

Utilization of Short-Stay Hospitals United States, 1982 Annual Summary

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

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Cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of the Census

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

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

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1.

Symbols

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

Utilization of Short-Stay Hospitals

Annual Summary

by Edmund J. Graves, Division of Health Care Statistics

Introduction

This report provides national estimates on the utilization of non-Federal short-stay hospitals during 1982. Data are summarized for selected demographic characteristics of the patients discharged, characteristics of the hospitals where the patients were treated, conditions diagnosed, and surgical and nonsurgical procedures performed.

The statistics in this report are based on data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics by means of the National Hospital Discharge Survey, which is a continuous voluntary survey in use since 1965. The data for the survey are obtained from the face-sheets of a sample of inpatient medical records that are obtained from a national sample of short-stay general and specialty hospitals located in the United States. Approximately 214,000 medical records from 550 hospitals were included in the 1982 survey. A brief description of the sample design and the sources of data can be found in appendix I. A detailed report on the design of the National Hospital Discharge Survey was published in 1970.

Types of hospital utilization measurements shown are frequencies, rates, and percent distributions of discharges, days of care, and average lengths of stay. The estimates are presented by age, sex, and race of the patients discharged; by expected source of payment, geographic region, bed size, and ownership of the short-stay hospitals (tables 1–6). Statistics on women with deliveries (tables 7–8), conditions diagnosed (tables 10–14), and procedures performed (tables 15–22) also are shown by patient and hospital characteristics. Data for newborn infants are included only in the section "Newborn infant discharges." Because these data are based on a sample they may not agree with data on births published in *Vital Statistics of the United States*.

Coding of medical data for patients hospitalized is performed according to the *International Classification of Diseases*, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification² (ICD-9-CM). Earlier data for 1970-78 were coded according to the Eighth

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

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

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

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Table A. Selected measures of hospital utilization: United States, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1982

Measure of utilization	1965	1970	1975	1980	1982
Number of patients discharged in thousands	28,792	29,127	34,043	37.832	38.593
Rate of patients discharged per 1,000 population	150.3	144,3	159.2	167.7	167.9
Number of days of care in thousands	225.011	226,445	262,389	274.508	272,627
Rate of days of care per 1,000 population	1,174.3	1,121.6	1,227.3	1,217.0	1.186.0
Average length of stay in days	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.1
Percent of patients with surgery and nonsurgical procedures	138.2	139.7	¹41.7	52.2	53.9

¹ Figures for 1965 and 1975 should be compared with caution to those for 1980 and 1982 because data prior to 1979 excludes nonsurgical procedures and the following obstetrical procedures: episiotomy, artificial rupture of membranes, internal version, and outlet and low forceps delivery.

During 1982, an estimated 38.6 million inpatients, excluding newborn infants, were discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals. These patients used 272.6 million days of care during the year. Their average length of stay was 7.1 days. About one half of all patients discharged from short-stay hospitals expected private insurance to pay for all or part of their hospitalization. Patients hospitalized during 1982 accounted for 168 discharges and 1,186 days of care per 1,000 civilian population.

Prior to 1981, the rates were based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Starting in 1981, however, the rates were based on the civilian poulation. Because the civilian population is larger than the civilian noninstitutionalized population, rates based on the former will be slightly lower than those based on the latter. The change in the type of population used in computing rates was necessary because many institutionalized people use short-stay hospitals. This is especially true for persons in the older age groups because these patients are often admitted from nursing homes.

Table A shows the selected measures of hospital utilization for 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1982. The number of discharges was approximately 34 percent higher in 1982 than in 1965; however, the discharge rate was only 12 percent higher for the same period. Smaller increases were noted for days of care. Although the number of days of care was 21 percent higher, the rate differences were not statistically significant.

Although the rate of discharges and days of care decreased between 1965 and 1970, these differences were not significant. The decrease was due to an underestimate of hospital utilization in 1970 because new hospitals that came into the universe of hospitals were not sampled for NHDS prior to 1972.⁴ More information on updating the universe can be found in appendix I.

The percent of patients with surgery was higher in 1980 and 1982 than in 1965–75. This was due primarily to the inclusion of nonsurgical procedures and some obstetrical procedures that were not included before 1978.

Utilization by patient characteristics

The 38.6 million patients discharged from short-stay hospitals during 1982 included an estimated 15.5 million males and 23.1 million females (table 1). The rates per 1,000 population were 139 for males and 194 for females, making the rate for females about 40 percent higher than the rate for males. The number and rate of discharges always are higher for females than for males because of the large number of women in their childbearing years (15–44 years of age) who are hospitalized for deliveries and other obstetrical conditions. Excluding deliveries, the rate for females discharged was 161, or only about 16 percent higher than the rate for males.

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

In 1982, male patients used an estimated 115.9 million days of care in short-stay hospitals, compared with 156.7 million days of care used by females (table 1). The rate of days of care per 1,000 population was 1,045 for males and 1,318 for females, or about 26 percent higher for females than for males. Differences between the rates of days of

care for each sex were smaller than for discharges mainly because the average length of stay for about 3.9 million women who were hospitalized for deliveries was only 3.6 days (table 7). This length of stay compares with an average length of stay of 7.5 days for males and 7.4 days for females who were not hospitalized for deliveries.

The annual number of days of care per 1,000 population increased about 12 times with advancing age from 326 for patients under 15 years of age to 4,026 for patients 65 years of age and over (table 1). The much higher increase in the rate of days of care than of discharges from the youngest to the oldest age group was due to long average lengths of stay for persons 65 years of age and over (10.1 days). The average length of stay is longer for the aged because of the greater severity of illness in this group. This situation is indicated by larger proportions of older than younger patients with incapacitating chronic illness, and the highest proportion of any age group with multiple diagnoses, both of which result in long average lengths of stay and high annual rates of days of care.

In this report, the race of patients is shown as white and all other. In 1982, 29.9 million patients were identified on the face sheets of the medical records as white and 5.1 million as all other. However, race was not reported for an additional 3.6 million patients, or a number almost as large as the all other group. Estimates of number and rates of discharges, days of care, and average lengths of stay are provided. However, all of the race data should be used with caution due to the not-stated category, which for 1982 is slightly less than 10 percent of all discharges.

The number of days of care in 1982 totaled 213.5 million for white patients, 36.9 million for all other patients, and 22.2 million for race not stated (table 2). The average length of stay was 7.1 days for white patients, 7.2 for all other patients, and 6.2 for patients with race not stated (table 2).

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

Private health insurance that consists of Blue Cross and other private or commercial insurance was the expected principal source of payment for approximately 19.4 million discharges from non-Federal short-stay hospitals in 1982, about half of all discharges. Of these 19.4 million discharges, 98.7 percent were under 65 years of age. The remaining 1.3 percent were 65 years of age and over.

Medicare accounted for 11.7 million discharges (30.2 percent). As expected, 10.2 million (87.6 percent) of these were for patients 65 years and over. Together these two expected sources of payment accounted for 31.1 million discharges (80.6 percent). Even though patients expecting to pay hospital costs through Medicare composed only 30.2 percent of all discharges, they composed 42.7 percent of

all days of care. This was due to the longer hospital stay for patients 65 years and over. This is reflected in the average length of stay—Medicare patients were hospitalized an average of 10.0 days, and patients who expected private insurance to pay their hospital stays averaged 5.7 days. The longest average length of stay was noted for Medicare patients 65 years of age and over in the Northeast Region (12.3 days). However, lengths of stay of less than 5 days were noted for private insurance patients under 15 years of age in all regions and for those 15–44 years of age in the West.

During 1982 there were approximately 3.9 million discharges for women with deliveries (tables 7 and 8). Of these, 36 percent were discharged from hospitals in the South and 53 percent were discharged from hospitals with 300 beds or more. Variation in rates per 1,000 civilian population by region were insignificant, with the exception of the Northeast that had a rate of 46.2. Rates for all other regions were about 55 per 1,000 population.

The average length of stay was longest in the Northeast and North Central Regions with 4.2 and 3.9 days respectively, and shorter in the West at 2.8 days. The South had an average length of stay of 3.4 days.

Utilization by hospital characteristics

Discharges from short-stay hospitals by geographic region in 1982 ranged from 6.4 million in the West Region to 13.4 million in the South Region (table 3). Regional differences in the number of discharges are accounted for mainly by variations in population sizes (see appendix I, table III) and, to a lesser extent, by variations in the discharge rates.

The rates of regional discharges per 1,000 population in 1982 were 143 in the West, 159 in the Northeast, 174 in the South, and 186 in the North Central Regions (table 5). Among the geographic regions, the North Central Region had the highest discharge rate for patients 45 years of age and over. For those under 45 years of age, the differences in the discharge rates were not significantly different from those in the South. However, the *number* of discharges in the South Region was about the same or higher for each age and sex group as compared with the North Central Region, because the population in the South was about 30 percent larger than that in the North Central Region.

Both the number and the rate per 1,000 population of days of care were lowest in the West Region. The highest number of days of care was in the South Region for most of the age and sex categories, although the highest rates were primarily in the North Central and the Northeast Regions (tables 4 and 5). The number of days of care for the total population ranged from 37.8 million in the West to 89.3 million in the South Region; the rate per 1,000 population varied from 850 days in the West Region to 1,380 days in the North Central Region.

Average lengths of stay by geographic region were 5.9 days in the West, 6.6 days in the South, 7.4 days in the North Central, and 8.2 days in the Northeast (table 4).

The number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals and days of care by sex and age of the patients and by geographic region and bed size of the hospitals are shown

in table 4. The percent distributions of these data are shown in table B.

Discharges from short-stay hospitals for patients of all ages were about 40 percent male and 60 pecent female in every hospital bed-size group. Females with deliveries accounted for about 10 percent of the discharges regardless of hospital size. However, some variation was found in the distribution of patients by age. Specifically, as the bed size of the hospital increased, the percent of patients who were 65 years of age and over decreased from 32 percent for those in the smallest hospitals to 24 percent for those in the largest hospitals. An overall increase was found in the percent of patients aged 15–44 years from the smallest to the largest hospitals. The percent of patients under 15 and

45-64 years of age showed no significant differences with increasing bed size.

Days of care by sex, age, and bed size of hospital were generally distributed in a fashion similar to discharges (table B). However, a smaller percent of days of care than of discharges was recorded for patients aged 15–44 years. For patients 45 years and over a larger percent of days of care than of discharges was recorded. The differences for those aged 15–44 years were the result of short lengths of stay for females with deliveries. However, for those over 45 years of age the differences were the result of the older patients being hospitalized longer than those under 45 years of age.

The average length of stay for patients discharged from

Table B. Number and percent distribution of patients and days of care and average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by sex and age of patient, according to bed size of hospital: United States, 1982

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

Sex and age	Number	All sizes	6–99 beds	100–199 beds	200–299 beds	300–499 beds	500 bed or more	
			Number of pati	ents discharged	in thousands		2	
All patients discharged	38,593	38,593	6,836	6,738	6,366 [9,547	9,10	
Sex				Percent o	listribution			
Both sexes	38,593	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Лаle	15,470	40.1	40.0	39.3	40.6	40.6	39.	
Female including deliveries	23,123	59.9	60.0	60.7	59.4	59.4	60.	
Female excluding deliveries	19,179	49.7	51.5	50.6	49.9	49.1	48.	
Age								
All ages	38,593	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Jnder 15 years	3,654	9.5	9.0	12.0	9.0	8.4	9.4	
15-44 years	15,554	40.3	38.4	40.0	38.1	40.3	43.	
45-64 years	8,688	22.5	20.7	20.9	22.9	23.7	23.	
65 years and over	10,697	27.7	31.8	27.2	30.0	27.6	23.6	
			Days					
All days of care	272,627	272,627	38,927	44,041	45,013	71,954	72,69	
Sex	Percent distribution				istribution			
Both sexes	272,627	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	115,942	42.5	41.0	41.9	42.3	42.7	43.8	
Female including deliveries	156,685	57.5	59.0	58.1	57.7	57.3	56.	
Female excluding deliveries	142,582	52.3	54.5	52.9	53.1	52.2	50.	
Age								
All ages	272,627	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Jnder 15 years	16,761	6.1	5.1	7.4	5.6	5.0	7.4	
15-44 years	79,582	29.2	27.8	29.3	26.5	28.8	31.9	
15-64 years	68,283	25.0	22.0	23.2	24.8	26.4	26.6	
65 years and over	108,000	39.6	45.1	40.1	43.1	39.8	34.	
		Average length of stay in days						
Total	7.1	7.1	5.7	6.5	7.1	7.5	8.0	
Sex								
Male	7.5	7.5	5.8	7.0	7.4	7.9	8.8	
emale including deliveries	6.8	6.8	5.6	6.3	6.9	7.3	7.	
Female excluding deliveries	7.4	7.4	6.0	6.8	7.5	8.0	8.3	
Age								
Jnder 15 years	4.6	4.6	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.6	6.3	
5–44 years	5.1	5.1	4.1	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.9	
15-64 years	7.9	7.9	6.0	7.3	7.7	8.4	9.0	
35 years and over	10.1	10.1	8.1	9.6	10.2	10.8	11.5	

short-stay hospitals in 1982 increased steadily from 5.7 days in the smallest hospitals (6–99 beds) to 8.0 days in the largest hospitals (500 beds or more) (table B). The average length of stay was slightly longer for males than for females in all hospitals; however, when females who were hospitalized for deliveries are excluded, the average lengths of stay for both sexes were virtually the same. The average length of stay increased as the age of the patients increased regardless of the size of the hospital.

Some exceptions to these patterns in the average length of stay existed among regions as shown in table 4. For example, the average length of stay did not increase with increasing bed size for female patients 15-44 years of age in the Northeast Region.

Approximately 7 out of 10 patients in non-Federal shortstay hospitals were discharged from voluntary nonprofit hospitals operated by church and other nonprofit groups during every year the NHDS was conducted. In 1982, voluntary nonprofit hospitals provided medical care to an estimated 27.2 million patients, or 70 percent of all patients hospitalized. Hospitals operated by State and local governments cared for 8.3 million patients, or 21 percent of all discharges, and proprietary hospitals operated for profit cared for 3.1 million patients, or 8 percent of all discharges (table 6).

The estimated 272.6 million days of care utilized by patients in short-stay hospitals during 1982 were distributed by ownership of hospitals in the following manner: voluntary nonprofit, 197.2 million days, or 72 percent; government, 53.1 million days, or 19 percent; and proprietary, 22.4 million days, or 8 percent. Average lengths of stay were 7.2 days in voluntary nonprofit hospitals, 6.4 days in government hospitals, and 7.1 days in proprietary hospitals.

Utilization by diagnosis

First-listed diagnosis—Diseases of the circulatory system ranked first in 1982 among the ICD-9-CM diagnostic chapters as a principal or first-listed diagnosis among patients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals (table 9). These conditions accounted for an estimated 5.5 million discharges. Other leading ICD-9-CM diagnostic chapters were diseases of the digestive system (4.6 million discharges); supplementary classifications, which include females with deliveries (4.6 million discharges); injury and poisoning (3.6 million discharges); diseases of the respiratory system (3.5 million discharges); diseases of the genitourinary system (3.4 million discharges). About two-thirds of the patients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals were included in these six ICD-9-CM diagnostic chapters.

It should be pointed out that the estimates for first-listed acute myocardial infarction have increased substantially because of a decision to reorder circulatory diagnoses involving acute myocardial infarction. For example, in 1981, 60 percent of acute myocardial infarction diagnoses were first-listed. In 1982, the first-listed acute myocardial infarction estimate increased to 87 percent because of reordering. The all-listed diagnoses for the 2 years were essentially the same. This change is discussed more fully in appendix I.

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

The number and rate of discharges, days of care, and average length of stay by selected first-listed diagnoses in 1982, including females with deliveries, are presented in table C. These categories accounted for 50 percent of all patients discharged during 1982 and include the most frequent first-listed diagnoses for each sex, age, race, region, and bed-size group. The most common first-listed diagnosis for most of these groups, as well as for all patients, was females with deliveries. Excluding this category, the two most frequent first-listed diagnoses were heart disease and malignant neoplasms for all groups except patients under 45 years of age and patients in the smallest hospitals (6–99 beds).

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

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

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

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

The number and rate of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals and average length of stay, by ICD-9-CM diagnostic chapters and selected categories, are presented by age for 1982 in table 9. Although the estimated rates of discharge from short-stay hospitals generally increased as the age of the patients increased, especially for patients 15 years of age and over, some decreases were observed. For example, decreases in rates between the two oldest age groups (45-64 years and 65 years and over) occurred for the categories of alcohol dependence syndrome, calculus of kidney and ureter, intervertebral disc disorders, and sprains and strains of back (including neck). Moreover, the rates generally decreased with increasing age for the categories of chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids and disorders of menstruation and other abnormal bleeding.

The average length of stay increased with increasing age, especially for patients 15 years of age and over, for most chapters and categories of diagnoses. Overall it tended to be higher for mental disorders (especially psychosis), cere-

Table C. Number and rate of patients, and days of care and average length of stay for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by selected first-listed diagnostic categories: United States, 1982

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

,	Discharge	ed patients	Days	of care	4
Diagnostic category and ICD-9-CM code	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 population	Number in thousands	Rate per 1,000 population	Average length of stay in days
All conditions ¹	38,593	167.9	272,627	1,186.0	7.1
Females with deliveries	3,945	17.2	14,103	61.4	3.6
Normal deliveries ²	1,802	7.8	5,138	22.4	2.9
Complicated deliveries ²	2,143	9.3	8,964	39.0	4.2
Heart disease					
410-416,420-429	3,477	15.1	31,062	135.1	8.9
Acute myocardial infarction 410	681	3.0	7,643	33.2	11.2
Atherosclerotic heart disease 414.0	500	2.2	4,400	19.1	8.8
Other ischemic heart disease 411-413,414.1-414.9	822	3.6	5,842	25.4	7.1
Cardiac dysrhythmias	440	1.9	3,235	14.1	7.4
Congestive heart failure	439	1.9	4,429	19.3	10.1
Malignant neoplasms	1,972	8.6	21,959	95.5	11.1
Fractures, all sites	1,132	4.9	11,403	49.6	10.1
Cerebrovascular disease	834	3.6	10,183	44.3	12.2
Pneumonia, all forms	824	3.6	6,605	28.7	8.0
Diabetes mellitus	661	2,9	6,264	27.3	9.5
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis	625	2.7	3,228	14.0	5.2
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma-in-situ, and neoplasms					
of uncertain behavior	622	2.7	3,797	16.5	6.1
Phychoses	574	2.5	8,883	38.6	15.5
Arthropathies and related disorders 710–719	568	2.5	4,813	20.9	8.5
Cataract	555	2.4	1,620	7.0	2.9
Inguinal hernia	512	2.2	2,307	10.0	4.5
Cholelithiasis	496	2.2	4,431	19.3	8.9
All abortions, including ectopic and molar pregnancies 630-639	484	2.1	987	4.3	2.0
Intervertebral disc disorders	436	1.9	4,152	18.1	9.5
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids 474	436	1.9	821	3.6	1.9
Asthma	434	1.9	2,368	10.3	5.5
Diseases of the central nervous system 320–336,340–349	429	1.9	4,706	20.5	11.0
Alcohol dependence syndrome	417	1.8	4,654	20.2	11.2

¹Includes data for diagnostic conditions not shown in table

brovascular disease, and alcohol dependence. Other average lengths of stay over 10 days were for malignant neoplasms, diseases of the central nervous system, acute myocardial infarctions, and fractures of neck of femur for patients 45 years and over, and congestive heart failure and fractures, all sites for patients 65 years and over. Short average lengths of stay occurred for patients under 45 years with a first-listed diagnosis of chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids and for patients 15–44 years who are admitted for abortions, including ectopic and molar pregnancies, and sterilization.

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

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

thropathies and related disorders, and persons admitted for sterilization.

Seventy-seven percent of all the patients discharged were white, 13 percent were all other races (including black), and 9 percent did not state race in the medical record. However, the racial distribution of patients for some diagnostic categories was significantly different from that of all patients. For example, the percents tended to be higher for white patients than for all patients discharged with a first-listed diagnosis of diverticula of intestine and calculus of the kidney (87 percent) and lower for patients with a diagnosis of alcohol dependence and abortion (62 percent). For all other races it was higher for abortion (29 percent) and lower than expected for fracture of neck of femur (5 percent).

Information on patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by geographic region is shown in table 11. In 1982, the number of discharges per 1,000 population ranged from 143 in the West Region to 186 in the North Central Region. The diagnostic categories for which variations in the rates were the largest were malignant neoplasms, alcohol dependence syndrome, heart disease, and females with deliveries.

During 1982, the number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals and the average lengths of stay are shown by bed size of hospital and diagnostic category in tables 12 and 13, respectively. Females with deliveries and

²See appendix for definition.

Table D. Percent distribution of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by bed size of hospital, according to diagnostic class: United States, 1982 [Discharges from non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Excludes newborn infants. Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification]

Diagnostic class and ICD-9-CM code	All sizes	6–99 beds	100-199 beds	200–299 beds	300–499 beds	500 beds or more	
	Percent distribution						
All conditions	100.0	17.7	17.5	16.5	24.7	23.6	
1. Infectious and parasitic diseases 001–139	100.0	18.7	21.0	14.5	23.2	22.4	
2. Neoplasms	100.0	9.4	13.1	15.3	29.2	33.0	
3. Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases							
and immunity disorders 240–279	100.0	20.4	16.9	18.3	23.9	20.6	
4. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs 280–289	100.0	19.6	16.6	15.5	24.5	23.4	
5. Mental disorders	100.0	19.5	18.1	11.7	28.9	21.8	
6. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs 320–389	100.0	11.1	16.7	17.9	27.3	27.1	
7. Diseases of the circulatory system	100.0	18.5	16.9	18.2	24.4	22.0	
8. Diseases of the respiratory system	100.0	24.7	18.8	17.6	22.1	16.8	
9. Diseases of the digestive system 520–579	100.0	21.5	18.2	17.0	23.6	19.7	
Diseases of the genitourinary system 580–629 Complications of pregnancy, childbirth,	100.0	16.5	20.1	15.7	24.2	23.5	
and the puerperium ¹ 630–676	100.0	13.8	19.8	13.8	23.6	29.0	
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue 680–709 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system	100.0	20.7	17.1	16.1	24.6	21.7	
and connective tissue	100.0	17.2	16.3	16.8	25.6	24.1	
14. Congenital anomalies 740–759	100.0	7.8	.20.0	14.9	23.0	34.6	
15. Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 760-779	100.0	8.4	. 13.9	16.9	21.1	40.0	
16. Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions 780-799	100.0	19.1	15.4	17.0	25.8	22.8	
17. Injury and poisoning	100.0	19.4	17.0	17.7	23.8	22.2	
Supplementary classifications	100.0	14.7	17.3	15.3	24.7	28.1	

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

heart disease ranked as the highest categories for first-listed diagnosis in hospitals of all sizes.

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

For the most part, the average length of stay for the diagnostic chapters and categories followed the same patterns as the overall average lengths of stay for each region and bed size of hospital. That is, short hospital stays were more common in the West; long stays occurred more frequently in the Northeast Region. Similarly, the average length of stay generally increased as the size of the hospital increased. An exception to this occurred for the diagnostic category alcohol dependence syndrome. For this diagnosis, the longest average lengths of stay were in hospitals with 100–199 beds (16.1 days) and 200–299 beds (13.3 days).

