males had significantly higher rates that females for the categories of alcohol dependence syndrome, acute myocardial infarction, other ischemic heart disease, inguinal hernia, calculus of kidney and ureter, intracranial injuries (excluding those with skull fracture), and lacerations and open wounds. For females, higher rates occurred for the categories of benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior, diabetes mellitus, essential hypertension, noninfectious enteritis and colitis, cholelithiasis, arthropathies and related disorders, and persons admitted for sterilization.

Seventy-five percent of all the patients discharged were listed as white on their medical record and 13 percent were listed as other than white; the race of 12 percent was not stated. However, some variation occurred in this distribution for different diagnostic categories. For example, the percents were higher for white patients who were discharged with a first-listed diagnosis of heart disease and lower for those with a diagnosis of abortion, including molar and ectopic pregnancy, and delivery. The percent of patients for whom race was not stated remained about the same for these categories, but was higher for the diagnostic categories of alcohol dependence syndrome and intervertebral disc disorders. Average lengths of stay for almost all of the ICD-9-CM classes and categories shown were the same as or shorter for white patients than for all others. Exceptions occurred for the categories of psychoses, alcohol dependence syndrome, and fractures, all sites; white patients with these diagnoses stayed, on the average, at least 1 day longer than all other patients.

Table 15 provides information on patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by geographic region. In 1980, the number of discharges per 1,000 population ranged from 144 in the West Region to 187 in the North Central Region. The smallest fluctuations among the geographic regions in discharge rates for the diagnostic categories were for asthma, appendicitis, cholelithiasis, arthropathies and related disorders, and intracranial injuries (excluding those with skull fracture). The diagnostic categories for which variations in the rates were the largest were malignant neoplasms, which ranged from 7 per 1,000 population in the South to 9 in the Northeast; alcohol dependence syndrome, from 1 in the South to 4 in the Northeast; heart disease, which ranged from 12 in the West to 15 in the Northeast; and females with deliveries, with a range of 15 in the Northeast to 18 in the North Central.

The number of patients discharged from short-

stay hospitals during 1980 and the average length of stay are shown by bed size of hospital and diagnostic category in table 16. Females with deliveries ranked as the highest category for first-listed diagnosis in hospitals of all bed sizes except the smallest, where it was second. In hospitals of 6-99 beds, the highest ranking diagnostic category was that of heart disease.

The proportions of some diagnostic conditions treated in hospitals varied according to the size of the hospital. As is shown in table D, greater proportions of patients were treated in the smallest hospitals (6-99 beds) for mental disorders and diseases of the respiratory system. On the other hand, greater proportions of discharges were from the largest hospitals (500 beds or more) for neoplasms and congenital anomalies.

For the most part, the average length of stay for the diagnostic classes and categories followed the same patterns as the overall average lengths of stay for each region and bed size of hospital. That is, short hospital stays were more common in the West; long stays occurred more frequently in the Northeast Region. Similarly, the average length of stay generally increased as the size of the hospital increased. An exception to this occurred for the diagnostic category alcohol dependence syndrome. For this diagnosis, the longest average lengths of stay were in hospitals with 100-199 beds (12.5 days) and 200-299 beds (13.2 days).

All-listed diagnoses. - An estimated 90.4 million diagnoses were recorded for the 37.8 million inpatients of non-Federal short-stay hospitals in 1980 (table 17) for an average of 2.4 diagnoses per discharged patient. The average number of diagnoses per discharge increased from prior years primarily because of changes that were made in the way data are tabulated. Starting in 1979, up to seven diagnoses per discharge are now coded and tabulated on the NHDS data file; prior to that time, up to five diagnoses were coded. In addition, the ICD-9-CM, which is the classification scheme used for coding diagnostic and surgical data since 1979, has inherent in it a certain amount of "double coding," while the classification used prior to 1979 does not. For example, females with deliveries all receive one additional diagnostic code that indicates the outcome of their delivery (single liveborn; twins, both liveborn; etc.) whereas this was not the case prior to 1979.

The average number of diagnoses per discharge varied only slightly by sex and race of the patient and by region and bed size of the hospital. For each of these categories, the average was generally 2.4 diagnoses per patient. Exceptions occurred for patients of all other races (2.3 diagnoses per patient) and hospitals with 6-99 or 500 beds or more (2.5 diagnoses per patient). A larger variation occurred by age. The average number of diagnoses per discharge for the age groups under 15 years, 15-44 years, 45-64

Table D. Percent distribution of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by bed size of hospital, according to diagnostic class: United States, 1980

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

Diagnostic class and ICD-9-CM code	AII	6-99	100-199	200-299	300-499	500 beds
	sizes	beds	beds	beds	beds	or more
			Percer	ıt distributio	on	
All conditions	100.0	19.9	17.6	17.6	22.9	22.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases	100.0	22.5	18.3	17.6	21.7	19.9
	100.0	10.7	14.2	17.3	27.2	30.6
disorders	100.0	22.0	17.6	18.3	22.2	20.0
	100.0	21.8	15.7	17.3	22.8	22.5
	100.0	25.4	14.7	15.4	24.9	19.7
6. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	100.0 100.0 100.0	12.6 20.7	16.9 17.3	17.4 18.0	26.7 23.2	26.4 20.9
8. Diseases of the respiratory system	100.0	27.4 23.8	19.8 18.9	17.7 18.1	19.9 21.4	15.2 17.9
 10. Diseases of the genitourinary system	100.0	17.7	19.7	18.2	22.8	21.7
	100.0	15.7	18.4	16.0	22.3	27.6
	100.0	22.9	14.8	16.6	23.9	21.8
13. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	100.0	18.6	16.7	18.9	22.8	22.9
	100.0	16.4	11.8	14.0	21.3	36.5
15. Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	100.0	16.4	13.6	16.9	26.5	26.5
	100.0	20.6	15.3	17.5	21.3	25.2
	100.0	21.7	17.6	17.5	22.9	20.2
Supplementary classifications	100.0	15.4	18.1	17.3	23.0	26.2

¹Females with deliveries are included under "Supplementary classifications."

years, and 65 years and over was 1.7, 2.0, 2.5, and 3.2, respectively.

Diseases of the circulatory system ranked first among the ICD-9-CM diagnostic classes for all-listed diagnoses, with 16.6 million diagnoses. This class was followed by diseases of the digestive system (8.7 million); diseases of the genitourinary system (7.6 million); supplementary classifications (7.2 million); diseases of the respiratory system (6.7 million); and injury and poisoning (6.4 million). These six ICD-9-CM classes accounted for almost 60 percent of all-listed diagnoses in 1980.

Utilization by procedures

One or more procedures were performed for an estimated 19.8 million of the 37.8 million inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals during 1980. A total of 31.4 million procedures, or an average of 1.6 per patient who underwent at least one procedure, were recorded in 1980 (table 18).

These figures are higher than in previous years for several reasons. Both the number of procedures and the percent of patients with procedures have increased over the past 10 years. In addition, changes in the tabulation and coding of data for the NHDS have resulted in the reporting of a greater number of procedures. Beginning in 1979 more procedures, in terms of both number per patient and type of procedure, were coded. Specifically, starting in 1979 up to four procedures, instead of only three, were

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

Table E shows the number and percent of patients with procedures for 1980 and also the number and percent of patients with surgical procedures. These last figures are included to provide data that are comparable with what is published for years prior to 1979.6,7 About half of the patients discharged had some procedure, including diagnostic and nonsurgical procedures. Some variations in the proportions, however, occurred by age and sex of the patient, geographic region, and bed size of the hospital. Patients 15-44 years of age had the highest proportion of all the age groups with procedures (62 percent). Women had more procedures than men (55 percent compared with 48 percent), primarily because of those relating to childbirth. Among the geographic regions, the lowest percent of persons with procedures occurred in the South Region (47 percent). The proportion of patients with one or more procedures increased with the size of the hospital, from 34 percent in hospitals with 6-99 beds to 63 percent in hospitals with 500 beds or more.

Six out of 10 patients (60 percent) with pro-

Table E. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals with and without procedures and percent with procedures, by age, sex, and race of patient and geographic region and bed size of hospital: United States, 1980

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

		Patients without procedures	Patients with procedures					
Characteristic	All discharged patients		All patients	Patients with surgical procedures ¹	All patients	Patients with surgical procedures ¹		
	•	Number in	thousands		Percent			
All patients	37,832	18,065	19,766	17,005	52.2	44.9		
Age								
Under 15 years	3,672 15,635 8,660 9,864	2,091 5,912 4,253 5,809	1,582 9,723 4,407 4,054	1,385 8,846 3,575 3,198	43.1 62.2 50.9 41.1	37.7 56.6 41.3 32.4		
Sex			•					
Male	15,145 22,686	7,862 10,203	7,283 12,483	5,975 11,031	48.1 55.0	39.4 48.6		
Race .								
White	28,484 4,879 4,469	13,524 2,415 2,127	14,960 2,464 2,342	12,828 2,105 2,072	52.5 50.5 52.4	45.0 43.1 46.4		
Geographic region								
Northeast	7,868 10,878 12,983 6,103	3,500 5,060 6,842 2,663	4,368 5,818 6,141 3,440	3,677 5,022 5,304 3,003	55.5 53.5 47.3 56.4	46.7 46.2 40.9 49.2		
Bed size of hospital								
6-99 beds	7,512 6,659 6,664 8,682 8,315	4,974 3,232 3,046 3,721 3,092	2,537 3,427 3,617 4,961 5,223	2,260 2,965 3,122 4,297 4,361	33.8 51.5 54.3 57.1 62.8	30.0 44.5 46.8 49.5 52.4		

¹Excludes nonsurgical procedures.

cedures had only one operation or nonsurgical procedure during their hospitalization (table F). About 26 percent of the patients had two procedures, about 9 percent had three, and about 5 percent had four or more. By age, patients under 15 years of age had the lowest proportion of multiple procedures (32 percent) and those 45-64 and 65 years of age and over had the largest proportion (46 percent in each case). A smaller proportion of patients discharged from the smallest hospitals had more than one procedure (35 percent); about 40 percent of the patients discharged from hospitals of all other sizes had two or more procedures during their hospitalization.

Table F also shows the percent of patients with surgical procedures (i.e., all procedures except non-surgical—see appendix II) by number of procedures. Again, these figures are comparable with those published in prior years.^{6,7} Over two-thirds (68 percent) of the patients with surgical procedures had only one, 23 percent had two, and 9 percent had three or more.

Procedures are grouped in the detailed tables of

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

Operations on the digestive system ranked first among the surgical and nonsurgical procedures (5.3 million) performed during 1980. These were followed by operations on the female genital organs (4.3 million), miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures (3.9 million), obstetrical procedures (3.6 million), and operations on the musculoskeletal system (3.2 million). Over three-fifths (65 percent) of the procedures performed in 1980 were included in these five major groups.

The number and rate of all-listed procedures in 1980 by selected ICD-9-CM categories are shown in table G. The categories presented in this table include procedures that were performed frequently during

Table F. Percent distribution of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by number of procedures, according to age, sex, and race of patient and geographic region and bed size of hospital: United States, 1980

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

Characteristic	All discharged patients with procedures	1 procedure	2 procedures	3 procedures	4 procedures or more ¹
		Р	ercent distribution	n	
All patients	100.0	60.2	25.8	8.7	5.2
Age					
Under 15 years	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	67.8 64.5 54.1 53.8	24.9 24.4 27.2 28.1	4.8 7.6 11.1 10.4	2.5 3.6 7.5 7.7
Sex					
Male	100.0 100.0	58.1 61.5	26.8 25.3	9.0 8.5	6.2 4.7
Race					
White	100.0 100.0 100.0	59.4 62.1 63.8	26.1 24.7 25.4	9.0 8.3 7.2	5.5 5.0 3.6
Geographic region					
Northeast	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	61.3 58.8 60.0 61.8	24.5 26.6 26.0 26.0	8.7 9.0 9.0 7.7	5.5 5.6 5.1 4.6
Bed size of hospital					
6-99 beds	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	64.9 60.2 59.4 59.4 59.3 67.7	23.1 25.4 26.2 27.0 26.0 23.1	7.5 8.9 9.3 8.5 9.0 6.7	4.4 5.5 5.0 5.1 5.7 2.5

¹A maximum of four procedures was coded for each patient discharged.

²Excludes nonsurgical procedures.

the year. Many of the procedures included in this table are diagnostic and nonsurgical procedures for which data have been unpublished by the NHDS prior to 1979 such as endoscopy on the digestive system, cystoscopy and urethroscopy, arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material, and radioisotope scan. Over one-half million of each of these procedures were performed during 1980.

Table G also includes data for the more traditional leading surgical operations. Some of the most frequently performed surgeries, of which 500,000 or more were performed in 1980, included diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus, excision or destruction of lesion or tissue of skin or subcutaneous tissue, hysterectomy, bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes, cesarean section, and repair of inguinal hernia.

The estimated 31.4 million procedures performed in 1980 are presented in table 18 for the ICD-9-CM major groups and selected categories, by sex and race,

and for persons 15 years of age and over. The corresponding rates are shown by sex and for the age group 15 years of age and over in table 19.

Of the 31.4 million procedures performed during 1980, about 11.9 million were for males and 19.5 million were for females. The corresponding rates per 1,000 population were 141 for both sexes, 110 for males, and 169 for females. Of the procedures shown in table 18, the most common ones for males were repair of inguinal hernia and prostatectomy while the most frequently performed procedures for females were diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus, hysterectomy, bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes, and cesarean section.

Generally, the percent distribution of total procedures for white patients was similar to that for all other patients. Although there were some differences, it is difficult to determine whether or not these differences were real because of the large number of patients for whom race was not stated. It is inter-

Table G. Number and rate of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by selected procedure categories: United States, 1980

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

cal procedures 1 curgical procedures 1 dures to assist delivery y1 coscopy on the digestive em	Proce	edures
Procedure category and ICD-9-CM code	Number in thousands	Rate per 100,000 population
All procedures	31,412	14,083.7
Surgical procedures Nonsurgical procedures	24,494 6,918	10,982.0 3,101.7
Procedures to assist delivery	2,391 1,351	1,072.2 605.7
system	1,319	591.4
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	923 888	413.7 398.0
Excision or destruction of lesion or tissue of skin or subcutaneous tissue	715	320.6
Hysterectomy	649	291.2
	641 619	287.3 277.8
	569	255.2
	537	240.9
Radioisotope scan	525	235.3
Opphorectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy	483	216.6
Extraction of lens	467	209.6
Pyelogram	466	209.1
Tonsillectomy with or without adenoidectomy	464	208.0
Cholecystectomy	458	205.3
	394	176.8
Open reduction of fracture	363	162.8 159.0
	355	156.2
	348 335	150.2 150.2
Prostatectomy	335 318	142.8
Diagnostic ultrasound	306	137.2
Computerized axial tomography (C.A.1. scan)	298	133.7
Contrast myelogram	292	130.8
Dilation and curertage of uterus after delivery of abortion	291	130.5
Appendectomy, excluding incidental	291	130.3

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

esting, however, that all other patients had larger proportions than white patients for operations on the female genital organs and obstetrical procedures.

The rate of procedures per 1,000 population increased with advancing age from 45 for patients under 15 years to 258 for patients 65 years of age and over (table H). Except for females 15-44 years of age, the rates for each sex also increased as age increased. The rate for females 15-44 years of age was higher than that for females 45-64 years of age because of the large number of females 15-44 years of age operated on for obstetrical and gynecological conditions.

The number of procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by procedure category and geographic region is presented in table 20 and the corresponding rates are shown in table 21. The rate of procedures per 1,000 population was lowest in the West Region (126) and highest in the North Central Region (162). Rates were highest in all regions for

Table H. Number and rate of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by sex and age of patient: United States, 1980

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

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female		
	Number of procedures in thousands				
All ages	31,412	11,891	19,521		
Under 15 years	2,247 14,612 7,584 6,969	1,284 3,784 3,441 3,382	962 10,828 4,143 3,587		
	Rate pe	r 1,000 po	pulation		
All ages	140.8	110.5	169.1		
Under 15 years	43.9 141.4 171.6 286.2	49.1 74.9 164.2 338.7	38.4 205.1 178.4 249.8		

Table J. Percent distribution of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by bed size of hospital, according to procedure category: United States, 1980

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

Procedure category and ICD-9-CM code	AII sizes	6-99 beds	100-199 beds	200-299 beds	300-499 beds	500 beds or more	
	Percent distribution						
All procedures	100.0	12.2	17.4	18.4	25.1	26.8	
Operations on the nervous system	100.0	8.1	13.1	16.9	26.9	34.9	
Operations on the endocrine system	100.0	7.8	13.1	18.7	25.6	35.1	
Operations on the eye	100.0	10.6	18.8	15.1	29.6	25.9	
Operations on the ear	100.0	6.3	17.1	24.4	27.7	24.5	
Operations on the nose, mouth, and pharynx	100.0	14.1	17.8	22.2	25.0	20.9	
Operations on the respiratory system	100.0	6.1	14.1	17.9	28.0	33.9	
Operations on the cardiovascular system	100.0	3.2	9.6	16.8	30.3	40.1	
Operations on the hemic and lymphatic system	100.0	8.0	11.5	17.3	29.0	34.2	
Operations on the digestive system	100.0	14.1	18.5	20.1	23.7	23.6	
Operations on the urinary system	100.0	11.3	18.9	20.9	25.4	23.5	
Operations on the male genital organs	100.0	13.1	18.8	18.0	26.1	23.9	
Operations on the female genital organs	100.0	13.6	20.7	17.9	23.4	24.4	
Obstetrical procedures	100.0	12.5	17.7	16.6	25.6	27.7	
Operations on the musculoskeletal system	100.0	17.2	16.5	18.1	24.4	23.7	
Operations on the integumentary system	100.0	18.2	16.1	18.9	24.5	22.2	
Miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures	100.0	7.3	16.8	17.0	24.7	34.2	

operations on the digestive system, operations on the female genital organs, obstetrical procedures, operations on the musculoskeletal system, and miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.

