

2019 Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data Annual Report

Health Systems Epidemiology Program
Community and Health Systems Epidemiology Bureau
Epidemiology and Response Division (ERD)
New Mexico Department of Health



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Executive Summary

The NMDOH is responsible for collecting, using, analyzing and maintaining the data in the Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database (HIDD). This report is based on data generated from the HIDD. The hospital inpatient diagnoses contained in the database were coded using the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM). General and specialty hospitals in the state are annually required to report hospital inpatient discharge data to the NMDOH. In contrast, federal facilities are not required to report HIDD data to the NMDOH. Therefore, data from Indian Health Service (IHS) facilities and the Veterans Affairs (VA) Hospital are not included. However, the NMDOH is exploring ways to include IHS and VA Hospital data in future reports as the goal is to have population-based hospital discharge data.

An inpatient discharge occurs after a patient is admitted overnight to a hospital and then leaves that hospital. Thus, an individual who is transferred from hospital A to hospital B would be included in the discharges from hospital A with a second discharge from hospital B.

This report presents overall New Mexico hospital inpatient discharge numbers and rates by age, sex and region. In 2019, 37 general and 16 specialty hospitals reported hospital inpatient discharge data to the NMDOH. The 37 non-federal, general hospitals reported a total of 158,587 discharges for New Mexico state residents, and the 16 specialty hospitals reported 17,275 records. Duplicate records and records with out-of-state or unknown zip codes, unknown age, unknown sex, unknown or invalid primary diagnosis codes and discharges that were not inpatient discharges were excluded from this count. Discharges of newborns were also excluded to be consistent with federal reporting standards.

Of the 158,587 reported discharges from general hospitals, approximately 56.5% were among females and 43.5% were among males. Of all discharges, 38.7% occurred among residents aged 65 years and older. The lowest discharge rate by NM Health Region was 745.2 discharges per 10,000 population in the Metro Region, and the highest rate was in the Northeast Region, with a rate of 753.6 discharges per 10,000 population.

All regions showed similar discharge rates for most of the diagnosis categories. By Principal Diagnosis, the Northwest Region had a lower discharge rate in “Mental, behavioral and neurodevelopmental disorders” (17.7 discharges per 10,000 population) and “Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium” (89.0 discharges per 10,000 population) than other regions. The Southeast Region had the lowest rate in “Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes” (37.5 discharges per 10,000 population). By Diagnosis Category for All Diagnoses, except (DC_4) “Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases,” the Southeast Region and Southwest Region had slightly lower rates than other regions in almost all categories. The Southwest Region topped the state in DC_4 (361.1 discharges per 10,000 population).

Methods

New Mexico Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data: The New Mexico Health Information System (HIS) was established in 1989 pursuant to the Health Information System Act, Section 24-14A-1 through Section 24-14A-10 NMSA 1978. The NMDOH is charged with creating rules regarding the collection, use and reporting of these data (NMAC 7.1.27). The rule relates to several specific areas, including information to be reported by state-licensed general and specialty hospitals, the data access policy and public reporting requirements.

All New Mexico non-federal, general and specialty hospitals are required to report hospital inpatient discharge data to the NMDOH quarterly. The NMDOH maintains these data in the Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database (HIDD). The 2019 New Mexico data presented in this report was generated from the HIDD. The HIDD dataset is uploaded to NMDOH's public health information resource: NM-IBIS (<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/>). Currently, NM-IBIS does not include information on out-of-state hospitalizations for NM residents nor hospitalization data from Indian Health Service (IHS) facilities.

Although data are verified with the submitting hospital, all data and information presented in this report are as submitted by reporting hospitals to the NMDOH. The original data are the responsibility of the submitting hospital.

Some records were excluded from the data reported. As indicated in the Table 1 below, records with out-of-state or unknown zip codes, unknown age, unknown sex, unknown or invalid primary diagnosis codes and discharges that were not inpatient discharges were excluded. Discharges of newborns were excluded to be consistent with federal reporting standards. The analysis for general hospitals and specialty hospitals (rehabilitation and behavioral health facilities) were separated in this report. Unless otherwise specified, the counts and rates are based on the 158,587 general hospital records.

Table 1. Number of Discharges, NM, 2019

Total Records Collected	205,919
Record Exclusion* for 2019 HIDD	30,057
<i>Newborns</i>	20,165
<i>Specialty Facilities</i>	18,353
<i>Out-of-State or Unknown Zip Code</i>	7,312
<i>Not an Inpatient Record</i>	3,248
<i>Missing/Invalid Principal Diagnosis Code</i>	40
<i>Unknown Sex</i>	38
<i>Unknown Age</i>	2
Records Remaining (Total)	175,862
<i>Records Remaining (General Hospitals)</i>	158,587
<i>Records Remaining (Specialty Facilities)</i>	17,275

*Note: The exclusion criteria listed in the table are not mutually exclusive. For example, a record may have both unknown sex and unknown Principal diagnosis.

United States Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data: U.S. data used for comparison with New Mexico data were provided by the National Center for Health Statistics' (NCHS) National Health Statistics Reports. The report presents the most current nationally representative data on inpatient care, excluding newborns, in the U.S. Data are from the 2010 National Hospital Discharge Survey, the longest continuously running nationally representative survey of hospital utilization. This survey is a probability sample survey of non-federal hospitals.

State Population Estimates: State population estimates used for the denominator in hospitalization discharge rates were generated by the NM Population Estimates, Geospatial and Population Studies (GPS) Program, University of New Mexico (<http://gps.unm.edu/>). The GPS evaluates all input data and employs a housing unit-based methodology, validated by building permits and birth/death records. Population denominator estimates for 2019 were used. Population estimates from UNM were recently updated in October 2019. These estimates were expanded to include 2019 population estimates, but also yearly updated population estimates from 2010 to the present. For this report, trend analysis that includes previous years will reflect the new population estimates.

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions: High rates of ambulatory care sensitive conditions (ACSC) are an indication of a lack of access to, availability of, or quality of primary care services. Quality and availability of primary care services is illustrated by low rates of ACSC. ACSC are illnesses that can often be managed effectively on an outpatient basis and generally do not result in hospitalization if managed properly. These conditions include, but are not limited to, bacterial pneumonia and congestive heart failure. These conditions commonly impact a significant number of people and often result in unnecessary hospitalizations. This causes health care costs to increase, which could be avoided through available, quality primary care.

The Agency of Healthcare Quality and Research's (AHRQ) Prevention Quality Indicators (PQIs) calculation methods were used for this analysis. The documents defining each PQI can be found at http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Modules/PQI_TechSpec.aspx. The PQI technical specifications used for this report is Version 2020 published by AHRQ on July 2020. The New Mexico Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database (NM-HIDD) for 2019 was used to calculate age-adjusted rates per 10,000 population for the ambulatory care sensitive conditions. The top 2 conditions were chosen from the 2019 ACSC analysis. To analyze the trend, the rates were compared to the rates for these conditions from the 2017 and 2019 hospitalization datasets. In addition to calculating the New Mexico rates for the top 3 conditions, rates by health region were also calculated to identify trends geographically (see Figure 1 on page 12 for a map of regions). The PQI10 Dehydration Admission Rate is no longer included into the Acute Conditions ACSC Composite. The rates for Acute Conditions in this report reflect this change.

Definitions for Diagnoses and Procedures: Definitions for diagnoses and procedures presented in this report may be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/icd/icd10cm.htm>.

Rate Calculations: All rates presented in this report are per 10,000 population. Rates were age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

<https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/resource/AARate.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf>

Diagnosis Categories: Each inpatient discharge has only one principal diagnosis code but can have up to 17 secondary diagnosis codes reported. "Principal Diagnosis" can only fall into one of

the Diagnosis Categories, thus the count under “Principal Diagnosis” in this report is mutually exclusive for each Diagnosis Category. “All Diagnoses” includes principal diagnosis code and secondary diagnosis codes, thus one discharge may have diagnosis codes fall into different Diagnosis Categories. For counts under “All Diagnoses” in this report, one inpatient discharge is counted only once under each of the different Diagnosis Categories for which it has diagnosis codes. One discharge is only counted once even if it has multiple diagnosis codes fall into one certain Diagnosis Category. For example, if a discharge had diagnosis codes “M96.89”, “M97.32XA”, “M75.122” and “Z68.43” reported, then this discharge was counted once under “Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue” (DC_13) and once under “Factors influencing health status and contact with health services” (DC_21). Table 2 below contains the diagnosis category numbers (DC_1 - DC_21) with the diagnosis category descriptions that appear in Figures 11 - 15.

Table 2. Diagnosis Category Descriptions

Diagnosis Categories	Diagnosis Category Description	ICD-10-CM Codes Range
DC_1	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	A00 - B99
DC_2	Neoplasms	C00 - D49
DC_3	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	D50 - D89
DC_4	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	E00 - E89
DC_5	Mental, behavioral and neurodevelopmental disorders	F01 - F99
DC_6	Diseases of the nervous system	G00 - G99
DC_7	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	H00 - H59
DC_8	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	H60 - H95
DC_9	Diseases of the circulatory system	I00 - I99
DC_10	Diseases of the respiratory system	J00 - J99
DC_11	Diseases of the digestive system	K00 - K95
DC_12	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	L00 - L99
DC_13	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	M00 - M99
DC_14	Diseases of the genitourinary system	N00 - N99
DC_15	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	O00 - O9A
DC_16	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	P00 - P96
DC_17	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	Q00 - Q99
DC_18	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	R00 - R99
DC_19	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	S00 - T88
DC_20	External causes of morbidity	V00 - Y99
DC_21	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	Z00 - Z99

Key Findings

New Mexico General Hospitals

- The three general hospitals with the highest number of inpatient discharges in 2019 were Presbyterian Hospital in Albuquerque (26,408 discharges), UNM Hospital in Albuquerque (21,583 discharges), and Lovelace Medical Center Downtown in Albuquerque (12,760 discharges).

Demographic Characteristics of Discharged Patients (see figures on pages 14-19)

- Among patients less than 15 years old, 55.4% were male. Among patients 15-44 years old, 70.9% were female. The discharge rate among females aged 15-44 was 843.7 discharges per 10,000 population compared to 349.2 discharges per 10,000 population for male patients in the same age group.
- For each of the five health regions, there were more female discharged patients compared to male discharged patients.
- The Metro Region had the highest discharge rate for females (823.5 per 10,000 population) and males (673.1 per 10,000 population).
- African American females and American Indian females had the highest discharge rates: 860.1 and 791.1 per 10,000 population respectively.
- New Mexico's discharge rates were much lower compared to the United States 2010 rates. For ages 65+, New Mexico's rates in 2017-2019 were about half compared to the same age group's rate for the United States in 2010.

Discharges by Category of Diagnosis (pages 20-27)

- For principal diagnosis, the category of diagnosis "Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium" had the highest rate (108.1 discharges per 10,000 population), followed by "Diseases of the digestive system" (80.5 per 10,000 population) and "Diseases of the circulatory system" (80.4 per 10,000 population). For all diagnoses, the top 3 categories of diagnosis were "Factors influencing health status and contact with health services" (579.1 discharges per 10,000 population), "Diseases of the circulatory system" (361.2 per 10,000 population) and "Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases" (341.1 per 10,000 population).
- Stratified by patient sex for principal diagnosis, the three categories with the highest discharge rates for females were "Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium" (222.6 discharges per 10,000 population), "Diseases of the digestive system" (78.0 per 10,000 population) and "Diseases of the circulatory system" (68.1 per 10,000 population); for males, the top three categories were "Diseases of the circulatory system" (94.1 per 10,000 population), "Diseases of the digestive system" (83.0 per 10,000 population) and "Certain infectious and parasitic diseases" (74.8 per 10,000 population).
- In terms of discharges by principal diagnosis and age groups, for ages 65+ years, "Diseases of the circulatory system" was highest with discharge rate 379.5 per 10,000 population. For ages 45-64 years, "Diseases of the digestive system" had the highest rate

of discharges, 117.6 per 10,000 population. For ages 15-44, “Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium” was highest: 246.8 per 10,000 population, followed by “Diseases of the digestive system” at 61.3 per 10,000 population and “Mental, behavioral and neurodevelopmental disorders” at 57.0 per 10,000 population. For ages <15 years, “Diseases of the respiratory system” was highest: 93.5 per 10,000 population.

- By health region and principal diagnosis, “Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium” had the highest rate in the Metro and Southeast Regions, with discharge rates 110.0 and 116.1 per 10,000 population respectively. “Diseases of the digestive system” was the category with the highest discharge rates in the Northwest (95.0 per 10,000 population) and in the Metro (84.7 per 10,000 population) Regions.

Discharges by Discharge Status (pages 28 -29)

- Routine discharges to home accounted for 69.6% of total discharges (110,308/158,587). There was a higher percentage of females with routine discharges than males, 58.6% and 41.4% respectively (64,601 and 45,707 discharges.)
- The rate of “left against medical advice” discharges was highest in 2019 for the 45-66-year-old age group (18.1 per 10,000 population) and was highest in the Metro Region (14.2 per 10,000) in 2019. This rate was higher in males (15.8 per 10,000 population) than in females (8.3 per 10,000 population). The rate of “left against medical advice” discharges showed a slight increase from 2017 (9.4 per 10,000 population) to 2019 (12.0 per 10,000 population).
- The rate of discharge deaths was highest in the 65+ age group (61.8 per 10,000 population). By region, the discharge death rate was lowest in the Southeast Region (9.2 per 10,000 population) in 2019 and highest in the Northwest Region (20.1 per 10,000 population) in 2019. The discharge deaths rate showed a slight increase in 2019 from the previous year.