All-listed diagnoses—An estimated 97.7 million diagnoses were recorded for the 38.6 million inpatients of non-Federal short-stay hospitals in 1982 (table 14) for an average of 2.5 diagnoses per discharged patient. The average number of diagnoses per discharge increased from years prior to 1979 because of changes that were made in the way data are tabulated. Starting in 1979, up to seven diagnoses per discharge are now coded and tabulated on the NHDS data file; prior to that time, up to five diagnoses were coded. In addition, the ICD-9-CM, which is the classification scheme used for coding medical data since 1979, has inherent in

it a certain amount of "double coding"; the classification used prior to 1979 does not. For example, females with deliveries all receive one additional diagnostic code that indicates the outcome of their delivery (single liveborn; twins, both liveborn; and so forth); however, this was not the case prior to 1979.

The average number of diagnoses per discharge varied only slightly by sex and race of the patient and by region and bed size of the hospital. For each of these categories, the average was 2.3–2.6 diagnoses per patient. A larger variation occurred by age. The average number of diagnoses per discharge for the age groups under 15 years, 15–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over was 1.8, 2.1, 2.6, and 3.4, respectively.

Diseases of the circulatory system ranked first among the ICD-9-CM diagnostic chapters for all-listed diagnoses, with 18.3 million diagnoses. This was followed by diseases of the digestive system (9.0 million); supplementary classifications (8.1 million); diseases of the genitourinary system (7.7 million); diseases of the respiratory system (7.0 million); and injury and poisoning (6.4 million). These six ICD-9-CM chapters accounted for almost 60 percent of all-listed diagnoses in 1982.

Utilization by procedures

One or more procedures were performed for an estimated 20.8 million of the 38.6 million inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals during 1982. A total of 34.6 million procedures, or an average of 1.7 per patient who underwent at least one procedure, were recorded in 1982 (table 15).

These figures are higher than those reported prior to 1979 because changes were made in the tabulation and coding

of data for the NHDS that resulted in the reporting of a greater number of procedures. Beginning in 1979 more procedures, in terms of both number per patient and type of procedure, were coded. Specifically, starting in 1979 up to four procedures, instead of only three, were coded for each discharge. Furthermore, only figures for "surgical" operations were published in the past. However, since 1979 the total number includes many additional nonsurgical procedures. (See appendix I under the section entitled "Medical coding and edit" and appendix II under the section entitled "Terms relating to procedures" for more information on the differences between coding the ICDA and the ICD—9—CM).

The number and percent of patients with surgical and nonsurgical procedures in 1982 and the number and percent of patients with at least one surgical procedure are shown in table E. About 54 percent of the patients discharged had some procedure, including diagnostic and nonsurgical procedures. Some variations in the proportions, however, occurred by age and sex of the patient, geographic region, and bed size of the hospital. Patients 15–44 years of age had the highest proportion of all the age groups with procedures (63 percent). Women had more procedures than men (56 percent compared with 50 percent), primarily because of those relating to childbirth. The proportion of patients with one or more procedures increased with the size of the hospital, from 36 percent in hospitals with 6–99 beds to about 65 percent in hospitals with 500 beds or more.

Six out of 10 patients (57 percent) with procedures had only one operation or nonsurgical procedure during their hospitalization (table F). About 27 percent of the patients had two procedures, about 10 percent had three, and about 7 percent had four or more. By age, patients under 15 years of age had the lowest proportion of multiple procedures (33 percent) and those 45–64 and 65 years of age and over had the largest proportion (50 and 51 percent, respectively). About 39 percent of the patients discharged from the smallest hospitals had more than one procedure; about 44 percent of the patients discharged from hospitals of all other sizes had two or more procedures during their hospitalization.

The percent of patients with surgical procedures (that is all procedures except nonsurgical—see appendix II) by number of procedures is shown in table F. About two-thirds (65 percent) of the patients with surgical procedures had only one, 24 percent had two, and 10 percent had three or more.

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

Operations on the digestive system ranked first among

Table E. Number of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals with and without procedures and percent with procedures, by age, sex, and selected characteristics: United States, 1982

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

	Patients with procedures							
Selected characteristics	All discharged patients	Patients without procedures	All patients	Patients with surgical procedures 1	All patients	Patients with surgical procedures 1		
		Number in t	housands		• Pe	rcent		
All patients	38,593	17,804	20,789	17,433	53.9	45.2		
Age								
Under 15 years	3,654	2,122	1,533	1,284	42.0	35.1		
15-44 years	15,554	5.776	9,777	8,776	62.9	56.4		
45–64 years	8,688	4,013	4.675	3,685	53.8	42.4		
65 years and over	10,697	5,893	4,804	3,687	44.9	34.5		
Sex		,	,	2,22.		04.5		
Male	15,470	7,731	7,739	6.175	50.0			
Female	23,123	10,073	13,050	11,258	50.0 56.4	39.9		
Race	20,.20	10,070	10,000	11,250	56.4	48.7		
White	29,880	13,654	16.000	40.545				
All other	5,142	2,492	16,226	13,547	54.3	45.3		
Not stated	3,571	1.659	2,651	2,192	51.5	42.6		
	3,371	1,009	1,912	1,694	53.5	47.4		
Geographic region								
Northeast	7,847	3,315	4,532	3,637	57.8	46.3		
North Central	10,938	4,998	5,940	5,023	54.3	45.9		
South	13,435	6,788	6,647	5,620	49.5	41.8		
West	6,373	2,702	3,670	3,153	57.6	49.5		
Bed size of hospital								
6–99 beds	6,836	4,397	2,438	2,129	35.7	31.1		
100–199 beds	6,738	3,259	3,479	2.951	51.6	43.8		
200299 beds	6,366	2,895	3,471	2,901	54.5	45.6		
300-499 beds	9,547	4,016	5,531	4,602	57.4	48.2		
500 beds or more	9,106	3,237	5,870	4,849	64.5	53.3		

¹Excludes nonsurgical procedures.

Table F. Percent distribution of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by number of procedures, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1982

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

Selected characteristic	All discharged patients with procedures	1 procedure	2 procedures	3 procedures	4 procedures or more ¹
			Percent distribution	on	
All patients	100.0	56.5	27.1	9.7	6.7
Age					
Under 15 years	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	67.4 61.6 50.4 48.7	23.9 25.0 29.0 30.3	5.2 8.8 11.8 11.1	3.5 4.6 8.8 9.9
Sex	•				
Male	100.0 100.0	53.9 58.1	27.9 26.5	10.1 9.6	8.1 5.9
Race	•				
White	100.0 100.0 100.0	55.6 59.1 60.5	27.4 25.5 26.5	10.0 9.3 8.1	7.0 6.0 5.0
Geographic region					
Northeast	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	57.8 54.1 56.5 58.8	25.8 27.2 27.9 27.0	9.2 10.9 9.7 8.7	7.2 7.8 5.9 5.5
Bed size of hospital					
6–99 beds 100–199 beds 200–299 beds 300–499 beds 500 beds of more Patients with surgical procedures ²	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	61.1 56.7 56.0 56.6 54.7 65.3	25.7 27.5 27.7 27.4 26.7 24.3	8.5 9.1 10.0 9.6 10.6 7.3	4.7 6.7 6.3 6.4 8.0 3.1

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

²Excludes nonsurgical procedures.

the surgical and nonsurgical procedures (5.8 million) performed during 1982. Other leading ICD-9-CM groups were miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures (5.5 million), operations on the female genital organs (4.0 million), obstetrical procedures (3.9 million), and operations on the musculoskeletal system (3.6 million). About two thirds of the procedures performed in 1982 were included in these five major groups.

The number and rate of all-listed procedures in 1982 by selected ICD-9-CM categories are shown in table G. The categories presented in this table include procedures that were performed frequently during the year. Many of the procedures included in this table are diagnostic and nonsurgical procedures that have been unpublished by the NHDS prior to 1979, such as endoscopy on the digestive system, cystoscopy and urethroscopy, arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material, and radioisotope scan. Over one-half million of each of these procedures were performed during 1982.

Data for the more traditional leading surgical operations are shown in table G. Some of the most frequently performed surgeries, of which 500,000 or more were performed in 1982, included diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus,

excision or destruction of lesion or tissue of skin or subcutaneous tissue, hysterectomy, bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes, cesarean section, and repair of inguinal hernia.

The estimated 34.6 million procedures performed in 1982 are presented for the ICD-9-CM major groups and selected categories by age, sex, race, and region in tables 15, 17, 19, and 20, respectively. The corresponding rates by age, sex, and region are shown in tables 16, 18, and 21, respectively.

Of the 34.6 million procedures performed during 1982, 44 percent were performed on patients 15–44 years of age, while only 6 percent were performed on patients under 15 years of age. The most common procedures performed on patients under 15 years was tonsillectomy with or without adenoidectomy, and for those 15–44 years of age it was episiotomy without forceps and vacuum extraction. The most common procedure for the 45–64 years age group was arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material, and for those 65 years and over it was lens extraction.

The rate of procedures per 1,000 population increased with advancing age from a rate of 43 for patients under 15 years to 326 for patients 65 years of age and over

Table G. Number and rate of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by selected procedure categories: United States, 1982

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

	Proce	edures
Procedure category and ICD-9-CM code	Number in thousands	· Rate per 100,000 population
All procedures	34,632	15,066.4
Surgical procedures ¹	25,824	11,234.8
Nonsurgical procedures ¹	8,808	3,831.6
Procedures to assist delivery	2,459	1,069.6
Endoscopy of the digestive system		.,
45.21–45.24,48.21–48.22,51.11,54.21	1,594	693.4
Biopsy ¹ .	1,422	618.6
Endoscopy of the urinary system through natural orifice		
56.31,57.32,58.22	841	366.0
Diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus	741	322.3
Arteriography and angiocardiography by using contrast material	740	321.8
Cesarean section	730	317.7
Excision or destruction of lesion or tissue of skin or subcutaneous tissue	703	305.7
Hysterectomy	650	282.8
Radioisotope scan	641	278.7
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	602	261.8
Computerized axial tomography (C.A.T. scan)	600	260.9
Extraction of lens	599	260.6
Diagnostic ultrasound	561	244.1
Repair of inguinal hernia	549	238.9
Oophorectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy	500	217.6
Cholecystectomy	493	214.3
Cardiac catheterization	471	204.7
Pyelogram	464	201.9
Repair of current obstetric laceration	449	195.4
Tonsillectomy with or without adenoidectomy	438	190.7
Arthroplasty of joints	437	190.2
Operations on spinal chord and spinal canal structures except biopsies 03–03.31,03.39–03.9	436	189.8
Open reduction of fracture	434	189.0
Operations on muscles, tendons, fascia, and bursa	420	182.7
Insertion of prosthetic lens	418	182.0
Prostatectomy	358	155.9
Contrast myelogram	341	148.5

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

(table H). Except for females 15-44 years of age, the rates for both sexes also increased as age increased. The rate for females 15-44 years of age was higher than that for females 45-64 years of age because of the large number of females 15-44 years of age operated on for obstetrical and gynecological conditions.

Of the 34.6 million procedures performed during 1982, about 13.3 million were for males and 21.3 million were for females. The corresponding rates per 1,000 population were 151 for both sexes, 120 for males, and 179 for females. Of the procedures shown in table 17, the most common for males were repair of inguinal hernia and prostatectomy. For females, the most frequently performed procedures were episiotomy without forceps and vacuum extraction, diagnostic dilation and curettage of uterus, hysterectomy, bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes, and cesarean section.

The distribution by race is shown in table 19. Seventy-nine percent of all procedures were performed on white patients, 12 percent were performed on all other races (including black), and 8 percent were performed on patients with no race stated. Generally, the percent distribution of total procedures for white patients was similar to that for all other

Table H. Number and rate of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by sex and age of patient: United States, 1982

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

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of pr	ocedures in	thousands
All ages	34,632	13,331	21,302
Under 15 years	2,219	1,336	882
15-44 years	15,296	3,945	11,350
45-64 years	8,368	3,905	4,463
65 years and over	8,750	4,144	4,606
	Rate pe	er 1,000 pop	ulation
All ages	150.7	120.1	179.2
Under 15 years	43.2	50.9	35.2
15-44 years	142.6	74.7	208.5
45–64 years	188.3	185.0	191.3
65 years and over	326.2	384.5	287.0

patients and those with race not stated. However, the percents for all other patients were higher for obstetrical procedures and operations on the female genital organs.

Table J. Percent distribution of all-listed procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by bed size of hospital, according to procedure category: United States, 1982

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

Procedure category and ICD-9-CM code	All sizes	6–99 beds	100–199 beds	200–299 beds	300–499 beds	500 bed or more
			Percen	t distribution		
All procedures	100.0	11.0	16.7	16.7	26.5	29.1
Operations on the nervous system	100.0	6.4	13.4	15.9	26.5	37.7
Operations on the endocrine system	100.0	8.3	7.3	18.3	30.3	35.8
perations on the eye	100.0	8.3	19.8	17.5	28.7	25.6
Operations on the ear	100.0	4.8	16.9	22.9	30.4	25.0
perations on the nose, mouth, and pharynx	100.0	13.0	17.2	19.4	27.5	23.0
perations on the respiratory system	100.0	5.4	15.2	17.8	27.6	34.0
perations on the cardiovascular system	100.0	2.6	9.8	17.0	28.6	41.9
perations on the hemic and lymphatic system	100.0	7.7	13.8	15.2	27.3	35.9
Operations on the digestive system	100.0	13.6	17.4	17.9	25.0	26.1
perations on the urinary system	100.0	11.5	17.9	18.3	27.4	25.0
perations on the male genital organs 60-64	100.0	10.7	18.7	17,9	27.1	25.6
Operations on the female genital organs	100.0	13.5	20.5	15.3	24.3	26.4
Obstetrical procedures	100.0	13.1	15.6	14.4	26.6	30.2
Operations on the musculoskeletal system	100.0	14.1	16.9	17.2	26.3	25.6
Operations on the integumentary system	100.0	16.4	16.9	16.4	25.5	24.8
Aiscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures 87–99	100.0	6.2	15.1	15.7	27.6	35.4

The number of procedures for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals by procedure category and geographic region is presented in table 20 and the corresponding rates are shown in table 21. The rate of procedures per 1,000 population was 174 in the North Central Region, 152 in the Northeast, 142 in the South, and 133 in the West. Rates were highest in all regions for operations on the digestive system, the female genital organs, the musculoskeletal system, obstetrical procedures, and miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.

The number of procedures in short-stay hospitals during 1982 for each ICD-9-CM category by bed size of hospital where the procedure was performed are shown in table 21. Operations on the digestive system were observed to rank highest of all-listed procedures in hospitals with less than 300 beds. The most common procedures for hospitals of

500 beds or more were miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures and operations on the digestive system.

The percent distributions of the major groups of procedures by bed size of hospital are shown in table J. Hospitals with 300 beds or more treated an estimated 48 percent of the patients hospitalized during 1982, but performed about 56 percent of the procedures. Procedures for which large percents were performed in hospitals with 300 beds or more were operations on the cardiovascular system (70 percent) and on the endocrine system (66 percent). Other chapters having 60 percent or more of the procedures performed in hospitals with 300 beds or more were operations on the nervous system (64 percent), operations on the hemic and lymphatic system (63 percent), and miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures (63 percent).

Deaths in short-stay hospitals

In 1982, 96.0 percent of patients, excluding new-born infants, who were discharged from short-stay hospitals were discharged alive, 2.7 percent were discharged dead, and for 1.3 percent a discharge status was not ascribed. Of the estimated 1,023,000 patients who died, 52.1 percent were male and 47.9 percent were female (table K). As expected, patients 65 years and over accounted for the majority of hospital deaths, 70.5 percent. Patients under 65 years of age accounted for 29.5 percent of the deaths. The 1,023,000 who were discharged dead from these hospitals represented about one-half of all persons who died during 1982.⁵

The hospital fatality rate is the number of deaths divided by the number of total discharges multiplied by 100. This is a conservative rate since the formula assumes that all those patients whose discharge status was not stated were discharged alive. A fatality rate of 2.7 has been computed for patients in 1982. The rate for males was higher than that for females—3.4 for males as compared with 2.1 for females.

The 65 years and over age group had a hospital fatality rate of 6.7; however, patients under 65 years of age had a fatality rate of 1.1. The fatality rates for males and females did not vary significantly from each other in each of the age groupings.

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

Table K. Number of deaths and fatality rate of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by sex and age: United States, 1982 [Deaths in non-Federal short-stay hospitals, Excludes newborn infants]

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Nun	Rate per 100 discharges				
Alf ages	1,023	533	490	2.7	3.4	2.1
All ages excluding obstetric conditions	1,022	533	490	3.0	3.4	2.6
Under 65 years	302	170	131	1.1	1.6	0.8
Under 15 years	35	20	15	1.0	0.9	1.0
15-44 years	50	[*] 31	19	0.3	0.7	0.2
45–64 years	217	120	97	2.5	2.9	2.1
65 years and over	721	362	359	6.7	7.8	5.9

Table L. Number of deaths and fatality rate of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by age and selected first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1982

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

. Diagnostic category and ICD-9-CM code	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over	All ages	Under 65 years	65 years and over
	Nu	mber in thousa	Rate per 100 discharges			
All deaths	1,023	302	721	2.7	1.1	6.7
Malignant neoplasms	241	97	143	12.2	9.9	14.4
Heart disease 391-392.0,393-398,402,404,410-416,420-429	307	61	246	8.8	4.2	12.1
Acute myocardial infarction	135	30	105	19.9	10.0	27.6
Chronic ischemic heart disease 411–414	28	*2	26	2.1	*0.3	3.8
Cardiac dysrhythmias	68	17	51	15.4	10.4	18.4
Congestive heart failure	41	*4	37	9.3	4.5	10.5
Cerebrovascular disease	86	16	70	10.4	7.5	11.4
Pneumonia, all forms	48	*7	41	5.8	*1.3	13.7
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	12	10	*2	12.7	13.6	*10.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis 580-589	16	*4	12	11.6	*4.2	21.9
Injury and poisoning	42	20	22	1.2	0.7	3.0

underlying cause of death as reported in *Vital Statistics in the United States*. Of the estimated 1,023,000 deaths in short-stay hospitals, 74 percent are accounted for by the diagnostic groupings shown in table L. Of these, heart disease and malignant neoplasms accounted for about one-half (548,000) of all deaths in short-stay hospitals.

For specific diagnoses, the highest fatality rates were for acute myocardial infarction with a rate of 19.9 per 100 discharges and cardiac dysrhythmias with a rate of 15.4 per hundred discharges. Other high fatality rates were for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (12.7 per 100 discharges), malignant neoplasms (12.2 per 100 discharges), and nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (11.6 per 100 discharges).

The average length of stay for patients discharged from

short-stay hospitals, by discharge status and sex, is shown in table M. The average stay for all patients discharged was 7.1 days. Patients discharged alive had an average stay of 6.9 days, compared with an average stay of 13.0 days for patients who died in the hospital.

Patients under 65 years of age, discharged alive, stayed an average of 5.8 days; however, those who died had an average stay of 12.7 days. The hospital stay for patients 15–44 years of age who died was 2.4 times as long as for those who were discharged alive (12.2 and 5.1). The difference in length of stay was much smaller for patients 65 years and over—9.9 days for those discharged alive and 13.2 days for those who died.

Table M. Average length of stay of patients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by discharge status, age, and sex: United States, 1982 [Deaths in non-Federal short-stay hospitals. Excludes newborn infants]

			Dischai	ge status						
		Alive								
Age	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female				
	Average length of stay in days									
All ages	6.9	7.3	6.6	13.0	12.4	13.7				
All ages excluding obstetric conditions	7.4	7.3	7.4	13.0	12.4	13.7				
Inder 65 years	5.8	6.4	5.4	12.7	11.9	13.6				
Under 15 years	4.5	4.5	4.5	9.5	7.7	11.9				
15–44 years	5.1	6.3	4.6	12.2	11.1	14.0				
45–64 years	. 7.7	7.6	7.8	13.3	12.9	13.8				
S5 years and over	9.9	9.5	10.1	13.2	12.6	13.7				

Newborn infant discharges

The number, percent distribution, and average length of stay of newborn infants discharged from short-stay hospitals, by sex, geographic region, and race are shown in table N. The estimated 3.9 million newborn infants were equally divided between the sexes.

About 36 percent (1.4 million) of newborn discharges were from the South Region and approximately 26 percent (1.0 million) were from the North Central Region. The percents of discharges for the West and Northeast Regions were approximately the same: 20 percent (0.8 million) for the West and 19 percent (0.7 million) for the Northeast. The average length of stay was 4.5 days in the Northeast and 2.9 days in the West. The average length of stay was 4.1 days in the North Central Region and 3.7 days in the South. Approximately three-quarters of the 3.9 million newborn infants discharged from short-stay hospitals were "well." A well infant is defined as one that does not have an illness or risk-related diagnosis (table O).

The estimated 1.1 million sick infants (28 percent of all newborn) had at least one diagnosis in addition to the newborn diagnosis. Some of these additional diagnoses are shown in table P. About 0.5 million (31 percent) of the diagnoses were for jaundice. The next three leading diagnoses were respiratory conditions, prematurity, and congenital anomalies. These four diagnoses accounted for about 61 percent of all sick newborn diagnoses. Males accounted for 60 percent of the respiratory conditions, 58 percent of the congenital anomalies, 53 percent of the jaundice, and 48 percent of the prematurity diagnoses. Of the 1.1 million sick newborn infants, there were 15 percent more baby boys than baby girls; the boys also had 21 percent more diagnoses than the girls did.

Well newborn infants had an average hospital stay of 3.1 days and there was no difference in the length of stay by sex (table O). This table further demonstrates that sick newborn infants stay over $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as well infants

(5.6 versus 3.1 days) and account for 41 percent of the newborn patient days, although they compose only 28 percent of newborn infants.

Table N. Number, percent distribution, and average length of stay for newborn infants discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, by sex and geographic region: United States, 1982

Sex and geographic region	Number of discharges in thousands	Percent distribution	Average length of stay in days
All newborn infants	3,926	100.0	3.8
Sex			
Male	2,020 1,906	51.5 48.5	3.9 3.6
Region			
Northeast	733 1,003 1,404 786	18.7 25.5 35.8 20.0	4.5 4.1 3.7 2.9

Table O. Number and average length of stay of newborn infants discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals, by sex and health status: United States, 1982

Health status	Both sexes	Male	Female				
,	Number in thousands						
All newborn infants	3,926	2,020	1,906				
Well newborn infants	2,833	1,435	1,399				
Sick newborn infants	1,093	585	507				
	Average	length of st	ay in days				
All newborn infants	3.8	3.9	3.6				
Well newborn infants	3.1	3.1	3.0				
Sick newborn infants	5.6	5.8	5.3				

Table P. Number of all-listed diagnoses for sick newborn infants discharged from short-stay hospitals, by selected diagnosic categories and sex: United States, 1982

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

Diagnostic category and ICD-9-CM code	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number in thousands	
Sick newborn infant diagnoses ¹	1,698	927	771
Congenital anomalies	156	91	65
low birthweight (prematurity)	176	84 .	92
conditions of fetus and newborn	180	108	72
and other perinatal jaundice	516	274	242

¹Includes data for diagnostic conditions not shown in table.

