DELAWARE HOSPITAL DISCHARGE SUMMARY REPORT- 2001-2004

DELAWARE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
Division of Public Health
Health Information & Science

Acknowledgments

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This report describes:

Patient Demographics and Distribution
Most Frequent Reason for Hospitalizations
Patient Admissions
Hospital Charges and Billing Patterns
Patient Discharge Status
Patient Distribution

Data in this report will cover the most current (2001-2004) Delaware hospital discharge data, as well as trend data for selected characteristics. Hospitalization or hospital discharge, refers to any discharge from a non-federal, short-stay, acute-care hospital in Delaware. Hospitalizations are expressed as numbers of discharges, not as unduplicated patients; as a result, a single patient with multiple hospitalizations can be counted more than once. Delaware hospital discharge data are based upon inpatient hospitalizations and do not include outpatient, clinic, or emergency room data. Unless otherwise specified, the data presented represent discharges from the following hospitals and systems: A.I. duPont, St. Francis, Christiana Care Health System (consists of Wilmington and Christiana Care), Bayhealth Medical Center (consists of Kent General and Milford), Beebe, and Nanticoke.

More information on how annual files are created, as well as definitions of terms used in this report can be found in the Technical Notes.

Maps displaying patient distribution and hospital location are located in the Maps section.

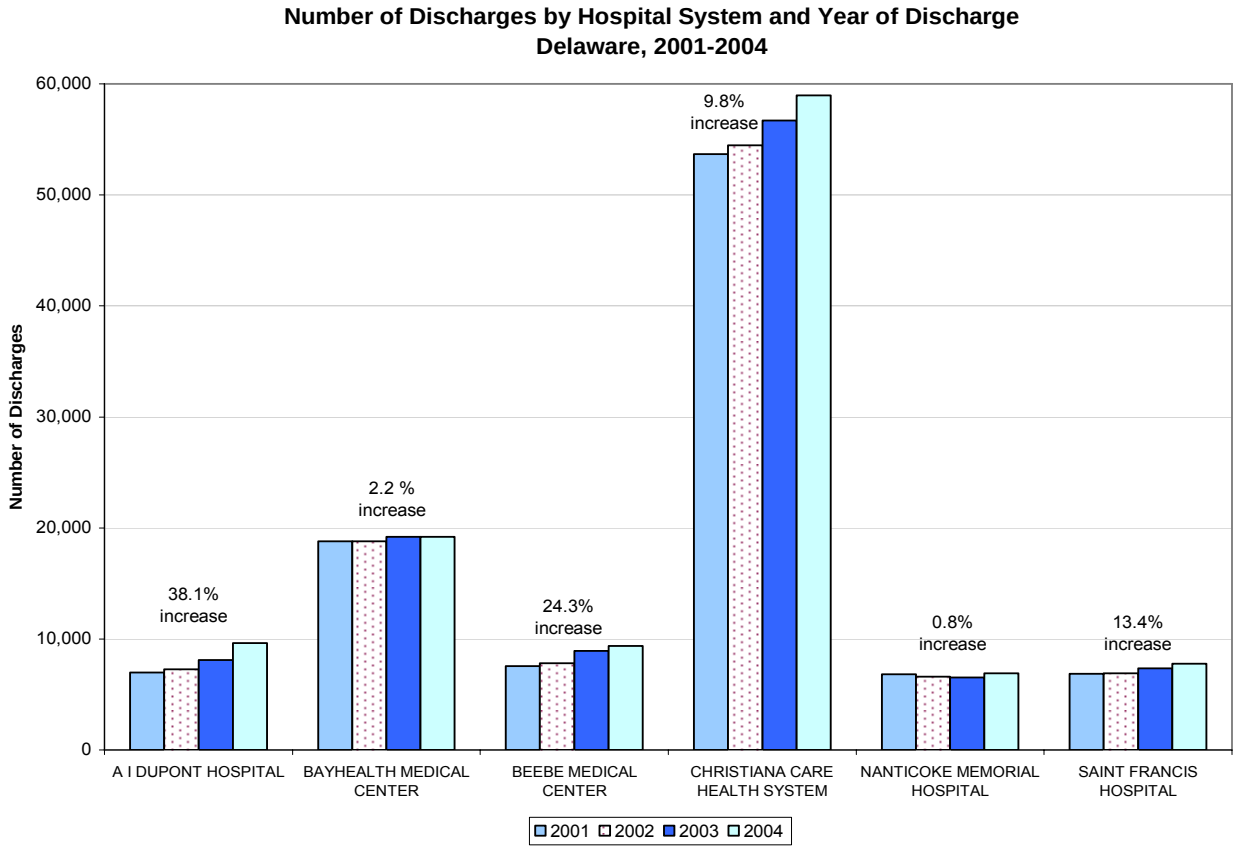
Key findings:

- There were over 100,000 discharges from acute care hospitals in Delaware in 2001. By 2004, that had increased by more than 11,000 to 111,806 discharges. During the same time, aggregate charges rose from almost $1.1 billion to $1.7 billion.
- During the 2001 to 2004 time period, the average length of stay was 4.9 days and the mean charge for a hospitalization was $13,059.06.
- The maximum charges for each year from 2001 to 2004 were the result of infants suffering from birth defects, perinatal conditions, or complications due to short gestation and very low birth weight.
- Admissions from the Emergency department accounted for 48 percent of all hospital admissions from 2001 to 2004; 47 percent came from physicians, and the remaining 5 percent were admitted from clinics, HMOs, or transferred from other facilities.
- 74.6 percent of uninsured admissions come from emergency department.
- The most frequent reasons for hospitalization fell under the category of diseases and disorders of the circulatory system, and include heart attack, heart disease, and stroke.
- From 2001 to 2004, an average of 11,418 women per year delivered their children in Delaware hospitals.

- Hospital stays for liveborn infants vary by type of delivery and plurality.
    - The average length of stay (LOS) for infants delivered by cesarean section are almost twice that of infants delivered vaginally, and
    - The LOS for infants who are part of a plural birth is three times that of singleton births.

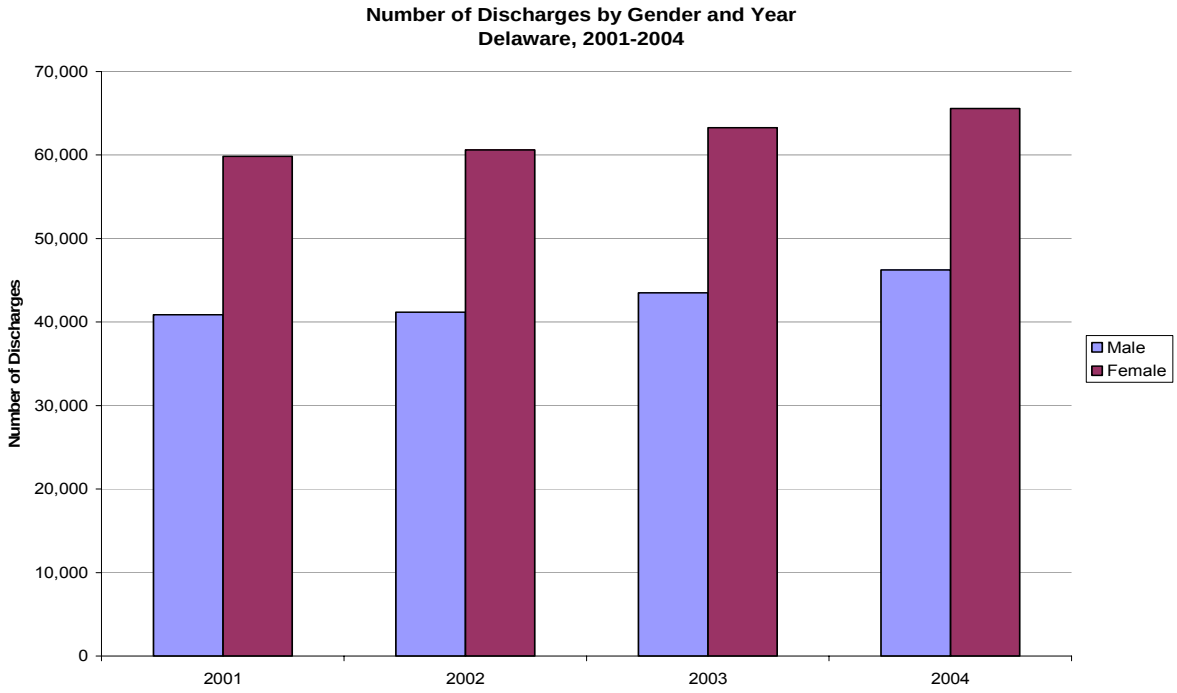
Discharge trends by hospital:

The number of hospital discharges increased by 11 percent from 2001 to 2004, increasing from 100,681 in 2001 to 111,806 in 2004. As the largest health care system in the state, Christiana Care Health System (CCHS) accounted for over half of the total annual discharges[1]. Though CCHS showed the largest numerical increase from 2001 to 2004, A.I duPont and Beebe Medical Center showed the largest percentage increases, at 38.1 and 24.3 percent, respectively.

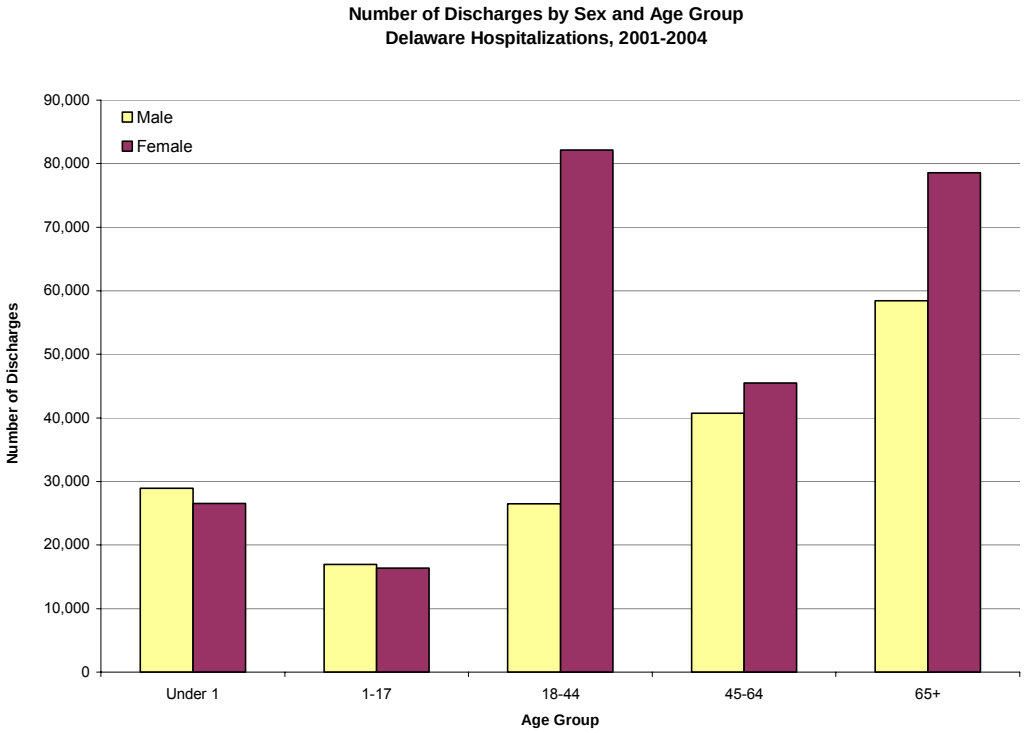


[1] See the Hospital Profiles at the end of this report for details on each of Delaware's acute care hospitals.

The number of discharges for both women and men increased over the four year period; women continued to account for approximately 60 percent of all hospital discharges.



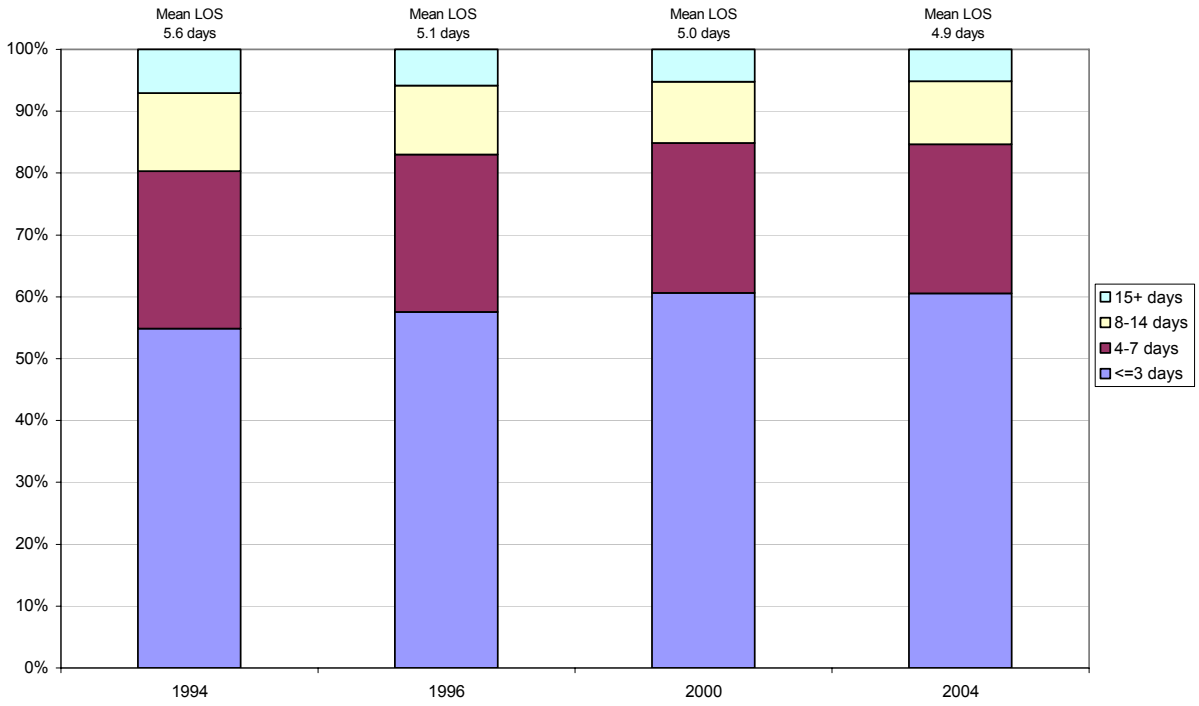
Patients over 65 accounted for 33 percent of those admitted to the hospital; 26 percent were ages 18- 44, and the remaining 41 percent were split almost evenly between those ages 45-64 and those under 18. With the exception of the under 18 age groups, there were more women than men in each age group. Three-quarters of patients ages 18-44 were women, primarily a result of those hospitalizations being related to pregnancy and childbirth (see page 6 for the most common reasons for hospitalizations of women).



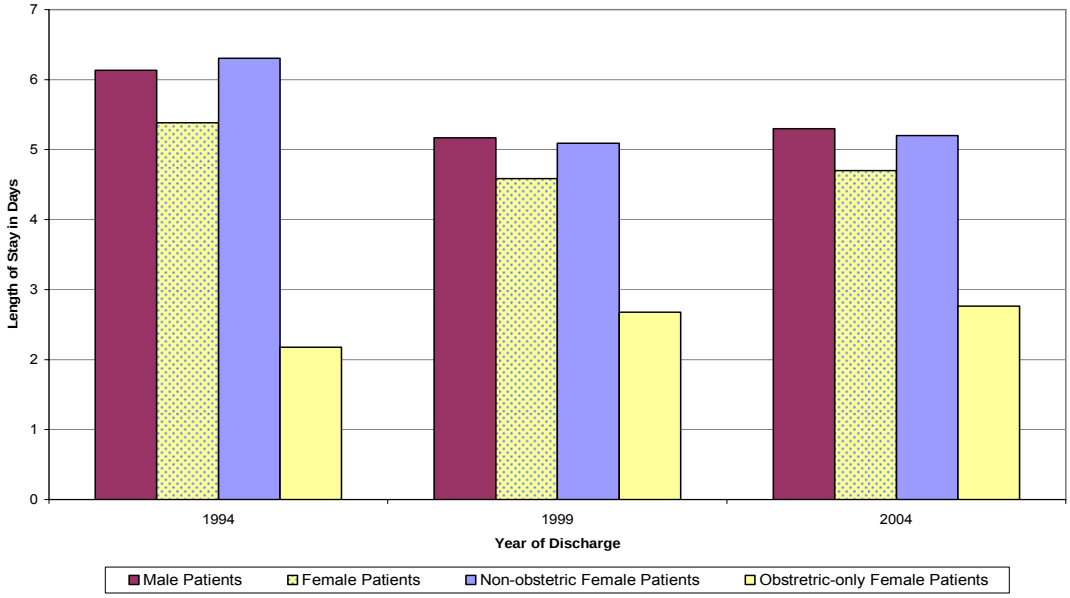
As the percent of patients staying three or fewer days in the hospital increased, the average length of stay decreased from 1994 to 2004. In 2004, patients in Delaware hospitals stayed an average of 4.9 days in the hospital.

While the average length of stay decreased 12.5 percent since 1994, the last five years have seen very little change in the average time one spends in the hospital. In 2004, the majority of patients (60 percent) had stays of 3 days or less.

Percent Distribution of Hospital Discharges by Length of Stay (LOS)
Delaware, Selected Years 1994-2004



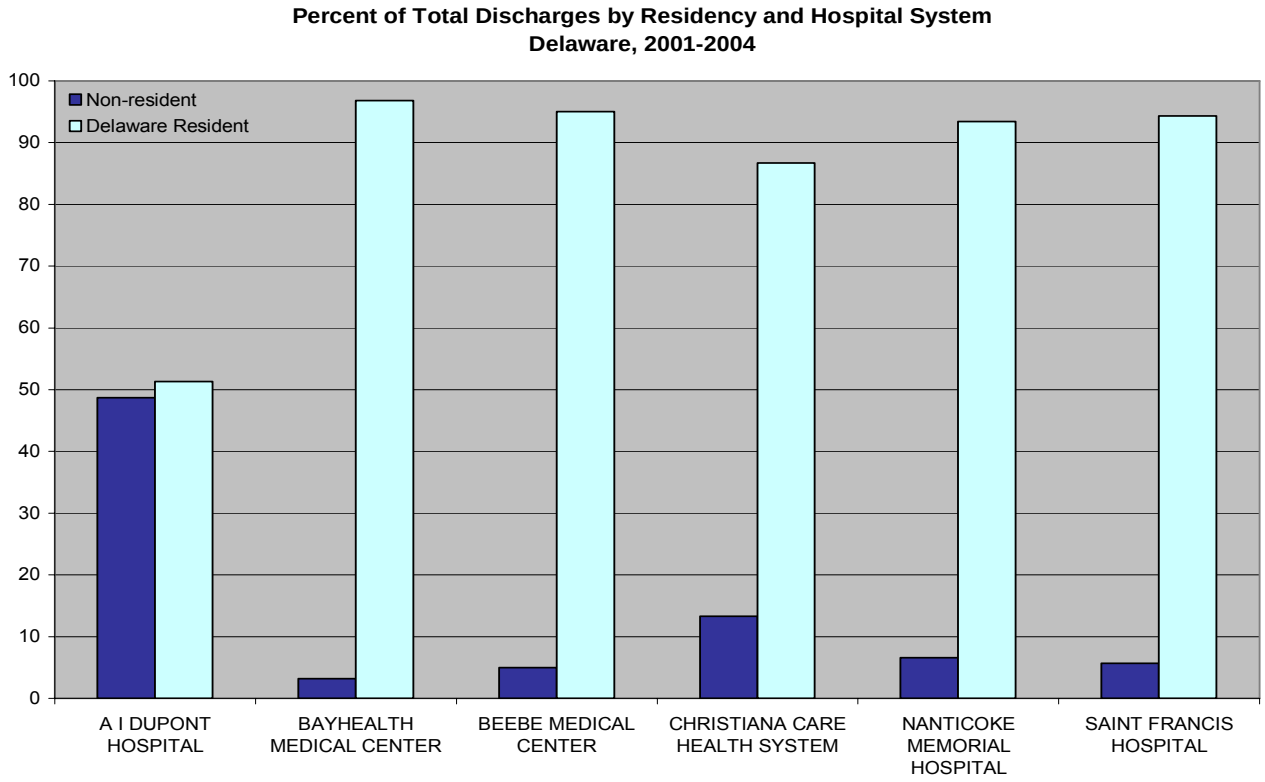
Mean Length of Stay by Patient Type
Delaware Hospitals, 1994-2004



Though male and female patients experienced similar decreases in mean LOS from 1994 and 2004, there was little or no change from 1999 to 2004. When female obstetrical patients were excluded from the calculation of average length of stay, male and female patients had very similar LOS figures in all time periods. Surprisingly, the only increase in LOS from 1994 to 2004 was seen in female obstetrical patients.

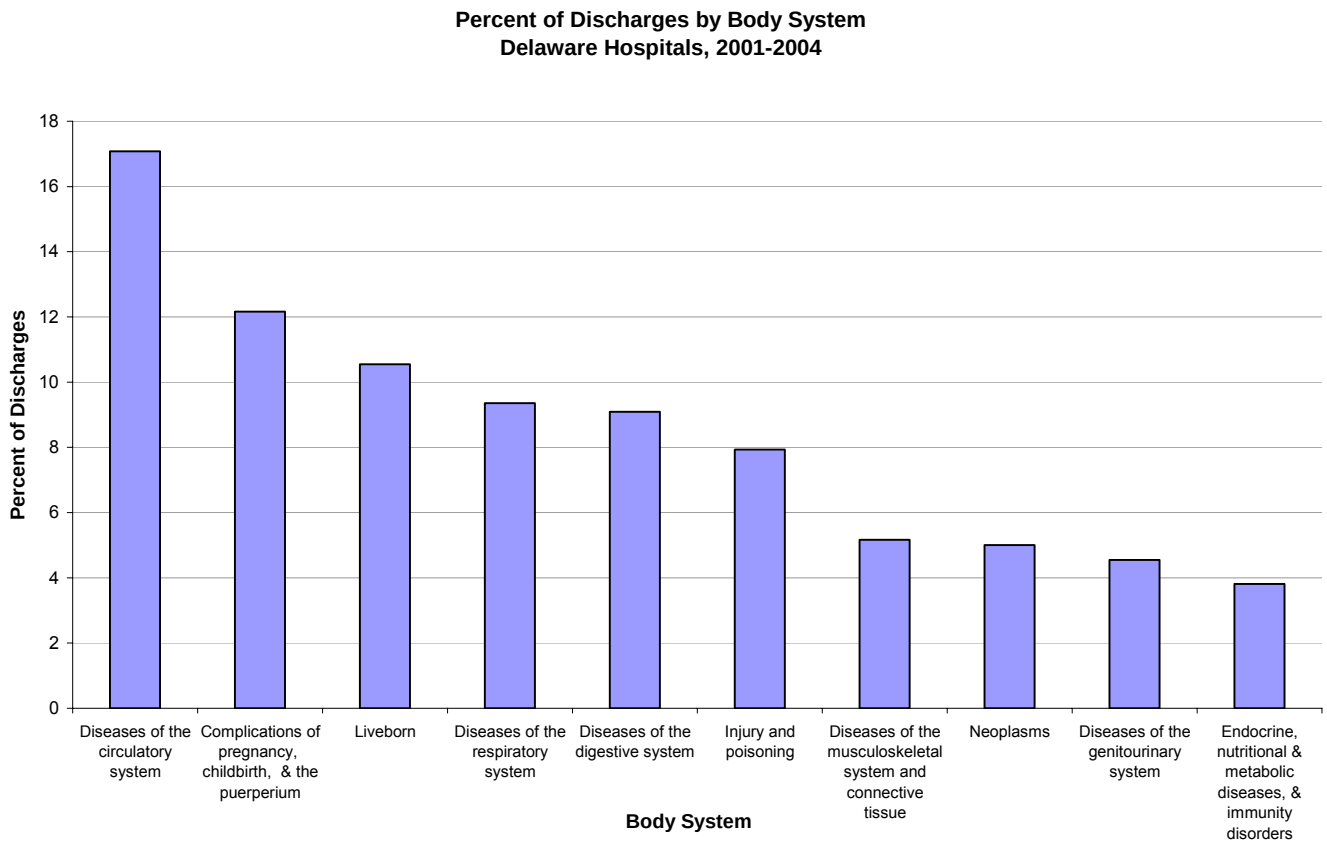
On average, there were 105,264 hospital discharges per year, 87 percent of which were Delaware residents. Of the non-residents who used Delaware hospitals, Pennsylvania and Maryland residents had the highest number of discharges and accounted for 9 percent of the total average annual discharges.

With the exception of Christiana Care and A.I. duPont, fewer than 10 percent of patients admitted to Delaware hospitals came from out of state. Almost half of A.I. duPont's admissions came from a state other than Delaware.