Discharges by Primary Payer Type (page 30)

- Medicare had the highest rate of discharges in 2019 (254.2 discharges per 10,000 population), followed by Medicaid (241.4 per 10,000 population).
- The Medicare discharge rate was highest in the Metro Region in 2019 (271.9 per 10,000 population). The Medicaid discharge rate was also highest in the Metro Region (267.9 per 10,000 population).
- The discharge rate for private insurance was 47.4 discharges per 10,000 population, showing a decrease from the 2018 rate (54.0 per 10,000 population). The Northeast Region had the highest rate of 61.3 per 10,000 population, and the Northwest had the lowest at 27.2 per 10,000 population.
- The discharge rate for self pay/no insurance was 8.4 per 10,000 population. The rate for self-pay/no insurance has increased in the last three years (4.1 and 6.3 per 10,000 population for 2017 and 2018, respectively). In 2019, the Southwest Region had the highest rate, 26.1 per 10,000 population. Northwest Region had the lowest rate, 1.2 per 10,000 population.

Inpatient Discharges from NM Specialty Hospitals (pages 31-33)

- There were 17,275 discharges from specialty hospitals in 2019. Males accounted for 53.7% of those discharges.
- The age-adjusted rate for specialty hospital discharges was 80.5 discharges per 10,000 population. The Southwest Region had the highest discharge rate of 116.0 per 10,000 population. Patients 65+ years old had the highest discharge rate among all of the age groups (110.2 per 10,000 population). By Race/Ethnicity, the White group ranked highest, with the discharge rate of 106.6 per 10,000 population.
- By diagnosis category, “mental, behavioral and neurodevelopmental disorders” was the top category for both principal diagnosis and all diagnosis.

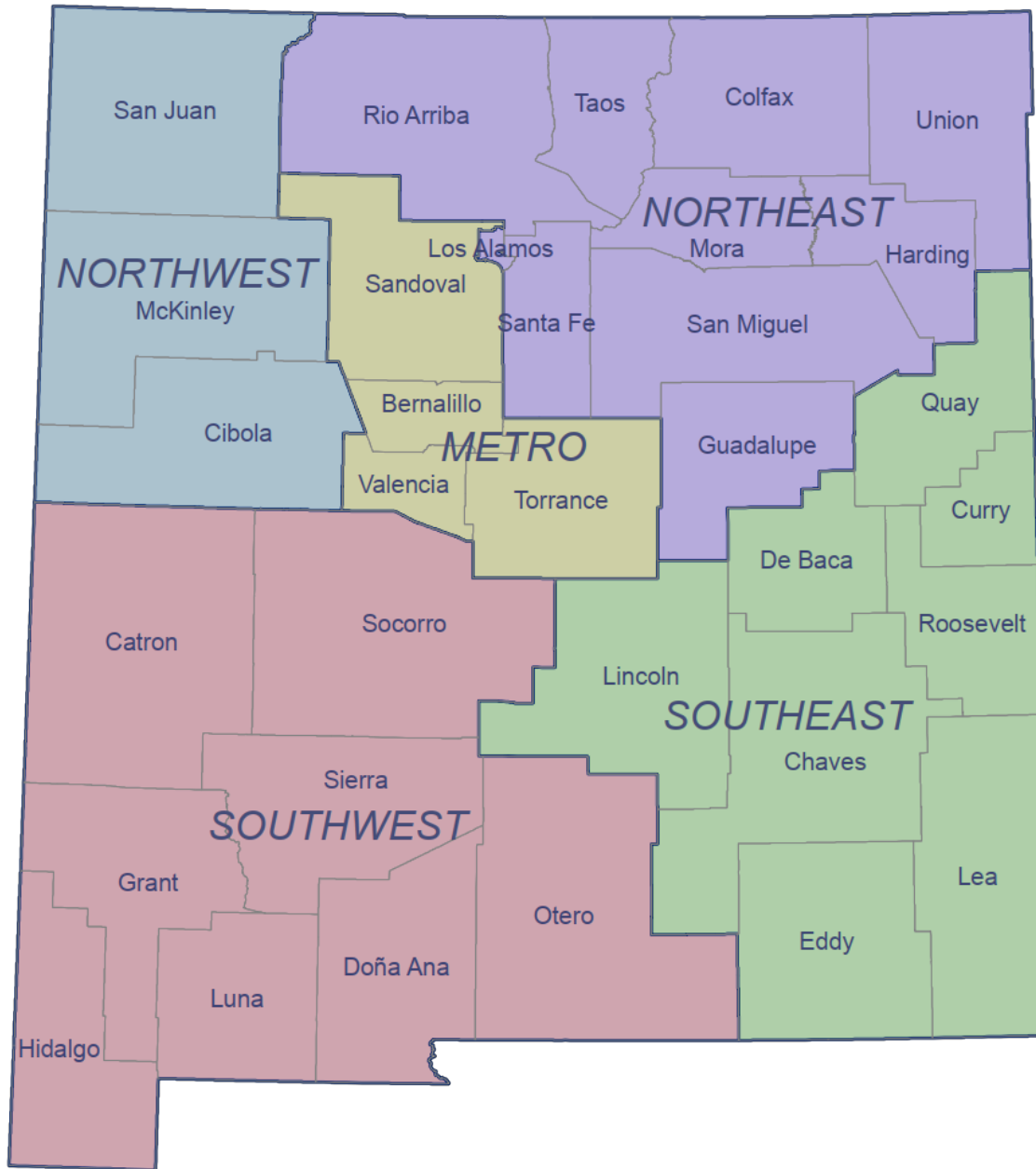
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (pages 34 – 35)

- The overall rate of Acute ACSC increased in 2019 (16.6 discharges per 10,000 population) from the 2018 rate (16.0 per 10,000 population). The overall rate for Chronic ACSC was increased in 2019 (45.6 per 10,000 population) from the 2018 rate (42.4 per 10,000 population).
- The ACSC rate was highest in the Northwest Region in 2019 (31.4 per 10,000 population). This was a slight decrease from the region’s 2018 rate (32.0 per 10,000 population).
- The Acute ACSC condition with the highest rate in 2019 was community-acquired pneumonia (10.2 per 10,000 population). This was highest in the Southeast Region (14.1 per 10,000 population).
- The Chronic ACSC condition with the highest rate in 2019 was heart failure (17.8 per 10,000 population). The 2019 rate was highest in the Southeast Region (20.3 per 10,000 population), a slight increase from the region’s 2018 rate (19.3 per 10,000 population).

Out of State Hospitalizations for New Mexico Residents (2018)

- Previous Annual HIDD Reports have included out of state hospitalizations for New Mexico Residents in Arizona, Colorado, and Texas. As of the time of release of this report, the out-of-state data had not been received from the three states’ respective health departments and therefore are not included. When these data are received, this report will be amended with those data.

Figure 1. New Mexico Health Regions



Northwest Region: San Juan, McKinley, and Cibola Counties

Northeast Region: Rio Arriba, Taos, Colfax, Union, Los Alamos, Santa Fe, Mora, San Miguel, Guadalupe, and Harding counties

Metro Region: Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance, and Valencia counties

Southeast Region: Quay, DeBaca, Curry, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Chaves, Eddy, and Lea counties

Southwest Region: Catron, Socorro, Grant, Sierra, Hidalgo, Luna, Doña Ana, and Otero counties

Table 3. Number of Discharges and Newborns by Facility, NM, 2019

Facility/Hospital	Number of Discharges	Number of Newborns Born in Facility
Alta Vista Regional Hospital	1,020	93
Artesia General Hospital	848	0
Carlsbad Medical Center	1,942	347
CHRISTUS St. Vincent Regional Medical Center	9,840	914
Cibola General Hospital	712	84
Dr. Dan C Trigg Memorial Hospital	164	0
Eastern NM Medical Center	4,545	259
Espanola Hospital	2,095	316
Gerald Champion Regional Medical Center	3,240	499
Gila Regional Medical Center	1,750	271
Guadalupe County Hospital	172	1
Holy Cross Hospital	1,111	131
Lea Regional Hospital	1,928	439
Lincoln County Medical Center	1,021	227
Los Alamos Medical Center	599	86
Lovelace Medical Center Downtown Albuquerque	12,760	0
Lovelace Westside Hospital	3,450	462
Lovelace Women's Hospital	6,012	2,720
Lovelace-Roswell Regional Hospital	1,930	909
Memorial Medical Center	9,488	1,214
Mimbres Memorial Hospital	1,106	256
Miners' Colfax Medical Center	427	54
Mountain View Regional Medical Center	8,493	970
Nor-Lea General Hospital	393	0
Plains Regional Medical Center - Clovis	3,604	987
Presbyterian Hospital	26,408	3,045
Presbyterian Kaseman Hospital	5,998	1
Presbyterian Rust Medical Center	10,992	947
Presbyterian Santa Fe Medical Center	1,796	265
Rehoboth McKinley Christian Health	1,794	329
Roosevelt General Hospital	325	0
San Juan Regional Medical Center	7,443	997
Sierra Vista Hospital	304	0
Socorro General Hospital	398	120
Union County General Hospital	176	1
UNM Hospital	21,583	2,649
UNM Sandoval Regional Medical Center	2,720	0
Total	158,587	19,593