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TABLE 1. NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND RATE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND OF DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY SEX AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1982

SEX AND AGE	DI	SCHARGED PATIEN	rs		DAYS OF CARE		AVERAGE
SEA AND AGE	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS
BOTH SEXES							
ALL AGES	38,593	100.0	167.9	272,627	100.0	1,186.0	7.1
UNDER 15 YEARS	3,654	9.5	71.2	16,761	6.1	326.4	4.6
UNDER 1 YEARS	932	2.4	255.9	6,197	2.3	1,701.5	6.6
5-14 YEARS	1,082 1,640	2.8 4.2	78.8 48.3	3,917 6,647	. 1.4 2.4	285.3 195.6	3.6 4.1
15-44 YEARS	15,554	40.3	145.0	79,582	29.2	742.0	
15-19 YEARS	2,105	5.5	107.4	9,633	3.5	491.8	5.1 4.6
20-24 YEARS	3,334 6,353	8.6	158.3	14,806	5.4	703.0	4.4
35-44 YEARS	3,762	16.5 9.7	163.9 135.1	31,408 23,735	11.5 8.7	810.5 852.2	4.9 6.3
45-64 YEARS	8,688	22 . 5	195.5	68,283			
45-54 YEARS	3,893	10.1	174.3	28,567	25.0 10.5	1,536.7 1,278.6	7.9 7.3
55-64 YEARS	4,795	12.4	217.0	39,716	14.6	1,797.7	8.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	10,697	27.7	398.8	108,000	39.6	4,026.2	10.1
65-74 YEARS	5,231	13.6	324.2	50,034	18.4	3,101.1	9.6
75-84 YEARS	3,997 1,469	10.4 3.8	484.8 600.9	41,409 16,557	15.2 6.1	5,023.0 6,771.8	10.4
							11.3
UNDER 17 YEARS	4,268 26,254	11.1 68.0	72.6 171.3	19,928 169,326	7•3	339.2	4.7
70 YEARS AND OVER	8,072	20.9	451.4	83,373	62 -1 30 -6	1,105.1 4,662.2	6.4 10.3
MALE							
ALL AGES	15,470	100.0	139.4	115,942	100-0	1,044.8	7.5
UNDER 15 YEARS	2,098	13.6	79.9	9,635	8.3	364 0	4.4
UNDER 1 YEAR	543	3.5	291.5	3,593	3.1	366.9 1,927.6	4.6 6.6
1 TO 4 YEARS	638 917	4.1 5.9	90-8	2,267	2.0	322.8	3.6
	721	2.7	52.8	3,775	3.3	217.3	4.1
15-44 YEARS	4,615 . 662	29.8	87.4	29,050	25.1	549.9	6.3
20-24 YEARS	779	4.3 5.0	66.9 75.5	3•762 4• 887	3.2 4.2	380.0 473.6	5.7 6.3
25-34 YEARS	1,669	10.8	87.7	10,510	9.1	552.1	6.3
35-44 YEARS	1,504	9.7	110.8	9,892	8.5	728.7	6.6
45-64 YEARS	4.143	26.8	196.3	32:118	27.7	1,521.5	7.8
45-54 YEARS	1,768 2,375	11.4 15.4	163.9 230.1	12,958 19,160	11.2 16.5	1,201.1	7.3
				191100	10.5	1,856.6	8.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	4,614 2,475	29.8 16.0	428.1 353.3	45,138	38.9	4,188.0	9.8
75-84 YEARS	1,629	10.5	533.8	23,186 16,407	20.0 14.2	3,310.5 5,375.7	9.4 10.1
85 YEARS AND OVER	510	3.3	705.5	5,545	4.8	7,669.1	10.9
UNDER 17 YEARS	2,339	15.1	77.9	11,038	9.5	367.4	4.7
17-69 YEARS	9,771	63.2	131.8	71,271	61.5	961.3	7.3
	3,360	21.7	494.5	33,634	29.0	4,950.5	10.0
FEMALE							
ALL AGES	23,123	100.0	194.5	156,685	100.0	1,317.9	6.8
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,556	6.7	62.0	7,126	4-5	284.0	4.6
UNDER 1 YEAR	389 445	1.7 1.9	218.6 66.3	2,60 4 1,650	1.7 1.1	1,464.4 246.0	6.7 3.7
5-14 YEARS	723	3.1	43.5	2,872	1.8	172.9	4.0
15-44 YEARS	10,939	47.3	201.0	50,532	32.3	928.4	4.6
15-19 YEARS	1,442	6.2	148.8	5,872	3.7	606.0	4.1
20-24 YEARS	2,555 4,683	11.1 20.3	237•9 237•5	9,919 20,898	6.3 13.3	923.4 1,059.8	3.9 4.5
35-44 YEARS	2,259	9.8	158.2	13,844	8.8	969.6	6.1
45-64 YEARS	4,545	19.7	194.8	36,165	23.1	1,550.4	8.0
45-54 YEARS	2,125	9.2	183.9	15,609	10.0	1.351.1	7.3
55-64 YEARS	2,420	10.5	205.5	20,556	13.1	1,746.0	8.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	6,083	26.3	379.1	62,862	40.1	3.917.6	10.3
65-74 YEARS	2,757	11.9	301.9	26,847	17.1	2,940.2	9.7
75-84 YEARS	2,368 959	10.2 4.1	456.0 556.9	25,003 11,012	16.0 7.0	4,815.6 6,395.1	10.6 11.5
MADES 17 VEADS	1 650		47.2				
UNDER 17 YEARS	1,928 16,483	8.3 71.3	67.2 208.4	8,890 98,055	5•7 62•6	309.6 1,239.9	4.6 5.9
70 YEARS AND OVER	4,712	20.4	424.9	49,739	31.7	4,485.5	10.6

TABLE 2. NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND RATE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND OF DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERACE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY SEX, RACE, AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1982

SEX, RACE, AND AGE	DI	SCHARGED PATIEN	TS		DAYS OF CARE		AVERAGE
July 111124 1112	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	LENGTH OF STAY IN DA
BOTH SEXES							
ALL RACES. ALL AGES	38,593	100.0	167.9	272,627	100.0	1,186.0	7.1
UNDER 15 YEARS	3,654	9.5	71.2	16,761	6.1	326.4	4.6
15-44 YEARS	15,554 8,688	40.3 22.5	145.0 195.5	79,582 68,283	29.2 25.0	742.0 1.536.7	5.1 7.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	10,697	27.7	398.8	108,000	39.6	4.026.2	10.1
WHITE, ALL AGES	29,880	77.4	151.8	213,508	78.3	1.084.8	7.1
UNDER 15 YEARS	2,661	6.9	63.4	11,522	4.2	274.4	4.3
15-44 YEARS	11,324	29.3	124.1	57,574	21.1	631.2	5-1
45-64 YEARS	6,942 8,953	18.0 23.2	176.6 368.5	53,785 90,627	19.7 33.2	1,368.3 3,730.6	7.7 10.1
	.,			70,021		27.3000	2002
ALL OTHER, ALL AGES	5,142	13.3	155.6	36,871	13.5	1,115.5	7.2
15-44 YEARS	646 2,675	1.7 6.9	69.0 166.8	3,621 14,683	1.3 5.4	386.9 915.6	5.6 5.5
45-64 YEARS	980	2.5	191.1	8,985	3.3	1.752.5	9.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	842	2.2	332.6	9,582	3.5	3,785.8	11.4
RACE NOT STATED, ALL AGES	3,571	9.3	•••	22,249	8.2	•••	6.2
UNDER 15 YEARS	348	0.9	•••	1,618	0.6	•••	4.7
15-44 YEARS	1,555	4.0	•••	7,325	2.7	•••	4.7
45-64 YEARS	766 903	2.0 2.3	•••	5,514 7,791	2.0 2.9	•••	7.2 8.6
			•••	.,2			
MALE							
ALL RACES, ALL AGES	15,470	100.0	139.4	115,942	100.0 8.3	1:044.8 366.9	7.5 4.6
UNDER 15 YEARS	2,098	13.6 29.8	79.9 87.4	9,635 29,050	25.1	549.9	6.3
15-44 YEARS	4,615 4,143	26.8	196.3	32,118	27.7	1,521.5	7.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	4,614	29.8	428-1	45,138	38.9	4,188.0	9.8
ADDITE ALL ACEC	12,104	78.2	126.9	90,351	77.9	947.1	7.5
WHITE, ALL AGES	1,524	9.8	70.8	6,532	5.6	303.3	4.3
15-44 YEARS	3,426	22.1	75.6	21,058	18.2	464.9 1.345.2	6.1 7.6
45-64 YEARS	3,319 3,836	21.5 24.8	176.4 393.6	25,313 37,448	21.8 32.3	3,842.4	9.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	34 820	24.0					0 2
ALL OTHER, ALL AGES	1,953	12.6	125.5 81.6	16,126 2,179	13.9 1.9	1,036.6 460.9	8•3 5•6
UNDER 15 YEARS	386 732	2.5 4.7	97.3	5,421	4.7	720.4	7.4
15-44 YEARS	451	2.9	196.9	4,123	3.6	1,798.1	9.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	384	2.5	372.2	4,403	3.8	4,270.6	11.5
RACE NOT STATED, ALL AGES	1,413	9.1	•••	9,465	8.2	•••	6.7
UNDER 15 YEARS	188	1.2	•••	925	0.8	•••	4.9 5.6
15-44 YEARS	457	3.0	•••	2,571 2,682	2•2 2•3	•••	7.2
45-64 YEARS	373 394	2•4 2•5	•••	3,287	2.8	•••	8.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	374	2					
FEMALE							
ALL RACES, ALL AGES	23,123	100.0	194.5	156,685	100.0	1,317.9	4 0
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,556	6.7	62.0	7,126	4.5	284.0	6.8 4.6
15-44 YEARS	10,939	47.3	201.0	50,532	32.3	928.4	4.6
45-64 YEARS	4,545	19.7	194.8	36,165	23.1	1.550.4	8.0
DJ TEARS AND UVER	6,083	26.3	379.1	62.862	40.1	3,917.6	10.3
WHITE, ALL AGES	17,776	76.9	175.3	123,156	78.6	1,214.4	6.9
UNDER 15 YEARS	1,137 7,898	4•9 34•2	55.6	4,990	3.2	243.9 795.3	4.4
45-64 YEARS	3,624	15.7	172.0 176.8	36,516 28,472	23.3 18.2	1.389.4	4.6 7.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	5, 116	22.1	351.7	53,179	33.9	3,655.6	10.4
ALL OTHER, ALL AGES	3,189	13.8	182.5	20,745	13.2	1,187.0	6.5
UNDER 15 YEARS	260	1.1	56.1	1,442	0.9	311.3	5.6
15-44 YEARS	1,943	8.4	228.3	9,262	5.9	1.088.4	4.8
45-64 YEARS	529 469	2.3	186.5	4,862	. 3.1	1.715.6	9.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	458	2.0	305.6	5,179	3.3	3,454.9	11.3
RACE NOT STATED, ALL AGES	2,158	9.3	•••	12,784	8.2		5.9
UNDER 15 YEARS	160	0.7	•••	694 4 - 754	0.4	•••	4.3 4.3
15-44 YEARS	1,098 393	4.7 1.7	•••	4,754 2,831	3.0 1.8	•••	7.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	509	2.2	•••	4,505	2.9	•••	8.9

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AGE, AND PRINCIPAL EXPECTED SOURCE OF PAYMENT: UNITED STATES, 1982

REGION AND AGE	ALL PRINCIPAL EXPECTED SOURCES OF PAYMENT	PRIVATE INSURANCE	MEDICARE	MEDICAID	WORKMEN'S COMPEN- SATION	OTHER GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS	SELF-PAY	OTHER PAYMENTS AND NO CHARGE
UNITED STATES			NUMBER OF PA	TIENTS DISC	HARGED IN THE	DUSANDS		
ALL AGES	38,593 3,654 15,554 8,688 10,697	19,439 2,342 10,704 6,138 255	11,658 42 314 1,086 10,216	3,447 760 1,974 596 117	615 - 415 180 19	835 136 470 206 23	2,090 316 1,330 388 55	510 58 346 94 12
NORTHEAST								
ALL AGES	7,847 672 3,060 1,832 2,283	3,880 423 2,053 1,341 63	2,442 *7 64 207 2,164	820 171 488 131 31	101 65 33 *	150 17 92 35 *6	355 39 233 68 14	100 15 65 17 *
NORTH CENTRAL								
ALL AGES	10,938 1,068 4,356 2,506 3,008	5,780 718 3,108 1,886 69	3,247 12 77 263 2,895	1.053 244 623 158 28	162 - 105 53 *	193 34 109 46 *	389 51 249 82 *7	114 *8 85 18
SOUTH								
ALL AGES	13,435 1,410 5,488 2,906 3,631	6,868 887 3,923 1,973 85	4,031 17 102 444 3,468	1,057 275 551 196 35	231 - 162 59 10	234 41 119 66 *8	870 170 534 142 23	143 19 95 26 *
WEST								
ALL AGES	6,373 504 2,650 1,444 1,774	2,910 314 1,619 938 39	1,937 *6 70 172 1,689	516 69 312 112 23	121 - 83 35 *	258 43 150 59 *5	476 55 315 95 11	154 17 100 32 *5
UNITED STATES			NUMBER O	F DAYS OF CA	ARE IN THOUS	ANDS		
ALL AGES UNDER 15 YEARS	272,627 16,761 79,582 68,283 108,000	111,735 9,903 53,123 46,183 2,526	116,310 366 2,753 10,145 103,046	20,596 3,657 10,481 5,125 1,333	3,798 - 2,408 1,218 171	5,001 675 2,554 1,550 222	11.979 1.744 6.383 3.288 564	3,209 416 1,879 776 137
NORTHEAST								
ALL AGES	64,449 3,138 16,931 16,284 28,097	24,736 1,758 10,874 11,430 675	29,437 *77 541 2,205 26,614	5,342 837 2,765 1,292 449	652 400 225 *	966 79 523 291 *73	2.473, 262 1.314 695 201	843 125 514 145 *
NORTH CENTRAL								
ALL AGES UNDER 15 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 45-64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER	81,131 5,011 24,508 20,577 31,035	35,919 3,198 17,159 14,791 771	33,230 101 726 2,665 29,739	6,565 1,202 3,604 1,406 353	1,073 - 597 431 *	1,307 153 738 388 *27	2,368 311 1,299 692 *65	668 45 385 203 *
SOUTH								
ALL AGES	89,252 6,456 26,660 21,867 34,269	36,780 3,730 18,299 13,972 779	37,710 141 878 3,970 32,721	5,965 1,322 2,653 1,637 352	1,437 - 979 369 89	1,543 247 697 522 *77	4,954 881 2,629 1,208 235	863 135 524 189 *
WEST								
ALL AGES UNDER 15 YEARS	37,795 2,156 11,483 9,556 14,599	14,299 1,217 6,791 5,990 301	15,932 *48 609 1,304 13,972	2,723 296 1,460 789 179	636 - 433 192 *	1,186 196 595 349 *45	2,185 289 1,141 692 63	835 111 456 239 *29

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AGE, AND PRINCIPAL EXPECTED SOURCE OF PAYMENT: UNITED STATES, 1982—CON.

REGION AND AGE	ALL PRINCIPAL EXPECTED SOURCES OF PAYMENT	PRIVATE INSURANCE	MEDICARE	MEDICALD	WORKMEN'S COMPEN- SATION	OTHER GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS	SELF-PAY	CTHER PAYMENTS AND NO CHARGE
UNITED STATES			AVERA	GE LENGTH O	F STAY IN DA	YS		
ALL AGES	7.1	5.7	10.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.7	6.3
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.6	4.2	8.7	4.8		5.0	5.5	7.1
15-44 YEARS	5.1	5.0	8.8	5.3	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.4
45-64 YEARS	7.9	7.5	9.3	8.6	6.8	7.5	8.5	8.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.1	9.9	10.1	11.4	8.9	9.9	10.2	11.2
NORTHEAST						7		
ALL AGES	8.2	6.4	12.1	6.5	6.5	6.4	7.0	8.5
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.7	4.2	*10.9	4.9	-	4.5	6.7	8.5
15-44 YEARS	5.5	5.3	8.5	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.6	7.9
45-64 YEARS	8.9	8.5	10.7	9.9	6.9	8.3	10.2	8.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	12.3	10.8	12.3	14.6	*	*12.2	14.5	*
NORTH CENTRAL								
ALL AGES	7.4	6.2	10.2	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.1	5.9
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.7	4.5	8.4	4.9	-	4.5	6.0	5.5
15-44 YEARS	5.6	5.5	9.4	5.8	5.7	6.8	5.2	4.5
45-64 YEARS	8.2	7.8	10.1	8.9	8.1	8.4	8.5	11.0
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.3	11.2	10.3	12.5	*	*	*9.2	*
SOUTH								
ALL AGES	6.6							
UNDER 15 YEARS		5.4	9.4	5 • 6	6.2	6.6	5.7	6.0
15-44 YEARS	4.6	4.2	8.2	4.8	-	6.0	5.2	7.1
15-44 TEAKS	4.9	4.7	8.6	4.8	6.0	5.8	4.9	5.5
45-64 YEARS	7.5	7.1	8.9	8.4	6.3	7.9	8.5	7.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	9.4	9.2	9.4	10.0	8.8	*10.0	10.0	*
WEST .								,
ALL AGES	5.9	4.9	8.2	5.3	5.3	4.6	4.6	5.4
UNDER 15 YEARS	4.3	3.9	*7.8	4.3		4.6	5.2	6.7
15-44 YEARS	4.3	4.2	8.7	4.7	5.2	4.0	3.6	4.5
45-64 YEARS	6.6	6.4	7.6	7.0	5.5	5.9		
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.2	7.7	8.3	7.9	J•J	*8.4	7.3 5.8	7.4 *6.4

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1982

AGE, REGION, AND BED SIZE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMAL
ALL AGES	NUMBER OF PA	TIENTS DI			OF DAYS OF			LENGTH D	F STAY
UNITED STATES, ALL SIZES	38,593	15,470	23,123		115,942			·····	
6-99 BEDS	6,836	2,732	4,104	272,627 38,927	15,958	156,685 22,968	7.1 5.7	7.5 5.8	6.8
100-199 BEDS	6,738	2.648	4,089	44.041	18,443	25,598	6.5	7.0	5.6 6.3
200-299 BEDS	6,366	2,587	3,780	45,013	19,036	25,978	7.1	7.4	6.9
300-499 BEDS	9,547	3,874	5,673	71,954	30,689	41,265	7.5	7.9	7.3
500 BEDS OR MORE	9,106	3,629	5,478	72,692	31,816	40,876	8.0	8.8	7.5
ORTHEAST, ALL SIZES	7,847	3,238	4,610	64,449	28,010	36,439	8.2	8.7	7.9
6-99 BEDS	657	325	331	5,484	2,785	2:698	8.4	8.6	8.1
100-199 BEDS	1,307	537	770	9,751	4.118	5,634	7.5	7.7	7.3
200-299 BEDS	1,194	504	690	10,336	4,305	6,032	8.7	8.5	8.7
300-499 BEDS	2,805 1,885	1+113 759	1,693 1,126	23,134 15,745	9•703 7•100	.13,431 8,645	8•2 8•4	8.7 9.4	7.9 7.7
ORTH CENTRAL, ALL SIZES	10,938	4,398	6,540	81,131	34+387	46.743	7.4	7.8	7.1
6-99 BEDS	1,429 1,494	538 607	891 888	8,346	3,211	5,135	5.8	6.0	5.8
100-199 BEDS		679		10,034	4,366	5,668	6.7	7.2	6.4
300-499 BEDS	1,762 2,923	1,237	1,083	12,532	4,967	7,564	7.1	7.3	7.0
500 BEDS OR MORE	3,329	1,337	1,686 1,991	22,129 28,091	9,593 12,250	12,536 15,840	7.6 8.4	7•8 9•2	7•4 8•0
OUTH, ALL SIZES	13,435	5,268	8,167	89,252	37,151	52,101	6.6	7.1	6.4
6-99 BEDS	3,423	1,361	2,062	19,458	7,686	11,772	5.7	5.6	5.7
100-199 BEDS	2,769	998	1,771	16,871	6,610	10,261	6.1	6.6	5.8
200-299 BEDS	2,125	871	1,253	14,552	6,281	8.272	6.8	7.2	6.6
300-499 BEDS	1,857	752	1,105	13,753	5,948	7,805	7.4	7.9	7.1
500 BEDS OR MORE	3,261	1,285	1,976	24,617	10,626	13,991	7.5	8.3	7.1
EST, ALL SIZES	6,373	2,566	3,807	37,795	16,394	21,401	5.9	6.4	5.6
6-99 BEDS	1,326	507	819	5,640	2,276	3,363	4.3	4.5	4.1
100-199 BEDS	1,168	507	661	7,385	3,349	4,036	6.3	6.6	6.1
200-299 BEDS	1,286	533	753	7,593	3,483	4,110	5.9	6.5	5.5
300-499 BEDS	1,961	772	1,190	12,938	5,445	7,493	6.6	7.1	6.3
500 BEDS OR MORE	632	247	385	4,239	1,840	2,399	6.7	7.5	6.2
UNDER 15 YEARS									
NITED STATES, ALL SIZES	3,654	2,098	1,556	16,761	9,635	7,126	4.6	4.6	4.6
6-99 BEDS	618	355	263	2,003	1,150	853	3.2	3.2	3.2
100-199 BEDS	807	449	358	3,250	1,739	1,511	4.0	3.9	4.2
200-299 BEDS	575	336	240	2,504	1,509	995	4.4	4.5	4.2
300-499 BEDS	798	451	347	3,630	1,978	1,653	4.6	4.4	4.8
500 BEDS OR MORE	856	507	349	5,375	3,260	2,115	6.3	6.4	6.1
ORTHEAST, ALL SIZES	672	390	282	3,138	1+804	1,334	4-7	4.6	4.7
6-99 BEDS	40	25	14	191	119	72	4.8	4.7	5.1
100-199 BEDS	104	56	49	371	187	184	3-6	3.3	3.8
200-299 BEDS	80	47	32	339	224	115	4-3	4.8	3.5 5.3
300-499 BEDS	263 186	152 109	111 76	1,218 1,019	630 644	588 375	4.6 5.5	4-1 5-9	4.9
ODTH CENTRAL ALL STREE	1 040	609	458	5.011	2.896	2,115	4.7	4.8	4.6
ORTH CENTRAL, ALL SIZES	1,068 126	67	59	411	221	190	3.2	3.3	3.2
6-99 BEDS	170	97	73	608	335	273	3.6	3.5	3.7
100-199 BEDS	227	125	102	967	535	432	4.3	4.3	4.2
300-499 BEDS	244	140	103	1,025	592	434	4.2	4.2	4.2
500 BEDS OR MORE	301	180	121	1,999	1,214	786	6.6	6.7	6.5
OUTH, ALL SIZES	1,410	813	597	6,456	3,670	2,786	4.6	4.5	4.7
6-99 BEDS	334	193	141	1,120	641	480	3.4	3.3	3.4
100-199 BEDS	446	251	194	1,982	1,059	923	4.4	4.2	4.8
200-299 BEDS	172	103	69	719	433	287	4.2	4.2	4.2
300-499 BEDS	144	80	64	658	378	280	4.6	4.7	4.4
500 BEDS OR MORE	315	186	129	1,977	1,160	817	6.3	6.2	6.3
EST, ALL SIZES	504	285	219	2,156	1,266	891	4.3	4.4	4.1
6-99 BEDS	118	70	48	281	170	111	2.4	2.4	2.3
100-199 BEDS	87	45	42	289	158	130	3.3	3.5	3.1
200-299 BEDS	97	60	37	478	317	161	4.9	5.2	4.4
300-499 BEDS	148	78	69	729	378	351	4.9	4.8	5.1
				379	242	137	7.0	7.7	5.9

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1982--CON.

