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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE Public Health Service

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION Rockylle, Muryland 20852

VITAL STATISTICS REPORT



Hospital Discharge Survey_Provisional Data

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FROM THE

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Utilization of Short-Stay Hospitals, by Diagnosis: United States, 1966 and 1967

This report presents data on diseases and conditions diagnosed for patients discharged from short-stay hospitals in the United States in 1966 and 1967. The data are estimates based on information collected by the Hospital Discharge Survey (HDS) from hospital records in a sample of inpatients discharged from a national sample of the short-stay hospitals (average length of stay less than 30 days). A detailed analysis of 1965 short-stay hospital utilization by diagnosis has been reported previously in *Vital and Health Statistics*, PHS Publication No. 1000, Series 13, No. 6.

An estimated 28.5 million patients, excluding newborn infants, were discharged from short-stay hospitals in 1966 and an estimated 28.0 million in 1967. In 1965, the first calendar year of the Hospital Discharge Survey, there were 28.8 million discharges.

Although there were fewer discharges in 1967 than in 1966, there was an increase in the number of days of care provided (235.1 million days in 1967 as compared with 230.5 million days in 1966). As a result the average length of stay increased from 8.1 days in 1966 to 8.4 days in 1967.

The number of first-listed diagnoses (the only or the first of multiple diagnoses) reported for inpatients discharged during 1966 and 1967 is shown by age in tables 1 and 2. The diagnostic classes used correspond to the major classes, with some modifications, of the *International Classification of Diseases*, Adapted (ICDA), revised edition, December 1962, PHS Pub. No. 719. Selected detailed diagnostic categories with relatively high frequencies have also been presented.

More than 40 percent of the discharges both in 1966 and 1967 can be attributed to three ICDA diagnostic classes: (1) deliveries and complications of

pregnancy and the puerperium, which accounted for 16 percent of all patients discharged each year; (2) diseases of the digestive system, which accounted for 15 percent of all discharges each year; and, (3) diseases of the respiratory system, which accounted for 12 percent of all discharges in 1966 and for 11 percent in 1967. The rank order of all the ICDA classes was identical for both years.

The diagnostic categories for malignant neoplasms, diseases of the heart, hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids, and fractures each accounted for over a million discharges both in 1966 and 1967.

The two diagnostic classes, diseases of the digestive system and injuries and adverse effects of chemical and other external causes, appear among the five leading ICDA classes in each age group in 1966 and 1967. The leading class for each age group was as follows: under 15 years—diseases of the respiratory system; 15-44 years—deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium; 45-64 years—diseases of the digestive system; and, 65 years and over—diseases of the circulatory system. The chart below shows the discharge rates per 10,000 population for the three leading causes of hospitalization in each age group for 1966 and 1967.

The average length of stay for the diagnostic categories presented was longest for acute coronary occlusion with an average stay of 17.1 days in 1966 and 18.9 days in 1967 (tables 3 and 4). Two other conditions which required long periods of hospitalization were vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, with an average stay of 16.6 days in 1966 and 16.9 days in 1967, and malignant neoplasms, with an average stay of 15.5 days in 1966 and 15.9 days in 1967. The length of stay was shortest for

hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids with an average of 1.9 days in 1966 and 2.1 days in 1967.

The number of all-listed diagnoses is shown in tables 3 and 4 for 1966 and 1967. An aggregate of up to five diagnoses were coded per sample discharge.

An estimated 47.1 million diagnoses were reported for the 28.5 million discharges in 1966, and an estimated 46.5 million for the 28.0 million discharges in 1967. The number of diagnoses per episode of hospitalization averaged 1.7 each year.