Most frequent reasons for hospitalization by primary diagnosis and body system[2]:

Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 17.1 percent of the total discharges and represented the most common reasons for hospitalization, regardless of sex or age; some of the most common diagnoses in that category were heart failure, coronary atherosclerosis and other heart disease, heart attack, and chest pain. Pregnancy and childbirth comprised 12.2 percent of the total discharges, and 10.5 percent of all discharges were related to newborn infants (those infants admitted to the hospital by virtue of being born). Together, these three categories accounted for approximately 40 percent of all hospitalizations.

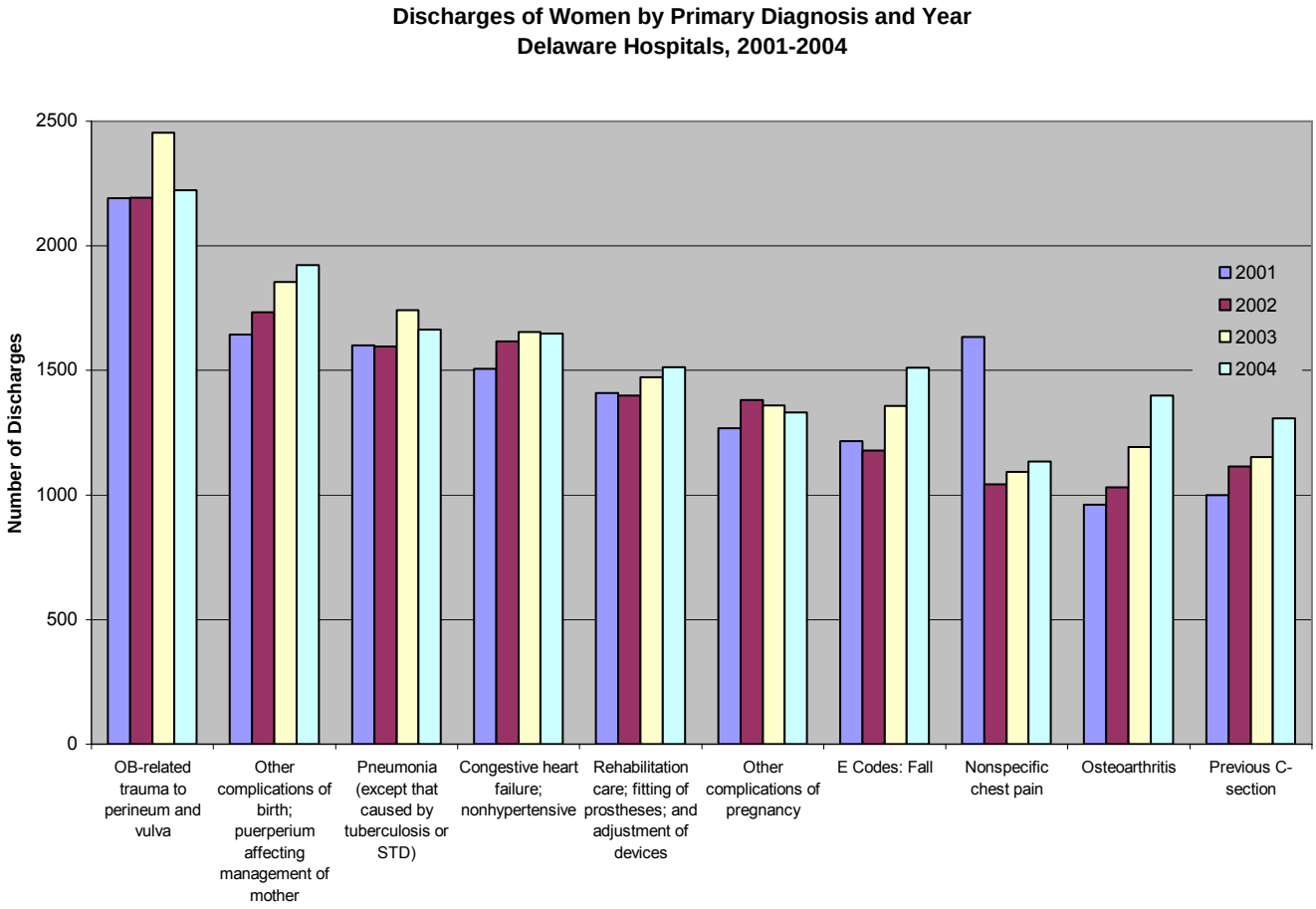


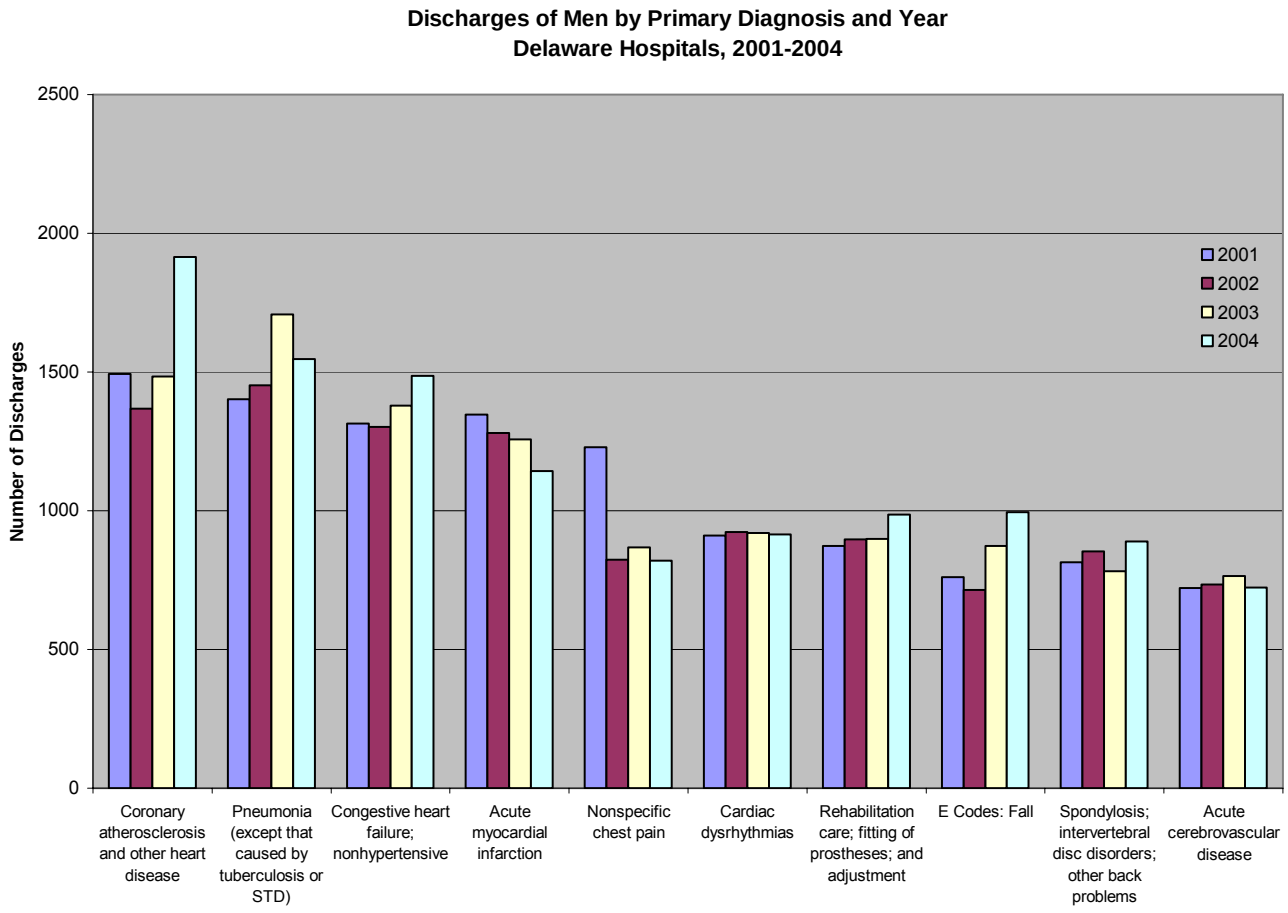
Although hospitalizations due to infections and parasitic diseases did not occur frequently enough for them to appear in the graph above, the largest percent increase (42.5) in hospitalizations from 2001 to 2004 occurred in the infections and parasitic diseases category. This increase was driven primarily by a rise in the number of septicemia hospitalizations. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue also demonstrated a large percentage increase (33.2) from 2001 to 2004, and at 30.4 percent, the third largest increase in hospitalizations was due to mental disorders. Affective disorders, such as depression and bipolar disorder, along with schizophrenia and other psychoses were the most significant contributors to the upward trend in diagnoses due to mental disorders (for a more detailed review of rates of depression, see the "Why Delaware Patients were Hospitalized" section).

[2] See Appendix A for details about the primary diagnoses and body system classifications.

Most frequent reasons for hospitalization by sex (excluding liveborn infants):

Specific diagnoses varied by sex, but much of that was a result of the large number of women hospitalized due to pregnancy and delivery related conditions. Though 4 out the top 10 diagnoses for women were related to pregnancy and childbirth, men and women both experienced high numbers of discharges due to pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases), congestive heart failure, chest pain, rehabilitation care (including fitting of prosthesis and adjustment of devices), and falls. The following two graphs show the 10 most frequent diagnoses for both men and women.





Most frequent reasons for hospitalization by age groups:

Though the most common reasons for hospitalization differ greatly by age, pneumonia appeared in the 10 most frequent diagnoses for all age groups (when pregnancy and childbirth were excluded from the 18-44 age group).

- Excluding liveborn infants, patients under 1 were hospitalized most often for bronchitis, cardiac and circulatory birth defects, and other perinatal conditions.
- For those ages 1 to 17, asthma, fluid and electrolyte disorders, and pneumonia made up the top three diagnoses.
- For those ages 18 to 44, the first 9 out of the top 10 diagnoses were associated with pregnancy and childbirth. If pregnancy and childbirth were excluded, motor vehicle accidents, back pain and disorders, and affective disorders become the three most common reasons for hospitalization.
- For those ages 45 to 64, coronary atherosclerosis and other heart disease, chest pain, and heart attack comprised the top three diagnoses.
- For those over 65, heart failure, pneumonia, and rehabilitation care were the top three diagnoses.

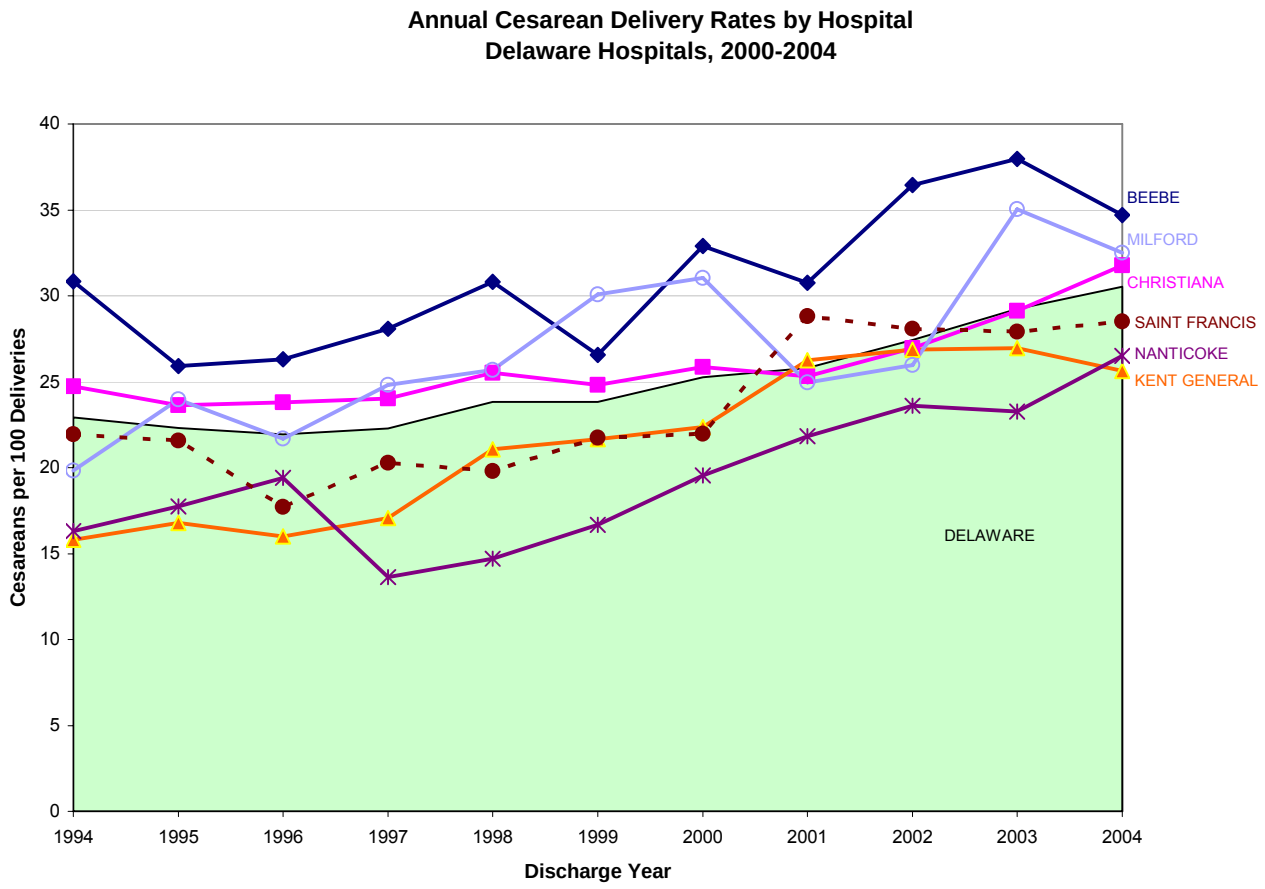
Procedures:

Only 40 percent of hospital inpatients underwent a primary procedure. The most commonly performed procedures were:

- obstetrical, including procedures to assist delivery, cesarean section, and repair of current obstetric laceration,
- operations on the cardiovascular system, including diagnostic cardiac catheterization, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PCTA), and other vascular catheterization, and
- operations on the digestive system, including upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, cholecystectomy and common duct exploration, and colorectal resection.

Thirty-one percent of the first-listed procedures performed on females were obstetrical, 14 percent were digestive, and 12 percent were cardiovascular. Twenty percent of the first-listed procedures performed on males were cardiovascular, 19 percent were genital (primarily newborn circumcisions) , and 16 percent were digestive[3].

A major component of obstetrical procedures is related to cesarean delivery of newborn infants. Since 1994 annual cesarean delivery rates have increased for every hospital in Delaware; by 2004 30.5 of every 100 deliveries were cesarean. Milford, Nanticoke, and Kent General Hospitals have shown the greatest increases, at 63.8, 62.5 and 62.2 percent respectively. Though Beebe showed the smallest percent increase from 1994 to 2004, it continues to have the highest rate, at 36.4 cesareans per 100 deliveries in 2004.



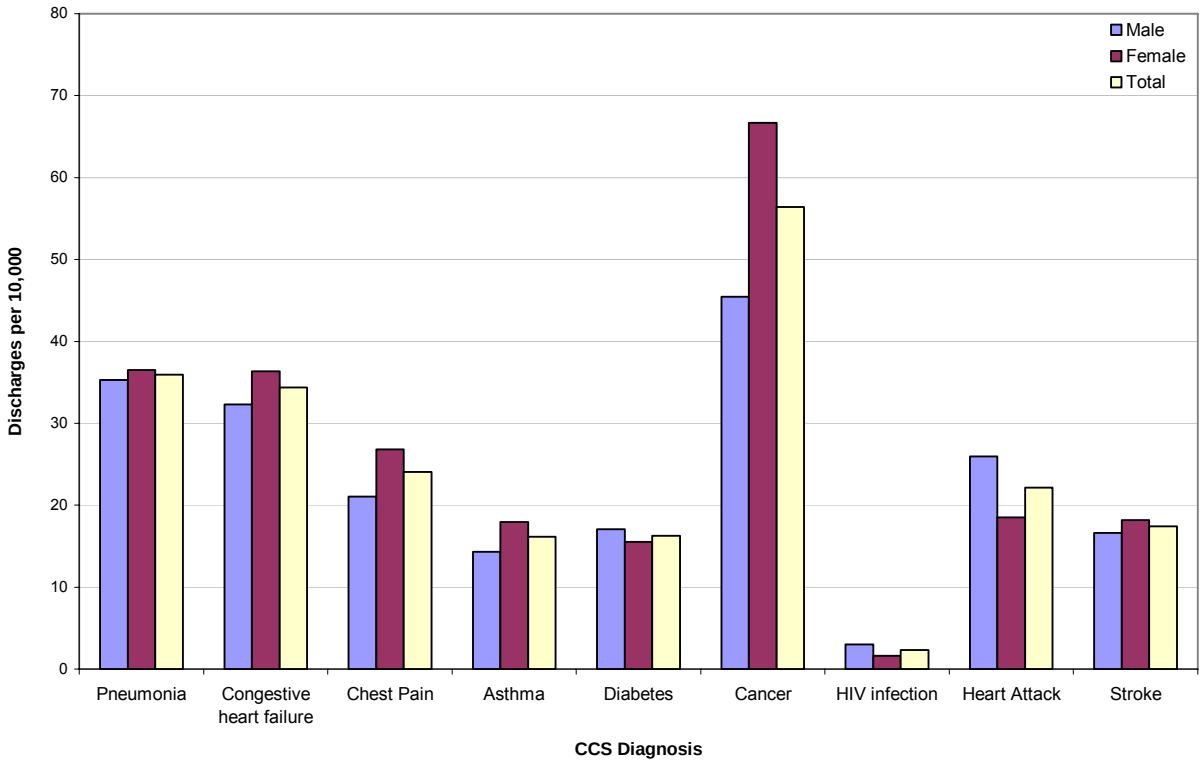
[3] See Appendix B for a table of first-listed procedures by sex.

Hospital discharges of Delaware residents:

Hospital discharge rates for Delaware residents should be interpreted with caution. The rates were calculated based on the number of discharges of Delaware residents from Delaware hospitals; they do not account for residents who obtained inpatient hospital services out of state.

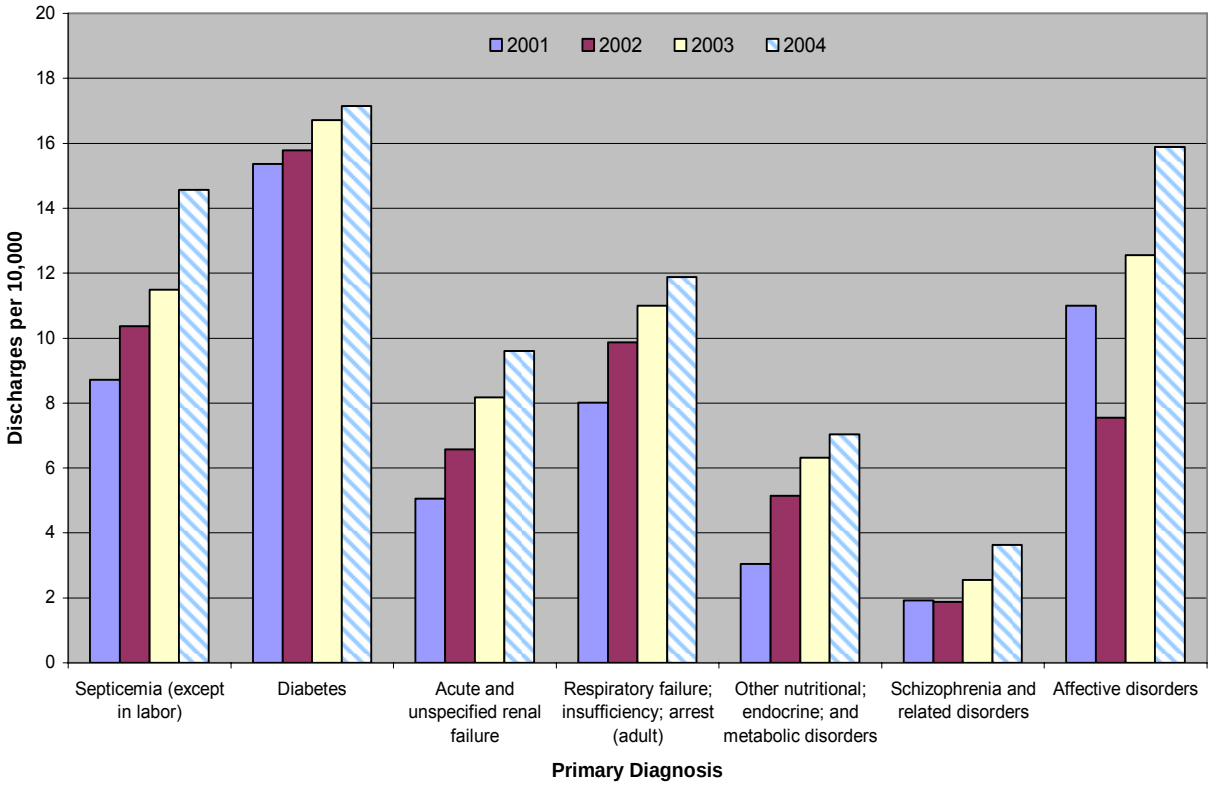
The graph below shows the four-year average discharge rates for men, women, and both sexes combined for diagnoses that represent some of the more high-profile diseases and disorders.

Four-year Average Discharge Rates of Delaware Residents by Sex and Selected Primary Diagnoses
Delaware Hospitals, 2001-2004



Though diseases of the circulatory system are often thought to affect men more than women, the figures show women experienced higher hospitalization rates for diagnoses of heart failure, chest pain, and stroke. Out of the 9 selected diagnoses, only 3 show higher discharge rates for men: diabetes, HIV infection, and heart attack.

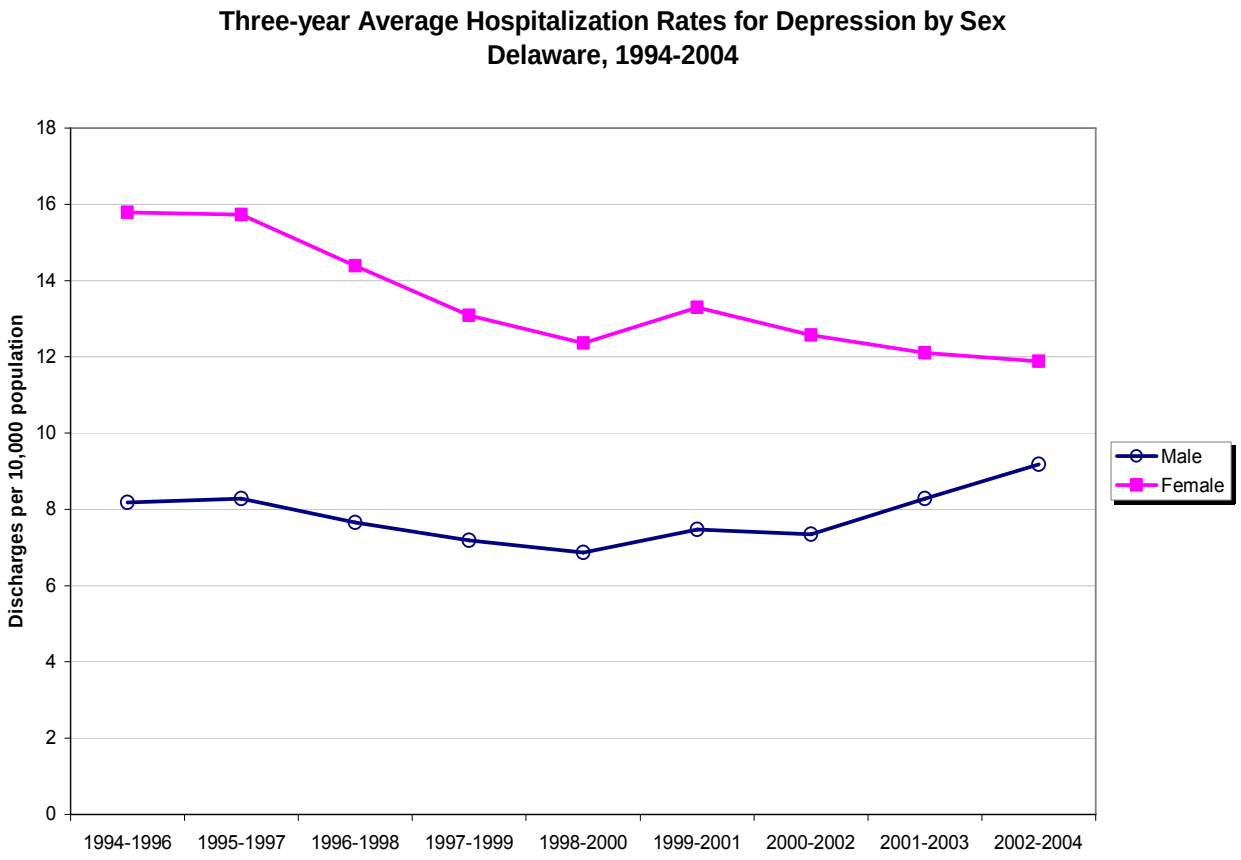
Annual Discharge Rates of Delaware Residents by Selected CCS Diagnoses
Delaware Hospitals, 2001-2004



From 2001 to 2004, certain diagnoses demonstrated significantly large increases. The discharge rate for septicemia, a bacterial infection of the blood, increased 67 percent from 2001 to 2004. Both renal failure and schizophrenia increased by 90 percent, and the rate of other nutritional, endocrine, and metabolic disorders more than doubled.

