Inpatient Utilization of Short-Stay Hospitals

by Diagnosis

United States-1968

Statistics are presented on the utilization of short-stay non-Federal hospitals based on data abstracted by the Hospital Discharge Survey from a national sample of hospital records of discharged inpatients. The number of discharges, discharge rates, and average length of stay are shown for categories of first-listed diagnoses, by demographic characteristics of inpatients and geographic region of hospitals. The number and percent distribution of all-listed diagnoses are presented by age and sex. Some comparisons are made of the 1968 data with 1965 to identify changes which occurred in patterns of hospitalization under Medicare.

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

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

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CONTENTS

Pa	age
Introduction	1
Hospital Utilization for All Causes Sex and Age Color Geographic Region	1 1 3 3
Diagnosis by Geographic Region	4 7 11 13
Deaths in Short-Stay Hospitals	15
All-Listed Diagnoses	16
Hospital Utilization in 1968 Compared With 1965	17
References	20
List of Detailed Tables	21
Statistical Design of the Hospital Discharge Survey Data Collection and Processing Presentation of Estimates	62 62 64 64 74
Terms Relating to Hospitalization	75 75 75 76

INPATIENT UTILIZATION OF SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS BY DIAGNOSIS

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents estimates on the utilization of short-stay hospitals in 1968 based on data collected by the Hospital Discharge Survey (HDS), a continuous survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

The data obtained in the 1968 HDS were abstracted from the medical records of a sample of patients discharged from a national sample of non-Federal general and special short-stay hospitals. In 1968, there were 413 hospitals that participated in the HDS. Approximately 210,000 abstracts of the hospital medical records were received from these hospitals and processed. Data for newborn infants are excluded from this report. A description of the sample design, data collection procedures, and the estimation process is given in appendix I. A report has been published that provides a detailed description of the HDS design, estimation techniques, and quality control.¹

Information from the HDS on diseases and injuries diagnosed for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals in 1965 has been published in a previous report.² Other reports on the utilization of short-stay hospitals have been published that include data on the demographic characteristics of patients discharged; the size, type of ownership, and location of hospitals; and the surgical operations performed.³⁻⁹

Data in this report present information for 1968 on the first-listed final diagnoses reported

for inpatients by age, sex, and color of patients and by geographic region where the hospitals are located. Measurements of hospital use are provided by the estimated number and rate of discharges and by the average length of stay for first-listed diagnoses. Some comparisons are made between 1968 (post-Medicare) and 1965 (pre-Medicare) to identify changes that occurred in hospital use after Medicare became effective. Data for 1965 provide baseline information on inpatient utilization of short-stay hospitals before the adoption of Medicare, the Federal program of hospital insurance for the aged, which became effective July 1, 1966. Estimates of alllisted diagnoses (up to five diagnoses were coded for each medical record) are provided by sex and for age groups under 65 years and 65 years and

Definitions of terms used in this report relating to hospitalization and the characteristics of inpatients and hospitals are given in appendix II. Since several of the terms have specialized meanings in the HDS, familiarity with these definitions will be useful for interpreting the data.

HOSPITAL UTILIZATION FOR ALL CAUSES

Sex and Age

An estimated 28.1 million inpatients, excluding newborn infants, were discharged from

non-Federal short-stay hospitals during 1968. Of these patients, 40 percent were males and 60 percent were females. Exclusive of the patients hospitalized for obstetrical conditions of deliveries and the complications of pregnancy and the puerperium, the distribution by sex was 47 percent for males and 53 percent for females.

The number of discharges per 1,000 population increased with each successive age group for both men and women, if obstetrical conditions are excluded (table A). Thus, the rate for males increased from 74.0 discharges per 1,000 population under age 15 to 314.4 discharges per 1,000 population aged 65 years and over, or an increase of four times. For females, excluding

obstetrical discharges, the increase in rates was from 59.0 to 288.7, or an increase of about five times. If obstetrical conditions are included, this pattern is changed because of the large number of female patients aged 15-44 years hospitalized for these conditions.

Older inpatients were hospitalized for longer periods than younger patients. Average length of stay increased consistently with age from 5.0 days for patients under age 15 to 14.2 days for patients aged 65 and over. This pattern was true for both males and females, including and excluding patients with obstetric conditions (table B).

Table A. Annual rate of discharges for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, excluding newborn infants, by age and sex:

United States, 1968

	Both sexes ¹		Fem	nale	
Age		- 1		Male	Including obstetrics
	Number	of discha	rges per 1,000) population	
All ages ²	143.7	119.2	165.8	124.5	
Under 15 years	67.1 155.8 162.0 300.8	74.0 91.9 162.0 314.4	59.6 213.0 161.1 288.7	59.0 110.7 160.7 288.7	

¹ Includes inpatients discharged for whom sex was not stated.

Table B. Average length of stay of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, excluding newborn infants, by age and sex: United States, 1968

	Both sexes ¹		Fer	nale
Age		Male	Including obstetrics	Excluding obstetrics
	Average length of stay in days			n days
All ages ²	8.5	9.0	8.1	9.4
Under 15 years	5.0 6.1 10.0 14.2	5.2 7.3 10.0 13.6	4.8 5.7 10.0 14.8	4.8 7.1 10.0 14.8

¹ Includes inpatients discharged for whom sex was not stated.

² Includes inpatients discharged for whom age was not stated.

² Includes inpatients discharged for whom age was not stated.

Color

About 21.6 million of the inpatients discharged in 1968 were identified as white on the hospital records (face sheet of patient's medical record), and 2.9 million, as belonging to the "all other" color group (table 5), a ratio of almost 7½ to 1. Color of patient was not stated on the records of 3.5 million patients discharged. In all likelihood, these patients were distributed by color in about the same proportion as the patients for whom color was identified. This is suggested by the age distribution of patients with color not stated, which was more like that of the white patients than the age distribution of all other patients (figure 1).

Number of discharges and average length of stay are shown in table 5 by first-listed diagnostic category for all patients discharged and for patients with color stated. Because of the large number of patients whose color was not identified, rates were not computed by color and caution should be used in drawing conclusions from the data presented by color.

Geographic Region

Larger proportions of the total civilian, non-institutional population resided in the South and North Central Regions than in the other two regions. These regions accounted for even larger proportions of the patients discharged in the United States (table C). The North Central and Northeast Regions used disproportionately more hospital days than their share of the total population of the United States would seem to warrant.

Hospital utilization among the regions varied substantially as measured by rate of discharges, rate of days of care, and average length of stay. These measurements of short-stay hospital utilization are shown by region in table D. Rates of discharge and of days of care per 1,000 population were lowest in the West Region and highest in the North Central Region—a difference of 21 percent for discharges and of 50 percent for days of care. Average length of stay varied from 7.1 days in the West Region to 9.9 days in the Northeast Region, or by 39 percent.

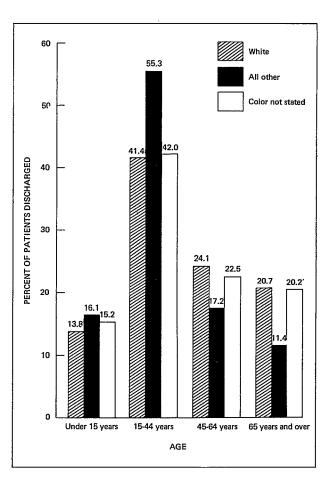


Figure 1. Percent of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals excluding newborn infants by color and age: United States, 1968.

Table C. Percent distribution of U.S. civilian, noninstitutional population and discharges and days of care for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, excluding newborn infants, by geographic region: United States, 1968

Geographic region	Civilian, noninsti- tutional population	Dis- charges	Days of care
All regions	Percent 100.0	distributio	on 100.0
Northeast	24.3 28.0 31.0 16.6	22.4 30.9 31.6 15.1	26.3 32.1 29.0 12.6

Table D. Annual rate of discharges and of days of care and average length of stay for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, excluding newborn infants, by geographic region: United States, 1968

			
Geographic region	Discharges	harges Days of care	
All regions	Rate per 1,000 population		8.5
.	110.7	.,	
Northeast	132.1	1,310.5	9.9
North Central	158.5	1,389.8	8.8
South	146.3	1,135.9	7.8
West	130.9	924.1	7.1

HOSPITAL UTILIZATION BY DIAGNOSIS

Deliveries and complications of childbirth and the puerperium were the leading causes of hospitalization in 1968. These conditions resulted in an estimated 4.2 million discharges, including 3.3 million inpatients with deliveries. Of the nonobstetrical conditions, hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids (1,062,000 discharges) and arteriosclerotic heart disease (1,061,000 discharges) were the most frequently reported firstlisted diagnoses. Other leading causes of hospitalization were malignant neoplasms (1,044,000 discharges), fractures (1,034,000 discharges), and pneumonia (704,000 discharges). One-third (32 percent) of all inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals were hospitalized for these six leading diagnostic groups. The number and rate of discharges and average length of stay are shown for the most frequently reported diagnostic conditions in table E.

The greatest impact on hospital utilization was made by those diagnostic conditions for which the largest numbers of days of care were provided. Obstetrical conditions accounted for the largest number of days of care (17.2 million days) in hospitals. Measured by days of care, other important diagnostic groups were malignant neoplasms (16.0 million days), fractures (14.1 million days), vascular lesions affecting the

central nervous system (8.4 million days), and pneumonia (6.9 million days). Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids, which accounted for about 4 percent of all discharges, required only 1 percent of the total days of care (2.4 million days).

Although days of care are not shown in the tables of this report, they can be estimated by multiplying the number of discharges by the corresponding average length of stay. An approximate measure of the rate of days of care is provided by multiplying the rate of discharge for a diagnostic category by its average length of stay.

The estimates in this report of final diagnoses of diseases, injuries, and other conditions for which inpatients were hospitalized are arranged according to the classes of the *International Classification of Diseases*, Adapted (ICDA).¹⁰ Within the structure of these classes, the estimates for the detailed ICDA codes were grouped into 108 diagnostic categories for presentation in the detailed tables of this report. See appendix I for a description of the grouping of the diagnostic data.

The diagnostic conditions presented in tables E-N were selected from among those diagnostic categories with the largest discharge frequencies. Residual classes or subclasses, symptoms, ill-defined conditions, and nondiagnostic categories (e.g., observations, examinations) were excluded. In these tables the diagnostic categories for malignant neoplasms, arteriosclerotic heart disease, obstetrical conditions, and fractures are shown as single diagnostic conditions.

Diagnosis by Sex

The number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, average length of stay, and annual discharge rates are shown by diagnostic category and sex in tables 1 and 2. The annual rate of discharges for female patients was 1,658.2 discharges per 10,000 persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population, or about 39 percent higher than the rate of 1,191.9 for male patients. Exclusive of obstetrical conditions, which accounted for one-fourth (25 percent) of all females hospitalized, the discharge rate for females (1,245.4 discharges per 10,000 population) exceeded the rate for males by only 4 percent.

Table E. Number, percent, and annual rate of discharges and average length of stay for inpatients of all ages discharged from shortstay hospitals, excluding newborn infants, by selected first-listed diagnostic conditions: United States, 1968

Diagnostic condition and ICDA codes	Number of discharges in thousands	Percent of total discharges	Discharge rate per 10,000 population	Average length of stay in days
All ages				
All discharges	28,070	100.0	1,437.1	8.5
Total, selected diagnostic conditions	13,702	48.8	701.5	8.1
Malignant neoplasms	1,044	3.7	53.5	15.3
Diabetes mellitus	385	1.4	19.7	12.2
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	504	1.8	25.8	16.6
Arteriosclerotic heart disease	1,061	3.8	54.3	14.5
Respiratory system diseases:		l	į	l
Acute upper respiratory infections	387	1.4	19.8	5.2
Pneumonia, all forms	704	2.5	36.0	9.8
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	1,062	3.8	54.4	2.2
Digestive system diseases:		1		
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540-542	445	1.6	22.8	10.7
Appendicitis	334	1.2	17.1	6.8
Inguinal hernia	502	1.8	25.7	7.2
Gastroenteritis	509	1.8	26.1	5.2
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	482	1.7	24.7	11.0
Disorders of menstruation	396	1.4	20.3	4.5
Obstetrical conditions	4,183	14.9	214.1	4.1
Injuries:	1 004		F2.0	13.6
Fractures, all sites	1,034	3.7 1.2	52.9 16.5	6.1
Head injury (excluding skull fracture)	323	1.2	17.8	5.7
Laceration and open wound] 34/	1.2	17.0	5.7
	* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

A leading cause of hospitalization by sex was arteriosclerotic heart disease (616,000 discharges) for men and obstetrical conditions (4,183,000 discharges) for women (table F). The discharge rate for arteriosclerotic heart disease was over 50 percent higher for males (65.5 discharges per 10,000 population) than for females (43.5 discharges per 10,000 population). Arteriosclerotic heart disease, fractures, hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids, malignant neoplasms, and pneumonia appeared among the eight most frequently reported diagnostic conditions for males and females, but not in the same order. With the exception of malignant neoplasms, dis-

charge rates for these diagnoses were higher for males than for females. Of all female discharges with malignancies, the site for over 40 percent was the breast or uterus (table 1). The average length of stay was longer for females hospitalized for arteriosclerotic heart disease, fractures, malignant neoplasms, and pneumonia than for males hospitalized for the same conditions, and was shorter for hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids.

Sex-specific diagnostic conditions (diseases of genital organs and obstetrical conditions) accounted for about 35 percent of the episodes of hospitalization for females and only 4 percent

for males. The first-listed sex-specific causes of hospitalization were as follows:

Diagnostic condition	Male	Female
	Number of discharged in	
All sex-specific diagnoses	494	5,812
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs	65	163
Benign neoplasms of genital organs	*	395
Hyperplasia of prostate	191	• • •
Other diseases of male genital organs	236	
Uterovaginal prolapse	J	166
Disorders of menstruation	·	396
Other diseases of female genital organs		510
Obstetrical conditions		4,183

Table F. Number, percent, and annual rate of discharges and average length of stay for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, excluding newborn infants, by sex and selected first-listed diagnostic conditions: United States, 1968

Diagnostic condition and ICDA codes	Number of discharges in thousands	Percent of total discharges	Discharge rate per 10,000 population	Average length of stay in days
<u>Male</u>				
Total, all conditions ¹	11,204	100.0	1,191.9	9.0
Arteriosclerotic heart disease	616	5.5	65.5	13.8
Fractures, all sites800-826	542	4.8	57.6	11.5
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	518	4.6	55.1	2.5
Malignant neoplasms	472	4.2	50.2	15.1
Inguinal hernia	447	4.0	47.5	7.3
Pneumonia, all forms490-493	373	3.3	39.7	9.0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	275	2.5	29.3	10.2
Laceration and open wound	251	2.2	26.7	5.6
<u>Female</u>				
Total, all conditions ¹	16,801	100.0	1,658.2	8.1
Obstetrical conditions	4,183	24.9	412.8	4.1
Malignant neoplasms	570	3.4	56.3	15.5
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	541	3.2	53.4	1.9
Fractures, all sites	489	2.9	48,2	16.0
Arteriosclerotic heart disease420	440	2.6	43.5	15.5
Disorders of menstruation	396	2.4	39.1	4.5
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	362	2.2	35,7	10.7
Pneumonia, all forms	329	2.0	32.4	10.7
AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY				

¹ Includes data for diagnostic conditions not shown in table.

If sex-specific conditions are not included, the discharge rate for males was 1,139.3 discharges per 10,000 population, or 5 percent higher than the rate of 1,084.6 for females.

A number of the nonsex-specific diagnoses had a greater effect on one sex than the other. Of the patients with inguinal hernia, 89 percent were males, and of patients with malignant neoplasms of the breast, 98 percent were females. About 91 percent of inpatients with other diseases of the breast were females. Other diagnostic categories with large proportions of males were emphysema (80 percent), malignant neoplasms of thoracic organs (79 percent), lacerations and open wounds (72 percent), and malignant neoplasms of urinary organs (70 percent). When measured by number of discharges and days of care provided, acute coronary occlusion (66 percent) was the most important (4,489,000 days of care) of the diagnostic categories which affected larger proportions of males than of females. Diagnoses that affected mainly females were cystitis (77 percent), varicose veins of lower extremities (76 percent), cholelithiasis and cholecystitis (75 percent), fracture of the neck of the femur (74 percent), and psychoneurotic disorders (71 percent). Of these diagnostic categories, the largest number of days was used in the care of cholelithiasis and cholecystitis (3,884,000 days of care).

Diagnosis by Age

Discharge rates for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals in 1968 for all causes increased consistently with age. The rate of discharges per 10,000 persons in the civilian, non-institutional population increased from 670.6 for those under age 15 to 3,007.6 for those aged 65 and over, or by four and a half times. However, there were differences in this age pattern for the various diagnostic classes and categories. Estimates of the number and annual rate of discharges and average length of stay by diagnostic class, category, and age are shown in tables 2-4.

For many of the classes of diseases, rates were higher for each older age group. For example, for malignant neoplasms the number of discharges per 10,000 population increased consistently with age from 3.0 for persons under 15 years of age to 248.7 for those 65 years and

over, and for diseases of the digestive system, from 89.9 for the youngest age group to 455.5 for the oldest (table 2). For congenital malformations, however, rates of discharge declined from 22.6 discharges per 10,000 population under age 15 to 4.7 for those aged 65 and over. The youngest and oldest age groups had the highest discharge rates per 10,000 population for persons with respiratory diseases, 260.6 for those under age 15, 91.2 for those aged 15-44 years, 124.6 for those aged 45-64 years, and 280.4 for those 65 years and over. On the other hand, the discharge rates for benign neoplasms and mental disorders were lowest for the youngest and oldest age groups. There were several other age-diagnosis patterns among the diagnostic classes, including predominance in a single age group as in the case of obstetrical conditions. Similar patterns by age were evident for various detailed diagnostic categories.

The annual rates of discharge for the five leading ICDA classes of diseases for each age group are shown in figure 2. The classes of the most frequently reported diseases were respiratory system diseases for those under age 15, obstetrical conditions for those aged 15-44 years, digestive system diseases for those aged 45-64 years, and circulatory system diseases for those aged 65 and over. Of all discharges in each age group shown in table 3, these classes accounted for 39 percent, 35 percent, 19 percent, and 22 percent of the discharges, respectively. Although more patients were hospitalized for obstetrical care than for any other condition, its impact (537.9 discharges per 10,000 population) on the group aged 15-44 years, the childbearing years, was less than that of diseases of the circulatory system (657.5 discharges per 10,000 population) on persons aged 65 and over.

The most frequently reported first-listed diagnostic conditions for each age group are shown by rates of discharge and average length of stay in tables G-K. Some of the diseases for which patients were hospitalized tended to be age specific. Average length of stay for most diagnostic categories was generally longer for older than for younger inpatients (table 4).

For the group under 15 years of age, the three leading diagnostic categories were diseases of the respiratory system—hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids, pneumonia, and acute upper

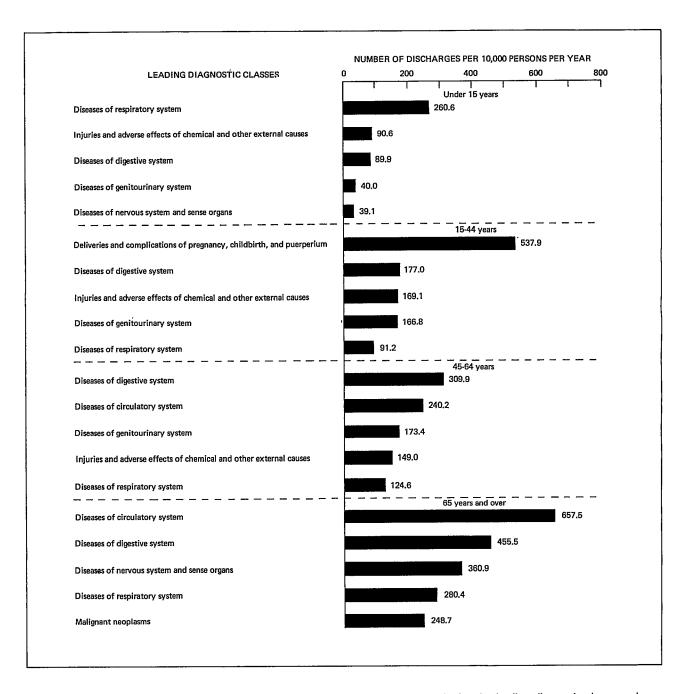


Figure 2. Annual rate of discharges for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by the leading diagnostic classes and age, excluding newborn infants: United States, 1968.

respiratory infections (table G). The discharge rates per 10,000 population for these diagnoses were 142.0, 48.3, and 37.2, respectively. Over a third (34 percent) of the inpatients in this age group were hospitalized for these conditions. Of

all patients hospitalized with these diagnoses (table 3), the group under 15 years of age included 80 percent with hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids, 57 percent with acute upper respiratory infections, and 41 percent with pneu-

Table G. Number, percent, and annual rate of discharges and average length of stay for inpatients under 15 years of age discharged from short-stay hospitals, excluding newborn infants, by selected first-listed diagnostic conditions: United States, 1968

Diagnostic condition and ICDA codes	Number of discharges in thousands	Percent of total discharges	Discharge rate per 10,000 population	Average length of stay in days
Under 15 years of age				
Total, all conditions ¹	3,988	100.0	670.6	5.0
Respiratory system diseases:				
Acute upper respiratory infections	221	5.6	37.2	4.5
Pneumonia, all forms	288	7.2	48.3	6.7
Acute bronchitis500	70	1.8	11.8	4.8
Bronchitis, unqualified and chronic without emphysema501,502.9	73	1.8	12.2	5.1
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	845	21.2	142.0	2.1
Digestive system diseases:				
Appendicitis	116	2.9	19.5	5.8
Inguinal hernia	124	3.1	20.9	3.5
Gastroenteritis	178	4.5	30.0	4.6
Congenital malformations	134	3.4	22.6	9.2
Injuries:				
Fractures, all sites800-826	196	4.9	32.9	7.5
Head injury (excluding skull fracture)	98	2.5	16.5	3.4

¹ Includes data for diagnostic conditions not shown in table.

monia. Fractures and gastroenteritis ranked fourth and fifth in frequency of discharges for this age group.

Among the leading diagnostic conditions shown in table G for patients under age 15, the average length of stay was longest for congenital malformations (9.2 days), fractures (7.5 days), and pneumonia (6.7 days). Only about a third as many inpatients were hospitalized for pneumonia as for hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids, but patients with pneumonia, for whom the average length of stay was 6.7 days, required more days of care (1,938,000 days) than patients with hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids (1,811,000 days), for whom the average stay was 2.1 days.

Hospitalization of persons aged 15-44 years was dominated by the obstetrical conditions which accounted for over a third (35 percent) of all discharges in this age group (table H). The discharge rate for obstetrics was 537.9 discharges per 10,000 population. Other leading

diagnostic conditions and their discharge rates per 10,000 population were fractures (43.4), disorders of menstruation (36.5), lacerations and open wounds (27.5), and hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids (27.2). Some diagnoses that occurred most frequently among persons aged 15-44 and the percent they represented of all discharges with these conditions were obstetrical conditions, 99 percent; disorders of menstruation, 71 percent; lacerations and open wounds, 61 percent; and psychoneurotic disorders, 60 percent. The average length of stay was highest for persons with malignant neoplasms (12.1 days).