The number of procedures patients underwent in short-stay hospitals during 1980 is presented in table 22 for each ICD-9-CM category by bed size of hospital where the procedure was performed. Except for the largest hospitals, operations on the digestive system were observed to rank highest of all-listed procedures for all hospital bed-size groups and operations on the female genital organs ranked next. The most common procedures for hospitals of 500 beds or more were miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, followed by operations on the digestive system and operations on the female genital organs.

Table J gives the percent distributions of the major groups of procedures by bed size of hospital. About the same proportion of all procedures was performed in the larger hospitals (300 beds or more) as were performed in the smaller hospitals. Hospitals with 300 beds or more treated an estimated 45 percent of the patients hospitalized during 1980, but they performed about 52 percent of the operations. Procedures for which the largest percents were performed in hospitals with 300 beds or more were operations on the cardiovascular system (70 percent), on the hemic and lymphatic system (63 percent), on the respiratory system (62 percent), on the nervous system (62 percent), and on the endocrine system (61 percent).

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TABLE 1. NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND RATE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPI-TALS, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1980

	DISCHARGED PATIENTS						
SEX AND AGE	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION				
BOTH SEXES							
ALL AGES	37,832	100.0	169.6				
UNDER 15 YEARS	3,672	9.7	71.8				
UNDER 1 YEAR	825 1,115 1,733	2•2 2•9 4•6	235.1 86.3 49.9				
15-44 YEARS	15,635	41.3	151.3				
15-24 YEARS	5,739 6,216 3,681	15.2 16.4 9.7	139.3 169.4 144.7				
45-64 YEARS	8,660	22.9	196.0				
45-54 YEARS	3,975 4,685	10.5 12.4	175.9 217.0				
65 YEARS AND OVER	9,864	26.1	405.2				
65-74 YEARS	4,943 4,921	13.1 13.0	321.7 547.9				
MALE							
ALL AGES	15,145	100.0	140.7				
UNDER 15 YEARS	2,063	13.6	78.9				
UNDER 1 YEARS	467 656 940	3.1 4.3 6.2	260.0 99.4 53.0				
15-44 YEARS	4,687	30.9	92.7				
15-24 YEARS	1,586 1,644 1,456	10.5 10.9 9.6	78.1 91.9 118.1				
45-64 YEARS	4,127	27•3	196.9				
45-54 YEARS	1,805 2,322	11.9 15.3	165•9 230•4				
65 YEARS AND OVER	4,268	28.2	427.4				
65-74 YEARS	2,358 1,910	15.6 12.6	353•7 575•6				
FEMALE							
ALL AGES	22,686	100.0	196.6				
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,609	7.1	64.3				
UNDER 1 YEAR	358 458 7 93	1.6 2.0 3.5	209.0 72.6 46.7				

TABLE 1. NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND RATE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPI-TALS, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1980--CON.

	DISCHARGED PATIENTS							
SEX AND AGE	NUMBER IN THOUS ANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION					
FEMALECON.								
15-44 YEARS	10,949	48.3	207.4					
15-24 YEARS	4,152 4,572 2,225	18.3 20.2 9.8	198.8 243.1 169.7					
45-64 YEARS	4,533	20.0	195.1					
45-54 YEARS	2,170 2,363	9•6 10•4	185•1 205•3					
65 YEARS AND OVER	5,596	24.7	389.7					
65-74 YEARS	2,585 3,011	11.4 13.3	297•2 531•8					

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, 1980

		DAYS OF CARE		1/ NUMBER OF	AVERAGE	
SEX AND AGE	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	HOSPITAL BEDS OCCUPIED DAILY	LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS	
BOTH SEXES						
ALL AGES	274,508	100.0	1,230.8	337.2	7.3	
UNDER 15 YEARS	16,191	5.9	316.4	86.7	4.4	
UNDER 1 YEAR	4,704	1.7	1,340.5	367.3	5.7	
1-4 YEARS	4,297	1.6	332.7	91.2	3.9	
5-14 YEARS	7,189	2.6	206.9	56.7	4.1	
15-44 YEARS	81,951	29.9	793.1	217.3	5•2	
15-24 YEARS	26,544	9.7	644.2	176.5	4.6	
25-34 YEARS	31,386	11.4	855.5	234•4	5.0	
35-44 YEARS	24,021	8.8	944.2	258.7	6.5	
45-64 YEARS	71,008	25.9	1,607.0	440.3	8.2	
45-54 YEARS	29,905	10.9	1,323.1	362.5	7.5	
55-64 YEARS	41,103	15.0	1,904.1	521.7	8.8	
65 YEARS AND OVER	105,358	38.4	4,327.5	1,185.6	10.7	
65-74 YEARS	49,253	17.9	3,205.6	878.2	10.0	
75 YEARS AND OVER	56,105	20.4	6,247.0	1,711.5	11.4	
MALE						
ALL AGES	116,267	100.0	1,080.3	296.0	7.7	
UNDER 15 YEARS	8,950	7.7	342.3	93.8	4.3	
UNDER 1 YEAR	2,533	2.2	1,410.5	386.4	5.4	
1-4 YEARS	2,582	2.2	390.9	107.1	3.9	
5-14 YEARS	3,834	3.3	216.1	59.2	4.1	
15-44 YEARS	29,748	25.6	588.7	161.3	6.3	
15-24 YEARS	9,499	8.2	467.6	128.1	6.0	
25-34 YEARS	10,148	8.7	567.5	155.5	6.2	
35-44 YEARS	10,101	8.7	819.0	224.4	6.9	
45-64 YEARS	33,589	28.9	1,602.5	439.0	8.1	
45-54 YEARS	13,686	11.8	1,258.0	344.7		
55-64 YEARS	19,903	17.1	1,974.3	540.9	8.6	
65 YEARS AND OVER	43,981	37.8	4,404.7	1,206.8	10.3	
65-74 YEARS	22,872	19.7	3,430.6	939.9	9.7	
75 YEARS AND OVER	21,109	18.2	6,362.0		11.1	

^{1/} EXPRESSED AS DAILY NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED PER 100,000 CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPU-LATION.

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, 1980--CON.

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

		DAYS OF CARE	1/ NUMBER OF	AVERAGE	
SEX AND AGE	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	HOSPITAL BEDS OCCUPIED DAILY	LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS
FEMALE				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	****
ALL AGES	158,241	100.0	1,371.1	375.6	7.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	7,241	4.6	289.4	79.3	4.5
UNDER 1 YEAR	2,171	1.4	1,267.2	347.2	6.1
1-4 YEARS	1,715	1.1	271.8	74.5	3.7
5-14 YEARS	3,355	2.1	197.4	54.1	4.2
15-44 YEARS	52,204	33.0	988.7	270.9	4.8
15-24 YEARS	17,045	10.8	816.1	223.6	4.1
25-34 YEARS	21,238	13.4	1,129.5	309.5	4.6
35-44 YEARS	13,921	8.8	1,061.9	290.9	6.3
45-64 YEARS	37,420	23.6	1,611.0	441.4	8.3
45-54 YEARS	16,219	10.2	1.383.5	379.1	7.5
55-64 YEARS	21,200	13.4	1,842.7	504.8	9.0
65 YEARS AND OVER	61,377	38.8	4,273.9	1,170.9	11.0
65-74 YEARS	26,381	16.7	3.032.7	830.9	10.2
75 YEARS AND OVER	34,996	22.1	6,180.8	1,693.4	11.6

^{1/} EXPRESSED AS DAILY NUMBER OF BEDS OCCUPIED PER 100,000 CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPU-LATION.

TABLE 3. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1980

AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- I NG DELIV- ER IES	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES	FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIV- ERIES
ALL AGES	NUMBER	OF DISCH IN THOU	ARGED PAT Sands	IENTS	Р	ERCENT DI	STR IBUT IO	IN .
ALL STAYS	37,832	15,145	22,686	18,924	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 1 DAY 1 DAY	1,082 3,160	402 1,286	680 1,873	657 1,657	2.9 8.4	2•7 8•5	3.0 8.3	3.5 8.8
2 DAYS	5,642	2,223	3,420	2,673	14.9	14.7	15.1	14.1
3 DAYS	5,126	1,841	3,285	2,080	13.6	12.2	14.5	11.0
4 DAYS	3,973	1,552	2,421	1,730	10.5	10.2	10.7	9.1
5-6 DAYS	5,564	2,193	3,371	2,779	14.7	14.5	14.9	14.7
7-8 DAYS	3,831	1,478	2,353	2,155	10.1	9.8	10.4	11.4
9-10 DAYS	2,417	1,022	1,395	1,359	6.4	6.7	6.1	7.2
11-20 DAYS	4,887	2,164	2,722	2,682	12.9	14.3	12.0	14.2
21-30 DAYS	1,251	581	671	664	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.5
31 DAYS OR MORE	899	403	496	489	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.6
UNDER 15 YEARS								
ALL STAYS	3,672	2,063	1,609	1,593	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 1 DAY	176	105	71	71	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.5
1 DAY	676	375	302	301	18.4	18.2	18.7	18.9
2 DAYS	893	504	388	385	24.3	24.4	24.1	24.2
3 DAYS	531	293	238	233	14.5	14.2	14.8	14.6
4 DAYS	410	238	173	172	11.2	11.5	10.7	10.8
5-6 DAYS	433	247	186	184	11.8	12.0	11.6	11.5
7-8 DAYS	207	110	97	95	5.6	5.3	6.0	6.0
9-10 DAYS	103	58	45	45	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
11-20 DAYS	164	90	74	73	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.6
21-30 DAYS	41	22	19	19	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
31 DAYS OR MORE	38	21	16	16	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
15-44 YEARS								
ALL STAYS	15,635	4,687	10,949	7,207	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 1 DAY	618	159	458	435	4.0	3.4	4.2	6.0
1 DAY	1,668	502	1,165	950	10.7	10.7	10.6	13.2
2 DAYS	2,926	838	2,088	1,345	18.7	17.9	19.1	18.7
3 DAYS	2,789	687	2,102	902	17.8	14.7	19.2	12.5
4 DAYS	1,902	530	1,372	683	12.2	11.3	12.5	9.5
5-6 DAYS	2,411	708	1,703	1,115	15.4	15.1	15.6	15.5
7-8 DAYS	1,303	386	917	721	8.3	8.2	8.4	10.0
9-10 DAYS	620	230	390	356	4.0	4.9	3.6	4.9
11-20 DAYS	973	421	552	513	6.2	9.0	5.0	7.1
21-30 DAYS	242	126	116	109	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.5
31 DAYS OR MORE	183	99	85	79	1.2	2.1	8•0	1.1

TABLE 3. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY AGE AND LENGTH OF STAY, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1980--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
45-64 YEARS	NUMBER	OF DISCH	IARGED PAT	IENTS	Р	ERCENT DI	STR IBUT IO	N
ALL STAYS	8,660	4,127	4,533	4,528	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 1 DAY	167	78	89	89	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
1 DAY	492	253	239	239	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.3
2 DAYS	1,072	524	548	547	12.4	12.7	12.1	12.1
3 DAYS	951	474	477	476	11.0	11.5	10.5	10.5
4 DAYS	839	419	420	419	9.7	10.2	9.3	9.3
5-6 DAYS	1,325	623	702	702	15.3	15.1	15.5	15.5
7-8 DAYS	1,082	468	614	613	12.5	11.3	13.5	13.5
9-10 DAYS	773	348	424	424	8.9	8.4	9.4	9.4
11-20 DAYS	1,404	669	735	735	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2
21-30 DAYS	332	169	163	163	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.6
31 DAYS OR MORE	223	102	121	121	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7
65 YEARS AND OVER								
ALL STAYS	9,864	4,268	5,596	5,596	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LESS THAN 1 DAY	121	59	61	61	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1
1 DAY	323	156	167	167	3.3	3.7	3.0	3.0
2 DAYS	752	356	396	396	7.6	8.3	7.1	7.1
3 DAYS	855	386	469	469	8.7	9.1	8.4	8.4
4 DAYS	821	365	456	456	8.3	8.6	8.2	8.2
5-6 DAYS	1,395	616	779	779	14.1	14.4	13.9	13.9
7-8 DAYS	1,240	514	726	726	12.6	12.0	13.0	13.0
9-10 DAYS	920	384	536	536	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.6
11-20 DAYS	2,346	985	1,361	1,361	23.8	23.1	24.3	24.3
21-30 DAYS	636	264	372	372	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.7
31 DAYS OR MORE	455	181	274	274	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.9

TABLE 4. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY RACE AND AGE OF PATIENT, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNITED STATES, 1980

RACE 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	NUMBE		ENTS DISCH	IARGED	Р	ERCENT DI	STRIBUTION	
ALL AGES	37, 832	15,145	22,686	18,924	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	3,672	2,063	1,609	1,593	9.7	13.6	7.1	8.4
15-44 YEARS	15,635	4,687	10,949	7,207	41.3	30.9	48.3	38.1
45-64 YEARS	8,660	4,127	4,533	4,528	22.9	27.3	20.0	23.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	9,864	4,268	5,596	5,596	26.1	28.2	24.7	29.6
WHITE								
ALL AGES	28,484	11,513	16,971	14,338	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	2,653	1,477	1,176	1,169	9.3	12.8	6.9	8.2
15-44 YEARS	11.210	3,414	7,796	5,173	39.4	29.7	45.9	36.1
45-64 YEARS	6,727	3,210	3,517	3,514	23.6	27.9	20.7	24.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	7,894	3,411	4, 483	4,483	27.7	29.6	26.4	31.3
ALL OTHER								
ALL AGES	4,879	1,813	3,066	2,403	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	600	348	252	243	12.3	19.2	8.2	10.1
15-44 YEARS	2,536	684	1,852	1,199	52.0	37.7	60.4	49.9
45-64 YEARS	937	429	508	507	19.2	23.7	16.6	21.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	805	351	454	454	16.5	19.4	14.8	18.9
RACE NOT STATED								
ALL AGES	4,469	1,820	2,649	2,183	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	*420	*237	*182	*181	*9:4	*13.0	*6.9	*8.3
15-44 YEARS	1,889	589	1,300	835	42.3	32.4	49.1	38.3
45-64 YEARS	996	*488	*508	*507	22.3	*26.8	*19.2	*23.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,164	* 505	659	659	26.0	*27.8	24.9	30.2

TABLE 5. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DAYS OF CARE FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY RACE AND AGE OF PATIENT, ACCORDING TO SEX: UNIFED STATES, 1980

RACE 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	NU	JMBER OF D IN TH	AYS OF CA	RE	Р	ERCENT DI	STR IBUT IO	N
ALL AGES	274,508	116,267	158,241	144,084	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	16,191 81,951 71,008 105,358	8,950 29,748 33,589 43,981	7,241 52,204 37,420 61,377	7,106 38,204 37,397 61,377	5.9 29.9 25.9 38.4	7.7 25.6 28.9 37.8	4.6 33.0 23.6 38.8	4.9 26.5 26.0 42.6
WHITE	224 223	07 077	110 00/	100 2/3	1.00.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL AGES	206, 921	87,837	119,084	109,263	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	11,421 58,114 54,077 83,309	6,277 21,170 25,714 34,676	5,144 36,945 28,363 48,633	5,052 27,227 28,350 48,633	5.5 28.1 26.1 40.3	7.1 24.1 29.3 39.5	4.3 31.0 23.8 40.8	4.6 24.9 25.9 44.5
ALL OTHER								
ALL AGES	36,570	15,047	21,524	18,929	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	3,015 14,252 9,331 9,972	1,720 4,875 4,196 4,257	1,296 9,377 5,135 5,715	1,254 6,829 5,131 5,715	8.2 39.0 25.5 27.3	11.4 32.4 27.9 28.3	6.0 43.6 23.9 26.6	6.6 36.1 27.1 30.2
RACE NOT STATED								
ALL AGES	31,017	13,384	17,633	15,892	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,754 9,585 7,600 12,077	953 3,703 3,679 5,049	802 5,882 3,921 7,029	799 4,148 3,916 7,029	5.7 30.9 24.5 38.9	7.1 27.7 27.5 37.7	4.5 33.4 22.2 39.9	5.0 26.1 24.6 44.2

TABLE 6. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY RACE, AGE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1980

RACE AND AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUDING DELIVERIES	FEMALE EXCLUDING DELIVERIES				
TOTAL	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS							
ALL AGES	7.3	7.7	7.0	7.6				
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5				
15-44 YEARS	5.2	6.3	4.8	5.3				
45-64 YEARS	8•2 10•7	8.1 10.3	8.3 11.0	8.3 11.0				
WHITE								
ALL AGES	7.3	7.6	7.0	7.6				
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.3	4-2	4.4	4.3				
15-44 YEARS	5.2	6.2	4.7	5.3 8.1				
45-64 YEARS	8.0 10.6	8.0 10.2	8.1 10.8	10.8				
. ALL OTHER								
ALL AGES	7.5	8.3	7.0	7.9				
UNDER 15 YEARS	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2				
15-44 YEARS	5.6	7-1	5.1	5.7				
45-64 YEARS	10.0 12.4	9.8 12.1	10.1 12.6	10.1 12.6				
RACE NOT STATED								
ALL AGES	6.9	7.4	6.7	7.3				
UNDER 15 YEARS	*4.2	*4.0	*4.4	*4.4				
15-44 YEARS	5.1	6.3	4.5	5.0				
45-64 YEARS	7.6 10.4	*7.5 *10.0	*7•7 10•7	*7•7 10•7				