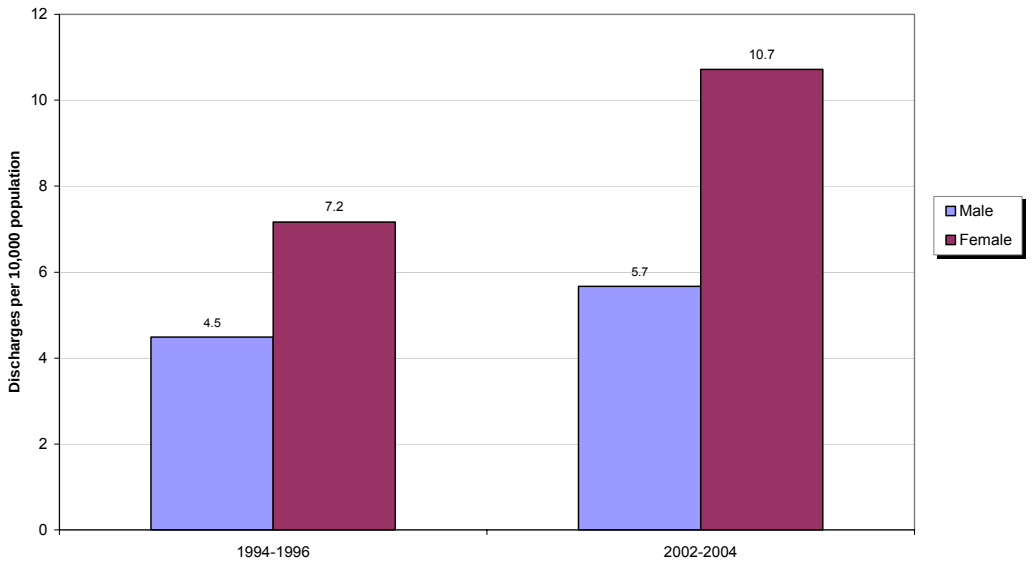
	2001		***2002***		***2003***		***2004***		***% Difference from***
CCS Diagnosis	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	***2001 to 2004***
Septicemia (except in labor)	694	8.7	836	10.4	940	11.5	1,210	14.6	67.0
Diabetes	1,222	15.4	1,273	15.8	1,368	16.7	1,424	17.1	11.6
Acute and unspecified renal failure	402	5.1	530	6.6	669	8.2	798	9.6	90.2
Respiratory failure; insufficiency; arrest (adult)	637	8.0	796	9.9	900	11.0	987	11.9	48.4
Other nutritional; endocrine; and metabolic disorders	242	3.0	415	5.1	517	6.3	584	7.0	131.2
Schizophrenia and related disorders	153	1.9	151	1.9	209	2.6	302	3.6	89.1
Affective disorders	875	11.0	608	7.5	1,027	12.6	1,320	15.9	44.5

Looking more closely at rates of hospitalization for depression[4] among men and women shows distinct differences between the sexes and various age groups of patients. Though women have consistently shown higher hospitalization rates for depression than men, women's rates have been steadily decreasing since the 1994-1996 time period, while men's rates have been increasing slightly since the 1998-2000 time period, with the result that the rates are moving closer to convergence.



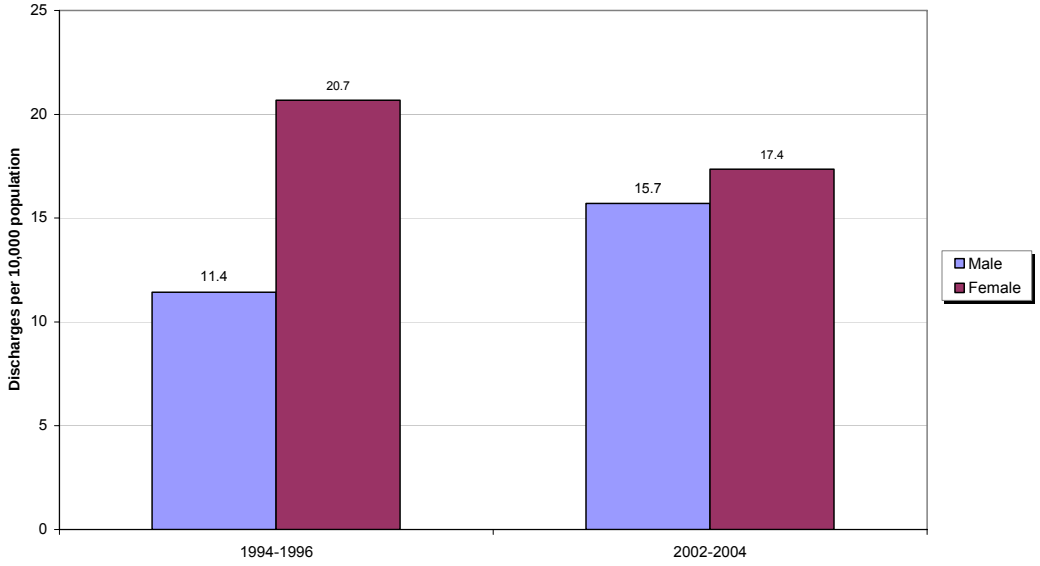
[4] Depression was defined as a first listed diagnosis of ICD-9-CM codes 296.2-296.3, 298.0, 300.4, 301.12, 309.0-309.1, 311, or 313.1. Hospitalizations for depression do not include data from psychiatric facilities.

Three-year Average Hospitalization Rates for Depression Among Adolescents Aged 10-19 Years, by Sex Delaware, 1994-1996 and 2002-2004



Rates for females in every age group declined from 1994-1996 to 2002-2004, with the exception of females aged 10-19 years, whose rates increased by 50 percent to 10.7 per 10,000 population in 2002-2004. Rates for males of the same age also increased, though by about half as much, rising 26.7 percent to 5.7 per 10,000 in 2002-2004. The greatest increase in male rates occurred in the 35-49 year-old age group, which increased 37.2 percent to 15.7 per 10,000 in 2002-2004.

Three-year Average Hospitalization Rates for Depression Among People Aged 35-49 Years, by Sex Delaware, 1994-1996 and 2002-2004



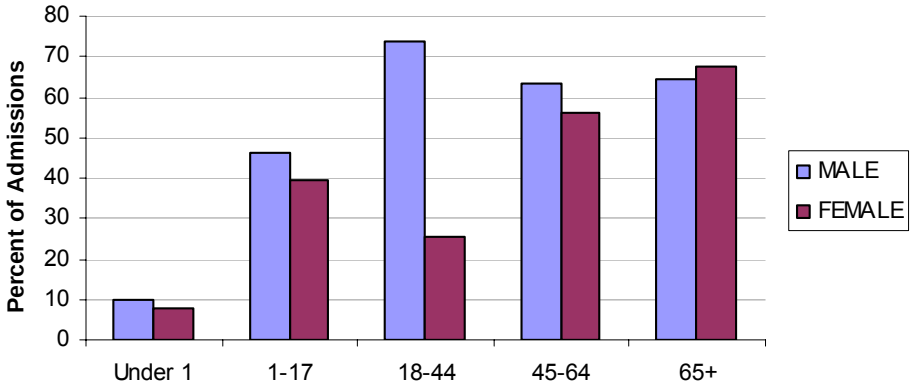
The only age group to show a decrease in depression hospitalization rates for both sexes was the 65 and older age group. The rate for males decreased by 49.3 percent to 6.0 and the female rate decreased by 63.6 percent to 8.2.

Source of admissions:

Routine and emergency admissions were split almost equally, with admissions from physicians and the emergency department (ED) accounting for 95 percent of all hospital admissions from 2001 to 2004; the remaining 5 percent were admitted from clinics, HMOs, or transferred from other facilities. Over one-fifth of all admissions originating from physicians were for normal deliveries.

Though more women than men were admitted through the emergency department, males had a higher percentage of their admissions come from the ED, particularly in the 18-44 age group.

Percent of Male and Female Admissions that Originated in the Emergency Department Delaware, 2001-2004



Patients who were uninsured were more frequently admitted through the emergency department than any other route; 74.6 percent of uninsured patients were admitted through the emergency department. At $13,848, the average charge for a hospitalization originating in the ED was similar to the average charge for all types of admissions, though higher than routine admissions through a physician.

Average Charge by Source of Admission

	Total Charges	Discharges	
SOURCE OF ADMISSION	*Mean*	*Number*	*Percent*
PHYSICIAN	$ 10,627.71	197,575	46.9
CLINIC	$ 23,441.77	9,252	2.2
HMO	$ 26,745.78	425	0.1
TRANSFER FROM A HOSPITAL	$ 33,009.81	10,186	2.4
TRANSFER FROM SKILLED NURSING FACILITY	$ 20,446.93	436	0.1
TRANSFER FROM OTHER FACILITY	$ 23,000.56	951	0.2
EMERGENCY ROOM	$ 13,848.28	201,816	47.9
COURT/LAW ENFORCEMENT	$ 13,991.01	67	0.0
UNKNOWN	$ 22,404.65	349	0.1
Total	$ 13,059.06	421,057	100

The most common diagnoses of patients admitted through the emergency department were pneumonia, congestive heart failure, chest pain, falls, and acute myocardial infarctions (heart attack).

ED Admissions - Most Common Diagnoses			
		Frequency	*Percent**
1	Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis or sexually transmitted disease)	10533	5.2
2	Congestive heart failure; nonhypertensive	10077	5.0
3	Nonspecific chest pain	7861	3.9
4	E Codes: Fall	7608	3.8
5	Acute myocardial infarction	6295	3.1
6	Coronary atherosclerosis and other heart disease	5850	2.9
7	Acute cerebrovascular disease	5752	2.9
8	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis	5433	2.7
9	Cardiac dysrhythmias	5255	2.6
10	Fluid and electrolyte disorders	4745	2.4

* Refers to the percent of all discharges admitted through the emergency department.

The diagnoses that had the majority of their admissions come from the emergency department were very different from the ones that made up the most common diagnoses. Not surprisingly, 98.5 percent of all firearm injuries, 96 percent of all poisonings, and 94.7 percent of all motor vehicle injuries were admitted through the ED.

Cost of hospitalizations:

The total charges for a hospital discharge represent the total amount billed for that particular stay. These charges include accommodations, ancillary services (e.g. pharmacy, lab, radiology and anesthesiology), and services of resident physicians. In this report, hospital charges for care are reported, not the actual costs of providing the care or what the hospitals were reimbursed.

The average charge for a hospital stay in 2004 was $15,222. At $8,464, median charges for 2004 were considerably lower, illustrating how the average can be skewed by extremely high charges, such as the 13 discharges with total charges of over $1,000,000.00.

The diagnostic groups with the highest average charges per hospital stay were congenital anomalies, perinatal conditions, and infections and parasitic diseases, with average charges ranging from $20,000 to $50,000. These three diagnostic groups also had the longest average stays, ranging from 8 to 11 days.

Looking at specific diagnoses within groups shows that the most expensive diagnoses were spinal cord injuries, disorders of lipid metabolism, and cardiac and circulatory anomalies. However, the 10 most expensive diagnoses occurred relatively rarely and accounted for less than 1 percent of all discharges from 2001 to 2004.

Top 10 Diagnoses with the Highest Average Charges for a Hospital Stay
Delaware Hospitals, 2001-2004

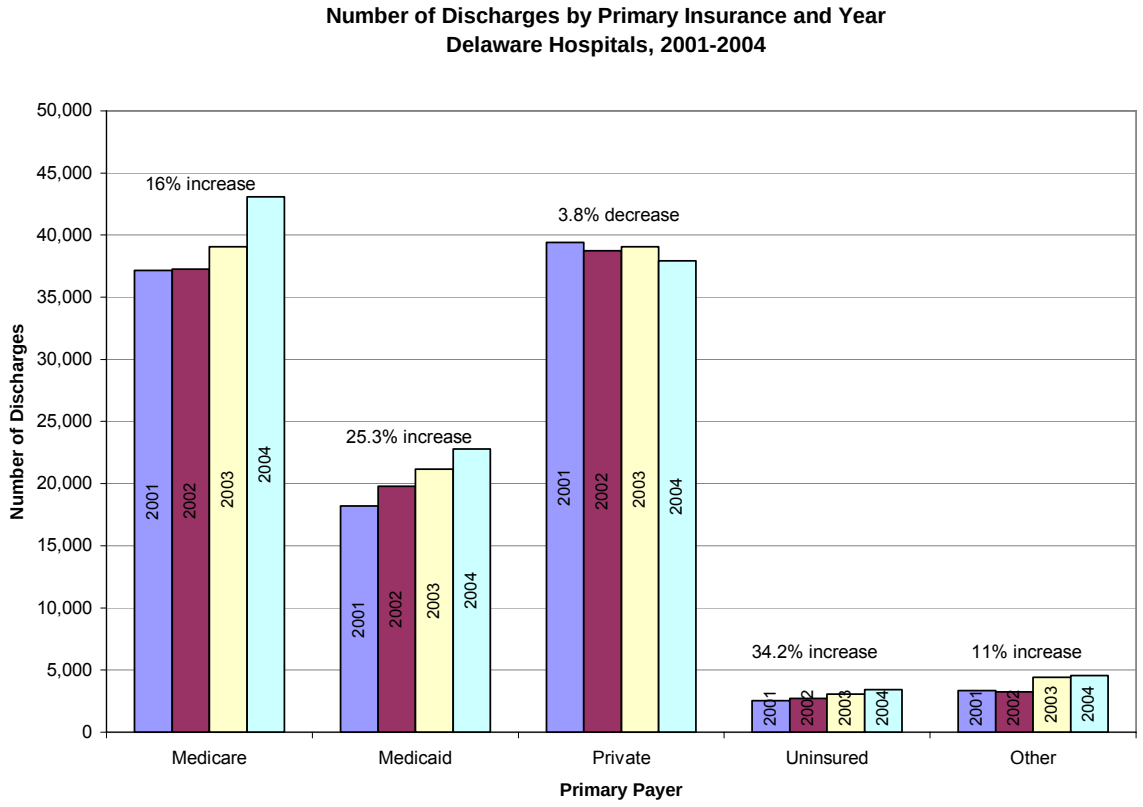
Single-level CCS Diagnoses	Average Charge
Spinal cord injury	$ 385,039.55
Disorders of lipid metabolism	$ 110,214.98
Cardiac and circulatory congenital anomalies	$ 76,962.14
Intracranial injury	$ 74,487.20
Nervous system congenital anomalies	$ 63,793.24
Leukemias	$ 59,255.25
Immunity disorders	$ 55,954.35
Cystic fibrosis	$ 55,313.23
Heart valve disorders	$ 54,649.63
Crushing injury or internal injury	$ 52,940.87

Insurance status:

The following payer sources are listed in this report:

- Medicare
- Medicaid
- Private insurance carriers, such as:
  - Blue Cross Blue Shield
  - HMOs
  - Commercial Insurance
- Uninsured
  - Patients who have no insurance and self pay
- Other types of insurance, such as:
  - Workman's compensation
  - CHAMPUS (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services)
  - Other government sponsored programs

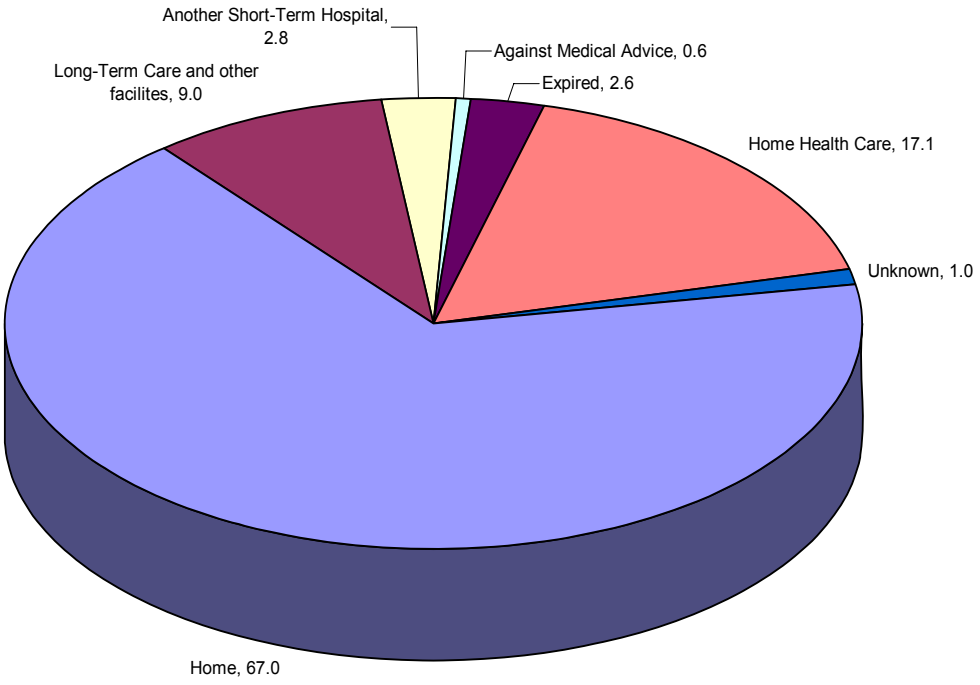
Medicare, Medicaid, and private insurance accounted for 93 percent of all billed charges. With the exception of patients whose primary insurance was private, the number of discharges billed to each primary insurance carrier increased from 2001 to 2004.



Patient discharge status:

A patient's discharge status refers to how a person is discharged from the hospital, and includes discharges to home, long-term care and other non-acute care facilities, other short-term hospitals, patients who left against medical advice, and patients who died while in the hospital. The majority of patients (67 percent) from 2001 to 2004 were discharged to their homes, less than 3 percent of patients died in the hospital, and fewer than 1 percent left against medical advice.

Percent of Discharges by Discharge Status
Delaware Hospitals, 2001-2004



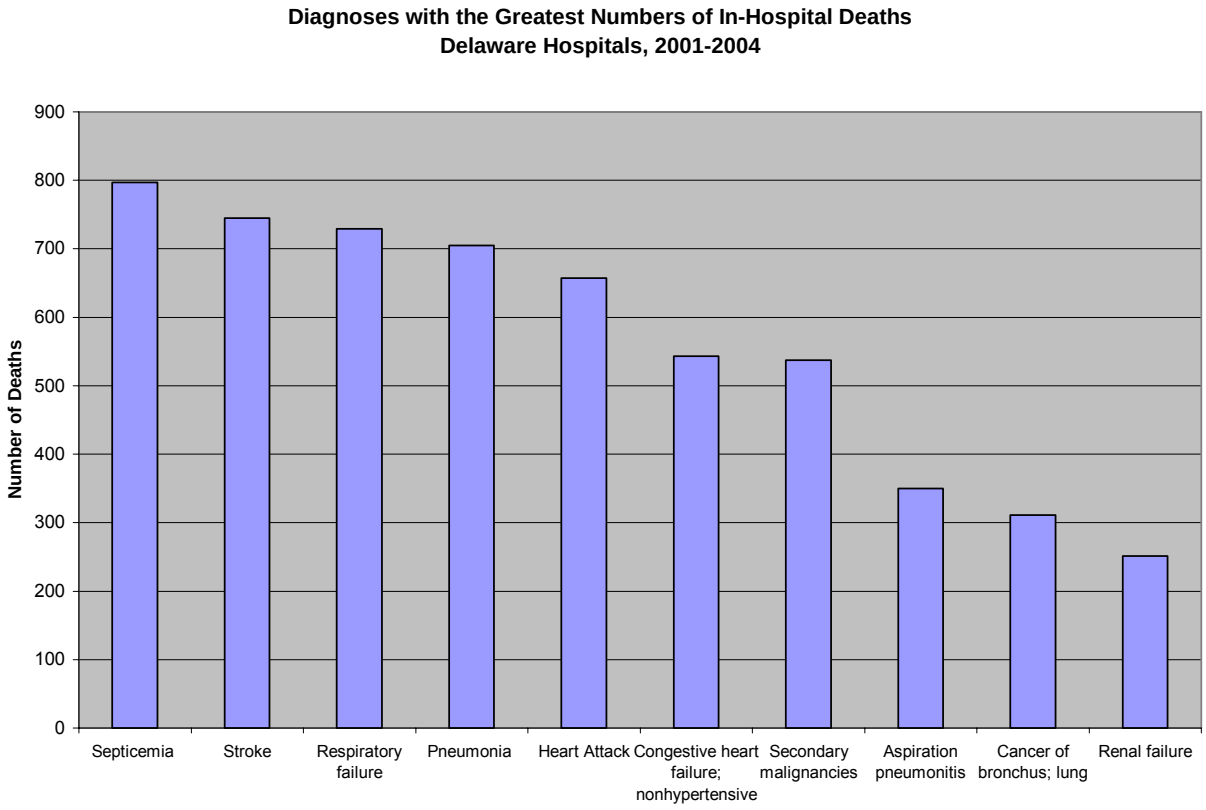
Expired patients:

Patients who died during their hospital stay contributed to the "in-hospital mortality" figures. Data about in-hospital mortality are expressed as either numbers of deaths, or percentages of deaths. Both the frequencies and percentages are presented, as each statistic provides a different perspective for reviewing the data.

Frequencies

Patients with the following diagnoses experienced the highest numbers of in-hospital mortality:

- septicemia,
- acute cerebrovascular disease,
- and respiratory failure.



Age affects which diagnoses contribute to the largest numbers of deaths.

- For those under 1, low birthweight and prematurity accounted for the highest number.
- For those ages 1-17 and 18-44, motor vehicle accidents accounted for the highest number of deaths.
- For those ages 45-64, secondary malignancies accounted for the highest number of deaths, and
- For those 65 and older, septicemia accounted for the highest number of deaths.

Septicemia was the only diagnosis to appear in the top 10 list for each age group[5], from those under 1 to those ages 65 and older. Patients ages 65 and older accounted for 71 percent of all in-hospital mortality[6].

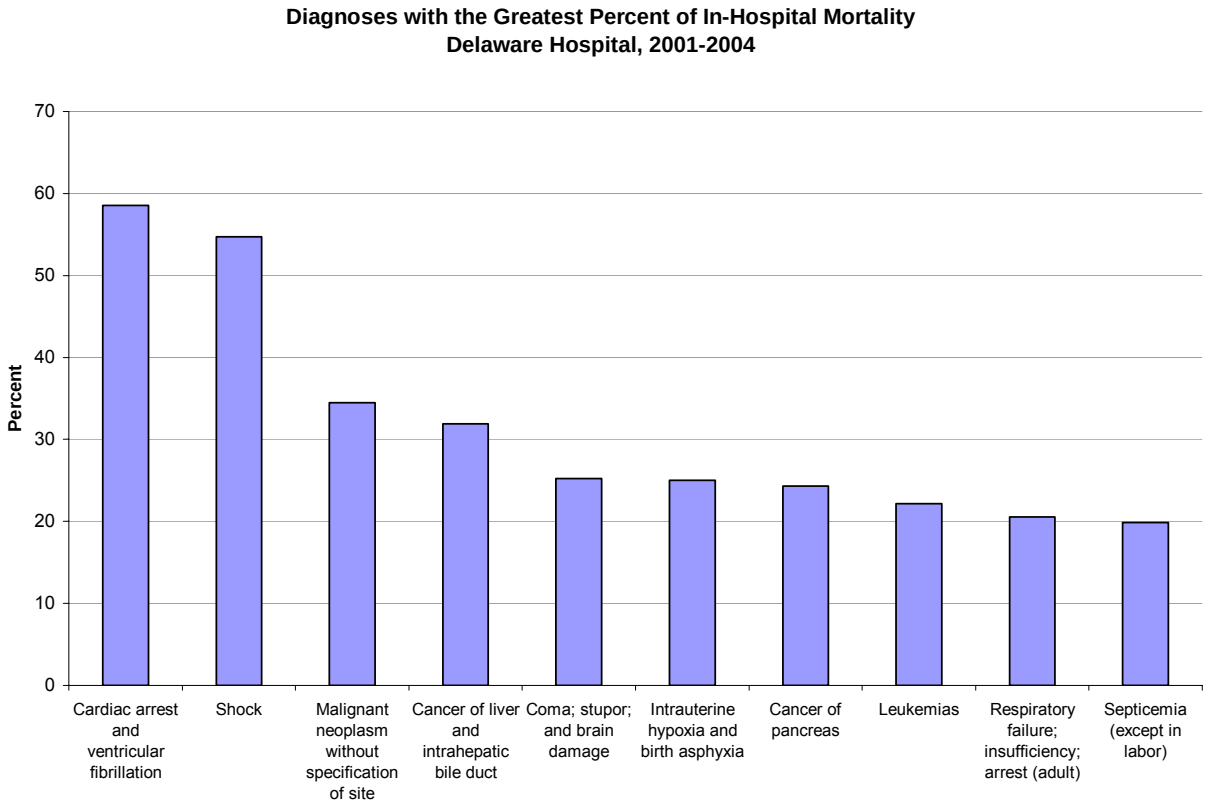
Percentages

Those diagnoses with the greatest percentages of in-hospital mortality were:

- cardiac arrest and ventricular fibrillation,
- shock, and
- cancer without specification of site.