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AGE, REGION, AND BED SIZE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	
15-44 YEARS		MBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED IN THOUSANDS			NUMBER OF DAYS OF CARE IN THOUSANDS			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS		
UNITED STATES, ALL SIZES	15,554	4,615	10,939	79,582	29,050	50,532	5.1	6.3	4.6	
6-99 BEDS	2,628	818	1,810	10,808	3,806	7,002	4.1	4.7	3.9	
100-199 BEDS	2,693	733	1,960	12,913	4,444	8,469	4.8	6.1	4.3	
200-299 BEDS	2,428	731	1,698	11,935	4,171	7,764	4.9	5.7	4.6	
300-499 BEDS		1,192 1,141	2,653 2,819	20,750 23,175	7,718 8,912	13,033 14,263	5.4 5.9	6.5 7.8	4.9 5.1	
NORTHEAST, ALL SIZES	3,060	967	2,093	16,931	6,742	10,189	5.5	7.0	4.9	
6-99 BEDS		124	120	1,602	974	629	. 6.6	7.8	5.2	
100-199 BEDS	456	146	310	2,246	880	1,366	4.9	6.0	4.4	
200-299 8EDS	414	139	275	2,244	804	1,440	5.4	5.8	5.2	
300-499 BEDS		326 231	788 600	6,124 4,716	2,227 1,858	3,897 2,857	5.5 5.7	6•8 8•0	4.9 4.8	
NORTH CENTRAL, ALL SIZES		1,330	3,026	24,508	9,061	15,447				
6-99 BEDS	505	138	367	2,053	600	1,453	5.6 4.1	6-8 4-4	5.1 4.0	
100-199 BEDS	605	182	423	3,279	1,243	2,036	5.4	6.8	4.8	
200-299 BEDS	677	187	490	3,440	1,064	2,376	5.1	5.7	4.9	
300-499 BEDS	1.184	422	762	6,814	2,779	4,035	5.8	6.6	5.3	
500 BEDS OR MORE	. 1,386	402	984	8,923	3,375	5,547	6.4	8.4	5.6	
SOUTH, ALL SIZES	5,488	1,543	3,945	26,660	9,110	17,550	4.9	5.9	4.4	
6-99 BEDS	1,301	406	895	5,401	1,739	3,662	4.2	4.3	4.1	
100-199 BEDS	1,201	261	940 572	5,209	1,477	3,732	4.3	5.7	4.0	
200-299 BEDS		242 213	508	3,992 3,906	1,384 1,353	2,608 2,554	4.9 . 5.4	5.7 6.3	4.6 5.0	
500 BEDS OR MORE		421	1,028	8,151	3,157	4,995	5.6	7.5	4.9	
WEST, ALL SIZES	2,650	775	1,875	11,483	4,137	7,346	4.3	5.3	3.9	
6-99 BEDS		150	427	1,752	494	1,258	3.0	3.3	2.9	
100-199 BEDS		144	287	2,180	844	1,336	5.1	5.9	4-7	
200-299 BEDS		162	361 594	2,260	920 1,359	1,340	4.3	5.7 5.9	3.7	
300-499 BEDS	825 294	231 87	207	3,906 1,385	521	2,547 864	4.7 4.7	6.0	4.3	
45-64 YEARS										
UNITED STATES, ALL SIZES	8,688	4,143	4,545	68,283	32,118	36,165	7.9	7.8	8.0	
6-99 BEDS		636	782	8 • 555	3,843	4,712	6.0	6.0	6.0	
100-199 BEDS		662 704	744 752	10,224	4,790	5,434 5,903	7.3 7.7	7•2 7•5	7.3 7.9	
200-299 BEDS	1,455 2,266	1,102	1,164	11,169 18,968	5,266 9,015	9,953	8.4	8.2	8.5	
500 BEDS OR MORE	2,142	1,040	1,102	19,367	9,204	10,163	9.0	8.9	9.2	
NORTHEAST, ALL SIZES	1,832	894	938	16,284	7,960	8,324	8.9	8.9	8.9	
6-99 BEDS		88	73	1,303	727	576	8.1	8.2	7.9	
100-199 BEDS	293	138	155	2,204	1,046	1,158	7.5	7.6	7.5	
200-299 BEDS		146 313	140 353	2,468 6,173	1,281	1,186 3,285	8.6 9.3	8.8 9.2	8•5 9•3	
300-499 BEDS	, 666 , 425	208	217	4,136	2,018	2,118	9.7	9.7	9.7	
NORTH CENTRAL: ALL SIZES	2,506	1,196	1,310	20,577	9,574	11,003	8.2	8.0	8.4	
6-99 BEDS		121	160	1,724	716	1,008	6.1	5.9	6.3	
100-199 BEDS	316	150	166	2,331	1,107	1,223	7.4	7.4	7.4	
200-299 BEDS		170	192	2,853	1,262	1,591	7.9	7.4	8.3 8.5	
300-499 BEDS	, 714 , 832	350 404	364 428	5,845 7,825	2,761 3,727	3,083 4,098	8°•2 9•4	7.9 9.2	9.6	
				21 0/7	10 026	11 022	7.5	7.4	7.7	
6-99 BEDS		1,364 306	1,542 390	21,867 4,186	10,035 1,806	11,832 2,380	1.5 6.0	5.9	6.1	
100-199 BEDS		233	281	3,754	1,724	2,030	7.3	7.4	7.2	
200-299 BEDS		251	268	3,870	1,764	2,106	7.5	7.0	7.9	
300-499 BEDS	432	215	217	3,705	1,780	1,925	8.6	8.3	8.9	
500 BEDS OR MORE	744	359	385	6,353	2,962	3,391	8.5	8.3	8.8	
WEST, ALL SIZES		690	753	9,556	4,550	5,006 748	6.6	6.6 5.0	6.6 4.7	
6-99 BEDS		120 141	158 142	1,342 1,935	594 913	1,023	4.8 6.9	6.5	7.2	
100-199 BEDS		137	152	1,979	959	1,020	6.9	7.0	6.7	
300-499 BEDS		224	230	3,246	1,586	1,660	7.1	7.1	7.2	
500 BEDS OR MORE		69	72	1.053	498	556	7.5	7.2	7.7	

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1982—CON.

AGE, REGION, AND BED SIZE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
65 YEARS AND OVER	NUMBER OF PA	TIENTS DI		CHARGED NUMBER OF DAY:				LENGTH O	F STAY
UNITED STATES, ALL SIZES	10.697	4 414	4 003	100.000	45.320	43.040			
6-99 BEDS	2,172	4, 614 923	6,083	108,000	45,138	62,862	10-1	9.8	10.3
100-199 BEDS	1,832	923 804	1,248	17,561	7,160	10,401	8.1	7.8	8 • 3
200-299 BEDS			. 1,028	17.654	7,469	10,184	9.6	9.3	9.9
	1,907	817	1,091	19,405	8,089	11,316	10-2	9.9	10.4
300-499 BEDS	2,638	1,129	1,509	28,605	11,979	16,626	10.8	10.6	11.0
500 BEDS OR MORE	2,148	941	1,207	24,775	10,440	14,335	11.5	11.1	11.9
NORTHEAST, ALL SIZES	2.283	987	1,296	28.097	11,505	16,593	12.3	11.7	12.8
6-99 BEDS	211	88	124	2,387	966	1,421	11.3	11.0	11.5
100-199 BEDS	452	196	256	4,930	2,005	2,926	10.9	10.2	11.4
200-299 BEDS	414	171	243	5,286	1,995	3,291	12.8	11.7	13.5
300-499 BEDS	763	322	441	9,619	3,959	5,660	12.6	12.3	12.8
500 8EDS OR MORE	443	211	232	5.874	2,580	3,294	13.3	12.2	14.2
SOO DESS ON HOMESTONES	445	~	232	21014	21700	31277	1343	12.2	14.2
NORTH CENTRAL, ALL SIZES	3,008	1,263	1,745	31,035	12,856	18,179	10.3	10.2	10.4
6-99 BEDS	516	212	304	4.159	1,674	2,485	8.1	7.9	8.2
100-199 BEDS	404	178	226	3,816	1,681	2,135	9.4	9.4	9.5
200-299 BEDS	497	197	299	5,272	2,107	3,165	10.6	10.7	10.6
300-499 BEDS	782	325	457	8 . 445	3,461	4,984	10.8	10.6	10.9
500 BEDS OR MORE	809	351	459	9,343	3,934	5,410	11.5	11.2	11.8
SOUTH. ALL SIZES	2 (21	1 540		24 242					
	3,631	1,548	2,083	34,269	14,336	19,933	9.4	9.3	9.6
6-99 BEDS	1,091	456	635	8,751	3,501	5,250	8.0	7.7	8.3
100-199 BEDS	608	252	355	5,926	2,350	3,576	9.8	9.3	10.1
200-299 BEDS	619	275	344	5,972	2,700	3,271	9.6	9.8	9.5
300-499 BEDS	560	245	315	5,485	2,438	3+047	9.8	10.0	9.7
500 BEDS OR MORE	753	320	433	8,136	3,348	4,788	10.8	10.5	11.1
WEST. ALL SIZES	1.774	815	960	14.599	6.441	8,159	8.2	7.9	8.5
6-99 BEDS	353	167	186	2,265	1,019	1,245	6.4	6.1	6.7
100-199 BEDS	368	177	191	2,981	1,434	1,547	8.1	8.1	8.1
200-299 BEDS	377	174	204	2,876	1,287	1,589	7.6	7.4	7.8
300-499 BEDS	534	238	296	5,056	2,122	2,935	9.5	8.9	9.9
500 BEDS OR MORE	142	230 59	83	1,421	579	842	10.0	9.8	10.1
300 DED3 OK MUKE	ኔዋሬ	24	0.0	1 1761	219	072	10.0	7.0	10.1

TABLE 5. RATE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND RATE OF DAYS OF CARE, BY AGE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1982

AGE AND REGION	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES		PATIENTS DISCI			E OF DAYS OF C	
						
UNITED STATES	167.9	139.4	194.5	1,186.0	1.044.8	1.317.9
NORTHEAST	159.0	137.6	178.6	1,306.1	1,190.3	1,411.7
NORTH CENTRAL	186.1	154.3	216.0	1,380.3	1,206.2	1,544.3
SOUTH	173.9	141.8	203.5	1.155.1	1.000.3	1,298.4
WEST	143.3	117.7	167.8	849.8	752.2	943.5
UNDER 15 YEARS						
UNITED STATES	71.2	79.9	62.0	326.4	366.9	284.0
NORTHEAST	67.0	76.0	57.5	312.5	351.3	271.9
NORTH CENTRAL	80.0	89.2	70.4	375.5	423.9	324.7
SOUTH	79.5	89.7	68.8	364.1	404.9	321.3
WEST	49.3	54.6	43.7	210.8	241.9	178.1
15-44 YEARS						
UNITED STATES	145.0	87.4	201.0	742.0	549.9	928.4
NOR THEAST	134.9	87.2	180.5	746.6	608.3	878.8
NORTH CENTRAL	159.7	98.3	220.1	898.6	670.1	1.123.
SOUTH	153.1	88.1	215.3	743.8	519.8	958.0
WEST	123.5	72.5	174.2	535.2	. 386.9	682.5
45-64 YEARS						
UNITED STATES	195.5	196.3	194.8	1.536.7	1,521.5	1,550,4
NORTHEAST	177.2	183.9	171.3	1.575.3	1,637.8	1,519.8
NORTH CENTRAL	224.2	223.3	225.1	1.840.9	1,787.8	1,890.3
SOUTH	197.3	196.8	197.7	1.484.5	1,448.5	1,516.5
WEST	176.3	174.1	178.3	1,166.6	1,147.5	1,184.6
65 YEARS AND OVER						
UNITED STATES	398.8	428.1	379.1	4,026.2	4,188.0	3,917.6
NORTHEAST	363.0	404.0	337.1	4,467.7	4,707.3	4,316.
NORTH CENTRAL	430.8	452.5	416.3	4,445.0	4.604.7	4,337.
SOUTH	405.4	426.8	390.9	3.825.9	3.951.5	3,740.
WEST	386.1	425.6	357.9	3,176.5	3.365.1	3,042.
MPG:	2000					

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF HOSPITAL AND AGE AND SEX OF PATIENT: UNITED STATES, 1982

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP AND AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL TYPES	NUMBER OF P	ATIENTS DI THOUSANDS			OF DAYS OF			LENGTH O	F STAY
ALL AGES	38,593	15,470	23,123	272,627	115,942	156,685	7-1	7.5	6.8
	3,654	2,098	1,556	16,761	9,635	7,126	4-6	4.6	4.6
	15,554	4,615	10,939	79,582	29,050	50,532	5-1	6.3	4.6
	8,688	4,143	4,545	68,283	32,118	36,165	7-9	7.8	8.0
	10,697	4,614	6,083	108,000	45,138	62,862	10-1	9.8	10.3
VOLUNTARY NONPROFIT ALL AGES	27,207	10,820	16,387	197,158	83,177	113,981	7.2	7.7	7.0
	2,602	1,484	1,118	11,876	6,733	5,144	4.6	4.5	4.6
	10,706	3,065	7,641	54,866	19,395	35,471	5.1	6.3	4.6
	6,246	2,977	3,269	50,122	23,577	26,544	8.0	7.9	8.1
	7,653	3,294	4,359	80,294	33,471	46,822	10.5	10.2	10.7
GOVERNMENT ALL AGES	8,254	3,365	4,889	53,082	23,309	29,773	6.4	6.9	6.1
	846	491	355	4,109	2,433	1,676	4.9	5.0	4.7
	3,580	1,122	2,458	17,729	6,980	10,749	5.0	6.2	4.4
	1,695	818	877	12,296	5,803	6,493	7.3	7.1	7.4
	2,132	934	1,198	18,948	8,093	10,855	8.9	8.7	9.1
PROPRIETARY ALL AGES	3,133	1,285	1,848	22,387	9,457	12,930	7.1	7.4	7.0
	206	122	84	776	470	306	3.8	3.8	3.7
	1,268	428	840	6,987	2,675	4,312	5.5	6.3	5.1
	747	349	399	5,865	2,738	3,128	7.8	7.8	7.8
	912	386	526	8,758	3,574	5,185	9.6	9.3	9.9

TABLE 7. NUMBER, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, AND RATE OF WOMEN WITH DELIVERIES DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS AND OF DAYS OF CARE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY AGE, RACE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1982

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL HOSPITALS)

	DI	SCHARGED PATIEN	rs		AVERAGE		
AGE, RACE, REGION, AND BED SIZE	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS
10-54 YEARS	3,945	100.0	52.7	14,103	100.0	188.6	3.6
AGE					•		
10-14 YEARS 15-44 YEARS 15-19 YEARS 20-24 YEARS 25-29 YEARS 30-34 YEARS 35-44 YEARS 45-54 YEARS	13 3,928 541 1,275 1,283 633 196	0.3 - 99.6 13.7 32.3 32.5 16.1 5.0	1.4 72.2 55.8 118.7 124.3 67.4 13.8	55 14,033 1,817 4,371 4,633 2,411 800	0.4 99.5 12.9 31.0 32.9 17.1 5.7	6.2 257.8 187.5 406.9 448.9 256.6 56.1	4.3 3.4 3.4 3.6 3.8 4.1
10-17 YEARS	209 3,736	5•3 94•7	14.5 61.9	708 13,395	5.0 95.0	49.2 221.8	3.4 3.6
RACE WHITEALL OTHERRACE NOT STATED	2,795 700 450	70.9 17.7 11.4	44.2 60.3	9,923 2,635 1,545	70.4 18.7 11.0	157.0 227.0	3.5 3.8 3.4
REGION NORTHEAST NORTH CENTRAL SOUTH WEST BED SIZE	739 1,033 1,407 766	18.7 26.2 35.7 19.4	46.2 54.6 55.7 56.1	3,077 4,045 4,823 2,157	21.8 28.7 34.2 15.3	192.2 213.8 190.8 157.9	4.2 3.9 3.4 2.8
6-99 BEDS	580 682 605 984 1,093	14.7 17.3 15.3 24.9 27.7	•••	1,757 2,305 2,055 3,692 4,293	12.5 16.3 14.6 26.2 30.4	•••	3.0 3.4 3.4 3.8 3.9

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF WOMEN WITH DELIVERIES AND NUMBER OF DAYS OF CARE AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR WOMEN WITH DELIVERIES DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1982

(DISCHARGES FROM NONFEDERAL HOSPITALS)

REGION	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100-199 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 BEDS	500 BEDS CR MORE
		NUM	BER OF PATIENTS DIS	CHARGED IN THOUSAN	ID S	
UNITED STATES	3, 945	580	682	605	984	1,093
NORTHEAST	739 1,033	33 108	99 130	92	316	199
SOUTH	1,407	275	362	175 185	255	365
WEST	766	165	90	153	161	423
	700	103		. 133	251	106
			NUMBER OF DAYS OF	CARE IN THOUSANDS		
UNITED STATES	14, 103	1,757	2,305	2,055	3,692	4,293
NORTHEAST	3,077	114	389	391	1,327	856
NORTH CENTRAL	4,045	405	488	615	989	1,548
SOUTH	4,823	858	1,176	613	593	1,582
WEST	2, 157	380	251	436	783	307
			AVERAGE LENGTH O	F STAY IN DAYS		
UNITED STATES	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.9
NORTHEAST	4.2	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.3
NORTH CENTRAL	. 3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.2
SOUTH	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.7
WEST	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.8 .	3.1	2.9

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, RATE OF DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1982

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

	CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICO-9-CM CODE	ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
		NUMBER	OF PATIENTS	DISCHARG	ED IN THOU	ISANDS
1	ALL CONDITIONS	38,593	3,654	15,554	8,688	10,697
02	INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES001-139	695	224	234	102	135
3	NEOPLASMS140-239	2,594	73	492	912	1.117
04 05	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS	1,972 319	46 *	215	716	995
06 07	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST	227	*	15 31	147 103	155 93
	AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE210-229,235-239	622	27	276	197	122
80	ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES.					
9	AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279 DIABETES MELLITUS	1.161 661	62 22	302 158	372 241	426 240
10	DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289		_			
i	ANEMIAS280-285	367 253	66 29	94 58	55 36	151 131
12	MENTAL DISORDERS290-319	1,746	57	972	448	269
13 14	PSYCHOSES	574	* 5	305	151	113
15	ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME	285 417	*9 *	170 238	72 143	33 33
16						
17	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	1,828 429	309 61	368 146	413 98	739 123
18	CATARACT	555	*	18	107	428
19.	DISEASES OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS	345	177	62	60	46
20	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	5,488	45	535	1,780	3,128
22	ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION	333 3,477	* 29	65 250	139 1,171	126 2,026
3	ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION410	681	*	42	257	380
4 5	ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414.0 OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE411-413,414.1-414.9	500 822	*	17 65	165 386	316
6	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE428.0	439	*	*8	72	369 356
7	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	834	*	33	180	618
8	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	3,459	1.029	770	656	1,003
ó	ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA	459 436	229 280	88 149	63 *	7 9
1 2	PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS480-486 ASTHMA493	824 434	270 151	128 104	127 98	300 81
3	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM					
4	ULCERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE531-534	4,628 351	486 *	1,496 87	1,292 123	1,354 139
5	GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS535	261	12	107	79	63
6 7	APPENDICITIS	254 512	62 85	151 135	28 160	13 132
8	NONINFECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS	611	204	206	83	118
9	DIVERTICULA OF INTESTINE	213 496	*	12 174	71 167	130
					_	153
2	DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM	3,411 297	159 *	1,689 153	816 99	748 42
3	HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE	272 360	-	* 276	83 82	188
						•
5 6	COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM/ 630-676 ABORTIONS AND ECTOPIC AND MOLAR PREGNANCIES630-639	1,018 484	*5 *	1,009 477	*5 *	•••
7	DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE680-709	566	69	229	133	135
8	DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739	2,377	78	943	778	578
9	ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS	568	18	188	170	193
0	INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISORDERS722	436	*	225	158	52
1	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	335	174	93	43	25
2	CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD	166	164	*	-	-
3	SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS	624	121	267	148	88
	NJURY AND POISONING800-999	3,568	464	1,714	643	747
5	FRACTURES, ALL SITES800-829 FRACTURE OF NECK OF FEMUR820	1,132 228	153 *	404 *7	189 26	387 192
7	SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)846-847	305	*	191	78	33
8	INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854	285 328	72 48	152 204	29 48	32 28
9	LACERATIONS AND OPEN WOUNDS870-904					
0	SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS	4,563 200	69	4,346 197	92 *	55 *
1 2	FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES	3,945	13	3,928	*	•••

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

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, RATE OF DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1982—CON.