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND DAYS OF CARE, BY SEX, AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1980

SEX, AGE, AND REGION	ALL SIZES	6-99 B E DS	100- 499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE	ALL SIZ E S	6-99 BEDS	100- 499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
BOTH SEXES	NUMBER	OF PATIE		HARGED	NUMI	BER OF DA	AYS OF CAI JSANDS	~
UNITED STATES	37,832	7,512	22,005	8,315	274,508	45,237	160,822	68,450
UNDER 15 YEARS	3,672	780	2,126	767	16,191	2,892	8,869	4,430
15-44 YEARS	15,635	2,874	9,058	3,703	81,951	12,758	46,726	22,467
45-64 YEARS	8,660	1,647	5,024	1,989	71,008	10,857		19,307
65 YEARS AND OVER	9,864	2,210	5,797	1,857	105,358	18,729	64,383	22,246
NORTHEAST	7,868	781	5,187	1,901	67,238	6,034	44,237	16,967
UNDER 15 YEARS	700	39	471	190	3,196	138	2,025	1,033
15-44 YEARS	3,107	308	1,975	823	17,592	1,745	10,992	4,854
45-64 YEARS	1,886	214	1,231	442	17,784	1,756	11,366	4,662
65 YEARS AND OVER	2,176	220	1,509	446	28,666	2,394	19,853	6,419
NORTH CENTRAL	10,878	1,418	6,320	3,139	82,000	9,323	46,197	26,481
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,105	129	704	272	5,014	451	2,851	1,712
15-44 YEARS	4,465	510	2,583	1,373	25,142	2,576	-	8,627
45-64 YEARS	2.488	314	1,412	761	21,286	2,189	-	7,680
65 YEARS AND OVER	2,820	465	1,621	734	30,559	4,107		8,462
SOUTH	12,983	3,879	6,403	2,701	88,216	23,163	44•078	20,975
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,387	486	659	242	6,072	1,992	2,750	1,329
15-44 YEARS	5,416	1,455	2,722	1,240	27,154	6,384		7,572
45-64 YEARS	2,883	803	1,420	659	22,325	5,208	11,263	5,855
65 YEARS AND OVER	3,297	1,135	1,602	560	32,665	9,579	16,867	6,219
WEST	6,103	1,433	4,095	5 7 4	37,054	6,717	26,310	4,027
UNDER 15 YEARS	480	125	292	64	1,909	311	1,241	356
15-44 YEARS	2,647	601	1,778	268	12,065	2,053	8,597	1,414
45-64 YEARS	1,403	316	961	126	9,613	1,704	6,798	1,111
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,572	391	1,064	116	13,469	2,648	9,673	1,147
MALE								
UNITED STATES	15,145	3,075	8,783	3,288	116,267	19,005	67,354	29,909
UNDER 15 YEARS	2,063	433	1,205	425	8,950	1,621	4,958	2,370
15-44 YEARS	4,687	955	2,679	1,054	29,748	4,800		8,216
45-64 YEARS	4,127	755	2,402	970	33,589	5,068		9,468
65 YEARS AND OVER	4,268	932	2,497	840	43,981	7,515	26,611	9,855
NORTHEAST	3,244	385	2,106	754	29,167	2,911	18,599	7,657
UNDER 15 YEARS	404	23	272	109	1,782	84	1,128	570
15-44 YEARS	951	149	589	214	6,778	948		1,791
45-64 YEARS	947	122	600	225	8,874	999		2,493
65 YEARS AND OVER	942	91	645	206	11,733	881		2,803
		-			-		•	

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND DAYS OF CARE, BY SEX, AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1980--CON.

SEX, AGE, AND REGION	ALL SI ZES	6-99 BEDS	100- 499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100- 499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
MALECON.	NUMBER	OF PATIE		HARGED	NUMBER OF DAYS OF CARE IN THOUSANDS			
NORTH CENTRAL	4,355	566	2,540	1,248	34,376	3,907	19,098	11,371
UNDER 15 YEARS	607	70	388	149	2,719	251	1,578	890
15-44 YEARS	1,354	164	7 97	393	9,094	1,009	5,003	3,082
45-64 YEARS	1,184	134	674	376	9,829	946	5,151	3,731
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,210	200	681	330	12,734	1,701	7,366	3,668
SOUTH	5,051	1,571	2,432	1,048	36,420	9,395	17,952	9,073
UNDER 15 YEARS	772	274	370	128	3,357	1,133	1,508	716
15-44 YEARS	1,544	466	714	364	9,129	2,136	4,199	2,793
45-64 YEARS	1,323	361	655	306	10,204	2,295	5,178	2,730
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,412	470	693	249	13,730	3,831	7,066	2,833
WEST	2,495	553	1,704	239	16,304	2,791	11,705	1,808
UNDER 15 YEARS	280	66	176	38	1,091	153	745	194
15-44 YEARS	838	177	579	83	4,747	7 08	3,490	550
45-64 YEARS	674	139	473	62	4,682	828	3,340	513
65 YEARS AND OVER	704	171	477	55	5,784	1,102	4,131	551
FEMALE INCLUDING DELIVERIES								
UNITED STATES	22,686	4 • 437	13,222	5,028	158,241	26,232	93,468	38,541
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,609	347	920	342	7,241	1,271	3,910	2,059
15-44 YEARS	10,949	1,920	6,379	2,650	52,204	7,957	29,995	14,251
45-64 YEARS	4, 533	892	2,622	1,019	37,420	5 ,7 89	21,791	9•839
65 YEARS AND GVER	5,596	1,279	3,300	1,017	61,377	11,214	37,772	12,391
NORTHEAST	4,624	396	3,081	1,147	38,071	3,122	25•638	9,311
UNDER 15 YEARS	296	16	199	80	1,414	54	898	463
15-44 YEARS	2,155	159	1,387	609	10,814	797	6,953	3,064
45-64 YEARS	939	92	631	217	8,910	758	5,984	2,168
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,234	129	864	241	16,933	1,513	11,804	3,616
NORTH CENTRAL	6,523	852	3,780	1,892	47,624	5,416	27,099	15,109
UNDER 15 YEARS	498	60	316	123	2,295	200	1,274	
15-44 YEAR S	3,112	347	1,785	980	16,048	1,567	8:936	5,545
45-64 YEARS	1,304	181	738	385	11,457	1,243	6,265	3,949
65 YEARS AND CVER	1,609	265	940	404	17,824	2,406	10,624	4,794
SOUTH	7,932	2,308	3,971	1,653	51,796	13,768	26,126	11,902
UNDER 15 YEARS	615	211	289	114	2,715	859	1,242	613
15-44 YEARS	3,873	989	2,008	876	18,025	4,247	8,998	4,779
45-64 YEARS	1,560	442	765	353	12,122	2,913	6,084	3,124
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,885	665	909	311	18,935	5,748	9,801	3,386

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND DAYS OF CARE, BY SEX, AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1980--CON.

SEX, AGE, AND REGION	ALL SIZES	6 -9 9 BEDS	100- 499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100- 499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE	
FEMALE INCLUDING DELIVERIESCON.	NUMBER	OF PATIE	NTS DISC	HARGED	NUMBER OF DAYS OF CARE IN THOUSANDS				
WEST	3,607	881	2,391	335	20,750	3,926	14,605	2,220	
UNDER 15 YEARS	201	59	116	25	817	159	497	162	
15-44 YEARS	1,809	424	1,200	185	7,318	1.346	5,108	864	
45-64 YEARS	730	178	488	64	4.931	876	3,458	598	
65 YEARS AND OVER	868	219	58 7	61	7,685	1,546	5,543	596	
OF TERRO AND DVERTORS	200	213	201	01	1,005	1,740	24243	370	
FEMALE EXCLUDING DELIVERIES									
UNITED STATES	18,924	3,875	11,012	4,038	144,084	24,525	85,239	34,320	
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,593	344	911	337	7,106	1,264	3,869	1,973	
15-44 YEARS	7,207	1,360	4,181	1,666	38,204	6,261	21,820	10,123	
45-64 YEARS	4,528	891	2,619	1,017	37,397	5,786	21,778	9,833	
65 YEARS AND OVER	5,596	1,279	3,300	1,017	61,377	11,214	37,772	12,391	
NORT HEAST	3,907	351	2,600	955	34,843	2,933	23,519	8,391	
UNDER 15 YEARS	293	16	197	79	1,400	54	890	456	
15-44 YEARS	1,442	115	909	419	7,609	611	4,847	2,152	
45-64 YEARS	938	91	630	216	8.901	755	5.979	2,167	
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,234	129	864	241	16,933	1,513	11,804	3,616	
OS TEARS AND OVERSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSE	1,224	12)	004	271	10,755	14212	11,004	2,010	
NORTH CENTRAL	5,495	765	3,206	1,524	43,305	5,089	24,804	13,411	
UNDER 15 YEARS	494	60	313	121	2,206	199	1,256	750	
15-44 YEARS	2,089	260	1,215	614	11,821	1,241	6,660	3,920	
45-64 YEARS	1,303	181	738	385	11,453	1,242	6,264	3,947	
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,609	265	940	404	17,824	2,406	10,624	4,794	
SOUTH	6,625	2,049	3,265	1,311	47,234	12,974	23,674	10,586	
UNDER 15 YEARS	607	209	286	112	2,686	852	1,229	605	
15-44 YEARS	2,575	732	1,306	537	13,498	3,461	6,564	3,473	
45-64 YEARS	1,558	442	764	352	12,114	2,913	6,079	3,122	
65 YEARS AND OVER	1,885	665	909	311	18,935	5,748	9,801	3,386	
WEST	2,898	710	1,941	247	18,702	3,528	13,242	1,933	
UNDER 15 YEARS	200	59	116	25	814	159	494	161	
15-44 YEARS	1.101	254	751	96	5,275	948	3,749	578	
45-64 YEARS	730	178	488	64	4,928	876	3,455	598	
65 YEARS AND OVER		219	587	61	7,685	1,546	5,543	596	
DO TENES AND DACK	868	219	201	91	1,000	11 246	21243	270	

TABLE 8. RATES OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND OF DAYS OF CARE, BY GEO-GRAPHIC REGION, AGE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1980

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL SHORT-STAY	HOSPITALS. EXCLUDES NEWBORN INFANT	TS)
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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	RAT	E OF DISC	HARGES PER ULATION		RATE OF DAYS OF CARE PER 1,000 POPULATION					
ALL AGES	169.6	140.7	196.6	164.0	1,230.8	1,080.3	1,371.1	1,248.4		
UNDER 15 YEARS	71.8 151.3 196.0 405.2	78.9 92.7 196.9 427.4	64.3 207.4 195.1 389.7	63.7 136.5 194.9 389.7	316.4 793.1 1,607.0 4,327.5	342.3 588.7 1,602.5 4,404.7	289.4 988.7 1,611.0 4,273.9	284.0 723.6 1,610.0 4,273.9		
NORTHEAST										
ALL AGES	162.3	140.3	182.4	154.1	1,387.3	1,261.4	1,502.1	1,374.8		
UNDER 15 YEARS	67.8 141.6 180.8 377.7	76.6 89.2 193.3 411.6	58.5 191.0 169.7 355.4	57.9 127.8 169.4 355.4	309.3 801.7 1,704.6 4,976.7	337.5 636.0 1,811.4 5,127.9	279.8 958.2 1,610.0 4,877.1	276.9 674.2 1,608.4 4,877.1		
NORTH CENTRAL										
ALL AGES	187.4	154.6	218.3	183.9	1,412.5	1,220.2	1,593.8	1,449.2		
UNDER 15 YEARS	81.5 166.5 218.6 448.3	87.5 102.4 217.3 470.2	75.3 228.7 219.7 433.2	74.5 153.5 219.6 433.2	369.8 937.3 1.870.1 4.859.1	392.1 688.2 1,804.4 4,947.3	346.5 1,179.3 1,930.4 4,797.9	333.1 868.7 1,929.8 4,797.9		
SOUTH										
ALL AGES	175.3	142.1	205.9	172.0	1,191.0	1,024.6	1,344.6	1,226.2		
UNDER 15 YEARS	79.5 158.9 200.8 403.1	86.7 93.4 196.3 418.8	72.0 220.5 204.7 392.1	71.1 146.6 204.5 392.1	348.2 796.5 1,554.9 3,994.2	377.0 552.2 1,513.9 4,073.0	318.2 1,026.4 1,591.2 3,939.0	314.8 768.6 1,590.2 3,939.0		
WEST	1/2 0	120 1	144 E	133.8	873.0	784•5	957.8	863.3		
UNDER 15 YEARS	48.8 129.3 175.1 381.6	120.1 55.6 82.8 173.9 401.9	41.7 174.9 176.3 366.5	41.5 106.4 176.2 366.5	194.0 589.3 1,199.5 3,269.8	217.1 468.6 1,208.5 3,303.1	169.8 707.5 1,190.7 3,245.3	169.1 510.0 1,190.1 3,245.3		

TABLE 9. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AGE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1980

REGION AND AGE	BOTH S EX ES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUDING DELIVERIES	FEMALE EXCLUDING DELIVERIES			
UNITED STATES	AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS						
ALL AGES	7.3	7.7	7.0	7.6			
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5			
15-44 YEARS	5.2	6.3	4.8	5.3			
45-64 YEARS	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.3			
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.7	10.3	11.0	11.0			
NORTHEAST							
ALL AGES	8.5	9.0	8.2	8.9			
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.8			
15-44 YEARS	5.7	7.1	5.0	5.3			
45-64 YEARS	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5			
65 YEARS AND OVER	13.2	12.5	13.7	13.7			
NORTH CENTRAL							
ALL AGES	7.5	7.9	7.3	7.9			
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5			
15-44 YEARS	5.6	6.7	5.2	5.7			
45-64 YEARS	8.6	8.3	8.8	8.8			
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.8	10.5	11.1	11.1			
SOUTH							
ALL AGES	6.8	7.2	6.5	7.1			
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4			
15-44 YEARS	5.0	5.9	4.7	5.2			
45-64 YEARS	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8			
65 YEARS AND OVER	9.9	9.7	10.0	10.0			
WEST				}			
ALL AGES	6.1	6.5	5.8	6.5			
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1			
15-44 YEARS	4.6	5.7	4.0	4.8			
45-64 YEARS	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.8			
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.6	8.2	8.9	8.9			

TABLE 10. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY SEX, AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1980

	NORTHEAST			NORTH CENTRAL			SOUTH			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				Α	V ER AGE	LENGT	H OF S	TAY IN	DAYS				
ALL AGES	7.3	7.7	8.5	8.9	6.6	7.3	8.4	6.0	6.9	7.8	4.7	6.4	7.0
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65+ YEARS	4.4 5.2 8.2 10.7	3.5 5.7 8.2 10.9	4.3 5.6 9.2 13.2	5.4 5.9 10.6 14.4	3.5 5.0 7.0 8.8	4.1 5.4 8.1 11.1	6.3 6.3 10.1 11.5	4.1 4.4 6.5 8.4	4.2 4.8 7.9 10.5	5.5 6.1 8.9 11.1	2.5 3.4 5.4 6.8	4.3 4.8 7.1 9.1	5.6 5.3 8.8 9.9
MALE													
ALL AGES	7.7	7.6	8.8	10.2	6.9	7.5	9.1	6.0	7.4	8.7	5.1	6.9	7.6
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65+ YEARS	4.3 6.3 8.1 10.3	3.6 6.4 8.2 9.7	4.1 6.9 9.0 12.5	5.2 8.4 11.1 13.6	3.6 6.2 7.1 8.5	4.1 6.3 7.6 10.8	6.0 7.8 9.9 11.1	4.1 4.6 6.4 8.2	4.1 5.9 7.9 10.2	5.6 7.7 8.9 11.4	2.3 4.0 6.0 6.4	4.2 6.0 7.1 8.7	5.1 6.6 8.3 10.0
FEMALE INCLUD- ING DELIVERIES													
ALL AGES	7.0	7.9	8.3	8.1	6.4	7.2	8.0	6.0	6.6	7.2	4.5	6.1	6.6
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65+ YEARS	4.5 4.8 8.3 11.0	3.3 5.0 8.3 11.7	4.5 5.0 9.5 13.7	5.8 5.0 10.0 15.0	3.3 4.5 6.9 9.1	4.0 5.0 8.5 11.3	6.7 5.7 10.3 11.9	4.1 4.3 6.6 8.6	4.3 4.5 8.0 10.8	5.4 5.5 8.9 10.9	2.7 3.2 4.9 7.0	4.3 4.3 7.1 9.4	6.4 4.7 9.3 9.7
FEMALE EXCLUD- ING DELIVERIES													
ALL AGES	7.6	8.4	9.0	8.8	6.7	7.7	8.8	6.3	7.3	8.1	5.0	6.8	7.8
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65+ YEARS	4.5 5.3 8.3 11.0	3.3 5.3 8.3 11.7	4.5 5.3 9.5 13.7	5.7 5.1 10.0 15.0	3.3 4.8 6.9 9.1	4.0 5.5 8.5 11.3	6.2 6.4 10.3 11.9	4.1 4.7 6.6 8.6	4.3 5.0 8.0 10.8	5.4 6.5 8.9 10.9	2.7 3.7 4.9 7.0	4.3 5.0 7.1 9.4	6.5 6.0 9.3 9.7

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND DAYS OF CARE, BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF HOSPITAL AND AGE AND SEX OF PATIENT: UNITED STATES, 1980