In the group aged 45-64 years, discharges per 10,000 population were highest for malignant neoplasms (102.0), arteriosclerotic heart disease (101.7), fractures (57.3), cholelithiasis and cholecystitis (47.6), and ulcer of the stomach and duodenum (44.5) (table J). The group aged 45-64 years included about two-fifths of all patients with malignant neoplasms (39 percent),

Table H. Number, percent, and annual rate of discharges and average length of stay for inpatients aged 15-44 years discharged from short-stay hospitals, by selected first-listed diagnostic conditions: United States, 1968

Diagnostic condition and ICDA codes	Number of discharges in thousands	Percent of total discharges	Discharge rate per 10,000 population	Average length of stay in days
15-44 years of age				
Total, all conditions ¹	12,036	100.0	1,557.9	6.1
Malignant neoplasms	159	1.3	20.6	12.1
Psychoneurotic disorders	163	1.4	21.2	10.7
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids510	210	1.7	27.2	2.5
Digestive system diseases:	ĺ			
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540-542	157	1.3	20.4	8.6
Appendicitis	176	1.5	22.8	6.7
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	154	1.3	19.9	9.0
Disorders of menstruation	282	2.3	36.5	4.6
Obstetrical conditions	4,156	34.5	537.9	4.1
Fractures, all sites	335	2.8	43.4	10.3
Sprains and strains of back (including neck)	166	1.4	21.5	7.5
Head injury (excluding skull fracture)	154	1.3	19.9	6.7
Laceration and open wound	213	1.8	27.5	5.1

¹ Includes data for diagnostic conditions not shown in table.

Table J. Number, percent, and annual rate of discharges and average length of stay for inpatients aged 45-64 years discharged from short-stay hospitals, by selected first-listed diagnostic conditions: United States, 1968

Diagnostic condition and ICDA codes	Number of discharges in thousands	Percent of total discharges	Discharge rate per 10,000 population	Average length of stay in days
45-64 years of age				
Total, all conditions ¹	6,517	100.0	1,619.7	10.0
Malignant neoplasms	410 140 120	6.3 2.2 1.8	102.0 34.8 29.8	15.1 11.9 14.7
Arteriosclerotic heart disease	409	6.3	101.7	13.6
Pneumonia, all forms	131	2.0	32.4	9.9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540-542	179	2.7	44.5	10.7
Inguinal hernia 560.0,561.0	170	2.6	42.2	8.2
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	191	2.9	47.6	10.8
Displacement of intervertebral disc	111	1.7	27.6	12.8
Fractures, all sites800-826	231	3.5	57.3	12.7

¹ Includes data for diagnostic conditions not shown in table.

arteriosclerotic heart disease (39 percent), and ulcer of the stomach and duodenum (40 percent). Average lengths of stay were longest for malignant neoplasms (15.1 days), vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system (14.7 days), and arteriosclerotic heart disease (13.6 days).

For those aged 65 years and over, as for those aged 45-64, arteriosclerotic heart disease and malignant neoplasms were the two main causes of hospitalization (table K). The rate of discharges per 10,000 population for malignant neoplasms increased from 102.0 for patients aged 45-64 to 248.7 for those 65 years and over and for arteriosclerotic heart disease from 101.7 to 317.4. Other leading diagnostic conditions for the aged and the rates per 10,000 population were vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system (193.9), fractures (148.0), and pneumonia (100.9).

The average length of stay for persons 65 years and over was longest for fractures (23.0 days). For fractures other than of the neck of the femur, for which the average stay was 29.7 days, the average stay was 18.7 days. Other diagnostic groups with long average stays were vascular lesions affecting the central nervous

system (17.5 days), malignant neoplasms (16.8 days), and arteriosclerotic heart disease (15.5 days).

Diagnosis by Color

Color of patients was identified on the hospital records of about 24.5 million of the estimated 28.1 million inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals in 1968. Of all causes of hospitalization, obstetrical conditions for white patients represented only 14 percent of the discharges compared with 24 percent for all other patients. For patients with color stated as "white," diseases of the digestive system (3,181,000 discharges) ranked first and deliveries and the complications of pregnancy and the puerperium (2,964,000 discharges) ranked second among the diagnostic classes in number of inpatients discharged. In contrast, for patients with color stated as "all other," obstetrical conditions (699,000 discharges) and injuries (318,000 discharges) were the first and second ranking diagnostic classes. The diagnostic conditions for which patients were hospitalized in short-stay hospitals and the average length of stay are shown by color in table 5.

Table K. Number, percent, and annual rate of discharges and average length of stay for inpatients aged 65 years and over discharged from short-stay hospitals, by selected first-listed diagnostic conditions: United States, 1968

Diagnostic condition and ICDA codes	Number of discharges in thousands	Percent of total discharges	Discharge rate per 10,000 population	Average length of stay in days
65 years and over				
Total, all conditions ¹	5,520	100.0	3,007.6	14.2
Malignant neoplasms	456	8.3	248.7	16.8
Diabetes mellitus	155	2.8	84.2	14.5
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	356	6.4	193.9	17.5
Cataract	153	2.8	83.2	8.4
Circulatory system diseases:]	}
Arteriosclerotic heart disease	582	10.6	317,4	15.5
Congestive heart failure	137	2.5	74.4	14.4
Pneumonia, all forms	185	3.4	100.9	15.3
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	136	2.5	74.3	13.7
Hyperplasia of prostate	134	2.4	73.3	15.4
Fractures, all sites	272	4.9	148.0	23.0
			7	

¹ Includes data for diagnostic conditions not shown in table.

Table L shows the most frequently reported diagnoses for white and all other patients. Arteriosclerotic heart disease ranked first among the nonobstetrical conditions for white patients and sixth for all other patients. Arteriosclerotic heart disease, which is associated with aging, was of greater importance to white than to all other patients because of the larger proportion of white than of all other patients in the older age groups (figure 1). Malignant neoplasms, fractures, hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids, and

pneumonia were leading nonobstetric causes of hospitalization for both color groups.

The average length of stay for white patients was shorter than that for all other patients in every nonobstetric diagnostic class except injuries, for which the averages were about the same (9.5 days for white, 9.3 days for all other). The detailed listing of the diagnostic categories in table 5 shows that hospitalization for white and all other patients was longest for fracture of the neck of the femur (28.9 days and 26.1)

Table L. Number and percent of discharges and average length of stay for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, excluding newborn infants, by color and selected first-listed diagnostic conditions: United States, 1968

Malignant neoplasms	Color and diagnostic condition and ICDA codes	Number of discharges in thousands	Percent of total discharges	Average length of stay in days
Malignant neoplasms 140-205 839 3.9 1 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous sytem 330-334 394 1.8 1 Arteriosclerotic heart disease 420 883 4.1 1 Respiratory system diseases: 90-493 535 2.5 1 Pneumonia, all forms 490-493 535 2.5 1 Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids 510 814 3.8 1 Digestive system diseases: 1 402 1.9 1.9 1	White 1			
Wascular lesions affecting central nervous sytem 330-334 394 1.8 10 Arteriosclerotic heart disease .420 883 4.1 1 Respiratory system diseases: .490-493 535 2.5 11 Pneumonia, all forms .490-493 535 2.5 11 Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids .510 814 3.8 Digestive system diseases: .500,0561.0 402 1.9 Inguinal hernia .560,0561.0 402 1.9 Gastroenteritis .571 408 1.9 Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis .584-585 397 1.8 1 Obstetrical conditions .640-689, Y06-Y07 2,964 13.7 Fractures, all sites .800-826 816 3.8 1 All other¹ Total, all conditions² 2,907 100.0 100.0 Malignant neoplasms .140-205 83 2.8 1 Diabetes mellitus .260 49 1.7 1 Vascular	Total, all conditions ²	21,629	100.0	8.5
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous sytem 330-334 394 1.8 1.8 Arteriosclerotic heart disease 420 883 4.1 1.4 Respiratory system diseases:	Malignant neoplasms	839	3.9	15.3
Arteriosclerotic heart disease		394	1.8	16.3
Pneumonia, all forms		883	4.1	14.6
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids				404
Digestive system diseases:				10.1
Inguinal hernia		814	3.8	2.1
Gastroenteritis 571 408 1.9	- 3	402	10	7.3
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis 584-585 397 1.8 1 Obstetrical conditions 640-689,Y06-Y07 2,964 13.7 Fractures, all sites 800-826 816 3.8 1 All other¹ Total, all conditions² 2,907 100.0 Malignant neoplasms 140-205 83 2.8 1 Diabetes mellitus 260 49 1.7 1 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system 330-334 48 1.6 1 Arteriosclerotic heart disease 420 52 1.8 1 Respiratory system diseases: Pneumonia, all forms 490-493 86 2.9 Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids 510 80 2.7 Gastroenteritis 571 42 1.4 Obstetrical conditions 640-689,Y06-Y07 699 24.0			1	5.1
Obstetrical conditions				11.1
All other Total, all conditions All other		2,964	13.7	4.1
Total, all conditions ²		816	3.8	13.9
Malignant neoplasms 140-205 83 2.8 1 Diabetes mellitus 260 49 1.7 1 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system 330-334 48 1.6 1 Arteriosclerotic heart disease 420 52 1.8 1 Respiratory system diseases: 29 86 2.9 Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids 510 80 2.7 Gastroenteritis 571 42 1.4 Obstetrical conditions 640-689,Y06-Y07 699 24.0 Injuries:	All other¹			
Diabetes mellitus 260 49 1.7 1 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system 330-334 48 1.6 1 Arteriosclerotic heart disease 420 52 1.8 1 Respiratory system diseases: 90-493 86 2.9 Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids 510 80 2.7 Gastroenteritis 571 42 1.4 Obstetrical conditions 640-689,Y06-Y07 699 24.0 Injuries:	Total, all conditions ²	2,907	100.0	8.8
Diabetes mellitus 260 49 1.7 1 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system 330-334 48 1.6 1 Arteriosclerotic heart disease 420 52 1.8 1 Respiratory system diseases: 9 2.9 1 1 Pneumonia, all forms 490-493 86 2.9 2.7 Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids 510 80 2.7 Gastroenteritis 571 42 1.4 Obstetrical conditions 640-689, Y06-Y07 699 24.0 Injuries:	Malignant neoplasms	83	2.8	17.5
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system 330-334 48 1.6 1 Arteriosclerotic heart disease 420 52 1.8 1 Respiratory system diseases: 2.9 86 2.9 Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids 510 80 2.7 Gastroenteritis 571 42 1.4 Obstetrical conditions 640-689,Y06-Y07 699 24.0 Injuries:		49	1.7	14.9
Arteriosclerotic heart disease		48	1.6	19.3
Pneumonia, all forms 490-493 86 2.9 Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids 510 80 2.7 Gastroenteritis 571 42 1.4 Obstetrical conditions 640-689,Y06-Y07 699 24.0 Injuries: 42 43 44 </td <td></td> <td>52</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>15.7</td>		52	1.8	15.7
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	Respiratory system diseases:			
Gastroenteritis	Pneumonia, all forms	86	2.9	8.8
Obstetrical conditions	Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids510	1	1	2.2
Injuries:	Gastroenteritis			6.2
	•	699	24.0	4.1
Fractures, all sites			20	12.6
				5.9

¹ Data are underreported because color was not recorded on the hospital records of an estimated 3.5 million patients.

² Includes data for diagnostic conditions not shown in table.

days, respectively) and for malignant neoplasms of the large intestine and rectum (21.1 days and 27.9 days, respectively). The shortest duration was 2.1 days for white patients and 2.2 days for all other patients with hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids.

Diagnosis by Geographic Region

Hospital utilization varied among the geographic regions. The estimated number of discharges from short-stay hospitals in 1968 ranged from 4,241,000 in the West Region to 8,872,000 in the South Region. In terms of discharge rates per 10,000 population, the lowest rate was for the West Region (1,308.8) and the highest was for the North Central (1,585.5). The rate for the North Central Region was 21 percent higher than that for the West. Tables 6-8 show the number and rate of discharges and average length of stay by diagnostic category.

The discharge rates for the ICDA diagnostic classes provide an overall view of the regional variations by diagnosis (table 8). Discharge rates were highest in the North Central Region for 11 of the 17 ICDA classes and were lowest in the West Region for eight classes. However, the highest discharge rates for mental disorders and for injuries were in the West Region.

The number of episodes of hospitalization for obstetrical conditions per 10,000 population ranged from 195.8 in the West Region to 235.3 in the North Central Region, a difference of 20

percent. Among the five leading nonobstetric classes, regional variations were largest for diseases of the respiratory system which had discharge rates that ranged from 124.7 discharges per 10,000 population in the Northeast to 191.7 in the South, a difference of 54 percent. The leading diagnostic classes for each region are presented in table M by rank order. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy and childbirth ranked first in all regions except the South, where a larger number of persons were hospitalized for diseases of the digestive system.

Discharge rates and average lengths of stay for some of the most frequently reported diagnostic conditions listed in tables 6-8 are summarized in table N. In all regions, leading nonobstetric causes of hospitalization were malignant neoplasms, arteriosclerotic heart disease, pneumonia, hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids, and fractures, though not in the same order. For the selected diagnoses, the smallest percent difference in rate of discharges among the regions was for fractures. The range was from 49.5 discharges per 10,000 population for the Northeast to 57.3 for the West Region, a difference of 16 percent. The largest changes were in the discharge rates for gastroenteritis, which varied from 18.8 for the Northeast to 34.9 for the South, a difference of 86 percent. Regional differences in discharge rates by diagnosis are accounted for only in part by age differences in their populations.

For about two-thirds of the 108 diagnostic categories, the average lengths of stay in the

Table M. Rank order of discharge rates for obstetrical conditions and the five leading nonobstetric diagnostic classes, by geographic region: United States, 1968

	Geographic region								
Diagnostic class	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West				
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium Diseases of the digestive system Diseases of the respiratory system Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and other external causes Diseases of the circulatory system Diseases of the genitourinary system	1 1	1 2 6 4 3 5	1 2 3 5 6 4	2 1 3 4 5 6	1 2 4 3 6 5				

Table N. Annual rate of discharges and average length of stay for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, excluding newborn infants, by geographic region and selected first-listed diagnostic conditions: United States, 1968

	G	eographic r	egion	
Diagnostic condition and ICDA codes	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Discharge	s per 10,00	00 popula	ition
Malignant neoplasms	56.9	61.9	42.3	55.1
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	23.3	28.7	26.9	22.6
Arteriosclerotic heart disease	63.7	58.3	50.8	40.4
Respiratory system diseases:	ļ	Į.		
Pneumonia, all forms	25.9	40.0	45.6	26.4
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	45.5	63.4	49.7	60.7
Gastroenteritis	18.8	26.2	34.9	19.8
Obstetrical conditions	217.0	235.3	202.6	195.8
Fractures, all sites	49.5	56.7	49.8	57.3
	Average	length of	stay in da	ıys
Malignant neoplasms	17.7	16.1	13.8	12.5
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	20.7	17.2	15.1	12.5
Arteriosclerotic heart disease	16.4	15.6	12.6	11.9
Respiratory system diseases:		ĺ		
Pneumonia, all forms	13.3	9.5	9.0	8.2
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.8
Gastroenteritis	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.4
Obstetrical conditions	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.3
Fractures, all sites	17.0	14.5	11.9	11.0

Northeast and North Central Regions were higher than in the South and West Regions. This pattern prevailed for all selected diagnoses shown in table N, except hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids. For all discharges, the average length of stay was longest in the Northeast (9.9 days) and North Central (8.8 days) Regions and was shortest in the South (7.8 days) and West (7.1 days) Regions (table 7).

Length of Stay

The average length of stay for the diagnostic categories in this report ranged from 2.2 days for hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids to 28.8 days for fracture of the neck of the femur (table 4). Of the 108 diagnostic categories, the average hospital stay was less than 6 days for 20 percent of the categories, 6.0-11.9 days for 51 percent, and 12 days or longer for 29 percent of the

categories. Some of the diagnostic categories with long average hospital stays were malignant neoplasms of the digestive and thoracic organs, diabetes mellitus, vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, cardiovascular diseases, hyperplasia of prostate, and fracture of the neck of the femur. These conditions had their greatest impact on the older age groups. Some diagnostic categories with long hospital stays for which there were larger proportions of younger than of older patients were psychotic disorders, depressive reaction, fracture of lower limb other than the neck of the femur, and burns.

The average duration of hospitalization for selected diagnoses with high hospital fatality rates are shown by discharge status in table O for ages under 65 years and 65 years and over. The selected first-listed diagnostic conditions accounted for over half (51 percent) of all the deaths in short-stay hospitals during 1968.

Table O. Average length of stay for inpatients under 65 years and 65 years and over discharged from short-stay hospitals, excluding newborn infants, by discharge status and selected first-listed diagnostic conditions: United States, 1968

		All ages		υ	nder 65 ye	ars	65	years and c	ver	
Diagnostic condition	Total ¹	Dis- charged alive	Dis- charged dead	Total ¹	Dis- charged alive	Dis- charged dead	Total ¹	Dis- charged alive	Dis- charged dead	
		Average length of stay in days								
Total, all conditions ²	8.5	8.2	14.8	7.0	6.9	13.7	14.2	14.1	15.5	
Malignant neoplasms	15.3 12.2	14.2 12.3	21.2 12.1	14.2 10.7	12.9 10.7	21.9 11.3	16.8 14.5	15.8 14.6	20.6 12.7	
nervous system	16.6 18.8 9.8	17.7 22.3 9.3	12.6 8.5 15.9	14.4 19.1 7.8	15.7 21.1 7.8	8.6 7.3 7.9	17.5 18.6 15.3	18.6 24.2 14.5	14.0 9.0 18.3	

¹ Includes inpatients discharged for whom discharge status was not stated.

The average length of stay was 8.2 days for patients discharged alive as contrasted with 14.8 days for patients discharged dead. For most of the diagnostic categories, the average length of stay for all patients was about the same as that for those discharged alive because few or no deaths occurred. However, this pattern was changed for some diagnostic categories for which fatality rates were high. Average length of stay was considerably higher for patients with malignant neoplasms and pneumonia who died than for those who were discharged alive. On the other hand, patients with acute coronary occlusion and vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system who survived were hospitalized longer than those who died. The average stay of patients with acute coronary occlusion who survived was almost 14 days longer than the average stay for the deceased. Hospital stays for patients with diabetes mellitus were about the same for patients discharged alive and those discharged dead.

Patients with multiple diagnoses were usually hospitalized for longer periods of time than those with a single diagnosis (table 9). Inpatients with only one diagnosis remained in hospitals an average of 6.5 days compared with 11.3 days for patients with multiple diagnoses. If obstetrical conditions are excluded, the average stays were

7.2 days and 11.5 days, respectively. This relationship prevailed for most diagnostic categories. For example, average length of stay for malignant neoplasms was 12.7 days as a single diagnosis and 17.6 days as the first of multiple diagnoses, for diabetes mellitus 8.9 days and 13.0 days, respectively. The average stays for vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system were 12.9 days and 18.6 days, respectively.

Multiple diagnoses were reported for about 40 percent of the patients discharged. Multiple diagnoses were reported more often for patients with chronic diseases such as diabetes, arteriosclerotic heart disease, and emphysema. The percent of multiple diagnoses was small for patients hospitalized for obstetrical conditions, hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids, and appendicitis.

DEATHS IN SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS

There were approximately 860,000 deaths (3.1 percent of all discharges) among the 28.1 million inpatients, excluding newborn infants, discharged from short-stay hospitals in 1968. Almost two-thirds (64 percent) of the deaths occurred among inpatients aged 65 and older.

² Includes data for diagnostic conditions not shown in table.

The fatality rate by age increased from 0.5 deaths per 100 hospitalized patients under age 15 to 10.0 deaths per 100 hospitalized patients aged 65 years and over (table P).

Number of deaths and fatality rates by the first-listed diagnoses with the highest fatality rates are shown in table Q for patients of all ages, for those under age 65, and for those 65 and over. The number of deaths based on first-listed diagnoses was highest for diseases of the

Table P. Number and percent distribution of inpatients who died in short-stay hospitals, excluding newborn infants, and hospital fatality rates per 100 discharges, by age: United States, 1968

Age	Number of	Percent	Fatality
	deaths in	distri-	rate per 100
	thousands	bution	discharges
All ages ¹	860	100.0	3.1
Under 65 years	309	35.9	1.4
	22	2.5	0.5
	61	7.1	0.5
	226	26.3	3.5
	550	64.0	10.0

¹ Includes inpatients who died for whom age was not stated.

heart (236,000 deaths), malignant neoplasms (170,000 deaths), and vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system (113,000 deaths). These diseases resulted in three-fifths of the hospital episodes that ended in death.

Fatality rates per 100 hospital episodes, by diagnostic category, were highest for acute coronary occlusion (25.1) and vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system (22.4). Deaths per 100 hospital episodes were higher for those aged 65 years and over than for those under age 65 for all the diagnostic conditions listed. The proportionate differences in the fatality rates between the two age groups were smallest for malignant neoplasms and vascular lesions. Almost half (48 percent) of the deaths among the aged due to injuries resulted from fracture of the neck of the femur.

ALL-LISTED DIAGNOSES

An estimated 47.4 million diagnoses were reported for the 28.1 million inpatients, excluding newborn infants, who were discharged from short-stay hospitals in 1968. Up to five diagnoses were coded for each medical record abstract in the survey. There was an average of

Table Q. Number of persons who died in short-stay hospitals and hospital fatality rates per 100 discharges, excluding newborn infants, by age and first-listed diagnostic conditions: United States, 1968

First-listed diagnostic condition and ICDA codes	All ages ¹	Under 65 years	65 years and over	All ages ¹	Under 65 years	65 years and over
	Nun	nber of death thousands	ıs in	Fata	100	
All deaths	860	309	550	3.1	1.4	10.0
Malignant neoplasms	170	79	91	16.3	13.5	19.9
	15	7	8	4.0	2.9	5.5
nervous system	113	28	85	22.4	18.7	23.9
	236	63	172	13.5	8.0	17.9
Acute coronary occlusion	93	29	65	25.1	14.6	36.8
	142	35	108	10.4	5.9	13.7
Pneumonia, all forms	46	11	36	6.5	2.0	19.2
external causes	49	25	24	1.7	1.0	5.4
	230	96	134	1.1	0.5	4.5

¹ Includes inpatients who died for whom age was not stated.

1.7 diagnoses recorded for each episode of hospitalization. The average was the same for males and females. The average number of diagnoses for patients under age 65 was 1.5, and for those aged 65 and over the average number was 2.3. The number of diagnoses for patients discharged is shown for the diagnostic categories by sex in table 10 and by age groups under 65 and 65 and over in table 11.

Based on all diagnoses reported for inpatients, the diagnostic classes with the largest frequencies were the diseases of the digestive, circulatory, and genitourinary systems. All-listed diagnoses of the circulatory system were more than double (224 percent) the number of first-listed diagnoses in this class, and diseases of the genitourinary system were almost double (192 percent) the number of first-listed diagnoses in this class.

Some diagnoses were reported more frequently as additional diagnoses (listèd second to fifth on the hospital record) than as first-listed diagnoses. Diagnostic groups that were reported more frequently as additional than as first-listed diagnoses included diabetes mellitus, diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs, many of the cardiovascular diseases, emphysema, and osteoarthritis. For these diagnoses, the group aged 65 years and over accounted for the largest proportions of additional diagnoses compared with the number of first-listed diagnoses.

