

NEW MEXICO HEALTH POLICY COMMISSION

HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM

ANNUAL REPORT

of

1996 HOSPITAL INPATIENT DISCHARGE DATA (HIDD)

Published January 1998

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Population estimates used to calculate the rates in this report were obtained from Vital Records and Health Statistics, Office of Information Management, Public Health Division, New Mexico Department of Health. Information on licensed hospitals is obtained from the New Mexico Department of Health, Health Facility Licensing and Certification Bureau.

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INTRODUCTION

The New Mexico Health Information System (HIS) was created in 1989 by the Health Information System Act (24-14A1-3) and initially placed in the New Mexico Department of Health. In 1992 the HIS was administratively transferred to the New Mexico Health Policy Commission (HPC). During the 1994 legislative session the HIS Act was substantially amended and the HIS responsibilities were placed with the Health Policy Commission.

The purpose of the HIS is to collect, analyze, and disseminate health information for the Commission, the Legislature, and other public and private agencies for use in health care planning and policy making. The information also serves to assist consumers in making informed decisions regarding their health care choices. Information is to be collected to assist the Commission in administering, monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of the state health policy.

One part of the data collection initiative of the HIS is the Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data (HIDD). The HIS began limited data collection from all licensed, non-federal, general acute care and specialty hospitals with the final calendar quarter of 1990. From fourth quarter 1990 through 1994, the databases include seven patient variables (age, gender, length of stay, principal diagnosis code, principal procedure code, patient zip code of residence, and patient discharge status). As of 1 January 1995, new regulations provided for the expansion of data reporting to 38 variables including payer information and additional clinical information. These additional data permit Commission staff to conduct expanded types of analysis and reporting, including linking with other major health databases to evaluate medical care outcomes, access and appropriateness of health care.

A recent review of regulations and data needs resulted in amendments and additional rules promulgated in August 1997. With input from data providers, the NM Hospital and Health System Association, researchers, plans, and consumers, the HIDD collection was again enhanced. The new information will be collected beginning with the first quarter of 1998 and will include additional diagnosis and procedure codes, principal procedure dates, total charges, physician identifiers, and payer groups and types. The additional data will provide the basis for implementation of a severity of illness adjustment process to better determine health care outcomes, aid in mapping efforts to look at geographic health issues and disease patterns in New Mexico, and expand consumer health information reports to help all New Mexicans make informed decisions on health care.

General Hospitals Reporting to HIDD in 1996

<u>Hospital</u>	<u>City</u>
1. Artesia General Hospital	Artesia
2. Cibola General Hospital	Grants
3. DeBaca General Hospital	Ft. Sumner
4. Dr. Dan Trigg Memorial Hospital	Tucumcari
5. Eastern New Mexico Medical Center	Roswell
6. Espanola Hospital	Espanola
7. Gerald Champion Memorial Hospital	Alamogordo
8. Gila Regional Medical Center	Silver City
9. Guadalupe County Hospital	Santa Rosa
10. Guadalupe Medical Center	Carlsbad
11. Holy Cross Hospital	Taos
12. Lea Regional Hospital	Hobbs
13. Lincoln County Medical Center	Ruidoso
14. Los Alamos Medical Center	Los Alamos
15. Lovelace Health Systems, Inc.	Albuquerque
16. Memorial Medical Center	Las Cruces
17. Mimbres Memorial Hospital	Deming
18. Miners= Colfax Medical Center	Raton
19. Nor-Lea Hospital District	Lovington
20. Northeastern Regional Hospital	Las Vegas
21. Plains Regional Medical Center - Clovis	Clovis
22. Plains Regional Medical Center - Portales	Portales
23. Presbyterian Hospital	Albuquerque
24. Presbyterian Kaseman Hospital	Albuquerque
25. Rehoboth McKinley Christian Hospital	Gallup
26. San Juan Regional Medical Center	Farmington
27. Sierra Vista Hospital	Truth or Consequences
28. Socorro General Hospital	Socorro
29. St. Joseph Medical Center	Albuquerque
30. St. Joseph NE Heights Hospital	Albuquerque
31. St. Joseph West Mesa Hospital	Albuquerque
32. St. Vincent Hospital	Santa Fe
33. Union County General Hospital	Clayton
34. University of New Mexico Hospital	Albuquerque

Specialty Hospitals Reporting to HIDD in 1996

<u>Hospital</u>	<u>City</u>
1. Alliance of Santa Teresa	Santa Teresa
2. Buena Vista Rehabilitation	Clovis
3. Carrie Tingley Hospital	Albuquerque
4. Charter-Heights BHS NE	Albuquerque
5. Desert Hills Center for Youth and Families	Albuquerque
6. Healthsouth Rehabilitation Hospital	Albuquerque
7. Horizon Specialty Hospital-Albuquerque	Albuquerque
8. Interface-The Rehab Center	Farmington
9. Las Vegas Medical Center	Las Vegas
10. Lovelace Health Systems, Park Center	Albuquerque
11. Memorial Hospital	Albuquerque
12. Mesilla Valley Hospital (youth)	Las Cruces
13. Mesilla Valley Hospital (adult)	Las Cruces
14. New Mexico Rehabilitation Center	Roswell
15. Northern New Mexico Rehab Center	Las Vegas
16. Northern New Mexico Midwifery Center	Taos
17. Pinon Hills Hospital	Santa Fe
18. Rehoboth McKinley Christian Health/BHS	Gallup
19. St. Joseph Rehab Hospital	Albuquerque
20. THC-Albuquerque	Albuquerque
21. Turquoise Lodge	Albuquerque

PATIENT DAYS PER 1000 STATE RESIDENTS, 1995 vs. 1996

- , While the New Mexico population and total number of discharges both increased, the total number of patient days decreased between 1995 and 1996.
- , The largest decrease in both total patient days and the hospitalization rate per 1000 state residents was for alcohol and drug abuse. However, the hospitalization rate for substance abuse for males under one year of age more than doubled (from 3 to 7) between 1995 and 1996.
- , In 1996, males ages 35 to 44 accrued the greatest number of days for substance abuse, a shift from 1995 when males ages 25 to 34 had the greatest number of days in a treatment facility.
- , For treatment of injuries, males showed a 2% decline in usage rate while females showed a 3% increase between 1995 and 1996.
- , The hospitalization rate for circulatory disease increased for males under one year of age and those over 85 years old.
- , Total patient days for respiratory disease increased for most age groups for both males and females.
- , The biggest shift in hospitalization rates for digestive diseases occurred in the over 85 age group with males showing a 36% decrease and females showing a 10% increase.
- , Overall the hospitalization rate for neoplasms increased about 2%, however females over 85 showed a 33% increase from 1995 to 1996.
- , **METHODOLOGY NOTE:** The AInjury@ category includes injuries, poisonings, and burns.

1996 HOSPITAL INPATIENT DISCHARGE DATA (HIDD) REPORT

All non-federal, licensed general and specialty hospitals report limited inpatient discharge data on each patient to the New Mexico Health Policy Commission. An inpatient discharge occurs when a person who was admitted to a hospital leaves that hospital. There are 34 general hospitals and 21 specialty hospitals in New Mexico, which are shown on the map on the preceding page. The general and specialty hospitals reported a total of 184,971 discharges of New Mexico residents in 1996¹. In 1995 there were 181,394 reported discharges of New Mexico residents.¹ Discharges of out-of-state residents and discharges with unknown or missing ZIP codes were not included in this report.

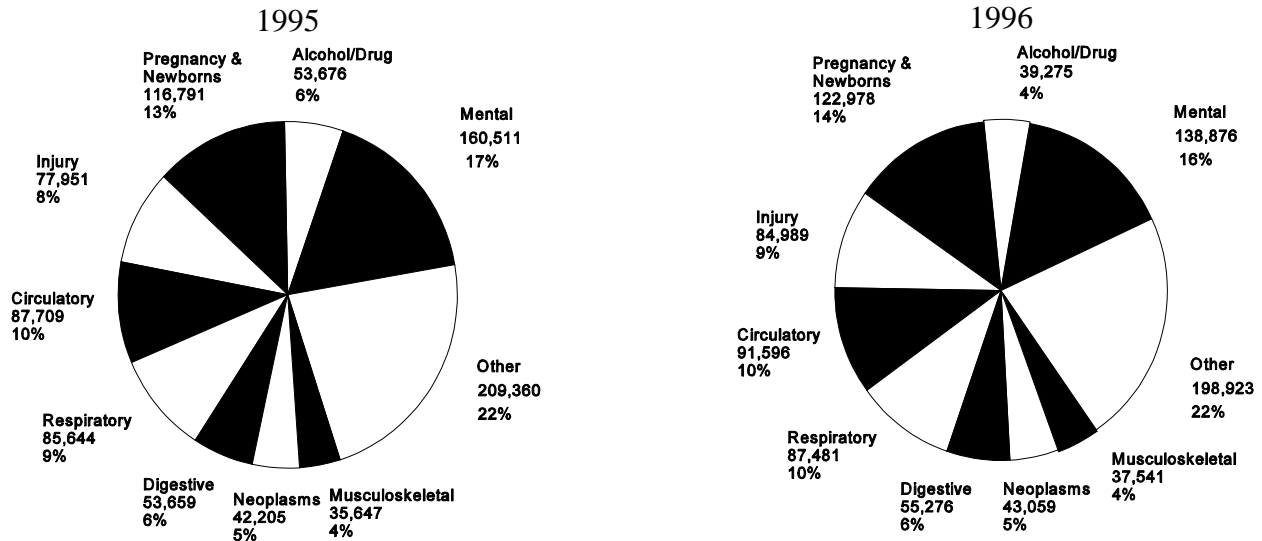
This report was prepared by the Division of Government Research at the University of New Mexico for the New Mexico Health Policy Commission under contract. The chart and figures that follow represent a synopsis of these data. For more information, please contact:

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TOTAL PATIENT DAYS BY DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY FOR 1995 vs. 1996

Included in this report were a total of 923,153 patient days in 1995, and 899,994 patient days in 1996. The breakdown of these patient days is displayed below.²

The categories which are represented in the charts above (and the accompanying figures) are based on a modification of the



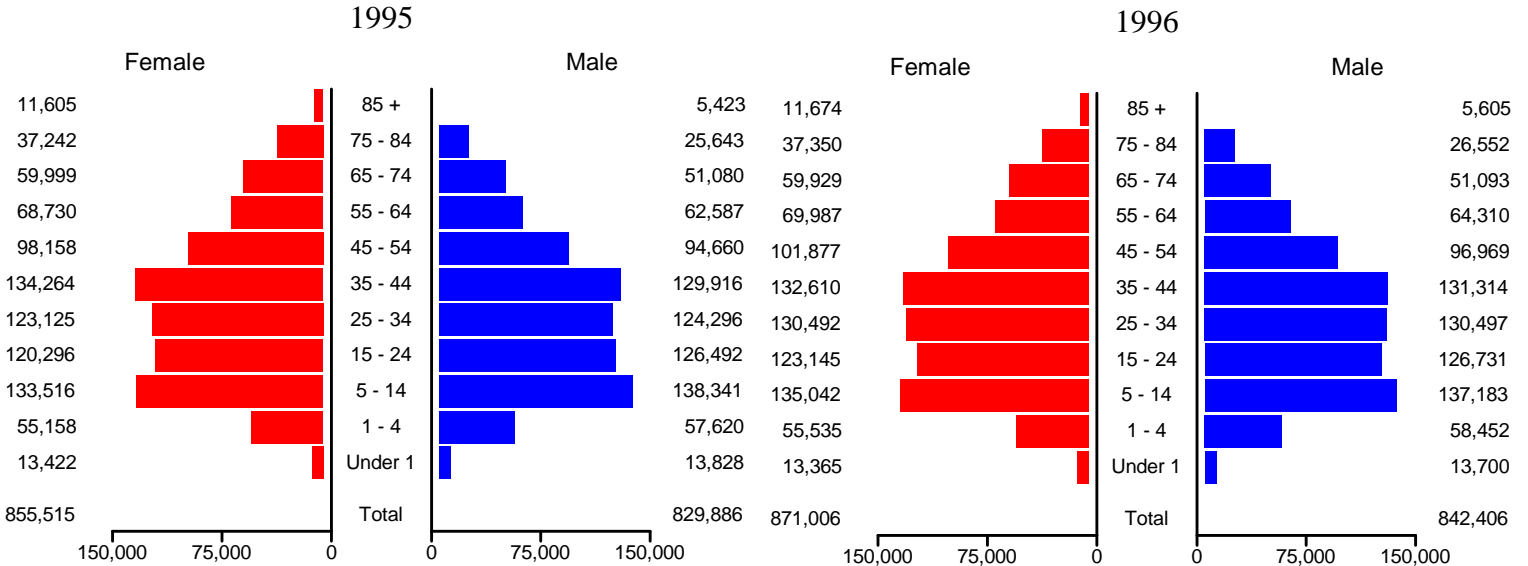
Major Diagnostic Categories (MDCs) which separates injuries and neoplasms into their own unique groupings. Conventional MDCs distribute these diagnoses across other categories by body site, which obscures their impact. Under the conventional MDCs, only 10,912 patient days in 1995 were attributable to injuries.