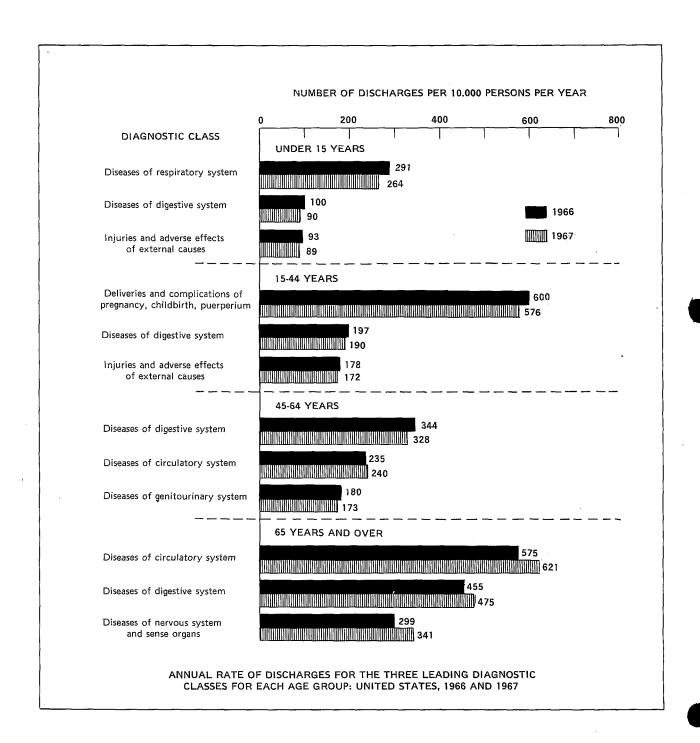


Table 1. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and age: United States, 1966

Silication of Diseases Adapted, levised editi	on, pece	mber 170		<u> </u>	
Diagnostic category	All ages ¹	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Number of inpatients discharged in thousands				ged
All conditions	28,477	4,224	12,693	6,589	4,911
Excluding obstetrical conditions	23,952	4,211	8,193	6,576	4,911
Infective and parasitic diseases	339 1,034 906	112 18 50	134 164 505	55. 425 281	37 424 69
nutritional diseases240-289 Hay fever and asthma240-241 Diabetes mellitus260	741 116 327	67 26 15	234 34 65	255 35 123	184 21 124
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs290-299 Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders300-329 Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs330-398 Vascular lesions affecting central	183 759 1,394	32 25 235	44 425 259	46 226 368	60 81 529
nervous system330-334 Cataract385	420 169	² 5 ² 3	20 ² 6	110 49	285 112
Diseases of the circulatory system400-468 Acute coronary occlusion420.1 All other diseases of the heart400-420.0,420.2-443 Hemorrhoids (with and without ulcer)461	2,458 363 1,192 232	66 23	454 27 121 118	917 163 418 96	1,019 173 628 18
Diseases of the respiratory system	3,443 489 1,138 755	1,742 290 928 311	757 118 198 123	502 53 26 140	435 29 * 180
Diseases of the digestive system530-587 Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and	4,239	597	1,482	1,343	807
gastrojejumal ulcer540-542 Appendicitis550-552 Inguinal hernia560.0,561.0 Gastroenteritis and colitis, except ulcerative571 Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis584-585	526 364 515 553 521	10 131 141 193	189 182 126 176 163	225 37 163 111 209	101 11 -83 74 147
Diseases of the genitourinary system590-637 Hyperplasia of prostate610 Disorders of menstruation634	2,581 192 379	205 ² 6	1,277 ² 4 268	702 59 99	392 129 ² 6
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium	4,525 403 1,088 264 229	13 74 92 8 *	4,500 166 419 48 124	12 100 404 116 90	61 172 91 13
Congenital malformations750-759 Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and	213	118	59	25	10
other external causes	2,958 1,037 376	559 200 68	1,335 347 221	614 225 65	435 262 20
All other conditions and special admissionsresidual	1,216	220	479	315	198

 $^{^1}_{\,\,_{2}}$ Includes data for age not stated. Caution should be exercised in the use of this statistic since the relative standard error of the estimated number of discharges exceeds 25 percent.

Table 2. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis and age: United States, 1967