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

LL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 Years	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	
RATE	OF PATIENTS	DISCHARGED PE	R 10,000 POP	ULATION		AVERAGE LE	NGTH OF STAY	IN DAYS		
1,679.0	711.6	1,450.2	1,955.2	3,987.9	7.1	4.6	5.1	7.9	10.1	
30.2	43.6	21.8	22.9	50.3	6.7	4.2	5.6	8.6	11.0	
112.8	14.1	45.9	205•3	416.3	9.9	5.9	6.6	9.8	11.8	
85.8	8.9	20.1	161-0	370.9	11.1	7.5	8.1	10.7	12.2	
13.9	* *	1.4 2.9	33.2 23.2	58.0 34.6	10.9 10.0	*	7•8 7•4	10.5 10.1	11.6 10.8	
27.1	5.2	25.8	44.3	45.4	6.1	3.0	5.5	6.2	8.1	
50.5	12:0	28•2	83.7	158.6	8.8	5.8	6.6	8.8	10.9	
28.8	4.3	14.7	54.3	89.5	9.5	6.2	6.9	9.7	11.3	
16.0	12.9	8.8	12.4	56.5	7.0	4.9	4-9	8.1	8.8	
11.0	5.6	5.4	8-1	48.8	7.2	3.9	5.2	7.7	8.6	
76.0	11.1	90.7	100.8	100.1	12.1	13.7	11.8	12.0	13.0	
25.0 12.4	*1.0 *1.8	28.5 15.9	33.9 16.3	42.0 12.4	15.5 10.1	*28.3 *11.4	14.7 10.6	16•4 9•3	15.7 9.0	
18.1	*	22.2	32.2	12.5	11.2	*	11.2	10.9	12.2	
79.5	60.1	34.3	93.0	275.4	5.4	3.5	6.1	5.8	5.5	
18.6	12.0	13.6	22.0	45.9	11.0	7.7	9.3	11-4	14.3	
24.2 15.0	* 34. 4	1.6 5.8	24.1 13.4	159.7 17.0	2.9 3.2	* 2.4	2•6 3•2	2.8 4.0	3.0 5.2	
238.8 14.5	8.8 *	49.9 6.1	400.6 31.4	1,166.3 46.8	9• 4 6•4	7.1 *	6•6 4 •6	8.2 6.1	10.5 7.8	
151.2	5.7	23.3	263.5	755-2	8.9	6.9	6.7	7.9	9.8	
29.6	*	4.0	57.9	141.5	11.2	*	9+1	10.7	11.9	
21.7 35.8	*	1.6 6.0	37•1 86•9	118.0 137.6	8.8 7.1	*	5.0 5.6	7.1 6.6	9•9 7•9	
19.1	*	*0.8	16.2	132.6	10.1	*	*10.2	8.7	10.4	
36.3	*	3.1	40-4	230.3	12.2	*	11.2	11.2	12.6	
150.5	200-5	71.8	147.7	374.0	6.2 4.8	3.5 3.7	4-1 3.0	7.5 6.1	9.7 8.0	
20.0 19.0	44.5 54.5	8.2 13.9	14.2	29 . 6	4.8 1.9	3.7 1.7	3.9 2.1	6.1 *	8.0 *	
35.9	52.5	11.9	28.5	111.8	8.0	5.0	6.3	8.8	11-1	
18.9	29.3	9.7	22.1	30.4	5.5	3.6	5.2	6.4	8.1	
201.3	94.6	139.5	290.7	504-7	6.8	4•0 *	5.4	7.1	9.0 10.0	
15.3 11.4	* 2.4	8-1 10-0	27•7 17•8	51.7 23.4	7•9 5•3	3.0	5.8 4.2	7•2 5•5	7.6	
11.1	12.2	14.1	6.2	4.9	5.3	4.5	4.8	7.5	11.1	
22.3	16.5	12.6	36-0	49.1	4.5	2.5	3.8	4.7	6.3	
26.6 9.2	39.7 *	19.2 1.1	18.7 15.9	44.1 48.5	5.3 8.0	4•0 *	5.5 6.5	5•9 7•7	6.8 8.3	
21.6	¥	16.2	37.5	57.2	8.9	*	7.2	8.4	11.4	
148.4	30.9	157.5	183.6	278.9	5.6	3.5	4.6	5.5	8.5	
12.9	*	14.3	22.2	15.8	4.8	*	3.9	5.2	7.6	
11.8 15.7	*	* 25.7	18.7 18.5	70.1 *	8.2 3.5	*	* 3.5	7.0 3.5	8.7 *	
44.3 21.1	*1.0	94.0 44.5	*1.0 *	•••	2.5 2.0	*2.3	2.5 2.0	*3.0 *	•••	
24.6	13.5	21.3	30.0	50.3	8.3	4.3	6.0	8.8	13.8	
103.4	15.2	87.9	175.1	215.4	7.7	5.1	6.2	7.7	10.7	
24.7	3.5	17.5	38.3	71.8	8.5	5.5	5.0	8.8	11.8	
19.0	*	20.9	35.6	19.5	9.5	*	8.7	9.7	12.4	
14.6	33.9	8.7	9.6	9.3	6-1	5.5	5.7	7.7	8.5	
7.2	32.0	*	-	-	12.7	12.7	*	-	-	
27.1	23.6	24.9	33.4	32.6	4-1	3.1	3.5	4.4	6.5	
155.2	90.4	159.8	144.7	278.6	7.4	4.3	5.8	8.0	12.6	
49.3 9.9	29.7 *	37.7 *0.7	42.4 5.8	144.2 71.4	10.1 18.6	5•2 *	7.2 *20.4	9.7 16.5	15.2 18.7	
13.3	*	17.8	17.6	12.4	7.4	*	7.0	7.9	9.1	
12.4	14.0	14.2	6.5	11.8	5.6	3.1	5.7	8.4	8•7 8-0	
14.3	9.3	19.0	10.8	10.4	5.3	4.0	5.1	5.9	8.0	
198.5 8.7	13.5	405.2 18.4	20•7 *	20.5 *	3.6 2.0	3.7 -	3.5 2.0	4•8 *	6.8 *	
171.6	2.5	366.2	*	•••	3.6	4.3	3.6	*	•••	

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, RATE OF DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND RACE: UNITED STATES, 1982

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

					SEX	The second part of the second	
	CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH Sexes	MALE	FEMALE
		DISCHARG	R OF PAT	HOUSANDS	PER 10	ATIENTS C	I SCH ARGED JLATION
01	ALL CONDITIONS	38,593	15,470	23,123	1,679.0	1,394.0	1.944.9
02	INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	695	326	369	30.2	29.4	31.0
03 04 05 06 07	NEOPLASMS	227	1.096 941 198 *	1.498 1,031 121 226	13.9 9.9	98.7 84.8 17.8 *	126.0 86.7 10.2 19.0
08 09	ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES, AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS	1,161	432 265	729 396	50.5 28.8	38.9 23.9	61.3 33.3
10 11	DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS	367 253	159 100	208 153	16.0 11.0	14.3 9.0	17.5 12.9
12. 13 14 15	MENTAL DISORDERS	1,746 574 285 417	899 260 95 321	847 313 190 95	76.0 25.0 12.4 18.1	81.0 23.5 8.6 29.0	71.2 26.4 16.0 8.0
16 17 18 19	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	1,828 429 555 345	806 202 210 174	1,022 226 345 170	79.5 18.6 24.2 15.0	72.6 18.2 19.0 15.7	86.0 19.0 29.0 14.3
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	5,488 333 3,477 681 500 822 439 834	2,785 138 1,849 414 272 474 195 388	2,703 195 1,627 266 227 348 243 446	238.8 14.5 151.2 29.6 21.7 35.8 19.1 36.3	251.0 12.4 166.6 37.3 24.5 42.7 17.6 35.0	227.3 16.4 136.9 22.4 19.1 29.2 20.5 37.5
28 29 30 31 32	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	3,459 459 436 824 434	1,715 224 176 416 190	1,744 235 259 408 245	150.5 20.0 19.0 35.9 18.9	154.5 20.2 15.9 37.5 17.1	146.7 19.7 21.8 34.3 20.6
33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	4,628 351 261 254 512 611 213 496	2,162 176 113 145 455 259 71 129	2,466 174 148 110 56 352 141 367	201.3 15.3 11.4 11.1 22.3 26.6 9.2 21.6	194.8 15.9 10.1 13.1 41.0 23.3 6.4 11.6	207.4 14.7 12.5 9.2 4.7 29.6 11.9 30.9
41 42 43 44	DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM	3,411 297 272 360	1,079 196 272	2,332 101 360	148.4 12.9 11.8 15.7	97.2 17.6 24.5	196.2 8.5 30.3
45 46	COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	1,018 484	•••	1,018 484	44.3 21.1		85.6 40.7
47	DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	566	. 277	289	24.6	24.9	24.3
48 49 50	DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739 ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS	2,377 568	1,016	1,361	103.4 24.7	91.5 21.0	114.5
51	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES	436 335	238 171	198	19.0	21.4	16.7
52	CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD		95	163	14.6	15.4	13.7
53	SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS	166 624	289	71 334	7.2 27.1	8.6	5.9
	INJURY AND POISONING	3,568 1,132 228 305 285 328	1,985 565 57 136 178 245	1,583 567 171 170 106 83	155.2 49.3 9.9 13.3 12.4 14.3	26.1 178.9 50.9 5.1 12.2 16.1 22.1	28.1 133.1 47.7 14.4 14.3 8.9 7.0
60 61 62	SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS	4,563 200 3,945	177	4,385 197 3,945	198.5 8.7 171.6	16.0 *	368.9 16.6 331.8

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

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, RATE OF DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS, SEX, AND RACE: UNITED STATES, 1982--CON.

	SEXCON	•						RACE					4. 10.111111111111111111111111111	****	
BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	ALL RACES	WHITE	ALL OTHER	NOT STATED	ALL RACES	WHITE	ALL OTHER	NOT STATED	ALL RACES	HITE	ALL OTHER	NOT STATED	
	RAGE LE		DI	NUMBER OF SCHARGED I		DS		OF PATIEN			AV	ERAGE LEI		STAY	
7.1	7.5	6.8	38,593	29,880	5,142	3,571	1,679.0	1,518.2	1,555.8	•••	7.1	7.1	7+2	6.2	0i
6.7	6.3	7.0	695	524	123	49	30-2	26.6	37-1	•••	6.7	6.5	7.9	5.2	02
9.9 11.1 10.9 10.0	10.4 11.2 11.2	9.6 11.1 10.5 10.0	2,594 1,972 319 227	2,085 1,621 263 190	298 196 37 18	211 155 *19 *20	112.8 85.8 13.9 9.9	105.9 82.4 13.3 9.7	90.0 59.2 11.1 5.4	•••	9.9 11.1 10.9 10.0	10.0 11.1 10.9 9.9	10.7 12.8 11.6 12.7	8.5 9.8 *10.2 *7.9	03 04 05 06
6.1	5.9	6.2	622	464	102	56	27.1	23.6	30.8	•••	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.0	07
8 • 8 9 • 5	8.5 9.1	9.0 9.7	1.161 661	877 487	193 121	91 53	50.5 28.8	44.6 24.8	58.3 36.7	•••	8 • 8 9 • 5	8.7 9.5	9.6 9.7	8.1 8.8	08 09
7.0 7.2	6.7 6.7	7.2 7.5	367 253	258 168	82 71	*26 *15	16.0 11.0	13.1 8.5	24.9 21.4	•••	7.0 7.2	7•2 7•7	6.9 6.1	*5.4 *5.9	10 11
12-1	11.6	12.6	1.746	1.281	254	211	76.0	65.1	76.8	•••	12-1	12.5	11.2	10.9	12
15.5 10.1 11.2	14.7 9.8 10.6	16.2 10.3 13.0	574 285 417	437 237 258	92 27 69	45 *21	25.0 12.4	22.2 12.0	27.8 8.2 20.8	•••	15.5	16.0	14.2	12.7 *10.3	13 14
5.4	5.7	5.1	1,828	1.456	175	90 197	18•1 79•5	13.1 74.0	53.0	•••	11.2 5.4	11.7 5.3	9.1 6.8	11.2	15 16
11.0	11.6 2.8	10.4	429 555	338 453	52 33	39 69	18.6 24.2	17.2 23.0	15.7 10.1	•••	11.0	10.9	12.6	9.6 2.8	17 18
3.2	2.9	3.5	345	271	36	38	15.0	13.8	11.0	•••	3.2	3.2	4.0	2.7	19
9.4 6.4	9.0 5.9	9.8 6.8	5+488 333	4,504 236	560 . 71	423 *26	238.8 14.5	228.9 12.0	169.5 21.5	•••	9.4 6.4	9.4 6.3	10.3 7.1	8•3 *5•6	20 21
8.9 11.2	8.5 11.0	9.4 11.6	3,477 681	2,904 580	315 46	258 55	-151.2 29.6	147.6 29.5	95.3 14.0	•••	8.9 11.2	8.9 11.4	9.8 10.7	7.8 10.0	22
8.8 7.1	7.9 6.8	9.9 7.5	500 822	432 711	30 62	38 49	21.7 35.8	22.0 36.1	9.0 18.7	•••	8.8	8.8 7.1	10.1	7.6 5.8	24 25
10.1	9.3 11.5	10.7 12.9	439 834	343 675	60 89	35 70	19.1 36.3	17.4 34.3	18.2	•••	7.1 10.1 12.2	10.1 12.1	10.6	8.7 11.5	26 27
6.2	6.2	6.3	3,459	2,729	422	307	150.5	138.7	127.6	•••	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.5	28
4.8 1.9	4.5 1.8	5.2 2.0	459 436	358 344	60 39	41 53	20.0 19.0	18.2 17.5	18.2 11.7	•••	4.8 1.9	5.0 1.9	4.3 2.0	3.8 1.7	29 30
8.0 5.5	7.9 4.9	8.1 5.9	824 434	646 291	111 108	68 35	35.9 18.9	32.8 14.8	33.6 32.7	•••	8.0 5.5	8.0 5.9	7.7 4.5	8.2 4.9	31 32
6.8	6.4	7.2	4,628	3,682	535	410	201.3	187.1	162.0	•••	6.8	6.8	7.4	6.0	33
7.9 5.3	7.3 4.8	8.6 5.7	351 261	279 207	42 35	*30 *19	15.3 11.4	14.2 10.5	12.7 10.5	•••	7.9 5.3	8.0 5.3	7.7 5.2	*8.1 *5.9	34 35
5.3 4.5	5.0 4.5	5•7 4•7	254 512	201 405	28 50	*26 56	11.1 22.3	10.2 20.6	8.3 15.2	•••	5.3 4.5	5.4 4.5	6.0 4.5	*4.4 4.7	36 37
5.3 8.0	5.3 · 8.1	5•3 7•9	611 213	488 186	67 13	56 *14	26.6 9.2	24.8 9.4	20.3 3.9	•••	5.3 8.0	5.2 8.0	5.5 9.1	5.5 *7.0	38 39
8.9	9.6	8.7	496	401	49	45	21.6	20.4	15.0	•••	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.0	40
5.6 4.8	6•4 4•4	5.2 5.6	3,411 297	2,683 257	446 18	283 *23	148.4 12.9	136.3 13.0	134.8 5.3	•••	5.6 4.8	5.6 4.7	6.0 6.6	5.1 *5.4	41 42
8.2 3.5	8.2	3.5	272 360	219 278	23 48	*31 *34	11.8 15.7	11.1 14.1	6.9 14.6	•••	8 • 2 3 • 5	8.2 3.6	10.1	*6.3 *3.4	43 44
2.5 2.0	•••	2.5 2.0	1,018 484	658 302	258 142	102 40	44.3 21.1	33.4 15.3	78.0 43.1	•••	2.5 2.0	2.5 2.1	2.6 1.9	2.6	45 46
8.3	8.2	8.5	566	423	98	45	24.6	21.5	29.8	•••	8.3	8.2	9.5	7.3	47
7.7	7.0	8.2	2,377	1,883	247	247	103.4	95.7	74.7	•••	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.2	48
8.5 9.5	6.9 8.7	9.6 10.6	568 436	454 350	59 33	56 52	24.7 19.0	23.0 17.8	17.7 10.1	•••	8.5 9.5	8.6 9.6	8.5 10.3	7.5 8.5	49 50
6.1	5.9	6.3	335	261	38	36	14.6	13.2	11.4	•••	6.1	5.9	7.1	6.1	51
12.7	12.6	12.8	166	113	34	*19	7.2	5.7	10.3	•••	12.7	11.9	15.5	*12.0	52
4-1	3.9	4.2	624	484	83	58	27.1	24.6	25.0	•••	4-1	3.9	5.0	3.8	53
7.4 10.1	6.6 8.3	8.4 11.8	3,568 1,132	2,726 905	500 111	343 116	155.2 49.3	138.5	151.3 33.6	•••	7-4 10-1	7.5 10.3	7.5 9.6	6.6 9.0	54 55
18.6	18.2	18.7 7.6	228 305	194 229	12 53	*21 *24	9.9 13.3	9.9	3.6 15.9	•••	18.6 7.4	18.6	19.8	*17.8	56 57
5.6 5.3	5.5 5.4	5.8 5.2	285 328	215	73 44 78	*26 *26	12.4	11.6 10.9	13.2	•••	5.6	5.6	8.2 6.5	*6.5 *4.7 *4.6	58
3.6	5.4 4.1	3.5	328 4,563	224 3,252	78 797	∓26 514	14.3	11.4	23.6	•••	5.3	5.4	5.4	*4.6	59
2.0	*	2.0	200	144	39	*17	198.5 8.7	165.2 7.3	241.i 11.9	•••	3.6 2.0	3.5 1.9	3.7 2.3	3.4 *2.2	60 61
3.6	•••	3.6	3,945	2,795	700	450	171.6	142.0	211.6	•••	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.4	62

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, RATE OF DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY CATEGORY CF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES, 1982

	CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	UNITED STATES	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST
		NUMBER	OF PATIENT	S DISCHARG	ED IN THOUS	SANDS
1	ALL CONDITIONS	38,593	7,847	10,938	13,435	6,373
2	INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES001-139	695	131	180	285	99
3	NEOPLASMS140-239	2,594	659	749	740	445
5	MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS	1.972 319	494 80	590 89	535 97	352 53
6	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST	227	62	71	55	39
•	AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE	622	165	159	205	93
8	ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES,		•			
9	AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS:	1,161 661	241 150	321 180	430 245	169 86
0	DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS280-289	367	91	96	128	52
ı	ANEMIAS280-285	253	65	63	89	37
2	MENTAL DISORDERS	1,746 574	456 155	562 169	484 156	244 94
3	NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS	285	41	99	114	32
15	ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME303	417	165	131	71	49
6	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	1,828	348	590	552	338
.7	DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	429	77	134	146	71
8 19	CATARACT	555 345	107 70	170 116	151 112	128 46
20	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	5,488 333	1,180 52	1.484 95	1•924 151	900 35
22	HEART DISEASE391-392.0,393-398,402,404,410-416,420-429	3,477	771	926	1,208	571
23	ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION	681 500	174 ⁻ 101	173 138	224 184	110
25	ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414.0 OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE411-413,414.1-414.9	822	187	221	274	77 140
26	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE428.0	439	105	120	148	66
27	CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	834	178	225	287	144
28	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	3,459	604	1,048	1,283	523
29 30	ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA	459 436	74 67	143 165	194 129	48 74
31	PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS480—486 ASTHMA493	824 434	126 100	250 118	346 140	102 77
33 34	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	4,628 351	950 60	1,281 89	1,725 148	672 53
35	GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS	261	40	69	130	22
36 37	APPENDICITIS540-543 INGUINAL HERNIA550	254 512	53 141	71 140	80 143	51 88
38	NONINFECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS	611	103	176	251	81
39	DIVERTICULA OF INTESTINE562 CHOLELITHIASIS574	213 496	52 102	51 141	86 173	23 80
40						
41 42	DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629 CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER592	3,411 297	659 53	916 78	1,342 122	494 43
43	HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE600	272	62	77	86	49
44	DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION AND OTHER ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING626	360	86	95	141	39
45 46	COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	1,018 484	281 183	256 96	314 134	167 71
47		566	129	158	194	85
		,,,,				-
48 49	DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739 ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS	2,377 568	389 95	775 190	765 170	448 113
50	INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISORDERS722	436	68	137	138	92
51	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	335	58	102	108	67
52	CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD	166	22	43	65	36
53	SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS	624	105	175	247	97
54		3,568	663	1,011	1,234	660
55	FRACTURES, ALL SITES	1,132	228	320	357	227
56 57	FRACTURE OF NECK OF FEMUR820 SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)846-847	228 305	47 45	73 84	63 140	44 36
58	INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854	285	76	78	87	43
59	LACERATIONS AND OPEN HOUNDS870-904	328	54	82	130	62
		4.563	881	1,193	1,614	876
50	SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS	4,202	001	11172	1,017	0,0

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

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, RATE OF DISCHARGES, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES, 1982--CON.

UNITED STATES	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST	UNITED States	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST	
RATE	OF PATIENTS	DISCHARGED PE	R 10,000 POP	ULATION		AVERAGE L	ENGTH OF STAY	IN DAYS		
1,679.0	1,590.3	1,860.9	1,738.8	1,432.9	7.1	8.2	7.4	6.6	5.9	
30.2	26.5	30.6	36.9	22.2	6.7	7.9	7.0	6.0	6.3	. (
112.8	133.6	127.4	95.8	100.2	9.9	11.2	10.3	9.5	8.2	
85.8 13.9	100.2 16.1	100.4 15.1	69.3 12.6	79.2 11.9	11.1 10.9	12.9 12.2	11.2 11.5	10.8 10.7	8.9 8.6	
9.9	12.6	12.1	7.1	8.9	10.0	11.4	10.2	10.0	7.2	
27.1	33.4	27.0	26.5	20.9	6.1	6-1	6.8	5.8	5.6	
50.5 28.8	48.8 30.3	54.6 30.7	55.7 31.8	38.1 19.2	· 8.8 9.5	11.4 12.4	9•2 9•8	7.9 8.1	6.8 7.7	(
16.0	18.4	16.3	16.6	11.7	7.0	8.2	7.4	6.6	5.2	,
11.0	13.2	10.7	11.5	8.2	7.2	7.9	7.7	7.0	5.6	1
76.0 25.0	92.5 31.4	95.5	62.6	55.0	12.1	12.2	14-1	10.6	10.1	1
12.4	8.2	28.8 16.8	20.2 14.7	21.0 7.2	15.5 10.1	16.7 11.3	18.4 11.2	13.5 9.1	11.5 8.7	1
18.1	33.5	22.3	9.2	10.9	11.2	9.3	13.5	11.7	10.4	
79.5	70.6	100.4	71.5	76.0	5.4	6.6	5.6	5.1	4.2	1
18.6	15.6	22.7	19.0	16.1	11.0	16.0	11.2	9.1	9.0	1
24.2 15.0	21.6 14.2	29.0 19.8	19.5 14.5	28.7 10.3	2.9 3.2	3.0 3.4	3.2 3.4	3.0 3.3	2.4 2.2	1
238-8	239.2	252-4	249.0	202.4	9.4	11.3	9.6	8.8	7.7	2
14.5 151.2	10.5 156.2	16.1 157.6	19.6 156.4	7.9 128.5	6•4 8•9	. 7.5 10.7	6.8	5.9	6.3	7
29.6	35.2	29.5	29.0	24.7	11.2	12.8	9.2 11.5	8.6 11.0	6.9 8.8	3
21.7	20.5	23.5	23.8	17.2	8.8	10.7	9.0	8.9	5.8	2
35.8 19.1	37.9 21.2	37.6 20.4	35.5 19.1	31.5 14.9	7.1 10.1	8.3 12.4	7.6 10.4	6.7	5.6	- 3
36.3	36.0	38.3	37.1	32.4	12.2	15.4	12.9	9.2 10.8	8.0 10.0	2
150.5 20.0	122.3 15.0	178.3 24.3	166.1 25.2	117.7 10.7	6.2 4.8	7.0 5.0	6.0 5.1	6.3 4.8	5.5	2
19.0	13.7	28.0	16.7	16.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	4.1 1.5	3
35.9 · 18.9	25.6 20.2	42.6 20.1	44.8 18.1	22.9 17.2	8.0 5.5	9.5 6.1	7.9 5.4	7.7 5.4	7.5 4.7	3
201-3	192.6	217.9	223.2	151.0	6.8	7.7	7.0	6.4	6.1	3
15.3 11.4	12.2 8.1	15.2 11.7	19.2 16.8	11.9 4.9	7.9 5.3	10.7 5.6	7.8 5.6	7.0	7.8	3.
11.1	10.7	12.0	10.4	11.4	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.3 5.5	4.1 4.5	3
22.3	28.6	23.8	18.5	19.7	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.9	3.8	3
26.6 9.2	20.8 10.5	29.9 8.7	32.5 11.2	18.3° 5.1	5•3 8•0	5.8 9.6	5.9 7.7	4.9 7.1	4.6 8.3	3
21.6	20.6	24.0	22.4	18.0	8.9	10.9	8.8	8.6	7.4	4
148.4 12.9	133.6 10.8	155.9 13.3	173.6 15.8	111.1 9.6	5.6 4.8	5•6 5•2	6.0 5.3	5.5 4.5	5.1 4.6	4
11.8 15.7	12.5 17.4	13.0 16.1	11.1 18.2	10.9 8.8	8 • 2 3 • 5	9.4 2.5	8.3 3.9	8.2 3.9	6.4 3.3	4
44.3	57.0	43.5	40.7	37.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5	4
21.1	37.1 26.1	16.3	17.3	16.1	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.1	2-1	4
		26.9	25.2	19.0	8.3	9.2	8.4	7.9	7.8	4
103.4 24.7	78.7 19.3	131.8 32.4	99.0 21.9	100.8 25.5	7.7 8.5	9•1 8•9	8.0 9.1	7.3 7.9	6.9 7.9	4
19.0	13.9	23.3	17.9	20.8	9.5	11.8	9.7	9.2	7.9	5
14.6	11.8	17.3	14.0	15.0	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.0	5.7	5
7.2	4.4	7.3	8.4	8.2	12.7	13.9	12.5	13.3	11.0	5
27-1	21.3	29.8	32.0	21.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.6	5
155.2 49.3	134.4 46.2	172.1 54.4	159.7 46.2	148.5 50.9	7-4	8.9	7.5	7-2	6-1	5
9.9	9.6	12.4	8.2	10.0	10.1 18.6	12.7 23.0	10.5 18.7	9.5 17.9	7.7 14.5	5
13.3	9.2	14.3	18.2	8.0	7.4	8.8	7.1	7.3	7.0	5
12.4 14.3	15.5 10.8	13.3 14.0	11.3 16.8	9.7 14.0	5.6 5.3	6.4 5.9	5.3 4.9	6.2 5.6	3.8 4.8	5 5
198.5	178.5	202.9	208.8	196.9	3.6	4-1	3.9	3.4	2.8	60
8.7 171.6	8.8 149.8	7.6 175.7	11.2 182.0	5.8 172.2	2.0 3.6	2.3 4.2	1.9 3.9	2.1 3.4	1.4 2.8	6