¹ One specialty hospital did not report acceptable Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data to the New Mexico Health Policy Commission for 1996.

² Patient days for the treatment of Mental Diseases & Disorders are artificially low in comparison with data from years previous to 1995 as the Forensic unit at the State Mental Hospital no longer reports to the HIDD system because of Federal Regulations concerning patient privacy.

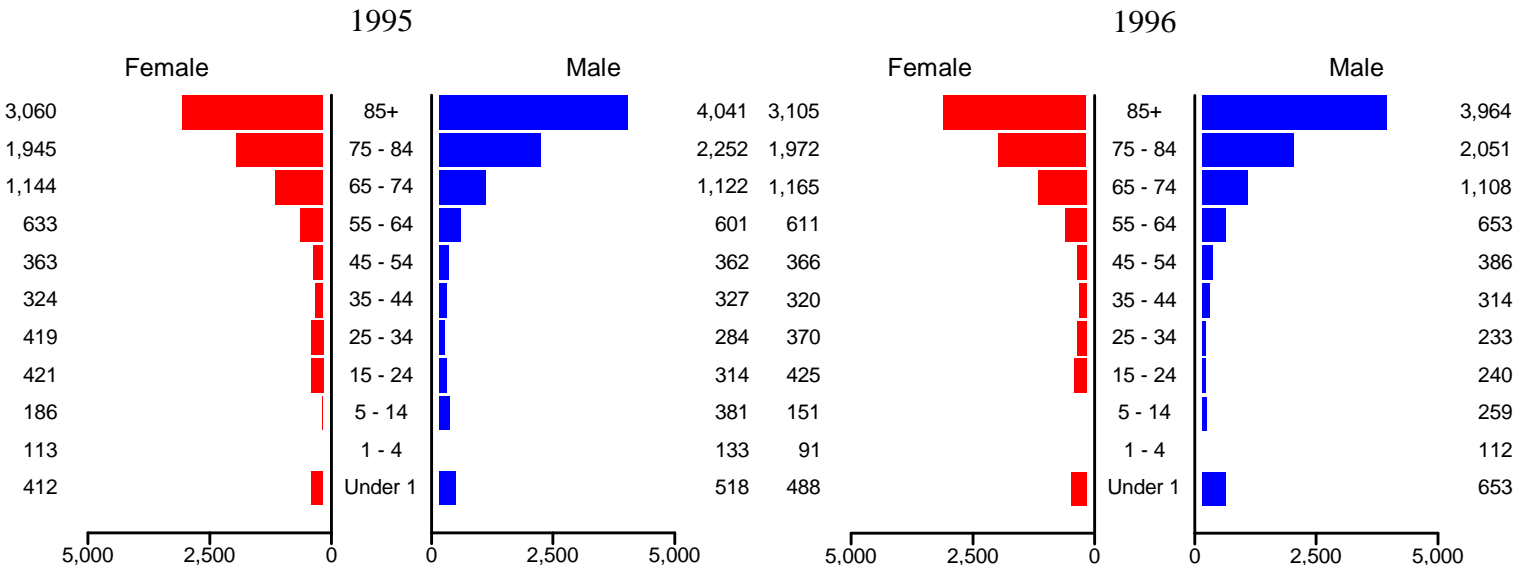
NEW MEXICO POPULATION, 1995 vs. 1996

These figures are a comparative summary of the state population by age and gender. These population estimates were used to compute the various rates which appear in the figures that follow. The total population of the state increased from 1,685,401 in 1995 to 1,713,412 in 1996. This represents a 1.6% increase over a one year period.



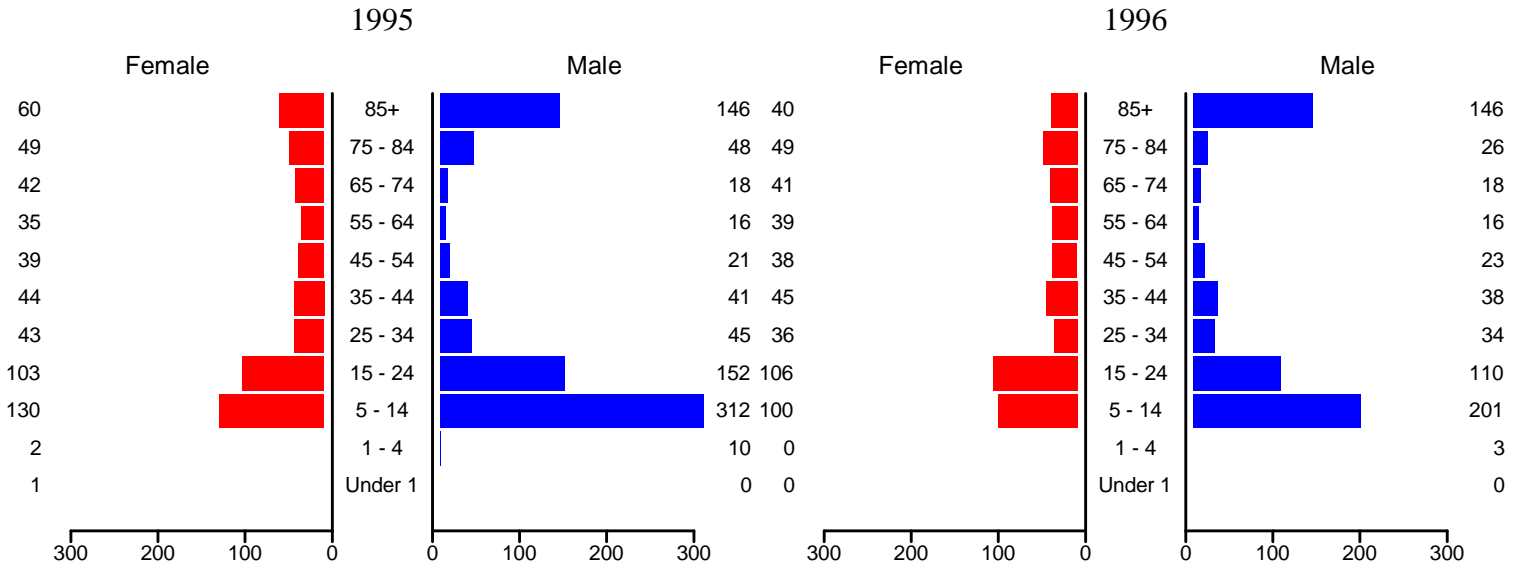
OVERALL PATIENT DAYS PER 1,000 STATE RESIDENTS, 1995 vs. 1996

The figures below show the rates for hospital usage (in patient days) for all causes. The highest rates of usage per 1,000 state residents were consistent for both time periods for people over the age of 65. Schizophrenic Disorders and Rehabilitation Procedures accounted for the largest number of patient days for both males and females in these age groups. Females between the ages of 15 and 34 had the second highest hospital usage rate, primarily for normal deliveries. Males under 1 and between the ages of 45 and 64 and females under 1 and over the age of 65 showed a slight increase in hospital use while all other groups show a decline.



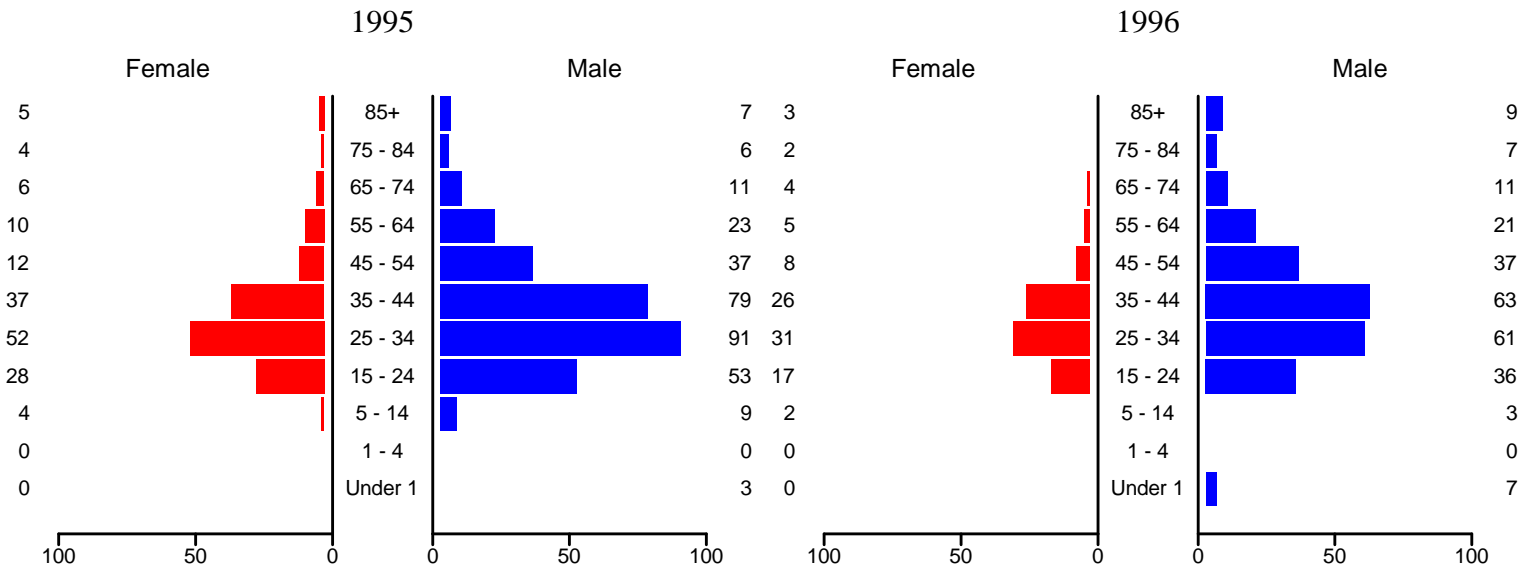
PATIENT DAYS PER 1,000 STATE RESIDENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES, 1995 vs. 1996

These figures display the rates for hospital usage (in patient days) for the treatment of all varieties of mental diseases/disorders. Discharges for people between the ages of 5 and 24 are proportional to their population, as they make up approximately 31 percent of the population and 35 percent of all discharges for mental diseases in 1995 and 37 percent in 1996. As stays for mental diseases tend to be lengthy this age group, they accounted for 59 percent of all patient days in 1995 and 51 percent in 1996. The average rate of hospital usage remained fairly constant from 1995 to 1996 with a slight decline for both Males and Females in most age groups.

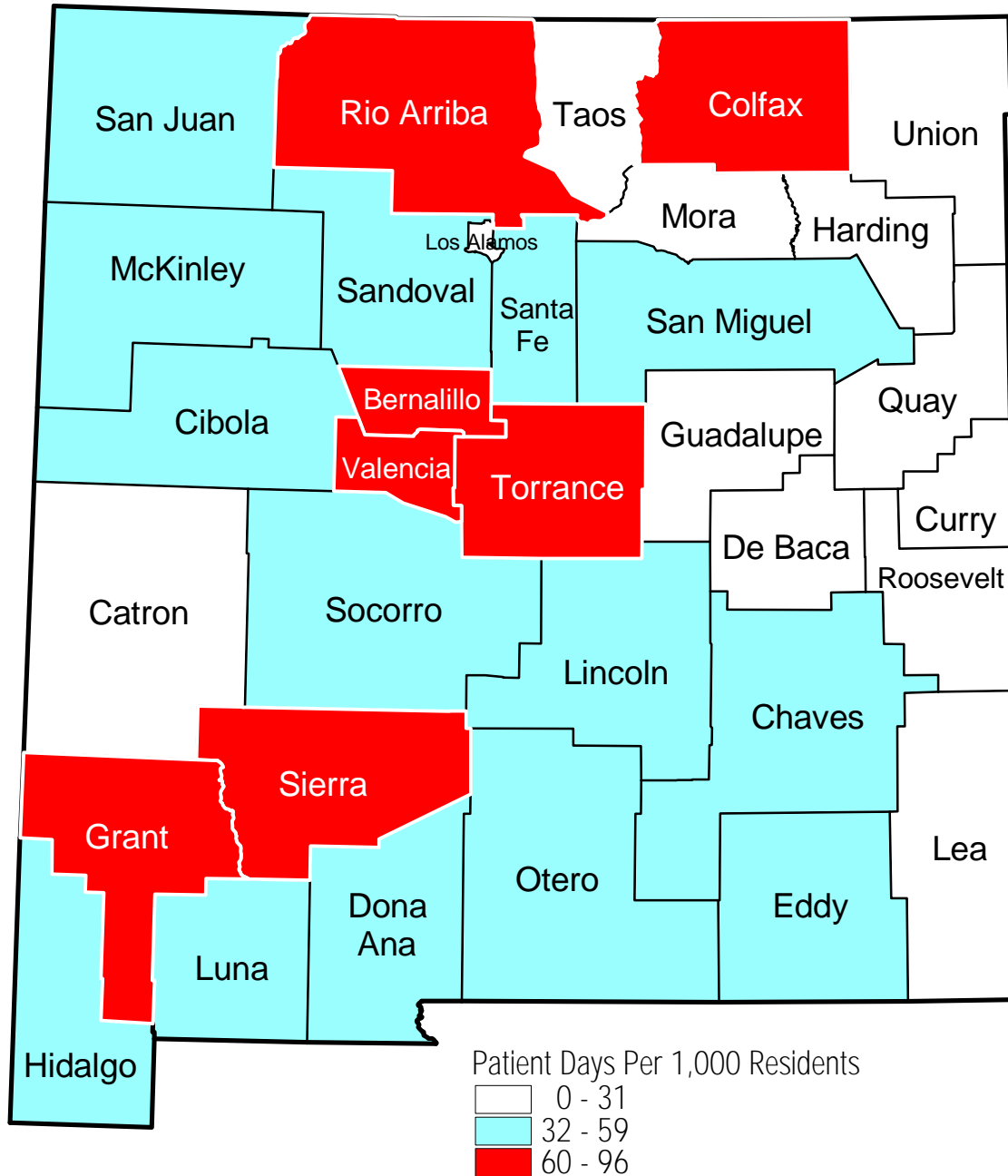


PATIENT DAYS PER 1,000 STATE RESIDENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG DEPENDENCY, 1995 vs. 1996