Diagnostic category	All ages ¹	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Number of inpatients discharged in thousands				ged
All conditions	27,964	4,021	12,279	6,386	5,215
Excluding obstetrical conditions	23,565	4,007	7,904	6,376	5,215
Infective and parasitic diseases	309 1,032 868	99 21 52	118 157 472	54 413 271	36 434 70
nutritional diseases	741 124 349	69 31 15	214 35 63	249 34 126	206 24 143
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs290-299 Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders300-329 Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs330-398 Vascular lesions affecting central	172 753 1,466	27 27 226	46 415 257	39 221 364	57 87 615
nervous system330-334 Cataract385	453 208	² 6 ² 3	18 26	106 56	322 ·143
Diseases of the circulatory system400-468 Acute coronary occlusion420.1 All other diseases of the heart400-420.0, 420.2-443 Hemorrhoids (with and without ulcer)400-420.0	2,576 . 362 1,293 216	68 18	434 24 115 107	951 173 434 83	1,120 164 724 26
Diseases of the respiratory system	3,118 400 1,068 665	1,581 233 859 289	679 98 198 99	434 42 8 112	418 28 23 164
Diseases of the digestive system530-587 Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and	4,157	541	1,447	1,300	856
gastrojejumal ulcer540-542 Appendicitis550-552 Inguinal hernia560.0,561.0 Gastroenteritis and colitis, except ulcerative571 Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis584-585	507 332 484 550 517	² 5 123 111 184	180 171 120 174 176	211 26 160 106 193	110 9 93 86 146
Diseases of the genitourinary system590-637 Hyperplasia of prostate610 Disorders of menstruation634	2,581 182 374	215 23	1,262 23 262	687 49 102	412 130 ² 7
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium	4,399 393 1,092 280 237	14 71 91 8 *	4,375 159 416 51 123	9 99 384 112 100	61 199 108 12
Congenital malformations750-759 Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and	226	126	61	29	10
other external causes	2,875 1,050 353	535 201 62	1,308 356 210	582 .218 60	438 270 19
All other conditions and special admissionsresidual	1,207	255	457	298	194

 $^{^1}$ Includes data for age not stated. 2 Caution should be exercised in the use of this statistic since the relative standard of error of the estimated number of discharges exceeds 25 percent.

Table 3. Number of all-listed and first-listed diagnoses, days of care and average length of stay for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1966

strication of Diseases Adapted, revised ed	TELION, Decem	DEL 1902)		
		First	-listed d	iagnoses
Diagnostic category	Number of all-listed diagnoses	Number	Days of care	Average length of stay
	(In	In thousands) (In da		
All conditions	47,119	28,477	230,453	8.1
Excluding obstetrical conditions	42,176	23,952	211,329	8.8
Infective and parasitic diseases	618	339	3,635	10.7
	1,649	1,034	16,056	15.5
	1,590	906	6,259	6.9
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic and nutritional diseases240-289 Hay fever and asthma240-241 Diabetes mellitus260	2,128	741	7,768	10.5
	218	116	1,059	9.1
	1,032	327	4,090	12.5
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs290-299 Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders300-329 Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs330-398	675	183	1,840	10.1
	1,397	759	9,655	12.7
	2,520	1,394	14,927	10.7
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system330-334 Cataract385	700	420	6,966	16.6
	203	169	1,390	8.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	5,376	2,458	29,760	12.1
	423	363	6,209	17.1
	3,098	1,192	14,544	12.2
	356	232	1,610	7.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	4,997	3,443	18,989	5.5
	692	489	2,329	4.8
	1,192	1,138	2,178	1.9
	1,086	755	6,854	9.1
Diseases of the digestive system530-587 Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and	6,402	4,239	33,941	8.0
gastrojejumal ulcer540-542 Appendicitis550-552 Inguinal hernia560.0,561.0 Gastroenteritis and colitis, except ulcerative571 Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis584-585	706	526	5,335	10.1
	413	364	2,523	6.9
	597	515	3,504	6.8
	690	553	2,839	5.1
	682	521	5,641	10.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system590-637 Hyperplasia of prostate610 Disorders of menstruation634	4,948	2,581	18,058	7.0
	321	192	2,846	14.8
	500	379	1,636	4.3
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium	4,943	4,525	19,124	4.2
	744	403	3,183	7.9
	2,009	1,088	10,819	9.9
	690	264	3,239	12.3
	294	229	2,941	12.9
Congenital malformations750-759 Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and	402	213	1,806	8.5
other external causes	4,356	2,958	26,090	8.8
	1,256	1,037	13,272	12.8
	597	376	1,860	5.0
All other conditions and special admissionsresidual	2,364	1,216	8,543	7.0

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Table 4. Number of all-listed and first-listed diagnoses, days of care and average length of stay for inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by category of first-listed diagnosis: United States, 1967