HOSPITAL UTILIZATION IN 1968 COMPARED WITH 1965

The pattern of hospital utilization in 1968 changed decidedly from that in 1965. The numbers and rates of discharges and of days of care increased for persons 65 and over and decreased for persons under age 65. A large proportion of the increase in hospital utilization by those aged 65 years and over is attributable to Medicare—the Federal program of hospital insurance, which became effective July 1, 1966. Almost all persons 65 years and over became eligible for the benefits of this program.

The estimated number and rate of discharges and of days of care and average length of stay for persons under 65 and for those 65 and over for 1965 and 1968 are shown in table R. The discharge rate per 1,000 persons under 65 years

Table R. Number and rate of discharges and of days of care, average length of stay, and percent change from 1965 to 1968 for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by age: United States, 1965 and 1968

Age	1965	1968	Percent change from 1965 to 1968
	1	of discharges Dusands	
All ages ¹	28,792	28,070	-2.5
Under 65 years	24,099 4,600	22,541 5,520	-6.5 20.0
		ate per 1,000 llation	
All ages ¹	151.7	143.7	-5.3
Under 65 years 65 years and over	139.8 263.9	127.4 300.8	-8.9 14.0
		days of care usands	
Ali ages ¹	225,011	237,201	5.4
Under 65 years	164,218 60,090	158,727 78,400	-3.3 30.5
	Rate of days		
All ages ¹	1,185.6	1,214.4	2.4
Under 65 years	952.8 3,446.7	896.9 4,271.8	-5.9 23.9
	Average len	- ,	
All ages ¹	7.8	8.5	9.0
Under 65 years	6.8 13.1	7.0 14.2	2.9 8.4

¹ Includes inpatients discharged for whom age was not stated.

of age decreased from 139.8 in 1965 to 127.4 in 1968, or by 8.9 percent. For persons aged 65 years and over, the discharge rate per 1,000 population increased from 263.9 to 300.8, or by 14.0 percent. Since about 80 percent of the

patients in 1968 were under 65 years of age, for all ages the discharge rate decreased by 5.3 percent. The most striking difference between 1965 and 1968 was a 23.9-percent increase in the rate of days of care for those aged 65 years and over. Average length of stay for both age groups increased from 1965 to 1968. For the group under 65 years of age, the average length of stay increased from 6.8 to 7.0 days, for the group aged 65 years and over, from 13.1 to 14.2 days.

Persons 65 years and over used a disproportionate share of the total hospital services provided before Medicare and an even greater proportion under Medicare. Persons in this age group represented only about 9 percent of the civilian, noninstitutional population, but in 1965 they accounted for 16.0 percent of the discharges, excluding newborn infants, and 26.7 percent of the days of care. These proportions increased each year to 19.7 percent of the discharges and 33.1 percent of the days of care by 1968 (figure 3).

For selected diagnostic conditions, the numbers and rates of discharge and average lengths of stay for inpatients under 65 years of age and 65 years and over in 1965 and 1968 are shown in table S. The 10 diagnostic conditions for each age group were selected because of their relatively high frequencies as first-listed diagnoses, excluding residual categories. The selected diagnoses accounted for over 40 percent of the discharges for each age group in 1965 and 1968.

Persons under age 65 experienced lower or about the same rates of discharge in 1968 as in 1965 for all the selected diagnostic conditions except arteriosclerotic heart disease, for which the number of discharges per 10,000 population increased from 23.4 to 27.0, or by 15 percent. Declines in discharge rates from 1965 to 1968 were largest for the three selected respiratory system diseases and for obstetrical conditions.

Discharge rates for inpatients 65 years and over were larger in 1968 than in 1965 for all the selected diagnoses except pneumonia, for which the rate was slightly lower. The discharge rate for cataract jumped from 51.6 discharges per 10,000 population in 1965 to 83.2 in 1968, or by 61 percent. Other diagnoses for which the

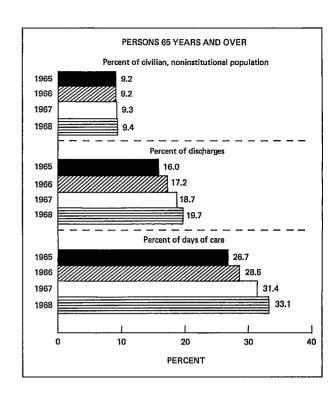


Figure 3. Percent that persons aged 65 years and over constitute of the total population, the total discharges, and the total days of care: United States, 1965-68.

number of discharges per 10,000 population increased substantially were congestive heart failure, from 51.0 to 74.4, or by 46 percent; vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, from 138.7 to 193.9, or by 40 percent; and arteriosclerotic heart disease, from 250.8 to 317.4, or by 27 percent.

Average length of stay was generally longer in 1968 than in 1965 for both age groups. For persons under age 65, changes in average stay were small for the selected diagnoses. The largest change was an increase in the average stay for fractures from 8.9 to 10.3 days. For inpatients 65 years and older, the duration of hospitalization was longer in 1968 than in 1965 for 7 of the 10 selected diagnoses. Average hospital stays in 1968 were more than 2 days longer than in 1965 for patients with first-listed diagnoses of arteriosclerotic heart disease, congestive heart failure, pneumonia, and fractures.

Table S. Number and rate of discharges, and the average length of stay for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, excluding newborn infants, by age and selected first-listed diagnostic conditions: United States, 1965 and 1968

Age and diagnostic condition and ICDA codes	1965	1968	1965	1968	1965	1968
	Number of discharges Discharge rate per in thousands 10,000 population		Average I	-		
Total ¹	28,792	28,070	1,517	1,437.1	7.8	8.5
Under 65 years						
All diagnostic conditions	24,099	22,541	1,398	1,273.7	6.8	7.0
Total selected conditions	10,139	9,168	588.3	518.1	5.5	5.9
Malignant neoplasms	600 403	587 478	34.8 23.4	33.2 27.0	14.1 13.8	14.2 13.3
Acute upper respiratory infections	470 688 1,188	350 519 1,061	27.3 39.9 68.9	19.8 29.3 60.0	4.7 7.9 1.9	4.8 7.8 2.2
Inguinal hernia	417 474 367 4,792 740	414 428 386 4,183 761	24.2 27.5 21.3 278.0 42.9	23.4 24.2 21.8 236.4 43.0	6.7 4.6 4.0 4.0 8.9	6.4 4.7 4.5 4.1 10.3
65 years and over						
All diagnostic conditions	4,600	5,520	2,638.8	3,007.6	13.1	14.2
Total selected conditions	2,081	2,566	1,193.6	1,398.4	15.1	16.1
Malignant neoplasms	400 138	456 155	229.2 79.1	248.7 84.3	15.7 15.0	16.8 14.5
system 330-334 Cataract 385 Circulatory system diseases: 385	242 90	356 153	138.7 51.6	193.9 83.2	17.5 8.3	17.5 8.4
Arteriosclerotic heart disease	437 89 182 127	582 137 185 136	250.8 51.0 104.1 73.0	317.4 74.4 100.9 74.2	13.4 12.0 13.0 14.4	15.5 14.4 15.3 13.7
Hyperplasia of prostate	126 251	134 272	72.0 144.0	73.3 148.0	13.8 20.9	15.4 23.0

¹ Includes inpatients discharged for whom age was not stated.

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LIST OF DETAILED TABLES

			Pag
Fable	1.	Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by category of first-listed diagnosis and sex: United States, 1968	2:
	2.	Annual rate of discharges from short-stay hospitals, by class of first-listed diagnosis, selected diagnostic categories, sex, and age: United States, 1968	26
	3.	Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and age: United States, 1968	28
	4.	Average length of stay of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and age: United States, 1968	32
	5.	Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by category of first-listed diagnosis and color: United States, 1968	36
	6.	Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and geographic region: United States, 1968	40
	7.	Average length of stay of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and geographic region: United States, 1968	44
	8.	Annual rate of discharges from short-stay hospitals, by class of first-listed diagnosis, selected diagnostic categories, and geographic region: United States, 1968	48
	9.	Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by category of single and first of multiple diagnoses: United States, 1968	50
1	0.	Number and percent distribution of all-listed diagnoses for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by diagnostic category and sex: United States, 1968	54
1	1.	Number and percent distribution of all-listed diagnoses for inpatients under 65 years and 65 years and over discharged from short-stay hospitals, by diagnostic category; United States, 1968	58

Table 1. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by category of first-listed diagnosis and sex:

United States, 1968

Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	Both sexes ¹	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		ber of inpa orged in the		Average length of stay in days		
All conditions	28,070	11,204	16,801	8.5	9.0	8.1
Excluding obstetrical conditions (Class XI)	23,887	11,204	12,619	9.2	9.0	9.4
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	319	161	157	9.9	10.5	9.3
Diseases attributable to viruses	177	90	87	8.2	8.1	8.3
All other infective and parasitic diseases	142	71	70	12.0	13.5	10.5
II. Neoplasms	1,927	664	1,260	11.4	12.4	10.9
Malignant neoplasms140-205	1,044	472	570	15.3	15.1	15.5
Malignant neoplasm of large intestine and rectum	117	53	64	21.3	19,4	22.9
peritoneum	78	44	33	17.6	17.1	18.4
Malignant neoplasm of thoracic organs	102	81	21	17.5	16.7	20.7
Malignant neoplasm of breast	112	²2	109	15.7	² 10.8	15.8
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	127		127-	10.2		10.2
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	58	58		14.3	14.3	15.4
Malignant neoplasm of urinary organs	72 107	50 50	21 49	13.4 14.3	12.6 14.0	14.7
Neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	272	58 125	146	14.6	13.5	15.6
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	883	192	689	6.7	5.8	7.0
nature	173		173	9.2		9.2
Other benign neoplasm of uterus	104		104	6.2		6.2
Benign neoplasm of other female genital organs	118		118	7.5		7.5
Benign neoplasm of skin	95	56	39	5.9	5.3	7.0
Benign neoplasm of other and unspecified organs and tissues and neoplasms of unspecified nature	393	136	256	5.8	6.0	5.7
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	785	283	499	10.4	10.8	10.2
Hay fever and asthma	134	56	77	8.3	9.3	7.5
Diseases of thyroid gland	117	18	99	7.8	8.4	7.7
Diabetes mellitus	385	146	237	12.2	11.9	12.5
All other allergic, endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional						
diseases	149	62	86	9.5	10.1	9.1
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	175	79	95	10.7	9.9	11.4
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders 300-329	799	356	441	12.2	11.4	12.9
Acute brain disorders300-307	90	59	31	6.2	5.8	6.8
Chronic brain disorders	47	23	23	18.3	17.7	18.8
Psychotic disorders	151	59	91	20.1	19.3	20.6
Depressive reaction	119	33	87	15.6	18.6	14.4
Other psychoneurotic disorders	150	44	105	7.8	7.7	7.8
All other mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	243	137	105	9.5	8.7	10.5

Table 1. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by category of first-listed diagnosis and sex:

United States, 1968—Con.

Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	Both sexes ¹	Mate	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
		ber of inpa rged in the		Average length of		
	uisciia	ngeu ni til	Jusanus	ļ.	tay in da	ys
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs330-398	1,542	730	806	11.0	10.6	11.5
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	504	244	258	16.6	15.3	17.8
Other diseases of central nervous system	243	116	126	13.7	14.1	13.4
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia	136	58	78	9.8	10.0	9.5
Cataract	217	92	124	8.0	8.1	7.9
Other diseases and conditions of eye	217	112	104	5.9	5.4	6.3
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	225	109	115	4.4	3,8	5.0
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	2,669	1,337	1,321	12.7	12.5	13.0
Rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease	94	39	55	13.0	13.1	12.9
Arteriosclerotic heart disease so described	349	168	178	14.0	12.4	15.4
Acute coronary occlusion420.1	372	246	124	18.8	18.2	20.1
Other arteriosclerotic heart disease	341	202	138	10.3	9.5	11.6
Congestive heart failure	182	86	95	13.7	12.7	14.6
Hypertensive heart disease	93	37	55	12.3	11.4	13.0
Other and unspecified diseases of heart	317	155	161	11.5	11.1	11.9
Other hypertensive disease	157 72	59	98	9.5	8.4	10.1
Varicose veins of lower extremities	124	36 29	36 95	17.5 9.3	17.1 11.9	18.0 8.6
Hemorrhoids (with or without ulcer)	208	115	92	7.1	7.0	7.2
All other diseases of circulatory system	361	166	194	13.0	13.4	12.7
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	3,272	1,685	1,577	6.3	6.4	6.1
Acute upper respiratory infections	387	195	191	5.2	4.8	5.7
Influenza	185	74	111	7.3	7.7	7.1
Pneumonia, all forms490-493	704	373	329	9.8	9.0	10.7
Acute bronchitis (or subacute)	184	94	90	6.9	7.0	6.8
Bronchitis, unqualified and chronic without emphysema501,502.9	199	92	105	6.9	6.7	7.1
Emphysema (with or without bronchitis) 502.0,527.1	146	117	30	12.6	12.1	14.4
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	1,062	518	541	2.2	2.5	1.9
All other diseases of respiratory system	405	222	180	8.3	8.4	8.1
IX. Diseases of the digestive system530-587	3,986	1,971	2,004	8.2	7.9	8.6
Diseases of the buccal cavity and esophagus530-539	301	121	180	3.7	3.6	3.8
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum and gastrojejunal ulcer	445	275	169	10.7	10.2	11.4
Gastritis and duodenitis	243	113	129	6.0	5.4	6.5
Appendicitis	334	185	148	6.8	6.5	7.2
Inguinal hernia	502	447	54	7.2	7.3	5.9
Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	259 115	98 43	161	9.1	8.0	9.8
Gastroenteritis and colitis, except ulcerative	509	210	72 298	11.9 5.2	10.5 4.7	12.8 5.5
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	192	67	124	10.2	10.1	10.2
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	482	119	362	11.0	12.0	10.2
Diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas, except cholelithiasis			302	``∦	, 2.0	
and cholecystitis	190	103	86	13.9	13.1	15.0
All other diseases of digestive system	415	191	223	8.2	8.0	8.3
· ·	н	;	J	- 11	j	

Table 1. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by category of first-listed diagnosis and sex:

United States, 1968—Con.

of Discuss, Adapted, 194550 edition, De						,	
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	Both sexes ¹	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
	Number of inpatients discharged in thousands		•		, , ,		-
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system	2,647	884	1,760	7.2	8,5	6.5	
Infections of kidney	160	45	115	8.9	10.1	8.5	
Calculi of kidney and ureter	211	144	65	7.0	6.6	7.9	
Other diseases of kidney and ureter	178	109	68	7.8	6.2	10,2	
Cystitis	173	40	133	6.2	6.8	6.1	
All other diseases of urinary system	273	123	149	7.9	9.8	6.3	
Hyperplasia of prostate	191	191	• • •	14.1	14.1		
Other diseases of male genital organs	217 173	217 15	158	5.5 4.4	5.5 3.9	4.5	
Cervicitis	173		131	5.7	i	4.5 5.7	
Uterovaginal prolapse	166		166	11.0		11.0	
Disorders of menstruation	396		396	4.5	:::	4.5	
Other diseases of female genital organs	379		379	6.6		6.6	
						1	
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium	4,183		4,183	4.1		4.1	
Abortion	317		317	3.8		3.8	
Delivery without mention of complication	2,697		2,697	4.1	1	4.1	
Delivery with complications of childbirth	650		650	5.1		5.1	
All other complications of pregnancy and childbirth	519	• • • •	519	3.2		3.2	
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue 690-716	388	186	202	8.4	8.0	8.6	
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	162	92	70	7.9	7.8	8.1	
All other diseases of skin and cellular tissue	226	94	132	8.6	8.3	8.9	
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement720-749	1,080	496	581	10.4	9.9	10.7	
Osteoarthritis (arthrosis) and allied conditions	137	56	80	12.3	11.7	12.7	
rheumatic fever	191	75	116	11.8	9.9	13.1	
Displacement of intervertebral disc	256	147	108	12.9	12.6	13,2	
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	138	58	80	4.9	4.7	5.0	
All other diseases of bones and organs of movement	357	160	196	9.1	8.7	9.4	
XIV. Congenital malformations	228	126	102	9.3	9.5	9.1	
XV. Certain diseases of early infancy	51	28	22	10.8	9.8	12.0	
XVI and Supplement. Symptoms, senility, ill-defined						_	
conditions, and special admissions780-795,Y00-Y18 NEC	1,134	545	585	6.7	6.3	7.1	
Symptoms referable to respiratory system	123	70	52	5.3	5.4	5.1	
Symptoms referable to abdomen and gastrointestinal system784-785	211	82	128	5.8	4.9	6.4	
All other symptoms	486	254	229	7.5	7.0	8.0	
Observation, examinations and aftercare	131	63	68	4.3	4.1	4.6	
Senility, ill-defined conditions, undiagnosed diseases, and diagnosis not codable	100	75	107		,,		
ulagriosis not codable/30-/92,/94-/95	183	/5	107	8.2	7.7	8.4	

Table 1. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by category of first-listed diagnosis and sex:

United States, 1968—Con.

Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	Both sexes ¹	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
	Number of inpatients discharged in thousands			, , ,			
XVII. Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and							
other external causes 800-999,Y10.0	2,886	1,674	1,206	9.4	8.2	11.0	
Fracture of skull and face bones	127	89	37	8.0	8.2	7.5	
Fracture of upper limb(s)	278	145	133	6.9	5.3	8.5	
Fracture of neck of femur	141	37	104	28.8	28.4	28.9	
Other fracture of lower limb(s)	299	170	129	14.6	13.9	15.7	
Fracture of other and multiple sites	188	102	86	14.5	13.0	16.2	
Dislocation without fracture830-839	117	86	30	6.4	6.1	7.3	
Sprains and strains of back (including neck)	274	140	134	7.9	7.3	8.6	
Head injury (excluding skull fracture)	323	215	108	6.1	7.3 5.6	7.2	
Laceration and open wound of eye, ear, and face	95	65	30	4.9	4.9	4.8	
Laceration and open wound of other and multiple sites	252	186	66	5.9	5.8	6.5	
Burns	92	62	30	15.7			
All other injuries	415	248	165	6.9	14.9 6.6	17.7	
Adverse effects of chemical and other external causes	284	129	154	6.4	6.1	7.3 6.7	

¹ Includes inpatients discharged for whom sex was not stated.

²Caution should be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated number of discharges exceeds 25 percent. See appendix I on the reliability of estimates.

Table 2. Annual rate of discharges from short-stay hospitals, by class of first-listed diagnosis, selected diagnostic categories, sex, and age: United States, 1968

[Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals. Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions are based on the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted, revised edition, December 1962]

Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All discharges ¹	Male	Female	Under 65 years	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
		N	umber of c	lischarges pe	r 10,000 po	pulation		
All conditions	1,437.1	1,191.9	1,658,2	1,273.7	670.6	1,557.9	1,619.7	3,007.6
Excluding obstetrical conditions (Class XI)	1,223.0	1,191.9	1,245.4	1,037.4	667.6	1,020.0	1,617.4	3,007.6
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	16.3	17.1	15.5	15.8	15.4	17.5	13.1	21.3
II. Neoplasms	98.7	70.7	124.3	78.8	11.5	82.2	171.7	289.9
Malignant neoplasms	53.5	50.2	56.3	33.2	3.0	20.6	102.0	248.7
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	45.2	20.4	68.0	45.6	8,5	61.6	69.7	41.2
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	40.2	30.1	49.2	31.6	11.3	28.7	67,3	122.5
Hay fever and asthma	6.9	6.0	7.6	6.0	5.3	4.8	9.5	14.7
Diabetes mellitus	19.7	15.6	23.4	13.0	2.3	10.0	34.8	84.2
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs290-299	8.9	8.4	9.4	6.3	5.2	5.1	10,1	34.6
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders300-329	40.9	37.8	43.6	39.9	5.0	56.0	60.6	50.5
Psychotic disorders	7.7	6.3	9.0	7.9	² 0.3	12.1	11.3	5.4
Depressive reaction	6.1	3.5	8.5	6.1	•	9.7	8,2	6.0
Other psychoneurotic disorders	7.7	4.7	10,4	7.8	0.7	11.4	11,2	6.5
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	78.9	77.7	79.5	49.7	39.1	33,8	95.9	360.9
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous								
system 330-334 Cataract 385	25.8 11.1	25.9 9.7	25.5 12.3	8.4 3.6	² 1.4 0.7	2.6 0.8	29,8 13,4	193.9 83.2
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	136.6	142.3	130,4	82.5	10.8	55.7	240,2	657.5
Arteriosclerotic heart disease so described420.0	17.8	17.9	17.6	4.8	*	0.9	19.6	143.1
Acute coronary occlusion	19.0 17.5	26,2 21,5	12.2 13.6	11.0 11.1	*	3.5 4.5	41.7	96.0 78.3
Hemorrhoids (with or without ulcer)	10.6	12.2	9.1	10.7	•	12.9	22,2	10.1
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	167.5	179.2	155.6	155.7	260.6	91.2	124.6	280,4
Acute upper respiratory infections	19.8	20.7	18.8	19,8	37,2	11.1	10,5	20,3
Pneumonia, all forms	36.0	39.7	32.4	29.3	48.3	13.0	32.4	100.9
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	54.4	55,1	53.4	60.0	142.0	27,2	1.6	-
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	204.1	209.7	197.8	177.9	89.9	177.0	309.9	455,5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum, and gastrojejunal ulcer	22.8	29.3	16.7	19.3	1.0	20.4	44.5	55,9
Appendicitis	05.7	47.5			00.0	45.0	40.0	47.0
Inguinal hernia	25.7 26.1	47.5 22.3	5.4 29.4	23.4 24.2	20.9 30.0	15.6 19.1	42.2 25.4	47.6 43.8
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	24.7	12.6	35.7	19.5	² 0.1	19.9	47.6	74.2
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system	135.5	94.0	173.7	125.7	40.0	166.8	173.4	230.0
Hyperplasia of prostate	9.8 20.3	20.3	 39.1	3.2 21.8	0.7	² 0.2 36.5	13,6 24,9	73.3 5.2
	20.3	•••	35.1	21.0	0.7	30.3	27.0	5.2
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium 640-689,Y06-Y07	214.1		412,8	236.4	3.0	537.9	2.3	•••
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue690-716	19.9	19.7	19.9	18.5	11.1	20.8	25.1	33.1
See footnotes at end of table.	t	11	1	ı	r	ı	•	'

Table 2. Annual rate of discharges from short-stay hospitals, by class of first-listed diagnosis, selected diagnostic categories, sex, and age: United States, 1968—Con. [Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals. Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions are based on the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted, revised edition, December 1962]

Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All discharges ¹	Male	Female	Under 65 years	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over		
	Number of discharges per 10,000 population									
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement720-749	55.3	52.8	57.4	49.7	14.5	52.8	95.8	109.4		
Osteoarthritis (arthrosis) and allied conditions	7.0	6.0	7.9	4.2		2.1	14.3	34,2		
rhematism except rheumatic fever720-722,724-727	9.8	8.0	11.5	8.0	1.6	7.8	17.8	27.1		
Displacement of intervertebral disc	13.1	15.7	10.7	13.5	*	16.5	27.6	9.2		
XIV. Congenital malformations	11.7	13.4	10.1	12.4	22.6	7.8	6.3	4.7		
XV. Certain diseases of early infancy	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.9	8.5	•••	•••			
XVI and Supplement. Symptoms, senility, ill-defined conditions, and special admissions	58.1	58.0	57.7	51.8	31.6	55.6	74.5	117.9		
XVII. Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and										
other external causes 800-999,Y10.0	147.8	178.1	119.0	138.1	90.6	169.1	149.0	239.5		
Fractures, all sites	52.9 16.5	57.6 22.9	48.2 10.6	43.0 16.8	32.9 16.5	43.4 19.9	57.3 11.2	148,0 14,1		
Laceration and open wound	17.8	26.7	9.5	18.1	8.6	27.5	14.2	8.8		

¹ Includes inpatients discharged for whom sex or age was not stated.