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

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	NUMBE		HARGED PAT	IENTS	N	UMBER OF IN T	DAYS OF (CARE
ALL AGES	37, 832	15,145	22,686	18,924	274,508	116,267	158,24	1 144,084
UNDER 15 YEARS	3,672 15,635 8,660 9,864	2,063 4,687 4,127 4,268	1,609 10,949 4,533 5,596	1,593 7,207 4,528 5,596	16,191 81,951 71,008 105,358	8,950 29,748 33,589 43,981	52,204 37,42	38,204 37,397
VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT								
ALL AGES	27,148	10,763	16,385	13,641	202,510	85,437	117,074	106,433
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	2,644 10,962 6,298 7,243	1,476 3,156 2,974 3,157	1,168 7,806 3,325 4,086	1,158 5,076 3,321 4,086	11,818 57,619 52,712 80,361	6,547 20,230 24,747 33,912	37,389 27,96	26,881 27,948
GOVERNMENT								
ALL AGES	7,773	3,201	4,571	3,674	50 , 945	22,223	28,722	25,600
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	845 3,481 1,635 1,812	488 1,101 810 802	357 2,379 825 1,010	351 1,490 824 1,010	3,760 17,547 12,615 17,022	2,091 6,761 6,188 7,183	10,786	7,689 6,422
PROPRIETARY								
ALL AGES	2,911	1,181	1,730	1,608	21,053	8,607	12,446	12,051
UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	184 1,193 726 809	99 429 344 309	84 763 382 500	84 642 382 500	612 6,785 5,681 7,975	311 2,757 2,654 2,886	4,028	3 +634 7 3 +027

TABLE 12. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF HOSPITAL, AGE OF PATIENT, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1980

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

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP AND AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE INCLUDING DELIVERIES	FEMALE EXCLUDING DELIVERIES
ALL TYPES		AVERAGE LENGTH	OF STAY IN DAYS	
ALL AGES	7.3	7.7	7.0	7.6
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5
15-44 YEARS	5.2	6.3	4.8	5.3
45-64 YEARS	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.7	10.3	11.0	11.0
VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT				
ALL AGES	7.5	7.9	7.1	7.8
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
15-44 YEARS	5.3	6.4	4.8	5.3
45-64 YEARS	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4
65 YEARS AND GVER	11.1	10.7	11.4	11.4
GOVERNMENT				
ALL AGES	6.6	6.9	6.3	7.0
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.7
15-44 YEARS	5.0	6.1	4.5	5.2
45-64 YEARS	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	9.4	9.0	9.7	9.7
PROPRIETARY				
ALL AGES	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.5
UNDER 15 YEARS	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.6
15-44 YEARS	5.7	6.4	5.3	5.7
45-64 YEARS	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	9.9	9.3	10.2	10.2

TABLE 13. 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, 1980

	CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEAR S	65 YEARS
		NUMBER	OF PATIENTS	DISCHARG	ED IN TH	OUSANDS
1	ALL CONDITIONS	37,832	3,672	15,635	8,660	9,864
2	1. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	649	190	250	88	122
	2. NEOPLASMS	2,476 1,829	7 4 40	471 181	897 691	1,035 916
) t	OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR210-239	648	34	289	206	119
Ε	3. ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES, AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279 DIABETES MELLITUS250	1,145 645	62 21	299 137	368 245	416 24
•	4. DISEASES OF THE BLCOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	336	71	93	56	11
	5. MENTAL DISORDERS290-319	1,692	46	954	450	24
F	PSYCHOSES290-299	507	4	284	127	9.
,	ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME	439	3	233	169	3
	6. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS320-389	1,762	362	384	410	60
	DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	408	66	143	91	10
(CATARACT	431 405	5 220	13 82	98 60	31 4
	7. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	5.140	44	535	1,711	2,84
	ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION401	305	3	64	131	10
١	HEART DISEASE	3,201	26 *1	239 23	1,127 169	1,80 23
	ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION410 ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414.0	431 562	*2	20	188	35
	OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE411-413,414.1-414.9	793	3	63	397	32
(CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE428.0 CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	401 796	5 5	8 29	63 177	32 58
	8. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM460-519	3,445	1.033	755	669	98
1	ACUTE BRONCHITIS AND BRONCHIOLITIS466	239	101 168	34 64	38 27	6
- 1	OTHER ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA460-465 CHRONIC DISEASE OF TCNSILS AND ADENOIDS	284 457	301	150	5	*
- 1	PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS	782 408	227 124	110 99	140 101	30
	9. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	4,650	516	1,563	1,307	1,20
(ULCERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE531-534 GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS535	363 289	4 17	106 131	124 83	12
3.	APPENDICITIS	266	76	154	26	1
	INGUINAL HERNIA550	509	92	139	157	12
, 1	NONINFECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS555-558 CHOLELITHIASIS574	610 458	198 2	198 1 59	91 159	12 13
7	10. DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629	3,599	176	1,812	919	69
в .	CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER	310 448	2 2	145 347	120 95	4
	DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION AND OTHER ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING626	440	2	541	9,0	
)	11. COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	1,010	8	999	3	
Ĺ.	ALL ABORTIONS, INCLUDING ECTOPIC AND MOLAR PREGNANCIES630-639	531	4	525	2	• •
2	12. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE680-709	597	76	238	150	13
3	13. DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE	2,245	75	917	727	52
' 5	ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS	543 385	21 *1	183 197	159 146	18
6	14. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	343	186	98	39	2
7	15. CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD	91	85	*1	4	4
8	16. SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-799	637	119	276	145	ç
	17. INJURY AND POISONING800-999	3, 593	482	1,780	628	71
9 0	FRACTURES, ALL SITES800-829	1,163	482 155	440	193	3.
ì	SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)	312	5	191	85	
2	INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854 LACERATIONS AND OPEN HOUNDS870-904	295 334	76 44	159 218	31 46	
3	LAUEKAITUNS ANU UPEN MUUNUS	224	74	210		
4	SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONSV01-V82	4,421	65	4,211	89	
5	PERSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATION	260	16	255 3,741	5 5	

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

TABLE 13. 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, 1980--CON.

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

ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEAR S	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
RATE OF	PATIENTS DIS	CHARGED PER	10,000 POPU	LATION		AV ER AGE LEN	GTH OF STAY	IN DAYS	
1,696.2	717.7	1,513.1	1,959.8	4,051.5	7.3	4.4	5.2	8.2	10.7 0
29.1	37.1	24.1	19.9	50.0	6.9	4.3	6.2	8.7	11.3 0
111.0 82.0	14.5 7.8	45•6 17•6	202.9 156.4	425.0 376.2	10.5 12.0	6•3 7•3	7.0 9.6	10.3 11.6	12.5 0 13.1 0
29.0	6.6	28.0	46.5	48.8	6.2	5.1	5.4	6.3	8.2 0
51.3 28.9	12.2 4.1	29.0 13.3	83.3 55.4	170•7 99•4	9.6 10.5	6•7 6•7	7•3 7•8	9.3 10.0	11.9 0 12.8 0
15.0	13.8	9.0	12.7	47.4	7.2	4.0	5.7	8.6	9.8 0
75.9 22.7	9.0 0.7	92.3 27.5	101.8 28.8	99 . 7 37 . 7	11.6 14.8	13.5 34.2	11.1 13.9	11.3 14.5	13.7 0 17.0 1
19.7	0.6	22.6	38.3	13.7	10.1	5.6	9.8	10.5	10.0 1
79.0 18.3	70.8 12.9	37•2 13•9	92.7 20.5	248.7 44.6	5.4 10.7	3.4 7.6	5.8 9.5	5.8 10.9	6.2 1 14.0 1
19.3 18.2	0.9 43.1	1.3 7.9	22.1 13.7	129.4 17.5	3.6 3.1	3.5 2.4	2.9 3.3	3.2 4.3	3.7 1 5.3 1
230.4 13.7	8.6 0.5	51.8 6.2	38 7. 2 29 . 7	1,170.4 44.1	10.0 7.0	7.8 8.9	7.2 5.3	9.0 6.5	11.2 1 8.4 1
143.5	5-1	23.2	255.0	742.7	9.5	6.6	7.4	8.6	10.5 1
19.3 25.2	*0.2 *0.3	2.3 1.9	38.3 42.7	97.9 144.7	12.6 10.0	*17.2 *7.5	11.9 7.3	12.1 8.3	13.0 1 11.1 2
35.5	0.6	6.1	89.9	135.3	7.7	6.1	5.8	7.2	8.6 2
18.0 35.7	1.0 1.1	0.8 2.8	14.1 40.1	133.4 240.1	10.4 12.7	7.1 11.2	8.0 14.8	10.0 11.8	10.6 2 12.9 2
154.5 10.7	201.9 19.7	73.0 3.3	151.3 8.5	406.1 27.1	6.3 5.5	3.5 4.2	4.4 4.9	7•5 6•6	9.8 2. 7.2 2
12.7	32.8	6.2	6-1	10.5	4.0	3.3	3.8	5.9	6.6 2
20.5 35.1	58.8 44.4	14.6 10.6	1.1 31.7	*0.2 125.3	1.9 8.3	1.7 4.9	2•2 6•5	2.0 9.2	*1.7 2 11.1 2
18.3	24.3	9.6	22.9	34.5	6.0	3.9	5.4	7.0	8.4 2
208.5 16.3	100.9 0.8	151.3 10.3	295.8 28.0	519•0 53•0	7.0 8.6	3.9 5.5	5.5 6.4	7.6 8.3	9.4 3 10.6 3
13.0	3.4	12.7	18.8	23.7	5.4	3.1	4.7	5.7	7.4 3
11.9 22.8	14.8 18.0	14.9 13.4	6.0 35.6	4.1 49.9	5•5 4•7	5•2 2•3	5.0 4.1	7.0 5.4	11.8 3
27.3	38.8	19.2	20.7	50 . 2	5.5	4.3	4.9	5.4 6.2	6.4 34 7.7 3
20.5	0.4	15.4	35.9	56.7	9•3	6.4	7.7	9-1	11.4 3
161.4 13.9	34.4 0.4	175.3 14.0	207•9 27•2	284.5 17.4	5.6 5.0	3.6 6.1	4.5 4.1	5.7 5.2	8-8 3 ⁻ 7-3 3 ⁻
20.1	0.5	33.5	21.5	1.5	3.3	2.2	3.3	3.3	6.7 3
45.3 23.8	1.6 0.8	96.7 50.8	0.6 0.5	•••	2.5 2.1	3.2 1.4	2.5 2.1	2.7 *1.5	••• 40
26.8	14.9	23.0	34.0	54.5	8.0	4.4	5.7	9.4	12.8 4
100.6	14.7	88.7	164.6	215.9	8•3	6.9	6.6	8.3	11.6 4
24.4	4.1	17.7	35.9	74.3	9.4	7.3	5.6	10.0	12.8 4
17.2	*0.2	19.1	33.0	16.5	9.9	*12.0	9•2	10.1	12.0 4
15.4	36.4	9.5	8.8	8.3	6.6	5.7	6.7	8.5	10.1 4
4-1	16.7	*0.1	1.0	*0.2	8.7	8.6	*6.4	11.3	*7.0 4
28.6	23.3	26.7	32.9	39.5	4.5	3.4	3.9	4.7	7.5 4
161-1	94.2	172.3	142.1	288.8	7.7	4.8	6-1	8.2	13.2 4
52.1 14.0	30.4 0.9	42.5 18.5	43.6 19.3	154.1 12.8	10.8 7.1	5•8 3•7	8•2 6•9	10.3 7.4	16.2 50 8.0 5
13.2	14.8	15.4	7.1	11.8	5.6	3.6	5.6	7.4	9.3 5
15.0	8.6	21.1	10.5	11.0	5-1	3.3	5.2	5.2	7.3 5
198.2 11.7	12-8	407.6 24.6	20.1 1.1	22.7 *0.2	3.7 2.2	4•5 -	3.6 2.2	4.9 1.8	6.4 54 *2.9 5
168.7	3.2	362.1	1.0	•••	3.8	8.3	3.7	4.9	••• 50

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF DISCHARGES AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND RACE; AND RATE OF DISCHARGES BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1980

					SEX		
	CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
			OF PATI			OF DISCHA	
01	ALL CONDITIONS	37,832	15,145	22,686	1,696.2	1,407.2	1,965.7
02	1. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC CISEASES001-139	649	309	340	29.1	28.7	29.4
03 04 05	2. NEOPLASMS	2,476 1,829	1,028 875	1•448 954	111.0 82.0	95.5 81.3	125.5 82.6
	OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR210-239	648	153	495	29.0	14.2	42.9
06 07	3. ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES, AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279 DIABETES MELLITUS250	1,145 645	396 245	750 400	51.3 28.9	36.8 22.8	64.9 34.6
80	4. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	336	145	191	15.0	13.5	16.5
09 10 11	5. MENTAL DISORDERS	1,692 507 439	885 248 342	807 259 97	75.9 22.7 19.7	82.2 23.0 31.8	
14	6. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS 320-389 DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	1,762 408 431 405	794 194 179 205	968 214 252 200	79.0 18.3 19.3 18.2	73.7 18.1 16.6 19.0	83.9 18.5 21.8 17.4
15	DISEASES OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS	5,140	2,590	2,549	230.4	240.7	
	ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION	305 3,201	118 1,688	188 1,513	13.7 143.5	10.9 156.8	16.3
18 19	ACUTE MYDCARDIAL INFARCTION410	431	272 303	159 259	19.3 25.2	25.3 28.2	13.8 22.4
20 21	ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414.0 OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE411-413,414.1-414.9	562 793	474	319	35.5	44.1	27.6
22 23	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	401 796	176 371	224 425	18.0 35.7	16.4 34.4	
24	8. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	3,445 239	1,755 116	1,691 123	154.5 10.7	163.0 10.7	
25 26	OTHER ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA460-465	284	135	149	12.7	12.6	12.9
27 28	CHRONIC DISEASE OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS474 PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS480-486	457 782	192 414	265 368	20.5 35.1	17.9 38.5	31.9
29	ASTHMA493	408	180	228	18.3	16.8 201.7	
30 31	9. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM520-579 ULCERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE531-534	4,650 363	2,171 191	2,479 172	208.5 16.3	17.7	14.9
32	GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS535	289	128 145	161 122	13.0 11.9	11.9 13.4	
33 34	APPENDICITIS540-543 INGUIN AL HERNIA550	266 509	458	51		42.5	
35	MONT RESCRICUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS555-558	610 458	249 115	361 342		23.1 10.7	
36	CHOLELITHIASIS	3,599	1,100			102.2	
37 38	CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER592	310	210	99	13.9	19.5	8.6
39	DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION AND CTHER ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING626	448	•••	448	20.1	•••	38.8
40	11. COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	1,010 531	•••	1,010 531	45.3 23.8	•••	87.5 46.0
41 42	ALL ABORTIONS, INCLUDING ECTOPIC AND MOLAR PREGNANCIES630-639 12. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE680-709	597	288			26.8	
43	13. DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM						
	AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739	2,245 543	971 215			90.3 20.0	
44 45	ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS710-719 INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISORDERS722	385	212			19.7	
46	14. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	343	167	177	15.4	15.5	15.3
47	15. CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD	91	52	39	4.1	4.8	3 - 4
48	16. SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-799	637	291	346	28.6	27.1	30.0
49	17. INJURY AND POISONING800-999	3,593	2,025			188.1	
50 51	FRACTURES, ALL SITES800-829	1,163 312	582 155			54.1 14.4	13.6
52 53	INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE) 850-854	295	179 255	116	13.2	16 • 7 23 • 7	
54	····		178		198.2	16.6	5 367.6
55	PERSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATION	260	10	251	11.7	0.9	21.7
56	FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES	3,762	•••	3,762	168.7	•••	, 520.

^{1/} INCLUDES DISCHARGE DATA FOR WHICH COLOR WAS NOT STATED.
2/ FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS FOR FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES IS V27, SHOWN UNDER "SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS."

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF DISCHARGES AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND RACE; AND RATE OF DISCHARGES BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1980--CON.