The comparative rates for hospital usage (in patient days) for the treatment of alcohol and other drug dependency problems are illustrated in the figure below. There are several noteworthy trends: 1) major reductions in the rate of hospital usage (in patient days) for most age categories; 2) males aged 25 to 34 years no longer accrue the greatest number of days spent in a treatment facility, instead males aged 35 to 44 accrue the greatest number of days spent in a treatment facility; and 3) with the exception of males aged 75 years and older all other age groups of both genders demonstrated slight to moderate declines in the duration of hospital stays for alcohol and drug dependency problems from 1995 to 1996.

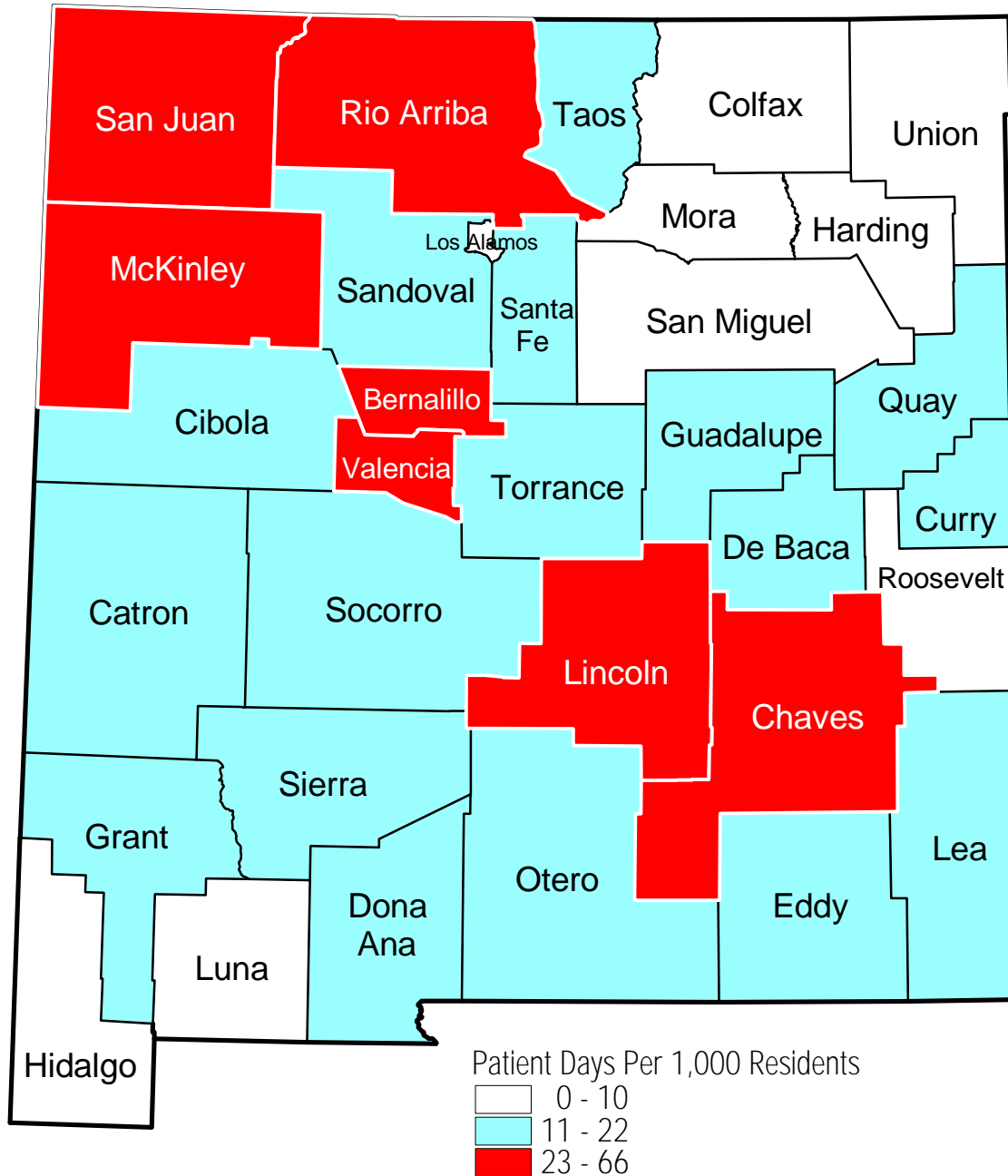


Patient Days Per 1,000 State Residents for the Treatment of Mental Diseases, 1996



Name	Ment_rate
Bernalillo	96
Valencia	86
Colfax	78
Sierra	74
Grant	73
Torrance	67
Rio Arriba	65
Socorro	59
Eddy	58
Cibola	55
Hidalgo	55
Sandoval	54
Lincoln	53
San Miguel	53
San Juan	51
Chaves	46
Santa Fe	44
Luna	43
Otero	43
Dona Ana	36
McKinley	35
Curry	31
Guadalupe	30
Lea	30
Taos	30
Los Alamos	29
Catron	24
Roosevelt	22
Mora	9
Quay	6
Union	3
De Baca	2
Harding	0

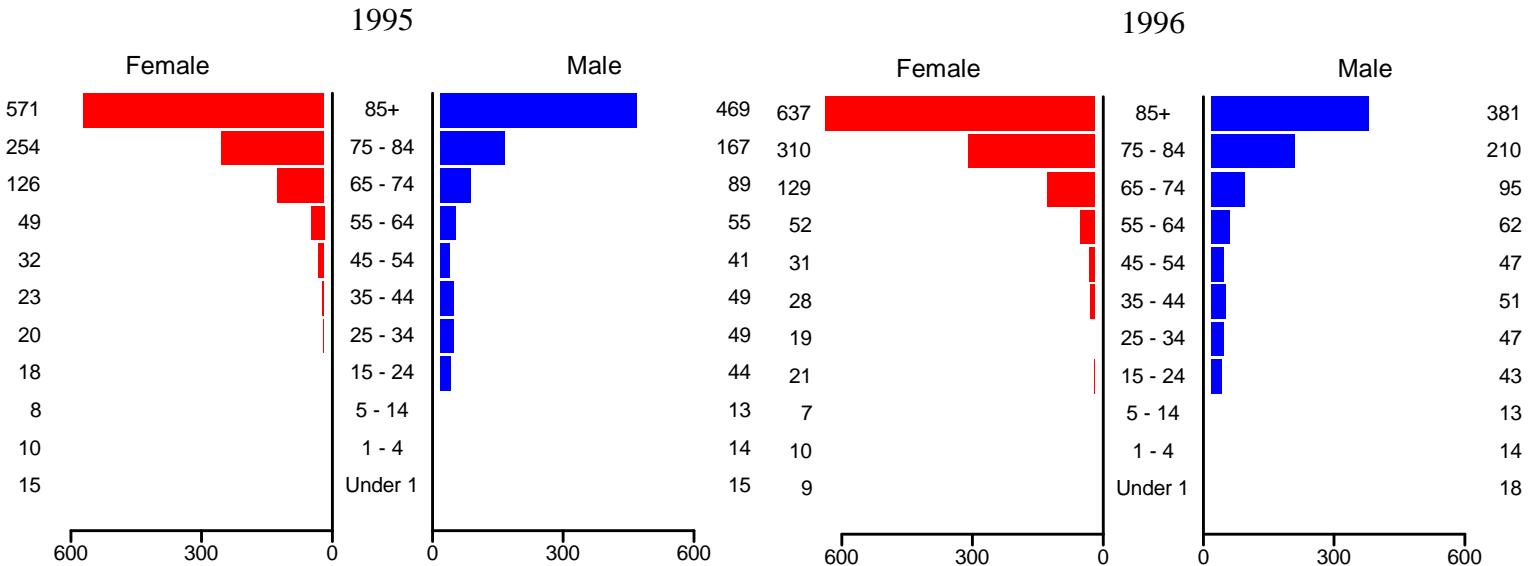
Patient Days Per 1,000 State Residents for the Treatment of Drug & Alcohol Dependency, 1996



Name	Alc_rate
McKinley	66
Lincoln	31
San Juan	31
Valencia	30
Bernalillo	29
Chaves	27
Rio Arriba	26
Cibola	22
Catron	20
Grant	20
Guadalupe	17
Sierra	17
Sandoval	16
Socorro	16
De Baca	15
Dona Ana	15
Otero	15
Quay	15
Santa Fe	14
Lea	13
Curry	12
Eddy	12
Taos	12
Torrance	11
Hidalgo	10
Colfax	8
Luna	8
San Miguel	8
Roosevelt	7
Los Alamos	4
Union	3
Harding	0
Mora	0

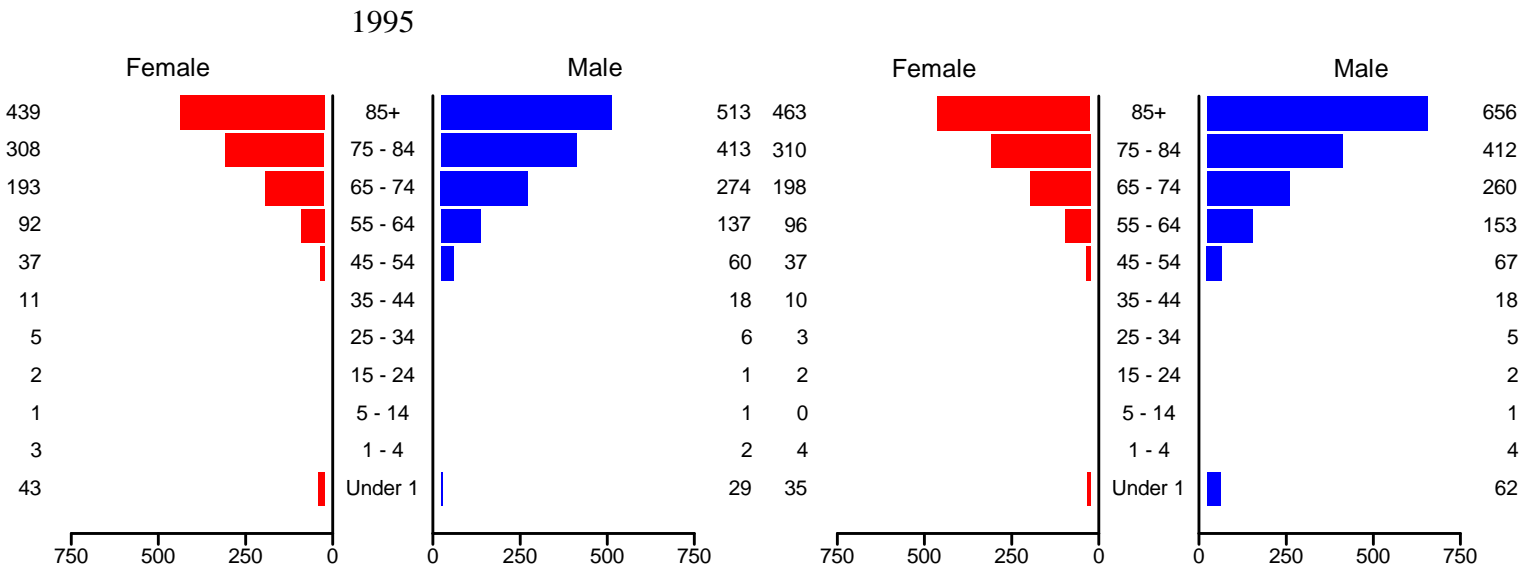
PATIENT DAYS PER 1,000 STATE RESIDENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF INJURIES, 1995 vs. 1996

These figures below show the comparative rates of hospital usage (in patient days) for the treatment of all varieties of injuries. There are several important trends: 1) the average rate of hospital usage for the treatment of injuries declined slightly from 1995 to 1996; 2) between 1995 and 1996, males showed a 2 percent decline in the total number of days spent in treatment for an injury, while females demonstrated an 3 percent increase.