² Caution should be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated number of discharges exceeds 25 percent. See appendix I on the reliability of estimates.

Table 3. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and age: United States, 1968

[Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals. Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions are based on the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted, revised edition, December 1962]

			,				
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All ages ¹	Under 65 years	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	
	Number of inpatients discharged in thousands						
All conditions	28,070	22,541	3,988	12,036	6,517	5,520	
Excluding obstetrical conditions (Class XI)	23,887	18,359	3,970	7,880	6,508	5,520	
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	319	280	92	135	53	39	
Diseases attributable to viruses	177 142	158 122	54 37	83 52	21 32	19 20	
II. Neoplasms	1,927	1,395	69	635	691	532	
Malignant neoplasms	1,044 117	587 47	18 *	159 7	410 40	456 69	
Malignant neoplasm of other digestive organs and peritoneum	78	37	İ .	4	33	41	
Malignant neoplasm of thoracic organs	102	56		5	51	46	
Malignant neoplasm of breast	112	74	*	19	55	38	
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	127	96	*	48	48	30	
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	58	10		-	10	48	
Malignant neoplasm of urinary organs	72	29	21	4	24	43	
Neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues 198,200-205	107	67	7	23	37	40	
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites Residual Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified	272	171	9	48	114	101	
nature	883	807	51	476	281	76	
Uterine fibromyoma	173	170		91	79		
Other benign neoplasm of uterus	104	98	*	54	44		
Benign neoplasm of other female genital organs	118	115	² 2	93	20	2	
Benign neoplasm of skin	95	93	11	73	9		
and neoplasms of unspecified nature	393	331	37	165	129	62	
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	785	560	67	222	271	225	
Hay fever and asthma240-241	134	107	32	37	38	27	
Diseases of thyroid gland	117	104	23	57	44	13	
Diabetes mellitus	385	231	13	77	140	15	
diseases	149	118	19	51	48	30	
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs290-299	175	111	31	40	41	64	
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders300-329	799	706	30	432	244	93	
Acute brain disorders	90	81	6	41	34	9	
Chronic brain disorders	47	14	² 3	3	8	33	
Psychotic disorders	151	141	² 2	94	45	10	
Depressive reaction	119	108		75	33	11	
Other psychoneurotic disorders	150	137	4	88	45	12	
All other mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders Residual	243	223	14	132	79	18	

Table 3. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and age: United States, 1968—Con.

	T		T	Τ	T	 	
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All ages ¹	Under 65 years	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	
			<u>. </u>		<u> </u>		
	Number of inpatients discharged in thousands						
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs330-398	1,542	879	232	261	386	662	
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system330-334	504	149	28	20	120	356	
Other diseases of central nervous system	243	189	44	81	63	54	
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia	136	107	4	51	52	29	
Cataract	217	64	4	6	54	153	
Other diseases and conditions of eye	217	169	80	44	45	48	
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	225	202	92	58	52	23	
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	2,669	1,461	64	431	966	1,207	
Rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease	94	78	11	25	41	16	
Arteriosclerotic heart disease so described	349	86	'*	7	79	263	
Acute coronary occlusion	372	195	*	27	168	176	
Other arteriosclerotic heart disease	341	197	*	34	163	144	
Congestive heart failure	182	45	² 1	5	39	137	
Hypertensive heart disease	93	41	-	7	35	52	
Other and unspecified diseases of heart	317	142	7	37	99	174	
Other hypertensive disease446-447	157	114	² 1	43	70	43	
General arteriosclerosis450	72	20	-	² 2	17	53	
Varicose veins of lower extremities460	124	103	*	51	52	21	
Hemorrhoids (with or without ulcer)	208	189	*	99	89	19	
All other diseases of circulatory system Residual	361	250	43	93	115	111	
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	3,272	2,756	1,550	705	501	515	
Acute upper respiratory infections	387	350	221	86	42	37	
Influenza480-483	185	434	² 22	62	50	51	
Pneumonia, all forms	704	519	288	101	131	185	
Acute bronchitis (or subacute)	184	148	70	33	45	36	
Bronchitis, unqualified and chronic without emphysema501,502.9	199	164	73	40	51	35	
Emphysema (with or without bronchitis) 502.0,527.1	146	63	² 1	5	57	83	
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	1,062	1,061	845	210	6	-	
All other diseases of respiratory system Residual	405	317	31	168	119	87	
IX. Diseases of the digestive system530-587	3,986	3,149	535	1,367	1,247	836	
Diseases of the buccal cavity and esophagus	301	274	33	172	68	27	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum and gastrojejunal ulcer540-542	445	342	6	157	179	103	
Gastritis and duodenitis	243	207	15	115	77	35	
Appendicitis	324	321	116	176	29	13	
Inguinal hernia	502	414	124	120	170	87	
Other hernia of abdominal cavity	259	179	23	58	98	80	
Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	115	65	7	23	35	50	
Gastroenteritis and colitis, except ulcerative	509	428	178	148	102	80	
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	192	103	3	32	69	88	
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	482	346	² 1	154	191	136	
and cholecystitis	190	148	4	56	88	41	
All other diseases of digestive system	415	320	24	156	140	95	
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Table 3. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and age: United States, 1968—Con.

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Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All ages ¹	Under 65 years	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	
	Number of inpatients discharged in thousands						
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system590-637	2,647	2,224	238	1,288	698	422	
Infections of kidney	160	123	20	68	35	37	
Calculi of kidney and ureter	211	182	21	95	86	28	
Other diseases of kidney and ureter	178	159	30	² 89	40	18	
Cystitis	173	134	23	66	45	39	
All other diseases of urinary system 604,606-609	273	208	76	73	59	65	
Hyperplasia of prostate	191	56	,,,	22	55	134	
Other diseases of male genital organs	217	187	70	66	51	29	
Diseases of breast (includes male breast)	173	166	3	99	63	7	
Cervicitis	131	127	*	98	29	4	
Uterovaginal prolapse	166	132	*	68	63	34	
	396		1	1		9	
Disorders of menstruation		386	4 8	282	100	16	
Other diseases of female genital organs	379	363	•	283	72	10	
VI Deliveries and sometimesions of programmy, shildhingh						ļ	
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth,	4 400	4 400	۱ 40	4450	, ,		
and puerperium 640-689,Y06-Y07	4,183	4,183	18	4,156	9	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Al code		047	² 1		3.0		
Abortion	317	317		313	² 2		
Delivery without mention of complication660	2,697	2,697	8	2,684	5		
Delivery with complications of childbirth	650	650	5	644	21		
All other complications of pregnancy and childbirth Residual	519	519	3	515	*	/	
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue690-716	388	327	66	160	101	61	
						l	
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue 690-698	162	138	37	65	36	24	
All other diseases of skin and cellular tissue Residual	226	189	29	95	65	37	
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement720-749	1,080	879	86	408	385	201	
Osteoarthritis (arthrosis) and allied conditions	137	74	*	16	58	63	
Other and unspecified forms of arthritis and rheumatism except	137	/-		"	30	03	
rheumatic fever	191	142	10	60	72	50	
Displacement of intervertebral disc			*	1			
	256	239		127	111	17	
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	138	125	16 .	64	45	13	
All other diseases of bones and organs of movement Residual	357	299	59	140	100	58	
XIV. Congenital malformations	228	220	134	60	25	9	
XV. Certain diseases of early infancy760-776	51	51	51				
WW 10 1 10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10							
XVI and Supplement. Symptoms, senility, ill-defined conditions, and special admissions780-795, Y00-Y18 NEC	1,134	917	188	430	300	216	
						-	
Symptoms referable to respiratory system	123	94	7	37	50	30	
Symptoms referable to abdomen and gastrointestinal system 784-785	211	179	29	101	49	32	
All other symptoms	486	383	91	159	133	102	
Observation, examinations and aftercare793,Y00-Y18 NEC	131	122	46	53	23	9	
Senility, ill-defined conditions, undiagnosed diseases and				1			
diagnosis not codable	183	140	15	80	45	43	
		H		1		1	

Table 3. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and age: United States, 1968—Con.

Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All ages¹	Under 65 years	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	
	Number of inpatients discharged in thousands						
XVII. Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and							
other external causes 800-999,Y10.0	2,886	2,444	539	1,306	600	439	
Fracture of skull and face bones800-803	127	117	33	66	19	10	
Fracture of upper limb(s)	278	223	88	80	55	55	
Fracture of neck of femur820	141	34	4	7	24	107	
Other fracture of lower limb(s)	299	251	59	115	77	49	
Fracture of other and multiple sites	188	136	13	67	56	51	
Dislocation without fracture	117	109	10	74	25	8	
Sprains and strains of back (including neck)	274	254	5	166	83	20	
Head injury (excluding skull fracture)	323	297	98	154	45	26	
Laceration and open wound of eye, ear, and face	95	89	22	54	13	6	
Laceration and open wound of other and multiple sites874-898	252	242	39	158	45	10	
Burns	92	86	35	35	16	6	
All other injuries Residual 800-959,Y10.0	415	358	68	207	84	56	
Adverse effects of chemical and other external causes960-999	284	248	67	122	59	36	

¹ Includes inpatients discharged for whom age was not stated.

² Caution should be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated number of discharges exceeds 25 percent. See appendix I on the reliability of estimates.

Table 4. Average length of stay of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and age: United States, 1968

of Diseases, Reapted, 1971sed edition, 1		. 1702)				
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All ages ¹	Under 65 years	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
		Avera	age length o	f stay in o	days	
All conditions	8.5	7.0	5.0	6.1	10.0	14.2
Excluding obstetrical conditions (Class XI)	9.2	7.7	5.0	7.2	10.0	14.2
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	9.9	9.4	6.8	10.0	12.3	13,3
Diseases attributable to viruses	8.2	7.6	5.8	8.4	9.5	12,7
All other infective and parasitic diseases	12.0	11.7	8.2	12.7	14.0	13.8
II. Neoplasms	11.4	9.7	7.5	7.8	11.8	15.7
Malignant neoplasms	15.3	14.2	12.0	12.1	15.1	16.8
Malignant neoplasm of large intestine and rectum	21.3	19.6	*	18.0	19.9	22,5
peritoneum	17.6	16.8	-	11.7	17.4	18.4
Malignant neoplasm of thoracic organs	17.5	17.3	-	15.3	17.5	17.8
Malignant neoplasm of breast	15.7	15.3	*	16.0	15.0	16.6
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	10.2	9.4		8.7	10.2	12.8
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	14.3	11.7	2440	-	11.7	14.8
Malignant neoplasm of urinary organs	13.4	13.5	²11.2	13.7	13.6	13.3
Neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	14.3 14.6	12.7 14.2	12.0 12.0	13.7 12.0	12.2 15.3	17.0 15.4
nature	6.7	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.9	9.4
Uterine fibromyoma214	9.2	9.1	-	9.2	9.0	11.5
Other benign neoplasm of uterus	6.2	6.2	*	7.1	5.2	5.3
Benign neoplasm of other female genital organs216-217	7.5	7.4	² 6.4	7.1	8.8	9.9
Benign neoplasm of skin220-222	5.9	5.8	9.9	5.3	4.2	² 13.1
Benign neoplasm of other and unspecified organs and tissues and neoplasms of unspecified nature	5.8	5.1	4.7	4.5	6.0	9.6
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and						
nutritional diseases	10.4	8.8	7.4	7.7	10.2	14.3
Hay fever and asthma	8.3	7.0	6.6	6.2	7.9	13.5
Diseases of thyroid gland	7.8	7.4	² 8.5	6.9	7.9	11.3
Diabetes mellitus	12.2	10.7	7.7	9.1	11.9	14.5
diseasesResidual	9.5	8.1	8.2	7.3	9.0	15.0
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs290-299	10.7	9.6	6.9	10,8	10,3	12,8
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders 300-329	12.2	11.5	12,2	11.6	11.2	17.5
Acute brain disorders	6.2	5.7	4.5	5.0	6.7	11.0
Chronic brain disorders	18.3	16.1	² 14.1	15.9	16.8	19.2
Psychotic disorders	20.1	19.2	² 39.2	18.9	19,0	32,9
Depressive reaction	15.6	15.0	*	14.8	15,4	21.5
Other psychoneurotic disorders	7.8	7.5	5.2	7.3	8.2	10.5
All other mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders Residual	9.5	9.3	14.0	9.5	8.2	11.3

Table 4. Average length of stay of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and age: United States, 1968—Con.

Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All ages¹	Under 65 years	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over									
		Avera	age length o	of stay in	days										
VI, Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs330-398	11.0	8.4	5.1	8.5	10.4	14.5									
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	16.6	14.4	² 14.4	12.8	14.7	17.5									
Other diseases of central nervous system	13.7	11.3	10.6	11.2	11.9	22.2									
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia	9.8	9.4	12,7	9.0	9.4	11.3									
Cataract	8.0	7.0	4.3	6.0	7.3	8.4									
Other diseases and conditions of eye	5.9	5.2	3.1	6.2	8.0	8.2									
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	4.4	3.9	3.1	4.6	4.7	8.2									
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	12.7	10.9	6.4	8.9	12.1	14.9									
Rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease	13.0	12.0	12.9	10.3	12.8	17.8									
Arteriosclerotic heart disease so described	14.0	10.3	*	8.8	10.4	15.2									
Acute coronary occlusion	18.8	19.1	*	17.7	19.3	18.6									
Other arteriosclerotic heart disease	10.3	8.9	*	7.2	9.3	12.2									
Congestive heart failure	13.7	11.6	² 7.1	11.7	11.7	14.4									
Hypertensive heart disease	12.3	11.3	-	11.8	11.2	13.1									
Other and unspecified diseases of heart	11.5	9.5	6.4	8.6	10.1	13.1									
Other hypertensive disease	9.5	9.2	² 4.3	7.8	10.1	10.3									
General arteriosclerosis	17.5	14.4		² 13.0	14.6	18.7									
Varicose veins of lower extremities	9.3	8.0	*	6.2	9.8	15.7									
Hemorrhoids (with or without ulcer)	7.1	6.9	*	6.7	7.2	9,1									
All other diseases of circulatory system	13.0	11.3	4.8	10.4	14.5	16.8									
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	6.3	5.0	3.7	5.0	8.9	13.0									
Acute upper respiratory infections	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.7	6.1	9.6									
Influenza	7.3	6.3	² 6.4	4.6	8.4	10.0									
Pneumonia, all forms	9.8	7.8	6.7	8.2	9.9	15.3									
Acute bronchitis (or subacute)500	6.9	6.2	4.8	5.6	8.7	9.9									
Bronchitis, unqualified and chronic without emphysema501,502.9	6.9	6.2	5.1	6.1	7,8	10.5									
Emphysema (with or without bronchitis) 502.0,527.1	12.6	10.4	² 7.9	10.6	10.4	14.2									
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.6	-									
All other diseases of respiratory system	8.3	7.2	6.4	5.9	9,2	12.4									
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	8.2	7.3	4.6	6.7	9.1	11,8									
Diseases of the buccal cavity and esophagus	3.7	3.3	2.4	2.9	4.6	7.9									
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum and gastrojejunal ulcer540-542	10.7	9.7	8.5	8.6	10.7	13.9									
Gastritis and duodenitis	6.0	5.7	4.0	5.6	6.1	7.8									
Appendicitis	6.8	6.6	5.8	6.7	9.3	12.1									
Inguinal hernia	7.2	6.4	3.5	6.9	8.2	10.8									
Other hernia of abdominal cavity	9.1	7.8	4.2	7.2	9.0	12.1									
Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	11.9	11,8	4.8	10,8	13.8	12.2									
Gastroenteritis and colitis, except ulcerative	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.2	5.5	8.0									
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	10.2	9.5	9.0	10.8	9.0	10.9									
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	11.0	10.0	² 12.1	9.0	10.8	13.7									
Diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas, except cholelithiasis	400	40.0	40.0		445	100									
and cholecystitis	13.9	13.2	12.6	11.1	14.5	16.6									
All other diseases of digestive system	8.2	7.1	5,3	6.6	8.0	11.7									

Table 4. Average length of stay of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and age: United States, 1968—Con.

		1				
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	Ali ages ¹	Under 65 years	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
		Avera	age length o	f stay in	days	
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system590-637	7.2	6.2	4.7	5,8	7.4	12.6
Infections of kidney	8.9	8.0	5.3	6.4	12.5	12.0
Calculi of kidney and ureter	7.0	6.5	² 7.5	5.9	7.1	10.1
Other diseases of kidney and ureter	7.8	7.2	10.5	² 5.1	9.2	13.2
·			1	1 :		
Cystitis	6.2	5.2	4.0	5.0	6.0	9.9
All other diseases of urinary system	7.9	6.2	3.6	7.0	8.7	13.2
Hyperplasia of prostate	14.1	10.8	-	² 7.6	11.0	15.4
Other diseases of male genital organs	5.5	5.0	3.5	5.6	6.2	9.2
Diseases of breast (includes male breast)	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.1	4.9	5.6
Cervicitis	5.7	5.6	*	5.6	5.5	9.7
Uterovaginal prolapse	11.0	10.5	*	10.1	10,9	12,7
Disorders of menstruation	4.5	4.5	3.0	4.6	4.2	5,8
Other diseases of female genital organs	6.6	6.4	5.4	6.4	6.5	11.3
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	
			200		200	
Abortion	3.8	3.8	² 3.2	3.8	² 3.0	
Delivery without mention of complication	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.1	· · · ·
Delivery with complications of childbirth	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.1	² 5.8	
All other complications of pregnancy and childbirth	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	*	
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	8.4	7.3	5.3	6.2	10.2	14.2
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	7.9	6.9	5.2	6.7	9.1	13.8
All other diseases of skin and cellular tissue	8.6	7.5	5.5	5.9	10.8	14.5
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement720-749	10.4	9.5	7.2	9,0	10.6	14.0
Osteoarthritis (arthrosis) and allied conditions	12.3	11.0	*	8.3	11.7	13.8
Other and unspecified forms of arthritis and rheumatism except		l	1			
rheumatic fever	11.8	11.4	8.7	10.2	12.9	12.9
Displacement of intervertebral disc735	12.9	12.5	*	12.2	12.8	18.5
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	4.9	4.4	3.6	4.6	4.5	9.2
All other diseases of bones and organs of movement	9.1	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.7	14.8
XIV. Congenital malformations	9.3	9.0	9.2	7.6	11.2	17.0
XV. Certain diseases of early infancy	10.8	10.8	10.8			
XVI and Supplement. Symptoms, senility, ill-defined						
conditions, and special admissions780-795,Y00-Y18 NEC	6.7	5.6	4.3	5.3	7.0	11.2
Symptoms referable to respiratory system	5.3	4.8	2.9	4.5	5.2	6.7
Symptoms referable to abdomen and gastrointestinal system	5.8	5.3	3.8	4.3	8.0	8.9
, ,		11			i	
All other symptoms	7.5	6.4	4.7	6.5	7.4	11.8
Observation, examinations and aftercare	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.7
diagnosis not codable	8.2	5.9	4.3	5.1	7.9	15.6

Table 4. Average length of stay of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and age: United States, 1968—Con.

Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All ages ¹	Under 65 years	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over			
	Average length of stay in days								
XVII. Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and									
other external causes 800-999,Y10.0	9.4	7.7	5.9	7.4	10.1	18.6			
Fracture of skull and face bones	8.0	7.8	5.8	8.4	8.9	11.0			
Fracture of upper limb(s)	6.9	4.9	3.0	5.7	6.7	14.8			
Fracture of neck of femur820	28.8	26.0	26.9	29.4	24.9	29.7			
Other fracture of lower limb(s)	14.6	12.8	13.7	12.2	13.0	23.9			
Fracture of other and multiple sites	14.5	12.7	7.8	12.3	14.2	19.2			
Dislocation without fracture	6.4	6.4	4.7	6.0	8.2	7.3			
Sprains and strains of back (including neck)	7.9	7.8	5.6	7.5	8.3	10.1			
Head injury (excluding skull fracture)	6.1	5.7	3.4	6.7	7.3	10.5			
Laceration and open wound of eye, ear, and face	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.1	6.5	10.8			
Laceration and open wound of other and multiple sites874-898	5.9	5.7	4.9	5.4	7.1	12.2			
Burns 940-949	15.7	15.1	14.9	11.8	23.2	23.6			
All other injuries Residual 800-959,Y10.0	6.9	6.1	3.9	6.5	6.9	11.8			
Adverse effects of chemical and other external causes960-999	6.4	5.8	3.5	5.5	9.0	10.9			

¹ Includes inpatients discharged for whom age was not stated.

²Caution should be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated number of discharges exceeds 25 percent, See appendix I on the reliability of estimates,

Table 5. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by category of first-listed diagnosis and color: United States, 1968

[Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals. Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions are based on the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted, revised edition, December 1962]

	A11			c	olor stated	· · · · · · ·		
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All patients ¹	Total	White	All other	Percent of all patients	Total	White	All other
	Numbe	er of inpatie in thous		rged			age lengti ay in day	
All conditions	28,070	24,535	21,629	2,907	87.4	8.5	8.5	8.8
Excluding obstetrical conditions (Class XI)	23,887	20,873	18,665	2,208	87.4	9.3	9.2	10.3
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	319	285	238	47	89.5	10,1	8.9	16.1
Diseases attributable to viruses	177 142	159 126	142 .96	17 30	89.8 89.1	8.2 12.5	8,0 10.3	10.0 19.5
II. Neoplasms140-239	1,927	1,701	1,525	176	88.3	11.5	11.4	12.3
Malignant neoplasms	1,044 117	922 104	839 97	83 7	88.3 88.9	15.5 21.6	15.3 21.1	17.5 27.9
Deritoneum	78 102 112 127 58 72 107 272 883 173 104 118 95	67 90 99 112 51 61 94 245 779 154 91 105 83	59 84 91 94 44 58 86 226 686 121 84 93 78	8 6 8 18 7 3 8 18 18 93 32 7 12 5	85.9 88.1 88.6 88.6 87.4 85.3 87.5 89.8 88.2 88.9 86.9 86.9 89.5	17.7 17.3 15.5 10.1 14.8 13.8 14.8 14.8 6.8 9.3 6.3 7.5 6.1	17.4 17.2 15.3 9.8 14.2 13.8 14.7 14.5 6.7 9.1 6.2 7.7 6.1	20.3 18.0 17.7 11.8 18.1 14.7 15.7 18.5 7.7 10.1 6.6 6.4 5.7
Benign neoplasm of other and unspecified organs and tissues and neoplasms of unspecified nature	393	346	310	37	88.1	5.8	5.8	6.4
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	785	693	588	105	88.3	10.5	10.1	12.4
Hay fever and asthma	134 117 385 149	119 102 340 131	93 90 291 114	27 12 49 17	88.8 87.2 88.3 87.9	8.2 7.9 12.3 9.6	8.3 7.6 11.9 9.2	9.1 9.9 14.9 12.2
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs290-299	175	154	131	23	88.0	11.0	10.6	13.1
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders300-329	799	648	571	77	81.1	12.1	11.8	14.0
Acute brain disorders	90 47 151 119 150 243	80 41 130 95 122 179	65 34 109 92 112 158	15 7 21 3 10 20	88.9 87.2 86.1 79.8 81.3 73.7	6.0 18.6 19.6 14.7 7.5 9.6	5.9 18.1 19.1 14.8 7.6 9.3	6.4 21.3 22.3 13.1 6.4 12.4

Table 5. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by category of first-listed diagnosis and color: United States, 1968–Con.