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

	SEXCON.				RACE	•		,	
TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	1/ TOTAL	WHITE	ALL OTHER	1/ TOTAL	WHITE	ALL OTHER	
AVERAGE LE	NGTH OF STAY	IN DAYS		PATIENTS DIS	CHARGED	AVERAGE LEN	NGTH OF STAY	IN DAYS	 ,
7.3	7.7	7.0	37,832	28,484	4,879	7.3	7.3	7.5	03
6.9	6.6	7.2	649	483	103	6.9	6.8	8.1	02
10.5 12.0	11.1 12.0	10.1 12.0	2,476 1,829	1,919 1,449	289 181	10.5 12.0	10.5 11.9	11.0 13.6	
6.2	5.7	6.3	648	470	107	6.2	6.3	6.5	
9.6	9.3	9.7	1,145	828	200	9.6	9.2	11.1	06
10.5	10.1	10.7	645	442	136	10.5	10.3	11.3	
7•2	6.4	7.8	336	228	73	7.2	7.3	7.1	08
11.6 14.8 10.1	11.0 13.1 10.0	12.2 16.3 10.4	1,692 507 439	1,211 370 268	248 86 84	11.6 14.8 10-1	11.9 15.1 10.5	10.0 12.9 8.0	
5.4	5.5	5.4	1,762	1,357	179	5•4	5.3	7.2	12
10.7 3.6	11.2 3.3	10.3 3.8	408 431	314 337	53 34	10.7 3.6	10.4 3.5	13.1 4.3	14
3.1	2.9	3.4	405	314	35	3.1	3.2		15
10.0 7.0	9.6 6.5	10.4 7.3	5:140 305	4,090 213	509 62	10.0 7.0	9.8 6.7	11.3 7.8	17
9.5 12.6	9.1 12.3	10.0 13.1	3,201 431	2,596 361	282 29	9.5 12.6	9.4 12.5	10.4 14.7	
10.0	9.3	10.8	562	472	33	10.0	9.8	11.1	
7.7	7.4 10.1	8-0	793 401	664 313	57 48	7.7	7.6	8.3 11.4	
10.4 12.7	12.1	10.6 13.2	796	625	85	10.4 12.7	10.2 12.2	15.7	23
6.3 5.5	6.3 5.1	6.2 5.8	3,445 239	2,672 182	384 30	6.3 5.5	6.3 5.5		24 25
4.0	3.8	4.1	284	212	34	4.0	4.0		26
1.9 8.3	1.8 8.2	1.9 8.4	457 782	358 601	35 103	1.9 8.3	1.9 8.4		27
6.0	5∙6	6.3	408	288	78	6.0	6.1	5.5	29
7.0	6.5	7.4	4,650	3,598	506	7.0	6.9	7.9	
8.6 5.4	8.4 5.1	8.7 5.7	363 289	282 227	40 33	8.6 5.4	8.5 5.5	8.0 6.1	
5.5	5.6	5.3	266	203	27	5.5	5.4	7.1	33
4•7 5•5	4•7 5•0	5.0 5.7	509 610	391 483	52 60	4.7 5.5	4.8 5.5	4.6 5.9	
9.3	9.9	9.1	458	355	44	9.3	9.2	10.3	
5.6	6.4	5.2	3,599	2,736	464	5.6	5.5	6.2	37
5.0 3.3	4.6	5.9 3.3	310 448	257 343	16 55	5.0 3.3	5.0 3.3	6.1 3.3	39
2.5 2.1	•••	2.5 2.1	1,010 531	647 321	239 150	2.5 2.1	2.5 2.1	2.7 2.2	40 41
8.0	7.6	8.4	597	446	89	8.0	7.9	9.2	
8.3	7.6	8.9	2,245	1,693	214	8.3	8.3	8.8	43
9•4 9•9	7.5 9.2	10.6 10.7	543 385	413 289	51 30	9.4 9.9	9.2 9.9	10.8 10.5	44
6.6	6.5	6.7	343	269	43	6.6	6.8	6.1	
8.7	7.7	10.0	91	64	14	8.7	7.6	11.6	47
4.5	4.4	4.7	637	469	92	4.5	4.2	5.6	
7.7	6.9	8.7	3,593	2,658	473	7.7	7.7	7.9	
10.8	9.0	12.6	1,163	882	118	10.8	11.0	9.9	50
7•1 5•6	6.8 6.0	7.4 5.1	312 295	223 215	48 43	7•1 5•6	7.0 5.5	7•7 6•6	51 52
5.1	5.0	5.5	334	227	70	5.1	5.0	6.0	53
3.7	4.2	3.7	4,421	3,117	761 43	3.7	3.7	3.8 2.6	54
2.2	1.7	2.2	260	193	43	2.2	2.1	2.6	22

TABLE 15. 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, 1980

	CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL REGIONS	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST
		NUMBER OF	PATIENTS	DISCHARG	ED IN THOU	JSANDS
1	ALL CONDITIONS	37,832	7,868	10,878	12,983	6,103
2	1. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	649	136	170	249	95
3	2. NEOPLASMS	2,476	633	723	708	411
4 5	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS	1,829	464	549	500	315
	OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR210-239	648	169	174	208	96
6	 ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES, AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS	1,145	239	335	407	165
7	DIABETES MELLITUS250	645	152	1 85	232	76
3	4. DISEASES CF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	336	81	95	118	41
9	5. MENTAL DISORDERS290-319	1,692	497	531	427	238
) [P SYCHO SES	50 7 439	141 218	148 124	121 61	97 36
:	6. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS320-389 DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM320-336,340-349	1,762 408	345 77	582 135	521 131	313 65
	CATARACT	431 405	90 80	124 145	118 128	98 53
			-			
	7. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	5,140 305	1,138 52	1,428 82	1,769 136	805 36
	HEART DISEASE	3,201	737	872	1,080	511
	ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION	431	115	117	131	69
	ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART CISEASE414-0 OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE411-413,414-1-414-9	562 793	154 168	159 210	179 270	73 144
	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE428.0	401	90	114	132	64
	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	796	173	221	274	128
	8. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	3,445	639	1,000	1,306	501
	ACUTE BRONCHITIS AND BRONCHIOLITIS	239 284	38 47	72 84	100 127	29 27
	CHRONIC DISEASE OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS	457	77	158	136	86
	PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS	782 408	136 97	212 113	335 130	100
	9. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM520-579	4,650	949	1,316	1,742	643
	ULCERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE531-534	363	62	102	150	49
	GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS	289 266	38 5 7	80 67	144 91	27 52
	INGUINAL HERNIA	509	144	142	136	8
	NONINFECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS555-558	610	102	174	264	70
	CHOLEL ITHIASIS	458	97	128	160	72
	10. DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629	3,599	743	999	1,354	504
	CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER	310 448	59 117	83 125	125 158	43 47
	11. COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH,					
ı	AND THE PUERPERIUM	1,010	270	274	308	15
	ALL ABORTIONS, INCLUDING ECTOPIC AND MOLAR PREGNANCIES630-639	531	179	125	148	J 79
	12. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE680-709	597	131	176	203	87
	13. DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE	2,245	363	718	735	429
+	ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISCRDERS	543	81	184	168	111
	INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISCRDERS722	385	57	119	123	85
•	14. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	343	72	1 06	109	57
7	15. CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PER INATAL PERIOD	91	14	29	28	20
,	16. SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-799	637	99	186	256	95
	17. INJURY AND PCISONING800-999	3,593	660	1,008	1,206	720
	FRACTURES, ALL SITES800-829	1,163	219	334	360	249
	SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)846-847	312 295	48 70	76 80	139 87	4° 5
	INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854 LACERATIONS AND OPEN WOUNDS870-904	295 334	70 53	88	127	6
	SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS	4.421	859	1,201	1,538	822
	PERSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATION	260	56	63	109	33
•	FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES	3,762	717	1,028	1,307	709

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

TABLE 15. 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, 1980--CON.

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

ALL EGIONS	NORTHEAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST	ALL REGIONS	NORTHEAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST	
RATE OF	PATIENTS DIS	CHARGED PER	10,000 POPUL	ATION		AVERAGE LE	NGTH OF STAY	IN DAYS		
1,696.2	1,623.6	1,873.8	1,752.9	1,437.7	7.3	8.5	7.5	6.8	6.1	Ł
29.1	28.0	29•2	33.6	22.3	6.9	7.7	7.3	6-6	6.1	L
111.0	130.6	124.6	95•6	96.9	10.5	12.0	10.7	10-1	8.5	5
82.0	95.7	94.6	67.6	74.3	12.0	14.1	12.1	11.7	9.5	5
29.0	34.9	30.0	28.1	22.7	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.5	4.9)
51.3 28.9	49.3 31.4	57.7 31.9	54.9 31.4	38.8 17.8	9.6 10.5	11.8	9.7	8.9	7.7	
15.0	16.7	16.4	16.0	9.7	7.2	12.9 8.8	10.3 6.9	9•8 6•8	8.1 6.0	
75.9	102.5	91.5	57.6							
22.7	29.2	25.5	16.3	56.0 22.8	11.6 14.8	11.6 16.0	13.4 16.8	9.8 12.1	10.7 13.1	
19.7	44.9	21-4	8.2	8.6	10.1	8.2	13.6	10.7	8.3	
79.0	71.3	100.3	70-4	73.7	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.4	4.5	
18.3 19.3	15.9 18.6	23.3 21.4	17.7 16.0	15.3 23.1	10•7 3•6	14.3 3.5	10.7 4.1	9.5 3.4	9.0 3.2	
18.2	16.5	25.0	17.2	12.4	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.4	
230.4	234.9	245.5	238.9	189.6	10.0	12.4	10.2	9.2	8.1	
13.7 143.5	10•7 152•1	14-1 150-3	18.3 145.7	8.5 120.5	7.0 9.5	7.6 11.7	7.5	6.7	5.9	
19.3	23.7	20.1	17.7	16.2	12.6	13.9	9.7 13.4	8.9 12.3	7.5 9.6	
25.2	31.7	27.4	24-1	16.7	10.0	13.1	9.3	8.9	7.5	;
35.5 18.0	34.8 18.6	36.2 19.6	36.5 17.8	34.0 15.2	7.7 10.4	8.9 12.5	8.2	7.1	6.4	
35.7	35.8	38.1	37.0	30.1	12.7	16.2	10.2 13.1	10.3 11.5	7.8 9.8	
154.5 10.7	131.8	172.3	176.3	118.0	6.3	7.6	5.9	6.3	5.4	
12.7	7•9 9•7	12.4 14.4	13.5 17.2	6.7 6.3	5.5 4.0	6.1 4.1	5.5 4.2	5.5 4.0	4.7 3.0	
20-5	15.9	27.3	18.3	20.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	
35.1 18.3	28.1 20.0	36.5 19.5	45.2 17.6	23.4 16.0	8.3 6.0	10.4 6.2	8.5 6.0	7•6 5•9	7•4 5•7	
208.5	195.9	226.6	235.3	151.4	7.0	7.9	7.2	6.6	6.2	
16.3 13.0	12.8 7.8	17.6 13.8	20.2 19.5	11.5	8-6	11.0	8.9	7.5	8.0	
11.9	11.7	11.5	12.3	6.3 12.3	5.4 5.5	6.1 6.1	6.1 5.6	5.2 5.5	3.8 4.6	
22-8	29.7	24.4	18.4	20.5	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.2	3.8	
27.3 20.5	21.1 20.1	30.0 22.0	35.6 21.6	16.5 17.0	5.5 9.3	6.5 10.5	5.6 9.8	5.1 8.9	5.1 7.5	
161.4	153.4	172.0	182.8	118.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.0	
13.9	12.2	14.2	16.9	10.2	5.0	5.8	5.7	4.4	4.1	
20.1	24.2	21.6	21.3	11.1	3.3	2.7	3.6	3.7	3.1	;
45.3 23.8	55.8 36.9	47.2 21.5	41.6 20.0	37.2 18.7	2.5 2.1	2.2 1.8	2.6 2.4	2.7 2.4	2.3 1.8	
26.8	27.1	30.3	27.4	20.4	8.0	9.5	7.8	7.4	7.8	
100.6 24.4	74.8 16.6	123.7 31.8	99.2	101-1	8.3	9.8	8.9	8.1	6.5	
17.2	11.9	20.5	22.7 16.7	26.1 19.9	9•4 9•9	10.6 11.4	10.1 10.7	9.3 9.6	7.3 7.9	
15.4	14.8	18.3	14.7	13.4	6.6	6.8	7.5	6.0	5.9	
4.1	2.9	5.1	3.8	4.6	9.7	0.1	0.5			
28.6	20.5	32.1			8.7	8.1	9.5	9.0	7.3	
161.1	136.2	173.6	34.6	22.5	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.6	3.7	
52.1	45.2	57.6	162.8 48.6	169.6 58.7	7.7 10.8	9.5 14.3	7.8 10.9	7.3 10.1	6.6 8.7	
14.0	9.8	13.0	18.8	11.7	7.1	8.6	7.0	7.1	5.8	
13.2 15.0	14.5 10.9	13.8 15.2	11.7 17.2	13.5 15.5	5.6 5.1	6.0 6.8	5.4 4.5	5.8 4.9	5.3	
198.2	177.3					6.8	4.5	4.9	5.0	
11.7	11.5	206.9 10.8	207.7 14.7	193.7 7.7	3.7 2.2	4•3 2•3	4.1 2.3	3-4 2-2	3.0 2.1	
168.7	148.0	177.1	176.5	167.1	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.5	2.9	

TABLE 16. 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, 1980

CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100-199 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
	NU M	1BER OF PA	TIENTS DI	SCHARGED	IN THOUSA	NDS
ALL CONDITIONS	37,832	7,512	6,659	6,664	8,682	8,31
1. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES001-139	649	146	119	114	141	12
2. NEOPLASMS140-239	2,476	266	351	428	673	75
LIGNANT NEOPLASMS140-208 NIGN NEOPLASMS, CARCINOMA IN SITU, AND NEOPLASMS	1,829	190	252	302	507	5
F UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR210-239	648	76	99	125	166	1
3. ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC	1 145	251	201	200	254	-
DISEASES, AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279 ABETES MELLITUS250	1•145 645	251 146	201 118	209 117	147	2 1
	224					,
4. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	336	73	53	58	76	
5. MENTAL DISORDERS29 0-319	1,692	430 92	249	260	421	3: 1:
YCHOSES290-299 COHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME303	507 439	190	84 46	70 67	138 84	
A DISTANCE OF THE MEDICALS SWETCH AND SENSE ORGANIC 220 200	1 7/0	222	200	204	440	
6. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS 320-389 EASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	1,762 408	222 63	298 61	306 69	469 99	4 1
ARACT366	431	39	89	70	131	1
EASES OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS	405	51	74	87	104	
7. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM390-459	5,140	1,061	888	923	1,194	1,0
ENTIAL HYPERTENSION	305 3 , 201	82 656	57 559	57 557	56 754	6
CUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION410	431	96	84	76	97	~
THEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414.0	562	78	105	104	137	1
THER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE411-413,414.1-414.9 ONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE428.0	793 401	165 110	122 68	147 63	181 90	1
REBROV ASCULAR DISEASE430-438	796	178	141	146	171	1
8. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM460-519	3,445	942	683	611	684	9
TE BRONCHITIS AND BRONCHIOLITIS466	239	78	52	37	47	
ER ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA460-465 ONIC DISEASE OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS44	284 457	87 75	68 91	44 119	54 106	
UMONIA, ALL FORMS480-486	782	276	147	125	130	3
HMA493	408	88	73	70	99	
9. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM520-579	4,650	1,106	878	840	995	8
ERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE531-534 TRITIS AND DUODENITIS535	363	105 109	67 60	66	71 41	
PENDICITIS540-543	289 266	72	48	48 44	56	
GUINAL HERNIA550	509	85	91	95	126	;
NINFECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS555-558 DLELITHIASIS574	610 458	183 98	132 90	95 90	117 99	
10. DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629 CULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER592	3,599 310	636 60	708 56	656 62	820 73	7
ORDERS OF MENSTRUATION AND OTHER ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING626	448	68	100	82	105	
11. COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH,						
AND THE PUERPERIUM	1,010	159	186	162	225	2
. ABORTIONS, INCLUDING ECTOPIC AND MOLAR PREGNANCIES630-639	531	69	96	85	109	3
12. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE680-709	597	137	89	99	143	:
13. DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM						
AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE	2,245 543	418 95	374 84	425 88	512 135	!
ERVERTEBRAL DISC DISORDERS722	385	45	67	87	92	•
14. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES	343	56	41	48	73	;
15. CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE		_	_	_	_	
PERINATAL PERIOD	91	15	12	15	24	
16. SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-799	637	131	97	112	136	1
17. INJURY AND POISONING	3,593	781	633	630	823	1
ACTURES, ALL SITES800~829 RAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)846~847	1,163 312	225 96	207 66	210 47	287 57	:
FRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854	295	72	54	49	66	
CERATIONS AND OPEN WOUNDS870~904	334	71	51	58	74	
SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS	4,421	680	798	767	1,019	1,
RSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATION	260	56	58	49	51	
MALES WITH DELIVERIES	3,762	562	679	653	878	

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

TABLE 16. 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, 1980--CON.

CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100-199 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
		AVERA	GE LENGTH	OF STAY	IN DAYS	
ALL CONDITIONS	7.3	6.0	6.7	7•2	7.8	8.
1. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES001-139	6.9	4.9	5.9	7.2	7.5	9.
2. NEOPLASMS140-239	10.5	8.5	10.0	9.8	11.1	11.
LIGNANT NEOPLASMS	12.0 6.2	10.1 4.7	11.7 5.7	11.4	12.7 6.3	12.
3. ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC	0.2	4.1	2.1	0.0	0.5	7.
DISEASES, AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279	9.6	7.7	9.1	10.0	10.3	10.
ABETES MELLITUS250	10.5	8.2	10.1	10.5	11.5	12.
4. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	7.2	6.0	6.7	7.0	8.1	8.
5. MENTAL DISORDERS	11.6	9.7	11.7	11.1	11.8	14.
YCHOSES	14.8 10.1	14.0 8.9	14.3 12.5	13.7 13.2	14.8 8.5	16. 10.
6. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS 320-389	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.2	
SEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	10.7	7.6	8.4	9.7	11.2	6. 13.
GRACT	3.6 3.1	3.3 3.4	3.5 3.3	3.9 3.1	3.3 3.0	3. 3.
7. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM390-459 ENTIAL HYPERTENSION	10.0 7.0	7.8 5.7	9.5 6.5	10.0 7.3	11.1	11.
RT DISEASE	9.5	7.5	9.2	9.8	7.6 10.5	8. 10.
CUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION	12.6	10.5	11.9	13.6	13.1	14.
THEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414.0 THER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE411-413,414.1-414.9	10.0	6.8	9.4	9.9	12.1	10.
ONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE428.0	7.7 10.4	5.8 8.5	7.0	7-4	8.5	.9.
REBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	12.7	9.4	10.6 11.6	11.3 12.1	11.0 14.6	11. 15.
8. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM460-519	6.3	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.
TE BRONCHITIS AND BRONCHIOLITIS	5.5	5.2	5-4	5.7	5.6	6.
ER ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA460-465	4.0	3.8	4-0	4.1	3.8	4.
ONIC DISEASE CF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS	1.9	2.0	2-1	1.8	1.8	1.
HMA493	8.3 6.0	7.0 5.7	8.3 5.5	8.6 6.6	9•7 6•0	9.6 6.1
9. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	7.0	5.7	6.6	7.2	7.6	8.
ERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE	8.6	7.3	8.3	8.8	9.5	9.
TRITIS AND DUODENITIS535	5-4	4.8	5.3	6.0	6.0	6-5
ENDICITIS	5.5	4.9	5.0	5.7	5.7	6.4
INFECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS	4.7 5.5	4.6 4.5	4.6 5.0	5.2 5.5	4.7	4.
LELITHIASIS574	9.3	7.8	9.6	9.3	6.1 9.8	7.4 10.2
10. DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629	5.6	5.0 .	5.4	5.9	5.6	5.4
CULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER	5.0	3.1	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.4
	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.3
11. COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	2.5					
ABORTIONS, INCLUDING ECTOPIC AND MOLAR PREGNANCIES630-639	2.1	2.3 2.1	2.3 2.0	2.6 2.2	2.7 2.4	2.6 2.0
12. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE680-709	8.0	7.3	7.2	7.6	8.7	9.1
13. DISEASES OF THE MUSCULCSKELETAL SYSTEM						
AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739	8.3	6.4	7.7	8.3	8.8	9.8
HROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS	9.4	7.7	8.6	8-6	9.7	11.1
	9.9	8.3	9.7	9.7	10.4	10.3
14. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	6.6	4.9	5.7	7.0	6.1	7.8
15. CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD	8.7	5.9	5.9	6.8	9.8	11.9
16. SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-799	4.5	3.5	4-1	4.6	5.3	5.0
17. INJURY AND POISONING800-999	7.7	5.7	6.9	7.9	8.5	
CTURES, ALL SITES800-829	10.8	8.1	9.7	11.3	11.4	9.4 13.3
AINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.9	8.2	7.3
RACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854	5.6	3.0	6.2	5.1	6.6	7.9
ERATIONS AND OPEN WOUNDS870-904	5.1	3.7	4.0	4.9	5.5	7.0
SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.2
ALES WITH DELIVERIES	2.2 3.8	2.4 3.0	2.0 3.5	2.4	2.1	2.3 4.3
MALES WITH DELIVERIESV27	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.6	4.0	

TABLE 17. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED DIAGNOSES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY AND AGE, SEX, RACE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1980

				AGE		
	DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	1/ ALL DIAGNOSES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
		NUMBER OF	ALL-LISTED	DIAGNOSE	ES IN THO	IUSAN DS
01	ALL CONDITIONS	90,397	6,204	30,970	21,784	31,439
02	1. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES001-139	1,512	323	509	267	413
03 04 05	2. NEOPLASMS	4,155 2,953	96 50	755 252	1,498 1,087	1,807 1,565
V.S	OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR	1,202	46	503	411	242
06 07	3. ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES, AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279 DIABETES MELLITUS250	4,991 2,279	230 29	900 299	1,677 823	2,184 1,128
08	4. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	1,432	147	388	305	592
09 10 11	5. MENTAL DISORDERS	3,938 861 839	96 6 4	1,831 374 403	1.082 217 339	929 265 93
	6. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS320-389 DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	3,821 1,189 528	680 117 8	740 290 17	900 271 116	1,500 511 387
15	DISEASES OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS	836	443	146	113	133
	7. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	16,594 1,932	122 9	1,190 220	4,786 756	10,496 946
19	HEART DISEASE391-392.0,393-398,402,404,410-416,420-429 ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION410	10,165 683	77 2	519 37	2,919 258	6,649 387
20 21	ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414.0 OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE411-413,414.1-414.9	1,877 2,374	6 10	31 127	448 991	1,392 1,247
22 23	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE428-0 CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	1,335 1,709	16 12	25 44	220 346	1,073 1,307
24 25	8. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	6,738 344	1,472 123	1,337 55	1,522 64	\$ 2,407 102
26 27	OTHER ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA460-465 CHRONIC DISEASE OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS	537 570	278 391	132 171	62	65 *1
28 29	PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS480-486	1,207	305 155	163 139	224 159	515 151
30	9. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM520-579	8,742	679	2,510	2,561	2,992
31 32		613 628	6 30	151 246	214 195	243 157
33 34	APPENDIC ITIS	316 607	83 110	185 151	34 180	14 167
35 36	NONINFECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS555-558	829 704	244 3	252 200	141 227	192 274
37	10. DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629	7,646		3,414	1,933	1,997
38 39	CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER	391 604	2 3	167 469	152 128	70 5
40	11. COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	5,668	28	5,629	11	•••
41 42	ALL ABORTIONS, INCLUDING ECTOPIC AND MOLAR PREGNANCIES630-639 12. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE680-709	1.222	4 127	552 429	3 355	371
43	13. DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	1,282	121	429	500	311
44	AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739 ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS710-719	5,008 1,671	121 37	1,471 320	1,556 449	1,861 865
45	INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISORDERS722	534	2	234	209	89
46 47	14. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759 15. CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE	725	306	217	111	90
٠,	PERINATAL PERIOD	177	164	2	9	*2
48	16. SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-799	4,381	479	1,209	1,177	1,516
49 50	17. INJURY AND POISONING800-999 FRACTURES, ALL SITES800-829	6,435 1,687	683 188	3,266 697	1,203 290	1,282 511
51 52 53		502 388 7 38	7 87 78	310 211 474	130 48 108	55 43 77
54 55	SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONSV01-V82 PERSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATIONV25-2	7•153 672	149	5,173 657	831 11	1,000 4
56	FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES	3,762	16	3,741	5	••

^{1/} INCLUDES DISCHARGE DATA FOR WHICH RACE WAS NOT STATED.
2/ FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS FOR FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES IS V27, SHOWN UNDER "SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS."

TABLE 17. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED DIAGNOSES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. BY DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY AND AGE, SEX, RACE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1980—CON.

	0-499 500 BEDS EDS OR MORE	
NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED DIAGNOSES IN THOUSANDSCON.		
35,815 54,582 68,577 11,432 18,981 26,241 30,786 14,389 18,555 16,005 16,049 2	0,728 19,060	01
664 848 1,095 259 308 425 560 219 314 267 262	337 333	02
1,749 2,406 3,265 441 1,055 1,215 1,214 671 510 638 719 1,445 1,508 2,354 275 755 881 819 498 349 435 485	1,112 1,177 806 878	
304 898 911 166 300 334 395 173 161 203 234	306 299	05
1,837 3,154 3,755 710 1,094 1,491 1,695 711 1,079 884 925 899 1,381 1,679 362 584 657 742 296 457 408 401	1,148 955 555 458	
544 888 1,003 286 335 399 472 226 275 228 244	345 339	80
1,937 2,002 2,882 548 994 1,225 1,096 624 942 624 654 410 451 627 138 221 256 215 169 162 148 132	951 767 224 195	
644 195 535 167 331 239 140 129 260 107 133	197 142	
1,760 2,060 2,928 430 784 1,241 1,129 666 604 646 675 564 625 915 148 251 372 376 189 216 192 204	964 931 283 294	
221 307 410 45 109 157 144 118 56 107 88 431 404 643 78 159 301 259 117 125 156 182	154 123 206 167	14
764 1,168 1,412 319 414 577 668 273 432 322 349	3,844 3,214 436 393	17
418 265 563 46 182 180 211 110 140 122 125	1,471 1,226 156 139	
908 969 1,552 129 554 553 554 216 325 381 356	455 361	20
557 778 1,058 140 327 379 416 212 331 231 236	561 487 299 238	
778 931 1,335 186 379 476 603 252 414 293 320	359 323	23
3,527 3,211 5,308 684 1,287 1,984 2,502 966 1,799 1,289 1,206 162 182 264 42 58 101 144 41 109 76 55	1,378 1,065	
250 287 398 72 99 160 227 51 161 115 90	68 36 102 68	25 26
251 319 440 47 98 199 170 103 90 112 142	137 89	27
643 564 935 152 220 321 498 168 414 220 187 257 347 436 103 140 168 197 100 143 107 100	209 177 138 116	28 29
3,901 4,841 6,793 946 1,746 2,547 3,244 1,205 2,073 1,626 1,608	1,885 1,549	30
318 295 481 65 107 169 254 83 177 105 112	123 96	31
159 157 247 30 65 82 112 57 83 58 56	105 74 66 53	32 33
543 64 471 59 166 172 165 104 103 108 114 338 491 652 79 135 241 354 99 246 176 129	150 132	34
358 491 652 79 135 241 354 99 246 176 129 198 506 555 65 155 202 241 106 140 136 141	160 118 160 126	35 36
2,287 5,360 5,799 1,019 1,539 2,155 2,881 1,072 1,382 1,488 1,443	.,742 1,592	37
258 133 326 21 76 104 158 53 76 69 77 ••• 604 455 80 148 165 219 73 96 135 106	95 75 142 126	38 39
	110 120	-
5,668 3,881 1,107 1,154 1,554 1,903 1,057 831 1,005 938 1 559 337 159 185 131 160 83 71 103 89	1,335 1,559 114 183	40 41
588 694 959 184 277 382 436 187 301 211 220	297 252	42
1,927 3,081 3,826 493 848 1,629 1,701 830 1,157 889 909 1	.071 982	43
580 1,090 1,302 157 284 545 577 264 406 285 284 279 255 400 44 76 170 177 111 86 94 116		44
344 381 564 88 144 228 235 118 115 99 114	160 237	46
100 77 127 26 29 56 53 38 20 23 33	51 49	47
1,995 2,386 3,301 593 806 1,234 1,618 723 995 739 754	948 944	48
	,457 1,281	49
887 800 1,296 157 329 486 516 357 307 301 304 237 265 337 99 90 120 218 74 161 114 74	422 353 88 64	
238 151 285 55 91 107 115 76 96 74 65	87 66	52
1 100	173 159	53
21 651 478 121 138 160 286 88 125 157 119	.,705 1,833 136 135	54 55
3,762 2,633 662 717 1,028 1,307 709 562 679 653	878 990	

TABLE 18. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY, AGE, SEX, AND RACE: UNITED STATES, 1980

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

			ALL AGES			
PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	-	1/ SEX		RAC	CE	1/ 15 YEARS AND
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	ALL OTHER	OVER
	NUMBE	R OF ALL-	LISTED PR	DCEDURES :	IN THOUSA	NDS
ALL PROCEDURES	31,412	11,891	19,521	24,038	3,848	29,165
1. OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM01-05	728	362	366	547	94	623
2. OPERATIONS ON THE ENCOCRINE SYSTEM06-07	117	32	85	94	12	113
3. OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	1,050 467	451 194	599 274	832 367	95 37	984 460
4. OPERATIONS ON THE EAR18-20	415	218	197	320	35	164
MYR I NGOT DMY20.0	221	124	97	174	16	19
5. OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX21-29 RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE	1,603 236	779 115	824 120	1,276 203	122 9	1,128
TONSILLECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT ADENOIDECTOMY28.2-28.3	464	195	269	357	37	170
6. OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	868 93	538 44	330 49	683 75	103 12	81: 91
7. OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM35-39 OPEN HEART	1,352	821	531	1,099	130	1,287
SURGERY35.1-35.51,35.53-36.2,36.9,37.10-37.11,37.32-37.33,37.5	196	138	58	171	7	187
CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION37.21-37.23 LIGATION AND STRIPPING OF VARICOSE VEINS	348 63	228 21	120 42	296 51	26 3	322 62
SYSTEMIC SHUNT OR GRAFT BYPASS39.0-39.2	98	60	39	72	19	90
8. OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	321	156	165	256	39	304
9. OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM43.5-43.8,45.6-45.8 PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43.5-43.8,45.6-45.8	5,320 218	2 • 334 95	2,986 123	4,096 171	606 21	5,000 21
APPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL47.0	291	146	145	223	29	214
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY49.43-49.46 CHOLECYSTECTOMY51.2	173 458	92 122	80 336	130 356	20 43	17: 456
REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA53.0-53.1 DIVISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS54.5	537 228	483 32	54	420 165	51 38	43 22
10. OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59	1,921	1,087	197 834	1,516	213	1,77
DILATION OF URETHRA58.6	200	91	110	159	23	179
11. OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	799	799	•••	600	100	688
PROSTATECTOMY60.2-60.6 ORCHIECTOMY AND ORCHIOPEXY	33 5 77	335 77	•••	263 59	2 7 9	33! 5:
VASECTOMY AND LIGITION OF VAS DEFERENS	40	40	•••	34	ź	4
12. OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS65-71	4,274	•••	4,274	3,137	662	4,25
OOPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY65.3-65.6 BILATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES66.2-66.3	483 641	•••	483 641	361 452	64 118	48: 64
HYSTERECTOMY68.3~68.7	649	• • •	649	495	81	64
CURETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY69.01,69.51 DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS AFTER DELIVERY OR ABORTION69.02	137 292	•••	137 292	65 202	59 57	13 29
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS	923	• • •	923	692	129	92
REPAIR OF CYSTOCELE AND RECTOCELE70.5	162	•••	162	135	_	16.
13. DBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES	3,603 619	•••	3,603 619	2,577 429	566 114	3,58 61
REPAIR OF CURRENT OBSTETRIC LACERATION	355	•••	355	249	67	35
14. OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	3,215	1,666	1,549	2,436	346	2,96
OPEN REDUCTION OF FRACTURE	363 242	197 128	166 114	273 189	36 20	33 18
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF INTERVERTEBRAL DISC AND SPINAL FUSION	204	118	86	164	13	20
EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE	165 373	118 160	46 212	127 286	14 37	16 36
15. OPERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM85-86	1,896	754	1,142	1,442	245	1,76
MASTECTOMY85.4	109	6	103	87	9	10
EXCISION OF PILONIDAL CYST OR SINUS	46 183	28 106	18 77	39 134	3 31	4 16
16. MISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES87-99 COMPUTER IZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY	3,930	1,894	2,036	3,127	481	3,71
(C.A.T. SCAN)	306	152		239	40	27
DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND88.7	318	114	204	235	62	30

^{1/} INCLUDES DISCHARGE CATA FOR WHICH RACE WAS NOT STATED.

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

TABLE 19. RATE OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY, AGE, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1980

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

		ALL AGES		
PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	15 YEARS AND OVER
	RATE OF ALL-LI	STED PROCEDURE	S PER 100,000	POPULATION
ALL PROCEDURES	14,083.7	11,048.5	16,914.0	16,969.6
1. OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM01-05	326.3	336.4	316.9	362.3
2. OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM06-07	52.5	29.4	74.0	65.5
3. OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	470.7 209.6	419.1 180.2	518.8 237.0	572.3 267.5
4. OPERATIONS ON THE EAR	186 • 1 98 • 9	203.0 114.9	170•3 84•0	95.6 11.1
5. OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX21-29	718.7	723.8	713.9	656.5
RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE21.8	105.8	107.3	104.4	132.2
TON SILLECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT ADENCIDECTOMY28.2-28.3	208.0	181.5	232.7	98.8
6. OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	389.0 41.8	499.8 41.2	285.7 42.4	472.7 52.7
7. OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM35-39 OPEN HEART	606.3	762.8	460.4	748.9
SURGERY35.1~35.51,35.53-36.2,36.9,37.10-37.11,37.32-37.33,37.5	87.8	128.3 212.1	50.0 104.1	108.9
CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION	156.2 28.0	19.3	36.2	187•5 36•2
SYSTEMIC SHUNT OR GRAFT BYPASS	44.1	55.6	33.5	55.9
8. OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	144.1	145.1	143.3	176.7
9. OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM42-54	2,385.2	2,168.7	2,587.2	2,910.0
PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43.5-43.8,45.6-45.8 APPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL	97.8 130.3	88.4 135.7	106.6 125.2	125.0 124.2
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY49.43-49.46	77.4	85.7	69.6	100.3
CHOLECYSTECTOMY	205.3	113.7	290.8	265.3 254.5
DIVISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS	240.9 102.4	449.2 29.6	46.6 170.3	131.2
10. OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM	861.3 89.8	1,010.2 84.1	722.5 95.1	1,032.2 101.7
11. OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL CRGANS60-64	358.2	742.2	•••	400.3
PROSTATECTOMY	150•2 34•7	311.2 72.0	•••	194.9 29.7
VASECTOMY AND LIGITION OF VAS DEFERENS	18.1	37.5	•••	23.5
12. OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS65-71	1,916.3	•••	3,703.3	2,478.0
OOPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-OCPHORECTOMY	216.6 287.3	•••	418.6 555.2	280.4 372.8
HYSTERECTOMY68.3-68.7	291.2	•••	562.7	377.9
CURETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY	61.5	•••	118•8 252•7	78.3
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS	130.8 413.7	•••	799.5	169.5 535.5
REPAIR OF CYSTOCELE AND RECTOCELE70.5	72.5	•••	140.2	94.1
13. OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES72-75	1,615.5	•••	3,122.0	2,087.1
CESAREAN SECTION74.0-74.2,74.4,74.99 REPAIR OF CURRENT OBSTETRIC LACERATION75.5-75.6	277.8 159.0	•••	536.8 307.4	358.3 205.1
14. OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM76-84	1,441.6	1,548.2	1,342.1	1,724.7
OPEN REDUCTION OF FRACTURE	162.8 108.5	182.7 119.1	144.2 98.5	196.9 104.6
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF INTERVERTEBRAL DISC AND SPINAL FUSION	91.6	119.1	74.5	116.1
EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE	73.9 167.1	110.1 149.0	40.3 184.0	93.2 212.4
15. OPERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM85-86	849.9	700.2	989.5	1,026.8
MASTECTOMY	48.8	5.4	89-2	62.9
EXCISION OF PILONIDAL CYST OR SINUS	20.7 82.1	26.5 98.3	15•4 67•0	26.5 95.4
16. MISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES87-99 COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY	1,762.0	1,759.8	1,764.1	2,160.0
(C.A.T. SCAN)	137.2	140.8	133.8	162.1
ULAUNUSIAU ULAKASUUNUsaasaasaasaasaasaasaasaasaasaasaasaasaa	142.8	106.1	177.0 250.4	179.0 297.7