[5] See Appendix C for the top 10 list of conditions by age group.
[6] See Appendix D for detailed graph.

Four out of the ten diagnoses with the greatest percentages of in-hospital mortality are cancer related, and include cancer without specification of site, liver cancer, pancreatic cancer, and leukemias.



Patients who left against medical advice:

Of those patients who left the hospital against medical advice, 52.5 percent were ages 18-44 and 58.2 percent were male. In the 18-44 age group, 2.5 percent of men left the hospital against medical advice, more than three times the percent of women.

The three most frequent diagnoses of patients who left the hospital against medical advice were nonspecific chest pain, diabetes with complications, and alcohol-related mental disorders. Only one of the top three diagnoses changed when patients were separated by gender.

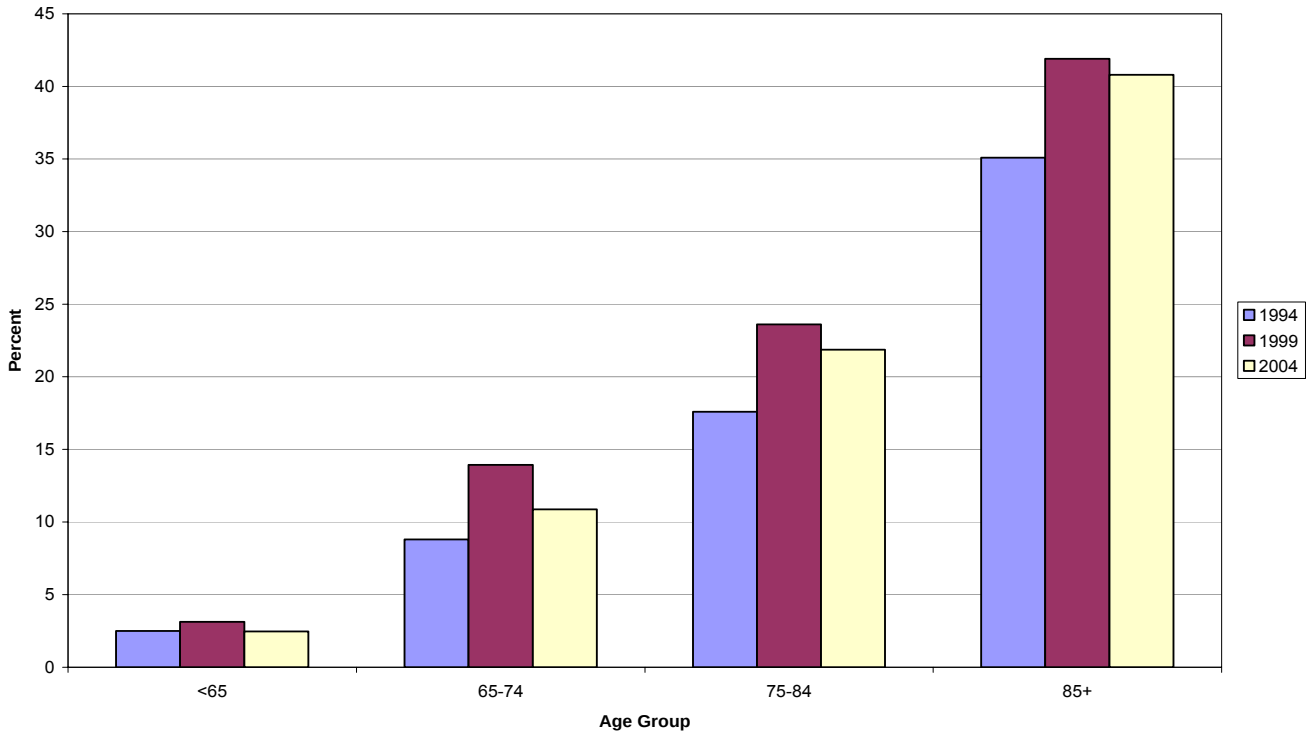
- For women, nonspecific chest pain, early or threatened labor, and diabetes with complications made up the top three.
- For men, alcohol-related mental disorders, nonspecific chest pain, and diabetes with complications made up the top three.

Patients transferred to another facility:

The majority of patients discharged to another facility were transferred to a long-term care facility (LTC). With each 10 year increase in age of patients 65 and older, the percentage of those transferred to long-term care facilities almost doubles.

With the exception of the under 65 age group, the percent of patients transferred to a long-term care facility has increased significantly since 1994. By 2004, 10.9 percent of patients aged 65-74, 21.9 percent of patients aged 75-84, and 40.8 percent of patients 85 and older were discharged to a long-term care facility.

Percent of Patients Transferred to a Long Term Care or Other Similar Facility by Age Group
Delaware Hospitals, 1994-2004



- In 2004, the most common diagnoses for patients transferred to long-term care facilities were falls, pneumonia, and heart failure[7]. Though these same diagnoses were included in the 10 most common diagnoses in 1994, only pneumonia was one of the top 3; stroke and osteoarthritis occupied the number 1 and number 3 spots.

- The most common procedures in 2004 that resulted in patient transfers to long-term care facilities were vascular catheterization, treatment for hip fracture or dislocation, and upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. In 1994, the most common procedures resulting in patient transfers to long-term care facilities were treatment for hip fracture or dislocation, hip replacement, and knee arthroplasty.

[7] See Appendix E for the top 10 list of diagnoses by age group.

Clinical Classification System:

Diagnoses and procedures were coded according to the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM). These codes were then aggregated into broader diagnostic categories using the Clinical Classification System (CCS) developed by the Agency of Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). The CCS diagnoses are used to categorize clinically similar diagnoses for ease in presentation and interpretation of hospital discharge data. A complete listing of CCS diagnostic codes and selected corresponding measures are presented below.

Number and Percent of Discharges, Mean Length of Stay, Mean Charges, Percent Expired, and Percent Admitted from the ED by Principal Diagnosis
Delaware Hospitals, 2001-2004

Clinical Classifications Software Categories and Chapter Headings	Number of Discharges	Percent of Discharges	Mean LOS	Mean Total Charges	Percent Expired	Percent Admitted from ED
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	7236	1.7	8.5	$ 20,371.68	12.9	77.6
Tuberculosis	52	0.0	16.8	$ 26,236.73	5.8	46.2
Septicemia (except in labor)	4014	1.0	10.0	$ 24,705.14	19.9	83.1
Bacterial infection; unspecified site	163	0.0	7.5	$ 18,847.07	2.5	65.0
Mycoses	270	0.1	11.6	$ 28,848.81	9.3	70.4
HIV infection	777	0.2	10.3	$ 21,590.17	11.7	84.9
Hepatitis	290	0.1	4.7	$ 12,421.22	2.4	65.9
Viral infection	1275	0.3	3.5	$ 8,313.95	0.3	67.2
Other infections; including parasitic	335	0.1	5.9	$ 13,288.59	0.6	65.7
Sexually transmitted infections (not HIV or hepatitis)	48	0.0	5.5	$ 9,200.06	0.0	50.0
Immunizations and screening for infectious disease	12	0.0	8.6	$ 12,185.44	8.3	50.0
Neoplasms	21082	5.0	6.4	$ 19,391.06	7.5	21.1
Cancer of head and neck	320	0.1	8.2	$ 22,155.00	6.9	24.7
Cancer of esophagus	150	0.0	13.9	$ 40,487.20	15.3	40.0
Cancer of stomach	226	0.1	10.7	$ 31,856.30	14.6	38.1
Cancer of colon	1358	0.3	9.5	$ 25,409.93	6.3	28.0
Cancer of rectum and anus	477	0.1	9.5	$ 24,127.03	3.4	16.6
Cancer of liver and intrahepatic bile duct	138	0.0	8.8	$ 33,492.66	31.9	52.2
Cancer of pancreas	296	0.1	10.3	$ 25,674.00	24.3	46.6
Cancer of other GI organs; peritoneum	173	0.0	11.5	$ 35,373.20	11.0	39.3
Cancer of bronchus; lung	1695	0.4	8.7	$ 23,600.30	18.3	41.2
Cancer; other respiratory and intrathoracic	42	0.0	8.3	$ 23,528.21	9.5	45.2
Cancer of bone and connective tissue	116	0.0	6.9	$ 28,024.93	8.6	20.7
Melanomas of skin	29	0.0	3.7	$ 9,935.40	6.9	10.3
Other non-epithelial cancer of skin	97	0.0	3.5	$ 10,639.71	1.0	7.2
Cancer of breast	761	0.2	2.7	$ 10,851.93	2.4	5.9
Cancer of uterus	521	0.1	4.1	$ 12,262.85	1.7	5.2
Cancer of cervix	307	0.1	3.8	$ 11,489.77	2.0	7.8
Cancer of ovary	250	0.1	7.8	$ 20,071.07	6.8	19.6
Cancer of other female genital organs	91	0.0	4.6	$ 12,529.51	2.2	8.8
Cancer of prostate	812	0.2	3.5	$ 13,416.73	0.7	6.3
Cancer of testis	16	0.0	6.4	$ 24,122.91	0.0	12.5
Cancer of other male genital organs	3	0.0	3.7	$ 16,439.43	0.0	33.3
Cancer of bladder	393	0.1	5.9	$ 18,146.76	6.1	21.4
Cancer of kidney and renal pelvis	446	0.1	5.7	$ 19,113.26	2.2	10.1
Cancer of other urinary organs	27	0.0	6.7	$ 18,076.79	0.0	14.8
Cancer of brain and nervous system	367	0.1	8.1	$ 27,631.81	8.7	41.7
Cancer of thyroid	96	0.0	2.8	$ 12,749.63	3.1	2.1
Hodgkin's disease	87	0.0	6.8	$ 22,099.41	3.4	23.0

Clinical Classifications Software Categories and Chapter Headings	Number of Discharges	Percent of Discharges	Mean LOS	Mean Total Charges	Percent Expired	Percent Admitted from ED
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	487	0.1	11.7	$ 33,726.59	15.0	39.8
Leukemias	465	0.1	15.7	$ 59,255.25	22.2	32.5
Multiple myeloma	199	0.0	11.6	$ 29,191.86	16.1	31.2
Cancer; other and unspecified primary	94	0.0	8.7	$ 38,333.60	7.4	21.3
Secondary malignancies	2714	0.6	8.2	$ 19,078.56	19.8	47.6
Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	29	0.0	7.4	$ 19,851.00	34.5	62.1
Neoplasms of unspecified nature or uncertain behavior	504	0.1	6.5	$ 20,459.57	3.2	31.7
Maintenance chemotherapy; radiotherapy	2027	0.5	4.8	$ 18,765.71	1.0	0.3
Benign neoplasm of uterus	3275	0.8	2.4	$ 8,488.65	0.0	1.7
Other and unspecified benign neoplasm	1994	0.5	4.8	$ 15,813.44	0.6	13.4
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	16049	3.8	4.8	$ 11,669.20	2.0	63.0
Thyroid disorders	309	0.1	4.7	$ 12,716.57	2.3	47.2
Diabetes mellitus without complication	277	0.1	2.7	$ 5,109.70	0.0	68.6
Diabetes mellitus with complications	5541	1.3	5.6	$ 12,121.29	1.2	74.7
Other endocrine disorders	418	0.1	5.7	$ 12,387.59	1.4	68.9
Nutritional deficiencies	188	0.0	9.1	$ 19,956.99	5.3	46.3
Disorders of lipid metabolism	5	0.0	21.0	$ 110,214.98	0.0	80.0
Gout and other crystal arthropathies	218	0.1	5.0	$ 7,634.66	0.9	82.1
Fluid and electrolyte disorders	6655	1.6	4.0	$ 7,655.54	3.0	71.3
Cystic fibrosis	114	0.0	12.7	$ 55,313.23	0.9	22.8
Immunity disorders	14	0.0	13.2	$ 55,954.35	0.0	7.1
Other nutritional; endocrine; and metabolic disorders	2310	0.5	4.4	$ 19,735.09	1.3	13.2
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	4380	1.0	4.8	$ 12,340.90	1.7	61.6
Deficiency and other anemia	1778	0.4	4.4	$ 12,089.33	1.9	61.6
Acute posthemorrhagic anemia	129	0.0	4.0	$ 10,670.16	3.1	72.9
Sickle cell anemia	1097	0.3	5.4	$ 9,796.20	0.3	75.0
Coagulation and hemorrhagic disorders	679	0.2	4.4	$ 15,382.32	2.7	54.9
Diseases of white blood cells	616	0.1	5.3	$ 13,893.72	1.8	42.9
Other hematologic conditions	81	0.0	5.5	$ 17,682.97	6.2	63.0
Mental Disorders	10413	2.5	6.4	$ 6,894.32	0.3	66.0
Mental retardation	3	0.0	2.7	$ 1,907.47	0.0	66.7
Alcohol-related mental disorders	1123	0.3	4.3	$ 7,619.87	0.4	89.9
Substance-related mental disorders	777	0.2	6.1	$ 6,701.55	0.3	78.0
Senility and organic mental disorders	926	0.2	8.9	$ 10,721.11	2.3	83.6
Affective disorders	4099	1.0	7.4	$ 7,034.85	0.1	53.4
Schizophrenia and related disorders	847	0.2	8.4	$ 7,374.53	0.0	64.3
Other psychoses	414	0.1	6.3	$ 6,801.21	0.5	72.0
Anxiety; somatoform; dissociative; and personality disorders	492	0.1	4.0	$ 5,586.44	0.2	75.8
Preadult disorders	23	0.0	6.3	$ 6,029.82	0.0	34.8
Other mental conditions	1709	0.4	4.2	$ 4,276.08	0.0	62.6
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	9788	2.3	4.9	$ 12,001.53	2.0	73.7
Meningitis (except that caused by tuberculosis or STD)	866	0.2	4.1	$ 10,018.56	2.1	85.3
Encephalitis (except that caused by tuberculosis or STD)	88	0.0	9.8	$ 24,436.23	5.7	70.5
Other CNS infection and poliomyelitis	113	0.0	20.0	$ 47,363.15	11.5	57.5
Parkinson's disease	159	0.0	8.0	$ 11,379.73	2.5	92.5
Multiple sclerosis	257	0.1	6.1	$ 9,229.56	0.4	67.7
Other hereditary and degenerative nervous system conditions	420	0.1	9.2	$ 27,005.43	2.1	54.0
Paralysis	104	0.0	4.7	$ 16,296.31	0.0	44.2
Epilepsy; convulsions	3071	0.7	3.9	$ 9,538.86	1.4	77.0
Headache; including migraine	890	0.2	2.9	$ 5,710.83	0.2	82.1
Coma; stupor; and brain damage	230	0.1	12.7	$ 29,131.63	25.2	87.0
Cataract	8	0.0	4.9	$ 7,388.54	0.0	0.0
Retinal detachments; defects; vascular occlusion; and retinopathy	36	0.0	4.4	$ 12,726.81	0.0	69.4

Clinical Classifications Software Categories and Chapter Headings	Number of Discharges	Percent of Discharges	Mean LOS	Mean Total Charges	Percent Expired	Percent Admitted from ED
Glaucoma	7	0.0	5.7	$ 7,418.16	0.0	57.1
Blindness and vision defects	47	0.0	2.5	$ 5,842.75	0.0	89.4
Inflammation; infection of eye (except that caused by tuberculosis	233	0.1	3.6	$ 6,411.12	0.0	54.5
Other eye disorders	63	0.0	3.4	$ 8,482.49	1.6	60.3
Otitis media and related conditions	278	0.1	2.4	$ 8,615.08	0.0	30.6
Conditions associated with dizziness or vertigo	815	0.2	2.9	$ 6,268.09	0.0	93.0
Other ear and sense organ disorders	151	0.0	2.5	$ 9,462.36	0.0	45.0
Other nervous system disorders	1952	0.5	6.0	$ 15,980.02	2.2	66.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	71901	17.1	5.0	$ 17,670.28	4.1	72.5
Heart valve disorders	1002	0.2	10.3	$ 54,649.63	5.7	25.8
Peri-; endo-; and myocarditis; cardiomyopathy	913	0.2	8.0	$ 26,861.88	6.8	69.1
Essential hypertension	609	0.1	3.0	$ 7,389.67	0.2	81.6
Hypertension with complications and secondary hypertension	1738	0.4	6.0	$ 15,328.00	3.2	77.6
Acute myocardial infarction	8649	2.1	5.6	$ 24,832.98	7.6	72.8
Coronary atherosclerosis and other heart disease	10572	2.5	4.0	$ 21,955.79	0.8	55.3
Nonspecific chest pain	8643	2.1	1.8	$ 6,807.23	0.0	91.0
Pulmonary heart disease	1283	0.3	7.3	$ 18,703.99	6.9	79.3
Other and ill-defined heart disease	46	0.0	3.9	$ 19,327.81	4.3	45.7
Conduction disorders	703	0.2	4.2	$ 24,565.40	2.0	68.6
Cardiac dysrhythmias	7458	1.8	4.0	$ 15,135.20	1.7	70.5
Cardiac arrest and ventricular fibrillation	229	0.1	8.1	$ 35,297.34	58.5	86.9
Congestive heart failure; nonhypertensive	11905	2.8	6.1	$ 16,173.37	4.6	84.6
Acute cerebrovascular disease	6288	1.5	7.9	$ 17,685.67	11.8	91.5
Occlusion or stenosis of precerebral arteries	1853	0.4	2.5	$ 11,825.90	0.3	13.0
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular disease	282	0.1	4.4	$ 11,361.37	1.8	81.9
Transient cerebral ischemia	2310	0.5	3.3	$ 8,529.52	0.4	91.0
Late effects of cerebrovascular disease	201	0.0	5.8	$ 10,713.50	1.0	90.5
Peripheral and visceral atherosclerosis	1721	0.4	6.8	$ 23,422.68	7.0	38.1
Aortic; peripheral; and visceral artery aneurysms	950	0.2	8.1	$ 39,186.79	14.6	34.1
Aortic and peripheral arterial embolism or thrombosis	512	0.1	7.2	$ 26,880.77	4.7	42.6
Other circulatory disease	1550	0.4	4.8	$ 12,628.83	2.6	76.8
Phlebitis; thrombophlebitis and thromboembolism	1865	0.4	5.8	$ 11,935.63	1.8	56.4
Varicose veins of lower extremity	57	0.0	8.4	$ 13,618.51	3.5	42.1
Hemorrhoids	315	0.1	3.7	$ 7,521.33	0.3	76.2
Other diseases of veins and lymphatics	247	0.1	8.1	$ 17,129.94	1.6	42.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	39401	9.4	5.9	$ 14,490.63	5.5	79.3
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis or STD)	12710	3.0	6.2	$ 14,288.60	5.5	82.9
Influenza	251	0.1	4.2	$ 13,216.61	2.0	73.7
Acute and chronic tonsillitis	746	0.2	1.7	$ 6,309.40	0.0	31.9
Acute bronchitis	2961	0.7	3.4	$ 9,997.05	0.2	67.9
Other upper respiratory infections	1061	0.3	2.6	$ 7,124.22	0.1	68.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis	6267	1.5	5.6	$ 11,690.39	2.7	86.7
Asthma	5919	1.4	2.9	$ 7,192.73	0.1	78.5
Aspiration pneumonitis; food/vomitus	2042	0.5	10.9	$ 24,409.05	17.1	89.6
Pleurisy; pneumothorax; pulmonary collapse	1387	0.3	8.6	$ 21,789.60	5.6	71.8
Respiratory failure; insufficiency; arrest (adult)	3543	0.8	11.0	$ 31,103.71	20.6	87.4
Lung disease due to external agents	102	0.0	5.8	$ 14,799.52	13.7	65.7
Other lower respiratory disease	1729	0.4	4.5	$ 13,611.61	4.3	61.0
Other upper respiratory disease	683	0.2	5.7	$ 19,041.93	1.3	60.9
Diseases of the digestive system	38291	9.1	5.2	$ 14,029.45	2.4	73.4
Intestinal infection	1983	0.5	4.1	$ 8,589.57	1.5	79.6
Disorders of teeth and jaw	197	0.0	2.6	$ 9,933.96	0.5	34.5
Diseases of mouth; excluding dental	214	0.1	4.3	$ 10,539.16	1.4	52.3
Esophageal disorders	2314	0.5	3.7	$ 11,211.61	0.5	62.2

Clinical Classifications Software Categories and Chapter Headings	Number of Discharges	Percent of Discharges	Mean LOS	Mean Total Charges	Percent Expired	Percent Admitted from ED
Gastroduodenal ulcer (except hemorrhage)	421	0.1	6.6	$ 19,652.91	6.2	82.7
Gastritis and duodenitis	1324	0.3	4.2	$ 9,701.53	1.7	82.2
Other disorders of stomach and duodenum	859	0.2	5.5	$ 12,425.74	2.1	70.2
Appendicitis and other appendiceal conditions	3152	0.7	3.1	$ 11,698.00	0.2	88.6
Abdominal hernia	2164	0.5	4.6	$ 16,487.82	1.9	36.5
Regional enteritis and ulcerative colitis	947	0.2	6.0	$ 14,912.17	0.4	60.9
Intestinal obstruction without hernia	3395	0.8	7.1	$ 17,376.82	3.6	82.8
Diverticulosis and diverticulitis	3523	0.8	5.8	$ 14,421.27	1.3	70.2
Anal and rectal conditions	540	0.1	4.7	$ 10,815.42	1.3	59.1
Peritonitis and intestinal abscess	259	0.1	9.5	$ 25,603.24	6.2	72.6
Biliary tract disease	4453	1.1	4.3	$ 14,596.64	0.9	70.9
Liver disease; alcohol-related	588	0.1	7.6	$ 18,587.34	13.4	86.1
Other liver diseases	1326	0.3	6.9	$ 17,102.05	9.7	78.4
Pancreatic disorders (not diabetes)	2963	0.7	6.8	$ 16,217.65	1.9	88.1
Gastrointestinal hemorrhage	3702	0.9	5.1	$ 13,231.59	5.5	85.9
Noninfectious gastroenteritis	1373	0.3	3.1	$ 6,906.81	0.1	78.6
Other gastrointestinal disorders	2594	0.6	6.4	$ 17,019.99	2.9	51.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system	19143	4.5	4.2	$ 10,438.97	2.1	53.1
Nephritis; nephrosis; renal sclerosis	151	0.0	5.1	$ 13,795.04	0.7	45.0
Acute and unspecified renal failure	2596	0.6	7.8	$ 17,276.73	9.7	81.6
Chronic renal failure	157	0.0	7.7	$ 29,184.87	4.5	42.7
Urinary tract infections	5467	1.3	5.2	$ 9,135.20	2.2	85.2
Calculus of urinary tract	2078	0.5	2.3	$ 7,733.13	0.0	73.0
Other diseases of kidney and ureters	629	0.1	4.1	$ 13,190.96	1.1	35.8
Other diseases of bladder and urethra	289	0.1	6.5	$ 19,237.85	1.7	37.0
Genitourinary symptoms and ill-defined conditions	367	0.1	3.6	$ 9,930.30	1.4	55.3
Hyperplasia of prostate	712	0.2	2.6	$ 7,867.98	0.0	10.0
Inflammatory conditions of male genital organs	234	0.1	4.1	$ 8,031.30	0.0	69.7
Other male genital disorders	123	0.0	3.0	$ 11,093.10	0.0	58.5
Nonmalignant breast conditions	233	0.1	3.1	$ 9,573.86	0.4	37.8
Inflammatory diseases of female pelvic organs	760	0.2	3.1	$ 8,656.45	0.0	40.1
Endometriosis	940	0.2	2.4	$ 8,436.20	0.0	3.2
Prolapse of female genital organs	1271	0.3	2.0	$ 8,973.57	0.1	0.3
Menstrual disorders	1046	0.2	2.3	$ 8,377.85	0.1	6.3
Ovarian cyst	884	0.2	2.5	$ 8,463.16	0.0	29.0
Menopausal disorders	122	0.0	2.7	$ 8,338.20	0.0	14.8
Female infertility	3	0.0	1.7	$ 7,574.92	0.0	33.3
Other female genital disorders	1081	0.3	2.7	$ 9,740.45	0.1	12.5
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	51206	12.2	2.7	$ 4,842.17	0.0	3.6
Contraceptive and procreative management	11	0.0	1.5	$ 5,503.00	0.0	0.0
Spontaneous abortion	122	0.0	2.1	$ 5,275.09	0.0	49.2
Induced abortion	108	0.0	1.8	$ 3,851.59	0.0	12.0
Postabortion complications	29	0.0	2.5	$ 4,897.48	0.0	75.9
Ectopic pregnancy	298	0.1	1.8	$ 8,267.25	0.0	62.8
Other complications of pregnancy	5339	1.3	2.5	$ 4,405.59	0.0	12.6
Hemorrhage during pregnancy; abruptio placenta; placenta previa	741	0.2	5.4	$ 7,604.91	0.0	6.1
Hypertension complicating pregnancy; childbirth and the puerperium	2727	0.6	3.4	$ 6,104.08	0.0	3.6
Early or threatened labor	2657	0.6	4.1	$ 5,037.46	0.0	5.3
Prolonged pregnancy	2428	0.6	2.4	$ 4,253.49	0.0	0.5
Diabetes or abnormal glucose tolerance complicating pregnancy	990	0.2	2.4	$ 4,260.35	0.0	2.0
Malposition; malpresentation	2318	0.6	3.4	$ 6,778.70	0.0	1.1
Fetopelvic disproportion; obstruction	758	0.2	2.7	$ 5,273.79	0.0	0.5
Previous C-section	4574	1.1	2.8	$ 6,298.64	0.0	0.6

