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VITAL STATISTICS REPORT



Hospital Discharge Survey

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Utilization of Short-Stay Hospitals, by Diagnosis: United States, 1971

Estimates are presented in this report on the first-listed final diagnoses, or discharges, for inpatients discharged from non-Federal short-stay hospitals in the United States during 1971. Hospital utilization is shown by number and rate of discharges and average length of stay by first-listed diagnoses.

The estimates are based on information collected by the Hospital Discharge Survey (HDS), a continuous nationwide survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Data for the survey are abstracted from the medical records of a sample of patients discharged from a national sample of the short-stay hospitals. (See Technical Notes for a description of the survey and definitions of terms used.)

The diagnostic data are shown by the diagnostic classes of the *Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States* (ICDA), with some modifications. Within these classes, selected diagnostic categories, or groups of diagnoses, are shown to provide more detailed information for conditions of special interest or with large frequencies.

An estimated 29.5 million inpatients, excluding newborn infants, were discharged from the Nation's non-Federal short-stay hospitals during 1971 (table 1). These patients comprised 11.6 million males and 17.8 million females. Females hospitalized for other than obstetrical conditions accounted for 13.6 million discharges. The corresponding rates per 10,000 persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population were 1,457.7 for all discharges, 1,196.3 for males, 1,696.0 for all females, and 1,294.8 for females excluding obstetrical conditions (table 2). Average lengths of stay were 7.8 days for all patients, 8.4 days for males, and 7.5 days for females. Excluding obstetrical conditions, the average stay for females was 8.6 days (table 3). About 60 percent of the first-listed diagnoses were clustered in five of the 17 ICDA classes. The leading classes were complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (4.2 million discharges), diseases of the digestive system (3.7 million discharges), diseases of the circulatory system (3.5 million discharges), diseases of the respiratory system (3.2 million discharges), and accidents, poisonings, and violence (3.1 million discharges). Average length of stay for the ICDA classes ranged from 3.8 days for complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium to 11.9 days for diseases of the circulatory system.

Exclusive of obstetric discharges, conditions with the largest frequencies were heart and hypertensive diseases (2,211,000 discharges), malignant neoplasms (1,196,000 discharges), and fractures (1,066,000 discharges). Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids (979,000 discharges) was the single most frequently reported diagnosis. Heart and hypertensive diseases was the leading nonobstetric diagnostic group for both males (1,188,000 discharges) and females (1,019,000 discharges). However, acute myocardial infarction occurred twice as often among men(224,000 discharges) as among women (112,000 discharges). Annual rates of discharge for the ICDA classes, by sex, are shown in figure 1.

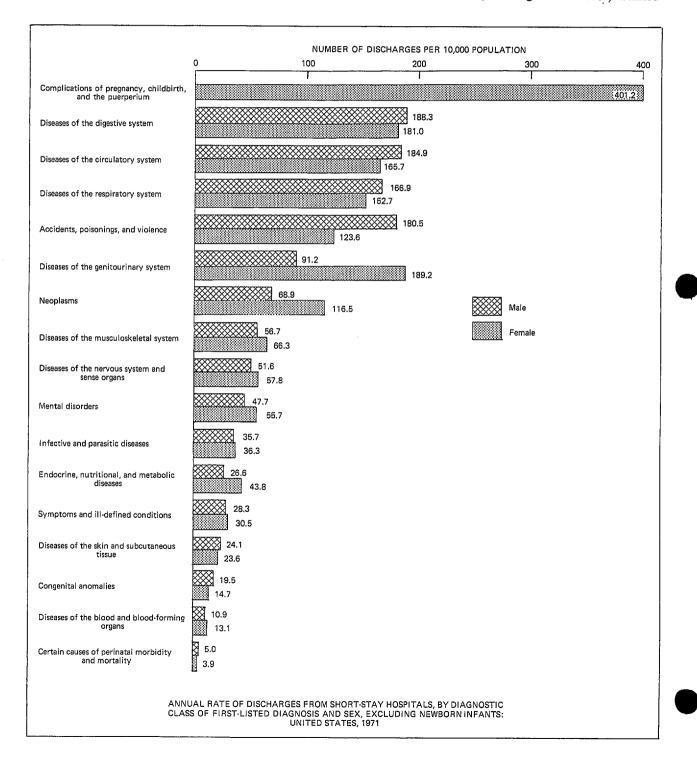
The number of discharges per 10,000 population increased with age, from 702.3 for persons under age 15 to 3,057.4 for those 65 and over. Average length of stay also increased with age, from 4.7 days for patients under age 15 to 12.6 days for those 65 and over.