Demographic Characteristics of Discharged Patients

Figure 2. Number of Discharges by Age and Sex, NM, 2019

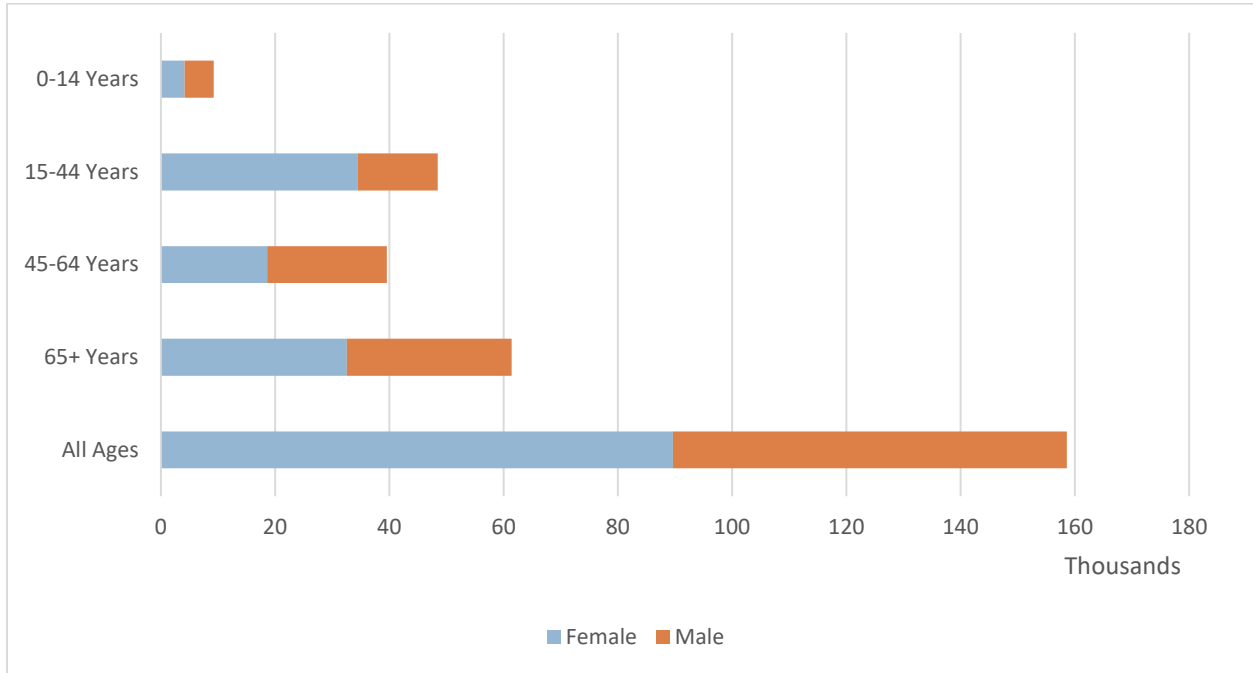


Figure 3. Discharge Rates by Age and Sex, NM, 2019

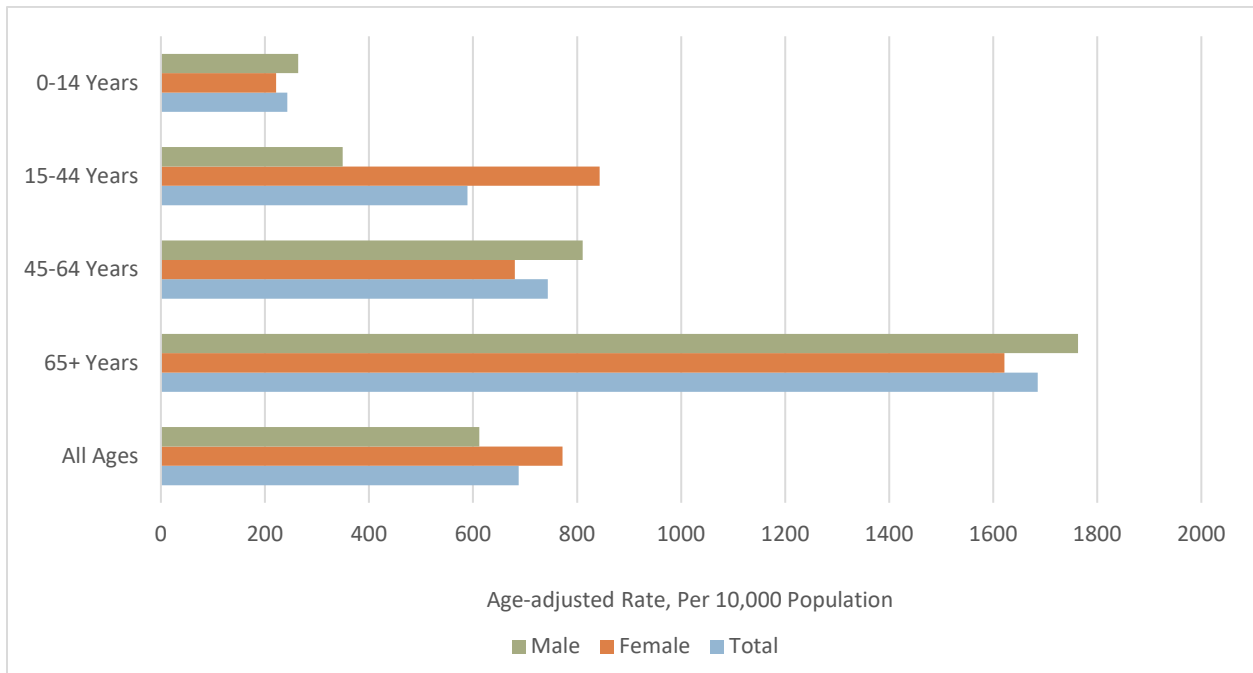


Figure 4. Discharge Rates by Age and Sex, 2017-2019

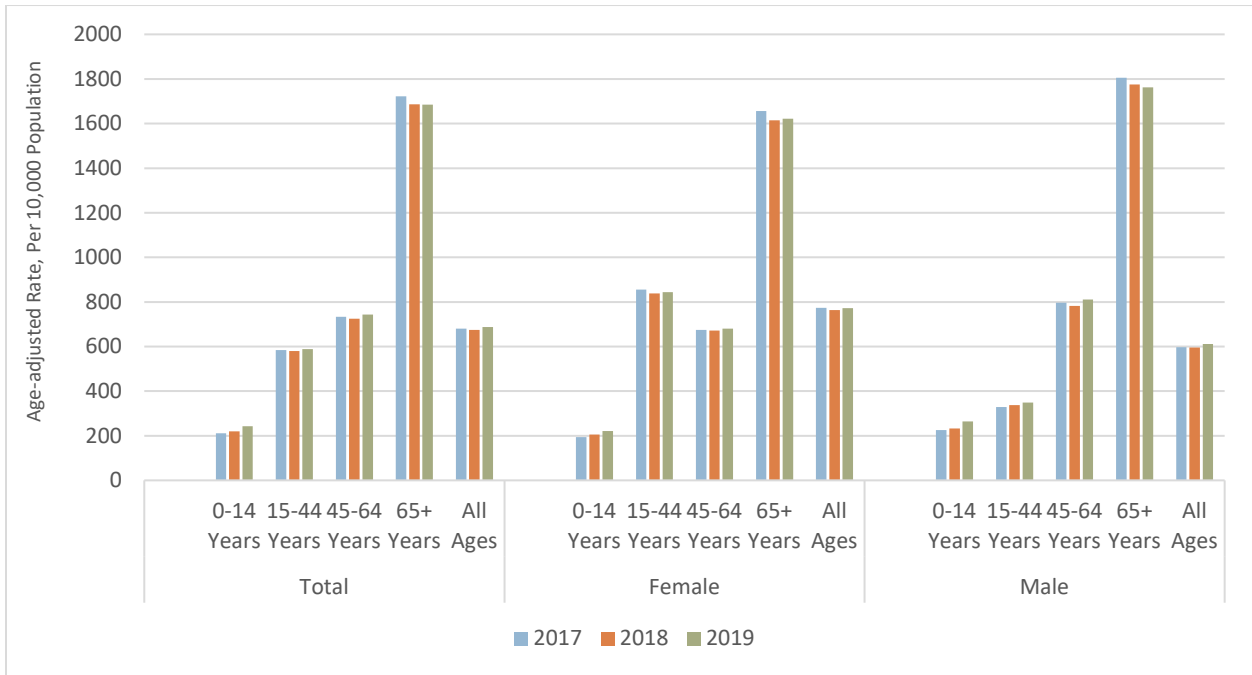


Figure 5. Number of Discharges by Health Region and Sex, NM, 2019

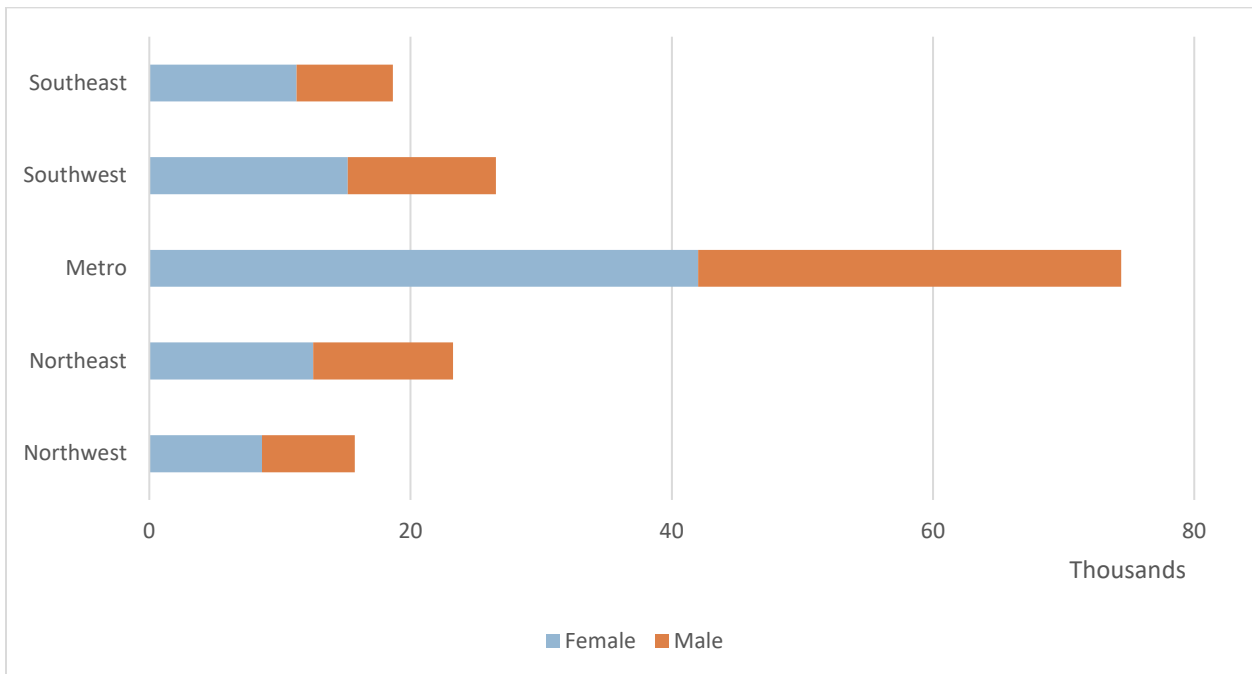


Figure 6. Discharge Rates by Health Region and Sex, NM, 2019

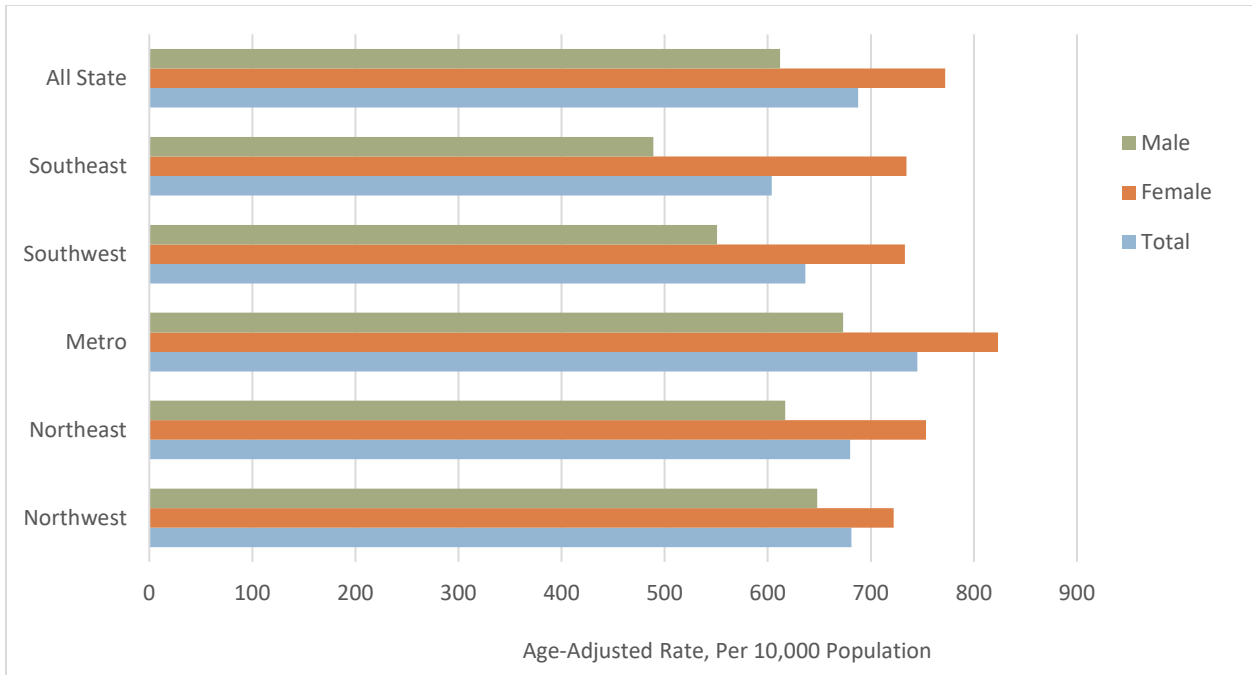


Figure 7. Discharge Rates by Health Region and Sex, NM, 2017-2019

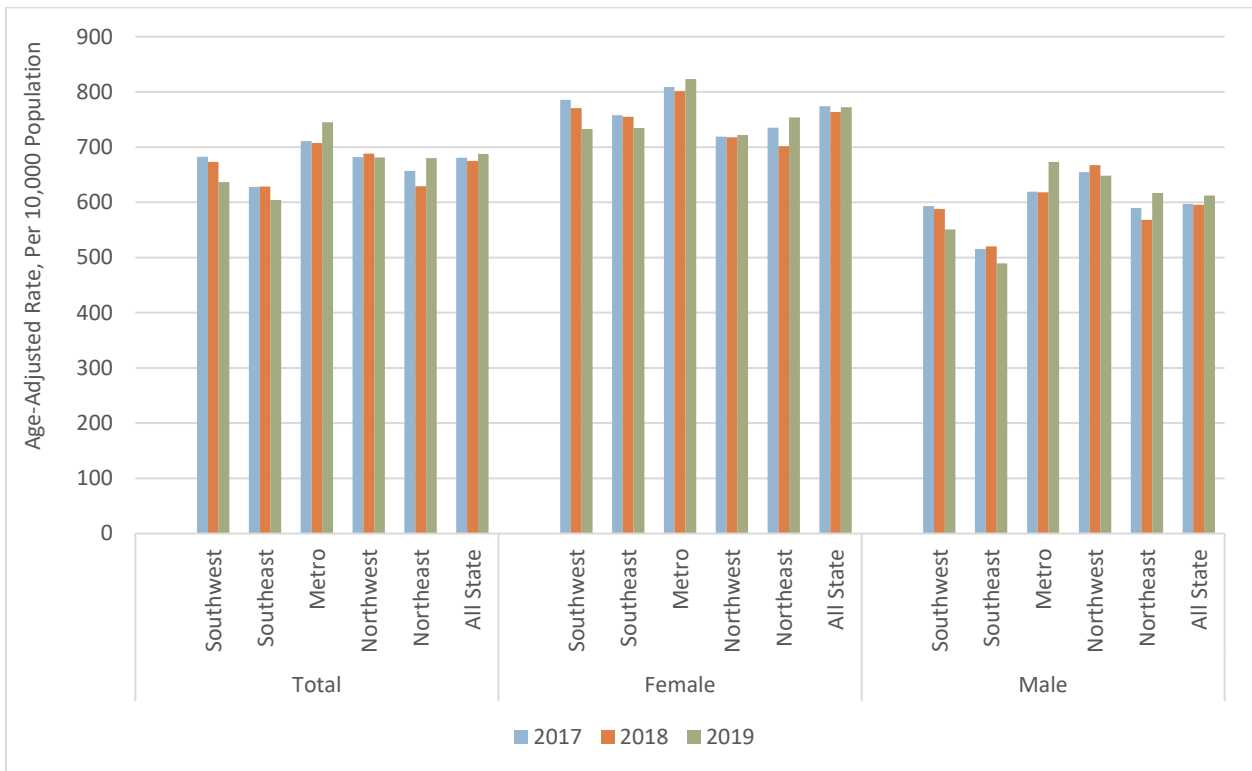
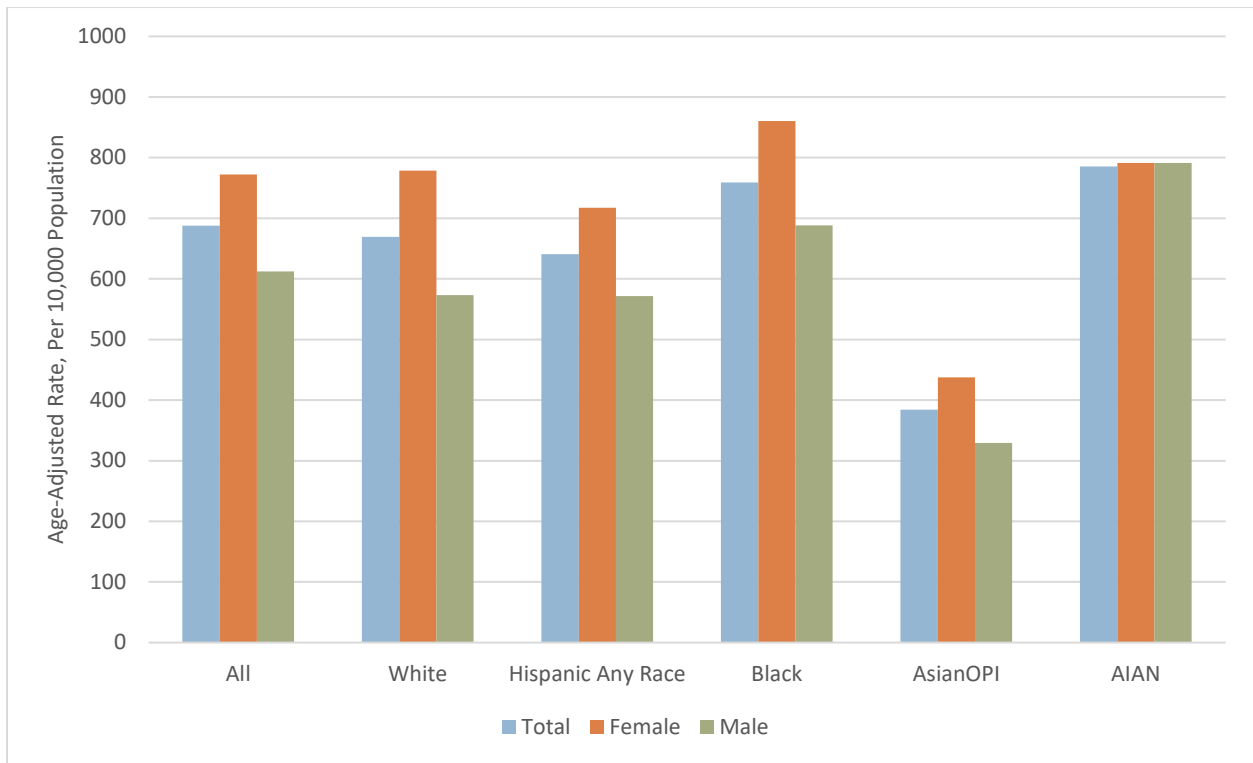