Clinical Classifications Software Categories and Chapter Headings	Number of Discharges	Percent of Discharges	Mean LOS	Mean Total Charges	Percent Expired	Percent Admitted from ED
Fetal distress and abnormal forces of labor	2761	0.7	2.9	$ 5,506.55	0.0	1.7
Polyhydramnios and other problems of amniotic cavity	3099	0.7	3.3	$ 5,054.84	0.0	1.1
Umbilical cord complication	2402	0.6	2.2	$ 3,540.34	0.0	1.2
OB-related trauma to perineum and vulva	9065	2.2	2.1	$ 3,564.81	0.0	1.0
Forceps delivery	542	0.1	2.3	$ 3,946.95	0.0	0.9
Other complications of birth; puerperium affecting management	7157	1.7	2.9	$ 5,093.27	0.0	3.9
Normal pregnancy and/or delivery	3080	0.7	2.1	$ 3,795.58	0.0	0.9
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	6480	1.5	6.1	$ 10,978.36	1.1	65.0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections	5276	1.3	5.1	$ 8,864.48	0.6	70.8
Other inflammatory condition of skin	158	0.0	6.5	$ 14,371.17	1.3	60.1
Chronic ulcer of skin	870	0.2	12.7	$ 23,384.17	4.5	38.0
Other skin disorders	176	0.0	3.1	$ 9,976.49	0.0	27.3
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	21766	5.2	3.8	$ 19,579.29	0.4	18.3
Infective arthritis and osteomyelitis	904	0.2	8.8	$ 18,815.81	1.7	48.7
Rheumatoid arthritis and related disease	200	0.0	4.6	$ 16,454.95	0.0	36.5
Osteoarthritis	7311	1.7	3.3	$ 21,103.18	0.1	1.3
Other non-traumatic joint disorders	498	0.1	3.8	$ 11,377.20	0.0	51.2
Spondylosis; intervertebral disc disorders; other back problems	7128	1.7	3.0	$ 15,951.24	0.2	20.3
Osteoporosis	21	0.0	4.5	$ 14,383.45	0.0	33.3
Pathological fracture	1042	0.2	6.8	$ 16,632.43	3.5	58.3
Acquired foot deformities	299	0.1	2.8	$ 18,481.09	0.0	0.7
Other acquired deformities	996	0.2	6.0	$ 41,839.71	0.4	2.0
Systemic lupus erythematosus and connective tissue disorders	230	0.1	6.5	$ 15,570.64	1.3	62.6
Other connective tissue disease	1781	0.4	3.9	$ 12,924.14	0.5	39.2
Other bone disease and musculoskeletal deformities	1356	0.3	3.9	$ 30,074.08	0.1	15.2
Congenital anomalies	3370	0.8	7.9	$ 49,800.25	3.5	7.5
Cardiac and circulatory congenital anomalies	1418	0.3	10.7	$ 76,962.14	7.5	4.1
Digestive congenital anomalies	450	0.1	7.5	$ 30,014.95	0.4	26.4
Genitourinary congenital anomalies	207	0.0	4.2	$ 19,717.90	0.0	8.2
Nervous system congenital anomalies	123	0.0	12.4	$ 63,793.24	1.6	10.6
Other congenital anomalies	1172	0.3	4.9	$ 28,393.90	0.8	3.8
Liveborn	44417	10.5	3.3	$ 3,993.45	0.6	0.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1866	0.4	10.7	$ 31,118.57	2.2	23.4
Short gestation; low birth weight; and fetal growth retardation	354	0.1	20.0	$ 46,462.43	2.8	0.3
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	8	0.0	7.8	$ 23,918.53	25.0	0.0
Respiratory distress syndrome	155	0.0	16.7	$ 41,522.08	3.2	0.0
Hemolytic jaundice and perinatal jaundice	486	0.1	2.1	$ 2,868.03	0.2	25.1
Birth trauma	19	0.0	5.2	$ 16,228.85	5.3	10.5
Other perinatal conditions	844	0.2	10.8	$ 39,443.21	2.6	36.8
Injury and poisoning	33411	7.9	5.5	$ 16,236.34	2.3	72.2
Joint disorders and dislocations; trauma-related	333	0.1	3.2	$ 19,473.79	0.3	4.5
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)	104	0.0	19.2	$ 47,479.53	8.7	94.2
Spinal cord injury	3	0.0	102.3	$ 385,039.55	0.0	33.3
Skull and face fractures	6	0.0	5.2	$ 15,975.41	0.0	83.3
Fracture of upper limb	15	0.0	4.7	$ 14,111.29	6.7	66.7
Fracture of lower limb	45	0.0	12.2	$ 32,183.73	2.2	60.0
Other fractures	118	0.0	5.0	$ 13,199.52	0.8	49.2
Sprains and strains	38	0.0	5.4	$ 17,457.93	2.6	34.2
Intracranial injury	24	0.0	26.9	$ 74,487.20	12.5	75.0
Crushing injury or internal injury	27	0.0	13.3	$ 52,940.87	7.4	74.1
Open wounds of head; neck; and trunk	5	0.0	5.2	$ 23,672.82	0.0	80.0
Open wounds of extremities	12	0.0	5.3	$ 12,658.00	0.0	8.3
Complication of device; implant or graft	4827	1.1	6.2	$ 22,545.61	2.6	38.0
Complications of surgical procedures or medical care	4706	1.1	6.4	$ 15,425.57	1.9	53.8

Clinical Classifications Software Categories and Chapter Headings	Number of Discharges	Percent of Discharges	Mean LOS	Mean Total Charges	Percent Expired	Percent Admitted from ED
Superficial injury; contusion	16	0.0	5.9	$ 12,020.61	0.0	62.5
Burns	10	0.0	24.5	$ 11,777.26	0.0	20.0
Poisoning by psychotropic agents	99	0.0	3.5	$ 8,468.39	2.0	97.0
Poisoning by other medications and drugs	572	0.1	3.5	$ 8,297.01	1.2	97.0
Poisoning by nonmedicinal substances	38	0.0	4.1	$ 11,909.17	0.0	94.7
Other injuries and conditions due to external causes	386	0.1	3.9	$ 10,445.95	3.4	90.9
Other conditions	20011	4.8	7.4	$ 11,752.91	0.7	39.6
Syncope	3508	0.8	3.1	$ 8,782.43	0.2	92.0
Fever of unknown origin	1340	0.3	3.2	$ 7,253.17	0.4	57.5
Lymphadenitis	198	0.0	2.9	$ 7,820.21	0.0	55.6
Gangrene	597	0.1	13.1	$ 30,044.97	7.0	29.3
Shock	95	0.0	6.2	$ 24,790.29	54.7	92.6
Nausea and vomiting	523	0.1	3.7	$ 7,753.99	0.2	69.0
Abdominal pain	2825	0.7	2.8	$ 6,830.55	0.3	82.7
Malaise and fatigue	165	0.0	4.0	$ 6,873.72	0.6	87.3
Allergic reactions	244	0.1	3.4	$ 7,192.49	0.4	69.3
Rehabilitation care; fitting of prostheses; and adjustment of devices	9448	2.2	11.5	$ 14,488.33	0.2	0.6
Administrative/social admission	13	0.0	4.0	$ 6,897.35	0.0	76.9
Medical examination/evaluation	14	0.0	2.4	$ 3,472.44	0.0	21.4
Other aftercare	97	0.0	3.6	$ 10,804.12	0.0	7.2
Other screening for suspected conditions (not mental disorders)	17	0.0	2.5	$ 5,983.48	0.0	47.1
Residual codes; unclassified	927	0.2	3.5	$ 9,066.53	1.0	50.2
E Codes: Cut/pierce	510	0.1	3.0	$ 10,089.62	1.0	92.9
E Codes: Drowning/submersion	48	0.0	6.4	$ 21,384.65	2.1	81.3
E Codes: Fall	8604	2.0	5.6	$ 14,743.11	2.8	88.4
E Codes: Fire/burn	145	0.0	4.8	$ 8,011.07	1.4	71.0
E Codes: Firearm	331	0.1	6.5	$ 22,950.54	8.8	98.5
E Codes: Machinery	150	0.0	4.1	$ 15,393.65	0.7	94.0
E Codes: Motor vehicle traffic (MVT)	4554	1.1	6.0	$ 19,392.29	3.2	94.7
E Codes: Pedal cyclist; not MVT	241	0.1	2.8	$ 10,981.16	0.8	85.1
E Codes: Pedestrian; not MVT	36	0.0	6.9	$ 21,262.74	5.6	91.7
E Codes: Transport; not MVT	539	0.1	4.1	$ 13,140.58	0.7	92.0
E Codes: Natural/environment	243	0.1	3.6	$ 7,801.90	0.0	84.0
E Codes: Overexertion	331	0.1	3.0	$ 9,810.65	0.3	69.8
E Codes: Poisoning	1835	0.4	2.6	$ 7,224.87	1.0	90.3
E Codes: Struck by; against	973	0.2	3.1	$ 9,328.68	0.8	86.1
E Codes: Suffocation	109	0.0	3.4	$ 11,931.24	8.3	74.3
E Codes: Adverse effects of medical care	1759	0.4	6.0	$ 21,388.43	0.5	36.6
E Codes: Adverse effects of medical drugs	212	0.1	5.1	$ 16,904.74	0.9	68.9
E Codes: Other specified and classifiable	483	0.1	4.0	$ 10,848.34	0.8	66.7
E Codes: Other specified; NEC	155	0.0	4.6	$ 12,666.92	2.6	70.3
E Codes: Unspecified	720	0.2	4.6	$ 13,569.23	1.9	59.7
E Codes: Place of occurrence	49	0.0	4.3	$ 15,867.35	0.0	71.4
Other/unknown	846	0.2	3.8	$ 8,425.72	4.4	51.8
Total	421057	100.0	4.9	$ 13,059.06	2.6	47.9

Number of Patients who had Primary Procedures during the Inpatient Stay
by Primary Procedure and Sex of Patient
Delaware Hospitals, 2001-2004

Single- level CCS Procedure Categories and Chapter Headings	Male	Female	Total
Operations on the nervous system	**5391**	**5471**	**10862**
Incision and excision of CNS	528	474	1002
Insertion; replacement; or removal of extracranial ventricular shunt	214	224	438
Laminectomy; excision intervertebral disc	2032	1999	4031
Diagnostic spinal tap	1821	1934	3755
Insertion of catheter or spinal stimulator and injection into spinal canal	152	184	336
Decompression peripheral nerve	14	13	27
Other diagnostic nervous system procedures	105	75	180
Other non-OR or closed therapeutic nervous system procedures	57	91	148
Other OR therapeutic nervous system procedures	468	477	945
Operations on the endocrine system	**165**	**376**	**541**
Thyroidectomy; partial or complete	57	196	253
Diagnostic endocrine procedures	16	25	41
Other therapeutic endocrine procedures	92	155	247
Operations on the eye	**139**	**106**	**245**
Corneal transplant	1	0	1
Glaucoma procedures	1	2	3
Lens and cataract procedures	3	8	11
Repair of retinal tear; detachment	3	2	5
Destruction of lesion of retina and choroid	3	4	7
Diagnostic procedures on eye	0	6	6
Other therapeutic procedures on eyelids; conjunctiva; cornea	89	55	144
Other intraocular therapeutic procedures	18	14	32
Other extraocular muscle and orbit therapeutic procedures	21	15	36
Operations on the ear	**228**	**176**	**404**
Tympanoplasty	8	11	19
Myringotomy	139	82	221
Mastoidectomy	9	21	30
Diagnostic procedures on ear	4	2	6
Other therapeutic ear procedures	68	60	128
Operations on the nose, mouth, and pharynx	**1062**	**862**	**1924**
Control of epistaxis	154	113	267
Plastic procedures on nose	54	32	86
Dental procedures	69	66	135
Tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy	285	221	506
Diagnostic procedures on nose; mouth and pharynx	38	41	79
Other non-OR therapeutic procedures on nose; mouth and phary	115	74	189
Other OR therapeutic procedures on nose; mouth and pharynx	347	315	662
Operations on the respiratory system	**4186**	**3390**	**7577**
Tracheostomy; temporary and permanent	621	489	1110
Tracheoscopy and laryngoscopy with biopsy	166	129	295
Lobectomy or pneumonectomy	577	467	1044
Diagnostic bronchoscopy and biopsy of bronchus	865	743	1608
Other diagnostic procedures on lung and bronchus	98	79	177
Incision of pleura; thoracentesis; chest drainage	1124	995	2120
Other diagnostic procedures of respiratory tract and mediast	169	122	291
Other non-OR therapeutic procedures on respiratory system	93	99	192
Other OR Rx procedures on respiratory system and mediastinum	473	267	740

Single- level CCS Procedure Categories and Chapter Headings	Male	Female	Total
Operations on the cardiovascular system	**21611**	**18036**	**39648**
Heart valve procedures	495	433	928
Coronary artery bypass graft (CABG)	2128	820	2948
Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA)	4431	2568	6999
Coronary thrombolysis	1	0	1
Diagnostic cardiac catheterization; coronary arteriography	3897	4046	7943
Insertion; revision; replacement; removal of cardiac pacemaker or cardioverter/defibrillator	1658	1321	2979
Other OR heart procedures	781	700	1481
Extracorporeal circulation auxiliary to open heart procedure	3	5	8
Endarterectomy; vessel of head and neck	1016	760	1776
Aortic resection; replacement or anastomosis	445	147	592
Varicose vein stripping; lower limb	4	3	7
Other vascular catheterization; not heart	2297	3333	5631
Peripheral vascular bypass	714	482	1196
Other vascular bypass and shunt; not heart	94	68	162
Creation; revision and removal of arteriovenous fistula or vessel to vessel cannula	256	225	481
Hemodialysis	1323	1208	2531
Other OR procedures on vessels of head and neck	20	12	32
Embolectomy and endarterectomy of lower limbs	128	118	246
Other OR procedures on vessels other than head and neck	1289	1279	2568
Other diagnostic cardiovascular procedures	281	229	510
Other non-OR therapeutic cardiovascular procedures	350	279	629
Operations on the hemic and lymphatic system	**718**	**596**	**1314**
Bone marrow transplant	71	48	119
Bone marrow biopsy	262	208	470
Procedures on spleen	122	124	246
Other therapeutic procedures; hemic and lymphatic system	263	216	479
Operations on the digestive system	**16471**	**20911**	**37382**
Injection or ligation of esophageal varices	2	2	4
Esophageal dilatation	48	70	118
Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy; biopsy	3641	4825	8466
Gastrostomy; temporary and permanent	453	534	987
Colostomy; temporary and permanent	50	60	110
Ileostomy and other enterostomy	39	27	66
Gastrectomy; partial and total	95	83	178
Small bowel resection	278	337	615
Colonoscopy and biopsy	1089	1719	2808
Proctoscopy and anorectal biopsy	103	129	232
Colorectal resection	1912	1899	3811
Local excision of large intestine lesion (not endoscopic)	9	9	18
Appendectomy	1783	1460	3243
Hemorrhoid procedures	63	48	111
Endoscopic retrograde cannulation of pancreas (ERCP)	81	135	216
Biopsy of liver	235	235	470
Cholecystectomy and common duct exploration	1370	2772	4142
Inguinal and femoral hernia repair	278	108	386
Other hernia repair	510	880	1390
Laparoscopy (GI only)	41	136	177
Abdominal paracentesis	635	567	1202
Exploratory laparotomy	111	86	197
Excision; lysis peritoneal adhesions	260	544	804
Peritoneal dialysis	61	63	124
Other bowel diagnostic procedures	28	31	59
Other non-OR upper GI therapeutic procedures	551	447	998
Other OR upper GI therapeutic procedures	773	1681	2454
Other non-OR lower GI therapeutic procedures	491	495	986

Single- level CCS Procedure Categories and Chapter Headings	Male	Female	Total
Other OR lower GI therapeutic procedures	752	674	1426
Other gastrointestinal diagnostic procedures	62	89	151
Other non-OR gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures	194	255	449
Other OR gastrointestinal therapeutic procedures	473	511	984
Operations on the urinary system	**2486**	**2483**	**4969**
Endoscopy and endoscopic biopsy of the urinary tract	302	196	498
Transurethral excision; drainage; or removal urinary obstruction	660	365	1025
Ureteral catheterization	256	382	638
Nephrotomy and nephrostomy	175	193	368
Nephrectomy; partial or complete	329	305	634
Kidney transplant	12	7	19
Genitourinary incontinence procedures	2	357	359
Extracorporeal lithotripsy; urinary	20	19	39
Indwelling catheter	27	11	38
Procedures on the urethra	129	19	148
Other diagnostic procedures of urinary tract	90	70	160
Other non-OR therapeutic procedures of urinary tract	77	252	329
Other OR therapeutic procedures of urinary tract	407	307	714
Operations on male genital organs	**19701**		**19701**
Transurethral resection of prostate (TURP)	853		853
Open prostatectomy	609		609
Circumcision	17907		17907
Diagnostic procedures; male genital	41		41
Other non-OR therapeutic procedures; male genital	58		58
Other OR therapeutic procedures; male genital	233		233
Operations on the female genital organs		**11130**	**11130**
Oophorectomy; unilateral and bilateral		1065	1065
Other operations on ovary		352	352
Ligation or occlusion of fallopian tubes		378	378
Removal of ectopic pregnancy		188	188
Other operations on fallopian tubes		120	120
Hysterectomy; abdominal and vaginal		7309	7309
Other excision of cervix and uterus		394	394
Abortion (termination of pregnancy)		37	37
Dilatation and curettage (D&C); aspiration after delivery or abortion		178	178
Diagnostic dilatation and curettage (D&C)		87	87
Repair of cystocele and rectocele; obliteration of vaginal vault		407	407
Other diagnostic procedures; female organs		123	123
Other non-OR therapeutic procedures; female organs		42	42
Other OR therapeutic procedures; female organs		450	450
Obstetrical procedures		**46121**	**46121**
Episiotomy		1970	1970
Cesarean section		12916	12916
Forceps; vacuum; and breech delivery		3071	3071
Artificial rupture of membranes to assist delivery		1427	1427
Other procedures to assist delivery		19955	19955
Diagnostic amniocentesis		38	38
Fetal monitoring		1482	1482
Repair of current obstetric laceration		5174	5174
Other therapeutic obstetrical procedures		88	88
Operations on the musculoskeletal system	**12561**	**15200**	**27761**
Partial excision bone	359	289	648
Bunionectomy or repair of toe deformities	9	20	29
Treatment; facial fracture or dislocation	260	75	335
Treatment; fracture or dislocation of radius and ulna	346	272	618
Treatment; fracture or dislocation of hip and femur	1145	1952	3097

Single- level CCS Procedure Categories and Chapter Headings	Male	Female	Total
Treatment; fracture or dislocation of lower extremity (other than hip or femur)	985	1071	2056
Other fracture and dislocation procedure	600	544	1144
Arthroscopy	15	14	29
Division of joint capsule; ligament or cartilage	51	54	105
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee	35	24	59
Arthroplasty knee	2104	3653	5757
Hip replacement; total and partial	1469	2389	3858
Arthroplasty other than hip or knee	139	262	401
Arthrocentesis	303	201	504
Injections and aspirations of muscles; tendons; bursa; joint	58	42	100
Amputation of lower extremity	823	555	1378
Spinal fusion	1336	1706	3042
Other diagnostic procedures on musculoskeletal system	203	258	461
Other therapeutic procedures on muscles and tendons	1115	819	1934
Other OR therapeutic procedures on bone	591	467	1058
Other OR therapeutic procedures on joints	391	317	708
Other non-OR therapeutic procedures on musculoskeletal system	51	105	156
Other OR therapeutic procedures on musculoskeletal system	173	111	284
Operations on the integumentary system	**4107**	**5096**	**9203**
Breast biopsy and other diagnostic procedures on breast	0	49	49
Lumpectomy; quadrantectomy of breast	3	121	124
Mastectomy	4	599	603
Incision and drainage; skin and subcutaneous tissue	669	601	1270
Debridement of wound; infection or burn	1369	1329	2698
Excision of skin lesion	91	124	215
Suture of skin and subcutaneous tissue	684	522	1206
Skin graft	212	185	397
Other diagnostic procedures on skin and subcutaneous tissue	81	96	177
Other non-OR therapeutic procedures on skin and breast	895	1025	1920
Other OR therapeutic procedures on skin and breast	99	445	544
Miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures	**16168**	**18261**	**34429**
Other organ transplantation	22	30	52
Computerized axial tomography (CT) scan head	3	4	7
CT scan abdomen	2	3	5
Other CT scan	0	1	1
Myelogram	8	20	28
Intraoperative cholangiogram	4	5	9
Upper gastrointestinal X-ray	1	0	1
Lower gastrointestinal X-ray	2	5	7
Intravenous pyelogram	21	33	54
Cerebral arteriogram	58	78	136
Contrast aortogram	90	88	178
Contrast arteriogram of femoral and lower extremity arteries	57	43	100
Arterio- or venogram (not heart and head)	60	89	149
Diagnostic ultrasound of head and neck	3	0	3
Diagnostic ultrasound of heart (echocardiogram)	1746	1771	3517
Diagnostic ultrasound of urinary tract	1	0	1
Diagnostic ultrasound of abdomen or retroperitoneum	1	1	2
Other diagnostic ultrasound	12	18	30
Magnetic resonance imaging	440	562	1002
Electroencephalogram (EEG)	3	2	5
Cardiac stress tests	4	3	7
Electrocardiogram	0	1	1
Electrographic cardiac monitoring	1	0	1
Swan-Ganz catheterization for monitoring	49	52	101
Arterial blood gases	13	21	34