The discharge rate per 10,000 persons under 15 years of age was highest for respiratory system diseases with a rate of 258.2 or over a third (36.8 per-

cent) of the discharges in this age group. About half (discharge rate 130.2) were hospitalized because of hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids. Other leading diagnostic classes were accidents, poisonings, and violence (discharge rate 95.0) and diseases of the digestive system (discharge rate 66.2). Average length of stay, by diagnostic category, ranged from 2.0 days for patients with hypertrophy of tonsils and

adenoids to 10.1 days for patients with malignant neoplasms.

For the age group 15-44 years, obstetrical conditions with a rate of 501.4 discharges per 10,000 population accounted for a third (33.1 percent) of the patients hospitalized. Diseases of the genitourinary system (discharge rate 166.9) and accidents, poisonings, and violence (discharge rate 165.5) ranked



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Table 1. Number of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by class of first-listed diagnosis, selected di-agnostic categories, sex, and age: United States, 1971

[Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals. Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions are based on the Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States]

Auspied for Use in the United Dates							
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All discharges ¹	Male	Female	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Number of inpatients discharged in thousands							
All conditions	29,459	11,644	17,767	4,029	12,605	6,840	5,986
Excluding obstetrical conditions	25,256	11,644	13,564	4,010	8,430	6,830	5,986
Infective and parasitic diseases000-136 Neoplasms140-239 Malignant neoplasms140-209	729 1,894 1,196	347 670 535	380 1,220 658	266 67 26	281 511 163	105 703 466	78 614 540
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms	698	135	562	40	348	237	73
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases240-279 Diabetes mellitus250	719 430	259 172	459 257	46 18	204 91	258 158	211 164
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs280-289	244 1,050	. 106 464	138 583	65 40	63 590	45 302	71 118
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	1,109 386 240	502 167 100	605 219 140	250 56 ² 3	245 128 8	289 121 61	325 81 168
Other conditions and diseases of eye360-373;375-379 Diseases of ear and mastoid process380-389	220 263	101 134	118 128	71 120	48 61	50 56	50 26
Diseases of the circulatory system390-458 Acute myocardial infarction410 Other ischemic heart diseases411-414	3,543 336 1,143	1,800 224 624	1,736 112 515	36 * *	478 27 65	1,247 147 424	1,782 162 652
All other heart and hypertensive disease	732 530	340 243	392 285	25 *	134 24	259 126	314 377
Diseases of the respiratory system460-519 Acute respiratory infections except	3,229	1,624	1,600	1,481	723	494	531
influenza460-466 Pneumonia, all forms	577 642 979	294 342 447	281 299 529	324 243 747	102 102 225	72 119 7	79 177 *
Diseases of the digestive system520-577	3,736	1,833	1,896	380	1,298	1,200	858
Diseases of the digestive system	421 285 471	248 156 419	172 129 51	² 5. 94 114	140 150 108	170 30 161	105 11 87
Cholelithiasis, cholecystitis, and cholangitis574-575	531	132	398	*	189	191	150
Diseases of the genitourinary system580-629 Diseases of urinary system580-599 Hyperplasia of prostate600 Disorders of menstruation626	2,872 1,034 191 432	888 461 191	1,982 571 432	234 157 25	1,390 370 * 289	794 284 58 127	455 222 132 11
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the	4,203	∥	4,203	19	4,175	10	
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue680-709	482	234	247	89	216	111	66
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	1,247 366 282 344	552 132 162 189	233	76 12 * 217	475 73 143 85	441 148 116 30	255 133 22 12
Certain causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality772,774-778 Symptoms and ill-defined conditions-780-792,794-796	90 601	49 276	41 320	90 100	270	i49	82
Accidents, poisonings, and violence800-999 Fractures, all sites	3,056 1,066	1,756	1,295 503	545 186	1,378 358	623 229	511 293
Intracranial injury (excluding skull fracture)850-854 Laceration and open wound870-907	266 373	168 269	97 103	90 67	122 214	34 63	19 28
Special conditions and examinations without sick- ness or tests with negative findings793,YOO-Y14	310	94	215	29	224	38	19

¹Includes inpatients discharged for whom sex was not stated. ²Caution should be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated number of discharges exceeds 25 percent.