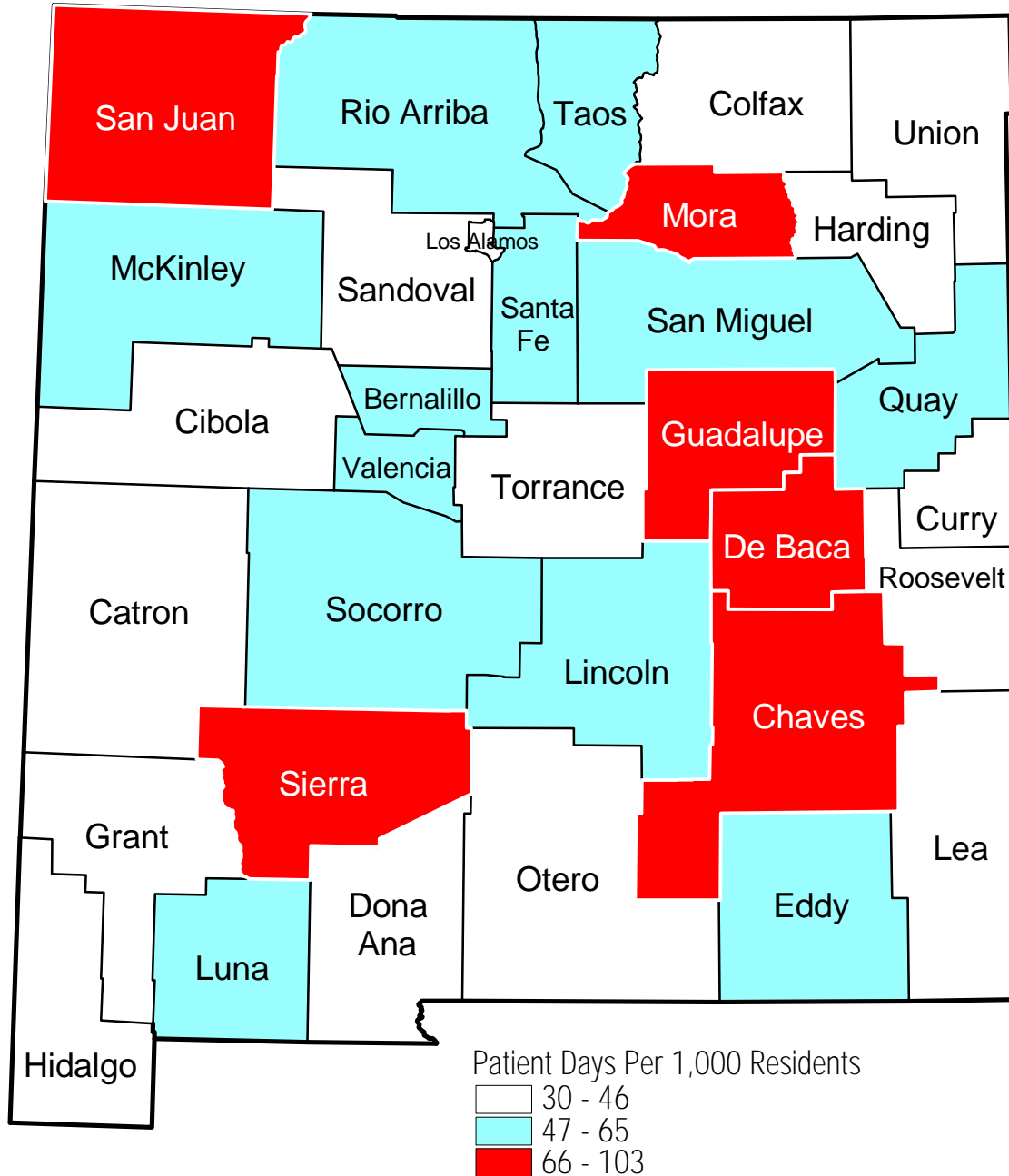


PATIENT DAYS PER 1,000 STATE RESIDENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CIRCULATORY DISEASES, 1995 vs. 1996

The rates of hospital usage (in number of patient days) for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases/disorders are displayed below. The patterns of hospital usage are very similar between 1995 and 1996. It should be noted however, that the rates of hospital usage for these diseases/disorders increased from 1995 to 1996 for males under 4, between the ages of 45-64, and over 85 and females aged 55 years and older.

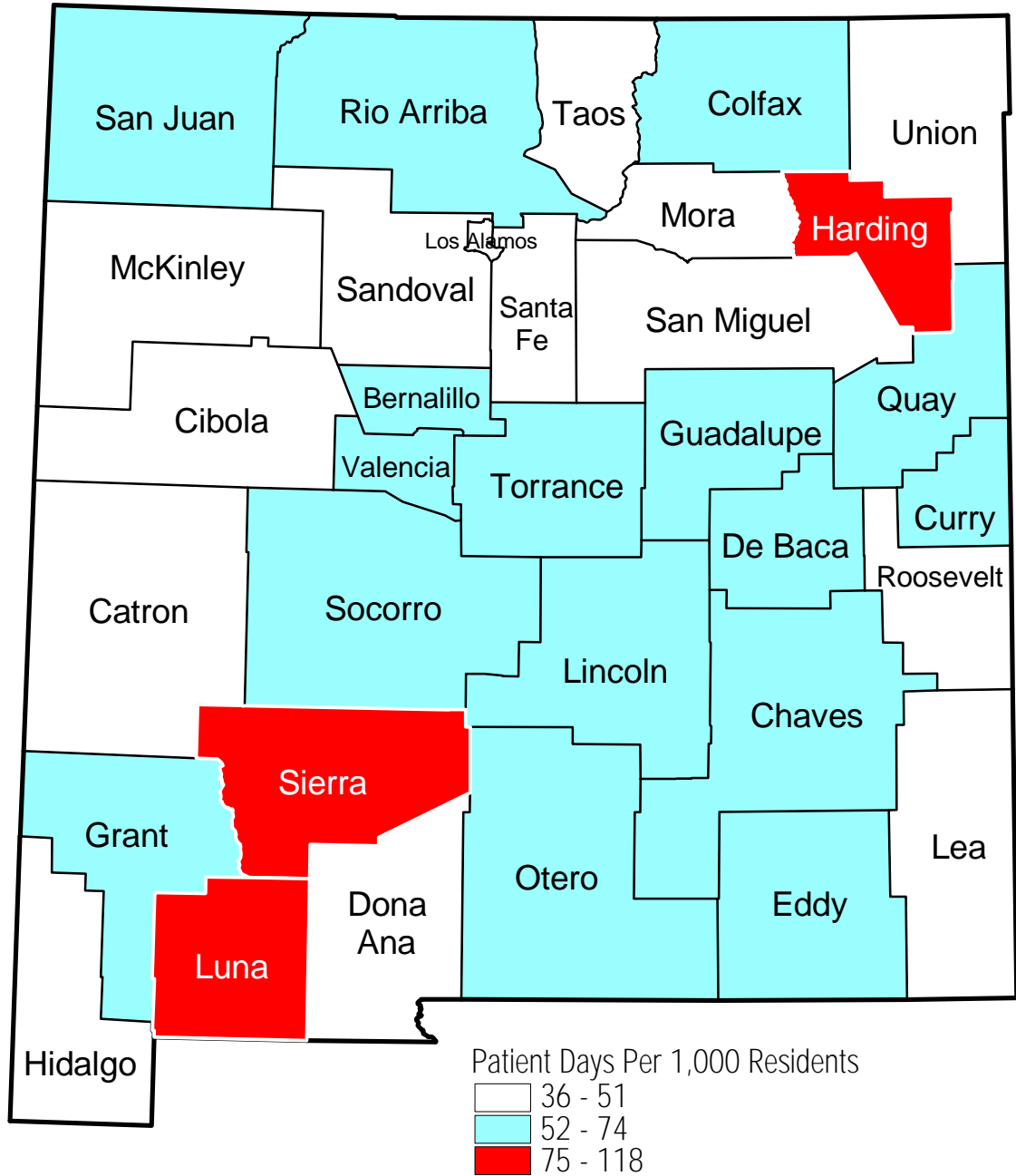


Patient Days Per 1,000 State Residents for the Treatment of Injuries, 1996



Name	Inj_rate
Guadalupe	103
Sierra	86
Chaves	75
Mora	74
San Juan	71
De Baca	70
Rio Arriba	65
San Miguel	63
Taos	61
Quay	57
Socorro	57
Luna	56
Eddy	55
Lincoln	54
McKinley	54
Santa Fe	53
Valencia	51
Bernalillo	49
Cibola	46
Sandoval	46
Dona Ana	45
Grant	45
Torrance	45
Union	45
Hidalgo	38
Otero	37
Colfax	36
Curry	36
Roosevelt	36
Harding	34
Los Alamos	34
Catron	32
Lea	30

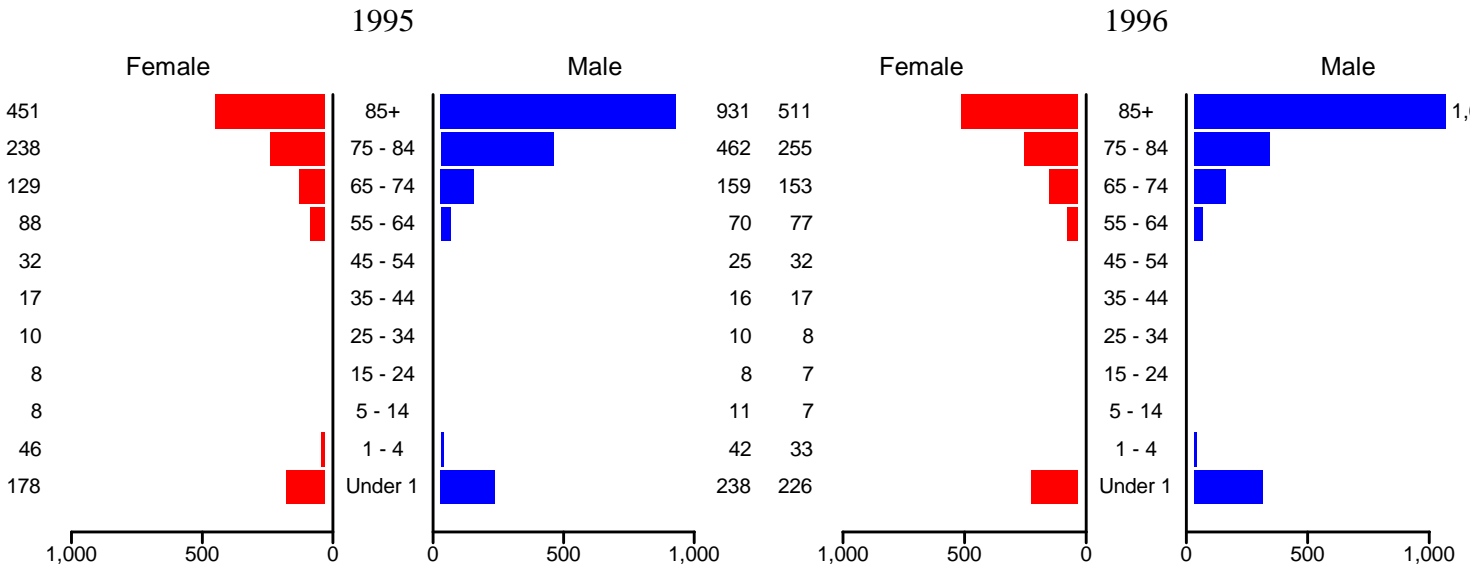
Patient Days Per 1,000 State Residents for the Treatment of Circulatory Diseases, 1996



Name	Circ_rate
Sierra	118
Harding	108
Luna	97
De Baca	74
Chaves	68
Colfax	68
Grant	64
Quay	64
Guadalupe	61
Valencia	61
San Juan	59
Eddy	58
Curry	57
Lincoln	57
Socorro	56
Otero	55
Torrance	55
Bernalillo	54
Rio Arriba	54
Mora	51
Dona Ana	50
Taos	50
Catron	49
Union	48
Cibola	47
Sandoval	47
San Miguel	47
Santa Fe	45
Hidalgo	43
Los Alamos	38
McKinley	38
Roosevelt	38
Lea	36