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1982

CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL SIZES	6-99 BEDS	100-199 BEDS	200-299 8EDS	300-499 8EDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
	NUM	BER OF F	ATIENTS (SCHARGE	IN THOUS	SANDS
ALL CONDITIONS	38,593	6,836	6,738	6,366	9,547	9,106
INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	695	130	146	101	161	156
NEOPLASMS140-239		244	339	397	758	857
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS140-208,230-234 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF TRACHEA, BRONCHUS, AND LUNG162,197.0,197.	1,972	178 34	243 36	296 43	594 99	661 106
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST	227	20	29	33	69	77
AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE	622	66	95	101	164	196
ENDOCRINE, NUTRIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES,						
AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS		237 135	196 112	212 126	277 160	239 127
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS	367	72	61	57	90	86
ANEMI AS280-28		50	41	38	65	60
MENTAL DISORDERS		340	316	205	504	381
NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS	574 285	61 69	108 43	61 41	189 67	154 65
ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME	417	125	79	38	115	59
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	1,828	202	306	327	499	495
DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	429	56	67	71	103	131
CATARACT	555 345	37 53	121 55	113 62	156 96	130 78
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM390-459	5,488	1,014	929	998	1,339	1,207
ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION	. 333	79	64	59	64	67
ACUTE MYDCARDIAL INFARCTION410	3,477 681	650 133	, 585 116	635 121	836 165	770 146
ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE414.(500	64	72	101	132	130
OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE411-413,414.1-414.5 CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE428.	822 439	146 118	131 81	147 76	199 89	199 75
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	834	158	143	160	203	170
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	3,459	853	651	609	766	580
ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS, EXCEPT INFLUENZA		133 66	112 82	71 100	. 82 112	60 75
PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS480-481 ASTHMA493	824	254 83	155	135	165	114
•			81	73	102	94
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	351	995 84	842 64	785 63	1,092 83	914 56
GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS53	261	86	49	49	47	31
APPENDICITIS540-543 INGUINAL HERNIA550	254 512	54 80	49 98	44 88	60 134	48 111
NONINFECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS	611	165	124	107	119	96
DIVERTICULA OF INTESTINE	213	51 103	39 88	41 75	51 125	31 106
DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM580-629	3,411	563	685	534	826	803
CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER	297	56	50	*44	81	66
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE600 DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION AND OTHER ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING620	272	33 56	52 89	49 49	73 82	65 84
COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	1,018	140 58	202 96	140 57	240 117	295 155
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE		117	97	91	139	123
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739		409		399		
ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS		76	387 74	99	609 165	573 154
INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISORDERS722		53	71	82	108	122
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES	335	26	67	50	77	116
CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD760-779	166	14	23	28	35	66
SYMPTOMS. SIGNS. AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS	624	119	96	106	161	142
INJURY AND POISONING	3,568	691	606	631	848	793
FRACTURES ALL SITES	1,132	178 31	187 35	216 43	284 61	267 58
SPRAINS AND STRAINS OF BACK (INCLUDING NECK)846-84	305	93	53	60	57	42
INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)	285	59 61	51 52	51 52	66 75	57 - 88
SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS		673		696		
PERSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATION	200	46	788 48	30	1,126 35	1,280 41
FEMALES WITH DELIVERIES	3,945	580	682	605	984	1,093

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

TABLE 13. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1982

CATEGORY OF FIRST-LISTED DIAGNOSIS AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL SIZES	6-99 8EDS	100-199 BEDS	200-299 8EDS	300-499 8EDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
		AVER	AGE LENGTH	OF STAY	IN DAYS	
ALL CONDITIONS	7.1	5.7	6.5	7.1	7.5	8.0
INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	6.7	5.1	5.6	5.9	7.8	8.2
NEOPLASMS140-239 MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS140-208, 230-234	9.9 11.1	8•2 9•4	9.6 11.1	10.0 11.2	10.0 11.1	10.5 11.7
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF TRACHEA, BRONCHUS, AND LUNG162,197.0,197.3 MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST	10.9	7.5 7.8	10.9 9.2	10.9 9.6	11.2 9.3	11.8
AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE210-229,235-239	6.1	5.0	5.8	6.5	6.0	6.6
ENDOCRINE, NUTRIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES, AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS	8.8 9.5	6.7 7.3	8.0 8.4	8.9 9.6	9.8 10.6	10.3 11.2
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS	7.0	6.0 6.5	6.9 7.5	7.6 8.3	6.3 6.4	8.3 7.7
MENTAL DISORDERS290-319		8.3	13.1	10.6	12.2	15.4
PSYCHOSES	15.5	10.9	14.0	13.3	15.3	19.4
NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS		7.9	8.1	8.0	10.8	14.4
ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME303	11.2	8.9	16.1	13.3	10.1	10.1
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS	5.4	4.9	4.1	5.0	5.3	6.6
DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM		8.7	7.8	10.5	11.8	13.2 3.2
DISEASES OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS		2.8 3.3	2.9 3.1	2•7 3•4	2.9 2.8	3.6
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	9.4	7.3	9.0	9.6	9.9	10.7
ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION401 HEART DISEASE391-392.0,393-398,402,404,410-416,420-429	6.4 8.9	5.0	6.2	7.1	6.9	7.3
ACUTE MYDICARDIAL INFARCTION	11.2	7.1 8.8	8.5 10.8	9.0 11.3	9.4 11.9	10.2 13.0
AIMERUSCLERUFIC HEART DISEASE414.0	8.8	7.4	8-2	9.0	9.0	9.5
OTHER ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE411-413,414.1-414.9 CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE428.0	7.1 10.1	5.6 8.1	6.3 9.9	6.8 10.8	7.6	8.4
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE430-438	12.2	8.7	11.9	12.2	11.2 12.7	11.4 15.1
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.5
CHRONIC DISEASE OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS	4.8 1.9	4.7 1.9	4.7 1.9	5.1 1.9	4.9 1.8	4.9 1.9
PNEUMONIA, ALL FORMS480-486 ASTHMA493	8.0 5.5	7.0 5.2	7.7 5.3	8.4 5.7	9.1 5.8	8.7 5.2
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	6.8	5.5	6.3	7.2	7.4	
ULCERS OF THE STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE	7.9	6.3	7.8	8.2	9.1	7.6 8.5
GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS	5.3	4.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1
INGUINAL HERNIA540-543	5.3 4.5	5.3 4.5	4.8 4.0	5.2	5.2	6.2
NONINFECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS	5.3	4.0	4.8	5.2 5.6	4.5 6.1	4.4 6.8
DIVERTICULA OF INTESTINE	8.0 8.9	6.3 7.4	8.0 8.6	8.5 9.8	8.5 9.3	9.2 9.6
DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM	5.6	4.9				5.9
CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER	4.8	3.5	5•2 4•3	5.9 5.1	5.9 5.5	5.4
HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE	8.2	7.3	7.7	8.6	8.2	8.6
DISORDERS OF MENSTRUATION AND OTHER ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.7
COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM	2.5 2.0	2.2 2.1	2.3 2.1	2.6 2.2	2.6 2.0	2.7 1.9
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	8.3	6.5	8.4	8.8	9.0	8.9
DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739	7.7	6.1	7.1	7.2	8.5	8.8
ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS	8.5 9.5	6.7 8.3	8.6 8.6	7.3 9.3	9.2 9.9	9.2 10.4
CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	6.1	4.2	6.2	5.6	6.5	6.4
CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD760-779	12.7	4.3	10.2	10.6	14.1	15.4
SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.7
NJURY AND POISONING800-999	7.4	5.3	6.3	7.5	8.1	9.2
FRACTURES, ALL SITES800-829	10.1	8.2	8.3	9.7	11.1	11.8
FRACTURE OF NECK OF FEMUR	18.6 7.4	16.1	17.5	17.9	19.2	20.4
INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854	5.6	6.4 3.0	6.9 4.0	8.0 5.4	8.3 5.2	8.3 10.7
LACERATIONS AND OPEN WOUNDS870-904	5.3	4.0	4.5	5.4	5.6	6.4
SUPPLEMENTARY CLASSIFICATIONS	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.0
PERSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATION	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.7	2-1	2.2
VZ7	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.9

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

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED DIAGNOSES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY AND AGE. SEX. RACE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1982

		ALL		AG	E	
	DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY AND ICO-9-CM CODE	DIAGNOSES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
_		NUMBER	OF ALL-LIST	ED DIAGNOS	IS IN THOU	SANDS
01	ALL CONDITIONS	97,721	6,496	32,412	22,908	35,905
02	INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES	1,737	377	534	322	503
03 04 05 06	NEOPLASMS	457	95 56 * *	797 289 22 33	1,507 1,108 197 121	2,035 1,752 237 126
07	BENIGN NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF UNCERTAIN BEHAVIOR AND UNSPECIFIED NATURE	1,229	39	508	399	283
08	ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES,					
09	AND IMMUNITY DISORDERS240-279 DIABETES MELLITUS250	5,584 2,562	252 28	989 361	1,789 881	2,553 1,292
10 11	DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS		159 86	446 349	325 241	731 615
12 13	MENTAL: DISORDERS	4,373 1,021	111 10	2,021 419	1,145 266	1,096 327
14 15	NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS	976 818	21	496 416	280 300	180
16	DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS320-389	4,140	623	765	935	1,817
17 18	DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	1,316 659	106 *5	299 24	297 122	614 508
19	DISEASES OF THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS	811	406	124	124	157
20 21	DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	2,383	118 10	1,315 263	5,167 [†] 878	11,745 1,232
22 23	HEART DISEASE391-392.0,393-398,402,404,410-416,420-429 ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION410	785	78 *	588 47	3,084 288	7,399 449
24 25	ATHEROSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE	1.965	* *5	36 147	459 1,068	1,466
26 27	CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE	1,451	15 10	27 58	234 364	1,176
28 29	DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	6,993 831	1,474 367	1,363 175	1,571 128	2,586 161
30 31	CHRONIC DISEASE OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS	534	353 357	173 182	*5 215	* 520
32	ASTHMA493	664	191	155	167	151
33 34	DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	618	648 *5	2,486 131	2,575 207	3,325 275
35 36	GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS535	641	24	221	208	188
37	APPENDICITIS	613	70 99	177 143	33 180	18 191
38 39	NONINFECTIOUS ENTERITIS AND COLITIS	854	250	268	134	203
40	CHOLELITHIASIS	606 760	*	25 223	163 231	417 303
41 42	DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM		279 *	3,347 176	1,837 127	2,271 77
43 44	HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE	511	*	*5 409	143 112	363
45 46		6,175	26	6,139 504	10	•••
47	DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE	1,320	128	426	344	422
48	DISEASES OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE710-739	5,548	120	1,578	1,689	2,161
49 50	ARTHROPATHIES AND RELATED DISORDERS710-719 INTERVERTEBRAL DISC DISORDERS		32 *	347 256	499 217	1,068 101
51	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES740-759	785	329	209	129	118
52	CERTAIN CONDITIONS ORIGINATING IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD	386	376	*	*8	*
53	SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS780-799	4,956	525	1,331	1,326	1,774
54 55	INJURY AND POISONING800-999 FRACTURES, ALL SITES800-829	6,448 1,658	671 190	3,150 647	1,213 297	1,414 524
56	FRACTURE OF NECK OF FEMUR820	256	*	10	30	212
57 58	INTRACRANIAL INJURIES (EXCLUDING THOSE WITH SKULL FRACTURE)850-854	370	*6 83	306 202	117 41	53 45
59		705	81	446	97	81
60 61	PERSONS ADMITTED FOR STERILIZATION	630	185	5,514 622	1,014 *8	1,355 *
62			13	3,928	*4	•••

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

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED DIAGNOSES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY AND AGE. SEX. RACE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION, AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1982--CON.

s	EX		RACE			RE	SION				BED SIZE			
MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	ALL OTHER	NOT STATED	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST	6-99 BEDS	100-199 8EDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 BEDS	500 BEDS OR MORE	
				NUMBER	OF ALL-L	ISTED DIA	GNOSES IN	THOUSAND	SCON.					
38,924	58,796	76,646	12,575	8,500	20,009	27,819	33,896	15,996	18,025	17,653	15,958	24,010	22,075	01
758	978	1,302	306	129	338	470	677	253	304	346	266	398	423	02
1,885 1,563 282 *	2,549 1,642 175 279	3,602 2,647 381 236	483 308 47 22	348 250 *29 *23	1,089 792 117 75	1,296 967 125 88	1,304 874 140 68	745 571 75 49	494 342 53 27	646 435 58 38	688 487 63 44	1,271 951 139 85	1,336 989 145 87	03 04 05 06
322	907	955	176	98	297	329	429	174	152	210	201	320	347	07
2,101 1,046	3,483 1,516	4,378 1,961	7 75 397	431 204	1,169 612	1,662 724	1,948 879	804 347	1,140 482	1,022 447	961 468	1,344 640	1,117 525	08 09
632 446	1,030 846	1,177 878	365 318	120 95	381 306	426 326	576 452	279 207	296 235	275 210	249 193	436 338	406 314	10 11
2,127 458 334 621	2,246 562 641 198	3,315 783 802 528	609 148 98 160	449 90 76 130	973 250 151 273	1,386 295 324 252	1,303 296 363 159	711 179 138 135	863 146 221 192	819 181 179 159	590 137 139 93	1,183 313 237 234	918 244 199 140	12 13 14 15
1+897 625 250 413	2•243 691 409 398	3,291 1,050 536 645	445 147 45 85	40 4 119 78 81	839 262 129 156	1,305 398 202 271	1,264 438 179 274	732 218 149 109	586 210 55 135	728 225 140 154	703 221 126 145	1,099 328 185 203	1,024 331 153 174	16 17 18 19
8,774 955 5,544 475 961 1,500 653 841	9,572 1,428 5,606 310 1,003 1,195 799 1,006	15,086 1,783 9,354 671 1,698 2,318 1,176 1,493	1,842 410 973 53 125 192 162 192	1,417 190 823 62 142 184 114	4,231 518 2,680 202 523 629 349 407	5,002 690 2,979 204 568 696 393 514	6,243 835 3,721 252 608 929 486 643	2,870 340 1,770 128 266 441 223 283	3,503 483 2,093 151 330 483 365 389	3,317 437 2,001 133 345 473 250 328	3,254 382 2,019 140 387 471 268 344	4,505 571 2,744 193 507 665 318 434	3,766 509 2,293 169 397 602 251 352	20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
3,620 391 227 661 279	3,373 439 306 613 386	5,640 653 417 1,000 465	756 104 47 167 143	596 74 69 107 57	1,272 139 81 207 148	2,077 257 195 371 181	2,560 338 163 519 211	1,084 96 94 177 124	1,687 229 80 386 137	1,349 200 102 242 131	1,180 132 120 202 107	1,569 162 139 258 153	1,207 108 92 187 137	28 29 30 31 32
4,032 313 277 161 546 352 213 218	5,002 306 364 138 67 502 393 542	7,271 498 510 237 488 686 522 619	1,020 70 87 33 61 91 43 76	744 51 44 *29 65 77 41 64	1,809 111 103 61 166 148 135	2,528 161 172 81 170 249 162 213	3,403 251 297 98 172 345 246 263	1,295 96 69 58 106 113 63 115	1,924 153 189 63 99 237 142 153	1,686 115 129 58 117 169 105	1,528 113 120 51 107 142 107 121	2,121 140 120 70 159 172 149 185	1,777 97 83 57 131 135 103	33 34 35 36 37 38 39
2,391 242 511	5+342 141 526	6,111 329 410 409	1,023 26 50 72	599 *28 52 45	1,457 71 115 115	2,119 103 148 137	3,056 155 163 212	1,102 55 86 62	1,319 70 76 84	1,553 65 100 127	1,255 58 96 69	1,855 104 131 127	1,750 86 108 120	41 42 43 44
•••	6,175 512	4•275 321	1,222 149	678 42	1,222 190	1,611 101	2,143 142	1,198 79	876 62	1,059 100	912 63	1,541 123	1,786 164	45 46
611	709	1,019	197	104	299	379	453	189	272	235	202	318	292	47
2,092 691 296	3,456 1,256 279	4,445 1,584 462	582 187 46	521 175 67	958 343 94	1,796 623 180	1,854 663 185	940 318 116	1,183 423 85	1•031 344 98	884 309 106	1,308 476 140	1,142 394 147	48 49 50
3 91	394	611	94	80	137	244	260	145	82	149	117	190	246	51
223	163	256	85	45	51	111	144	80	18	49	63	93	164	52
2,296	2,660	3,874	668	414	908	1,379	1,844	825	1,040	866	803	1,186	1,060	53
3,571 865 67 214 228 499	2,877 793 189 268 142 206	4,973 1,329 217 351 282 515	872 165 14 93 55 134	603 164 *24 39 *33 56	1,244 337 54 87 101 133	1,839 474 82 131 99 179	2,173 520 72 206 115 258	1.192 327 48 58 56 135	1,228 259 36 137 76 132	1,155 272 39 100 73	1,104 305 48 90 63	1,538 422 70 92 88	1,423 400 64 63 71	54 55 56 57 58
1,524 *9	6,544 621 3,945	6+020 434 2+795	1,230 131 700	818 66 450	1.633 117 739	2,190 141 1,033	2,693 285 1,407	1,552 87 766	1,211 128 580	115 1,368 137 682	112 1,197 99 605	167 2+054 123 984	178 2,238 143 1,093	59 60 61 62

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1982

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

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
	NUMBER	OF ALL-LIST	ED PROCEDU	RES IN TH	OU SAND S
ALL PROCEDURES	34,632	2,219	15,296	8,368	8,750
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	859 255 229	139 98 * 9	286 67 97	254 45 82	180 45 41
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	109	*	46	37	22
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	1.402 599 418	64 *6 *	128 21 *5	, 289 114 75	922 458 337
OPERATIONS ON THE EAR	332 163	184 144	73 11	47 *5	27 *
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX	1,492 250 438	424 10 269	732 191 163	215 39 *5	120 10 *
OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	921 207	51 11	177 30	340 80	354 87
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	1,749 243 170 471	106 15 * 33	229 23 14 61	105 262	691 74 50 114
PACEMAKER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR	202 362	* 27	*6 81	34 104	161
OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	5,790 249 240	294 *9 *	2,078 58 34	1,630 87 76	149 1,789 95 127
ENDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL ORIFICE)	611 277 165 493 549 214 281 286	*7 65 - * 93 19 *	140 170 80 186 139 57 258 177	173 28 63 166 167 77 17	290 14 22 138 150 61 *
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59 ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55.21-55.22,56.31,57.32,58.22 DILATION OF URETHRA58.6	1,901 841 184	113 42 18	448 155 51	548 243 46	792 401 69
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	850 358 90	117 46	128 * 22	209 96 14	396 261 *7
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	4,023 500 602 650 106 275 741 154	13 * - * * * *	3,006 301 595 410 105 272 493 54	736 153 *6 181 * * 200 55	268 45 * 58 47 45
OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES	3,945 414 1,618 730 449	16 * *6 *	3,925 412 1,611 727 447	* * * -	···
OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	3,583 434 256 262 227 151 137 148 420	253 30 64 11 *5 * *	1,664 195 99 177 120 97 69 *8 207	928 79 45 54 85 38 25 38 118	738 130 48 20 16 13 39 102 51
DPERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	1,862 129 111	126 * *	810 60 16	555 45 52	370 24 42
MISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES	5,454 600 341 464 740 561 641	288 44 * 18 17 22 12	1,485 150 178 153 101 198	1,750 158 123 136 368 149 208	1,931 248 38 156 254 192 297

TABLE 16. RATE OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND AGE: UNITED STATES, 1982 ~

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

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL AGES	UNDER 15 YEARS	15-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
	RATE OF ALL	-LISTED PRO	CEDURES PE	R 100,000	POPULATION
ALL PROCEDURES		4,320.1	14,261.4	18,831.9	32,620.3
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	110 0	270.1 191.2 *17.1	267.1 62.2 90.3	572.5 101.1 184.7	670.0 167.8 154.6
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM06-07	47.5	*	42.5	83.7	82.0
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	609.8 260.6 182.0	124.0 *11.4 *	119.1 19.4 *4.7	649.7 256.9 169.3	3,435.9 1,707.7 1,257.2
OPERATIONS ON THE EAR18-20 MYRINGOTOMY20-0	144.4 70.7	358 . 3 279 . 9	68.2 10.5	106.6 *10.2	101.9
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX	108.9	826.3 18.8 523.3	682.4 178.1 151.6	484.6 88.8 *11.2	
OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	400.7 90.2	98.5 20.8	165.0 27.7	764.1 180.3	1.320.2 324.1
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	7/00	. 205.4	213.8	1,626.3 293.4	2,577.3
DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION	74-0	64.9	13.1	237.3 590.1	186.6
PACEMAKER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR37.7-37.8	87.7	*	57.0 *5.1	75.8	424.5 600.0
OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41		52.5	75.3	235.0	557.1
OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	108.4	572.1 *18.3	1,937.5 54.4	3,667.4 195.5	6,669.0 352.6
PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43.5-43.8,45.6-45.8 ENDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL ORIFICE)43.5-43.8,45.6-45.24	104.3	*	31.3	170.4	472.8
APPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL	120-3	*14.2 126.8	130.9 158.1	389.5 62.7	1,081.3 52.5
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY		-	74.6	141.7	81.6
REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA53.0-53.1	238.9	181.9	173.8 129.8	374.0 375.1	514.2 559.0
OTHER HERNIA REPAIR	93.2	36.7	53.0	174.0	228.4
DIVISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS54.5	122.2 124.6	*	240.3 165.1	39.3 133.6	177 . 5
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59 ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55.21-55.22,56.31,57.32,58.22 DILATION OF URETHRA58.6	826.9 366.0 80.1	220.0 81.8 34.2	417.9 144.7 47.8	1,233.1 547.8 103.9	2,951.6 1.493.8 257.9
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	369.8 155.9	228.4	119.5	469.7 216.3	1,475.7 974.8
CIRCUMCISION64.0	39.3	90.2	20.7	32.4	*27.6
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	1,750.0 217.6	25.4 *	2.802.5 280.2	1.655.7 343.8	999.1 169.0
BILATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES	261 - R	_	555.0	*14.1	* 104•0
COKELLAGE OF DIEKUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY	282.8 46.3 119.5 322.3	*	382.5 97.8	408.4 *	216.6
DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS AFTER DELIVERY OR ABORTION	119.5	*	253.5	*	•••
REPAIR OF CYSTOCELE AND RECTOCELE70.5	67.1	*	459.7 50.4	450.2 124.2	176.2 167.4
OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES	1,716.2 179.9	32 . 0	3,659.2 384.6	*	•••
EPISIOTOMY WITHOUT FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION	703.9	*11-1	1,502.2	*	•••
CESAREAN SECTION	317.7 195.4	*	677.4 416.7	*	•••
OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	1,558.6	492.3	1,551.2	2,088.8	2,751.4
OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE	189.0 111.5	58.6 125.2	182.0 92.3	178.5 102.1	484.1 177.2
ARTHROSCOPY	114-1	20.7	165.4	121.4	75.7
EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE	98.6 65.5	*9.7 *	112.2 90.5	190.8 86.6	61.5 46.9
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF KNEE	59.6 64.3	*	64.5 *7.1	55.2 84.7	145.7
UPERATIONS ON MUSCLES, TENDONS, FASCIA, AND BURSA82-83.1,83.3-83.9	182.7	86.0	193.4	84.7 264.6	380.3 189.0
PERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	810.0 56.2 48.3	246.2 * *	755.7 56.1 14.7	1,248.4 101.1 116.7	1,380.2 87.9 158.2
AISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES	2,372.5	559.9	1.384.4	3,938.0	7,199.9
CUNIRAST MYELDGRAM.	260.9 148.5	84.8 *	139.8 165.6	355.6 275.9	925.3 141.1
ARTERIOGRAPHY AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY USING CONTRAST MATERIAL 88 4-88 5	201.9	36.0	142.6	306.5	583.0
DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND88.7	321.8 244.1	33.4 42.2	94-0 184-4	828.4 335.8	945.7 717.1
RADIOISOTOPE SCAN92.0-92-1	278.7	23.7	114.9	468.3	1.107.3