Figure 8. Discharge Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, NM, 2019



Notes:

1. For this report, if Race was missing and Ethnicity was Hispanic, then the discharges are included in the “Hispanic Any Race” group.
2. AsianOPI = Asian or Pacific Islander, AIAN = American Indian or Alaska Native

Figure 9. Discharge Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, NM, 2017-2019

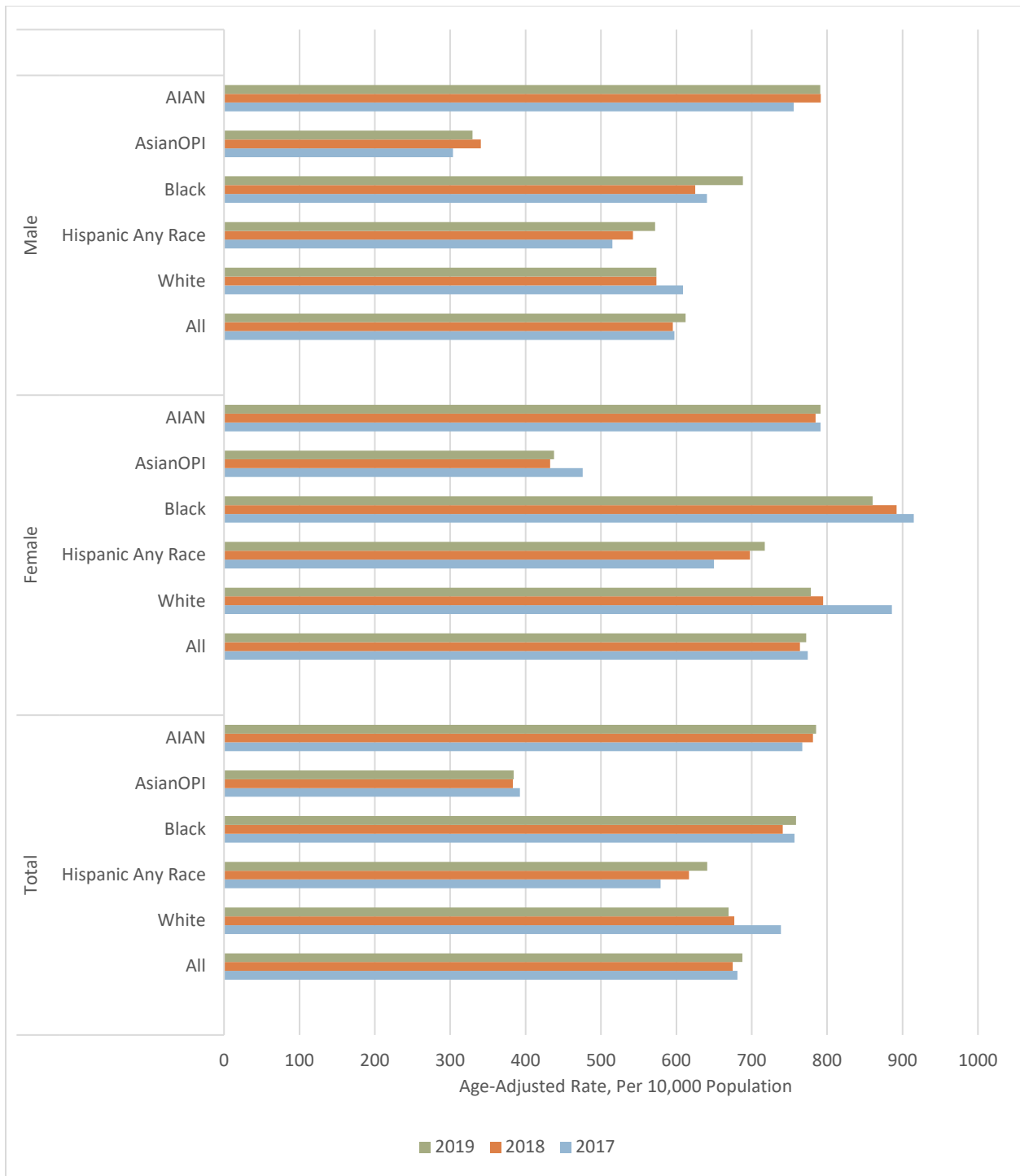
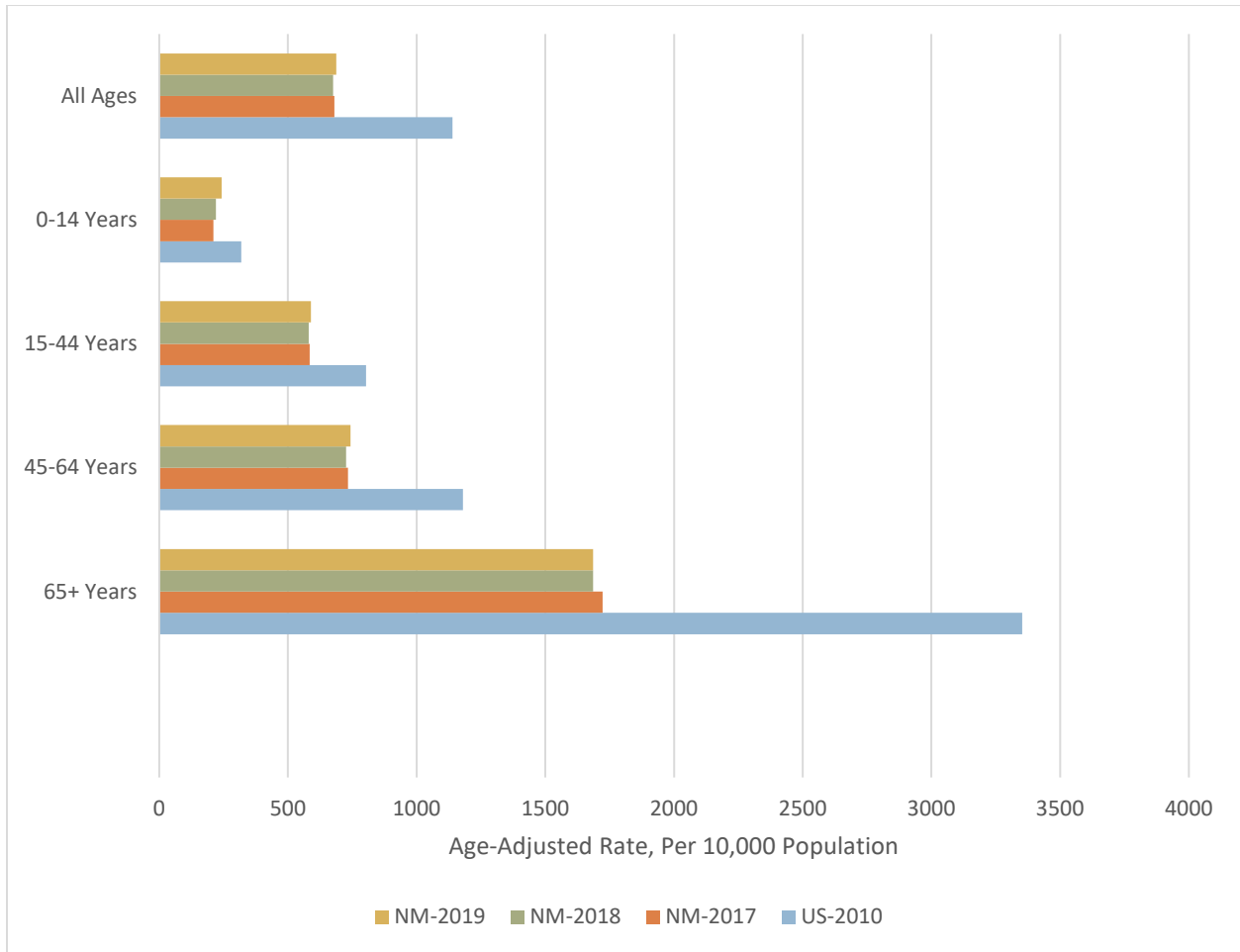


Figure 10. Discharges Rates by Age, NM, 2017-2019 and US, 2010



Note: US 2010 data is from the 2010 National Hospital Discharge Survey by National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Refer to the methodology section on pages 6-7 for more details regarding the US 2010 data.

Discharges by Category of Diagnosis

Table 4. Count of Discharges by Category of Diagnosis, NM, 2019

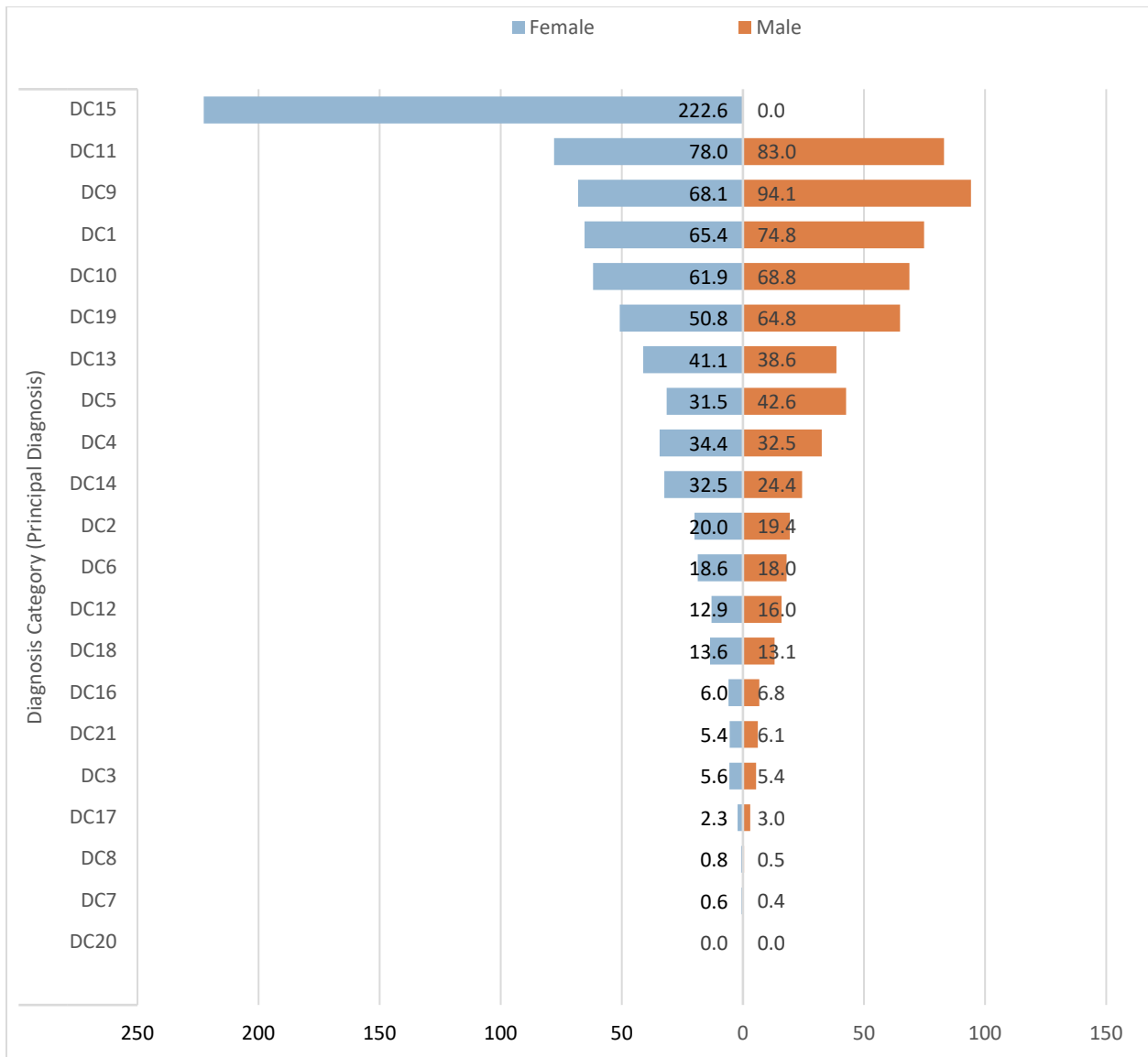
Diagnosis Category	Diagnosis Category Description (ICD-10-CM Codes Range)	Principal Diagnosis		All Diagnoses	
		Count	Rank	Count	Rank
DC15	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00 - O9A)	21,400	1	21,497	15
DC9	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00 - I99)	21,124	2	92,128	2
DC11	Diseases of the digestive system (K00 - K95)	18,548	3	64,799	6
DC1	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00 - B99)	16,565	4	35,375	12
DC10	Diseases of the respiratory system (J00 - J99)	15,140	5	60,673	7
DC19	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00 - T88)	13,664	6	31,062	13
DC13	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00 - M99)	10,701	7	45,596	11
DC4	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E89)	7,436	8	81,419	3
DC5	Mental, behavioral and neurodevelopmental disorders (F01 - F99)	7,345	9	70,401	4
DC14	Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00 - N99)	6,787	10	58,019	8
DC2	Neoplasms (C00 - D49)	4,958	11	15,098	17
DC6	Diseases of the nervous system (G00 - G99)	4,207	12	54,978	9
DC12	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00 - L99)	3,176	13	17,107	16
DC18	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00 - R99)	3,117	14	66,467	5
DC21	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00 - Z99)	1,319	15	135,410	1
DC3	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50 - D89)	1,299	16	49,874	10
DC16	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00 - P96)	1,066	17	1,443	21
DC17	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00 - Q99)	485	18	4,205	20
DC8	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60 - H95)	144	19	5,098	19
DC7	Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00 - H59)	106	20	6,615	18
DC20	External causes of morbidity (V00 - Y99)	0	21	30,832	14
Total		158,587		158,587	