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

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND GEO-GRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES, 1980

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

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL REGIONS	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST
	NUMBER	OF ALL-LISTE	PROCEDURE:	S IN THOUSA	ND S
ALL PROCEDURES	31,412	6,920	9,386	9,770	5,33
1. OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM01-05	728	154	221	210	14
2. OPERATIONS ON THE ENCOCRINE SYSTEM	117	20	36	37	2
3. OPERATIONS ON THE EYE08-16 RACTION OF LENS	1,050 467	192 96	343 140	280 124	23 10
4. OPERATIONS ON THE EAR	415 221	78 45	166 83	116 69	:
5. OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX21-29	1,603	351	611	414	22
NOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE21.8	236	52	101	48	2
SILLECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT ADENGIDECTOMY28.2-28.3	464	79	154	139	
6. OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM30-34 RACENTESIS	868 93	210 25	256 30	249 22	1
7. OPERATIONS ON THE CARDICVASCULAR SYSTEM	1,352	273	426	364	2
RGERY35.1-35.51,35.53-36.2,36.9,37.10-37.11,37.32-37.33,37.5	196	30	68	48	
DIAC CATHETERIZATION	348 63	55 18	114 21	102 15	
TEMIC SHUNT OR GRAFT BYPASS	98	21	26	27	
8. OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	321	84	99	90	
9. OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	5,320	1,203	1,539	1,771	8
TIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43.5-43.8,45.6-45.8 ENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL47.0	218 291	60 62	60 74	63 99	
ORRHOIDECTOMY49.43-49.46	173	34	51	66	
LECYSTECTOMY51.2 AIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA53.0-53.1	458	100	130 151	154	
ISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS54.5	537 228	151 45	62	146 88	
10. OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59 ATION OF URETHRA58.6	1,921 200	408 31	617 72	650 82	2
11. OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS60-64	799	193	230	253	1
STATECTOMY	335	82	103	90	
HIECTOMY AND ORCHIOPEXY62.3-62.5 ECTOMY AND LIGITION OF VAS DEFERENS	77 40	22 8	21 11	22 16	
12. OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS65-71	4,274	1,075	1,106	1,489	
HORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY	483	94	128	174	
ATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES66.2~66.3 TERECTOMY	641 649	126 107	152 175	278 260	
ETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY69.01,69.51	137	78	24	21	
ATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS AFTER DELIVERY OR ABCRTION69.02 GNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS69.09	292 923	71 296	82 255	98 276	
AIR OF CYSTOCELE AND RECTOCELE70.5	162	30	42	62	
13. OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES72-75	3,603	695	1,057	1,146	
AREAN SECTION74.0-74.2,74.4,74.99 AIR OF CURRENT OBSTETRIC LACERATION	619 355	138 61	153 103	219 109	
14. OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	3,215	558	1,032	948	
N REDUCTION OF FRACTURE	363	68 48	102 69	105 73	
HER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE	242	-			
ID SPINAL FUSION80.5,81.0	204 165	29 24	59 53	75 51	
HROPLASTY OF JOINTS	373	57	146	97	
15. OPERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM85-86	1,896	400	569 32	646 28	
TECTOMY85.4 CISION OF PILONICAL CYST OR SINUS86.21	1 09 46	31 15	32 13	28 13	
N GRAFT (EXCEPT LIP OR MOUTH)86.6-86.7	183	35	56	64	
16. MISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES87-99 PUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY	3,930	1,025	1,077	1,107	
C.A.T. SCAN)	306	89	86	59	
AGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND	318 525	120 223	68 107	72 120	

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

TABLE 21.RATE OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES, 1980

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

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL REGIONS	NORTH- EAST	NORTH Central	SOUTH	WEST
	RATE OF ALL	-LISTED PRO	CEDURES PER	100,000 PG	PULATION
ALL PROCEDURES	14,083.7	14,278.3	16,168.0	13,191.3	12,569.7
1. OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM01-05	326+3	317.5	380.7	282.9	337.9
2. OPERATIONS ON THE ENCOCRINE SYSTEM	52.5	42-1	61.2	50.4	56.0
3. OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	470.7 209.6	396.5 198.5	591.4 240.3	378.7 168.0	550.9 252.9
4. OPERATIONS ON THE EAR	186.1 98.9	161-4 92-1	285.3 142.5	157.1 93.6	129.1 56.3
5. OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX21-29	718.7	723.7	1,052.8	559.6	533.7
RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE21.8 TONSILLECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT ADENOIDECTOMY28.2-28.3	105.8 208.0	107.4 162.6	174.8 265.5	65.5 187.9	80.0 216.1
6. OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	389.0 41.8	433 • 6 52 • 1	440.7 51.5	335.9 29.3	359.9 38.7
7. OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM35-39	606.3	563.5	733.4	490.8	683•2
OPEN HEART SURGERY35.1-35.51,35.53-36.2,36.9,37.10-37.11,37.32-37.33,37.5	87.8	62.4	117.5	65.2	115.6
CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION37.21-37.23 LIGATION AND STRIPPING OF VARICOSE VEINS38.5	156.2	112-8	197.1	137.7	182.0
SYSTEMIC SHUNT OR GRAFT BYPASS	28.0 44.1	36.5 44.3	35.7 45.1	20.1 37.1	21.7 55.1
8. OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	144.1	174.2	171.0	120.9	113.6
9. OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM42-54	2,385.2	2,481.9	2,650.7	2,391.0	1,902.0
PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43.5-43.8,45.6-45.8 APPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL47.0	97•8 130•3	123.3 127.7	102.9 126.8	85-1	83.9
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY49.43-49.46	77.4	69.8	87.7	134.0 89.6	131.5 50.6
CHOLECYSTECTOMY51.2 REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA53.0-53.1	205.3	206.4	224.4	207.8	173.8
DIVISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS	240.9 102.4	310.6 93.1	260.0 106.7	197.1 119.0	211.4 78.3
10. OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59 DILATION OF URETHRA58-6	861.3 89.8	842.1 63.4	1,062.4 124.4	877.0 110.2	581.1 37.1
11. OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	358.2	397.4	396.7	341.1	290.5
PROSTATE CTOMY60-2-60-6	150.2	168.8	178-2	122.2	139.5
ORCHIECTOMY AND ORCHIOPEXY	34.7 18.1	45.0 17.3	36.8 18.8	30.1 21.2	28.2 12.6
12. OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL CRGANS	1,916.3	2,218.2	1,905.9	2,010.8	1,421.3
DOPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-OOPHORECTOMY	216.6	193.5	221.3	234.3	205.6
BILATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES66.2-66.3 HYSTERECTOMY68.3-68.7	287.3 291.2	259.9 220.0	261.9 302.1	374.7	200.8
CURETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY	61.5	160.6	41.0	350.6 28.2	253.9 34.2
DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS AFTER DELIVERY OR ABORTION69.02	130.8	146.2	140.7	131.9	97.6
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS69.09 REPAIR OF CYSTOCELE AND RECTOCELE	413.7 72.5	610.1 61.0	438.7 72.7	373.0 84.0	226.4 65.6
13. OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES72-75	1,615.5	1,434.5	1,821.6	1,547.3	1,659.5
CESAREAN SECTION	277.8 159.0	285.2 125.8	264.1 176.8	295.9 147.4	256.3 193.2
14. OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	1-441-6	1.152.3	1.778.0		1,592.8
JPEN REDUCTION OF FRACTURE	162.8	139.5	175.4	142.0	208.4
OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE	108.5	99-1	118.4	98.5	122.9
XCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE	91.6 73.9	60.1 49.2	102.1 91.4	101.1 68.9	96.8 87.2
RTHROPLASTY OF JOINTS81.3-81.8	167-1	117.6	250-8	130.9	172.5
15. OPERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	849.9	824.7	980-2	872.2	661.7
XCISION OF PILONIDAL CYST OR SINUS86.21	48.8 20.7	64.5 30.7	55.0 21.7	38.5 17.9	40.4
KIN GRAFT (EXCEPT LIP OR MOUTH)86.6-86.7	82.1	72.8	96.5	85.9	13.0 66.3
16. MISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES87-99 OMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY	1,762.0	2,114.8	1,856.0	1,495.2	1,696.4
(C.A.T. SCAN)	137.2 142.8	183.6 247.7	147.5 117.2	79•7 97.2	170.4
ADIOISOTOPE SCAN92.0-92.1	235.3	460.9	184.9	97.2	137.5

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

TABLE 22. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1980

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

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100-199 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
	NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES IN THE				IN THOUSA	NDS
ALL PROCEDURES	31,412	3,841	5,470	5 ,785	7,900	8,415
1. OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM01-05	728	59	95	123	196	254
2. OPERATIONS ON THE ENCOCRINE SYSTEM	117	9	15	22	30	41
3. OPERATIONS ON THE EYE08-16 EXTRACTION OF LENS	1,050 467	111 46	198 95	159 75	310 141	272 110
4. OPERATIONS ON THE EAR	415 221	26 13	71 40	101 61	115 60	102 46
5. OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MCUTH, AND PHARYNX21-29	1,603	226	285	356	401	335
RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE21.8 TONSILLECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT ADENOIDECTOMY28.2-28.3	236 464	37 79	43 95	51 113	50 106	54 71
6. OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	868 93	53 11	122 17	155 15	243 26	294 25
7. OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	1,352	43	129	227	410	543
SURGERY35.1-35.51,35.53-36.2,36.9,37.10-37.11,37.32-37.33,37.5 CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION	196 348	<u> </u>	8 23	26 56	57 96	105 169
LIGATION AND STRIPPING OF VARICOSE VEINS	63 98	7	10 11	13 17	19 34	14 32
8. OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	321	26	37	56	93	110
9. OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	5,320	751	984	1,068	1,263	1,254
PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43.5-43.8,45.6-45.8 APPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL47.0	218 291	26 74	35 55	38 53	60 61	60 48
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY49.43-49.46	173	31	30	40	41	30
CHOLECYSTECTOMY51.2	458	78	89	93	105	93
REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA53.0-53.1 DIVISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS54.5	537 228	87 24	97 52	100 44	132 54	121 55
10. OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59 DILATION OF URETHRA58.6	1,921 200	217 31	363 43	401 58	489 44	451 23
11. OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	799	105	150	144	208	191
PROSTATECTOMY60.2-60.6 DRCHIECTOMY AND ORCHIOPEXY62.3-62.5	335 77	33 10	72 10	61 14	86 20	83 24
ASECTOMY AND LIGITION OF VAS DEFERENS	40	8	7	9	10	7
12. OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL GRGANS65-71	4,274	580	885	766	1,000	1,043
DOPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-COPHORECTOMY65.3-65.6 BILATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES66.2-66.3	483 641	61 117	96 152	92 113	124 127	110 132
HYSTERECTOMY	649	79	131	130	153	157
CURETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY69.01,69.51	137	10	30	11	23	63
DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS AFTER DELIVERY OR ABORTION69.02 DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS	292 923	46 130	52 176	53 161	68 232	72 223
REPAIR OF CYSTOCELE AND RECTOCELE70-5	162	20	41	32	34	34
13. OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES72-75	3,603	449	637	597	922	999
CESAREAN SECTION	619 355	68 52	116 49	101 53	15 1 92	183 108
14. OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM		554	530		786	762
OPEN REDUCTION OF FRACTURE	363 242	50 61	69 42	73 44	94 51	78 44
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF INTERVERTEBRAL CISC	242	61	42	77	2.5	77
AND SPINAL FUSION	2 04	8	31	36	51	78
EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE80.6 ARTHROPLASTY OF JOINTS81.3-81.8	165 373	22 72	27 57	32 62	45 88	3 8 94
15. OPERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	1,896	346	305	359	465	421
MASTECTOMY85.4 EXCISION OF PILONIDAL CYST OR SINUS86.21	109 46	11 7	19 6	24 11	29 13	26
SKIN GRAFT (EXCEPT LIP OR MOUTH)	183	21	26	38	51	46
16. MISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES87-99 COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY	3,930	2 86	662	669	969	1,344
(C.A.T. SCAN)87.03,87.41,87.71,88.01,88.38	306	7	53 41	30 52	73 84	144 129
DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND88.7 RADIOISOTOPE SCAN92.0-92.1	318 525	12 33	41 112	52 96	114	170

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

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Appendix I. Technical notes on methods

Statistical design of the National Hospital Discharge Survey

Scope of the survey.—The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) 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 with six beds or more for patient use and those in which the average length of stay for all patients is less than 30 days are included in the survey. Although all discharges of patients from these hospitals are within the scope of the survey, discharges of newborn infants from all hospitals, as well as discharges of all patients from Federal hospitals, are excluded from this report.

Sampling frame and size of sample.—The sampling frame (universe) for hospitals in the NHDS is the Master Facility Inventory of Hospitals and Institutions (MFI). A detailed description of the development, contents, plans for maintenance, and procedures for assessing completeness of coverage of the MFI has been previously published.⁸

The original universe for the survey consisted of 6,965 short-stay hospitals contained in the MFI in 1963. This universe is periodically updated, as shown in table I. The distribution of the hospitals in the NHDS universe and sample for 1980 is given by bed size and geographic region in table II.

The sample for 1980 consisted of 544 hospitals. Of these, 72 refused to participate, and 52 were out of scope either because the hospital had gone out of business or because it failed to meet the definition of a short-stay hospital. Thus 420 hospitals participated in the survey during 1980 and provided approximately 224,000 abstracts of medical records.

Sample design.—All hospitals with 1,000 beds or more in the universe of short-stay hospitals were selected with certainty in the sample. All hospitals with fewer than 1,000 were stratified, the primary

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Table I. Number of hospitals in the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) universe and number of hospitals added to the NHDS universe, by year of addition and year of Master Facility Inventory (MFI) used: United States, 1963-77

	NHDS universe				
MFI data year	Year added	Number added	Total universe		
1963	1965	6,965	6,965		
1969	1972	442	7,407		
1972	1975	223	7,630		
1975	1977	273	7,903		
1977	1979	114	8,017		

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

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

In nearly all hospitals, the daily listing sheet of discharges was the frame from which the subsamples of discharges were selected within the sample hospitals. The sample discharges were selected by a random technique, usually on the basis of the terminal digit(s) of the patient's medical record number that was assigned when the patient was admitted to the hospital. If the hospital's daily discharge listing did

Table II. Distribution of short-stay hospitals in the National Hospital Discharge Survey universe and survey sample and number of hospitals that participated in the survey, by geographic region and bed size of hospital: United States, 1980

Bed size of hospital	All regions	North- east	North Central	South	West
All sizes	Number of hospitals				
Universe	8,017 544 420	1,784 132 108	2,148 153 119	3,196 176 131	1,489 83 62
6-49 beds					
Universe	3,521 70 41	223 8 5	899 18 13	1,670 30 16	729 14 7
50-99 beds					
Universe	1,897 80 58	301 14 10	486 20 14	737 32 24	373 14 10
100-199 beds					
Universe	1,411 122 98	298 26 22	412 34 29	479 43 31	222 19 16
200-299 beds					
Universe	624 98 76	195 31 26	166 27 21	165 24 17	98 16 12
300-499 beds					
Universe Total sample Number participating	411 98 80	113 25 20	134 32 24	111 29 27	53 12 9
500-999 beds					
Universe	135 58 51	45 19 17	48 19 15	29 13 12	13 7 7
1,000 beds or more					
Universe	18 18 16	9 9 8	3 3 3	5 5 4	1 1 1

not show the medical record numbers, the sample was selected by starting with a randomly selected discharge and taking every kth discharge thereafter.

Data collection and processing

Data collection.—Depending on the study procedure agreed on with the hospital administrator, the sample selection and the transcription of information from the hospital records to abstract forms were performed either by the hospital staff or by representatives of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) or by both. In about 55 percent of the hospitals that participated in the NHDS during the year, this work was performed by the medical records department of the hospital. In the remaining hospitals, the work was performed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census acting for NCHS.

Survey hospitals used an abstract form to transcribe data from the hospital records. The form

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

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

Medical coding and edit.—The medical information recorded on the sample patient abstracts was coded centrally by the NCHS staff. A maximum of

Form Approved: O.M.B. No. 68-R0620

	ersons engaged in and for the			of an establishment will be held will not be disclosed or released to			
FORM HDS-1 (6-13-79)	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, PUBLIC HEAL NATIONAL CENTER FO	TH SERVICER HEALTH S	E STATISTICS	GE SURVEY			
		JIIIAL	DISCHAI	Month Day Year			
1. Hospital number		4. Date o	of admission	- Day Tear			
2. HDS number			5. Date of discharge .				
3. Medical record number		6. Residence ZIP code					
B. PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS Month Day Year 7. Date of birth			8. Age (Complete only if date of birth not given) Units 1 Years 2 Months 3 Days				
9. Sex (Mark (X) one)	1 Male	2 🔲 Fema	ale 3	Not stated			
10. Race (Mark (X) one)	1 White 3 Americ			Other (Specify)			
11. Ethnicity (Mark (X) one)	1 [] Hispanic origin	2 [] Non-l	Hispanic 3	Not stated			
12. Marital status	1 Married	3 Wido	wed 5	Separated			
(Mark (X) one)	2 Single	4 Divo	ced 6	Not stated			
3 Medicare 4 Medicaid 5 Other gove 6 Blue Cross 7 Other priva 8 No charge 9 Other (Spec	hat apply) Compensation rnment payments		Routine disc	ransferred to another ganization eferred to organized			
C. FINAL DIAGNOSES Principal:							
Other 'additional:							
				See reverse side			
D. SURGICAL AND DIAGNOSTI Principal: Other 'additional:				Date: Month Day Year			
Completed by	i NONE			See reverse side			
				Date			

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Figure I. Medical abstract for the National Hospital Discharge Survey

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

The system currently used for coding the diagnoses and procedures on NHDS sample patient abstracts is the *International Classification of Diseases*, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification² (ICD-9-CM). Earlier data for 1970-78 were coded according to the Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States³ (ICDA), with some modifications. These modifications, which were necessary because of incomplete or ill-defined terminology in the abstracts, are presented elsewhere.⁶ It has not been necessary, however, to modify the ICD-9-CM for use in the NHDS.