		First-listed di		agnoses	
Diagnostic category	Number of all-listed diagnoses	Number	Days of care	Average length of stay	
	(In t	housands)	(In days)	
All conditions	46,475	27,964	235,057	8.4	
Excluding obstetrical conditions	41,673	23,565	215,737	9.2	
Infective and parasitic diseases002-138 Malignant neoplasms140-205 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature210-239 Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic and	572	309	3,149	10.2	
	1,622	1,032	16,395	15.9	
	1,513	868	6,142	7.1	
nutritional diseases	2,163	741	8,084	10.9	
	206	124	1,098	8.8	
	1,100	349	4,627	13.2	
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs290-299 Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders300-329 Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs330-398 Vascular lesions affecting central	636	172	1,800	10.5	
	1,395	753	9,329	12.4	
	2,620	1,466	16,334	11.1	
nervous system330-334	751	453	7,639	16.9	
Cataract385	249	208	1,809	8.7	
Diseases of the circulatory system400-468 Acute coronary occlusion	5,649	2,576	32,638	12.7	
	428	362	6,847	18.9	
	3,294	1,293	16,198	12.5	
	341	216	1,700	7.9	
Diseases of the respiratory system	4,607	3,118	18,582	6.0	
	583	400	2,080	5.2	
	1,115	1,068	2,212	2.1	
	972	665	6,500	9.8	
Diseases of the digestive system530-587 Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and	6,259	4,157	34,802	8.4	
gastrojejunal ulcer540-542 Appendicitis550-552 Inguinal hernia560.0,561.0 Gastroenteritis and colitis, except ulcerative571 Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis584-585	688	507	5,381	10.6	
	377	332	2,297	6.9	
	558	484	3,433	7.1	
	670	550	2,975	5.4	
	679	517	5,913	11.4	
Diseases of the genitourinary system590-637	4,937	2,581	18,287	7.1	
Hyperplasia of prostate610	315	182	2,397	13.2	
Disorders of menstruation634	484	374	1,578	4.2	
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium	4,802	4,399	19,320	4.4	
	728	393	3,140	8.0	
	1,990	1,092	10,778	9.9	
	706	280	3,234	11.6	
	292	237	2,899	12.2	
Congenital malformations750-759 Injuries and adverse effects of chemical and	399	226	2,054	9.1	
other external causes800-999,Y10.0 Fractures (all sites)800-826 Laceration and open wound870-898	4,229	2,875	26,199	9.1	
	1,262	1,050	13,411	12.8	
	557	353	2,161	6.1	
All other conditions and special admissionsresidual	2,355	1,207	8,025	6.6	

Technical Notes

SOURCE OF DATA. The Hospital Discharge Survey collects data on patients discharged from noninstitutional short-stay hospitals located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. This report excludes all newborn infants. Data for 1966 exclude military and Veterans Administration hospitals, and data for 1967 exclude all Federal hospitals. In 1966 and 1967 a sample of about 140,000 patients from the civilian noninstitutional population was obtained from a sample of approximately 300 hospitals.

<u>SAMPLE</u>. The estimates presented are subject to sampling error since a sample rather than the entire population has been surveyed. The standard errors for the number of discharges are shown in the table below.

Table I. Approximate standard errors of estimated numbers of discharges

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
3,000 5,000 10,000 20,000 100,000 200,000	980 1,430 2,230 3,020 4,860 7,300 12,200	600,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 6,000,000 10,000,000 20,000,000 30,000,000	23,400 38,000 65,000 170,000 270,000 500,000 750,000

<u>DEFINITIONS</u>. Short-stay hospitals are general and short-term special hospitals having 6 or more beds

for inpatient use and an average stay of less than 30 days.

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

A discharge is the formal release of an inpatient by a hospital, i.e., the termination of a period of hospitalization by death or by disposition to place of residence, nursing home, or another hospital. In this report, the number of discharges is exclusive of newborn infants. "Discharges" and "patients (or inpatients) discharged" are used synonymously.

Average length of stay is the total number of inpatient days accumulated by patients at time of discharge from short-stay hospitals during a specified calendar year divided by the number of patients discharged.

Discharged diagnoses are the diseases or injuries (or special conditions, examinations without sickness, etc.) that the attending physician has recorded on the medical records of discharged patients.

All-listed diagnoses are the estimated number of discharge diagnoses for inpatients discharged during a calendar year, in terms of the classification system used and the processing of not more than 5 codes per sample discharge.

First-listed diagnoses are the aggregate of individually coded diagnoses listed in position number 1 on the face sheet of the medical records for patients discharged, including single (only) and first of multiple discharge diagnoses.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES
Category not applicable
Quantity zero
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision *

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