Note: refer to methodology section on pages 7-8 for more information on how discharges were categorized by Principal and All Diagnoses (also in tables and graphs below).

Table 5. Age-adjusted Rates of Discharges by Category of Diagnosis, NM, 2019

Diagnosis Category	Diagnosis Category Description (ICD-10-CM Codes Range)	Principal Diagnosis		All Diagnoses	
		Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
DC15	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00 - O9A)	108.1	1	108.6	15
DC11	Diseases of the digestive system (K00 - K95)	80.5	2	271.6	6
DC9	Diseases of the circulatory system (I00 - I99)	80.4	3	361.2	2
DC1	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00 - B99)	69.7	4	151.3	12
DC10	Diseases of the respiratory system (J00 - J99)	65.2	5	250.2	7
DC19	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00 - T88)	57.8	6	130.4	13
DC13	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00 - M99)	40.1	7	179.5	11
DC5	Mental, behavioral and neurodevelopmental disorders (F01 - F99)	37.1	8	306.3	4
DC4	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00 - E89)	33.4	9	341.1	3
DC14	Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00 - N99)	28.4	10	232.8	8
DC2	Neoplasms (C00 - D49)	19.5	11	59.2	17
DC6	Diseases of the nervous system (G00 - G99)	18.3	12	226.0	9
DC12	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00 - L99)	14.5	13	74.4	16
DC18	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00 - R99)	13.3	14	280.5	5
DC16	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00 - P96)	6.4	15	8.6	21
DC21	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00 - Z99)	5.8	16	579.1	1
DC3	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism (D50 - D89)	5.5	17	209.5	10
DC17	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00 - Q99)	2.6	18	20.6	20
DC8	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60 - H95)	0.6	19	21.1	19
DC7	Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00 - H59)	0.5	20	26.6	18
DC20	External causes of morbidity (V00 - Y99)	0.0	22	129.6	14
Total		687.6		687.6	

Figure 11. Discharge Rates by Diagnosis Category (Principal Diagnosis) and Sex, NM, 2019



Note: refer to Table 2 on page 8 for Diagnosis Category descriptions (also in Figures 12-16 below).

Figure 12. Discharge Rates by Diagnosis Category (All Diagnoses) and Sex, NM, 2019

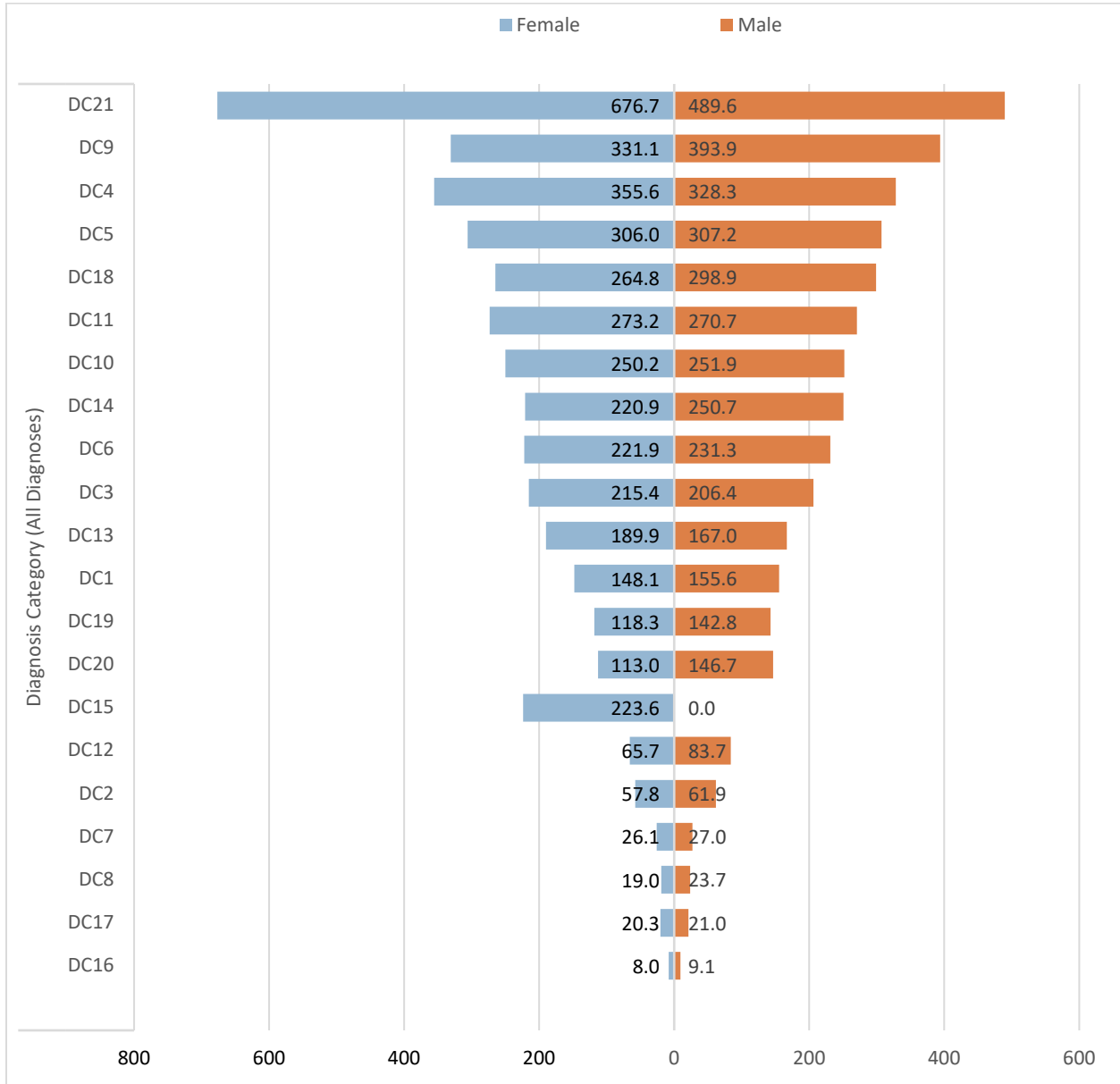


Figure 13. Discharge Rates by Diagnosis Category (Principal Diagnosis) and Age Group, NM, 2019

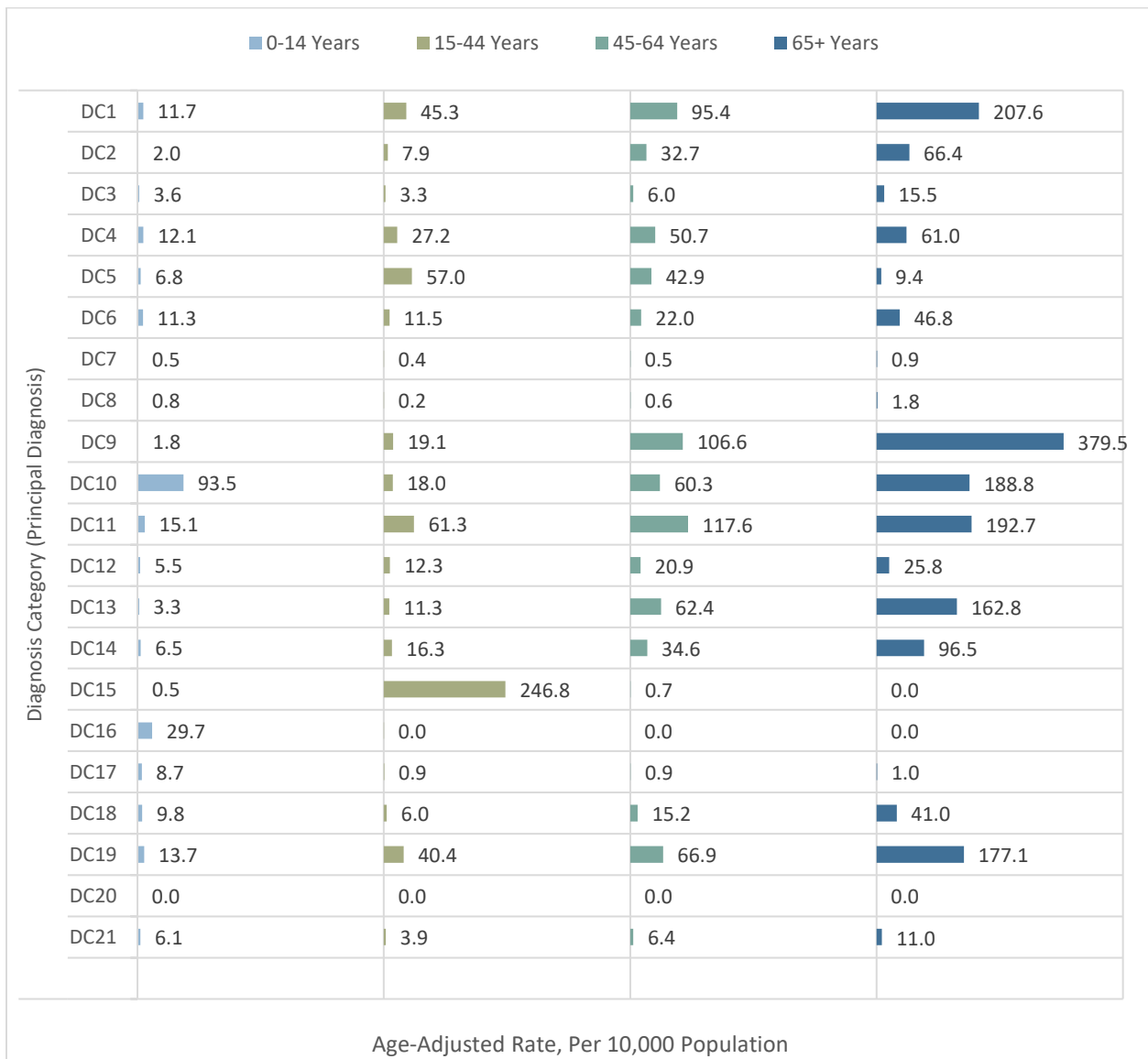


Figure 14. Discharge Rates by Diagnosis Category (All Diagnoses) and Age Group, NM, 2019