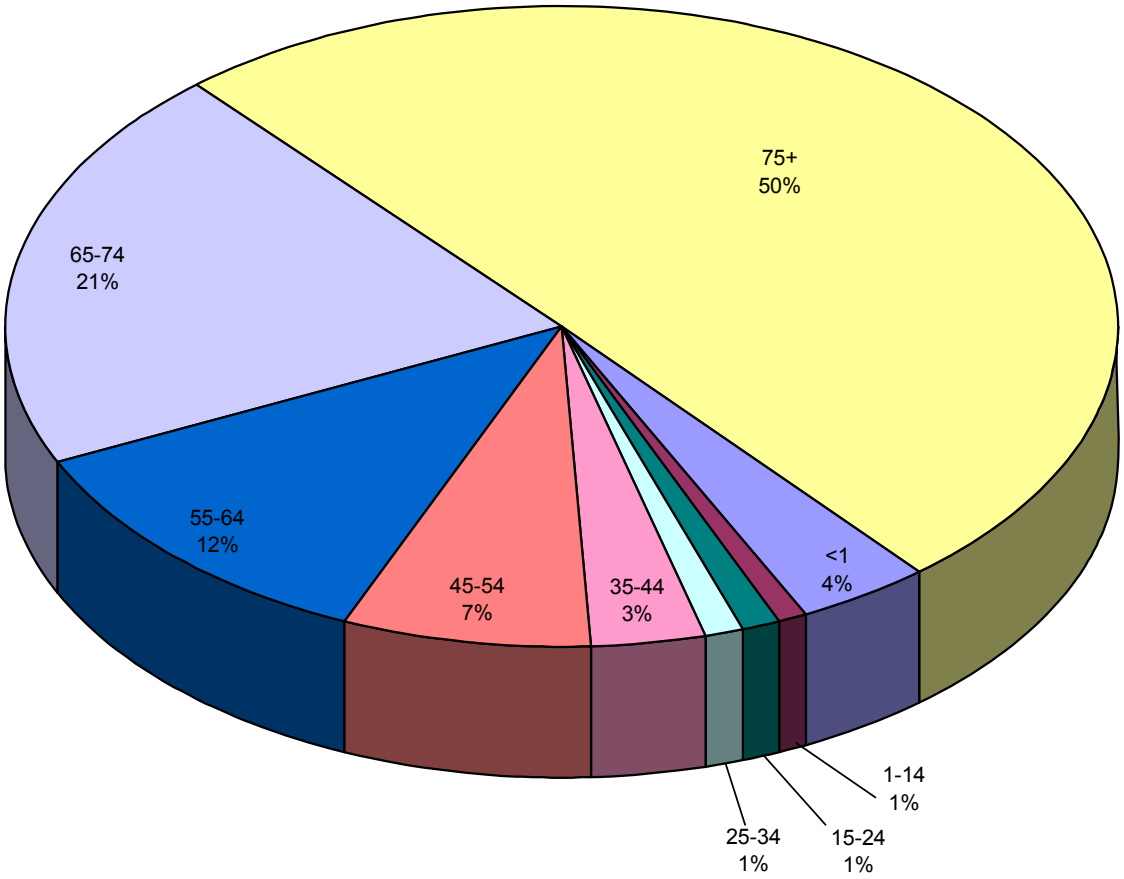
Single- level CCS Procedure Categories and Chapter Headings	Male	Female	Total
Microscopic examination (bacterial smear; culture; toxicology)	0	2	2
Radioisotope bone scan	1	0	1
Radioisotope scan and function studies	0	4	4
Therapeutic radiology for cancer treatment	211	279	490
Diagnostic physical therapy	5	11	16
Physical therapy exercises; manipulation; and other procedures	6	12	18
Traction; splints; and other wound care	190	267	457
Respiratory intubation and mechanical ventilation	3857	3799	7656
Other respiratory therapy	19	14	33
Psychological and psychiatric evaluation and therapy	44	87	131
Alcohol and drug rehabilitation/detoxification	154	69	223
Ophthalmologic and otologic diagnosis and treatment	2	1	3
Nasogastric tube	14	20	34
Blood transfusion	1177	1112	2289
Enteral and parenteral nutrition	83	77	160
Cancer chemotherapy	1346	1027	2373
Conversion of cardiac rhythm	657	459	1116
Other diagnostic radiology and related techniques	140	207	347
Other diagnostic procedures (interview; evaluation; consultation)	4107	5090	9197
Prophylactic vaccinations and inoculations	491	1431	1922
Nonoperative removal of foreign body	34	38	72
Other therapeutic procedures	1028	1425	2453
Other/unknown/NA	1	0	1
Total	171758	249294	421057

Top 10 Conditions with the Highest Number of In-Hospital Deaths by Age Group
Delaware Hospitals, 2001-2004

Primary Diagnosis	Age Group in Years				
	Under 1[1]	1-17	18-44	45-64	65+
Liveborn[2]	250				
Cardiac and circulatory congenital anomalies	91	14			
Other perinatal conditions	22				
Other congenital anomalies	8				
Short gestation; low birth weight; and fetal growth retardation	8				
Septicemia (except in labor)	7	7	37	152	594
Respiratory distress syndrome	4				
Coma; stupor; and brain damage	3	5			
Peripheral and visceral atherosclerosis	3				
E Codes: Motor vehicle traffic (MVT)		19	61		
E Codes: Suffocation		4			
Other acquired deformities		4			
Secondary malignancies		3	27	187	320
Epilepsy; convulsions		3			
Leukemias		3			
Meningitis (except that caused by tuberculosis or STD[3])		3			
HIV infection			38	51	
Respiratory failure; insufficiency; arrest (adult)			28	139	559
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis or STD)			27	87	587
Acute cerebrovascular disease			25	125	594
Liver disease; alcohol-related			19		
E Codes: Firearm			18		
Other liver diseases			17	59	
Acute myocardial infarction				103	545
Aspiration pneumonitis; food/vomitus					306
Cancer of bronchus; lung				97	206
Congestive heart failure; nonhypertensive				42	494
E Codes: Fall					204
Total Deaths	435	127	564	2102	7866

Notes:
1. Due to multiple ties among the 10th diagnosis, the under 1 age group lists only the top 9 diagnoses.
2. Information from secondary diagnoses identified that 85.6 percent of these infants were classified as very low birth weight (i.e. weighing less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces) at birth.
3. STD is the acronym for Sexually Transmitted Disease.

Percent of All Patients who Died while Hospitalized by Age Group
Delaware Hospitals, 2001-2004



Top 10 Conditions with the Highest Number of Transfers to LTC and Similar Facilities by Age Group
Delaware Hospitals, 2004

Primary Diagnosis	Age Group in Years				TOTAL
	Under 65	65-74	75-84	85+	
E Codes: Poisoning	193				193
Liveborn	77				77
Aspiration pneumonitis; food/vomitus	69				69
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis or STD[1])	64	75	200	225	564
Septicemia (except in labor)	64	57	127	104	352
E Codes: Fall	63	92	285	340	780
Affective disorders	59				59
Diabetes mellitus with complications	58				58
Urinary tract infections	46	56	151	156	409
Respiratory failure; insufficiency; arrest (adult)	44	61			105
Congestive heart failure; nonhypertensive		77	203	220	500
Acute cerebrovascular disease		54	123	109	286
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis		47	86		133
Acute myocardial infarction		46		76	122
Rehabilitation care; fitting of prostheses; and adjustment		43	109		152
Aspiration pneumonitis; food/vomitus			88	85	173
Acute and unspecified renal failure			86	88	174
Fluid and electrolyte disorders				94	94
Total Transfers	737	608	1458	1497	4300

Top 10 Conditions with the Highest Number of Transfers to LTC and Similar Facilities by Age Group
Delaware Hospitals, 1994

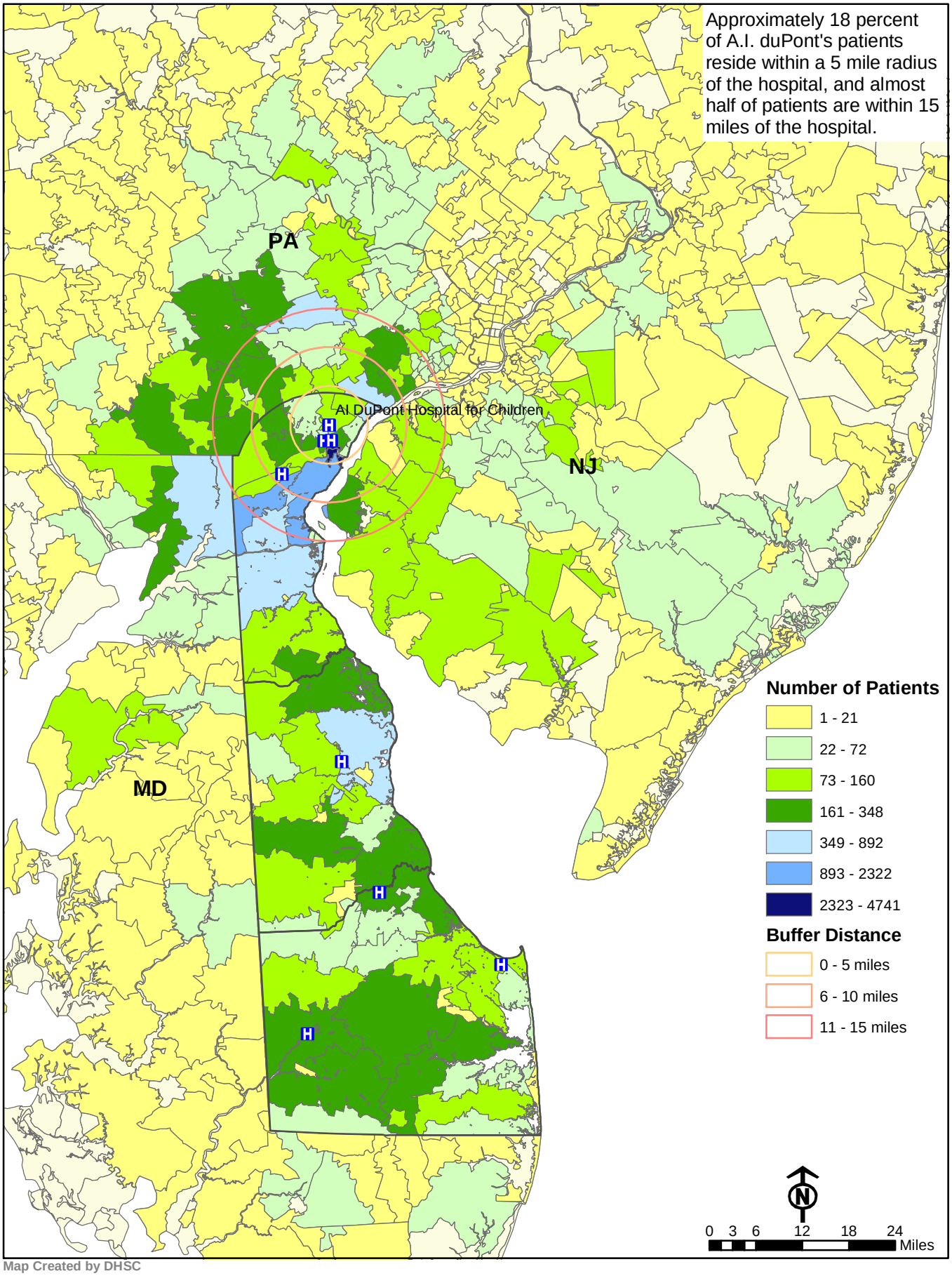
Primary Diagnosis	Age Group in Years				TOTAL
	Under 65	65-74	75-84	85+	
E Codes: Poisoning	88				88
Acute cerebrovascular disease	88	121	142	83	434
Affective disorders	40				40
Liveborn	70				70
Osteoarthritis	56	149	94		299
Diabetes mellitus with complications	48				48
Pneumonia (except that caused by tuberculosis or STD)	39	50	106	112	307
Acute myocardial infarction	44	36	51		131
E Codes: Accident by Place of occurrence	39	29		54	122
E Codes: Motor vehicle Accident	38				38
Rehabilitation care, fitting of prostheses, and adjustment		47	72	41	160
Congestive heart failure; nonhypertensive		35	62	85	182
Fracture of neck of femur (hip)		35	99	104	238
Coronary atherosclerosis and other heart disease		35			35
E Codes: Fall		30	69	68	167
Septicemia (except in labor)			47	37	84
Urinary tract infections			54	42	96
Fluid and electrolyte disorders				47	47
Total Transfers	550	567	796	673	2586

1. STD is the acronym for Sexually Transmitted Disease.

PATIENT DISTRIBUTION MAPS

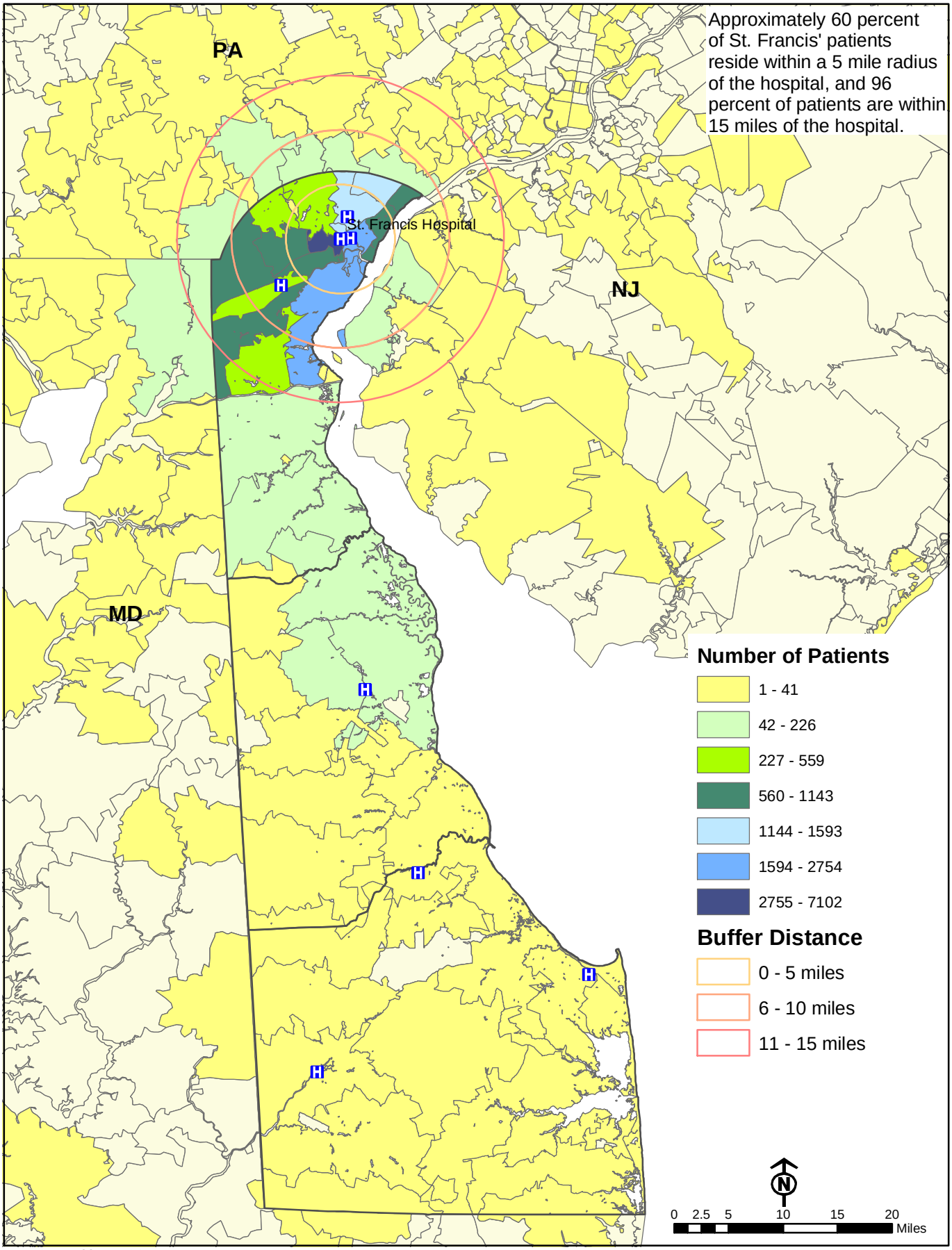
2001-2004 Patient distribution data for each health care system in Delaware are displayed by ZCTA (Census Defined Zip Code Tabulation Area).

AI duPont Patient Distribution by Zip Code 2001-2004



Map Created by DHSC
BG 4.19.06

St. Francis Patient Distribution by Zip Code 2001-2004



Map Created by DHSC
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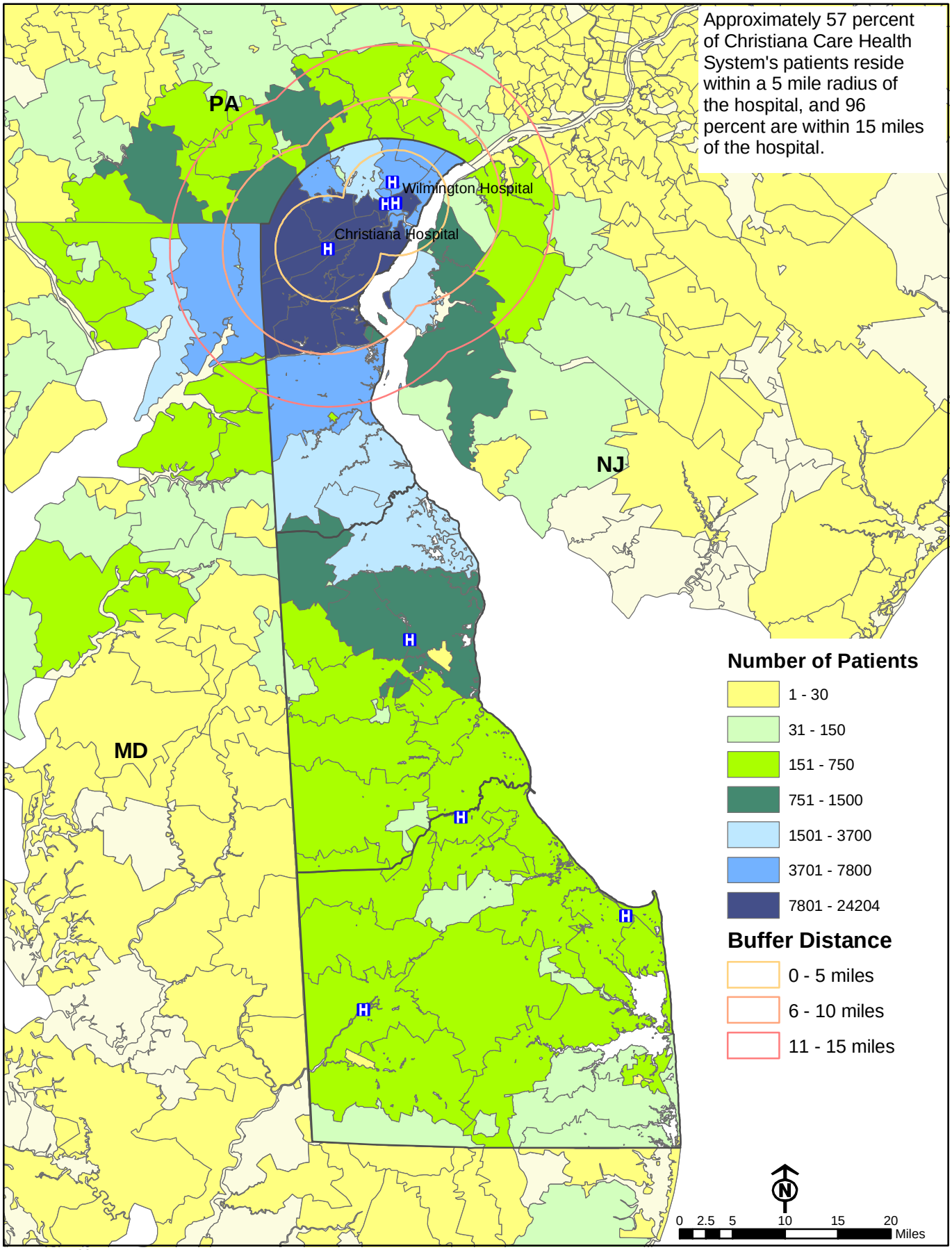
Christiana Care Health System Patient Distribution by Zip Code, 2001-2004



Map Created by DHSC
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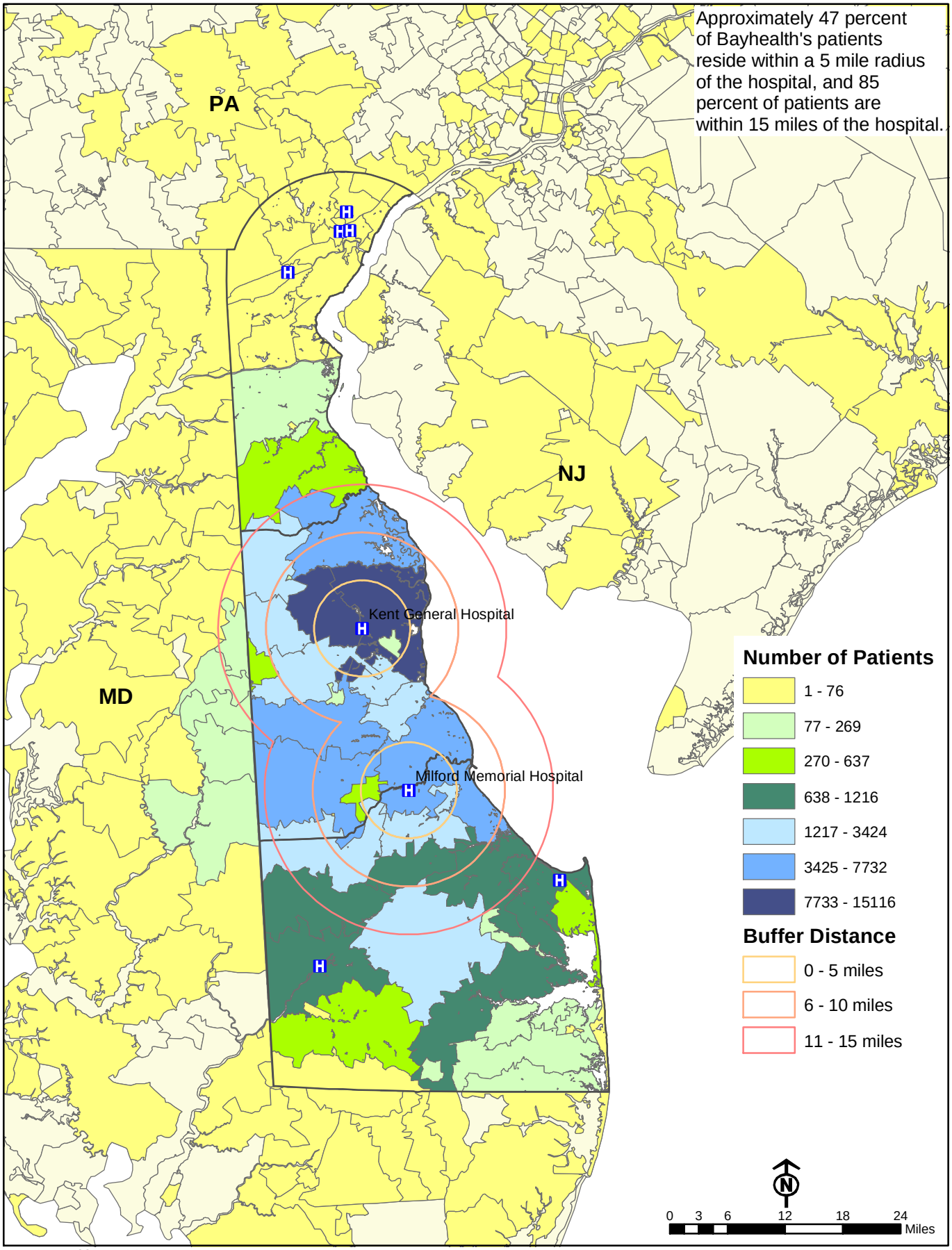
Bayhealth Patient Distribution by Zip Code 2001-2004



Map Created by DHSC
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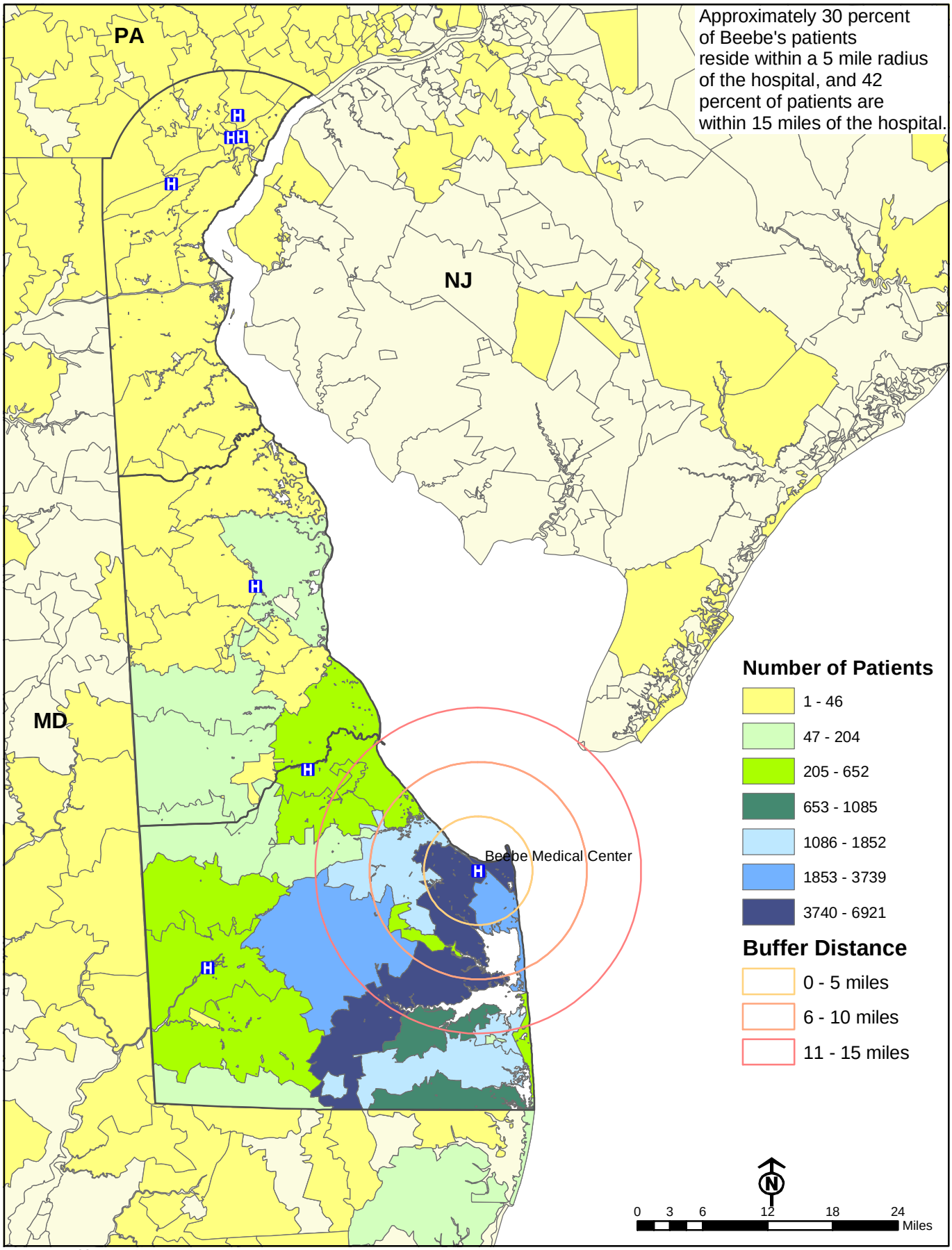
Beebe Patient Distribution by Zip Code 2001-2004