TABLE 17. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1982

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

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICO-9-CM CODE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
	NUMBER OF ALL-	LISTED PROCEDURE	S IN THOUSANDS
ALL PROCEDURES	34,632	13,331	21,302
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	859 255 229	436 136 98	424 119 131
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM06-07	109	31	79
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	1,402 599	565 230	837 369
OPERATIONS ON THE EAR	418 332 163	158 178 95	261 153
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX21-29 RHINOPLASTY AND REPAIR OF NOSE21 A	1•492 250	709 117	68 783 133
TONSILLECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT ADENOIDECTOMY28.2-28.3 OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	438	179	259
BRONCHOS COPY33.21-33.23	921 20 7	554 127	367 81
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	1.749 243	1.051	697
DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION36.1 CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION37.21-37.23	170	168 125	75 45
PACEMAKER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR37.21-37.23	471 202	309 102	161 100
OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	362	182	179
OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM42-54	5,790	2,544	3,246
ESOPHAGDISCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY (NATURAL ORIFICE)42.23,44.13 PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43.5-43.8,45.6-45.8	249 240	115 113	134
ENDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL ORIFICE)	611	265	127 346
APPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL	277	146	131
CHOLECYSTECTOMY	165 493	82 132	83 361
REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA	549	489	60
OTHER HERNIA REPAIR53.2-53.9 LAPAROSCOPY54.21	214	77	137
DIVISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS	281 286	* 40	277 246
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59	1,901	1,098	802
ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55.21-55.22,56.31,57.32,58.22 DILATION OF URETHRA58.6	841 184	552 90	289 94
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	850	850	•••
PROSTATECTOMY60.2-60.6 CIRCUMCISION64.0	358 90	358 90	•••
DPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	4,023	•••	4,023
ODPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-ODPHORECTOMY	500	•••	500
BILATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES	602	•••	602
CURETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY	650 106	•••	650 106
DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS AFTER DELIVERY OR ABORTION	275	•••	275
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS	741 154	•••	741 154
DBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES72-75	3,945	•••	3.945
EPISIOTOMY WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION72.1,72.21,72.31,72.71	414	•••	414
EPISIOTOMY WITHOUT FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION	1,618	***	1,618
REPAIR OF CURRENT OBSTETRIC LACERATION	730 449	•••	730 449
PERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	3,583	1,814	1,769
UPEN REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72.76.74.76.76-76.77.76.79.79.79.2-79.2.79 5-70 4	434	240	195
OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.71,76.73,76.75,76.78,79.0-79.1,79.4 ARTHROSCOPY80.2	256	145	112
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF INTERVERTERRAL DISC AND SPINAL FUSION	262 227	165 126	97 101
EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE	151	106	45
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF KNEE	137 148	74 46	63 101
OPERATIONS ON MUSCLES, TENDONS, FASCIA, AND BURSA82-83.1,83.3-83.9	420	227	193
DERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	1,862 129 111	722 *6 *6	1,140 123 105
ATECH LANGUE OF AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O			
COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY (C.A.T. SCAN)87.03.87.41.87.71.88.01.88.38	5,454 . 600	2•597 289	2,857 311
CUNTRAST MYELOGRAM	341	187	154
PYELOGRAM87.73-87.75	464	235	229
AKIEKIUSKAPHY AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY HISING CONTOACT MATERIAL			
ARTERIGGRAPHY AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY USING CONTRAST MATERIAL 88.4-88.5 DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND 88.7 RADIOISOTOPE SCAN 92.0-92.1	740 561	456 204	284 357

TABLE 18. RATE OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND SEX: UNITED STATES, 1982

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

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
RA	ATE OF ALL-LISTED	PROCEDURES PER	100,000 POPULATION
ALL PROCEDURES	15,066.4	12,012.4	17,916.9
PPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	373.8	392.6	356.3
SPINAL TAP03.31 OPERATIONS ON THE CRANIAL AND PERIPHERAL NERVES04.0,04.2-04.9	110.9 99.7	122.6 88.3	99.9 110.4
PERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	47.5	27.5	66.2
PERATIONS ON THE EYE08-16	609.8	509.1	703.9
EXTRACTION OF LENS	260.6 182.0	207.1 142.0	310.5 219.3
PERATIONS ON THE EAR18-20	144.4	160.8	129.1
MYRINGOTOMY20.0	70.7	85.4	57.0
PERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX	649.0 108.9	638.6	658.8
TONSILLECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT ADENOIDECTOMY28.2-28.3	190.7	105.3 161.5	112.2 217.9
DERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	400.7	498.9	309.1
BRONCHOSCOPY33.21-33.23	90.2	114.0	68.0
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	760.8 105.6	947.5 151.4	586.5 62.9
DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION	74.0	112.9	37.7
PACEMAKER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR	204.7 87.7	278.7 91.6	135.7 84.1
PERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	157.3	164.2	150.9
PERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM42-54	2,519.0	2,292.7	2,730.2
ESOPHAGDSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY (NATURAL ORIFICE)42.23,44-13 PARTIAL GASTRECTOMY AND RESECTION OF INTESTINE43.5-43.8,45.6-45.8	108.4 104.3	103.4	113.0 106.7
ENDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL ORIFICE)45.24	265.7	238.8	290.9
APPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL	120.3	131.4	110.0
CHOLECYSTECTOMY	71.7 214.3	74.0 118.8	69.7 303.4
REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA	238.9	440.9	50.4
OTHER HERNIA REPAIR53.2-53.9 LAPAROSCOPY	93.2	69.6	115.3
DIVISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS54.5	122.2 124.6	* 36•1	232.7 207.3
PERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59	826.9	989.7	675.0
ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55-21-55-22,56-31,57-32,58-22 DILATION OF URETHRA58-6	366.0 80.1	497.5 81.5	243.3 78.9
PERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	369.8	766.0	•••
PROSTATECTOMY60.2-60.6 CIRCUMCISION64.0	155.9 39.3	322.9 81.4	•••
PERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	1,750.0	•••	3,383.4
OOPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-DOPHORECTOMY	217.6	•••	420.7
BILATERAL DESTRUCTION OR OCCLUSION OF FALLOPIAN TUBES	261.8 282.8	•••	506.1
CURETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY	46.3	•••	546.7 89.5
DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS AFTER DELIVERY OR ABORTION	119.5	•••	231.1
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS69.09 REPAIR OF CYSTOCELE AND RECTOCELE	322.3 67.1	•••	623.2 129.7
STETRICAL PROCEDURES72-75	1,716.2	•••	3,318.0
Cribiulumi wiim fukleps and vacuum extraction	179.9	•••	347.9
EPISIOTOMY WITHOUT FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION	703.9	•••	1,361.0
REPAIR OF CURRENT OBSTETRIC LACERATION	317.7 195.4	•••	614.3 377.8
ERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	1,558.6	1,634.2	1,488.1
OPEN REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.76-76.77,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.71,76.73,76.75,76.78,79.0-79.1,79.4	189.0	216.2	163.6
ARTHROSCOPY	111.5 114.1	130.4 149.0	93.8 81.5
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF INTERVENTERRAL DISC AND SPINAL FUSION	98.6	113.3	84.8
EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE	65.5	95.3	37.7
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF KNEE	59.6	66.6	53.1
OPERATIONS ON MUSCLES, TENDONS, FASCIA, AND BURSA	64.3 182.7	41.8 204.3	85.3 162.5
ERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	810.0	650.7	958.7
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF BREAST TISSUE (PARTIAL MASTECTOMY)85.20-85.23 MASTECTOMY85.4	56.2 48.3	*5.4 *5.3	103.7 88.4
SCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES	2,372,5	2,340.0	2,402.8
COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY (C.A.T. SCAN)87.03,87.41,87.71,88.01.88.38	260.9	260.4	261.4
CONTRAST MYELOGRAM	148.5	168.9	129.5
PYELOGRAM87.73-87.75 ARTERIOGRAPHY AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY USING CONTRAST MATERIAL88.4-88.5	201.9	212.1	192.3
DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND	321.8 244.1	410.9 184.2	238.7 300.0
RADIOISOTOPE SCAN92.0-92.1	278.7	255.6	300.2

TABLE 19. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND RACE: UNITED STATES, 1982

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

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL RACES	WHITE	ALL OTHER	NOT STATED
		ALL-LISTED P	ROCEDURES IN	THOUSANDS
ALL PROCEDURES	34,632	27,317	4,302	3,013
DPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	85 9 255 229	665 180 183	119 60 22	75 *15 *24
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	109	83	15	*11
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE08-16	1,402	1,143	96	163
EXTRACTION OF LENS	599 418	489 350	37 19	73 50
DPERATIONS ON THE EAR18-20 MYRINGOTOMY20.0	332 163	266 132	26 12	40 *19
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX	1+492	1.195	127	170
TONSILLECTOMY WITH OR WITHOUT ADENOIDECTOMY28.2-28.3	250 438	211 341	11 39	*28 58
DPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	921 207	747 169	117 26	57 *12
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	1,749	1,456	183	109
DIRECT HEART REVASCULARIZATION	243 170	218 157	12 *7	*13 *7
CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION37.21-37.23 PACEMAKER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR	471 202	408 175	42 13	*20 *13
OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	362	284	49	*29
OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM42-54	5,790	4,649	675	466
ESOPHAGOSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY (NATURAL ORIFICE)	249 240	207 198	25 22	*17 *19
ENDOSCOPY OF LARGE INTESTINE (NATURAL DRIFICE)	611	512	60	39
APPENDECTOMY, EXCLUDING INCIDENTAL	277 165	220 133	29 17	*28 *15
CHOLECYSTEC TOMY	493	400	49	43
REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA53.0-53.1 OTHER HERNIA REPAIR53.2-53.9	549 214	437 162	53 32	60
LAPAROSCOPY	281	209	50	*21 *22
	286	226	40	*21
PERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59 ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55.21-55.22,56.31,57.32,58.22	1,901 841	1,572 704	211 90	118 47
DILATION OF URETHRA58.6	184	149	24	*1i
PERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	850	674	105	71
CIRCUMCISION64.0	358 90	289 54	32 31	37 *5
PERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	4,023	3,024	647	351
DOPHORECTOMY AND SALPINGO-ODPHORECTOMY	500 602	400 412	5 7 129	43 61
HYSTERECTOMY68.3-68.7	650	519	74	58
CURETTAGE OF UTERUS TO TERMINATE PREGNANCY	106 275	43 197	55	*8
DIAGNOSTIC DILATION AND CURETTAGE OF UTERUS	741	557	53 123	*24 61
REPAIR OF CYSTOCELE AND RECTOCELE	154	130	*8	*15
DBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES72-75 EPISIOTOMY WITH FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION72.1,72.21,72.31,72.71	3,945 414	2,882 322	612 46	450 46
EPISIOTOMY WITHOUT FORCEPS AND VACUUM EXTRACTION	1,618	1,212	222	184
CESAREAN SECTION74.0-74.2,74.4,74.99 REPAIR OF CURRENT OBSTETRIC LACERATION	730 4 49	521 323	129 80	80 46
PERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	3,583	2,793	398	392
OPEN REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.72,76.74,76.76-76.77,76.79,79.2-79.3,79.5-79.6 OTHER REDUCTION OF FRACTURE76.70,76.71,76.73,76.75.76-78.79.0-79.1,79.4	434 256	351 195	41 27	42 *34
ARTHROSCOPY80.2	262	200	24	39
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF INTERVERTEBRAL DISC AND SPINAL FUSION80.5,81.0 EXCISION OF SEMILUNAR CARTILAGE OF KNEE	227 151	185 115	14 13	*27 *22
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF KNEE	137	107	10	*20
ARTHROPLASTY AND REPLACEMENT OF HIP	148 420	127 326	10 55	*12 40
PERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM85-86	1,862	1,460	246	155
EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF BREAST TISSUE (PARTIAL MASTECTOMY)85.20-85.23 MASTECTOMY85.4	129 111	101 91	17 11	*11 *9
IISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES87-99 COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY (C.A.T. SCAN)87.03,87.41,87.71,88.01,88.38	5,454 600	4,424 476	676 75	354 49
CONTRAST MYELOGRAM87.21	341	277	26	38
PYELOGRAM87.73-87.75 ARTERIOGRAPHY AND ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY USING CONTRAST MATERIAL88.4-88.5	464 740	387 632	53 61	*24 46
DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND88.7	561	431	101	46 ≭ 30
RADIOISOTOPE SCAN92.0-92.1	641	521	92	*27

TABLE 20. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES, 1982

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

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	UNITED STATES	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST
	NUMBER	OF ALL-LIS	TED PROCED	URES IN TH	OUSANDS
ALL PROCEDURES	34,632	7,514	10,239	10,972	5,908
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	859	167	270	258	163
	255	59	71	84	40
	229	37	86	59	48
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	109	- 20	29	41	20
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	1,402	241	454	390	318
	599	110	186	163	140
	418	60	133	121	104
OPERATIONS ON THE EAR	332	67	122	94	50
	163	35	54	50	24
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX	1,492	313	551	394	234
	250	45	105	57	43
	438	65	162	130	83
OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	921	205	272	277	166
	207	43	59	78	29
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	1,749	297	528	552	372
	243	33	72.	84	54
	170	23	53	57	37
	471	66	142	176	86
	202	46	54	70	32
OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	362	83	116	107	55
OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	5,790 249 240 611 277 165 493 549 214 281 286	1,264 61 60 163 53 29 103 151 45 57	1,627 60 57 155 77 50 137 151 62 85	1,996 104 69 236 87 62 169 154 72 90	903 24 54 57 60 24 84 93 36 49
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM	1,901	385	606 \$	674	236
	841	197	280	291	74
	184	28	63	85	*8
DPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	850	188	246	284	131
	358	79	102	109	68
	90	17	24	43	*6
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	4+023 500 602 650 106 275 741 154	936 78 112 98 68 80 241 23	1,008 139 133 168 10 71 191 41	1.478 195 272 268 14 86 240	600 88 84 116 14 37 69
DBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES	3,945	736	1,127	1,350	732
	414	65	94	198	57
	1,618	324	476	492	327
	730	141	166	289	135
	449	70	115	163	100
OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	3,583 434 256 262 227 151 137 148 420	603 85 50 51 27 27 14 25 67	1,183 119 78 80 70 46 54 54 136	1,041 130 79 65 80 42 36 41	756 100 49 67 49 34 34 28
PERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM85-86 EXCISION OR DESTRUCTION OF BREAST TISSUE (PARTIAL MASTECTOMY)85.20-85.23 MASTECTOMY85.4	1,862	395	536	628	302
	129	33	35	50	11
	111	30	28	33	20
STAGE ST	5+454	1,613	1.564	1,407	870
	600	215	139	132	114
	341	54	106	109	72
	464	126	131	154	53
	740	113	235	241	150
	561	220	152	112	77
	641	296	138	116	91

TABLE 21. RATE OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS. BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION: UNITED STATES, 1982

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

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	UNITED STATES	NORTH- EAST	NORTH CENTRAL	SOUTH	WEST
ı	RATE OF ALL	-LISTED PRO	CEDURES PE	R 100,000	POPULATION
ALL PROCEDURES	15,066.4	15,227.3	17,419.6	14,200.2	13,282.9
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	373.8	338.7	460.0	334.5	367.1
	110.9	120.6	120.4	109.0	90.7
	99.7	74.1	145.8	76.6	107.3
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM06-07	47.5	39.6	48.5	52.8	45.7
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	609.8	487.5	771.6	504.2	715.3
	260.6	223.6	316.5	211.0	313.8
	182.0	122.1	226.6	156.3	234.3
OPERATIONS ON THE EAR	144.4 70.7	134.9 71.2	207.2 91.1	121.4	112.0 54.3
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX	649.0	634.6	937.0	510.2	525.9
	108.9	91.5	179.3	73.5	96.4
	190.7	131.0	274.8	167.8	185.5
OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	400.7	415.8	463.4	359.1	373.6
	90.2	86.1	99.8	100.4	64.4
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	760.8 105.6 74.0 204.7 87.7	601.5 66.7 46.3 133.2 93.4	898.4 123.3 90.2 241.6 91.6	713.9 108.5 74.2 228.2 90.3	837.1 120.4 83.0 194.4
OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	157.3	169.0	197.8	138.8	71.9 122.9
OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	2,519.0 108.4 104.3 265.7 120.3	2,562.0 123.6 121.4 329.4	2,768.9 101.6 96.1 264.3	2,583.4 134.7 89.2 304.9	2,029.4 54.8 122.4 129.0
HEMORRHOI DECTOMY. 49.43-49.46 CHOLECYSTECTOMY 51.2 REPAIR OF INGUINAL HERNIA 53.0-53.1 OTHER HERNIA REPAIR 53.2-53.9 LAPAROSCOPY 554.21 DIVISION OF PERITONEAL ADHESIONS 54.21	71.7 214.3 238.9 93.2 122.2 124.6	106.9 59.6 208.7 306.0 91.0 115.6 86.2	131.2 85.6 232.4 256.4 105.1 144.0 144.1	112.5 79.7 218.8 199.3 92.7 116.9 147.3	134.4 53.1 188.5 210.2 80.8 109.8 102.2
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM55-59 ENDOSCOPIES THROUGH NATURAL ORIFICE55.21-55.22,56.31,57.32,58.22 DILATION OF URETHRA58.6	826.9	780.4	1,031.3	871.9	530.1
	366.0	398.5	477.0	376.2	165.5
	80.1	56.2	107.5	110.2	*18.2
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	369.8	382.0	418.9	368.1	294.5
	155.9	161.0	174.2	140.8	152.2
	39.3	34.8	40.2	56.3	*13.8
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	1,750.0 217.6 261.8 282.8 46.3 119.5 322.3 67.1	1.897.1 157.9 226.2 197.9 136.8 162.3 487.5 45.7	1.714.5 236.2 226.9 286.6 17.3 120.7 325.5 69.3	1.913.4 252.4 352.3 347.3 18.6 111.6 310.7 71.1	1.349.7 198.8 189.9 259.8 32.3 84.2 155.0
DBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES	1,716.2	1,492.5	1,916.7	1,747.4	1.644.9
	179.9	131.9	159.2	256.1	128.2
	703.9	656.5	809.3	636.7	734.2
	317.7	285.5	281.6	373.9	303.6
	195.4	141.5	196.4	211.6	225.8
OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	1,558.6	1,222.2	2,011.9	1,347.9	1,699.2
	189.0	171.7	203.1	168.2	225.7
	111.5	102.2	132.0	101.9	111.3
	114.1	102.4	136.9	83.8	149.7
	98.6	55.6	119.9	102.9	110.5
	65.5	55.3	79.1	54.8	77.4
	59.6	28.3	91.0	46.6	75.5
	64.3	50.7	91.6	53.0	62.7
	182.7	135.7	231.1	175.4	183.3
DPERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	810.0	800.8	912.4	812.7	680.1
	56.2	67.8	59.8	64.5	24.3
	48.3	60.7	47.7	43.2	44.2
ST-99 COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY (C.A.T. SCAN)87.03,87.41,87.71,88.01,88.38 CONTRAST MYELOGRAM	2.372.5	3,269.0	2,660.9	1.820.6	1.955.5
	260.9	436.2	236.6	170.5	255.7
	148.5	109.7	180.3	140.8	163.0
	201.9	256.2	222.8	198.8	119.3
	321.8	229.0	400.3	312.2	337.7
	244.1	446.2	258.5	144.6	173.7
	278.7	600.5	234.0	149.8	204.7

TABLE 22. NUMBER OF ALL-LISTED PROCEDURES FOR PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM SHORT-STAY HOSPITALS, BY PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND BED SIZE OF HOSPITAL: UNITED STATES, 1982

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

PROCEDURE CATEGORY AND ICD-9-CM CODE	ALL SIZES	699 BEDS	100-199 BEDS	200-299 BEDS	300-499 8EDS	500 BEDS OR MORE
	NUM	BER OF AL	L-LISTED	PROCEDURE	S IN THOU	JSANDS
ALL PROCEDURES	34,632	3,820	5,769	5,786	9,169	10,088
OPERATIONS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	859 255 229	55 16 25	115 38 36	137 32 38	228 62 71	324 107 59
OPERATIONS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM06-07	109	*9	*8	20	33	39
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE	1,402 599 418	117 44 31	277 126 97	245 119 76	403 170 122	360 140 93
GPERATIONS ON THE EAR18-20 HYRINGGTOMY20-0	332 163	16 *8	56 30	76 38	101 51	83 35
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE, MOUTH, AND PHARYNX	1,492 250 438	194 39 70	256 37 82	289 48 95	410 69 112	343 58 79
OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	921 207	50 10	140 30	164 36	254 64	313 67
OPERATIONS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	243 170 471	46 * - -	171 13 *9 35	298 33 20 74	501 62 44 125	732 134 97 237
PACEMAKER INSERTION, REPLACEMENT, REMOVAL, AND REPAIR		10	33	44	54	61
OPERATIONS ON THE HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEM40-41	362	28	50	55	99	130
OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM 4.2–54 ESOPHAGOSCOPY AND GASTROSCOPY (NATURAL ORIFICE)	249 240 611 277 165 493	788 22 27 75 58 30 86 85 33 36 32	1,005 36 39 96 52 28 91 105 41 56	1,038 64 37 130 50 30 76 98 42 52 49	1,446 66 68 154 64 42 129 143 55 58 64	1,513 62 69 156 53 36 110 119 43 79
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY SYSTEM	1,901 841 184	219 9 4 28	340 150 43	347 153 36	520 226 41	475 218 36
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS	850 358 90	91 32 18	159 70 16	152 72 14	230 98 20	218 85 23
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS	4,023 500 602 650 106 275 741 154	543 65 122 72 *8 35 109	826 104 126 141 18 60 137 33	617 85 95 106 *9 40 108 27	976 125 120 166 22 70 187	1.061 121 138 165 51 70 200
OBSTETRICAL PROCEDURES	414 1.618	515 33 252 84 81	617 98 259 136 61	570 58 247 104 65	1,050 117 419 193 117	1,191 108 441 213 125
OPERATIONS ON THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM	434 256 262 227 151 137	504 49 46 18 10 14 *9 13 66	607 72 41 41 35 26 18 20 76	615 80 46 62 36 35 25 27 67	941 116 69 80 62 40 43 42 113	916 116 54 62 84 35 43 46 98
OPERATIONS ON THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM	129	306 18 12	315 23 18	306 23 16	474 34 32	. 461 . 31 33
MISCELLANEOUS DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES	600 341 464 740 561	339 16 13 43 *7 33	826 93 48 90 56 87 158	856 98 66 74 154 67 68	1,503 158 96 120 205 165 192	1,930 234 119 136 317 209 187

Appendixes

Co	ntents
I.	Technical notes on methods Statistical design of the National Hospital Discharge Survey Data collection and processing Presentation of estimates Reliability of estimates Tests of significance
II.	Definitions of certain terms used in this report
Lis	t of appendix figures
III.	Medical abstract for the National Hospital Discharge Survey
Lis	t of appendix tables
I.	Number of hospitals in the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) universe and number of hospitals added to the NHDS universe, by year of addition and year of Master Facility Inventory (MFI) used: United States, 1963–79
II.	Distribution of short-stay hospitals in the National Hospital Discharge Survey universe and survey sample and number of hospitals that participated in the survey, by geographic region and bed size of hospital: United States, 1982
H	Civilian population by sex age geographic region and race: United States July 1, 1982

Appendix I Technical notes on methods

Statistical design of the National Hospital Discharge Survey

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

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

The original universe for the survey consisted of 6,965 short-stay hospitals contained in the 1963 MFI. This universe is periodically updated (table I). The distribution of the hospitals in the NHDS universe and sample for 1982 is given by bed size and geographic regions in table II.