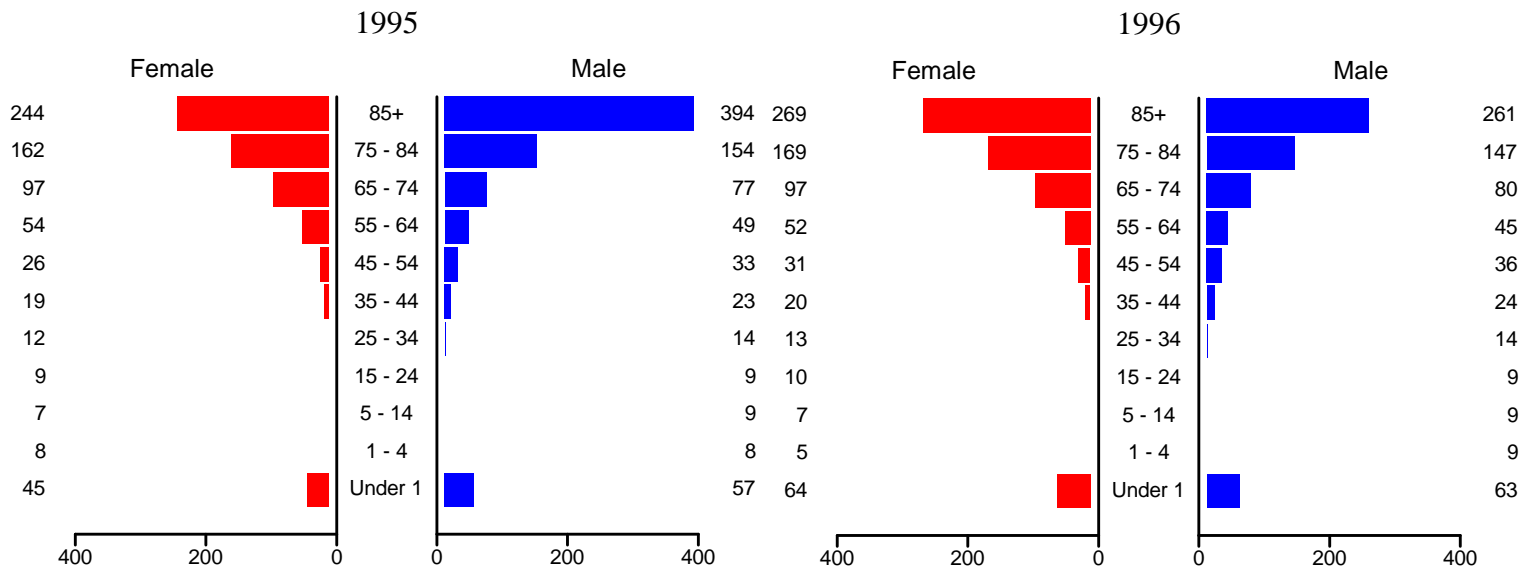
PATIENT DAYS PER 1,000 STATE RESIDENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF RESPIRATORY DISEASES, 1995 vs. 1996

These figures represent the rates of hospital usage (in patient days) for the treatment of respiratory diseases. While the patterns of hospital usage appear to be very similar between 1995 and 1996, the actual total number of patient days for males and females increased by 2 percent and 3 percent respectively. In the "Under 1" category males exhibited an increase of about 25 percent in the rate of hospital usage for respiratory diseases and females about 20 percent from 1995 to 1996. The largest number of patient days for patients under 1 for both sexes was noted in stays for the treatment of Short Gestation/Low Birth weight and Acute Bronchitis.

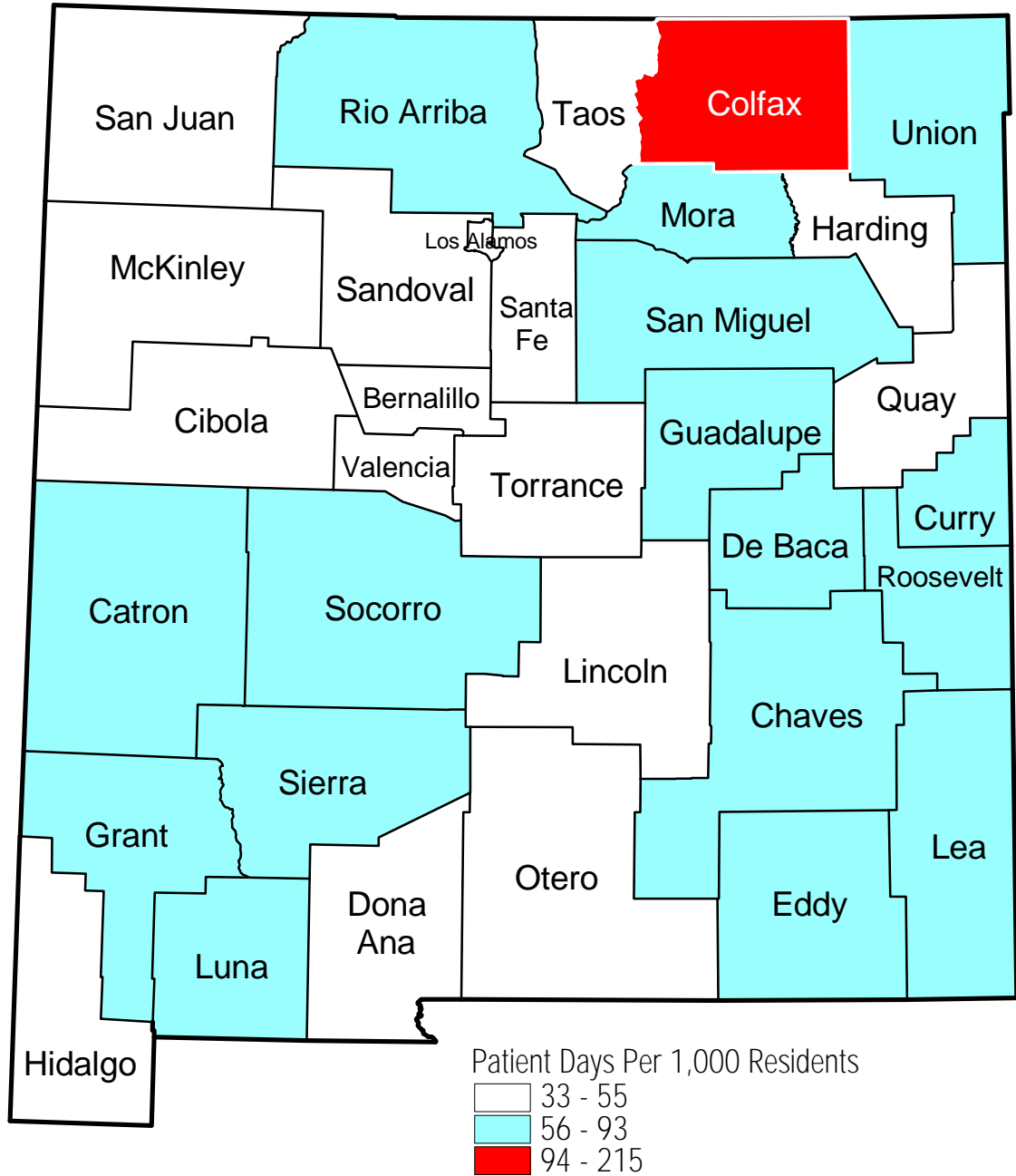


PATIENT DAYS PER 1,000 STATE RESIDENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DIGESTIVE DISEASES, 1995 vs. 1996

The figures below summarize data from 1995 and 1996 for the rates of hospital usage (in patient days) spent in treatment for digestive diseases/disorders. Males in the "85+" category showed a 36 percent decrease in the rate of hospital usage whereas females in the same category showed a 10 percent increase. Overall, the total number of patient days spent in a hospital for these diseases/disorders increased slightly by about 3 percent from 1995 to 1996.

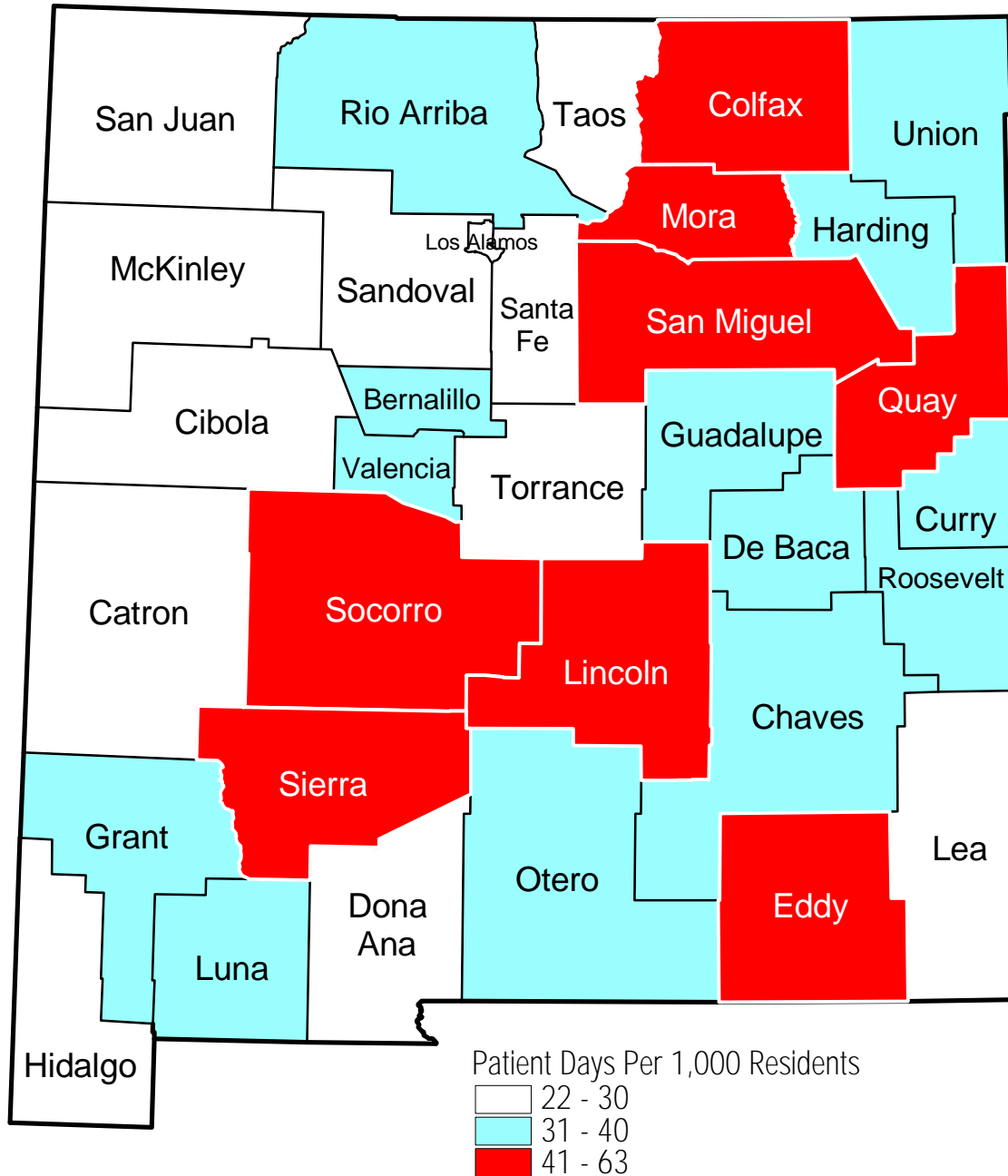


Patient Days Per 1,000 State Residents for the Treatment of Respiratory Diseases, 1996



Name	Resp_rate
Colfax	215
Lea	93
San Miguel	91
Luna	89
Sierra	86
Union	79
Socorro	78
De Baca	77
Eddy	69
Chaves	68
Guadalupe	68
Roosevelt	64
Rio Arriba	63
Grant	62
Catron	61
Curry	61
Mora	60
Harding	55
Quay	51
Hidalgo	50
San Juan	50
Taos	50
Lincoln	48
Bernalillo	46
Otero	44
Torrance	42
Valencia	42
McKinley	41
Cibola	39
Dona Ana	36
Sandoval	35
Los Alamos	34
Santa Fe	33