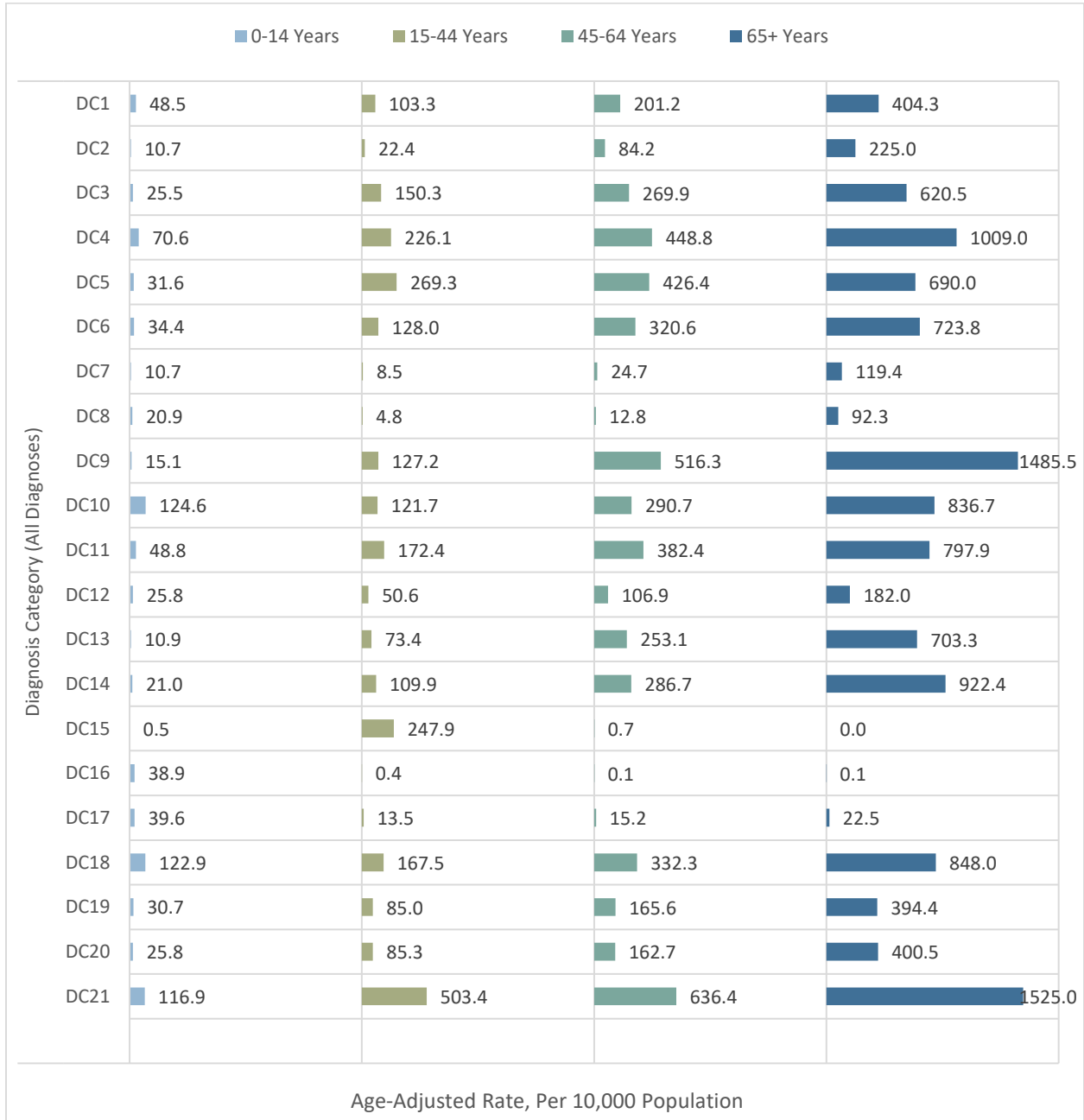


Figure 15. Discharge Rates by Diagnosis Category (Principal Diagnosis) and Health Region, NM, 2019

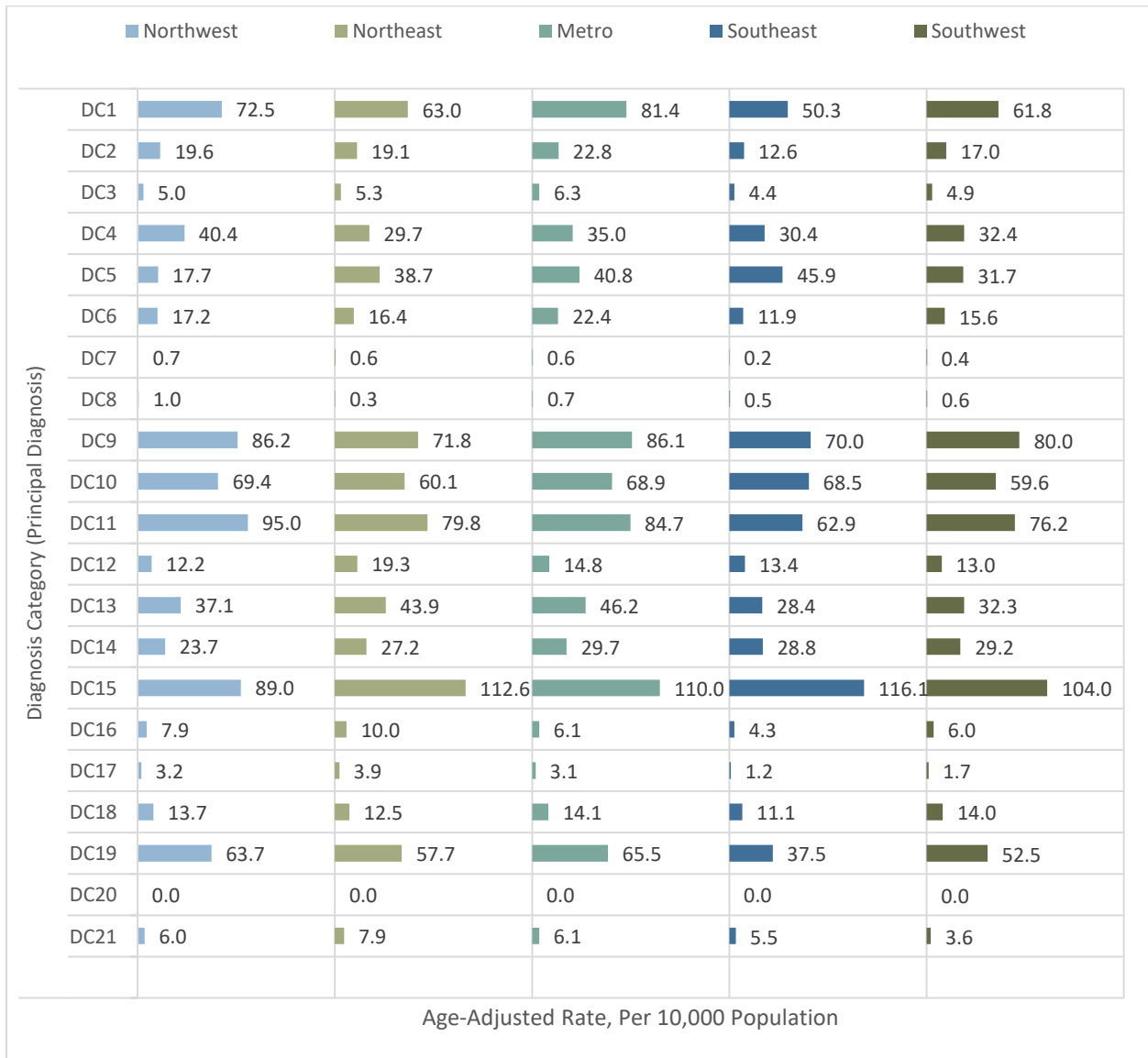
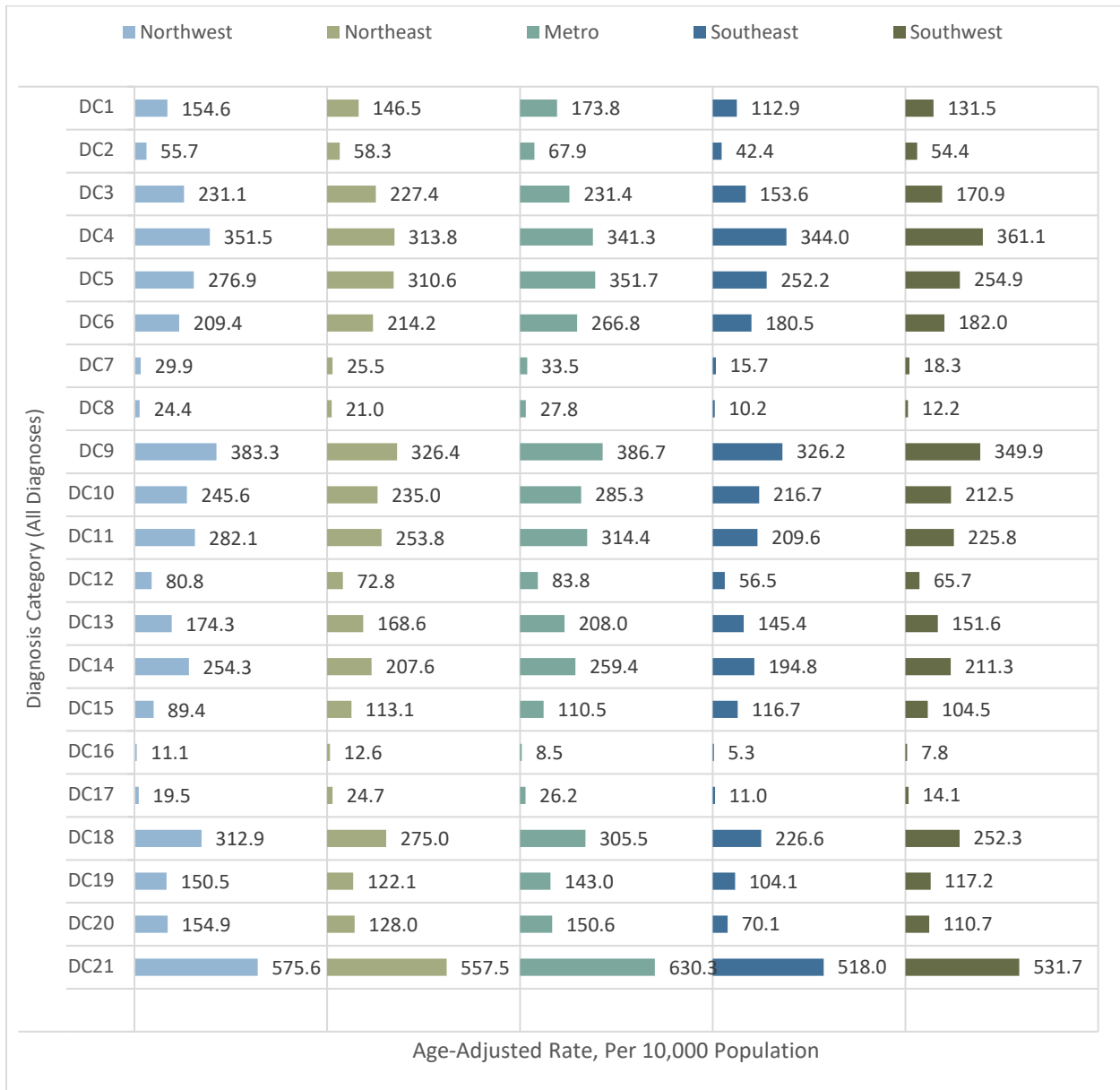


Figure 16. Discharge Rates by Diagnosis Category (All Diagnoses) and Health Region, NM, 2019



Discharges by Discharge Status

Figure 17. Number of Discharges by Discharge Status and Sex, NM, 2019

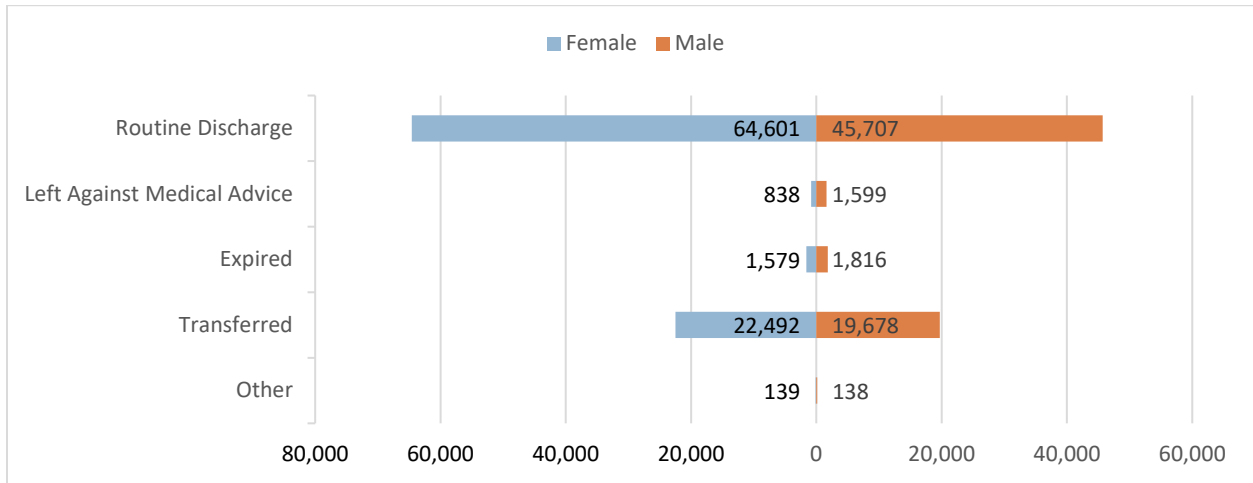


Figure 18. Rate of Discharges Against Medical Advice by Age, Sex, Region, NM, 2017-2019