Map Created by DHSC
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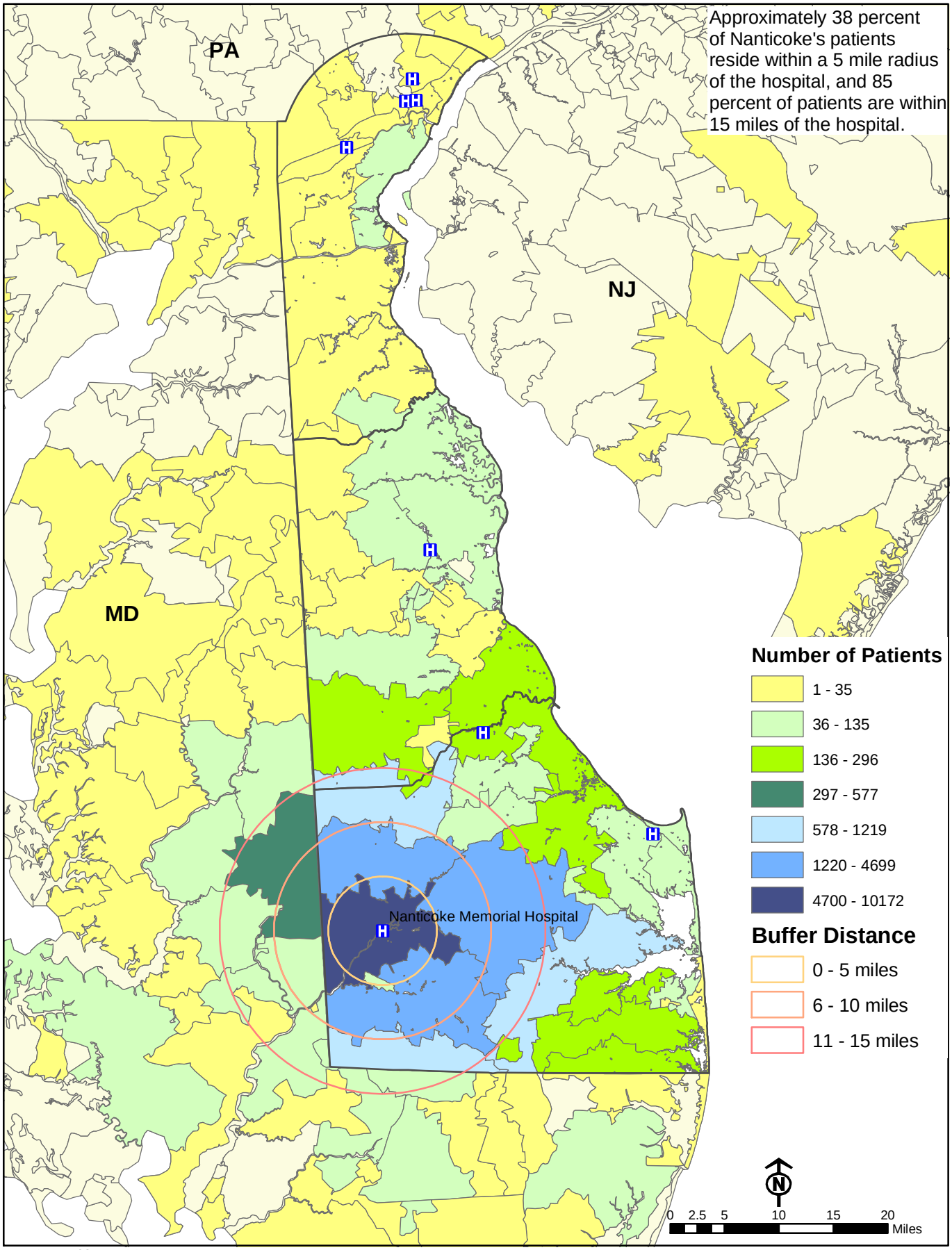
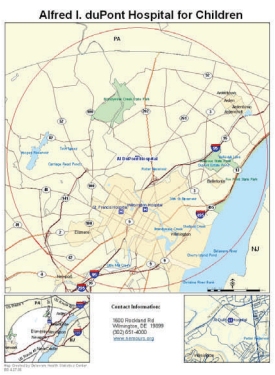
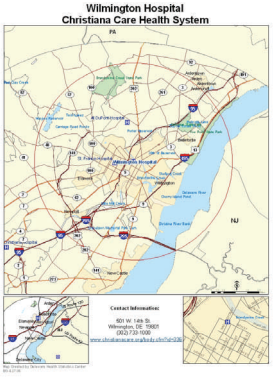
Nanticoke Patient Distribution by Zip Code 2001-2004

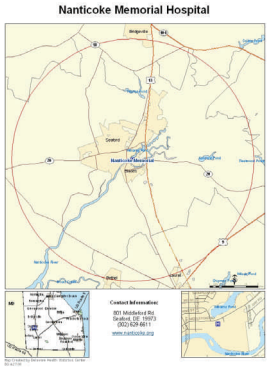


Map Created by DHSC
BG 4.19.06

HOSPITAL PROFILES
AND
HOSPITAL LOCATION MAPS







Alfred I. duPont Hospital for Children Profile

Introduction:

Name — Alfred I. duPont Hospital for Children

General Background — Since our founding in 1940, the Alfred I. duPont Hospital for Children has served thousands of children from across the country and around the world. The hospital is a division of Nemours, which operates one of the nation's largest health systems devoted to pediatric patient care, teaching, and research. Located just outside of Wilmington, Delaware, on 300 acres of parkland, the hospital offers a remarkably beautiful and tranquil setting in which to heal.

Accreditation — The Nemours Children's Clinic provides the physician services of the hospital at its main campus, and at pediatric primary and specialty care locations throughout Delaware, southeastern Pennsylvania, and southern New Jersey. Together the duPont Hospital and Nemours Children's Clinic are the academic partner of Thomas Jefferson University and Jefferson Medical College.

Mission Statement: To provide leadership, institutions, and services to restore and improve the health of children through care and programs not readily available, with one high standard of quality and distinction regardless of the recipient's financial status.

Ownership: Nemours (Jacksonville, Fla.)

Medical Staff: Over 400 Nemours subspecialty physicians and surgeons

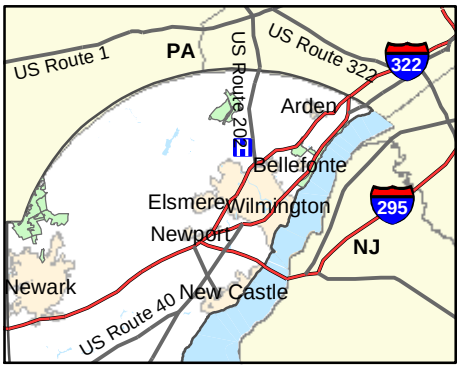
Services Offered: The Nemours/Alfred I. duPont Hospital or Children offers all the specialties of pediatric medicine, surgery, and dentistry in a spacious, comfortable, and family-focused facility.

Number of Employees: 2,700

Licensed Beds: 180
Staffed Beds: 159

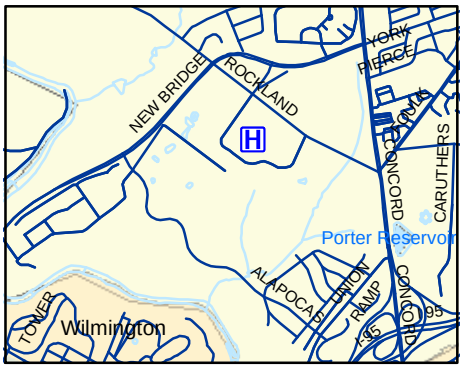
Location of Facilities: 1600 Rockland Road
Wilmington, Delaware 19803

Alfred I. duPont Hospital for Children



Contact Information:

1600 Rockland Rd
Wilmington, DE 19899
(302) 651-4000
www.nemours.org



Map Created by Delaware Health Statistics Center
BG 4.27.06

St. Francis Hospital Profile

Introduction:

Name — St. Francis Healthcare Services

General Background — The Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia established St. Francis Hospital in 1924. Today, St. Francis Hospital is a member of Catholic Health East, the largest Catholic healthcare system on the East Coast and operates under the identity of St. Francis Healthcare Services. In addition to the hospital, St. Francis Healthcare Services includes Franciscan Care Center at Brackenville, the Center of Hope and the North Wilmington Women's Center.

Accreditation — St. Francis Hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations. St. Francis Home Care is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Services, and the Family Practice Residency Program is accredited by the American Council on Graduate Medical Education.

Mission Statement:

Our Mission

St. Francis Healthcare Services, a member of Catholic Health East, under the sponsorship of Hope ministries, seeks to be a compassionate, healing presence in the communities we serve. We continue in the tradition of our founders, the Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia.

Our Vision

Living out our core values, we will provide high quality holistic care.

Our Core Values

Reverence for each person

We believe that each person is a manifestation of the sacredness of human life.

Community

We demonstrate our connectedness to each other through inclusive and compassionate relationships.

Justice

We advocate for a society in which all can realize their full potential and achieve the common good.

Commitment to those who are poor

We give priority to those whom society ignores.

Stewardship

We care for and strengthen the ministry and all resources entrusted to us.

Courage

We dare to take the risks our faith demands of us.

Integrity
We keep our word and are faithful to who we say we are.

Ownership: Not for profit Catholic healthcare system

Medical Staff: 682 medical staff members, 806 including retirees

Services Offered:
24-Hour Emergency Services - Level IV Trauma Designation with fast-track minor emergency care
Home Care Services
Imaging Services, including general x-rays, CT, nuclear medicine, ultrasound, MRI, R2 ImageChecker System (computerized detection unit that assists the radiologist in locating abnormalities depicted in mammograms) and vascular studies
20-bed, two-level Intensive Care Unit
Inpatient Rehabilitation
Bariatric Surgical Services
Wound Care Services
GI Lab
Inpatient and Outpatient Cardiac Catheterization Lab
Level II Neonatal Nursery
Maternity and Family Birthplace
Minimally Invasive Surgery Center
Passport Health (travel medicine service)
Skilled Nursing Facility
Neurodiagnostics/Sleep Center
Franciscan Care Center at Brackenville
North Wilmington Women's Center
St. Francis Family Practice Center
St. Francis Heart Center
St. Francis OB/GYN Centers
St. Francis Pain Center
Women's Center

Number of Employees: 1,400 (SFH & Brackenville)

Licensed Beds: 395
Staffed Beds: 225

Location of Facilities:
St. Francis Hospital, Wilmington, DE
Franciscan Care Center at Brackenville, Hockessin, DE
St. Francis Bariatric Surgery Center, Wilmington, DE
St. Francis Family Practice Center, Wilmington, DE
St. Francis Heart Center, Wilmington, DE
St. Francis Home Care, Wilmington, DE
St. Francis OB/GYN Center
- St. Francis Hospital, Wilmington, DE
- McBride/Heinle OB/GYN, Wilmington, DE
- North Wilmington Women's Center, Wilmington, DE
- Henderson OB/GYN, Wilmington, DE

St. Francis Pain Center, Wilmington, DE
St. Francis Radiology
- St. Francis Hospital, Wilmington, DE

St. Francis Rehabilitation

- Inpatient only – St. Francis Hospital, Wilmington, DE
- Cardiac Rehabilitation, Wilmington, DE

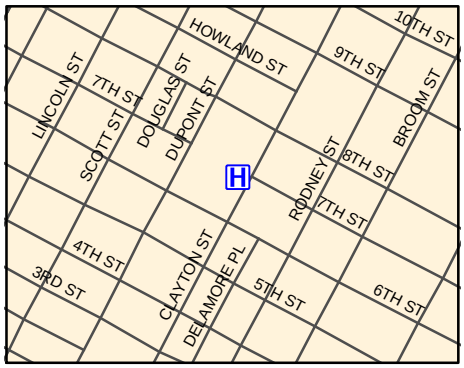
St. Francis Wound Care Center, Wilmington, DE
Center of Hope (providing medical care to all people – immigrants and citizens, insured and uninsured), Newark, DE
Passport Health (travel medicine service), Wilmington and Newark, DE & West Chester, PA
St. Clare Medical Outreach Program (providing medical care to the uninsured, in partnership with the Ministry of Caring), Wilmington, DE
Tiny Steps (providing prenatal and postpartum care to low-income women) Wilmington (Family Practice Center)

St. Francis Hospital

Contact Information:

7th and Clayton Streets
Wilmington, DE 19805
(302) 421-4100

www.stfrancishealthcare.org/



Map Created by Delaware Health Statistics Center
BG 4.27.06

Christiana Care Hospital Profile

Introduction:

Name — Christiana Care Health System

General Background — Christiana Care Health System serves Delaware and neighboring areas of Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey. Christiana Care offers a continuum of services-including in-and out-patient hospital-based care, home health care, preventive medicine and rehabilitation, diagnostic and imaging services, transitional and long-term care, and a commercial managed care health plan-in partnership with more than 1,300 community physicians, surgeons and dentists representing every medical practice and specialty.

Accreditation — In the 2001 survey, Christiana Care was accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO).

Mission Statement: Christiana Care Health System is dedicated to improving the health of all individuals in the communities we serve through health care services, education and research.

Ownership: Christiana Care is a not-for-profit, private teaching health system operated by the Board of Directors of the Christiana Care Corporation. The Board represents a cross-section of business and community leaders.

Medical Staff: Christiana Care's Medical-Dental Staff includes more than 1,300 community physicians, surgeons and dentists representing every medical practice and specialty.

Services Offered: Christiana Hospital, Christiana Care's flagship tertiary care facility, is the state's designated Level I (highest capability) trauma center. The Christiana Hospital campus is also home to Christiana Care's:

- **Helen F. Graham Cancer Center** – a state-of-the-art outpatient facility, which serves as headquarters for our regionally acclaimed cancer program. The Cancer Program emphasizes improving prevention and early detection and improving survival and quality-of-life. Designated by the National Cancer Institute as a community clinical oncology program, Christiana Care provides access to today's most promising cancer research clinical trials.
- **Center for Heart and Vascular Health**– the program's comprehensive services include open heart surgery (more than 800 cardiovascular surgeries each year), diagnostic and interventional cardiac catheterization, dedicated electrophysiology lab, noninvasive studies, research, lipid program, rehabilitation and primary and secondary heart disease prevention.
- **Women's health program** – one of the busiest (7,122 births a year), most advanced maternity services in the nation, including a Level III (highest capability) neonatal intensive care unit.

The Eugene du Pont Preventive Medicine & Rehabilitation Institute features a full range of medically supervised preventive and alternative/complementary health services including nutrition and fitness, stress reduction and smoking cessation, adolescent pregnancy prevention, and special programs for arthritis, asthma, cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes weight management and osteoporosis.

Wilmington Hospital – includes an inpatient rehabilitation facility, joint

replacement center, outpatient surgical facility, psychiatry services, speech and hearing services and an accredited sleep disorders center.

Number of Employees: 9,910 full and part-time, system-wide

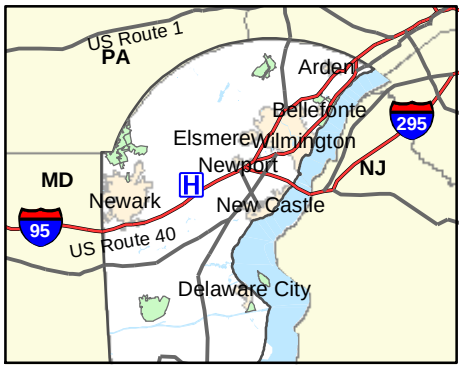
Licensed Beds:
Wilmington Hospital -- 291
Christiana Hospital -- 780
Riverside -- 108
Total Licensed Beds -- 1179

Staffed Beds: Wilmington and Christiana - 869

Location of Facilities:

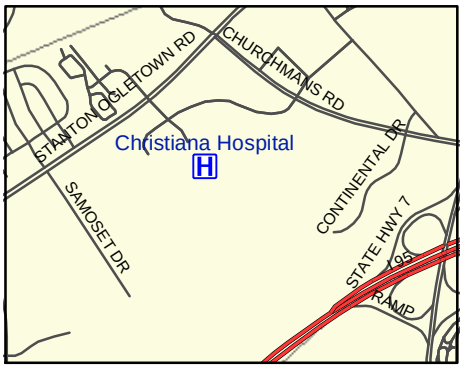
- Wilmington Hospital, Wilmington, DE
- Christiana Hospital, Newark, DE
- Eugene du Pont Preventive Medicine & Rehabilitation Institute, Wilmington, DE
- Helen F. Graham Cancer Center, Newark, DE
- RiversideTransitional Care, Wilmington, DE
- Christiana Care Visiting Nurse Association, New Castle, DE
- Primary Care/Internal Medicine Offices
- Foulkstone Plaza, Wilmington, DE
- Stoney Batter Medical Pavilion, Wilmington, DE
- HealthcareCenter at Christiana, Newark, DE
- Springside Plaza, Glasgow, DE
- Middletown CareCenter, Middletown, DE
- Beiser Boulevard, Dover, DE

Christiana Hospital
Christiana Care Health System



Contact Information:

4755 Ogletown-Stanton Rd
Newark, DE 19718
(302) 733-1000
www.christianacare.org

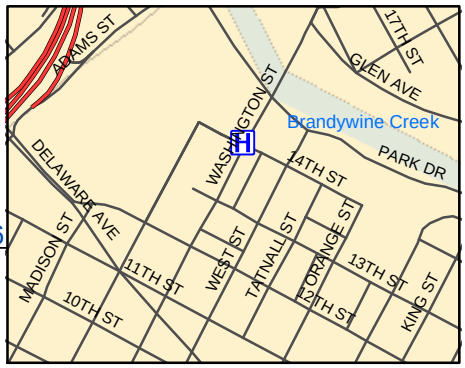


Map Created by Delaware Health Statistics Center
BG 4.27.06

Wilmington Hospital
Christiana Care Health System

Contact Information:

501 W. 14th St.
Wilmington, DE 19801
(302) 733-1000
www.christianacare.org/body.cfm?id=336



Map Created by Delaware Health Statistics Center
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Bay*health* Medical Center Hospital Profile

Introduction:

Name — Bay*health* Medical Center

General Background — Kent General Hospital, founded in 1927, and Milford Memorial Hospital, founded in 1907, will celebrate ten years as Bayhealth Medical Center in January 2007. The combined organization, Bay*health* Medical Center, is a not-for-profit health care facility that includes the St. Jones Center for Behavioral Health. Bay*health* is the second largest healthcare system in Delaware and is a member of the Premier Health Alliance.

Accreditation

- Bay*health* - Kent General Hospital and Milford Memorial Hospital - Accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO).
- Cancer Programs - The American College of Surgeons Community Hospital Comprehensive Cancer Program
- Diagnostic Imaging and Women's Centers- ACR Mammography Accreditation, ACR Ultrasound Breast & Breast Biopsy Accreditation and ACR Ultrasound & Vascular Accreditation.
- Laboratory - The American Association of Blood Banks, JCAHO – Pathology and Clinical Laboratory Services, and Certification by the Healthcare Financing Administration.
- Home Care - Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO).
- St. Jones Center for Behavioral Health - Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO).
- Rehabilitation Services – Council for the Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF).

Mission Statement: To improve the health status of all members of the communities of Bay*health*'s service area.

Ownership: Bay*health*, Inc. is the non-profit and parent corporation of Bay*health* Medical Center, Inc. and six other corporate entities, including the Bayhealth Foundation.

Medical Staff: The medical staff of Bay*health* totals 358 active, provisional active and courtesy staff – 95% of Bay*health*'s physicians are board certified or board-eligible.

Services Offered:

- Surgical Services
  - Cardiovascular Surgery and Cardiac Intervention
  - Major services include orthopedics, general and vascular surgery, ophthalmology, urology, gynecology and plastic surgery.
  - Day Surgery Services
  - Endoscopic Suite
  - Incontinence Center
  - Otolaryngology
  - Thoracic

- Diagnostic Imaging
  - 64 Slice CT
  - CT Angiography
  - PET Scanning

- Magnetic Resonance Imaging
- Digital PACS (Picture Archiving Communications System)
- Magnetic Resonance Angiography
- Computerized Tomography
- Nuclear Medicine
- Digital Vascular Imaging
- Ultrasonography
- Low-dose Mammography
- General Radiography
- Fluoroscopy
- Stereotactic Breast Biopsy
- Bone densitometry
- Sleep Labs

- Psychiatric Care
  - Psychiatric care of adults and adolescents
  - Substance abuse programs
  - Adult inpatient, outpatient and day treatment programs
  - Outward bound obstacle/endurance program

- Critical Care
  - Cardiovascular Surgical Intensive Care
  - Intensive Care, Intermediate Care & Dialysis Units
  - 26 all private monitored beds were recently added on the new 4th Floor Unit

- Emergency Services
  - 24-hour a day emergency services
  - Kent General and Milford Memorial Emergency Departments are designated trauma centers

- Obstetric and Pediatric Services
  - The new Center for Women and Infants opened Summer 2005 at Kent General featuring 26 all private rooms, 10 delivery rooms, 15 neonatal intensive care beds, and a newborn nursery
  - LDRP Suites at Milford Memorial
  - Level II neonatal intensive care (KGH)
  - Inpatient Pediatric Centers
  - Ronald Room

- Cancer Care Services
  - Chemotherapy
  - Radiation Therapy
  - 3 – D imaging
  - Prostate Seed Implants
  - IMRT
  - Clinical Trials

- Rehabilitation Services
  - Inpatient Rehabilitation Center (MMH) – CARF accredited
  - Inpatient/Outpatient Physical and Occupational Therapy Services
  - Certified Speech Pathologists and Audiologists
  - Sports Medicine
  - Aquatic Therapy
  - Home Health Care

- Community Related Services
  - Planetree Affiliate
  - Community based outpatient laboratory and diagnostic services
  - Occupational Health Programs
  - Consumer Health Education Programs
  - Diabetes Care Centers
  - Support Groups
  - Free Health Screenings
  - Health Fairs
  - Guest Relations Program
  - High School-based Wellness Centers at Brandywine, Milford, Smyrna, Caesar Rodney and Woodbridge.