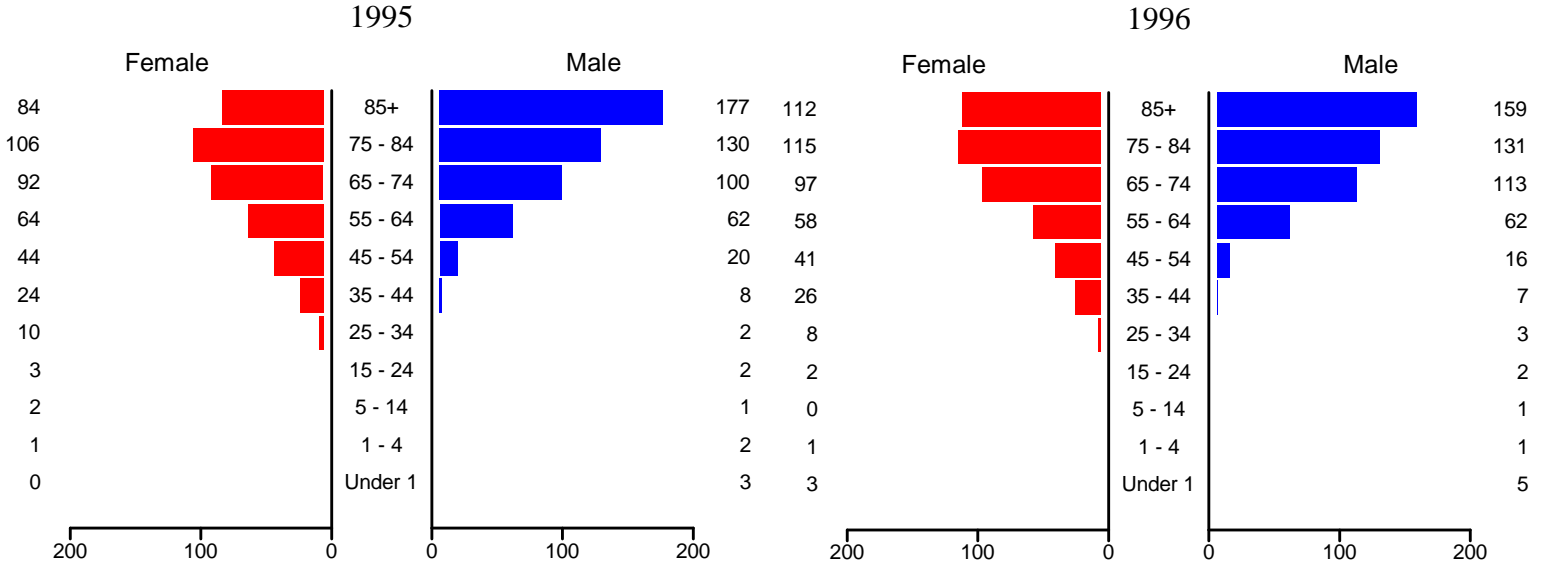
Patient Days Per 1,000 State Residents for the Treatment of Digestive Diseases, 1996



Name	Dig_rate
Colfax	63
Socorro	47
Quay	46
Sierra	46
San Miguel	44
Lincoln	43
Mora	42
Eddy	41
Luna	40
Curry	38
Rio Arriba	37
Grant	36
Union	36
Guadalupe	35
Bernalillo	34
Otero	34
Valencia	34
Chaves	33
De Baca	33
Roosevelt	32
Harding	31
Hidalgo	30
San Juan	30
Lea	29
Santa Fe	28
Dona Ana	27
Taos	27
Cibola	26
Catron	25
Sandoval	25
Torrance	25
Los Alamos	22
McKinley	22

PATIENT DAYS PER 1,000 STATE RESIDENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF NEOPLASMS, 1995 vs. 1996

The figures below summarize data from 1995 and 1996 for the rates of hospital usage (in patient days) spent in treatment for diseases/disorders involving neoplasms. While the patterns of hospital usage appear to be very similar between 1995 and 1996, and most age groups of both sexes had static or slightly decreased usage rates, females in the "85+" category showed a 33% increase. Total patient days spent in treatment for these diseases/disorders increased approximately 2 percent from 1995 to 1996.



TOP REASONS FOR HOSPITALIZATIONS, 1995 vs. 1996

- , There were no major shifts in the top 25 reasons for hospitalization within each age group from 1995 to 1996.
- , Ages 18 and under showed few differences between males and females with bronchitis, asthma and pneumonia being among the top reasons for hospitalizations.
- , Ages 65 and over also showed few differences between males and females; however the most frequent reasons for hospitalization in this age group included pneumonia, heart disease and stroke (CVA).
- , In the age group from 19 to 44 years old, females were most frequently hospitalized for pregnancy related diagnoses and males for substance abuse problems.
- , In the 45 to 64 year old age group, heart disease was a frequent problem for males, while the number one diagnosis for females was cholelithiasis (gall bladder disorder).
- , Diabetes appeared as a top 25 reason for hospitalization among all age groups of males in 1996.

**Top 25 Reasons for Hospitalization
Frequency By Diagnosis - Ages 18 & Under**

1996

Rank	Females	# of Discharges	Males	# of Discharges
1	Acute Bronchitis	622	Acute Bronchitis	846
2	Perineal Trauma with Delivery	562	Affective Psychoses	521
3	Affective Psychoses	540	Pneumonia	476
4	Normal Delivery	487	Asthma	456
5	Early/Threatened Labor	446	Acute Appendicitis	305
6	Pneumonia	413	Fluid/Electrolyte Disorder	295
7	Asthma	328	Viral Pneumonia	290
8	Fluid/Electrolyte Disorder	263	General Symptoms	223
9	Oth Fetal PBX Aff Mother	259	Hyperkinetic Syndrome	184
10	Acute Appendicitis	257	Depressive Disorder	148
11	Viral Pneumonia	224	Oth Perinatal Jaundice	146
12	Hypertension Compl Preg	207	Conduct Disturbance	137
13	General Symptoms	198	Ac Laryngitis/Tracheitis	124
14	Oth Compl w/ Labor/Del	195	Emotional Dis Child/Adol	122
15	Oth Current Cond in Pregnancy	184	Oth Noninf Gastroenteritis	120
16	Depressive Disorder	180	Drug Dependence	114
17	Kidney Infection	178	Adjustment Reaction	113
18	Adjustment Reaction	157	Short Gestation/Low Birthweight	111
19	Umbilical Cord Comp	157	Oth Respiratory Cond	110
20	Oth Amniotic Cavity Prob	152	Oth Abdomen/ Pelvis SX	95
21	Abnormal Forces of Labor	145	Diabetes Mellitus	93
22	Oth Comp of Pregnancy	144	Chr T & A Disease	91
23	Oth Noninf Gastroenteritis	127	Intestinal Infection	86
24	Chr T & A Disease	118	Oth Nonorganic Psychoses	85
25	Oth Abdomen/Pelvis SX	114	Vir/Chlamyd Inf	82

1995

Rank	Females	# of Discharges	Males	# of Discharges
1	Affective Psychoses	601	Acute Bronchitis	654
2	Perineal Trauma with Delivery	546	Pneumonia	589
3	Early/Threatened Labor	537	Affective Psychoses	575
4	Normal Delivery	492	Asthma	516
5	Pneumonia	452	Acute Appendicitis	339
6	Acute Bronchitis	451	Fluid/Electrolyte Disorder	303
7	Asthma	341	Conduct Disturbance	252
8	Fluid/Electrolyte Disorder	298	General Symptoms	222
9	Oth Fetal PBX Aff Mother	251	Viral Pneumonia	215
10	Acute Appendicitis	240	Hyperkinetic Syndrome	196
11	Hypertension Compl Preg	214	Ac Laryngitis/Tracheitis	192
12	Oth Current Cond in Preg	207	Adjustment Reaction	143
13	Oth Amniotic Cavity Prob	200	Oth Noninf Gastroenteritis	139
14	General Symptoms	196	Oth Perinatal Jaundice	138
15	Adjustment Reaction	179	Short Gestation/Low Birthweight	132
16	Viral Pneumonia	156	Drug Dependence	131
17	Kidney Infection	155	Emotional Dis Child/Adol	111
18	Oth Compl w/ Labor/Del	155	Oth Respiratory Cond	100
19	Oth Comp of Pregnancy	146	Vir/Chlamyd Inf CCE	99
20	Oth Noninf Gastroenteritis	138	Oth Cellulitis/Abcess	91
21	Umbilical Cord Compl	131	Oth Abdomen/ Pelvis SX	84
22	Abnormal Forces of Labor	129	Intestinal Infection	82
23	Short Gestation/Low Birthweight	122	Neurotic Diseases	82
24	Oth Abdomen/Pelvis SX	108	Chr T & A Disease	78
25	Oth Perinatal Jaundice	103	Septicemia	70

Top 25 Reasons for Hospitalization Frequency By Diagnosis - Ages 19 - 44

1996

Rank	Females	# of Discharges	Males	# of Discharges
1	Perineal Trauma with Delivery	4,207	Alcohol Dependence Synd	866
2	Normal Delivery	3,123	Affective Psychoses	686
3	Early/Threatened Labor	2,436	Schizophrenic Disorders	649
4	Oth Fetal PBX Aff Mother	1,874	Drug Dependence	564
5	Abn Pelvic Organ in Preg	1,424	Acute Appendicitis	398
6	Oth Current Cond in Pregnancy	1,415	Intervertebral Disc Dis	353
7	Hypertension Compl Preg	1,333	Resp Syst/Oth Chest SX	315
8	Oth Amniotic Cavity Prob	1,163	Diabetes Mellitus	297
9	Cholelithiasis	1,002	Oth Cellulitis/Abscess	296
10	Abnormal Forces of Labor	1,000	Pneumonia	273
11	Affective Psychoses	969	Diseases of the Pancreas	230
12	Umbilical Cord Compl	883	Renal/Urethral Calculus	229
13	Oth Comp of Labor/Del	854	General Symptoms	224
14	Malposition of Fetus	704	Cholelithiasis	204
15	Obstructed Labor	650	Chr Liver Dis/Cirrhosis	173
16	Uterine Leiomyoma	631	Alcoholic Psychoses	168
17	Prolonged Pregnancy	566	Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)	164
18	Oth Comp of Pregnancy	563	HIV Disease	155
19	Endometriosis	482	Diseases of the Esophagus	153
20	Female Genital Symptoms	354	Adjustment Reaction	150
21	Oth Obstetrical Trauma	343	Oth Nonorganic Psychoses	141
22	Disorder of Menstruation	341	Oth Abdomen/Pelvis SX	139
23	Drug Dependence	335	Nondependent Drug Abuse	123
24	Oth Abdomen/Pelvis SX	333	Asthma	123
25	Alcohol Dependence Synd	326	Depressive Disorder	119

1995

Rank	Females	# of Discharges	Males	# of Discharges
1	Perineal Trauma w/ Delivery	3,662	Alcohol Dependence	914
2	Normal Delivery	3,223	Drug Dependence	757
3	Early/Threatened Labor	2,530	Affective Psychoses	706
4	Oth Fetal PBX Aff Mother	1,725	Schizophrenic Disorders	633
5	Oth Current Cond in Preg	1,360	Acute Appendicitis	368
6	Abn Pelvic Organ in Preg	1,350	Intervertebral Disc Dis	366
7	Hypertension Comp Preg	1,335	Resp/Oth Chest SX	296
8	Oth Amniotic Cavity Prob	1,142	Other Cellulitis/Abscess	293
9	Affective Psychoses	1,060	Diabetes Milletus	275
10	Abnormal Forces of Labor	1,052	Pneumonia	250
11	Cholelithiasis	1,025	Renal/Urethral Calculus	221
12	Oth Comp Labor/ Delivery	818	General Symptoms	189
13	Umbilical Cord Comp	756	Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)	186
14	Malposition of Fetus	700	Diseases of the Pancreas	178
15	Uterine Leiomyoma	656	Cholelithiasis	176
16	Obstructed Labor	626	Nondependent Drug Abuse	169
17	Oth Comp of Preg	607	HIV Disease	167
18	Prolonged Pregnancy	580	Adjustment Reaction	159
19	Endometriosis	540	Oth Nonorganic Psychoses	148
20	Disorder of Menstruation	413	Alcoholic Psychoses	142
21	Drug Dependence	398	Diseases of the Esophagus	139
22	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	366	Oth Abdomen/Pelvic SX	132
23	Oth Obstetrical Trauma	357	Chr Liver Dis/Cirrhosis	123
24	Noninfl. Disorder of A. Uterine	350	Intestinal Obstruction	106
25	Asthma	333	Other Joint Derangement	103