Table I. Number of hospitals in the National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS) universe and number of hospitals added to the NHDS universe, by year of addition and year of Master Facility Inventory (MFI) used: United States, 1963–79

	NHDS universe		
Year added	Number added	Total universe	
1965	6,965	6,965	
1972	442	7,407	
1975	223	7,630	
1977	273	7,903	
1979	114	8,017	
1981	63	8,080	
	1965 1972 1975 1977 1979	Year added Number added 1965 6,965 1972 442 1975 223 1977 273 1979 114	

The sample for 1982 consisted of 550 hospitals. Of these, 71 refused to participate, and 53 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 426 hospitals participated in the survey during 1982 and provided approximately 214,000 abstracts of medical records.

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

graphic division. Sample hospitals were drawn with probabilities ranging from certainty for the largest hospitals to 1 in 40 for the smallest hospitals.

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

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

Data collection and processing

Data collection—Depending on the study procedure agreed on with the hospital administrator, the sample selection and the transcription of information from the hospital records to abstract forms were performed either by the hospital staff or by representatives of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) or by both. In about 50 percent of the hospitals that participated in the NHDS during the year, this work was performed by the medical records department of the hospital. In the remaining hospitals, the work was performed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census acting for NCHS.

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

Table II. Distribution of short-stay hospitals in the National Hospital Discharge Survey universe and survey sample and number of hospitals that participated in the survey, by geographic region and bed size of hospital: United States, 1982

Bed size of hospital	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West
All sizes			Number of hospitals		
Universe	8,080 550 426	1,185 132 104	2,156 155 121	3,236 180 138	1,503 83 63
6-49 beds					
Universe	3,537 70 45	223 8 6	901 18 12	1,679 30 19	734 14 8
50-99 beds					
Universe	1,918 81 60	301 14 9	487 20 15	751 33 26	379 14 10
100-199 beds					
Universe	1,427 124 95	298 26 22	414 34 28	491 45 29	224 19 16
200-299 beds					
Universe	632 100 78	196 31 25	168 28 22	169 25 19	99 16 12
300-499 beds					
Universe	413 99 82	113 25 20	135 33 26	112 29 27	53 12 9
500-999 beds					
Universe	135 58 49	45 19 14	48 19 15	29 13 13	13 7 7
1,000 beds or more					
Universe	18 18 17	9 9 8	3 3 3	5 5 5	1 1 1

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

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

National Hospital Discharge Survey medical coders code from abstracts of medical records in the order the diagnoses

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

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

The system currently used for coding the diagnoses and procedures on NHDS sample patient abstracts is the *International Classification of Diseases*, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification² (ICD-9-CM). Earlier data for 1970-78 were coded according to the Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States³ (ICDA),

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.						
FORM HDS-1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (8-5-82) U S PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS						
MEDICAL ABS			L DISCHARGE SURVEY			
A. PATIENT IDENTIFICATION			Month Day Year			
1. Hospital number		4. Date of adn				
2. HDS number		5. Date of disc				
3. Medical record number B. PATIENT CHARACTERISTI	Ce	_ 6. Residence				
7. Date of birth Month	Day Year		8. Age (Complete only if date of birth not given)			
9. Sex (Mark (X) one)	I 1 ☐ Male	² ☐ Female	3 Not stated			
10. Race	. = =	rican Indian/Alaskan I n/Pacific Islander	Native 5 Other (Specify)			
11. Ethnicity (Mark (X) one)	1 Hispanic origin	2 ☐Non-Hisp	panic 3 Not stated			
12. Marital status (Mark (X) one)	1 Married 2 Single	3 Widowed 4 Divorced	<u> </u>			
13. Expected source(s) of payr	nent Principal (Mark one only)	Other additional sources (Mark accordingly)	14. Status/Disposition of patient (Mark (X) appropriate box(es))			
	mpensation		Status Disposition			
^ I			discharged home			
4. Title V	ent payments		 b. ☐ Left against medical advice c. ☐ Discharged, transferred to 			
6. Blue Cross			another short-term hospital			
Private 7. Other private or			d. ☐ Discharged, transferred to long-term care institution			
8.Self pay			e. 🔲 Disposition not stated			
Sources 9.No charge			2 Died			
No source of payment indicate	d		3 Status not stated			
C. FINAL DIAGNOSES Principal:						
Other/additional:						
		·				
			See reverse side			
D.SURGICAL AND DIAGNOST	IC PROCEDURES		Date: Month Day Year			
Principal:						
Other/additional:						
		NONE	See reverse side			

Figure I. Medical abstract for the National Hospital Discharge Survey

with some modifications. These modifications, which were necessary because of incomplete or ill-defined terminology in the abstracts, are presented elsewhere. It has not been necessary, however, to modify the ICD-9-CM for use in the NHDS.

Both the ICDA and the ICD-9-CM are divided into two main sections: diseases and injuries, and surgical and nonsurgical procedures. However, many differences exist between the two classifications. These differences are discussed in a previous report.⁸

The NHDS follows the guidelines of the Uniform Hospital Discharge Data Set (UHDDS) for coding procedures. 9.10 The UHDDS is a minimum data set of items uniformly defined and abstracted from hospital medical records. These items were selected on the basis of their continuous usefulness to organizations and agencies requiring hospital inpatient information.

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

Presentation of estimates

Grouping of diagnoses and procedures—In this report the diagnostic chapters, the broadest groupings of diseases and injuries shown, correspond to ICD-9-CM chapters 1-17 and the Supplementary classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health service. The diagnostic categories, the most detailed groupings of diseases and injuries shown, are subsets of the major groups or chapters. The titles and the ordering of the categories in the tabular list developed for the NHDS follow the format of the ICD-9-CM tabular list as closely as possible.

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

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

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

During 1982, 9.2 percent of the records had no race identified in the hospital records.

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

Table III. Civilian population by sex, age, geographic region, and race: United States, July 1, 1982

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

Age, geographic region, and race	Both sexes	Male	Female	
	Population in thousands			
All ages	229,865	110,974	118,891	
Northeast	49,344	23,532	25,812	
	58,777	28,508	30,269	
	77,268	37,140	40,128	
	44,475	21,793	22,683	
White	196,811	95,396	101,414	
	33,054	15,577	17,477	
0-14 years	51,352	26,261	25,093	
Under 1 year	3,642	1,864	1,778	
	13,730	7,023	6,708	
	33,980	17,375	16,607	
Northeast	10,041	5,135	4,907	
	13,343	6,831	6,513	
	17,735	9,064	8,673	
	10,232	5,232	5,000	
White	41,994	21,534	20,460	
	9,359	4,728	4,632	
15-44 years	107,253	52,825	54,427	
15–24 years	40,648	20,217	20,432	
	38,753	19,035	19,718	
	27,852	13,575	14,278	
Northeast	22,678	11,084	11,594	
	27,273	13,523	13,750	
	35,843	17,524	18,320	
	21,457	10,694	10,763	
White	91,215	45,300	45,917	
	16,037	7,525	8,510	
45–64 years	44,435	21,109	23,326	
45–54 years	22,342	10,789	11,553	
	22,093	10,320	11,773	
Northeast	10,337	4,860	5,477	
	11,178	5,355	5,821	
	14,730	6,928	7,802	
	8,191	3,965	4,226	
White	39,308	18,818	20,492	
	5,127	2,293	2,834	
65 years and over	26,824	10,778	16,046	
65–74 years	16,134	7,004	9,131	
	10,688	3,774	6,914	
Northeast	6,289	2,444	3,844	
	6,982	2,792	4,191	
	8,957	3,628	5,329	
	4,596	1,914	2,682	
White	24,293	9,747	14,547	
	2,531	1,031	1,499	

1982 only 0.15 percent of the records had a missing date of admission or discharge.

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

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

Although the civilian noninstitutionalized population was used prior to 1981, it has been determined that the civilian population is more appropriate to use for the NHDS as persons in institutions are usually hospitalized in short-stay hospitals. This is especially true for elderly residents of nursing homes. A report comparing NHDS rates based on the civilian population with the civilian noninstitutionalized population is currently being prepared.

Reliability of estimates

Estimation—Statistics produced by the NHDS are derived by a complex estimating procedure. The basic unit of estimation is the sample inpatient discharge abstract. The estimating procedure used to produce essentially unbiased national estimates in the NHDS has three principal components: inflation by reciprocals of the probabilities of sample selection, adjustment for nonresponse, and ratio adjustment to fixed totals. These components of estimation are described in appendix I of two earlier publications. 11.12

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

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

percent of the cases. Detailed accounts of this and other IOM findings have been published. 13-15

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

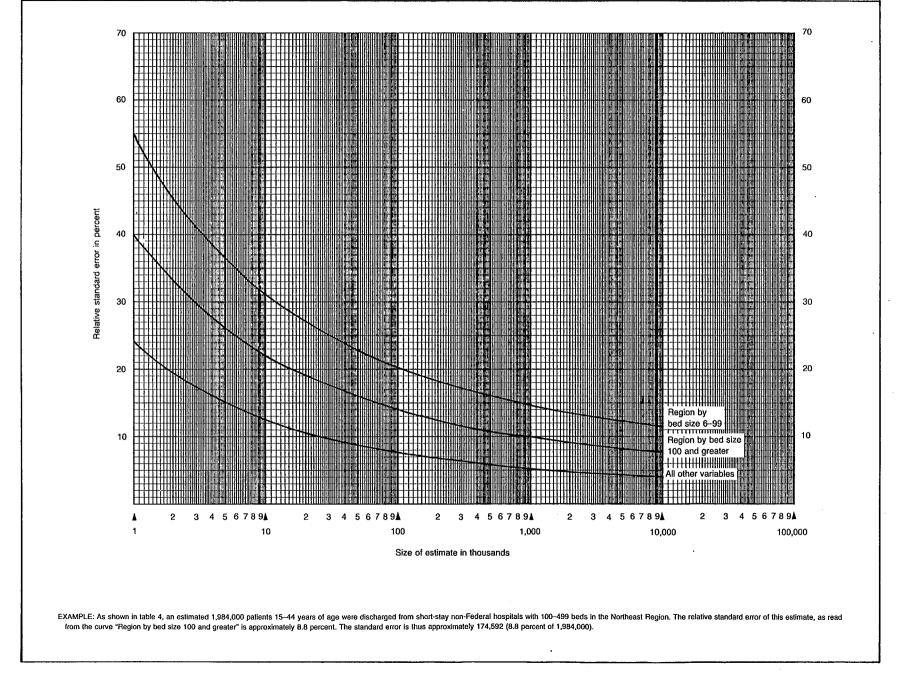


Figure II. Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of patients discharged, or of first-listed diagnoses, and of all-listed diagnoses, by selected patient and hospital

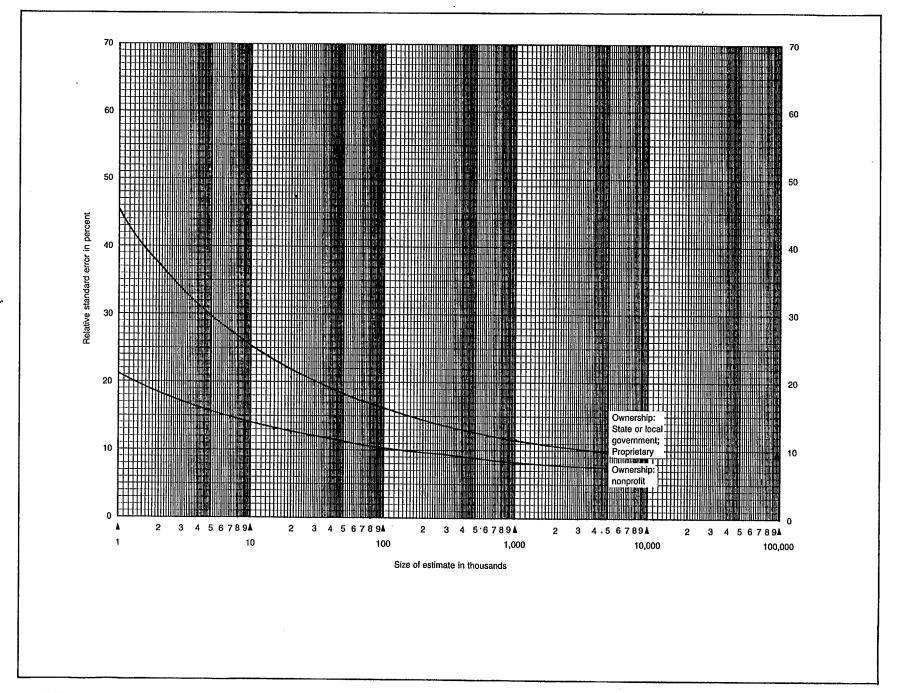
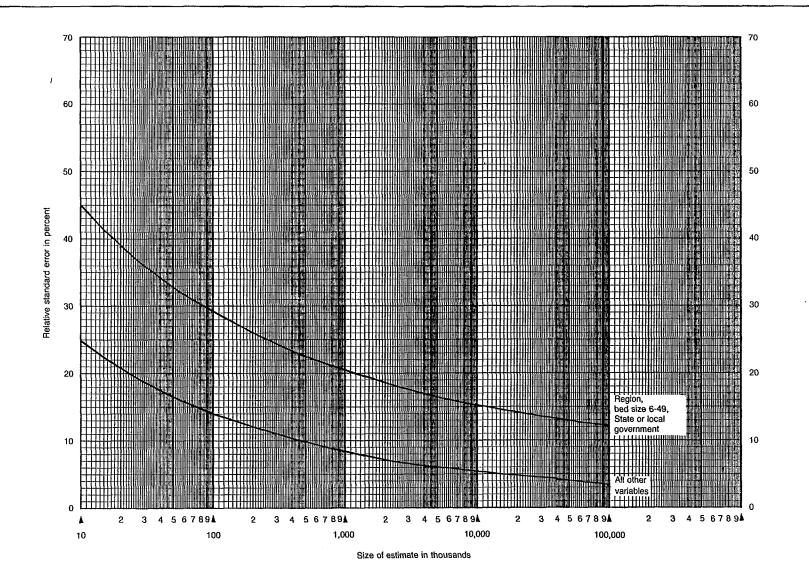
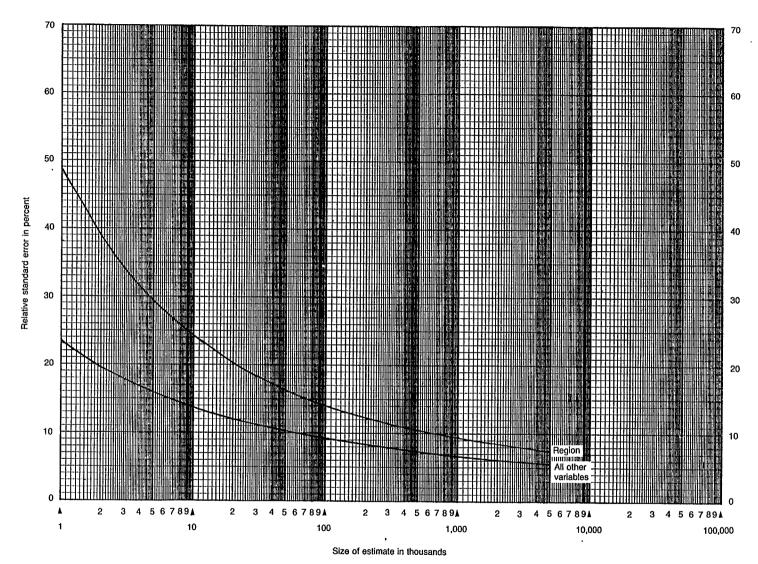


Figure II. Approximate relative standard errors of estimated numbers of patients discharged, or of first-listed diagnoses, and of all-listed diagnoses, by selected patient and hospital characteristics—Con.



EXAMPLE: As shown in table 2, an estimated 9,635,000 days of care were provided during 1982 to male patients under 15 years of age discharged from short-stay hospitals. The relative standard error of this estimate as read from the curve "All other variables" is approximately 6.2 percent. The standard error is thus approximately 529,925 (5.5 percent of 9,635,000).



EXAMPLE: As shown in table 18, an estimated 243,000 open heart surgeries were performed during 1982 for all patients discharged from short-stay hospitals. The relative standard error of this estimate as read from the curve "All variables" is approximately 8.0 percent. The standard error is thus approximately 19,440 (8.0 percent of 243,000).

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

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

- If the sample size is less than 30 the value of the estimate is not reported. Only an asterisk (*) is shown in the tables
- 2. If the sample size is 30-59 the value of the estimate

- is reported but should be used with caution. The estimate is preceded by an asterisk (*) in the tables.
- 3. If the sample size is 60 or more but the relative standard error is over 30 percent the estimate is reported, but should be used with caution. The estimate is preceded by an asterisk (*) in the tables.

Tests of significance

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

Appendix II Definitions of certain terms used in this report

Hospitals and hospital characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Days of care—The total number of patient days accumu-

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

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

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

Terms relating to diagnoses

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

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

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

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

Obstetrical diagnosis—A diagnosis relating to conditions

arising from or affecting the management of pregnancy, child-birth, and the puerperium (the period following childbirth). These are code numbers 640–676 of the *International Classification of Diseases*, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM).²

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

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

Terms relating to surgical and nonsurgical procedures

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

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

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

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

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

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

03.31, 03.91-03.92, 04.80-04.89, 21.01, 24.7, 31.41-31.42, 34.91-34.92, 37.92-37.93, 42.22-42.23, 44.12-44.13, 45.12-45.13, 45.22-45.24, 48.22, 50.92, 54.91, 54.97-54.98, 57.31, 58.22, 59.95, 62.91, 66.8, 69.6-69.7, 69.93, 70.0, 73.01-73.1, 73.3, 73.51-73.59, 76.96, 81.91-81.92, 82.92-82.96, 83.94-83.98, 85.91-85.92, 86.01, 87.03-87.08, 87.13-87.15, 87.31-87.35, 87.38, 87.41-87.42, 87.51-87.52, 87.54-87.66, 87.71-

87.73, 87.75, 87.77–87.78, 87.81–87.84, 87.91, 87.93–87.94, 88.01–88.03, 88.12–88.15, 88.38, 88.71–88.89, 89.14, 89.21–89.25, 89.32, 89.41–89.44, 89.54, 89.61–89.65, 89.8, 92.01–92.29, 93.45–93.54, 93.56–93.59, 93.92–93.93, 93.95, 93.97, 94.24, 94.26–94.27, 95.04, 95.12–95.13, 95.16–95.26, 96.01–96.08, 96.21–96.25, 96.31–96.33, 97.11–97.13, 98.02–98.04, 98.14–98.16, 98.19, 99.01, 99.60–99.69, 99.81.

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

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

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

01.18-01.19, 03.39, 04.19, 05.19, 06.19, 07.19, 08.19, 08.91-08.93, 09.19, 09.41-09.49, 10.29, 11.29, 12.29, 14.19, 15.09, 16.21, 16.29, 18.01, 18.11, 18.19, 20.39, 21.21, 21.29, 22.19, 24.19, 25.09, 25.91, 26.19, 27.29, 27.91, 28.19, 29.19, 31.48-31.49, 33.28-33.29, 34.28-34.29, 37.29, 38.29, 40.19, 41.38-41.39, 42.29, 44.19, 45.19, 45.28-45.29, 48.23, 48.29, 49.21, 49.29, 49.41, 50.19, 51.19, 52.19, 54.29, 55.29, 56.39, 57.39, 58.29, 59.29, 60.18, 61.19, 62.19, 63.09, 64.0, 64.19, 64.91, 64.94, 65.19, 66.19, 67.19, 68.19, 69.92, 70.21, 70.29, 71.19, 73.6, 73.91–73.92, 75.35, 76.19, 78.80–78.89, 81.98, 83.29, 85.19, 86.19, 86.92, 87.09-87.12, 87.16-87/17, 87.22-87,29, 87.36-87.37, 87.39, 87.43-87.49, 87.69, 87.79, 87.85–87.89, 87.92, 87.95–87.99, 88.09, 88.16-88.31, 88.33, 88.35, 88.37, 88.39, 89.01-89.13, 89.15-89.16, 89.26-89.31, 89.33-89.39, 89.45-89.53, 89.55-89.59, 89.66, 89.7, 90.01-91.99, 93.01-93.25, 93.27-93.28, 93.31-93.39, 93.42-93.44, 93.61-93.91, 93.94, 93.96, 93.99-94.23, 94.25, 94.29-95.03, 95.05-95.11, 95.14-95.15, 95.31-95.49, 96.09-96.19, 96.26-96.28, 96.34-97.04, 97.14-97.89, 99.02-99.24, 99.26-99.59, 99.71-99.79, 99.82-99.99.

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

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

0.11-0.15, 03.32, 04.11-04.12, 05.11, 06.11-06.13, 07.11-07.17, 08.11, 09.11-09.12, 10.21, 11.22, 12.22, 15.01, 16.23, 18.12, 20.32 21.22, 22.11, 24.11-24.12, 25.01, 25.02, 26.11, 27.21-27.24, 28.11, 29.12, 31.43-31.44, 33.24-33.27, 34.23-34.27, 37.24-37.25, 38.21,

40.11. 41.31-41.33, 42.24, 44.14-44.15, 45.14-45.15, 45.25-45.27, 48.24-48.26, 49.22-49.23, 50.11-50.12, 51.12-51.13, 52.11-52.12, 54.22-54.23, 55.23-55.24, 56.32-56.33, 57.33-57.34, 58.23-58.24, 59.21, 60.11-60.15, 61.11, 62.11-62.12, 63.01, 64.11, 65.11-65.12, 66.11, 67.11-67.12, 68.13-68.14, 70.23-70.24, 71.11, 76.11, 77.40-77.49, 80.30-80.39, 83.21, 85.11-85.12, 86.11.

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

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

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

Demographic terms

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

stitutionalized population is the civilian population not residing in institutions.

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

Race—Patients are classified into two groups "white" and "all other." The all other classification includes all categories other than white. Mexican and Puerto Rican are included in the white category unless specifically identified as all other. In addition, 9.3 percent of the patients had no race stated on the face sheet of the record.

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

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