				(Color stated			
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All patients ¹	Total	White	All other	Percent of all patients	Total	White	All other
	Numbe	r of inpatie		rged		1	age lengti ay in day	
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs 330-398	1,542	1,324	1,201	123	85.9	11.3	11.0	14,4
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	504 243 136 217 217 225	442 215 121 176 188 182	394 185 113 165 170 173	48 30 7 11 18 9	87.7 88.5 89.0 81.1 86.6 80.9	16.7 14.1 9.9 8.0 6.1 4.6	16.3 13.8 9.8 8.0 6.0 4.4	19.3 15.9 10.9 8.1 7.5 7.4
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	2,669	2,356	2,134	222	88.3	12.9	12.7	14.3
Rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease	94 349 372 341 182 93 317 157 72 124 208 361	85 304 336 295 164 83 283 140 64 107 177 318	76 284 319 279 142 62 248 114 58 101 163 289	9 20 17 16 22 21 35 26 5 7 15 30	91.2 87.1 90.5 86.6 90.0 88.7 89.2 89.4 88.3 86.4 85.4	13.1 14.1 19.1 10.2 13.9 12.2 11.6 9.7 18.1 9.3 7.1	13.0 13.8 19.3 10.1 13.9 11.3 11.5 9.0 17.2 8.7 7.1 12.7	13.7 18.6 15.6 12.2 13.6 15.0 12.4 13.0 27.6 18.8 7.5
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	3,272	2,832	2,556	275	86.5	6.3	6.3	6.7
Acute upper respiratory infections	387 185 704 184 199 146 1,062 405	338 163 621 161 173 128 893 355	304 152 535 148 154 125 814 325	34 11 86 13 19 ² 3 80 30	87.3 87.7 88.2 87.3 87.1 87.5 84.2 87.7	5.3 7.0 9.9 6.9 7.0 12.8 2.1 8.4	5.3 7.1 10.1 6.9 7.0 12.8 2.1 7.9	5.0 6.4 8.8 6.7 7.3 211.8 2.2 13.4
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	3,986	3,484	3,181	303	87.4	8.3	8.2	8.9
Diseases of the buccal cavity and esophagus 530-539 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum and gastrojejunal ulcer 540-542 Gastritis and duodenitis 543 Appendicitis 550-552 Inguinal hernia 560.0,561.0 Other hernia of abdominal cavity 560.1-560.9,561.1-561.9 Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia 570 Gastroenteritis and colitis, except ulcerative 571 Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis 572 Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis 584-585 Diseases of liver, gale bystand pancreas, except cholelithiasis and cholecystitis 580-583,586-587	301 445 243 334 502 259 115 509 192 482	268 387 211 288 438 225 100 450 171 419	251 350 190 262 402 198 88 408 165 397	17 37 21 26 36 27 12 42 7 21	89.0 87.0 87.0 86.2 86.9 86.8 88.4 89.3 86.8	3.7 10.4 6.0 6.8 7.3 9.2 12.5 5.2 10.3 11.2	3.5 10.4 6.0 6.7 7.3 9.4 12.8 5.1 10.3 11.1	6.5 11.3 6.3 7.4 7.2 8.0 9.7 6.2 11.1 11.8
All other diseases of digestive system	415	360	327	33	86.7	8.3	8.3	8.3

Table 5. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by category of first-listed diagnosis and color: United States, 1968—Con.

revised edition,	December 13	.02]						
	All				Color stated			
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	patients ¹	Total	White	All other	Percent of all patients	Total	White	All other
	Numbe	r of inpation		rged		1	age lengt	
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system590-637	2,647	2,332	2,059	274	88.1	7.3	7.2	8.0
Infections of kidney	160 211	139 187	120 179	19 8	87.0 88.6	9.1 7.1	8.9 6.9	10.5 11.1
Other diseases of kidney and ureter	178 173	165 151 245	142 138	² 23	92.8 87.1	7.6 6.1	7.7 6.0	² 7.4 6.9
Hyperplasia of prostate	273 191 217	245 169 187	219 155 155	27 14 32	89.6 88.5 86.5	8.0 14.1 5.6	7.6 13.8 5.8	11.4 17.5 4.4
Diseases of breast (includes male breast)	173 131	146 116	135 105	11 11	84.5 88.5	4.6 5.8	4.2 5.8	9.6 5.5
Uterovaginal prolapse	166 396	145 346	134 305	11 41	87.4 87.4	11.0 4.7	10,9 4.6	11.6 4.8
Other diseases of female genital organsResidual	379	336	272	64	88.8	6.8	6.7	7.2
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium	4,183	3,663	2,964	699	87.6	4.1	4.1	4.1
Abortion	317 2,697	283 2,336	226 1,936	57 400	89.2 86.6	4.0 3.7	3.4 4.2	6.4 3.6
Delivery with complications of childbirth	650 519	583 461	439 363	144 97	89.7 88.7	5.1 3.7	5.2 3.1	4.9 4.0
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue690-716	388	347	299	48	89.3	8.4	8.2	9.7
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	162 226	145 202	121 179	25 23	89.5 89.2	8.0 8.7	8.1 8.3	7.7 11.7
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement720-749	1,080	945	868	77	87.5	10.4	10.3	10.9
Osteoarthritis (arthrosis) and allied conditions	137	119	112	7	87.1	12.4	12.3	12.8
rheumatic fever	191	171	155	16	89.4	12.1	12.2	11.1
Displacement of intervertebral disc	256	216	206	9	84.2	12.8	12.8	13.7
All other diseases of bones and organs of movement Residual	138 357	123 316	113 282	11 34	89.2 88.4	4.9 9.1	4.9 8.8	4.7 11.7
XIV. Congenital malformations	228	207	189	18	90.7	9.6	9.1	14.9
XV. Certain diseases of early infancy760-776	51	43	32	11	84.4	11.5	10.5	14.4
XVI and Supplement. Symptoms, senility, ill-defined conditions, and special admissions 780-795, Y00-Y18 NEC	1,134	998	887	111	87.9	6.7	6.6	7.6
Symptoms referable to respiratory system	123 211	106 187	96 170	10 16	86.4 88.4	5.3 5.8	5.3 5.7	5.2 6.6
All other symptoms	486	426	379	47	88.4 87.9	7.6	7.4	9.4
Observation, examinations and aftercare	131	117	98	19	89.4	4.4	. 4.3	4.7
diagnosis not codable	183	162	143	19	88.2	8.0	8.0	8.0

Table 5. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by category of first-listed diagnosis and color: United States, 1968—Con.

		Color stated								
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All patients ¹	Total	White	All other	Percent of all patients	Total	White	All other		
	Number of inpatients discharged in thousands						Average length of stay in days			
XVII. Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and										
other external causes	2,886	2,524	2,206	318	87.5	9.5	9.5	9.3		
Fracture of skull and face bones	127	113	97	16	89.2	8.2	8.2	8.7		
Fracture of upper limb(s)812-817	278	240	219	21	86.2	6.8	7.0	5.4		
Fracture of neck of femur	141	124	119	5	87.9	28.8	28.9	26.1		
Other fracture of lower limb(s)	299 188	264 163	231 149	33 13	88.1 86.7	14.9 14.5	14.6 14.7	17.3		
Fracture of other and multiple sites	117	103	91	11	87.9	6.5	6.4	7.1		
Sprains and strains of back (including neck)	274	233	214	19	85.0	7.9	7.9	8.3		
Head injury (excluding skuli fracture)	323	283	245	38	87.6	6.0	5.8	7.5		
Laceration and open wound of eye, ear, and face870-873	95	85	70	15	89.0	5.0	4.8	5.9		
Laceration and open wound of other and multiple sites 874-898	252	226	173	53	89.6	6.0	6.1	5.8		
Burns940-949	92	79	65	14	85.6	16.6	15.0	23,9		
All other injuries Residual 800-959,Y10.0	415	361	311	51	87.2	7.0	6.9	7.7		
Adverse effects of chemical and other external causes960-999	284	250	220	30	88.0	6.5	6.5	6.7		

 $^{^{\}mbox{\scriptsize 1}}$ Includes inpatients discharged for whom color was not stated.

² Caution should be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated number of discharges exceeds 25 percent. See appendix 1 on the reliability of estimates.

Table 6. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and geographic region: United States, 1968

		Geogra	phic regior	1	
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Numbe	r of inpatients	s discharge	d in thou	sands
All conditions	28,070	6,279	8,679	8,872	4,24
Excluding obstetrical conditions (Class XI)	23,887	5,247	7,391	7,643	3,60
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	319	63	86	124	4
Diseases attributable to viruses	177 142	36 27	50 36	67 57	2 2
II. Neoplasms	1,927	516	595	502	31
Malignant neoplasms	1,044	271	339	256	17:
Malignant neoplasm of large intestine and rectum	117	34	39	23	20
peritoneum	78	20	23	20	1
Malignant neoplasm of thoracic organs	102	29	29	27	1
Malignant neoplasm of breast	112	32	35	25	1
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	127	28	39	38	2
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	58 72	11	21	14	1
Malignant neoplasm of urinary organs	107	21 25	23 41	14 25	1 1
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	272	70	88	70	4
nature	883	245	256	245	13
Jterine fibromyoma	173	51	47	46	2
Other benign neoplasm of uterus	104	25	34	24	2
Benign neoplasm of other female genital organs	118	28	32	38	1
Benign neoplasm of skin	95	30	28	27	1
and neoplasms of unspecified nature	393	110	116	110	5
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and					
nutritional diseases	785	172	245	252	11
lay fever and asthma240-241	134	32	41	40	2
Diseases of thyroid gland	117	24	35	40	1
Diabetes mellitus	385	90	122	121	5
diseasesResidual	149	27	46	51	2
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs 290-299	175	38	60	55	2
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders 300-329	799	182	233	233	15
Acute brain disorders	90	17	23	30	2
Chronic brain disorders	47	9	13	14	1
Psychotic disorders	151	39	37	44	3
Depressive reaction	119	23	39	¹ 38	¹ 1
Other psychoneurotic disorders	150	24	53	49	2
sin other mentar, psycholiculotic, and personality disorders	243	70	68	58	4

Table 6. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and geographic region: United States, 1968—Con.

		Geogra	phic regior	1	
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes		ı			
Diagnostic category and 100A codes	All	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Numbe	r of inpatient	s discharge	d in thous	sands
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs330-398	1,542	328	502	466	246
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	504	111	157	163	73
Other diseases of central nervous system	243	46	78	77	42
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia	136	24	39	52	22
Cataract	217	55	66	56	40
Other diseases and conditions of eye	217	49	75	54	39
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	225	43	87	64	31
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	2,669	666	803	842	358
Rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease	94	28	26	21	19
Arteriosclerotic heart disease so described	349	105	110	91	42
Acute coronary occlusion	372	114	110	103	45
Other arteriosclerotic heart disease	341	83	99	114	44
Congestive heart failure	182	32	56	74	19
Hypertensive heart disease	93	19	23	37	14
Other and unspecified diseases of heart	317	69	88	115	45
Other hypertensive disease	157	24	49	68	16
General arteriosclerosis	72	15	26	20	10
Varicose veins of lower extremities	124	37	41	26	21
Hemorrhoids (with or without ulcer)	208	47	60	72	28
All other diseases of circulatory system	361	91	114	101	55
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	3,272	593	1,045	1,162	471
Acute upper respiratory infections	387	62	147	145	33
Influenza	185	13	38	104	30
Pneumonia, all forms	704	123	219	277	85
Acute bronchitis (or subacute)	184	31	54	79	21
Bronchitis, unqualified and chronic without emphysema 501,502.9	199	34	60	79	26
Emphysema (with or without bronchitis) 502.0,527.1	146	24	42	59	21
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids510	1,062	216	347	301	197
All other diseases of respiratory system	405	89	139	118	58
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	3,986	895	1,215	1,330	546
Diseases of the buccal cavity and esophagus	301	98	81	94	27
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum and gastrojejunal ulcer 540-542	445	81	134	170	60
Gastritis and duodenitis	243	33	67	114	29
Appendicitis	334	72	94	119	49
Inguinal hernia 560.0,561.0	502	143	154	124	80
Other hernia of abdominal cavity	259	59	74	86	39
Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	115	25	35	34	22
Gastroenteritis and colitis, except ulcerative	509	89	144	212	64
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	192	52	64	55	21
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	482	110	163	140	69
and cholecystitis	190	48	60	52	30
All other diseases of digestive system	415	84	146	131	55
This other anothers of digostive system	7,5	5.7			١

Table 6. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and geographic region: United States, 1968—Con.

					
		Geogra	phic region) 	
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	AII regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Numbe	r of inpatient	s discharge	d in thou	sands
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system	2,647	606	849	831	361
Infections of kidney	160	24	52	63	22
Calculi of kidney and ureter	211	48	55	80	28
Other diseases of kidney and ureter	178	38	¹ 81	41	18
Cystitis	173	35	57	65	17
All other diseases of urinary system	273	53	90	98	33
Hyperplasia of prostate	191 217	59 47	60	43	28 29
Other diseases of male genital organs	173	47	73 54	68 50	29
Cervicitis	131	32	41	44	14
Uterovaginal prolapse	166	42	48	51	25
Disorders of menstruation	396	103	120	114	59
Other diseases of female genital organs	379	82	119	115	63
·					
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium	4,183	1,032	1,288	1,229	634
und puolpondin,, 040 000,100 107	4,100	1,002	1,200	1,220	004
Abortion	317	89	86	93	49
Delivery without mention of complication	2,697	663	854	782	397
Delivery with complications of childbirth	650	154	189	193	113
All other complications of pregnancy and childbirth	519	126	158	160	75
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	388	92	122	122	52
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	162	41	44	57	20
All other diseases of skin and cellular tissue	226	52	78	65	31
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement720-749	1,080	209	361	319	191
Osteoarthritis (arthrosis) and allied conditions	137	22	52	40	23
rheumatic fever	191	31	68	69	24
Displacement of intervertebral disc	256	41	84	72	59
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	138	36	41	41	20
All other diseases of bones and organs of movement Residual	357	79	117	96	65
XIV. Congenital malformations	228	57	77	63	31
XV. Certain diseases of early infancy	51	7	17	19	8
XVI and Supplement. Symptoms, senility, ill-defined					
conditions, and special admissions780-795,Y00-Y18 NEC	1,134	210	334	411	179
Symptoms referable to respiratory system	123	, 21	35	46	22
Symptoms referable to abdomen and gastrointestinal system784-785	211	31	60	87	33
All other symptoms	486	101	138	163	83
Observation, examinations and aftercare	131	26	47	42	15
diagnosis not codable	183	31	55	72	26
		•			

Table 6. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and geographic region: United States, 1968—Con.

		Geogra	phic regior	1	
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Numbe	r of inpatients	s discharge	d in thou	sands
XVII. Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and					
other external causes 800-999,Y10.0	2,886	615	847	911	514
Fracture of skull and face bones	127	28	36	37	26
Fracture of upper limb(s)812-817	278	65	84	82	47
Fracture of neck of femur820	141	37	47	35	22
Other fracture of lower limb(s)	299	69	87	88	56
Fracture of other and multiple sites	188	36	57	59	36
Dislocation without fracture830-839	117	25	39	30	23
Sprains and strains of back (including neck)846-847	274	40	76	107	51
Head injury (excluding skull fracture)	323	87	89	90	57
Laceration and open wound of eye, ear, and face	95	18	28	36	13
Laceration and open wound of other and multiple sites 874-898	252	55	65	93	38
Burns	92	19	26	36	11
All other injuries Residual 800-959,Y10.0	415	77	128	137	73
Adverse effects of chemical and other external causes	284	57	85	81	60

¹ Caution must be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated number of discharges exceeds 25 percent. See appendix I on the reliability of estimates.

Table 7. Average length of stay of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and geographic region: United States, 1968

		Geogra	phic region)	
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
		Average leng	th of stay i	n days	
All conditions	8.5	9.9	8.8	7.8	7.1
Excluding obstetrical conditions (Class XI)	9.2	11.0	9.5	8.4	7.7
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	9.9	13.1	9.3	8.4	10.5
Diseases attributable to viruses	8.2 12.0	10.1 16.9	8.4 10.5	7.7 9.4	6.5 15.2
II. Neoplasms	11.4	12.7	12.1	10.2	9.8
Malignant neoplasms140-205	15.3	17.7	16.1	13.8	12.5
Malignant neoplasm of large intestine and rectum	21.3	25.2	20.7	20.4	17.0
peritoneum	17.6	20.3	18.5	16.1	14.2
Malignant neoplasm of thoracic organs	17.5	19.4	19.2	16.2	13.€
Malignant neoplasm of breast	15.7	17.3	18.1	14.7	10.1
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	10.2	12.0	11.6	9.3	7.2
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	14.3 13.4	16.2 15.6	14.5 12.8	13.6	12.9 13.2
Neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	14.3	18.1	15.4	12.4	8.8
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	14.6	15.9	15.1	13.0	14.4
nature	6.7	7.2	6.9	6.4	6.1
Uterine fibromyoma	9.2	10.1	9.3	9.4	7.0
Other benign neoplasm of uterus	6.2	5.5	7.7	6.1	4.7
Benign neoplasm of other female genital organs	7.5 5.9	8.9 5.0	7.5 5.8	7.3	5.6 11.6
Benign neoplasm of skin	9.9	5.0	5.6	5.0	1 '''
and neoplasms of unspecified nature	5.8	6.4	5.9	5.3	5.4
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and					ļ
nutritional diseases	10.4	13.1	10.3	9.7	8.0
Hay fever and asthma240-241	8.3	9.1	7.4	9.9	5.6
Diseases of thyroid gland	7.8	9.4	8.1	7.2	6.7
Diabetes mellitus	12.2	15.9	12.0	10.9	9.6
diseasesResidual	9.5	11.8	10.3	8.5	7.6
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs 290-299	10.7	14.9	9.5	9.9	9.0
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders 300-329	12.2	13.4	13.0	12.8	8.7
Acute brain disorders	6.2	5.9	7.0	6.3	5.4
Chronic brain disorders	18.3	22.1	23.0	17.0	9.8
Psychotic disorders	20.1	20.8	20.5	23.6	13.6
Depressive reaction	15.6	16.3	17.0	¹ 15.5	112.1
Other psychoneurotic disorders	7.8 9.5	8.9 10.5	8.3 10.4	6.9 10.0	7.2 6.1
An other mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	9.0	10,5	10.4	10.0	6.1

Table 7. Average length of stay of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and geographic region: United States, 1968—Con.

		Geogra	phic region		
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes			· •	Γ	· · · · · · ·
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
		Average leng	th of stay i	n days	
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs330-398	11.0	13.5	11.2	10.2	9.1
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	16.6	20.7	17.2	15.1	12.5
Other diseases of central nervous system	13,7	17.4	14.2	11.2	13.2
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia	9.8	15.0	10.7	7.5	7.9
Cataract	8.0	8.6	8.3	8.0	6.8
Other diseases and conditions of eye	5.9	5.8	6.4	5.1	6.0
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	4.4	4.9	4.2	4.8	3.3
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	12.7	15.0	13.4	11.3	10.4
Rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease	13.0	16.1	12.1	12.8	9.7
Arteriosclerotic heart disease so described	14.0	15.5	14.8	12.8	10.3
Acute coronary occlusion420.1	18.8	20.5	20.6	16.6	15.5
Other arteriosclerotic heart disease	10.3	12.0	11.0	8.7	9.7
Congestive heart failure	13.7	15.9	13.5	13.3	11.8
Hypertensive heart disease	12.3	15.8	12.6	11.1	10.0
Other and unspecified diseases of heart421.0-434.0,434.2-434.9	11.5	14.3	11.4	10.2	10.6
Other hypertensive disease	9.5	13.8	10.7	7.8	6.5
General arteriosclerosis	17.5	21.3	16.7	18.5	12.1
Varicose veins of lower extremities460	9.3	8.8	10.6	10.4	6.4
Hemorrhoids (with or without ulcer)461	7.1	7.7	6.8	7.3	6.5
All other diseases of circulatory system	13.0	15.4	14.0	10.9	10.8
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	6.3	7.5	6.2	6.3	4.7
Acute upper respiratory infections470-475	5.2	5.9	5.7	4.9	3.7
Influenza	7.3	7.0	8.6	7.5	5.1
Pneumonia, all forms	9.8	13.3	9.5	9.0	8.2
Acute bronchitis (or subacute)	6.9	8.0	6.8	7.1	5.0
Bronchitis, unqualified and chronic without emphysema 501,502.9	6.9	7.9	7.1	6.8	5.7
Emphysema (with or without bronchitis) 502.0,527.1	12.6	17.0	11.8	12.0	10.4
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.8
All other diseases of respiratory system	8.3	10.8	7.3	8.0	7.3
IX. Diseases of the digestive system530-587	8.2	9.7	8.6	7.2	7.5
Diseases of the buccal cavity and esophagus	3.7	3.1	4.1	3.8	4.0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum and gastrojejunal ulcer540-542	10.7	13.3	11.2	9.0	10.9
Gastritis and duodenitis	6.0	7.1	7.4	5.2	4.6
Appendicitis	6.8	7.9	7.3	6.4	5.3
Inguinal hernia	7.2	8.3	6.9	6.6	6.6
Other hernia of abdominal cavity	9.1	10.5	9.5	8.7	7.3
Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	11.9	15.3	11.6	11.2	9.8
Gastroenteritis and colitis, except ulcerative	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.4
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	10.2	12.7	10.0	8.2	9.2
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	11.0	12.8	11.3	10.1	9.5
and cholecystitis	13.9	17.5	13.4	11.8	12.9
All other diseases of digestive system	8.2	10.7	8.3	6.7	7.4
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Table 7. Average length of stay of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and geographic region: United States, 1968—Con.