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Table 2. Annual rate of discharges from short-stay hospitals, by class of first-listed diagnosis, selected diagnostic categories, sex, and age: United States, 1971

Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals. Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions are based on the Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States]

Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All discharges ¹	Male	Female	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Number of discharges per 10,000 population						
All conditions	1		1,696.0			1,632.7	3,057.4
Excluding obstetrical conditions	1,249.7	1,196.3	1,294.8	699.0	1,012.6	1,630.3	3,057.4
Infective and parasitic diseases000-136 Neoplasms140-239 Malignant neoplasms140-209 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms	36.1 93.7 59.2	35.7 68.9 55.0	36.3 116.5 62.8	46.3 11.6 4.6	33.7 61.4 19.6	25.0 167.7 111.2	39.9 313.4 276.0
of unspecified nature210-239 Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases240-279 Diabetes mellitus250	34.5 35.6	13.9 26.6	53.7 43.8	7.0 8.0	41.8 24.5	56.6 61.5	37.4 107.6
	21.3	17.6	24.6	3.1	10.9	37.7	83.7
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs280-289 Mental disorders290-315 Diseases of the nervous system and sense	12.1 51.9	10.9 47.7	13.1 55.7	11.3 6.9	7.6 70.9	10.7 72.1	36.0 60.0
organs320-389 Diseases of the nervous system320-358 Cataract374 Other conditions and diseases	54.9 19.1 11.9	51.6 17.1 10.2	57.8 20.9 13.4	43.6 9.8 20.5	29.4 15.3 1.0	69.1 29.0 14.6	165.8 41.3 85.8
of eye360-373;375-379 Diseases of ear and mastoid process380-389	10.9 13.0	10.4 13.8	11.3 12.2	12.4 20.9	5.8 7.3	12.0 13.5	25.4 13.3
Diseases of the circulatory system390-458 Acute myocardial infarction410 Other ischemic heart diseases411-414 All other heart and hypertensive	175.3 16.6 56.5	184.9 23.0 64.2	165.7 10.7 49.2	6.3 * *	57.4 3.3 7.8	297.7 35.0 101.1	910.0 82.7 333.0
disease390-404;420-429 Cerebrovascular disease430-438	36.2 26.2	34.9 25.0	37.4 27.2	4.4 *	16.1 2.9	61.7 30.1	160.3 192.6
Diseases of the respiratory system460-519 Acute respiratory infections except influenza	159.8 28.5	166.9 30.3	152.7	258.2	86.8	117.9	271.0
influenza460-466 Pneumonia, all forms480-486 Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids500	28.J 31.7 48.4	35.1 46.0	26.8 28.6 50.5	56.4 42.3 130.2	12.3 12.3 27.0	17.2 28.4 1.6	40.6 90.5 *
Diseases of the digestive system520-577 Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and gastrojejunal	184.9	188.3	181.0	66.2 2	155.9	286.5	438.5
ulcer531-534 Appendicitis	20.8 14.1 23.3	25.4 16.0 43.0	16.4 12.3 4.8	² 0.9 16.4 19.8	16.8 18.1 13.0	40.6 7.1 38.6	53.8 5.7 -44.6
cholangitis574-575	26.3	13.5	38.0	*	22.7	45.6	76.4
Diseases of the genitourinary system580-629 Diseases of urinary system580-599 Hyperplasia of prostate600 Disorders of menstruation626	142.1 51.1 9.4 21.4	91.2 47.3 19.6	189.2 54.5 41.3	40.8 27.4 ² 0.8	166.9 44.5 * 34.7	189.5 67.9 13.8 30.3	232.3 113.2 67.2 5.7
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium630-678 Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous	208.0		401.2	3.3	501.4	2.4	•••
tissue680-709	23.9	24.1	23.6	15.4	26.0	26.6	33.8
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue710-738 Arthritis, all forms710-710-710-710-710-710-710-710-710	61.7 18.1 14.0 17.0	56.7 13.6 16.7 19.5	66.3 22.3 11.4	13.3 2.1 *	57.0 8.8 17.2	105.3 35.3 27.6	130.2 68.1 11.3
Certain causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality772,774-778 Symptoms and ill-defined conditions-780-792,794-796	4.4	5.0 28.3	14.7 3.9 30.5	37.8 15.6 17.4	10.2 32.4	7.3 35.6	6.2 41.9
Accidents, poisonings, and violence800-999 Fractures, all sites	151.2 52.7	180.5 57.7	123.6 48.0	95.0 32.5	165.5 43.0	148.7 54.6	261.0 149.6
Intracranial injury (excluding skull fracture)850-854 Laceration and open wound870-907	13.2 18.5	17.3 27.7	9.3 9.8	15.7 11.7	14.7 25.7	8.1 15.1	9.9 14.5
Special conditions and examinations without sickness or tests with negative findings793,Y00-Y14	15.3	9.7	20,5	5.1	26.9	9.0	9.6
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¹Includes inpatients discharged for whom sex was not stated. ²Caution should be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated number of discharges exceeds 25 percent.