**Top 25 Reasons for Hospitalization
Frequency By Diagnosis - Ages 45 - 64**

1996

Rank	Females	# of Discharges	Males	# of Discharges
1	Cholelithiasis	677	Oth Ischemic Hrt Dis	984
2	Resp Syst/Oth Chest SX	668	Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)	963
3	Uterine Leiomyoma	467	Resp Syst/Oth Chest SX	611
4	Oth Chr Ischemic Hrt Dis	424	Diabetes Milletus	402
5	Affective Psychoses	414	Alcohol Dependence Syndrome	380
6	Pneumonia	392	Pneumonia	350
7	Diabetes Milletus	345	Cholelithiasis	308
8	Genital Prolapse	329	Heart Failure	294
9	Mal Neopl Female Breast	323	Cardiac Dysrhythmias	274
10	Osteoarthritis et al	322	General Symptoms	269
11	Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)	321	Intervertebral Disc Dis	259
12	Asthma	267	Affective Psychoses	249
13	Heart Failure	245	Osteo Arthrosis, et al	230
14	Chronic Bronchitis	221	Oth Ac Ischemic Heart Dis	226
15	Cardiac Dysrhythmias	220	Renal/Urethral Calculus	222
16	Female Genital Symptoms	214	Chr Liver Dis/Cirrhosis	219
17	Schizophrenic Disorders	208	Oth Cellulitis/ Abscess	206
18	Fluid/Electrolyte Disorders	196	Chr Bronchitis	178
19	Intestinal Obstruction	191	Mal Neopl Prostate	172
20	General Symptoms	186	Diseases of Pancreas	155
21	Oth Abdomen/Pelvis SX	177	Inguinal Hernia	154
22	Intervertebral Disc Dic	176	Fluid/Electrolyte Disorder	147
23	Oth Cellulitis/Abscess	151	Hyperplasia of Prostate	137
24	Disorder of Menstruation	148	Diseases of the Esophagus	135
25	Oth Venous Thrombosis	145	Schizophrenic Disorders	134

1995

Rank	Females	# of Discharges	Males	# of Discharges
1	Cholelithiasis	680	Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)	889
2	Resp Syst/Oth Chest SX	588	Oth Ischemic Hrt Dis	841
3	Uterine Leiomyoma	458	Resp Syst/Oth Chest SX	561
4	Affective Psychoses	442	Alcohol Dependence Synd	362
5	Pneumonia	374	Cholelithiasis	329
6	Oth Chr Ischemic Hrt Dis	339	Diabetes Milletus	322
7	Mal Neopl Female Breast	337	Pneumonia	320
8	Genital Prolapse	325	Heart Failure	257
9	Diabetes Milletus	321	Intervertebral Disc Dis	237
10	Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)	289	Cardiac Dysrhythmias	230
11	Asthma	265	Affective Psychoses	226
12	Osteoarthritis et al	261	Oth Ac Isch Hrt Dis	219
13	Heart Failure	244	General Symptoms	198
14	Female Genital Symptoms	211	Mal Neopl Prostate	194
15	Fluid/Electrolye Disorder	209	Osteoarthritis et al	187
16	Cardiac Dysrhythmias	197	Chr Liver Dis/Cirrhosis	186
17	Intervertebral Disc Dis	186	Renal/Urethral Calculus	183
18	Chronic Bronchitis	177	Oth Cellulitis/ Abscess	169
19	General Symptoms	175	Chr Bronchitis	158
20	Septicemia	167	Diverticula of Intestine	140
21	Schizophrenic Disorders	166	Hyperplasia of Prostate	140
22	Disorder of Menstruation	152	Fluid/Electrolyte Dis	136
23	Intestinal Obstruction	146	Diseases of Esophagus	135
24	Oth Abdomen/Pelvis SX	146	Ac Appendicitis	127
25	Diverticula of Intestine	138	Schizophrenic Dis	122

**Top 25 Reasons for Hospitalization
Frequency By Diagnosis - Ages 65 & Over**

1996

Rank	Females	# of Discharges	Males	# of Discharges
1	Pneumonia	1,364	Pneumonia	1,185
2	Heart Failure	1,363	Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)	1,075
3	Osteoarthritis et al	942	Heart Failure	1,040
4	Fluid/Electrolyte Disorder	766	Oth Chr Ischemic Heart Dis	1,008
5	Oth Chr Ischemic Hrt Dis	748	Cardiac Dysrhythmias	676
6	Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)	746	Osteoarthritis et al	541
7	Cardiac Dysrhythmias	721	Hyperplasia of Prostate	513
8	Resp Syst Oth Chest SX	649	Chr Bronchitis	496
9	Cholelithiasis	570	Oth Bacterial Pneumonia	453
10	Chronic Bronchitis	560	Resp Syst/Oth Chest SX	411
11	General Symptoms	526	General Symptoms	403
12	Oth Urinary Tract Disorder	490	Cholelithiasis	392
13	Intestinal Obstruction	442	Fluid/Electrolyte Disord	369
14	Cerebral Artery Occlusion	434	Septicemia	355
15	Septicemia	413	Cerebral Artery Occlusion	352
16	Diabetes Milletus	410	Mal Neopl Prostate	329
17	Cataract	382	Intestinal Obstruction	315
18	Diverticula of Intestine	378	Diabetes Milletus	309
19	Oth Bacterial Pneumonia	374	Oth Urinary Tract Disord	304
20	Genital Prolapse	341	Precerebral Occlusion	300
21	Oth Bone/Cart Disorder	341	Oth Ac Ischemic Heart Dis	274
22	CVA (stroke)	324	Oth Lung Diseases	268
23	Mal Neopl Female Breast	314	Cataract	257
24	Oth Lung Diseases	305	CVA (stroke)	251
25	Oth Venous Thrombosis	268	Inguinal Hernia	195

1995

Rank	Females	# of Discharges	Males	# of Discharges
1	Heart Failure	1,286	Pneumonia	1,133
2	Pneumonia	1,259	Heart Failure	974
3	Osteoarthritis et al	822	Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)	971
4	Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI)	755	Oth Chr Ischemic Hrt Dis	853
5	Fluid/Electrolyte Disorder	735	Cardiac Dysrhythmias	571
6	Cardiac Dysrhythmias	666	Hyperplasia of Prostate	505
7	Resp Syst/Oth Chest SX	630	Osteoarthritis et al	438
8	Oth Chr Ischemic Hrt Dis	613	Chronic Bronchitis	432
9	Cholelithiasis	602	Resp Syst/ Oth Chest SX	428
10	Chronic Bronchitis	480	Oth Bacterial Pneumonia	413
11	Oth Urinary Tract Disord	441	Fluid/Electrolyte Dis	395
12	Intestinal Obstruction	417	Cholelithiasis	395
13	General Symptoms	400	General Symptoms	358
14	Cerebral Artery Occlusion	392	Septicemia	339
15	Septicemia	388	Oth Urinary Tract Disord	327
16	Cataract	367	Cerebral Artery Occlusion	310
17	Diabetes Mellitus	340	Oth Ac Ischemic Hrt Dis	307
18	Oth Bacterial Pneumonia	339	Diabetes Mellitus	303
19	Oth Bone/Cart Disorder	332	Intestinal Obstruction	300
20	Genital Prolapse	322	Mal Neopl Prostate	293
21	CVA (stroke)	310	Precerebral Occlusion	245
22	Diverticula of Intestine	299	Oth Lung Diseases	245
23	Mal Neopl Female Breast	289	CVA (stroke)	236
24	Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage	281	Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage	221
25	Oth Acute Ischemic Hrt Dis	280	Cataract	206

PATIENT DAYS BY PRIMARY PAYER

, For ages 18 and under, there were no major differences between males and females with Medicaid being the most frequently used source of payment (58% - 60%), private insurance paying about 32% of the time, and Medicare use almost non-existent.

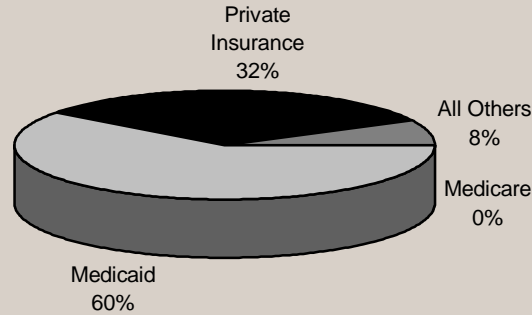
, In the age group from 19 to 64 years old, private insurance accounts for the largest number of patient days for both males and females (45% - 46%); however, Medicaid is second in number of patient days for females (28%) while All Others is second for males (24%).

, For males ages 19-64, Medicare paid for more actual discharges than Medicaid, however those Medicare discharges accounted for fewer total patient days than did the Medicaid discharges. For females in the same age group, Medicaid paid for a larger number of patient days as well as a greater number of discharges than did Medicare.

, As expected in the 65 and over age group, Medicare accounts for the largest number of patient days for both males and females (73% - 79%) with private insurance accounting for most of the balance of the patient days (19% - 23%).

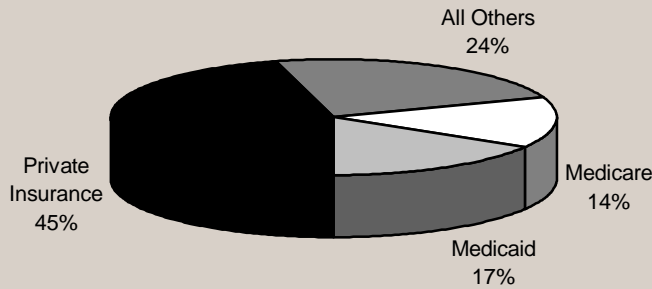
, METHODOLOGY NOTE: The category All Others includes IHS/PHS, CHAMPUS/VA/Military, Law Enforcement, Workers= Comp, Self Pay, and Charity.

Patient Days by Primary Payer, 1996
For Males Ages 18 & Under



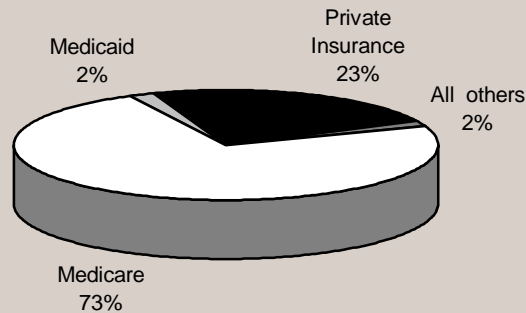
	Patient Days	Dis-charges
Medicare	134	18
Medicaid	63,416	10,634
Private Insurance	33,763	8,232
All others	8,050	2,417
Total	105,363	21,301

Patient Days by Primary Payer, 1996
For Males Ages 19-64



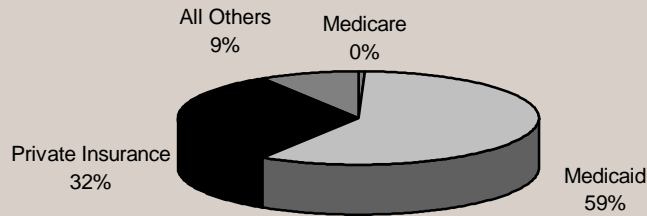
	Patient Days	Dis-charges
Medicare	25,335	4,305
Medicaid	29,691	2,951
Private Insurance	82,225	15,870
All others	43,006	7,575
Total	180,257	30,701

Patient Days by Primary Payer, 1996
For Males Ages 65 & Over



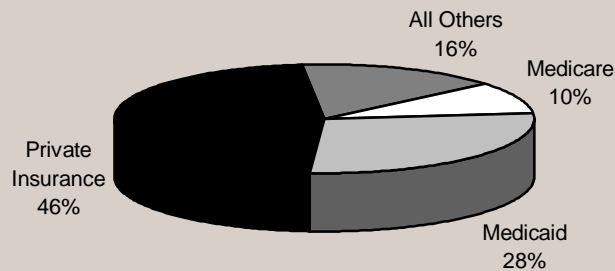
	Patient Days	Dis-charges
Medicare	99,548	16,680
Medicaid	2,690	12
Private Insurance	32,091	5,136
All others	2,202	369
Total	136,531	22,197

Patient Days by Primary Payer, 1996
For Females Ages 18 and Under



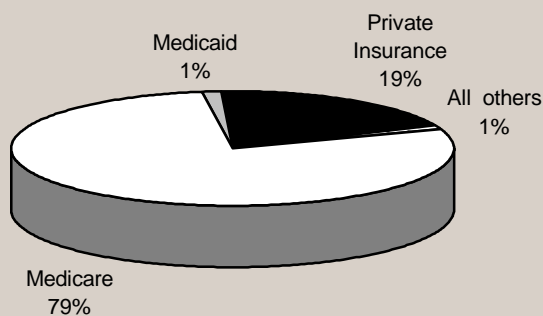
	Patient Days	Dis-charges
Medicare	399	43
Medicaid	51,100	11,944
Private Insurance	28,240	8,414
All others	7,849	2,652
Total	87,588	23,053

Patient Days by Primary Payer, 1996
For Females Ages 19 - 64



	Patient Days	Dis-charges
Medicare	20,144	3,271
Medicaid	58,347	16,398
Private Insurance	99,401	30,250
All others	32,991	8,602
Total	210,883	58,521

Patient Days by Primary Payer, 1996
For Females Ages 65 & Over



	Patient Days	Dis-charges
Medicare	142,925	22,787
Medicaid	2,651	261
Private Insurance	35,091	6,066
All others	1,964	350
Total	182,631	29,464

PATIENT DAYS BY ETHNICITY, 1995 vs.1996

, Overall, Anglos had the highest number of patient days per 1000 population, followed by African Americans, then Hispanics.