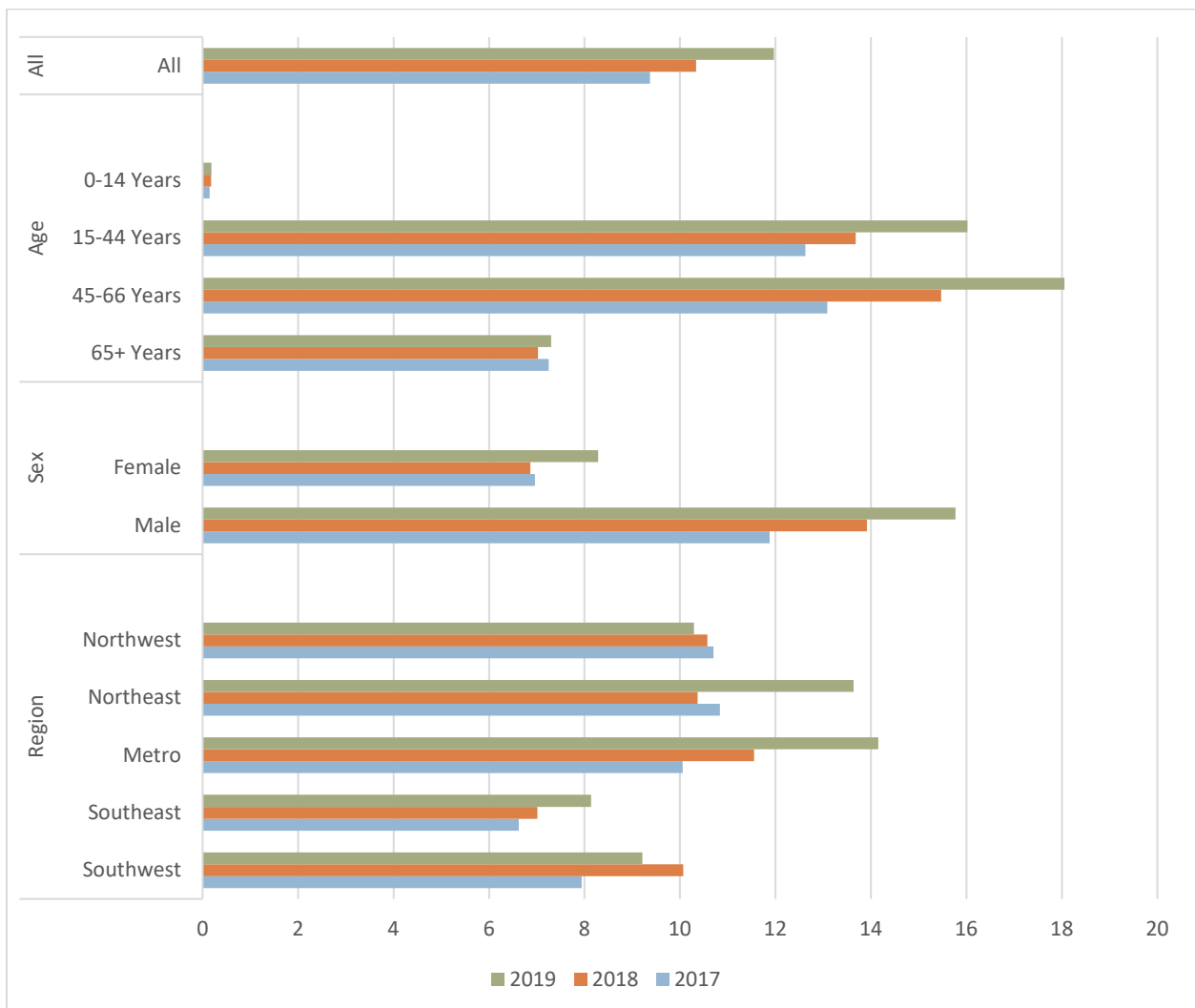
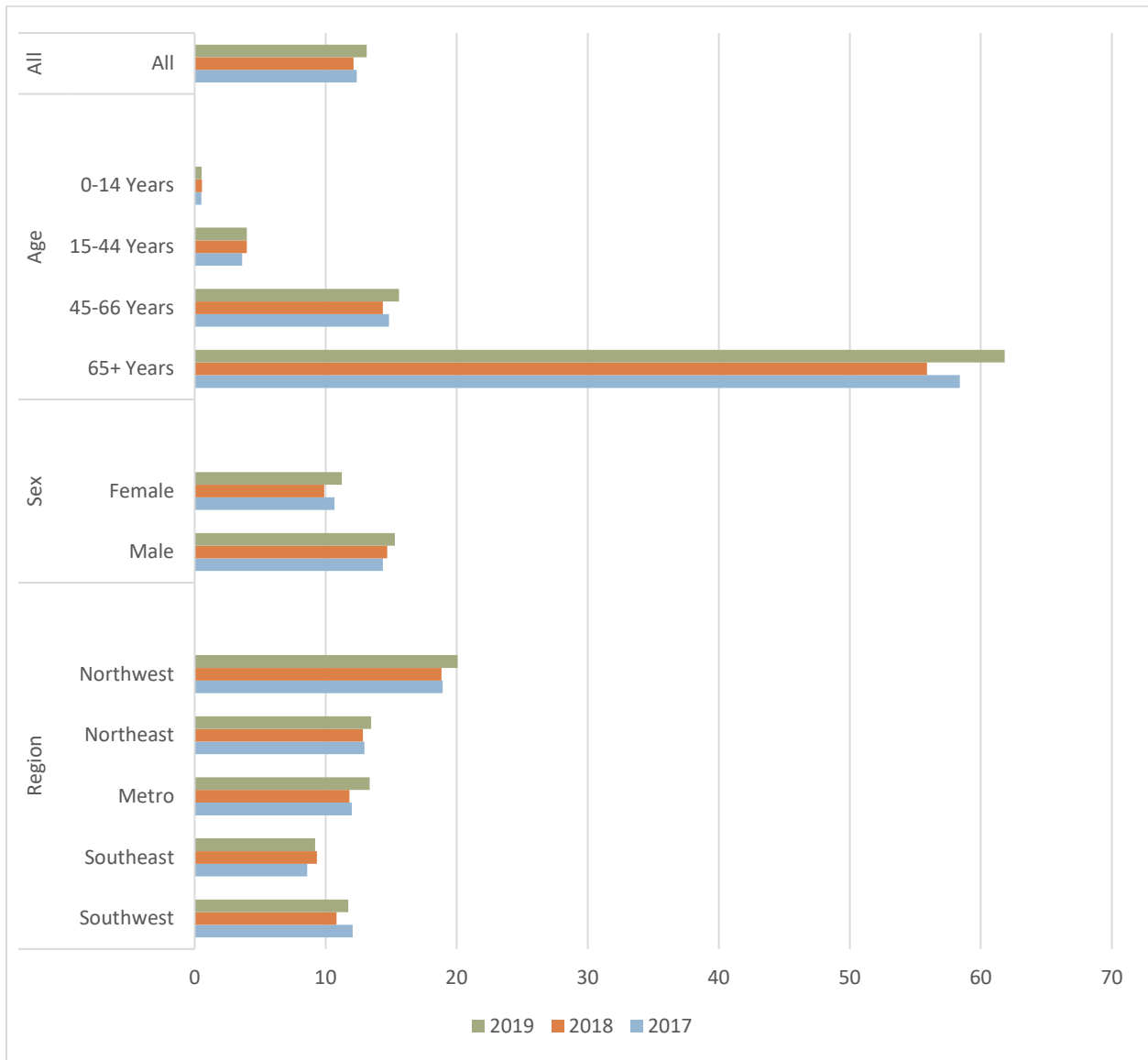


Figure 19. Rate of Discharge Deaths, by Age, Sex, and Region, NM, 2017-2019



Discharges by Primary Payer Type

Figure 20. Rate of Discharges by Primary Payer Category, NM, 2017-2019

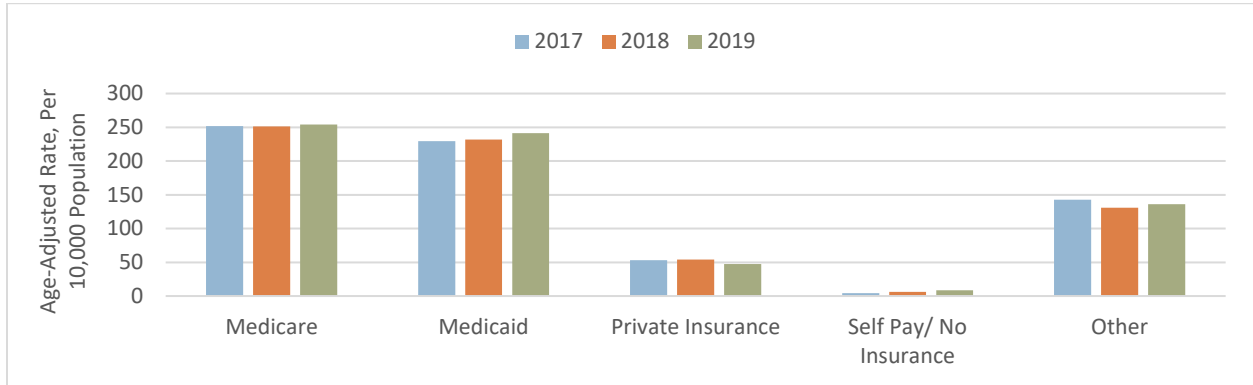
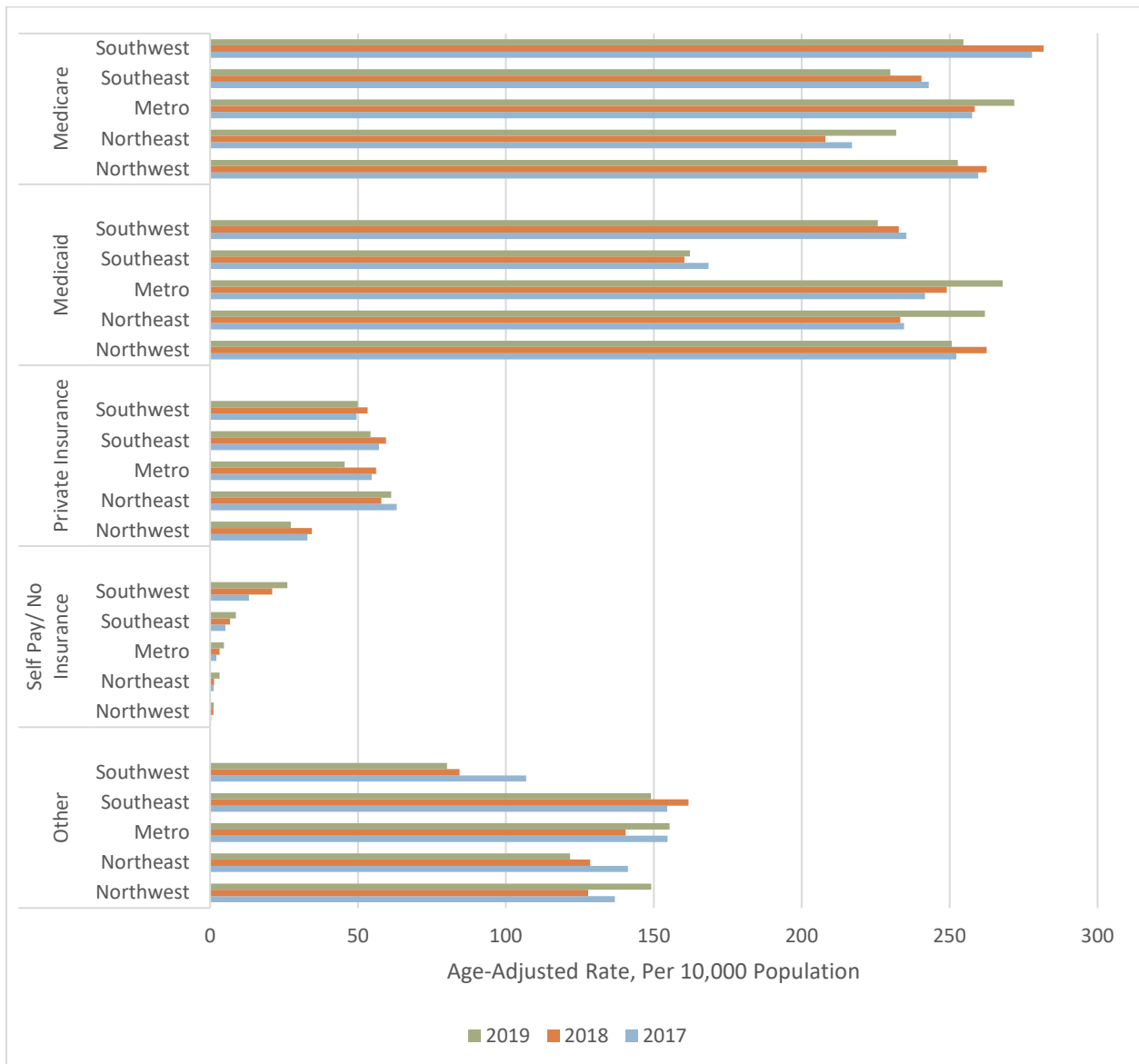


Figure 21. Rate of Discharges by Primary Payer Category and Health Region, NM, 2017-2019



New Mexico Specialty Hospitals

Table 6. Number of Discharges and Newborns by Facility (Specialty Hospitals), NM, 2019

Specialty Facility/Hospital	Number of Discharges	Number of Newborns Born in Facility
Advanced Care Hospital of Southern NM	203	0
Healthsouth Rehabilitation Hospital	1,730	0
Kindred Hospital Albuquerque	336	0
Lovelace Rehabilitation Hospital	1,373	0
Mesilla Valley Hospital	3,100	0
NM Behavioral Health Institute	670	0
NM Rehabilitation Center	557	0
Peak Behavioral Health Services	1,807	0
Rehabilitation Hospital of Southern NM	871	0
San Juan Regional Rehabilitation Hospital	139	0
AMG Specialty Hospital-Albuquerque	284	0
Turquoise Lodge	1,109	0
UNM Children's Psychiatric Center	854	0
UNM Psychiatric Center	1,543	0
Central Desert Behavioral Health Center	807	0
Haven Behavioral Health ABQ	1,892	0
Total	17,275	0

Figure 22. Rate of Discharges, by Age, Sex, Region, Race/Ethnicity, for Specialty Hospitals, NM, 2019