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Table 3. Average length of stay of inpatients discharged from short-stay hospitals, by class of first-listed diagno-sis, selected diagnostic categories, sex, and age: United States, 1971.

[Excludes newborn infants and Federal hospitals. Diagnostic groupings and code number inclusions are based on the Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States]

Adapted for Use in the United States							
Diagnostic category and ICDA codes	All discharges ¹	Male	Female	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
	Average length of stay in days						
All conditions	7.8	8.4	7.5	4.7	5.7	9.4	12.6
· Excluding obstetrical conditions	8.5	8.4	8.6	4.7	6.7	9.4	12.6
Infective and parasitic diseases000-136 Neoplasms140-239 Malignant neoplasms140-209 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms	6.7 11.3 14.1	6.9 12.7 14.4	6.5 10.5 13.9	5.1 6.7 10.1	6.6 7.1 10.2	8.5 11.7 14.0	10.3 14.8 15.6
of unspecified nature210-239 Endocrine, nutritional and	6.5	6.0	6.6	4.5	5.6	7.1	9.4
metabolic diseases240-279 Diabetes mellitus250	10.4 11.3	9.8 10.3	10.7 12.0	7.9 8.4	8.3 8.9	10.1 11.1	13.2 13.2
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs280-289 Mental disorders290-315 Diseases of the nervous system and sense	8.4 11.8	8.4 11.2	8.4 12.2	5.6 10.0	6.3 11.3	9.8 11.4	12.0 15.5
organs	7,1 10.8 7.1	7.1 11.6 7.0	7.2 10.2 7.2	4.2 2 ^{8.9} 6.4	6.9 9.2 5.8	7.8 10.7 6.6	8.9 14.7 7.4
of eye360-373;375-379 Diseases of ear and mastoid process380-389	4.8 3.8	4.6 3.4	5.0 4.1	2.6 2.9	5.0 3.7	6.0 4.7	6.5 5.7
Diseases of the circulatory system390-458 Acute myocardial infarction410 Other ischemic heart diseases411-414 All other heart and hypertensive	11.9 16.4 11.4	11.7 15.9 10.9	12.2 17.5 12.1	9.6 * *	8.7 16.6 7.9	11.1 16.4 10.1	13.4 16.4 12.7
disease	9.8 14.2	9.6 13.4	9.9 14.9	8.8 *	8.3 10.8	9.0 12.9	11.1 14.9
Diseases of the respiratory system460-519 Acute respiratory infections except	5.7	5.8	5.6	3.6	4.6	8.3	10.7
influenza460-466 Pneumonia, all forms480-486 Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids500	5.5 9.1 2.1	5.3 8.9 2.1	5.8 9.3 2.1	4.5 6.6 2.0	4.8 8.1 2.3	6.8 10.4 3.9	9.6 12.1 *
Diseases of the digestive system520-577 Ulcer of stomach, duodenum, and gastrojejunal	8.2	7.6	8.7	4.6 ² 7.0	6.4	8.9	11.4
ulcer531-534 Appendicitis540-543 Inguinal hernia550;552 Cholelithiasis, cholecystitis, and	9.8 6.5 6.5	9.4 6.5 6.4	10.4 6.4 7.3	5.4 3.2	7.9 5.8 6.0	10.0 9.8 7.3	12.2 14.6 10.0
cholangitis574-575	10.9	11.8	10.6	*	8.7	10.6	13.9
Diseases of the genitourinary system580-629 Diseases of urinary system580-599 Hyperplasia of prostate600 Disorders of menstruation626	6.6 7.2 11.9 4.2	7.6 7.5 11.9 	6.2 7.0 4.2	4.0 4.5 ² 3.5	5.4 5.6 * 4.2	7.0 8.1 9.2 4.2	11.2 10.8 13.2 5.6
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium630-678	3.8		3.8	3.4	3.8	4.4	
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue680-709	7.3	6.8	7.7	4.8	6.2	8.2	12.6
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue710-738 Arthritis, all forms710-718 Displacement of intervertebral disc725 Congenital anomalies740-759 Certain causes of perinatal morbidity and	9.8 11.0 11.8 7.2	9.3 10.2 11.3 7.1	10.3 11.4 12.6 7.3	8.0 8.9 * 6.9	8.3 8.9 11.2 6.7	10.0 10.3 12.3 8.9	12.9 13.1 13.8 11.3
mortality772,774-778 Symptoms and ill-defined conditions-780-792,794-796	7.0 5.7	6.9 5.3	7.1 6.0	7.0 3.9	5.0	6.3	. 8.7
Accidents, poisonings, and violence800-999 Fractures, all sites800-829 Intracranial injury (excluding skull fracture)850-854	8.4 11.7 5.8	7.6 10.0 6.0	9.4 13.6 5.5	5.0 5.7 3.3	6.8 9.3 5.9	9.0 11.3 8.7	15.3 18.8 11.6
Laceration and open wound870-907	5.3	5.1	5.5 5.7	3.3 3.7	5.0	6.2	8.9
Special conditions and examinations without sickness or tests with negative findings793,Y00-Y14	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.4	5.0	8.3