		Geogra	phic region)	
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
		Average leng	th of stay i	n days	
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system	7.2	7.9	7.5	7.0	5.7
Infections of kidney	8.9	9.8	9.8	8.1	8.3
Calculi of kidney and ureter	7.0	8.3	¹ 6.8	6.9	5.2
Other diseases of kidney and ureter	7.8	7.8	6.1	10.6	9.0
Cystitis	6.2	7.2	6.2	6.1	4.7
All other diseases of urinary system	7.9	8.4	8.6	7.0	7.9
Hyperplasia of prostate	14.1	15.5	15.6	12.1	10.6
Other diseases of male genital organs	5.5	5.7	5,9 5.2	5.8 3.5	3.7 2.8
Diseases of breast (includes male breast)	4.4 5.7	5.6 5.2	7.4	5.5 5.4	3.5
Cervicitis	11.0	11.7	11.1	11.0	9.4
Disorders of menstruation	4.5	4,8	4.6	5.0	2.9
Other diseases of female genital organs	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.0	4.9
C. (10. allocated C. 10. allocated Santa C. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10					
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth,		4.6		27	22
and puerperium	4.1	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.3
Abortion	3.8	3.0	5.4	4.0	2.1
Delivery without mention of complication	4.1	4.7	4.4	3.5	3.4
Delivery with complications of childbirth	5.1	5.8	5.4	4.8	4.2
All other complications of pregnancy and childbirth Residual	3.2	3.8	2.9	3.3	2.4
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue 690-716	8.4	9.4	8.4	7.7	8.0
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue690-698	7.9	9.2	8.0	6.5	9.3
All other diseases of skin and cellular tissue	8.6	9.6	8.6	8.7	7.1
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement720-749	10.4	11.7	11.3	9.2	9.0
Osteoarthritis (arthrosis) and allied conditions	12.3	17.3	12.5	9.9	11.2
rheumatic fever	11.8	15.3	12.3	9.7	11.9
Displacement of intervertebral disc	12.9	14.4	14.0	11.9	11.4
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	4.9	5.2	5.7	4.5	3.3
All other diseases of bones and organs of movement	9.1	10.3	10.1	8.7	6.6
XIV. Congenital malformations	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.8	7.9
XV. Certain diseases of early infancy	10.8	10.1	9.2	13.2	9.1
XVI and Supplement. Symptoms, senility, ill-defined conditions, and special admissions 780-795,Y00-Y18 NEC	6.7	7.7	6.7	6.1	6.5
Symptoms referable to respiratory system	5.3	6.2	5.7	4.8	4.7
Symptoms referable to abdomen and gastrointestinal system784-785	5.8	6.9	6.4	4.8	6.4
All other symptoms	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.0	7.3
Observation, examinations and aftercare	4.3	5.2	4.4	3.9	3.9
diagnosis not codable	8.2	11.8	7.1	7.7	7.3

Table 7. Average length of stay of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and geographic region: United States, 1968—Con.

	Geographic region					
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All regions Northea		North Central	South	West	
	Average length of stay in days					
XVII. Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and						
other external causes 800-999,Y10.0	9.4	11.4	9.9	8.6	7.5	
Fracture of skull and face bones	8.0	9.7	8.8	6.8	6.9	
Fracture of upper limb(s)	6.9	9.3	7.1	5.4	5.6	
Fracture of neck of femur820	28.8	32.2	31.7	23.6	25.3	
Other fracture of lower limb(s)	14.6	17.5	14.4	14.8	11.2	
Fracture of other and multiple sites	14.5	19.6	14.7	12.7	11.9	
Dislocation without fracture830-839	6.4	7.6	7.0	5.1	6.1	
Sprains and strains of back (including neck)846-847	7.9	8.9	8.0	7.5	8.0	
Head injury (excluding skull fracture)	6.1	6.3	7.0	6.3	4.1	
Laceration and open wound of eye, ear, and face870-873	4.9	6.1	4.3	4.6	5.2	
Laceration and open wound of other and multiple sites 874-898	5.9	7.0	6.4	5.6	4.3	
Burns	15.7	22.6	13.0	16.3	8.5	
All other injuries Residual 800-959,Y10.0	6.9	7.4	7.0	7.0	5.8	
Adverse effects of chemical and other external causes 960-999	6.4	7.6	7.2	6.1	4.5	

¹ Caution must be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated number of discharges exceeds 25 percent. See appendix I on the reliability of estimates,

Table 8. Annual rate of discharges from short-stay hospitals, by class of first-listed diagnosis, selected diagnostic categories, and geographic region: United States, 1968—Con.

		Geog	raphic regio	n	
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Num	ber of dischar	ges per 10,0	000 populat	tion
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	204.1	188.2	222.0	219.4	168.5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum, and		-			
gastrojejunal ulcer	22.8	17.1	24.4	28.0	18.6
Appendicitis	17.1	15.1	17.1	19.7	15.1
Inguinal hernia	25.7	30.1	28.1	20.4	24.8
Gastroenteritis and colitis, except ulcerative571	26.1	18.8	26.2	34.9	19.8
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	24.7	23.2	29.8	23.0	21.3
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system	135.5	127.4	155.1	137.1	111.4
Hyperplasia of prostate	9.8	12.5	11.0	7.1	8.6
Disorders of menstruation	20.3	21.6	22.0	18.8	18.3
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy,					
childbirth, and puerperium 640-689,Y06-Y07	214.1	217.0	235.3	202.6	195.8
childbirth, and puerperium 640-669, 106-107	214.1	217.0	235.3	202.6	195.6
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	19.9	19.4	22.3	20.2	15.9
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of					
movement	55,3	43.9	66.0	52.5	59.0
Osteoarthritis (arthrosis) and allied conditions	7.0	4.6	9.4	6.6	7.2
rheumatism except rheumatic fever 720,722,724-727	9.8	6.5	12.3	11.3	7.4
Displacement of intervertebral disc	13.1	8.6	15.3	11.9	18.3
XIV. Congenital malformations	11.7	12.0	14.0	10.5	9.7
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XV, Certain diseases of early infancy	2.6	1.4	3.1	3.1	2.4
XVI and supplement. Symptoms, senility, ill-defined					
conditions, and special admissions780-795,Y00-Y18 NEC	58.1	44.1	61.1	67.8	55.3
		ĺ			
XVII. Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and					
other external causes 800-999,Y10.0	147.8	129.3	154.7	150.3	158.5
Fractures, all sites	52.9	49.5	56.7	49.8	57.3
Head injury (excluding skull fracture)	16.5	18.3	16.2	14.9	17.6
Laceration and open wound 870-898	17.8	15.4	17.0	21.3	16.0

¹ Caution should be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated number of discharges exceeds 25 percent. See "Reliability of Estimates," appendix 1.

Table 9. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by category of single and first of multiple diagnoses: United States, 1968

of Diseases, Adapted, revised edition,						····
		Diag	gnosis		Diag	nosis
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	Total	Single	First of multiple	Total	Single	First of multiple
		nber of inp arged in th		Avera	ge length in days	of stay
. All conditions	28,070	16,695	11,375	8.5	6.5	11.3
Excluding obstetrical conditions (Class XI)	23,887	12,965	10,922	9.2	7,2	11.5
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	319	181	138	9,9	8.9	11.1
Diseases attributable to viruses	177 142	111 70	66 71	8.2 12.0	7.7 11.0	9.1 13.0
II. Neoplasms	1,927	985	942	11.4	9.0	14.0
Malignant neoplasms	1,044 117	484 45	561 72	15.3 21.3	12.7 17.0	17.6 24.0
peritoneum	78 102	27 40	50 62 66	17.6 17.5 15.7	15.2 16.2 13.5	18.9 18.3 17.3
Malignant neoplasm of breast	112 127 58	46 72 22	55 36	10.2 14.3	8.4 11.4	12.6 16.0
Malignant neoplasm of urinary organs	72 107 272	40 55 137	32 52 135	13.4 14.3 14.6	10.7 12.4 12.7	16.8 16.3 16.7
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	883 173 104	501 54 41	382 119 64	6.7 9.2 6.2	5.3 8.1 3.8	8.6 9.7 7.7
Other benign neoplasm of uterus	118 95	62 76	56 19	7.5 5.9	6.2 4.9	8.9 10.1
Benign neoplasm of other and unspecified organs and tissues and neoplasms of unspecified nature	393	269	124	5.8	4.9	7.7
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	785	265	520	10.4	7.3	12,0
Hay fever and asthma	134 117 385	70 71 71	64 46 314	8.3 7.8 12.2	6.5 6.8 8.9	10.3 9.3 13.0
All other allergic, endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	149	53	96	9.5	7.0	10.9
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs290-299	175	62	112	10.7	9.4	11.4
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders300-329	799	466	333	12.2	12.6	11.7
Acute brain disorders	90 47 151	27 8 120	63 38 31	6.2 18.3 20.1	4.1 14.7 20.3	7.1 19.0 19.0
Depressive reaction	119 150 243	80 81 150	39 68 93	15.6 7.8 9.5	15.7 7.1 9.1	15,4 8.6 10,1

Table 9. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by category of single and first of multiple diagnoses: United States, 1968—Con.

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		Diag	nosis		Diag	gnosis
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	Total	Single	First of multiple	Total	Single	First of multiple
	ļ	uber of inpatients Averag		verage length of stay in days		
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs 330-398	1,542	809	733	11.0	7.8	14.6
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	504	181	323	16.6	12.9	18.6
Other diseases of central nervous system	243	114	129	13.7	8,4	18.4
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia	136	82	54	9.8	8.4	11.9
Cataract	217	159	58	8.0	7.3	9.8
Other diseases and conditions of eye	217	152	65	5.9	4.8	8.4
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	225	120	104	4.4	3.7	5.2
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system 400-468	2,669	1,008	1,660	12,7	10.7	14.0
Rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease	94	30	64	13.0	11.5	13.6
Arteriosclerotic heart disease so described	349	48	300	14.0	11.7	14.3
Acute coronary occlusion	372	190	182	18.8	18.0	19.7
Other arteriosclerotic heart disease	341	150	191	10.3	8.3	11.9
Congestive heart failure	182	39	143	13.7	10.9	14.4
Hypertensive heart disease	93	16	77	12.3	8.5	13.1
Other and unspecified diseases of heart	317	79	238	11.5	7.9	12.7
Other hypertensive disease	157	51	106	9.5	9.4	9.5
General arteriosclerosis	72	18	54	17.5	16.9	17.7
	124	94	31	9.3	7.9	13.8
Varicose veins of lower extremities	208	127	80	7.1	6.6	8.0
Hemorrhoids (with or without ulcer)	361	167	194	13.0	9.9	15.7
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	3,272	2,016	1,256	6.3	4.5	9.0
Acute upper respiratory infections	387	172	215	5.2	4.1	6.2
Influenza	185	119	66	7.3	5.7	10.1
Pneumonia, all forms	704	375	329	9.8	7.8	12.1
Acute bronchitis (or subacute)	184	96	88	6.9	5.2	8.8
Bronchitis, unqualified and chronic without emphysema501,502.9	199	103	96	6.9	6.0	8.0
Emphysema (with or without bronchitis) 502.0,527.1	146	40	106	12.6	10.9	13.2
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	1,062	932	130	2.2	2.2	2.1
All other diseases of respiratory system	405	180	225	8.3	6.8	9.5
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	3,986	2,307	1,679	8.2	6.8	10.2
Diseases of the buccal cavity and esophagus	301	184	118	3.7	2.9	4.9
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum and gastrojejunal ulcer540-542	445	245	200	10.7	9.2	12.5
Gastritis and duodenitis	243	130	113	6.0	5.2	6.9
Appendicitis	334	280	54	6.8	6.2	. 10.2
Inguinal hernia	502	351	150	7.2	6.3	9.1
Other hernia of abdominal cavity	259	125	134	9.1	7.6	10.5
Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	115	54	61	11.9	9.3	14.3
Gastroenteritis and colitis, except ulcerative	509	297	212	5.2	4.2	6.5
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	192	86	106	10.2	8.5	11.5
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	482	292	191	11.0	9.8	13.0
Diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas, except cholelithiasis			1			
and cholecystitis	190	73	117	13.9	10.7	16.0
All other diseases of digestive system	415	191	224	8.2	6.5	9.6
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Table 9. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by category of single and first of multiple diagnoses: United States, 1968—Con.

		Diag	gnosis		Dia	gnosis
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	Total	Single	First of multiple	Total	Single	First of multiple
	1	ber of inpa arged in the		Avera	ge length in days	-
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system	2,647	1,343	1,303	7,2	5.4	9.1
Infections of kidney 600 Calculi of kidney and ureter 602 Other diseases of kidney and ureter 590-594,601,603 Cystitis 605 All other diseases of urinary system 604,606-609 Hyperplasia of prostate 610 Other diseases of male genital organs 611-617 Diseases of breast (includes male breast) 620-621 Cervicitis 630.0 Uterovaginal prolapse 631 Disorders of menstruation 634 Other diseases of female genital organs Residual	160 211 178 173 273 191 217 173 131 166 396 379	78 154 103 78 124 86 138 130 52 19	82 56 75 95 150 105 79 43 79 147 200 195	8.9 7.0 7.8 6.2 7.9 14.1 5.5 4.4 5.7 11.0 4.5 6.6	5.7 6.2 5.2 4.7 6.2 12.1 4.7 3.8 3.3 9.6 3.6 4.9	12,0 9,3 11,3 7,5 9,3 15,7 7,0 6,4 7,4 11,1 5,4
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium	4,183	3,730	453	4.1	3.9	5.9
Abortion	317 2,697 650 519	280 2,604 403 442	37 93 246 77	3.8 4.1 5.1 3.2	3.5 4.0 4.5 2.8	6.2 5.8 6.1 5.1
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	388	234	155	8.4	6.1	11.8
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	162 226	102 132	60 94	7.9 8.6	5.7 6.4	11.7 11.8
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement720-749	1,080	632	448	10.4	9.3	11.9
Osteoarthritis (arthrosis) and allied conditions	137	47	90	12.3	13.0	11.9
rheumatic fever	191 256 138 357	93 199 108 186	99 57 31 172	11.8 12.9 4.9 9.1	10.1 11.9 4.2 8.1	13.5 16.1 7.5 10.3
XIV. Congenital malformations	228	135	93	9.3	8.5	10,5
XV. Certain diseases of early infancy	51	33	18	10.8	7.6	16.9
XVI and Supplement. Symptoms, senility, ill-defined conditions, and special admissions780-795,Y00-Y18 NEC	1,134	622	512	6.7	4.8	8.9
Symptoms referable to respiratory system	131	57 115 207 128 114	66 96 279 2	5.3 5.8 7.5 4.3	4.1 4.6 5.2 4.3 5.5	4.8

Table 9. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by category of single and first of multiple diagnoses: United States, 1968—Con.

		Diagnosis			Diag	gnosis
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	Total	Single	First of multiple	Total	Single	First of multiple
	Num discha	Avera	age length in days	•		
XVII. Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and other external causes	2,886	1,867	1,019	9.4	7.6	12.6
Fracture of skull and face bones	127	72	55	8.0	6.0	10.6
Fracture of upper limb(s)	278	223	56	6.9	4.7	15.7
Fracture of neck of femur820	141	77	65	28.8	25.6	32.6
Other fracture of lower limb(s)821-826	299	226	73	14.6	11.6	24.1
Fracture of other and multiple sites805-811	188	99	89	14.5	11.2	18.1.
Dislocation without fracture	117	88	29	6.4	5.6	9.1
Sprains and strains of back (including neck)	274	167	107	7.9	7.5	8,6
Head injury (excluding skull fracture)	323	155	168	6.1	4.0	8.1
Laceration and open wound of eye, ear, and face	95	43	53 68	4.9 5.9	3.1 4.7	6.3 9.4
Laceration and open wound of other and multiple sites	252 92	184 66	26	15.7	15.3	16.8
Burns		1	123	6.9	5.8	9.4
All other injuries	415 284	291 176	108	6.4	5.7	7.6
Adverse effects of chemical and other external causes960-999	204	176	100	0.4	5.7	7.0

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of all-listed diagnoses for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by diagnostic category and sex: United States, 1968

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Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	Both sexes ¹	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	Number of all-listed diagnoses in thousands		ĭ	it of all- liagnoses		
All conditions	47,434	19,417	27,905	40.9	58.8	
Excluding obstetrical conditions (Class XI)	42,890	19,417	23,360	45.3	54.5	
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	572	278	293	48.6	51.3	
Diseases attributable to viruses	236 336	117 160	118 175	49.8 47.7	50.1 52.1	
II. Neoplasms	3,182	1,057	2,119	33.2	66.6	
Malignant neoplasms	1,644	750	891	45.6	54.2	
Malignant neoplasm of large intestine and rectum	156	70	86	44.7	55.1	
peritoneum	141	75	66	53.1	46.5	
Malignant neoplasm of thoracic organs	157	114	42	72.8	27.0	
Malignant neoplasm of breast	142 148	4	138 148	2.8	97.2 100.0	
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	91	91		100.0	100.0	
Malignant neoplasm of urinary organs	93	63	29	68.5	31.4	
Neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	184	89	95	48.3	51.7	
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	533	244	287	45.8	53.9	
nature 210-239 Uterine fibromyoma 214	1,537	307	1,228	19,9	79.9	
Other benign neoplasm of uterus	294 224		294 224		100.0 100.0	
Benign neoplasm of other female genital organs	232		232		100.0	
Benign neoplasm of skin	167	76	90	45.7	54.2	
and neoplasms of unspecified nature	620	231	387	37.2	62.5	
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and	0.007	000	4 407	20.0		
nutritional diseases	2,337	893	1,437	38.2	61.5	
Hay fever and asthma	228	104	123	45.7	53.8	
Diabetes mellitus	241 1,204	41 485	199 715	16.9 40.3	82.6 59.4	
All other allergic, endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional	1,204	405	715	40.3	39.4	
diseases	664	262	400	39.5	60.2	
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs 290-299	648	251	395	38.8	61.0	
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders 300-329	1,508	646	859	42.8	57.0	
Acute brain disorders	147	97	50	65.9	34.1	
Chronic brain disorders	131	60	70	46.2	53.3	
Psychotic disorders	200	79	120	39.6	60.2	
Depressive reaction	173 352	47 102	125 249	27.4 28.9	72.5 70.8	
All other mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders Residual	506	260	244	51.4	48.3	
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Table 10. Number and percent distribution of all-listed diagnoses for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by diagnostic category and sex: United States, 1968—Con.

Classification of Diseases, Adapted, revised edition,	December	1902]			
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	Both sexes ¹	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Number of all-listed diagnoses in thousands		1		
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs330-398	2,823	1,355	1,458	48.0	51.6
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	847	402	441	47.4	52.1
Other diseases of central nervous system	586	286	299	48.7	51.1
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia	237	100	136	42.4	57.3
Cataract	257	109	147	42.3	57.2
Other diseases and conditions of eye	412	209	202	50.7	49.1
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	484	250	233	51.7	48.0
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	5,973	2,902	3,051	48.6	51.1
Rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease	185	74	111	40.0	59.8
Arteriosclerotic heart disease so described	888	428	457	48.2	51.4
Acute coronary occlusion420.1	441	287	152	65.0	34.5
Other arteriosclerotic heart disease	638	371	266	58.1	41.6
Congestive heart failure	632	314	316	49.6	50.0
Hypertensive heart disease	226	87 505	137	38.7	60.9
Other hypertensive disease	1,026 434	505 154	517 278	49.3 35.5	50.4 64.0
General arteriosclerosis	263	124	138	47.1	52.5
Varicose veins of lower extremities	182	46	136	25.0	74.8
Hemorrhoids (with or without ulcer)	316	163	152	51.6	48.2
All other diseases of circulatory system	741	348	391	47.0	52.8
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	4,881	2,591	2,276	53.1	46.6
Acute upper respiratory infections470-475	597	293	302	49.0	50.7
Influenza .,	223	90	133	40.3	59.6
Pneumonia, all forms	1,023	552	468	54.0	45.7
Acute bronchitis (or subacute)500	250	121	128	48.5	51.1
Bronchitis, unqualified and chronic without emphysema501,502.9	355	171	182	48.2	51.3
Emphysema (with or without bronchitis)	410	314	95	76.7	23.1
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	1,093	537	553	49.1	50.6
All other diseases of respiratory system	931	513	415	55.1	44.6
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	6,101	2,909	3,175	47.7	52.0
Diseases of the buccal cavity and esophagus530-539	509	212	296	41.6	58.1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum and gastrojejunal ulcer540-542	627	379	245	60.5	39.2
Gastritis and duodenitis	371	175	196	47.0	52.7
Appendicitis	371	192	177	51.8	47.8
Inguinal hernia	580	515	64	88.7	11.1
Other hernia of abdominal cavity	520	201	318	38.7	61.1
Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	199	77	122	38.7	61.1
Gastroenteritis and colitis, except ulcerative	641	261	379 256	40.7 36.4	59.1 63.2
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	406 640	148 166	473	36.4 25.9	73.8
Diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas, except cholelithiasis	U+U	100	7/3	23,3	73.0
and cholecystitis	398	214	182	53.7	45.7
All other diseases of digestive system	840	370	467	44.1	55.6
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Table 10. Number and percent distribution of all-listed diagnoses for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by diagnostic category and sex: United States, 1968—Con.

Classification of Discusses, Adapted, 19180d outflon,		1702]			
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	Both sexes ¹	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1	Number of all-listed diagnoses in thousands			nt of all- iagnoses
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system	5,070	1,612	3,453	31.8	68.1
Infections of kidney	305	92	213	30.1	69.8
Calculi of kidney and ureter	256	172	83	67.1	32.5
Other diseases of kidney and ureter	360	198	160	55.0	44.5
Cystitis	374	98	276	26.2	73.7
All other diseases of urinary system	668	293	373	43.8	55.8
Hyperplasia of prostate	338	338		100.0	
Other diseases of male genital organs	404	404		100.0	
Diseases of breast (includes male breast)	213	17	196	8.0	91.9
Cervicitis	332		332		100.0
Uterovaginal prolapse	467		467	ļ	100.0
Disorders of menstruation	519		519		100.0
Other diseases of female genital organs	833		833		100.0
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth,]			
and puerperium	4,545		4,545		100.0
Abortion	327	 	327		100.0
Delivery without mention of complication	2,697		2,697	:::	100.0
Delivery with complications of childbirth	738	∥ ∷∷	738	:::	100.0
All other complications of pregnancy and childbirth	783		783		100.0
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue 690-716	728	332	395	45.6	54.2
Infactions of skin and subsutaneous tissue	269	145	124	E2 0	40.4
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	459	187	124 271	53.8 40.8	46.1 58.9
An other diseases of skill and central tissue	409	167	2/1	40.8	50.9
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement720-749	2,043	845	1,194	41.3	58.4
Osteoarthritis (arthrosis) and allied conditions	435	155	278	35.8	64.0
rheumatic fever	407	150	255	37.0	62.7
Displacement of intervertebral disc	323	180	143	55.6	44.2
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	188	78	110	41.4	58.5
All other diseases of bones and organs of movement	691	282	408	40.8	59.0
XIV. Congenital malformations	412	217	194	52.7	47.1
XV. Certain diseases of early infancy	93	54	40	57.5	42.5
XVI and Supplement. Symptoms, senility, ill-defined				ĺ	
conditions, and special admissions780-795,Y00-Y18 NEC	2,262	1,056	1,199	46.7	53.0
Symptoms referable to respiratory system	185	105	79	56.7	43.0
Symptoms referable to abdomen and gastrointestinal system	356	140	215	39.2	60.3
All other symptoms	1,162	582	577	50.0	49.6
Observation, examinations and aftercare	177	64	113	36.0	63.9
Senility, ill-defined conditions, undiagnosed diseases, and	'''	"	'''	55.5	00.5
diagnosis not codable	383	167	215	43.5	56.2
					55.2
			-	-	

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of all-listed diagnoses for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by diagnostic category and sex: United States, 1968—Con.

Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	Both sexes ¹	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	Number of all-listed diagnoses in thousands			Percent of all- listed diagnoses		
XVII. Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and		1			1 .	
other external causes 800-999,Y10.0	4,255	2,420	1,824	56.9	42.9	
Fracture of skull and face bones	169	120	49	70.9	28.8	
Fracture of upper limb(s)	315	165	149	52.5	47.3	
Fracture of neck of femur	159	43	116	27.2	72.6	
Other fracture of lower limb(s)	344	197	146	57.2	42.4	
Fracture of other and multiple sites	257	142	114	55.3	44.4	
Dislocation without fracture830-839	145	105	40	72.3	27.4	
Sprains and strains of back (including neck)	372	185	186	49.8	50.1	
Head injury (excluding skull fracture)	468	309	157	66.1	33.7	
Laceration and open wound of eye, ear, and face	184	126	58	68.4	31.5	
Laceration and open wound of other and multiple sites 874-898	364	258	105	70.8	29.0	
Burns	117	79	37	68.0	31.7	
All other injuries Residual 800-959,Y10.0	610	364	245	59.7	40.1	
Adverse effects of chemical and other external causes	752	328	423	43.6	56.2	

¹ Includes diagnoses for inpatients discharged for whom sex was not stated.

Table 11. Number and percent distribution of all-listed diagnoses for inpatients under 65 years and 65 years and over discharged from short-stay hospitals, by diagnostic category: United States, 1968

or Discussis, Adapted, 10 fisca calcion, December 1702										
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All ages ¹	Under 65 years	65 years and over	Under 65 years	65 years and over					
•	Number of all-listed diagnoses in thousands			1	t of all-listed agnoses					
All conditions	47,434	34,723	12,699	73.2	26.8					
Excluding obstetrical conditions (Class XI)	42,890	30,178	12,699	70.4	29.6					
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	572	479	93	83.8	16.2					
Diseases attributable to viruses	236 336	207 272	29 64	87.8 81.0	12.2 19.0					
II. Neoplasms	3,182	2,273	908	71.4	28.5					
Malignant neoplasms	1,644	887	757	54.0	46.0					
Malignant neoplasm of large intestine and rectum	159	62	94	39.6	60.3					
peritoneum	141	67	74	47.3	52.7					
Malignant neoplasm of thoracic organs	157	85	72	54.4	45.6					
Malignant neoplasm of breast	142	90	51	63.7	36.3					
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	148	111	37	75.1	24.9					
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	91	13	78	13.9	86.1					
Malignant neoplasm of urinary organs	93	35	57	38.2	61,8					
Neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	184	113	71	61.6	38.3					
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	533	310	222	58,3	41.7					
nature	1,537 294	1,386	152	90.1	9.9					
Uterine fibromyoma	294	281 211	13 13	95.6 94.0	4.4 6.0					
Other benign neoplasm of uterus	232	225	7	96.9	3.1					
Benign neoplasm of skin	167	158	8	95.1	4.9					
Benign neoplasm of other and unspecified organs and tissues and neoplasms of unspecified nature	620	510	110	82,3	17.7					
		į	ļ							
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	2,337	1,470	867	62.9	37.1					
Hay fever and asthma	228	170	57	74.7	25.1					
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254	241	191	50	79.3	20.6					
Diabetes mellitus	1,204	630	574	52,3	47.7					
diseases	664	478	185	72.0	27.9					
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs290-299	648	421	227	65.0	35.0					
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders300-329	1,508	1,238	270	82.1	17.9					
Acute brain disorders	147	128	19	87.2	12.7					
Chronic brain disorders	131	32	99	24.6	75.4					
Psychotic disorders	200	175	25	87.4	12.6					
Depressive reaction	173	149	24	86.0	13.9					
Other psychoneurotic disorders	352	309	43	87.8	12.2					
All other mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	506	445	61	88.0	12.0					
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Table 11. Number and percent distribution of all-listed diagnoses for inpatients under 65 years and 65 years and over discharged from short-stay hospitals, by diagnostic category: United States, 1968—Con.

of Diseases, Adapted, feviced edition, December 1902]									
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All ages¹	Under 65 years	65 years and over	Under 65 years	65 years and over				
	1	Number of all-listed diagnoses in thousands		•	f all-listed noses				
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	2,823	1,550	1,272	54.9	45.1				
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	847	227	620	26.7	73.2				
Other diseases of central nervous system	586	359	227	61.2	38.7				
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia	237	179	58	75.4	24.6				
Cataract	257	74	182	28.9	71.1				
Other diseases and conditions of eye	412	282	130	68.3	31.7				
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	484	430	54	88.9	11.1				
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system	5,973	2,759	3,213	46.2	53.8				
Rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease	185	143	43	77.0	23.0				
Arteriosclerotic heart disease so described	888	194	694	21.9	78.1				
Acute coronary occlusion	441	219	223	49.6	50.4				
Other arteriosclerotic heart disease	638	333	305	52,2	47.8				
Congestive heart failure434.1	632	165	467	26.1	73.9				
Hypertensive heart disease	226	89	137	39.4	60.5				
Other and unspecified diseases of heart	1,026	389	636	38.0	62.0				
Other hypertensive disease	434	279	154	64.4	35.5				
General arteriosclerosis	263	54	209	20.5	79.5				
Varicose veins of lower extremities	182	139	44	76.1	23.9				
Hemorrhoids (with or without ulcer)	316	277	39	87.7	12.3				
All other diseases of circulatory system ,	741	477	264	64.4	35,6				
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	4,881	3,782	1,097	77.5	22.5				
Acute upper respiratory infections	597	536	60	89.9	10.1				
Influenza	223	159	63	71.4	28.5				
Pneumonia, all forms	1,023	707	316	69.1	30.9				
Acute bronchitis (or subacute)500	250	195	55	78.0	21.9				
Bronchitis, unqualified and chronic without emphysema501,502.9	355	275	81	77.3	22.7				
Emphysema (with or without bronchitis) 502.0,527.1	410	160	249	39.1	60,8				
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	1,093	1,093		100,0	_				
All other diseases of respiratory system	931	657	273	70.6	29.3				
IX. Diseases of the digestive system	6,101	4,498	1,601	73.7	26.2				
Diseases of the buccal cavity and esophagus	509	440	68	86.6	13.4				
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum and gastrojejunal ulcer	627	459	168		26.8				
Gastritis and duodenitis	371	305	66	82.2	17.7				
Appendicitis	371	356	14	96.2	3,8				
Inguinal hernia	580	458	122	79.0	21.0				
Other hernia of abdominal cavity	520	321	199	61.8	38,2				
Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	199	110	89	55.1	44.8				
Gastroenteritis and colitis, except ulcerative	641	534	107	83.3	16.7				
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	406	186	220	45,8	54.2				
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	640	422	218	65.9	34.1				
Diseases of liver, gall bladder, and pancreas, except cholelithiasis									
and cholecystitis	398	292	106	73.3	26.7				
All other diseases of digestive system	840	615	224	73.3	26.7				
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Table 11. Number and percent distribution of all-listed diagnoses for inpatients under 65 years and 65 years and over discharged from short-stay hospitals, by diagnostic category: United States, 1968—Con.

Of Disbusso, Hungton, 10 lists Controll, December 1905										
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All ages ¹	Under 65 years	65 years and over	Under 65 years	65 years and over					
	1	of all-listed in thousand	-		f all-listed					
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system	5,070	4,014	1,056	79.2	20.8					
Infections of kidney	305	208	97	68.3	31.7					
Calculi of kidney and ureter	256	212	44	82.9	17.1					
Other diseases of kidney and ureter	360	278	82	77.2	22.7					
Cystitis	374	255	119	68.1	31,9					
All other diseases of urinary system	668	457	211	68.4	31.6					
Hyperplasia of prostate	338	-98	241	28,8	71.2					
Other diseases of male genital organs	404	320	84	79,2	20.8					
Diseases of breast (includes male breast)	213	199	13	93.8	6.2					
Cervicitis	332	317	14	95,6	4.4					
Uterovaginal prolapse	467	377	89	80.8	19,2					
Disorders of menstruation	519	508	12	97.7	2.3					
Other diseases of female genital organs	833	784	49	94.1	5.9					
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth,]	ŀ					
and puerperium	4,545	4,545		100,0						
Abortion	327	327	·	100.0						
Delivery without mention of complication	2,697	2,697		100.0						
Delivery with complications of childbirth	738	738		100.0						
All other complications of pregnancy and childbirth	783	783		100.0						
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue690-716	728	580	148	79.7	20,3					
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	269	225	44	83,5	16.5					
All other diseases of skin and cellular tissue	459	356	104	77.4	22.5					
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	2,043	1,391	652	68.1	31.9					
Osteoarthritis (arthrosis) and allied conditions	435	182	252	41.9	58.1					
rheumatic fever	407	256	151	62.9	37.1					
Displacement of intervertebral disc	323	289	34	89.4	10.5					
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	188	163	25	86.8	13.2					
All other diseases of bones and organs of movement	692	501	190	72.6	27.4					
XIV. Congenital malformations	412	381	31	92.6	7.4					
XV. Certain diseases of early infancy	93	93		100.0						
XVI and Supplement. Symptoms, senility, ill-defined										
conditions, and special admissions 780-795, Y00-Y18 NEC	2,262	1,687	575	74.6	25.4					
Symptoms referable to respiratory system	185	139	46	75.1	24.9					
Symptoms referable to abdomen and gastrointestinal system	356	280	75	78.8	21.2					
All other symptoms	1,162	866	296	74.5	25.5					
Observation, examinations and aftercare	1,102	168	9	94.9	5.1					
Senility, ill-defined conditions, undiagnosed diseases, and	'''			57.5	"					
diagnosis not codable	383	234	148	61.1	38.7					
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Table 11. Number and percent distribution of all-listed diagnoses for inpatients under 65 years and 65 years and over discharged from short-stay hospitals, by diagnostic category: United States, 1968—Con.

Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All ages ¹	Under 65 years	65 years and over	Under 65 years	65 years and over
	Number of all-listed diagnoses in thousands			Percent of all-listed diagnoses	
XVII. Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and	}				
other external causes	4,255	3,561	690	83.7	16.2
Fracture of skull and face bones	169	156	13	92.1	7.7
Fracture of upper limb(s)	315	249	65	79.3	20.7
Fracture of neck of femur820	159	40	119	24.9	75.0
Other fracture of lower limb(s)821-826	344	285	59	82.9	17.1
Fracture of other and multiple sites	257	183	73	71.4	28.4
Dislocation without fracture830-839	145	133	12	92.0	8.0
Sprains and strains of back (including neck)	372	343	28	92.3	7.6
Head injury (excluding skull fracture)850-856	468	422	45	90.2	9.6
Laceration and open wound of eye, ear, and face870-873	184	169	15	91.9	8.1
Laceration and open wound of other and multiple sites	364	341	22	93.8	6.1
Burns940-949	117	108	9	92.2	7.8
All other injuries Residual 800-959,Y10.0	610	520	90	85.2	14.8
Adverse effects of chemical and other external causes960-999	752	612	140	81.3	18.6

¹ Includes diagnoses for inpatients discharged for whom age was not stated.

APPENDIX I TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Statistical Design of the Hospital **Discharge Survey**

Scope of the Survey.—The scope of the HDS encompasses patients discharged from noninstitutional hospitals that have six beds or more for inpatient use, are located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and in which the average length of stay for all patients is less than 30

Sampling frame and size of sample.—The sampling frame (universe) for hospitals in the HDS is the Master Facility Inventory of Hospitals and Institutions (MFI). A detailed description of how the MFI was developed, its contents, plans for maintaining it, and procedures for assessing the completeness of its coverage has been published. 11

The universe for the survey consisted of 6.965 short-stay hospitals, excluding military and Veterans Administration hospitals, contained in the MFI in 1963. The distribution of the hospitals by size and region in the MFI and the HDS sample for 1968 are shown in table I.

The sample of hospitals for 1968 consisted of 465 hospitals. Of these hospitals, 35 refused to participate and 17 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, 413 hospitals participated in the survey during 1968. Approximately 210,000 abstracts of medical records were received from the 413 hospitals.

Sample design.—All hospitals with 1,000 beds or more in the universe of short-stay hospitals were selected with certainty in the sample. All hospitals with fewer than 1,000 beds were stratified, with the primary strata being the 24 sizeby-region classes shown in table I. Within each of these 24 primary strata, the allocation of the hospitals was made through a controlled selection technique so that hospitals in the sample would be properly distributed with regard to 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 discharges varied inversely with the probability of selection of the hospital. The smallest sampling fraction of discharged patients was taken in the largest hospitals, and the largest fraction was taken in the smallest hospitals. This was done to compensate for the fact that hospitals were selected with probabilities proportionate to size class and to assure that the overall probability of selecting a discharge would be approximately the same in all hospitals.

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

Table I. Distribution of short-stay hospitals in the universe (MFI) and in the Hospital Discharge Survey sample, and the number of hospitals that participated in the survey, by size of hospital and geographic region: United States, 1968

		Geogra	phic region	1	···········
Size of hospital	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
All sizes		Number	of hospita	ls	
Universe	6,965 465 413	1,107 123 110	1,979 139 128	2,620 135 117	1,259 68 58
6-49 beds					
Universe	3,113 59 47	199 7 5	830 17 15	1,438 23 17	646 12 10
50-99 beds					
Universe . Total sample	1,623 66 60	288 12 11	442 18 18	587 24 21	306 12 10
100-199 beds					
Universe	1,144 95 83	277 24 23	378 30 25	332 29 25	157 12 10
200-299 beds					
Universe	552 83 75	182 29 26	151 24 22	134 18 17	85 12 10
300-499 beds					
Universe	386 89 77	110 24 19	129 29 27	96 24 21	51 12 10
500-999 beds					
Universe	129 55 53	42 18 17	46 18 18	28 12 11	13 7 7
1,000 beds or more					
Universe	18 18 18	9 9 9	3 3 3	5 5 5	1 1 1

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 NCHS, or by both. In more than three-fourths of the hospitals that participated in the HDS during 1968, this work was performed by the medical records department of the hospital. In nearly all of the remaining hospitals, the work was performed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, acting for the NCHS.

Survey hospitals used an optical mark page reader form (abstract form) at the beginning of 1968 to transcribe data from the hospital records and in the latter part of the year changed over to the conventional data entry form shown in figure I. No changes were made in the contents of the form, but the new format was adopted to make it easier for participating hospitals to enter the required information. The abstract form provides for recording demographic data, admission and discharge dates, discharge status, and information on discharge diagnoses and surgical operations or procedures. All discharge diagnoses and operations were listed on the abstract form in the order in which they were entered on the face sheet of the hospital medical record.

Shipments of completed abstract forms for each hospital were transmitted, along with sample selection control sheets, to the NCHS for processing. Every shipment of abstracts was reviewed; each abstract form was checked for completeness; and when necessary, problems were referred to the hospitals for clarification and correction.

Medical coding and edit.—The medical information recorded on the sample patient abstracts for data year 1968 were coded centrally by NCHS staff. A maximum of five diagnostic codes and three codes for surgical operations and treatments were assigned for each sample abstract. Following the conversion of the data on the medical abstract to computer tape, a final medical edit was accomplished by computer inspection runs and a review of rejected abstracts. If sex and/or age of patient were incompatible

with the recorded medical information, priority was given to the latter in the editing decision.

The basic system used for coding the medical terminology on HDS sample patient abstracts is the ICDA, ¹⁰ exclusive of the following sections:

Supplementary Classification of External Causes of Injury (E802-E998)

Classification of Causes of Stillbirth (Y30-Y39)

Modifications of the basic coding system were made to accommodate incomplete or ill-defined terminology on the source documents.

Presentation of Estimates

Grouping of diagnoses.—The diagnostic classes, the broadest groupings of diseases and injuries shown in this report, correspond to the ICDA classes I-XVII, with two exceptions:

- (1) HDS has subdivided ICDA class "II. Neoplasms" into two major groups, "malignant neoplasms" and "benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature."
- (2) HDS has combined ICDA supplementary classification for "special conditions and examinations without sickness (Y00-Y18)" with the major numbered classes of the ICDA. Most of the codes in this group have been combined with class XVI; the title has been expanded accordingly.

The diagnostic categories, the most detailed groupings of diseases and injuries shown in this report, are subsets of the major groups or classes. The titles and the ordering of the categories on the standard tabular list developed for this report follow the format of the ICDA tabular list as closely as possible. In developing the discrete category groupings, an effort was made to maximize specificity of the conditions consistent with clarity of characterization and with the frequency of their occurrence, within the context of the HDS for 1968.

Patient characteristics "not stated."—Age of patient and sex of patient was not stated on the

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

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE Public Health Service

Health Services and Mental Health Administration
National Center for Health Statistics

MEDICAL ABSTRACT - HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SURVEY

I. Patier	nt Identification								
1.	Hospital number			4.	Date of a	dmission			
2.	HDS number						Month	Day	Year
3.	Medical record number	er		 	Date of d	ischarge	Month	Day	Year
II. Patier	nt Characteristics								
1.	Date of birth:	n Day	Year	2.	Age (comp if date of			}	years
								Units	☐ months ☐ days
3.	Sex: 1 ☐ Male	2 Female)						
4.	Race or color: 1 🗆 w	hite 2] Negro	3 🗌 Othe	rinonwhite	4 🗆 '	"Nonwhite"	5 🗌 Not	stated
5.	Marital status: 1 🔲	Married 2	Single	3 🗌 Widov	ved 4 🗌	Divorced	5 🗌 Sepai	rated 6 🗌 N	ot stated
6.	Discharge status: 1	Alive	2 Dea	d					·
III. Diag	noses and Operations								
1.	Final diagnoses:	•			····				
								see	reverse side
2.	Operations:								
								—	
0	-11	Inim Tali		- 1784		-1			reverse side
Complete	d by				Date				
FOR NCH	S USE ONLY								
Diagnose	s								
Operation	s								

Figure I. Medical Abstract Form.

Table II. Relative standard errors in percent of the estimated number of discharges, by age, sex, color, geographic region, and category of first-listed diagnosis: Hospital Discharge Survey, 1968

	A.:		Ą	ge	
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All discharges	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Standa	rd error as a number	percent o of discha		mated
All conditions	1.8	3.4	2.2	2.1	2.5
Excluding obstetrical conditions (Class XI)		3.4		2.1	2.5
I. Infective and parasitic diseases	3.8	6.8	4.3	7.1	8.1
Diseases attributable to viruses	5.8 4.1	9.3 8.2	5.4 6.5	13.1 7.5	12.5 9.9
II. Neoplasms	2.4	7.0	3.2	3.1	3.3
Malignant neoplasms	2.6	14.9	4.6	3.2	3.3
Malignant neoplasm of large intestine and rectum	5.2		18.2	8.3	5.9
peritoneum	5.2		20.5	7.6	7.3
Malignant neoplasm of thoracic organs	5.1	•••	18.5	6.9	7.1
Malignant neoplasm of breast	5.0	• • • •	10.4	6.3	7.4
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	5.0	• • • •	7.4	7.2	8.7
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	7.1			13.6	8.0
Malignant neoplasm of urinary organs	5.8	39.1	22.6	8.8	7.9
Neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	5.6 3.5	23.9 19.9	11.0 7.5	9.3 5.1	7.6 4.9
nature	3.0	7.8	3.4	3.8	5.7
Uterine fibromyoma	4.8		5.5	6.1	24.9
Other benign neoplasm of uterus	5.6		6.9	7.9	16.1
Benign neoplasm of other female genital organs216-217	5.1	32.5	5.4	10.3	23.7
Benign neoplasm of skin	5.4	13.2	6.4	15.6	27.4
and neoplasms of unspecified nature	3.3	9.1	4.2	4.6	6.2
III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and	0.7	7.5	0.5		
nutritional diseases	2.7	7.5	3.5	3.7	4.1
Hay fever and asthma240-241	5.3	9.6	8.6	9.2	10.8
Diseases of thyroid gland	4.9	25.4	6.4	7.0	12.0
Diabetes mellitus	3.3	13.3	5.4	4.5	. 4.8
diseases	4.5	12.8	6.5	7.4	7.9
IV. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs290-299	4.3	11.1	7.2	8.2	8.2
V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders 300-329	6.1	10.7	6.4	8.4	6.6
Acute brain disorders300-307	7.3	18.5	9.1	9.8	18.8
Chronic brain disorders	8.2	29.0	22.7	15.4	9.3
Psychotic disorders	8.2	28.1	8.6	9.7	18.3
Depressive reaction	10.8		10.9	13.1	16.9
Other psychoneurotic disorders	5.3	20.3	6.1	7.5	12.3
All other mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders Residual	12.5	13.9	10.7	20.8	11.9
· · · · · ·	l	I	l	I	l

Table II. Relative standard errors in percent of the estimated number of discharges, by age, sex, color, geographic region, and category of first-listed diagnosis: Hospital Discharge Survey, 1968—Con.

Se	ex	Co	lor		Geographi	c region	
Male	Female	White	All other	Northeast	North Central	South West	
		Standard error as	a percent of the	estimated numb	er of discharges		
1,8	1.9	2.5	6.2	3.3	2.6	3.9	4.5
						5.5	
1.8							
4.3	4.7	4.8	8.1	6.4	5.9	7.8	7.8
6.4	6.9	6.6	14.4	8.6	7.4	13.0	12.2
5.4	5.6	5.3	8.9	8.1	7.6	7.0	9.9
3.1	2.6	' 3.0	7.2	4.4	4.0	4.6	7.0
3.2	2.9	3.6	7.8	5.3	4.1	5.0	7.9
7.4	6.3	5.8	16.3	9.8	8.2	11.5	14.6
6.9	7.8	6.1	15.0	9.7	9.8	10.0	13.3
5.7	9.1	5.9	18.3	9.3	8.3	10.3	14.2
25.7	5.1	5.9	15.5	9.3	8.6	9.9	13.2
	5.0	6.0	13.0	10.0	8.8	9.1	12.9
7.1		9.1	18.3	15.1	11.6	13.4	18.3
6.6	9.9	6.9	22.9 20.8	9.9	9.6 8.8	13.2 11.9	15.7 16.6
7.0 4.9	7.9 4.2	6.6 4.5	10.8	10.6 7.3	6.0	6.7	8.7
4.1	3.2	3.9	8.6	5.6	5.1	5.8	8.4
	4.8	6.0	11.6	8.9	8.7	9.1	13.0
	5.6	6.4	16.8	10.9	9.4	11.6	13.9
	5.1	6.0	13.9 22.3	10.2 9.3	9.2 9.7	9.8 11.4	12.2 14.4
6.8	7.9	6.2					
4.6	3.8	4.2	9.4	6.3	5.9	6.6	8.2
3.4	3.0	3.7	9.6	5.0	4.3	5.8	6.3
7.0	6.4	6.1	16.5	9.9	9.3	9.9	15.3
10.2	5.2	6.0	13.2	10.6	8.2	8.4	14.4
4.2	4.0	4.2	10.2	5.9	5.5	7.1	8.3
6.3	5.3	5.4	13.5	8.7	7.4	9.1	9.9
6.8	5.4	5.4	11.2	7.4	8.5	7.3	11.0
9.4	5.2	5.2	9.8	16.2	7.2	12.0	14.1
8.3	8.7	8.0	15.2	13.8	12.2	14.1	17.4
10.8	10.0	10.1	17.5	13.9	13.1	19.1	16.4
8.8	8.9	8.3	14.4	12.6	13.9	18.0	20.6
14.7	10.3	9.1	21.2	16.5	14.5	25.3	26.9
8.1	5.6	5.7	14.9	13.5	8.5	10.5	10.2
20.6	7.0	7.3	12.3	19.3	8.7	9.9	21.0

Table II. Relative standard errors in percent of the estimated number of discharges, by age, sex, color, geographic region, and category of first-listed diagnosis: Hospital Discharge Survey, 1968—Con.