Number of Employees: 2,800

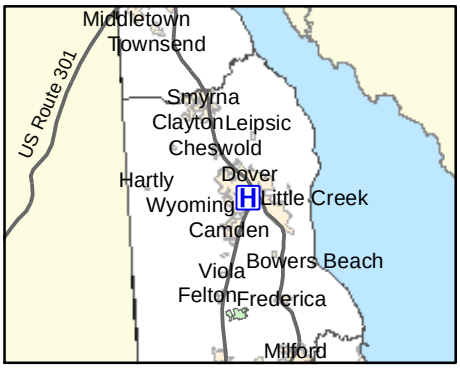
Licensed Beds: 439

Location of Facilities:

- Kent General Hospital, Dover, DE
- Milford Memorial Hospital, Milford, DE
- Bayhealth Cardiovascular Surgical Associates, Dover, DE
- WalkIn Medical Care, Dover, DE
- WalkIn Medical Care, Modern Maturity Center, Dover, DE
- WalkIn Medical Care, Milford, DE
- WalkIn Medical Care, Middletown, DE
- Cancer Center in Dover, Dover, DE
- Cancer Centers at Kent, Dover, DE
- Cancer Center at Milford, Milford, DE
- Outpatient Rehabilitation Center, Dover, DE
- Middletown Medical Center, Middletown, DE
- Inpatient Rehabilitation Center, Milford, DE
- Center for Women and Infants at Kent General, Dover, DE
- Women's Wellness & Resources Center, Milford, DE
- Outpatient Services Center at Kent General, Dover
- Outpatient Service Center at Milford Memorial, Milford
- Smyrna Clayton Medical Services, Smyrna, DE
- Harrington Outpatient Services Center, Harrington, DE
- Milton Outpatient Services Center, Milton, DE

Kent General Hospital
Bayhealth Medical Center

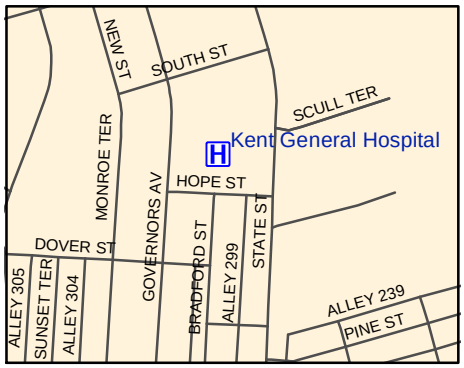
5.0 Miles
Cheswold
42
Green Creek
Delaware Bay
13
1
Silver Lake
9
8
Little Creek
Dover
Silver Lake Park
Kent General Hospital
Kent County Aeropark
Saint Jones Lake
15
S Little Creek Road
Moores Lake
Isaac Lake
Dover Air Force Base
Wyoming Lake
113
St Jones River
Wyoming
13
Camden
Cypress Pond
10
13
Voshell Pond
Derby Pond
Woodside
Magnolia
0 0.25 0.5 1.5 2 Miles



Contact Information:

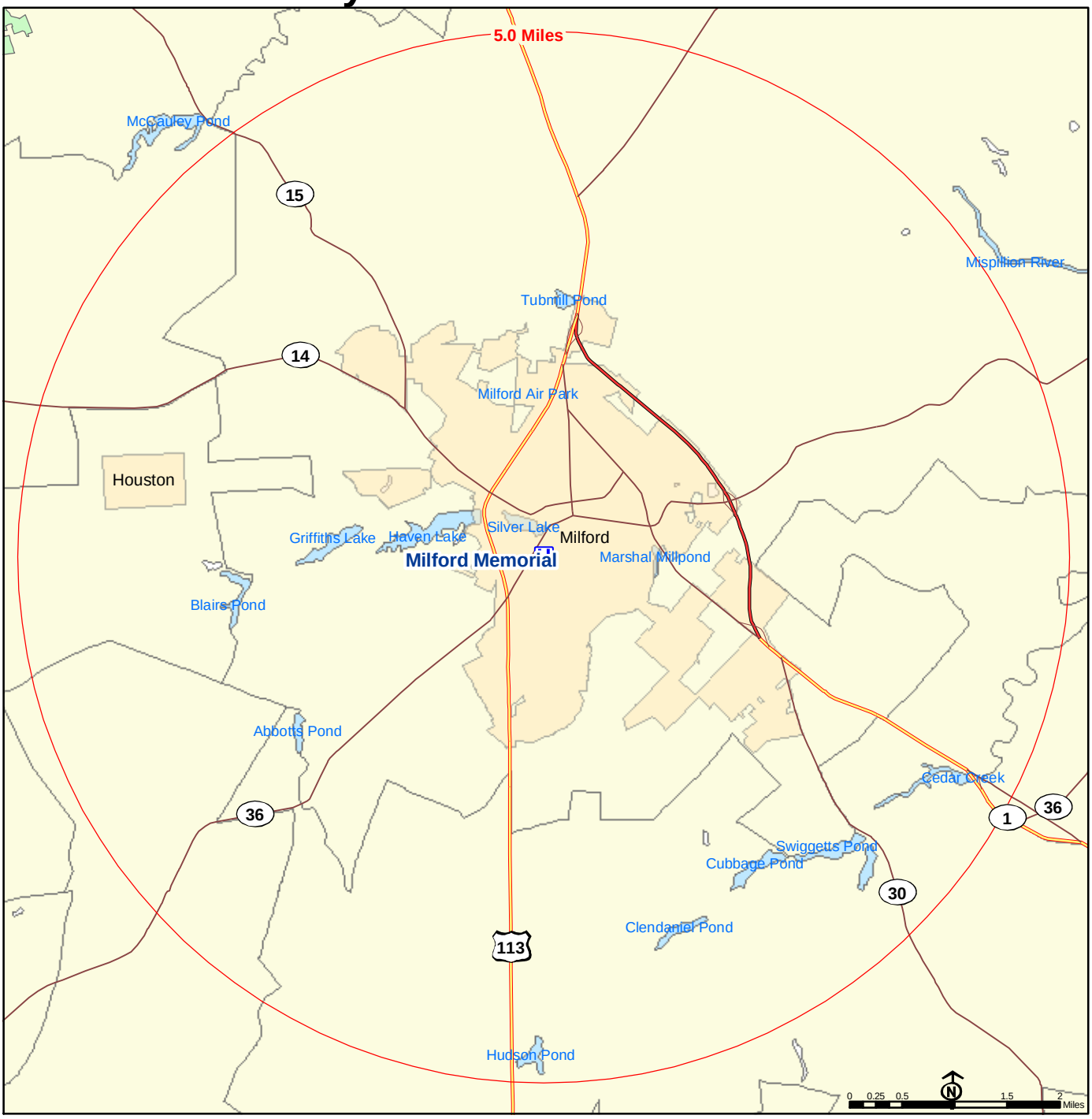
640 South State St.
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 674-4700

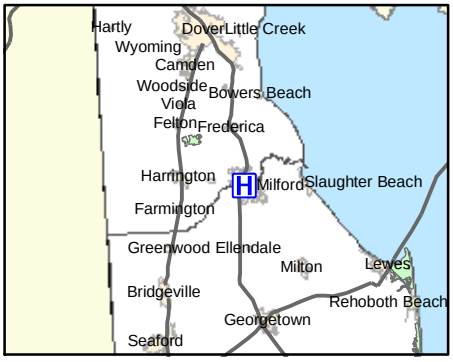
www.bayhealth.org



Map Created by Delaware Health Statistics Center
BG 4.27.06

Milford Memorial Hospital
BayHealth Medical Center





Contact Information:

21 West Clarke Avenue
Milford, DE 19963
(302) 422-3311

www.bayhealth.org/about/milford.asp

Map Created by Delaware Health Statistics Center
BG 4.27.06

Beebe Medical Center Hospital Profile

Introduction: Beebe Medical Center, in conjunction with its Medical-Dental Staff, provides healthcare services in a variety of locations throughout eastern Sussex County.

Name Beebe Medical Center

General Background Beebe Medical Center is a community hospital system offering a broad spectrum of services and facilities to serve people living in or visiting our service area.

Accreditation

Beebe Medical Center – Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO)
Beebe Home Health Agency – Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO)
Lewes Convalescent Center – Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO)
Cancer Program – The Commission on Cancer, the American College of Surgeons
Beebe School of Nursing – National League for Nursing
Vascular Laboratory – Intersocietal Commission for the Accreditation of Vascular Laboratories
Laboratory – The College of American Pathologists; American Association of Blood Banks
Mammography – The American College of Radiology
Ultrasonography – The American College of Radiology

Mission Statement: To encourage healthy living, prevent illness, and restore optimal health with the people residing, working, or visiting in the communities we serve.

Ownership: Community owned, private, not-for-profit hospital, governed by a local Board of Directors

Medical Staff: 187 Active Staff doctors serving a variety of medical specialties.

Services Offered:

- Tunnell Cancer Center, offering comprehensive, hospital-based diagnosis and treatment, including medical oncology, radiation oncology, and surgical oncology.
- Hastings HeartCare Center, offering comprehensive cardiac care, including cardiac catheterization, non-invasive diagnostic testing, cardiac rehabilitation, and preventive care. Interventional cardiology and cardiac surgery in the fall 2006 in affiliation with Christiana Care Health System.
- Baylis Rehabilitation Center offering physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech therapy.
- Women's Health Pavilion
- Diagnostic imaging services including magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), computed tomography (CT), nuclear imaging, digital interventional radiology, ultrasonography, mammography, stereotactic breast biopsy, bone densitometry, fluoroscopy, and general radiography

Specialized programs such as:

- Wound Care Center
- Sleep Disorders Center

- Integrative Health
- 24-hour Emergency Medicine Department in Lewes Level III Trauma Designation
- Millville Emergency Medicine Department (summer)
- Accredited Vascular Laboratory
- Inpatient and Outpatient surgery
- Home Health services
- Skilled nursing facility and Transitional Care (Lewes Convalescent Center)
- Beebe School of Nursing (RN to BSN option offered in conjunction with Wilmington College)
- High School-based Wellness Centers (Cape Henlopen, Indian River and Sussex Central High Schools)
- Open Heart Surgery in affiliation with Christiana Care Health Services, fall 2006

Number of Employees: 1,600 employees

Licensed Beds: 158 – Beebe Medical Center
89 – Lewes Convalescent Center

Staffed Beds: 128 – Beebe Medical Center

Location of Facilities:

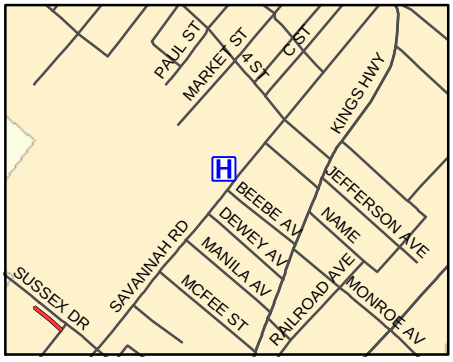
Beebe Medical Center
Lewes, DE
Beebe Medical Foundation
Lewes, DE
Beebe Health Campus
Route 24, quarter mile west of Route One
Diagnostic Imaging
Physical Therapy
Walk-in lab, x-ray, EKG, and blood draw
Beebe Physician Network Practices
Lewes, DE (Lewes Pulmonary)
Lewes, DE (Lewes Infectious Diseases)
Beebe Imaging and Lab Centers
Georgetown, DE
Millsboro, DE
Long Neck, DE (lab only)
Millville, DE
Beebe Emergency Services
Lewes, DE
Millville, DE (summer only)
Gull House Adult Day Care Center
Rehoboth Beach, DE
Lewes Convalescent Center
Lewes, DE
Beebe Lab Express
Lewes, DE
Beebe Physical Therapy
Millsboro, DE
Millville, DE
Wellness Centers
Indian River High School
Cape Henlopen High School
Sussex Central High School
Peach Tree Acres
Assisted living facility for persons with brain and spinal cord injuries

Beebe Medical Center

Contact Information:

424 Savannah Rd.
Lewes, DE 19958
(302) 645-3300

www.beebemed.org



Map Created by Delaware Health Statistics Center
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Nanticoke Memorial Hospital Profile

Introduction:

Name — Nanticoke Memorial Hospital

General Background — Nanticoke Memorial Hospital was originally incorporated in 1945 by a group of citizens concerned by the lack of health care facilities in western Sussex County. Over the years, involved citizens and a progressive administrative team have continued to direct the course of Nanticoke Memorial Hospital, and its affiliates, organized under the corporate title of Nanticoke Health Services. What started as a 32-bed hospital in 1952 has grown to include extended care, business services, outpatient services, cancer care services, medical centers across Sussex County Delaware, and a host of preventative medicine and health programs.

Accreditation

Accreditation
- Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations
- American Association of Blood Banks
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- American College on Radiology
- Mammography Quality Standards Act

Mission Statement: "We exist to positively impact our communities' quality of life through improved health status."

Ownership: Nanticoke Health Services, Inc. is the non-profit and parent corporation of Nanticoke Memorial Hospital and four other corporate entities.

Medical Staff: The medical staff of Nanticoke Memorial Hospital totals 139 active and consultant staff members.

Services Offered:

Medical Services
- Major services include acute inpatient care comprised of cardiology, gastroenterology, infectious disease, neurology and pulmonology.
- Nutrition Services
- Cardiac Services including cardiac catherizations, echocardiography, pacemakers, stress testing and telemetry
- Cancer Services including radiation therapy, chemotherapy and pain management

Surgical Services
- Major services include orthopedics, general and vascular surgery, ophthalmology, urology, gynecology, plastic/reconstructive surgery, bariatric (obesity) surgery, otolaryngology (ENT), thoracic, podiatry and laser
- Day Surgery Services
- Lithotripsy

Diagnostic Services
- General radiology
- Fluoroscopy
- Magnetic resonance imaging
- Computerized tomography
- Nuclear medicine
- Ultrasound
- Endoscopy suite

- EEG
- Sleep disorder studies
- Mammography
- Stereotactic breast biopsy

Critical Care

- Multidisciplinary intensive care and progressive care unit
- Hemodialysis
- Peritoneal dialysis

Emergency Services

- 24-hour emergency services
- Level III Trauma Center

Obstetric and Pediatric Services

- Birthing suites
- Ronald McDonald rooms

Rehabilitation Services

- Physical and occupational therapy
- Speech pathology
- Cardiac rehabilitation services
- Enterostomal therapy
- Positive Steps Fitness Center

Community Related Services

- Laboratory courier services
- Consumer health education programs
- Support groups
- Health Screenings: cholesterol, blood sugar monitoring, prostate cancer screening, risk for stroke assessment, blood pressure checks
- High school-based wellness centers
- Nutrition counseling

Number of Employees: 1100

Licensed Beds: 140 Hospital Beds
110 Extended Care Beds

Location of Facilities:

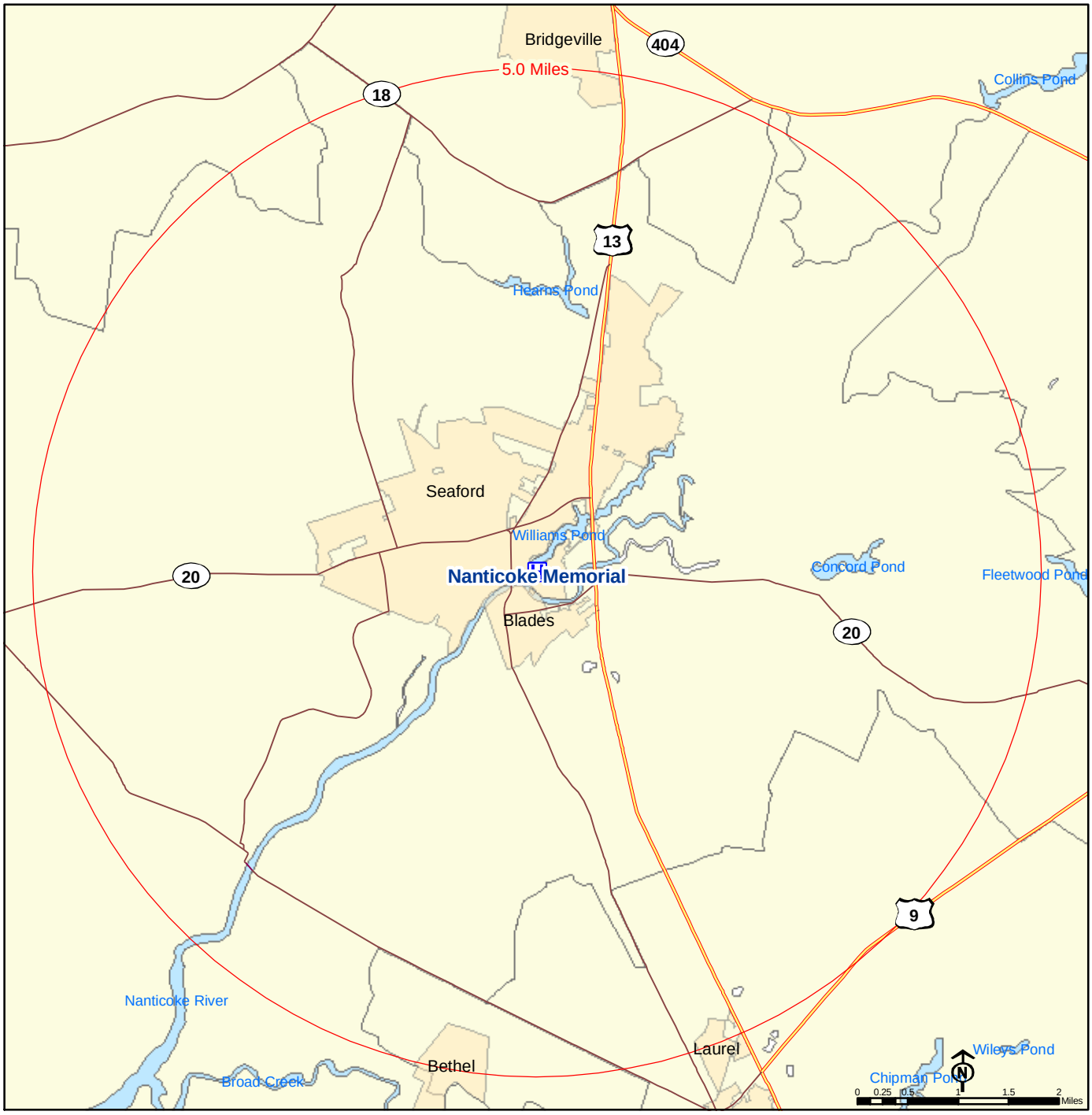
Acute Care
Nanticoke Memorial Hospital, Seaford, DE
Extended Care
LifeCare at Lofland Park, Seaford, DE
Off Campus Care
Mid-Sussex Medical Center, Millsboro, DE
Georgetown Medical Center
Seaford Medical Center
Laurel Family Practice Center
Wellness Centers
Seaford High School Wellness Center
Laurel High School Wellness Center
Delmar High School Wellness Center
Business Services
Nanticoke Occupational Health Services, Seaford, DE
Practice Management Associates, Seaford, DE
Small Wonders Child Care, Seaford, DE

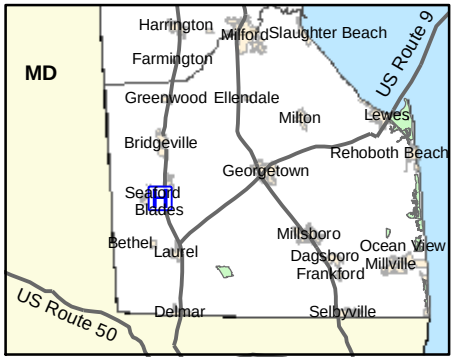
Affiliations

- Clinical rotations with various schools in nursing, radiology, laboratory, and certified nursing assistant
- Student intern program with Seaford and Laurel High School

Patient Mix:	Based on Discharges (FY05) Medicare % 42 Medicaid % 16 Others (Commercial & Self Pay) % 42 Based on Patient Days (FY05) Medicare % 61 Medicaid % 11 Others (Commercial & Self Pay) % 28
Uncompensated Care:	Charity Care & Bad Debt at cost – (FY05) - $ 13,000,000

Nanticoke Memorial Hospital

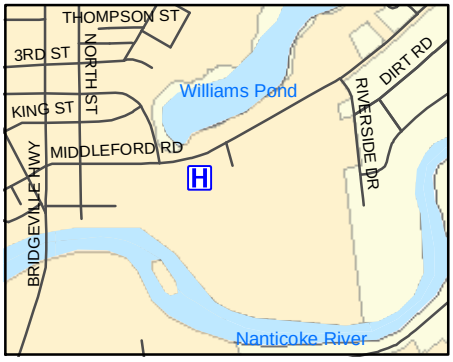




Contact Information:

801 Middleford Rd.
Seaford, DE 19973
(302) 629-6611

www.nanticoke.org



Map Created by Delaware Health Statistics Center
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Definitions:

Admission source - The source of the patient's admission, e.g., emergency, another hospital, or long term care facility, which describes how the patient was admitted.

Aggregate charges - The sum of all charges for all hospital stays.

Body System – In this report, it represents the more generalized grouping of CCS categories that correspond with ICD-9 CM chapter headings.

Clinical Classification System (CCS) – This refers to the classification system developed at the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) used to aggregate ICD-9-CM codes into broader, homogeneous groups. In this report, the 2006 version of the single-level diagnosis classification scheme is used for both diagnoses and procedures. Because CCS codes are based on ICD-9-CM diagnoses, they can be mapped to ICD-9-CM chapter headings. Data in this report are presented by both CCS diagnoses and by ICD-9-CM chapters. For more information, see http://www.ahrq.gov/data/hcup/.

Discharge - A completed inpatient hospitalization. A hospitalization may be completed by death or by releasing the patient to his or her home, a long-term care facility, another hospital, or if the patient leaves against medical advice.

Discharge Status - The disposition of a patient at discharge from the hospital into one of the following categories:

- Home or routine discharge - patient returned to previous place of residence after discharge from the hospital.
- Long-term care facility - patient entered a nursing home including skilled nursing facilities,
- extended care facilities, custodial care facilities, or other long term care placement upon discharge from the hospital.
- Another short-term hospital - patient transferred to another short-term hospital at discharge, including short-term maternity hospitals.
- Against medical advice (AMA) – patient left the hospital against medical advice.
- Expired - patient who died during the inpatient stay.
- Home health care – patient discharge to home where care is provided by a home health care agency for the purpose of promoting, maintaining, or restoring health, or for minimizing the effects of disability and illness, including terminal illness.
- Unknown - patient whose status was not entered.

Expected source of payment - The principal expected source of payment for the hospitalization.

- Medicare - The health insurance program for the aged and disabled administered by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (formerly the Health Care Financing Administration).
- Medicaid - A jointly funded Federal-State health insurance program providing medical care to those unable to afford it.
- Worker's compensation - A State or municipal disability insurance or industrial accident insurance.
- Private health insurance- Includes HMO/PPO, Blue Cross/Blue Shield, and other private.
    - HMO/PPO - Any health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO) sponsored by consumers, communities, physicians, or hospitals.
    - Blue Cross/Blue Shield and other private - A private insurance plan not specified as an HMO/PPO. This includes Blue Cross/Blue Shield plans, medical coverage provided by life insurance companies, casualty insurance companies, health insurance companies, and independent plans such as employer/union-sponsored plans and/or self-funded plans (partial or total).
- Self-pay - The majority of the costs for the hospitalization were expected to be paid by the patient, spouse, family, or next-of-kin.
- Other government- Other Federal, State, or local government other than worker's compensation, Medicare, and Medicaid not listed separately including casualty insurance paid by the State, Federal or State medical research grant.

- No charge- Patients admitted with the understanding that payment would not be expected because the medical services are free, e.g., charity patients or research or teaching patients.
- Other and not stated- Other

Hospital charges - The amount the hospital charged for the entire hospital stay.

International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) - The official system of assigning codes to diagnoses and procedures associated with hospital stays in the United States. The ICD-9-CM is based on and is compatible with the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision. ICD-9-CM is divided into 17 chapters and 2 supplemental classifications. Diagnoses are grouped under chapters arranged primarily by body system. In addition, there are chapters for infectious and parasitic diseases; neoplasms; endocrine, metabolic, and nutritional diseases; mental disorders; complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium; certain conditions originating in the perinatal period; congenital anomalies; and symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions. The two supplemental classifications are for factors influencing health status and contact with health services and classification of external causes of injury and poisoning. More information can be found online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/icd9.htm.

Length of stay - The number of nights the patient remained in the hospital for this stay.

Liveborn – The term for the hospitalization that results from an infant being born in the hospital, also referred to as newborn. They are identified by a specific range of ICD-9 CM codes on the discharge record. Records of infants born in the hospital are separate and distinct from the mothers' discharge records, so excluding liveborn infants does not remove the mother's discharge data from the analysis.

Long-term care facility – A facility that provides a specific level of personal or medical care or supervision to residents. Types of long-term care facilities include licensed nursing homes, skilled nursing facilities (SNF), intermediate care facilities (ICF), hospice medical facilities, and other health care institutions, such as institutions for the mentally retarded and developmentally disabled.

Mean length of stay - Average length of stay for discharges. It is calculated by dividing the total number of days of care by the number of discharges.

Obstetric – The branch of care that deals with the management of pregnancy, labor, and the puerperium.

Puerperium – The period or state of confinement after labor and giving birth.

Primary diagnosis - The diagnosis chiefly responsible for the admission of the patient to the hospital; it is the first-listed diagnosis specified on the discharge summary of the medical record.

Rate - A rate is a measure of an event, disease, or condition in relation to a unit of population for a specified time. For example, the four-year average discharge rate per 10,000 population is calculated as follows:

(Four-year total number of discharges / Four-year total population) *10,000

Short-stay Hospitals - A short-stay hospital is one where the average length of stay is less than 30 days. Due to its status as a long-term care facility, Select Specialty in Wilmington is excluded from the data presented in this report. Select Specialty is associated with St. Francis hospital.

Uninsured patients – A term for those patients whose primary payer is listed as self-pay.

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