¹Includes inpatients discharged for whom sex was not stated, ²Caution should be exercised in the use of this figure since the relative standard error of the estimated number of discharges exceeds 25 percent. .

second and third. Leading nonobstetric diagnostic categories and their discharge rates were diseases of the urinary system (44.5), fractures (43.0), benign neoplasms (41.8), disorders of menstruation (34.7), and hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids (27.0). Average length of stay was longest for acute myocardial infarction (16.6 days), displacement of intervertebral disc (11.2 days), and cerebrovascular disease (10.8 days).

The diagnostic classes for persons 45-64 years of age with the highest number of discharges per 10,000 population were diseases of the circulatory system (297.7), diseases of the digestive system (286.5), and diseases of the genitourinary system (189.5). Almost a fifth (18.9 percent) of the patients aged 45-64 were hospitalized because of heart and hypertensive diseases or malignant neoplasms. Average duration of hospitalization for patients aged 45-64 years was longest for acute myocardial infarction (16.4 days), malignant neoplasms (14.0 days), and cerebrovascular disease (12.9 days).

For patients 65 years of age and over, more than half (54.4 percent) of the first-listed diagnoses were in the classes of diseases of the circulatory system, diseases of the digestive system, and neoplasms. Diagnostic conditions accounting for over a third (34.2 percent) of the episodes of hospitalization were heart and hypertensive diseases (discharge rate 576.0), malignant neoplasms (276.0), and cerebrovascular diseases (192.6). Average length of stay for the aged was longest for fractures (18.8 days), acute myocardial infarction (16.4 days), and malignant neoplasms (15.6 days).

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 data for newborn infants and discharges from Federal hospitals. Information in this report is based on a sample of about 200,000 abstracts of medical records of patients discharged from a national sample of 379 hospitals that participated in the survey in 1971.

MEDICAL CODING AND DIAGNOSIS ESTIMATES. A maximum of five diagnoses recorded on abstracts of sampled medical records for 1971 were coded according to the *Eighth Revision International Classification* of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States (ICDA). The data in this report pertain to first-listed diagnoses only. The classification "Accidents, poisonings, and violence (External cause)" and the supplementary classification "Stillbirth" were not used. Some modifications were made in the coding system to accommodate incomplete or ill-defined terminology on the source documents. Data are presented for the ICDA classes and selected diagnostic categories, subsets of the ICDA classes.

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

<u>ROUNDING</u>. Due to rounding, detailed figures within tables may not add to totals. Rates and average lengths of stay presented were computed from unrounded numbers.

<u>DEFINITIONS</u>, Short-stay hospitals are general and short-term special hospitals that have six beds or

Table I. Approximate standard errors of estimated numbers of discharges

Size of	Standard	Size of	Standard
estimate	error	estimate	error
5,000	1,400	500,000	22,000
10,000	2,000	1,000,000	38,000
20,000	2,800	5,000,000	160,000
50,000	4,600	10,000,000	310,000
100,000	6,800	20,000,000	610,000
200,000	11,000	30,000,000	900,000

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

A *patient* or *inpatient* is a person who is 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, that is, the termination of a period of hospitalization by death or by disposition to place of residence, nursing home, or another hospital.

Discharge rate is the ratio of the number of discharges (inpatients) to the number of persons in the civilian, noninstitutional population as of July 1, 1971.

Average length of stay is the total number of inpatient days accumulated by patients discharged from short-stay hospitals during 1971 divided by the number of patients discharged.

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

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