			Age			
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	AII discharges	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	
	Standa	rd error as a number	percent c of discha		mated	
VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs330-398	2.6	5.5	4.1	3.4	3.3	
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	3.2	25.7	10.9	4.6	3.7	
Other diseases of central nervous system	3.7	8.2	5.6	6.9	6.7	
Diseases of nerves and peripheral ganglia	6.7	21.6	9.3	7.0	11.3	
Cataract	5.9	21.1	18.0	8.1	6.5	
Other diseases and conditions of eye	5.3	6.9	7.8	9.0	8.3	
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	5.7	7.7	8.1	7.4	10.4	
VII. Diseases of the circulatory system400-468	2.3	6.4	3.4	2.8	2.9	
Rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease	5.5	13.5	9.9	7.8	11.7	
Arteriosclerotic heart disease so described	4.3		17.7	6.7	4.6	
Acute coronary occlusion	3.5		8.7	4.5	4.2	
Other arteriosclerotic heart disease	4.4		9.9	5.3	5.5	
Congestive heart failure	5.4	48.9	23.7	7.5	6.2	
Hypertensive heart disease	6.5		18.4	9.2	8.1	
Other and unspecified diseases of heart	5.2	18.7	7.7	5.5	7.1	
Other hypertensive disease	4.8	45.9	7.3	6.0	9.8	
General arteriosclerosis	6.3	45.5	28.0	12.2	7.1	
Varicose veins of lower extremities	5.1		6.8	7.1	10.3	
Hemorrhoids (with or without ulcer)	4.5		5.9	5.5	9.8	
All other diseases of circulatory system	3.3	8.0	5.3	5.2	4.6	
VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system	3.0	4.2	4.5	3.6	4.6	
Acute upper respiratory infections	5.3	6.1	7.8	9.3	114	
Influenza	9.9	26.6	12.4	9.3 8.6	11.4 14.2	
Pneumonia, all forms	4.2	7.0	6.1	5.7	5.0	
Acute bronchitis (or subacute)	6.0	8.6	10.1	9.1	10.5	
Bronchitis, unqualified and chronic without emphysema 501,502.9	5.7	7.7	9.5	7.9	10.5	
Emphysema (with or without bronchitis) 502.0.527.1	5.7 5.6	45.7	22.5	7.0	1	
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	4.5	45.7	5.3	17.5	7.1	
All other diseases of respiratory system	6.0	9.1	10.5	5.3	6.0	
IX. Diseases of the digestive system530-587	2.5	3.9	3.3	2.8	3.2	
Diseases of the buccal cavity and esophagus	6.0	101	7.5	7.0		
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum and gastrojejunal ulcer 540-542	6.0	10.1	7.5	7.3	9.0	
Gastritis and duodenitis	3.7	20.9	5.0	4.3	5.7	
Appendicitis	7.5	12.6	8.7	9.7	8.4	
Inguinal hernia	4.6	5.8	5.5	8.5	12.1	
Other hernia of abdominal cavity	3.2 4.2	5.4 10.0	5.1	4.1 5.4	5.5 5.9	
Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	1	10.0	7.6	5.4		
Gastroenteritis and colitis, except ulcerative	5.1	17.5	9.3	8.0	7.3	
	4.5	5.8	5.4	7.9	9.1	
Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	4.4	22.8	8.5	6.2	5.8	
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	3.2	45.3	4.5	4.2	5.0	
and cholecystitis	3.9	24.5	7.0	5.1	7.0	
All other diseases of digestive system	3.8	9.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	

Table II. Relative standard errors in percent of the estimated number of discharges, by age, sex, color, geographic region, and category of first-listed diagnosis: Hospital Discharge Survey, 1968—Con.

Se	ex	Со	lor	-	Geographi	c region	
Male	Female	White	AII other	Northeast	North Central	South	West
		Standard error as	a percent of the	estimated numbe	er of discharges		
2.9	2.8	3.5	7.5	4.8	4.3	5.0	7.8
3.8	3.5	3.9	9.9	5.6	5.3	6.3	8.5
4.7	4.5	4.4	10.6	6.7	5.7	6.7	11.8
8.2	7.2	8.0	16.2	9.8	7.8	15.1	13.5
6.7	6.6	6.9	15.9	9.5	10.8	11.4	17.2
5.9	6.5	6.4	11.3	10.2	9.0	11.0	13.1
6.8	6.1	6.3	17.1	14.9	9.6	10.0	12.0
2.5	2.4	3.1	9.4	3.6	3.6	5.1	6.1
8.2	6.9	6.4	14.2	9.1	9.5	13.5	13.3
5.0	5.0	5.1	14.7	7.0	7.3	10.7	9.1
4.0	4.5	4.2	11.2	6.3	6.1	7.5	8.5
5.0	5.2	4.9	17.1	6.8	5.9	10.1	10.5
6.9	6.4	6.5	14.5	9.9	8.1	10.6	12.4
8.7	7.1	8.0	15.1	9.4	11.1	12.4	17.1
5.5	5.9	5.0	20.7	8.7	6.5	11.8	10.5
6.2	5.8	5.9	12.9	9.9	7.5	8.8	10.9
8.0	8.1	7.0	24.7	11.0	11.3	12.2	16.6
8.3	5.5	5.9	17.3	7.6	9.8	11.4	12.9
5.6	5.3	5.5	14.1	8.4	7.4	9.2	11.3
4.3	3.9	4.1	10.2	5.3	5.5	7.1	9.8
3.0	3.1	3.9	9.9	4.5	4.8	6.5	5.2
5.4	6.2	6.5	15.3	7.7	8.5	10.6	10.8
11.7	9.6	11.9	17.9	16.0	10.7	16.8	11.4
4.5	4.6	5.4	10.0	5.9	6.0	9.1	6.9
6.7	6.8	6.7	21.7	12.0	8.1	11.2	16.5
7.1	6.2	6.7	14.1	9.6	8.6	11.6	10.1
					8.5	10.9	12.5
6.0	9.9	6.3	25.2	10.8		9.2	8.6
4.6 5.0	4.8 8.7	5.6 7.1	16.8 9.8	7.7 6.7	8.8 15.3	9.2 6.5	10.7
2.6	2.7	3.6	7.5	4.1	3.4	5.9	5.8
6.1	6.8	7.0	13.5	10.4	10.7	12.3	12.8
4.0	4.7	4.8	9.7	6.2	5.1	7.9	7.7
11.3	6.2	9.6	14.7	8.7	7.4	14.9	12.5
4.7	6.2	5.9	12.4	6.5	8.0	10.2	7.7
3.3	6.0	4.1	9.0	5.8	5.0	7.2	8.2
5.6	4.8	4.9	11.4	6.5	6.7	9.7	8.6
7.5	5.9	5.8	14.3	8.5	8.9	10.4	12.9
4.8	4.9	5.8	10.1	7.2	6.5	9.1	8.3
6.0	5.0	5.0	21.1	8.4	6.8	9.5	11.0
5.4	3.4	4.2	15.0	6.1	5.0	7.0	8.8
4.7	5.7	4.7	10.5	7.5	6.5	8.8	8.9
4.3	4.2	4.8	10.7	6.5	5.0	9.0	9.7
4.0	7.2	J	'•.''	5.5			- **

Table II. Relative standard errors in percent of the estimated number of discharges, by age, sex, color, geographic region, and category of first-listed diagnosis: Hospital Discharge Survey, 1968—Con.

	All	Age				
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	discharges	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	
	Standa	ard error as a number	percent o of discha		mated	
X. Diseases of the genitourinary system 590-637	2.4	6.0	3.3	3.0	3.6	
Infections of kidney	5.1	11.9	6.7	8.4	7.9	
Calculi of kidney and ureter	4.4	33.3	5.8	5.7	8.4	
Other diseases of kidney and ureter 590-594,601,603	14.3	9.6	26.9	9.1	11.2	
Cystitis	4.9	10.4	8.8	7.4	8.7	
All other diseases of urinary system604,606-609	4.2	8.0	6.7	6.5	6.8	
Hyperplasia of prostate	4.5		32.0	6.7	5.0	
Other diseases of male genital organs 611-617	5.4	14.4	6.3	6.9	9.0	
Diseases of breast (includes male breast) 620-621	5.1	22.4	6.1	6.4	16.7	
Cervicitis	6.4		7.3	8.8	24.6	
Uterovaginal prolapse	5.1		7.9	6.4	8.2	
Disorders of menstruation	4.3	18.3	4.5	6.6	13.5	
Other diseases of female genital organs	3.8	15.4	4.2	6.0	11.2	
Other discussion formula german organis	3.5	15.4	7.2	0.0	11.2	
XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth,						
and puerperium	3.4	11.5	3.4	14.8	• • • •	
Abortion	3.7	32.9	3.8	29.0		
Delivery without mention of complication660	3.7	15.4	3.7	18.6		
Delivery with complications of childbirth670-678	4,7	21.2	4.7	39.5		
All other complications of pregnancy and childbirth Residual	4.2	24.3	4.2			
XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue690-716	4.9	7.7	6.6	6.0	6.0	
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	4.4	0.0	6.1	7.	0.7	
All other diseases of skin and cellular tissue	4.4 7.7	9.3 10.8	6.1 10.2	7.9 8.1	9.7 7.5	
XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement720-749	3.2	8.4	4.2	3.8	4.3	
Osteoarthritis (arthrosis) and allied conditions	4.9		12.7	6.8	6.5	
rheumatic fever	4.5	15.8	6.9	6.1	8.1	
Displacement of intervertebral disc	5.6		6.6	6.2	11.9	
Synovitis, bursitis, and tenosynovitis	4.7	11.1	6.1	7.0	12.4	
All other diseases of bones and organs of movement	4.4	9.8	5.7	5.9	6.4	
XIV. Congenital malformations	5.3	6.9	7.2	10.8	14.1	
XV. Certain diseases of early infancy 760-776	8.9	8.9				
XVI and Supplement. Symptoms, senility, ill-defined conditions,						
and special admissions780-795,Y00-Y18 NEC	2.8	6.5	3.7	3.7	4.2	
Symptoms referable to respiratory system	5,1	17.6	8.5	7.4	8.3	
Symptoms referable to abdomen and gastrointestinal system 784-785	5.2	9.0	6.9	7.2	8.5	
All other symptoms	2.9	6.0	4.2	4.4	5.3	
Observation, examinations and aftercare 793,Y00-Y18 NEC	9.0	19.9	10.5	11.6	14.2	
Senility, ill-defined conditions, undiagnosed diseases, and diagnosis not codable	4.7	12.7	6.4	7.1	7.9	

Table II. Relative standard errors in percent of the estimated number of discharges, by age, sex, color, geographic region, and category of first-listed diagnosis: Hospital Discharge Survey, 1968—Con.

Sex		Color		Geographic region				
Male	Female	White	All other	Northeast	North Central	South	West	
		Standard error as	a percent of the	estimated numbe	r of discharges			
3.6	2.6	3.5	8.7	4.6	4.2	4.4	7.5	
8.5	5.5	6.4	14.3	11.2	7.7	9.7	11.3	
4.8	6.1	5.2	17.0	8.8	7.6	8.0	10.3	
23.3	6.4	17.0	32.3	23.7	30.2	9.7	13.6	
7.4	5.7	5.6	13.0	8.5	7.1	10.1	15.2	
5.0	5.1	5.1	11.6	9.1	6.9	7.3	13.6	
4.5		5,5	12.5	7.9	7.9	8.5	13.7	
5.4		6.5	16.2	7.0	12.8	8.0	10.3	
					8.8		14.1	
12.0	5.3	5.9	16.1	7.7		11.4		
•••	6.4	7.4	22.3	11.7	12.1	11.7	14.5	
••••	5.1	5.7	20.3	8.5	8.1	11.0	14.2	
	4.3	5.0	11.8	8.7	6.7	8.6	11.8	
•••	3.8	4.7	9.6	6.1	7.1	6.7	10.9	
	3.4	4.5	8.5	5.9	7.0	6.3	7.7	
	0.7	5.0	0.0	6.6	7.6	7.1	9.1	
•••	3.7	5.0	8.3	6.6				
	3.7	4.9	9.1	6.2	7.7	6.7	9.0	
	4.7	5.8	9.5	9.5	8.8	9.5	9.7	
• • •	4.2	5.3	9.8	9.6	7.1	7.4	9.6	
4.7	6.1	5.5	11.6	5.3	13.0	6.6	7.8	
5.1	6.2	5.3	12.5	8.4	6.8	8.8	12.0	
7.5	8.7	8.1	17.3	16.8	20.0	17.1	19.9	
3.6	3.4	4.2	10.4	6.1	5.3	5.7	10.1	
6.6	6.0	5.6	22.1	10.1	7.0	10.6	12.4	
6.2	5.1	5.4	16.5	8.6	7.2	8.4	13.9	
6.0	6.6	6.6	18.7	8.7	9.6	10.1	14.9	
6.4	5.8	5.6	14.4	9.4	8.1	8.3	14.4	
4.9	5.1	5.3	12.3	9.2	7.5	8.6	10.7	
6.1	6.2	6.1	13.4	6.8	10.2	11.6	12.9	
11.0	10.3	11.4	15.5	15.2	16.8	15.7	17.7	
			_					
3.2	3.2	3.6	8.3	4.6	4.5	5.8	6.0	
6.1	7.0	6.0	14.4	9.2	8.3	9.9	12.4	
6.5	5.5	5.9	13.9	9.8	7.2	10.5	8.7	
3.5	3.6	3.8	8.4	5.2	4.5	6.1	7.7	
9.9	13.3	10.3	20.8	17.1	19.7	12.5	13.9	
6.9	5.1	5.8	11.0	8.3	9.0	8.4	10.9	

Table II. Relative standard errors in percent of the estimated number of discharges, by age, sex, color, geographic region, and category of first-listed diagnosis: Hospital Discharge Survey, 1968—Con.

Diagnostic category and ICDA codes		Age			
		Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Standard error as a percent of the estimated number of discharges				mated
XVII. Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and		_	_		
other external causes 800-999,Y10.0	2.3	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.3
Fracture of skull and face bones800-803	5.0	8.7	6.1	9.8	13.7
Fracture of upper limb(s)	4.0	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.3
Fracture of neck of femur820	4.6	23.1	15.3	9.2	5.4
Other fracture of lower limb(s)	3.9	6.8	5.9	5.1	6.7
Fracture of other and multiple sites	4.1	11.3	6.6	6.3	6.5
Dislocation without fracture	5.6	13.8	6.5	9.2	16.8
Sprains and strains of back (including neck)	5.0	19.0	5.8	6.2	13.0
Head injury (excluding skull fracture)850-856	3.6	5.1	4.6	6.5	8.9
Laceration and open wound of eye, ear, and face 870-873	5.8	9.4	7.6	12.1	17.2
Laceration and open wound of other and multiple sites 874-898	3.9	7.6	4.4	6.8	12.9
Burns	5.6	10.1	7.8	11.7	15.6
All other injuries Residual 800-959,Y10.0	3.3	6.0	4.2	4.9	6.3
Adverse effects of chemical and other external causes960-999	3.3	7.0	4.4	5.6	7.3

Table II. Relative standard errors in percent of the estimated number of discharges, by age, sex, color, geographic region, and category of first-listed diagnosis: Hospital Discharge Survey, 1968—Con.

Sex		Color		Geographic region			
Male	Female	White	All other	Northeast	North Central	South	West
		Standard error as	a percent of the	estimated numbe	ar of discharges		
		Stational deliver as	a percent or the	estimated number	er or discharges		
2.6	2.5	3.3	6.8	4.9	3.8	4.6	!
5.8	7.7	6.1	12.4	10.2	9.4	9.7	1
4.9	4.9	4.9	12.0	9.6	6.5	8.1	•
8.0	5.0	5.3	19.1	8.8	7.4	9.7	1:
4.4	4.6	5.0	9.3	7.6	6.2	6.2	1
4.9	5.3	4.8	12.2	9.3	7.0	7.2	1
6.1	8.5	6.9	13.9	12.1	9.4	10.3	1.
5.9	5.8	5.7	17.6	10.0	8.3	9.5	1
4.0	5.0	4.5	9.8	6.9	6.3	7.3	
6.7	7.9	6.9	12.5	11.7	10.1	10.6	1
4.5	5.6	4.8	8.2	7.5	6.9	7.0	1
6.1	9.2	6.5	13.6	9.3	8.4	11.3	1.
3.8	4.0	4.3	8.9	6.0	5.3	6.8	•
4.2	4.1	4.1	9.8	6.8	5.6	7.3	

hospital records of sample hospitals (the face sheet of patient's medical record) for less than one-fourth of 1 percent of the discharges. Color, on the other hand, was not stated for 12.6 percent of all discharges. For this reason, rates by color were not computed and comparisons were not made with previous years by color of patients. In the detailed tables presenting frequencies, rates, and average lengths of stay, the totals include the "not stated" cases.

Rounding of numbers.—Estimates of the number of discharges have been rounded to the nearest thousand for tabular presentation. For this reason, detailed figures within the tables do not always add to totals. Rates, percents, and average lengths of stay presented in the report were calculated on the basis of unrounded figures and will not necessarily agree with rates and other calculations that may be calculated from the rounded data.

Population estimates.—The population estimates used in computing rates for 1968 HDS data are unpublished estimates for the U.S. civilian, noninstitutional population as of July 1, 1968, provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These estimates are consistent with the population estimates published by the Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-25. However, they are not official population estimates of the Bureau of the Census.

The population data used to compute rates in this report are shown in the following table.

				
Population group	Both sexes	Male	Female	
	Population in thousands			
Total	195,324	93,999	101,325	
Age				
Under 15 years	59,473 77,261 40,237 18,353	30,270 36,622 19,201 7,907	29,204 40,639 21,036 10,446	
Geographic region				
Northeast	47,546 54,739 60,632 32,406			

Reliability of Estimates

Estimation.—Statistics produced by the HDS are derived by a complex estimating procedure. The basic unit of estimation is the sample inpatient discharge abstract. The estimating procedure used to produce essentially unbiased national estimates in the HDS has three principal components: (1) inflation by reciprocals of the probabilities of sample selection, (2) adjustment for nonresponse, and (3) ratio adjustments to fixed totals. These components of estimation are described in appendix I of two earlier publications.^{3,4}

Measurement errors.—As in any survey, the results are subject to nonsampling or measurement errors, which include errors due to hospital nonresponse, missing abstracts, information incompletely or inaccurately recorded on abstract forms, and processing errors. Some of these errors were discussed in earlier sections.

Sampling errors.—The standard error is primarily a measure of variability that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire universe is surveyed. In this report, the standard error also reflects part of the measurement error, but it does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The relative standard error of the estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. The relative standard errors that have been prepared for this report are specific for the corresponding estimates of discharges by category of first-listed diagnosis shown on the complete tabular list according to age, sex, color, and geographic region (table II). For example, the estimated number of males discharges with a first-listed diagnosis of acute coronary occlusion was 246,000 (table 1). The relative standard error for this statistic is 4.0 percent (table II). The chances are 68 out of 100 that the value that would be obtained in a complete enumeration is contained in the interval 246,000 ± 4.0 percent, i.e., between 236,000 and 256,000 discharges; 95 out of 100 for the interval $246,000 \pm 4.0$ percent multiplied by 2; and 99 out of 100 for the interval 246,000 ± 4.0 percent multiplied by

Relative standard errors are not available for estimates of discharges by category of single and first of multiple diagnoses, average length of stay, or estimates of all-listed diagnoses.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Hospitalization

Short-stay hospitals.—General and short-term hospitals having six beds or more for inpatient use and an average (mean) length of stay of less than 30 days. Federal hospitals and hospital units of institutions are not included. The terms "hospitals" and "short-stay hospitals" are used synonymously.

Inpatient.—A person who is formally admitted to the inpatient service of a short-stay hospital for observation, care, diagnosis, or treatment. In this report, the number of inpatients refers to the number of discharges during 1968, including multiple discharges (if any) of the same individual from one short-stay hospital or more. Newborn infants admitted by birth to the hospital from which they are discharged are excluded in this report. The terms "inpatient" and "patient" are used synonymously.

Discharge.—The formal release of an inpatient 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. In this report, the number of discharges from short-stay hospitals (alive or dead) is exclusive of newborn infants. The number of discharges by death is limited to hospital deaths that occurred following formal admission of the patient to the inpatient service of the short-stay hospital. The terms "discharges" and "patients (or inpatients) discharged" are used synonymously.

Discharge rate.—The ratio of the number of hospital discharges (inpatients) during 1968 to

the number of persons in the civilian noninstitutional population as of July 1, 1968.

Episode (hospital).—A continuous period of inpatient stay in one hospital from date of admission to (but not including) date of discharge. In this survey, the number of hospital episodes (inpatients) in short-stay hospitals is equivalent to the number of discharges.

Average length of stay.—The total number of inpatient days accumulated at time of discharge by patients discharged during 1968 divided by the number of patients discharged. A stay of less than 1 day (admission and discharge on the same calendar day) is counted as 1 day in the summation of total inpatient days. The terms "average length of stay," "average duration," and "duration of stay" are used synonymously.

Demographic Terms

Age.—Refers to age at last birthday prior to admission to the hospital inpatient service.

Color.—In this report, patients are classified into two groups, "white" and "all other," based on information available on the hospital records (face sheet of the inpatient's medical record) of sample hospitals. "White" includes Mexican and Puerto Rican unless patient is specifically identified with "all other."

United States.—The 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Geographic region.—In this report hospitals are classified by location according to the four geographic regions of the United States which correspond to those of the U.S. Bureau of the

Census. The States included in each region are as follows:

10110 115.	
Region	States included
Northeast	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connect- icut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
North Central	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Mis- souri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
West	Montana, Idaho, Wyo- ming, Golorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Or- egon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Terms Relating to Diagnoses

Discharge diagnosis(es).—One or more diseases or injuries (or special conditions, examinations

without sickness, etc.) that the attending physician assigns to the medical record of discharged patients. In this survey, 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. A maximum of five ICDA 3-digit or 4-digit codes are assigned per sample discharge.

All-listed diagnoses.—In terms of the classification system used and the processing of not more than five codes per sample discharge, the estimated number of discharge (or final) diagnoses for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals during 1968. The aggregate of individually coded diagnoses listed in positions 1-5 (see "first-listed diagnoses" and "additional diagnoses").

First-listed diagnoses.—The aggregate of individually coded diagnoses listed first, including single (only) and first of multiple discharge diagnoses. The number of first-listed diagnoses is equivalent to the number of discharges.

Additional diagnoses.—The aggregate of individually coded diagnoses listed in positions 2-5.

Nonobstetric discharges.—The number of inpatients discharged, excluding patients whose first or only discharge diagnosis was a delivery or complication of pregnancy or the puerperium (ICDA class XI).

Obstetrical conditions.—Any condition in ICDA class XI.

Fatality rate.—The ratio of the number of patients discharged dead to the total number of patients discharged (alive or dead). Fatality rates for a specific disease or disease group are based on the classification of discharges by the first or only diagnosis.

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