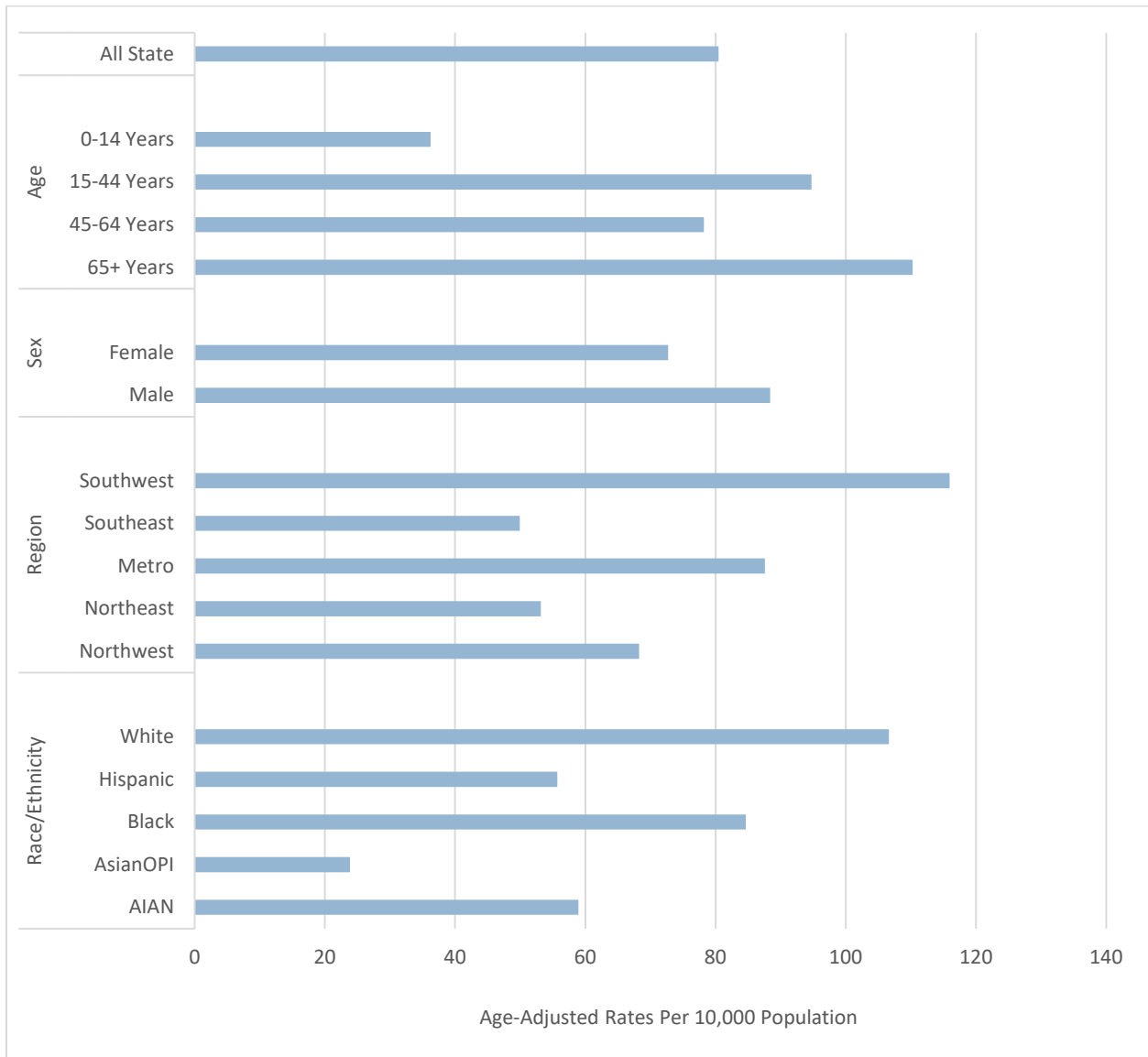
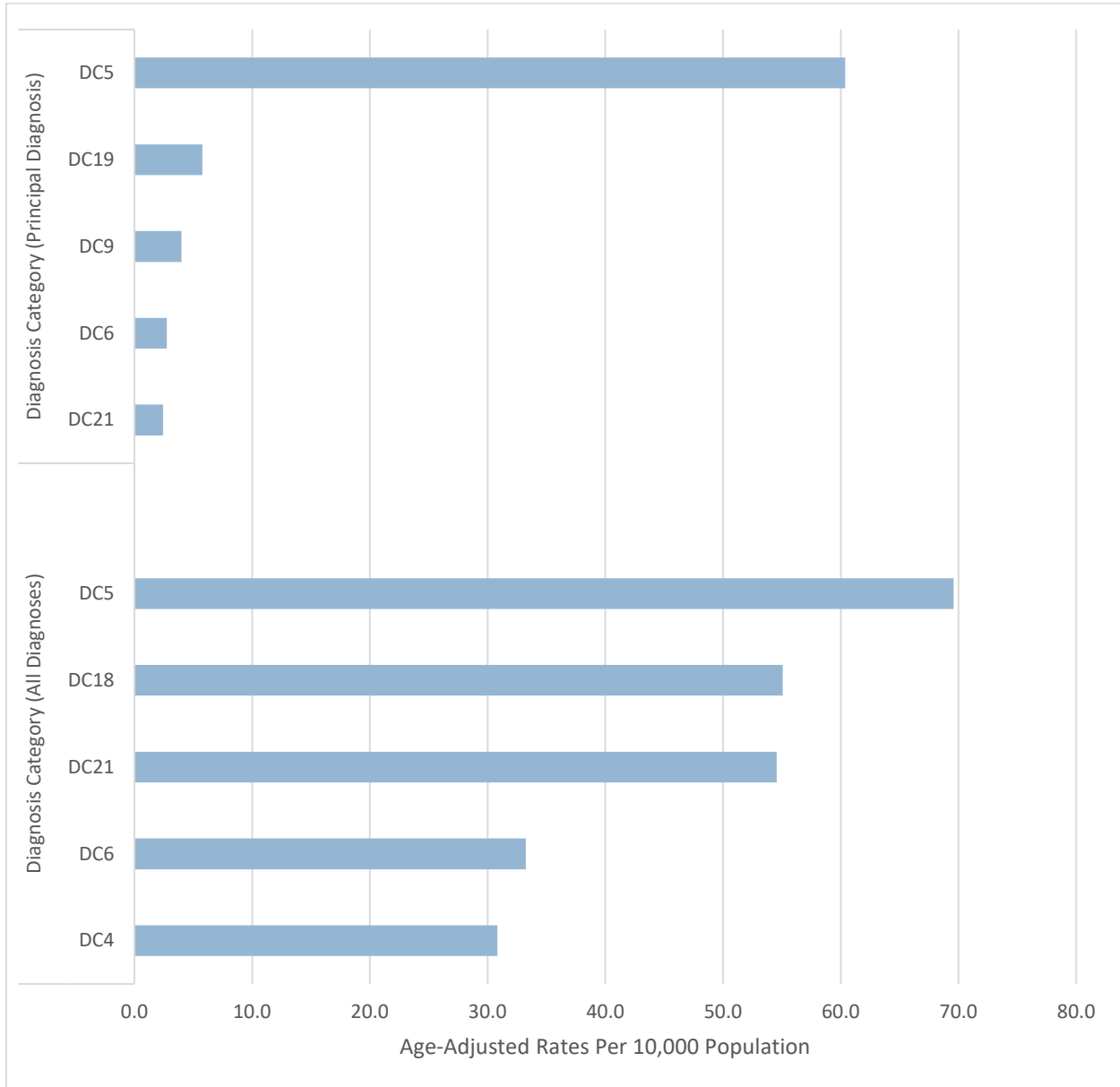
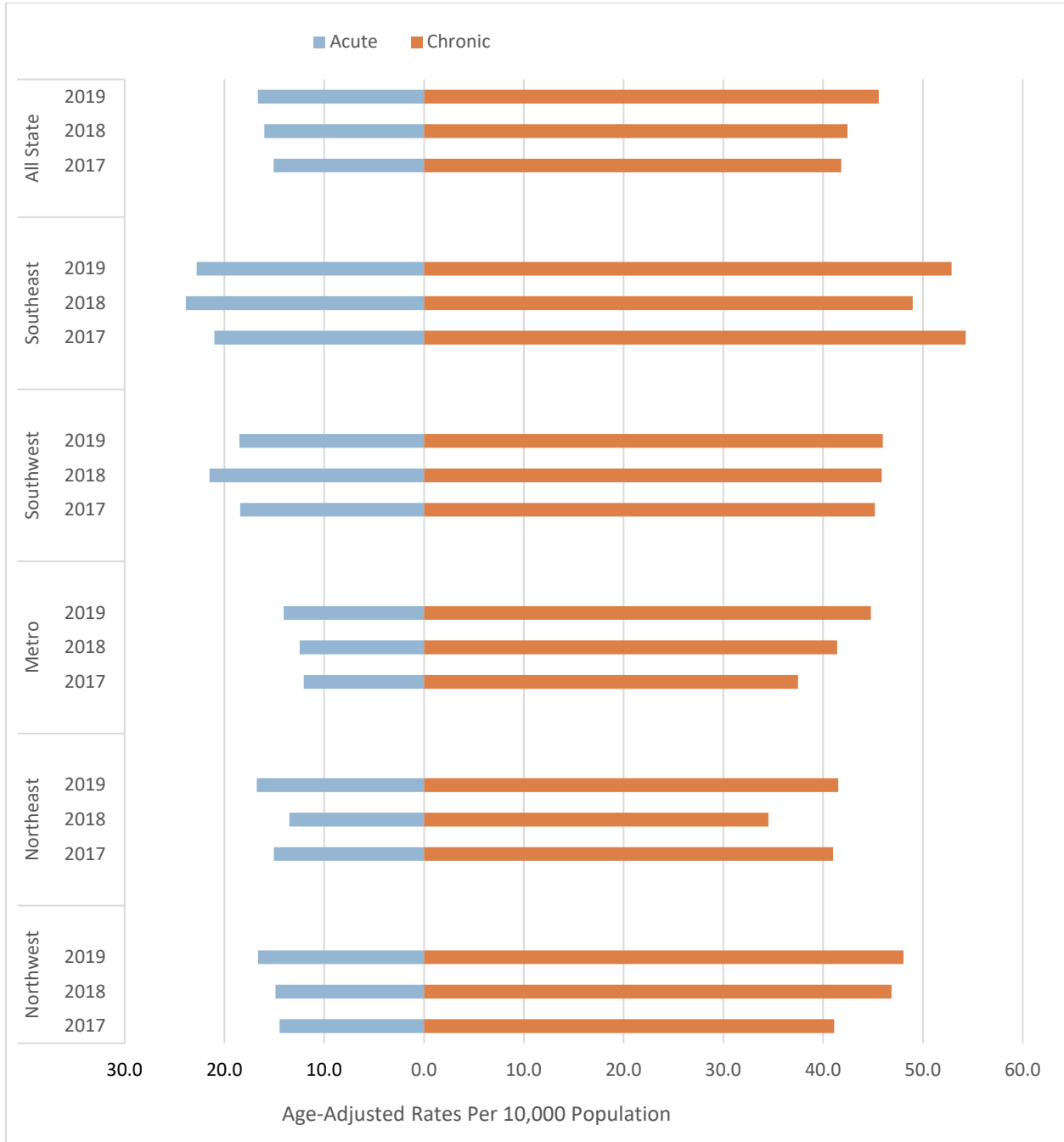


Figure 23. Rates of Top 5 Diagnosis Category for Specialty Hospitals, NM, 2019



Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

Figure 24. Rates for Acute and Chronic ACSC by Health Region, NM, 2017-2019



Note: these ACSC rates include general hospital and specialty hospitals.

Figure 25. Rate of Heart Failure by Health Region, NM, 2017-2019

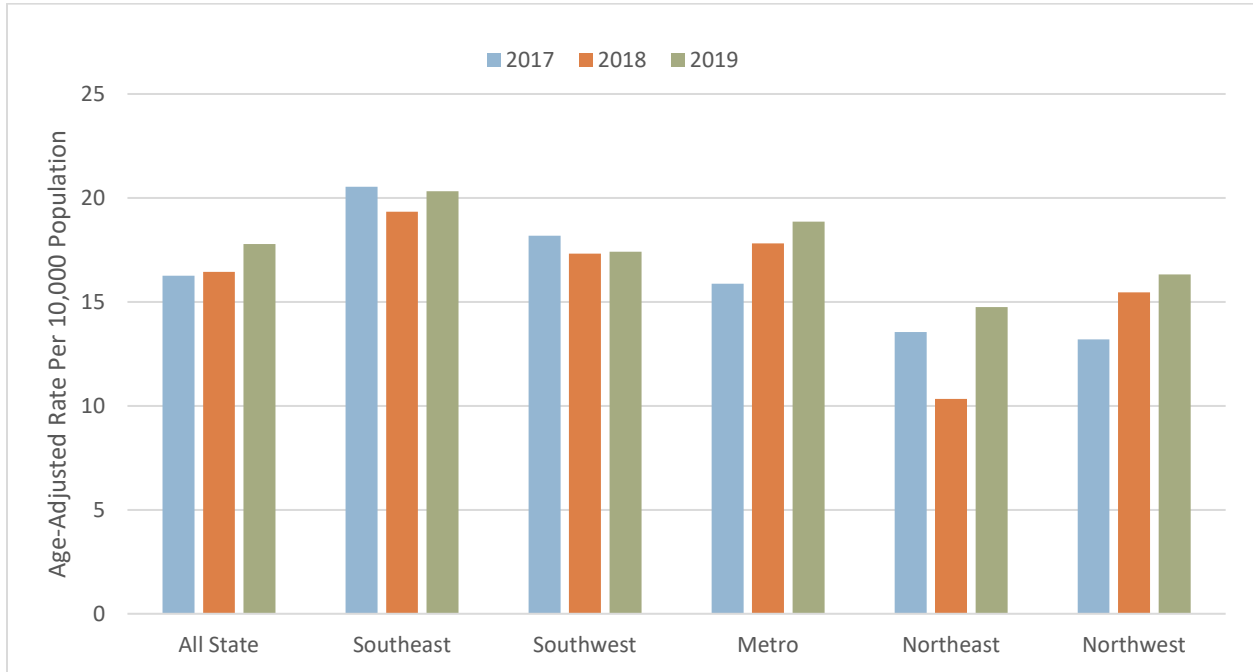


Figure 26. Rate of Bacterial Pneumonia by Health Region, NM, 2017-2019