Both the ICDA and the ICD-9-CM are divided into two main sections: diseases and injuries and surgical and nonsurgical procedures. However, many differences exist between the two classifications. One major difference is the expansion of categories, which has resulted in greater specificity and detail of both disease and procedure categories in the ICD-9-CM.

In the section on diseases and injuries, some classes have been extensively restructured in the ICD-9-CM, most notably Classes VI (Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs), XI (Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium), XIII (Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue), and XV (Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period). In addition. many revisions have been made to parts of other classes; specifically, Class II (Neoplasms), Class VII (Diseases of the Circulatory System), Class XVII (Injury and Poisoning), and the Supplementary Classifications. In many cases, certain diagnoses were moved from one class to another, more appropriate one. For example, signs and symptoms that are generally considered to be applicable to a specific body system (for example, the digestive system, or the circulatory system) were moved to the appropriate class rather than left in Class XVI (Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions).

The entire procedure section has also been extensively restructured in the ICD-9-CM. In addition to an increase in the specificity of the procedures, revisions include the presentation of procedures by anatomical site rather than by surgical specialty as was the case with the ICDA. Moreover, biopsies and

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

other diagnostic procedures, which had previously been grouped into one class (the "A" codes), are now reallocated among the classes according to the particular anatomical site. More types of nonsurgical diagnostic and therapeutic procedures have also been added.

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

According to UHDDS guidelines, all procedures are allocated into one of four classes. Classes 1-3 consist of significant procedures—that is, procedures that carry an operative or anesthetic risk or require highly trained personnel, special facilities, or special equipment. Class 4 procedures are not considered significant; therefore, reporting of them is optional. Consequently, with three exceptions, Class 4 procedures are not coded by the NHDS. The Class 4 procedures that are coded are circumcision (ICD-9-CM code 64.0), episiotomy (code 73.6), and removal of intrauterine contraceptive device (code 97.71). See appendix II for the procedure codes included in these classes.

Presentation of estimates

Grouping of diagnoses and procedures.—In this report the diagnostic classes, the broadest groupings of diseases and injuries shown, correspond to ICD-9-CM Classes I-XVII and the Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health service. The diagnostic categories, the most detailed groupings of diseases and injuries shown, are subsets of the major groups or classes. The titles and the ordering of the categories in the tabular list developed for the NHDS follow the format of the ICD-9-CM tabular list as closely as possible.

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

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

Patient characteristics not stated.—The age and sex of the patient were not stated on the hospital records (the face sheet of the patient's medical record) for less than one-fourth of 1 percent of the discharges. Imputations of these missing items were made by assigning the patient an age or sex consistent with the age or sex of other patients with the same diagnostic code.

If the race of the patient was not identified on the hospital records, it was recorded as "not stated" for the NHDS. Because this item was not stated for 12 percent of all discharges, rates by race were not computed. Caution should be used in drawing conclusions from the data by race which are shown. In the detailed tables presenting frequencies, rates, and average lengths of stay, the totals include the cases not stated.

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

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

Population estimates.—The population estimates used in computing rates are 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 III 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 the NHDS are derived by a complex estimating procedure. The basic unit of estimation is the sample inpatient discharge abstract. The estimating procedure used to produce essentially unbiased national estimates in the NHDS has three principal components: inflation by

Table III. Civilian noninstitutionalized population by sex, age, and geographic region: United States, July 1, 1980

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

Age and geographic region	Both sexes	Male	Female	
	Population in thousands			
All ages	223,035	107,624	115,411	
Northeast	48,468	23,123	25,345	
	58,053	28,172	29,881	
	74,067	35,547	38,520	
	42,447	20,783	21,664	
0-14 years	51,169	26,146	25,023	
Under 1 year	3,509	1,796	1,713	
	12,916	6,605	6,311	
	34,744	17,745	17,000	
Northeast	10,332	5,279	5,054	
	13,559	6,936	6,623	
	17,438	8,904	8,534	
	9,839	5,027	4,812	
15-44 years	103,332	50,534	52,798	
15-24 years	41,203	20,316	20,886	
	36,686	17,883	18,803	
	25,442	12,333	13,109	
Northeast	21,942	10,657	11,286	
	26,823	13,215	13,608	
	34,092	16,531	17,561	
	20,474	10,131	10,343	
45-64 years	44,188	20,960	23,228	
45-54 years	22,602	10,879	11,723	
	21,586	10,081	11,505	
Northeast	10,433	4,899	5,534	
	11,382	5,447	5,935	
	14,358	6,740	7,618	
	8,014	3,874	4,141	
65 years and over	24,346	9,985	14,361	
65-74 years	15,365	6,6 6 7	8,699	
	8,981	3,318	5,662	
Northeast	5,760	2,288	3,472	
	6,289	2,574	3,715	
	8,178	3,371	4,807	
	4,119	1,751	2,368	

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. 12,13

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

The Institute of Medicine (IOM) has conducted three studies on the reliability of hospital abstract data collection; the most recent study was on the

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

NHDS. The IOM NHDS study was performed by using data coded according to the ICDA; however, some of the findings are relevant to the 1980 NHDS data, even though these data were coded according to the ICD-9-CM. Of special interest to this report is the finding that, in a number of cases, the first-listed diagnosis in the NHDS was not the principal diagnosis as determined by IOM after a study of the entire medical record. For example, when diagnoses at the ICDA class level were examined, the principal diagnosis from IOM matched the first-listed diagnosis from the NHDS in approximately 86 percent of the cases. Detailed accounts of this and other IOM findings have been published. 14-16

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

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

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

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

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

characteristics age, sex, and race and the hospital characteristics geographic region and bed size of hospital.

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

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

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

Tests of significance

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

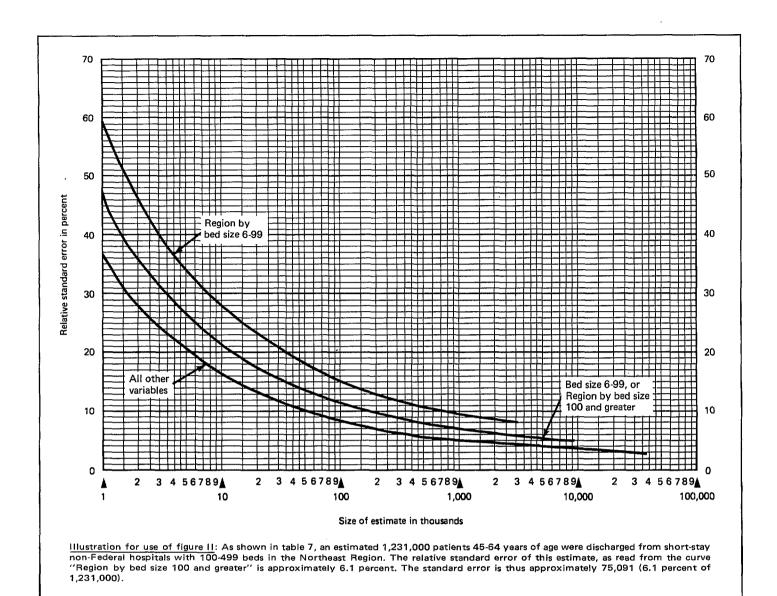


Figure II. Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of patients discharged, or of first-listed diagnoses, and of all-listed diagnoses, by selected patient and hospital characteristics

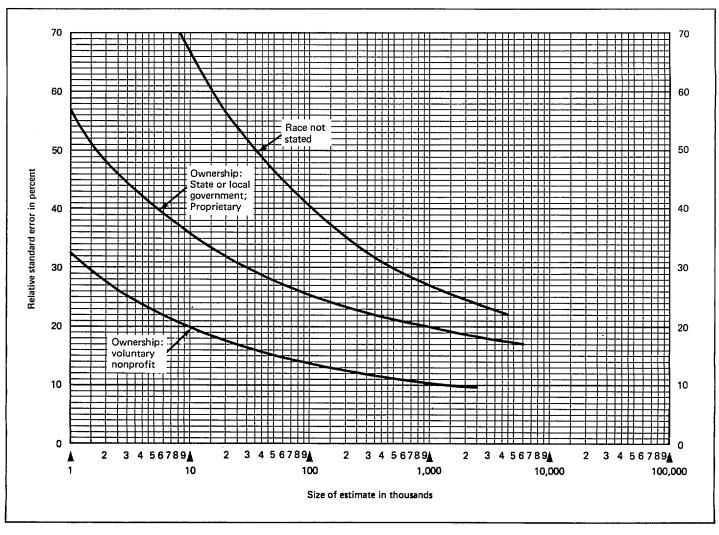


Figure II. Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of patients discharged, or of first-listed diagnoses, and of all-listed diagnoses, by selected patient and hospital characteristics—Con.

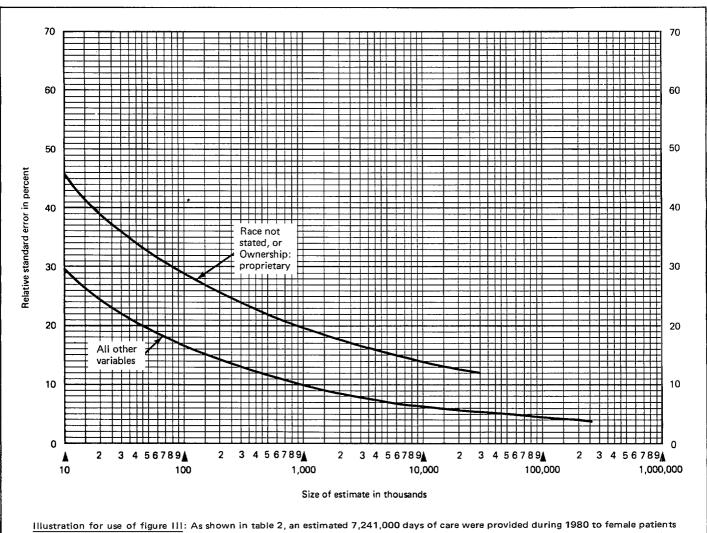


Illustration for use of figure III: As shown in table 2, an estimated 7,241,000 days of care were provided during 1980 to female patients under 15 years of age discharged from short-stay hospitals. The relative standard error of this estimate as read from the curve "All other variables" is approximately 6.7 percent. The standard error is thus approximately 485,147 (6.7 percent of 7,241,000).

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

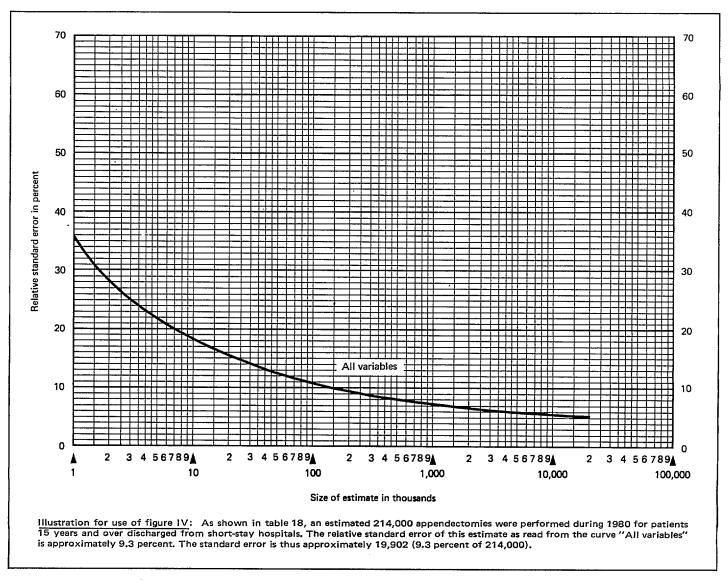


Figure IV. Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of procedures for patients discharged, by selected patient and hospital characteristics

Appendix II. Definitions of certain terms used in this report

Hospitals and hospital characteristics

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

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

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

Voluntary nonprofit.—Hospitals operated by a church or another nonprofit organization.

Government.—Hospitals operated by State or local governments.

Proprietary.—Hospitals operated by individuals, partnerships, or corporations for profit.

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

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

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

Days of care.—The total number of patient days accumulated at time of discharge by patients discharged from short-stay hospitals during a year constitute days of care. A stay of less than 1 day (patient admission and discharge on the same day) is counted as 1 day in the summation of total days of care. For patients admitted and discharged on different days, the number of days of care is computed by counting all days from (and including) the date of admission to (but not including) the date of discharge.

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

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

Terms relating to diagnoses

Discharge diagnoses.—One or more diseases or injuries (or some factor that influences health status and contact with health services which is not itself a current illness or injury) listed by the attending physician on the medical record of patients. In the NHDS all discharge (or final) diagnoses listed on the face sheet (summary sheet) of the medical record for

patients discharged from the inpatient service of short-stay hospitals are transcribed in the order listed. Each sample discharge is assigned a maximum of seven 5-digit codes according to ICD-9-CM. The number of principal or first-listed diagnoses is equivalent to the number of discharges.

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

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

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

Terms relating to surgical and nonsurgical procedures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UHDDS Class 4 procedures.—With three exceptions, Class 4 procedures are not coded by the NHDS. The Class 4 procedures that are coded are circumcision (ICD-9-CM code 64.0), episiotomy (code 73.6), and removal of intrauterine contraceptive device (code 97.71). The following ICD-9-CM procedure codes identify Class 4 procedures as categorized by the UHDDS:

01.18-01.19, 03.39, 04.19, 05.19, 06.19, 07.19, 08.19, 08.91-08.93, 09.19, 09.41-09.49, 10.29, 11.29, 12.29, 14.19, 15.09, 16.21, 16.29, 18.01, 18.11, 18.19, 20.39, 21.21, 21.29, 22.19, 24.19, 25.09, 25.91, 26.19, 27.29, 27.91, 28.19, 29.19, 31.48-31.49, 33.28-33.29, 34.28-34.29, 37.29, 38.29, 40.19, 41.38-41.39, 42.29, 44.19, 45.19, 45.28-45.29, 48.23, 48.29, 49.21, 49.29, 49.41, 50.19, 51.19, 52.19, 54.29, 55.29, 56.39, 57.39, 58.29, 59.29, 60.18, 61.19, 62.19, 63.09, 64.0, 64.19, 64.91, 64.94, 65.19, 66.19, 67.19, 68.19, 69.92, 70.21, 70.29, 71.19, 73.6, 73.91-73.92, 75.35, 76.19, 78.80-78.89, 81.98, 83.29, 85.19, 86.19, 86.92, 87.09-87.12, 87.16-87.17, 87.22-87.29, 87.36-87.37, 87.39, 87.43-87.49, 87.69, 87.79, 87.85-87.89, 87.92, 87.95-87.99, 88.09. 88.16-88.31, 88.33, 88.35, 88.37, 88.39, 89.01-89.13, 89.15-89.16, 89.26-89.31, 89.33-89.39, 89.45-89.53, 89.55-89.59, 89.66, 89.7, 90.01-91.99, 93.01-93.25, 93.27-93.28, 93.31-93.39, 93.42-93.44, 93.61-93.91, 93.94, 93.96, 93.99-94.23, 94.25, 94.29-95.03, 95.05-95.11, 95.14-95.15, 95.31-95.49, 96.09-96.19, 96.26-96.28, 96.34-97.04, 97.14-97.89, 99.02-99.24, 99.26-99.59, 99.71-99.79, 99.82-99.99.

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

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

01.11-01.15, 03.32, 04.11-04.12, 05.11, 06.11-06.13, 07.11-07.17, 08.11, 09.11-09.12, 10.21, 11.22, 12.22, 15.01, 16.23, 18.12, 20.32, 21.22, 22.11, 24.11-24.12, 25.01-25.02, 26.11, 27.21-27.24, 28.11, 29.12, 31.43-31.44, 33.24-33.27, 34.23-34.27, 37.24-37.25, 38.21, 40.11, 41.31-41.33, 42.24, 44.14-44.15, 45.14-45.15, 45.25-45.27, 48.24-48.26, 49.22-49.23, 50.11-50.12, 51.12-51.13, 52.11-52.12, 54.22-54.23, 55.23-55.24, 56.32-56.33, 57.33-57.34, 58.23-58.24, 59.21, 60.11-60.15, 61.11, 62.11-62.12, 63.01, 64.11, 65.11-65.12, 66.11, 67.11-67.12, 68.13-68.14, 70.23-70.24, 71.11, 76.11, 77.40-77.49, 80.30-80.39, 83.21, 85.11-85.12, 86.11.

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

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

Rate of procedures. - The ratio of the number of

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

Demographic terms

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

Race.—Patients are classified into two groups, "white" and "all other." The all other classification includes all categories other than white. Mexican and Puerto Rican are included in the white category unless specifically identified as all other.

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

Region	States included		
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, 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, Ken- tucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas		
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washing- ton, Oregon, California, Hawaii, and Alaska		

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