, Pregnancy related patient days increased for both African Americans and Hispanics, but was relatively constant for Native Americans and Anglos.

, Mental illness related hospital days declined for all ethnicities, but relatively more decrease occurred for African Americans, followed by Hispanics.

METHODOLOGY NOTES:

C The Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC) for *AlInjury@* includes all injuries, poisonings, and burns.

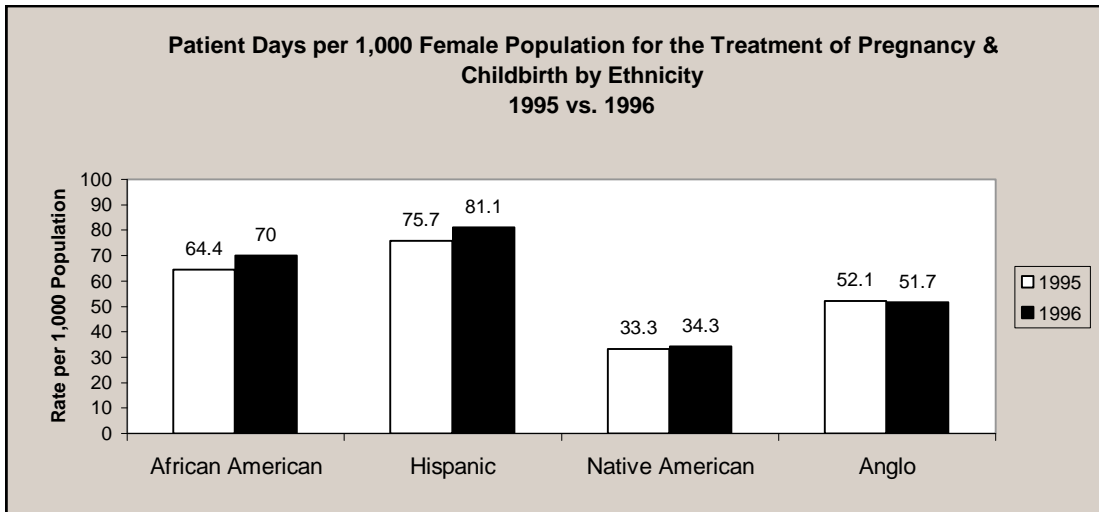
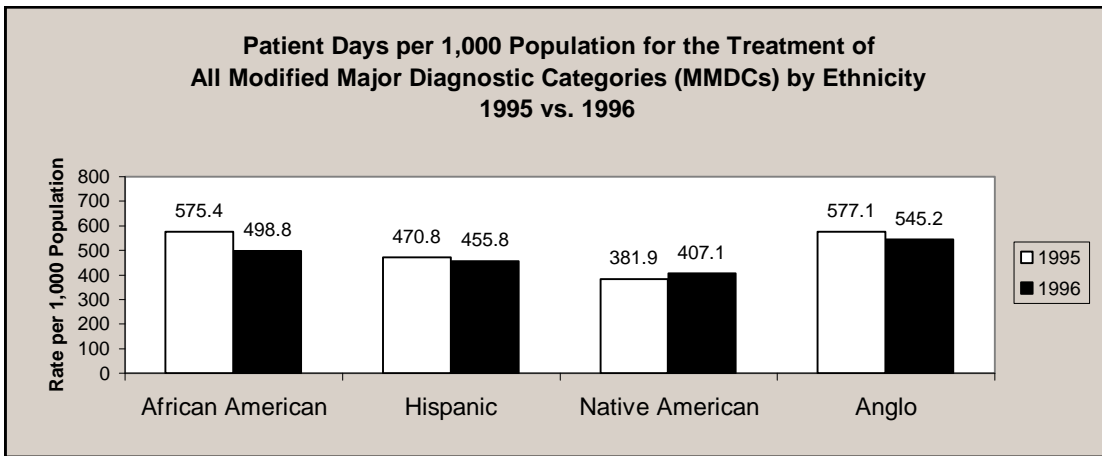
C Since Indian Health Service (IHS) does not report discharges to the Health Information System (HIS), the patient days for Native Americans are under reported by varying amounts for all categories.

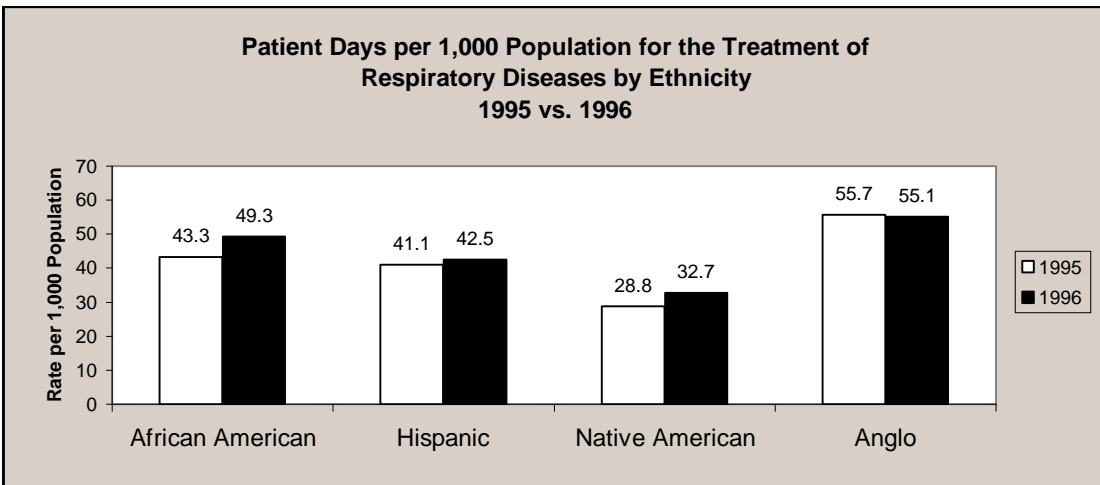
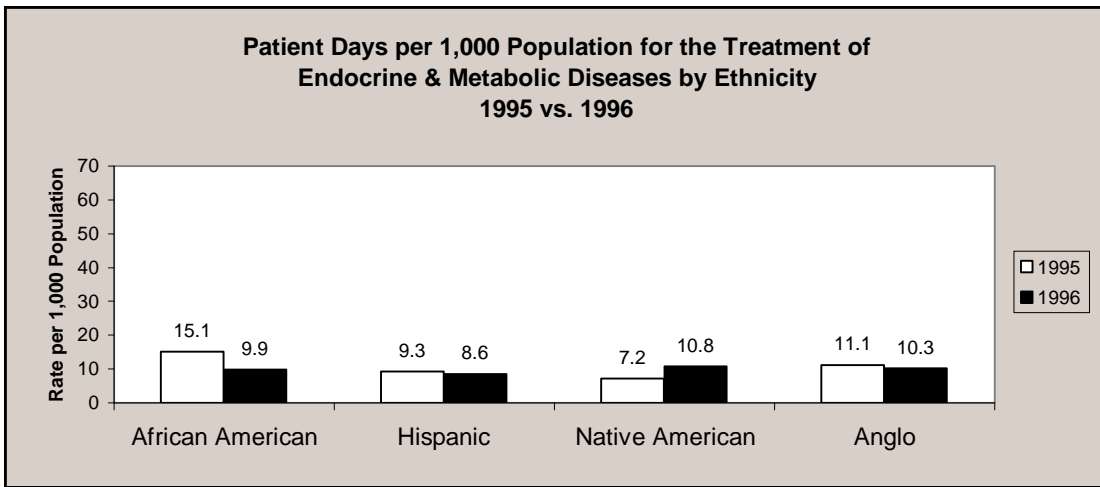
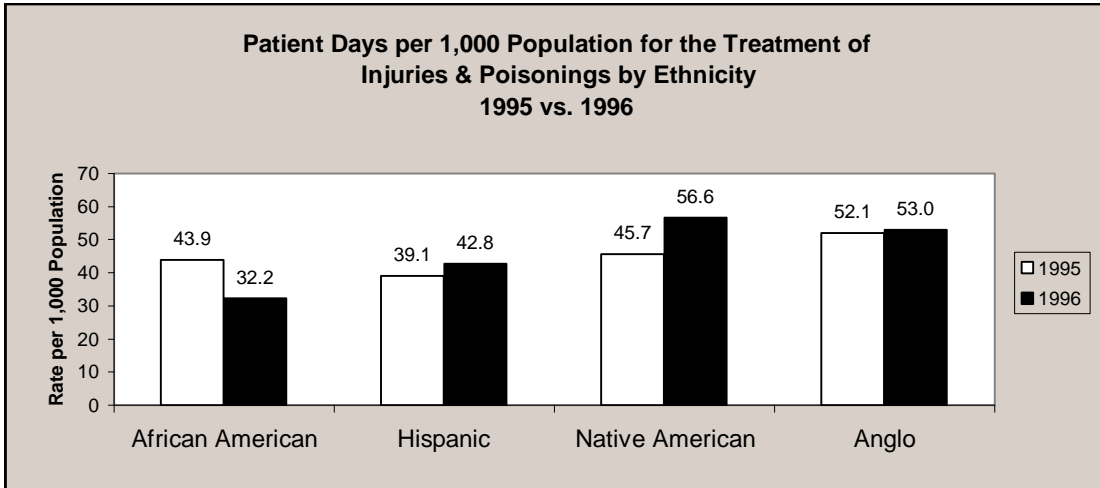
C Ethnicity is reported to the HIS by the hospitals and is largely self-reported.

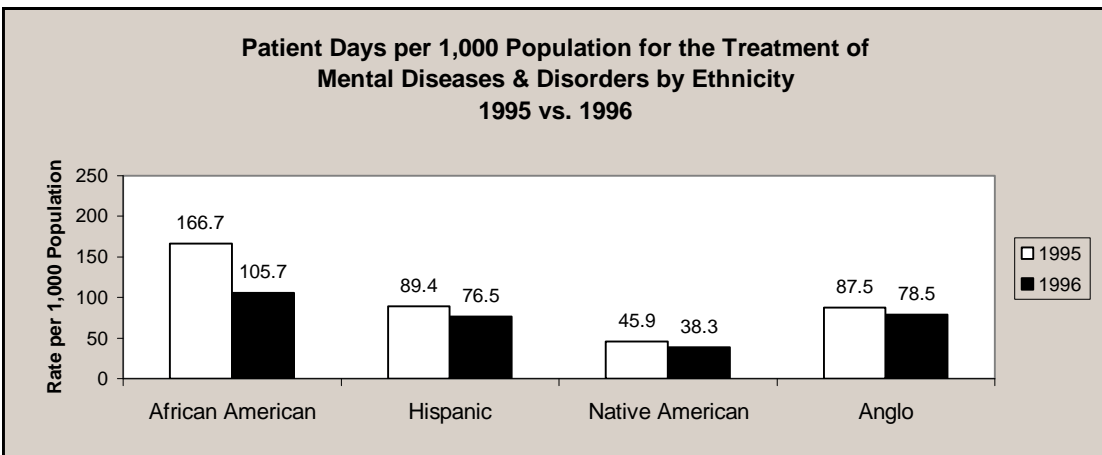
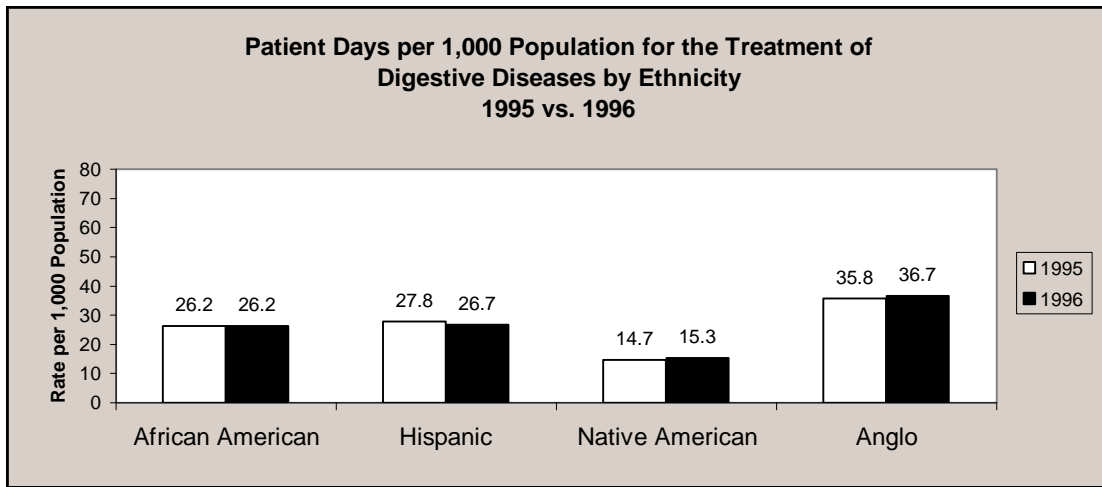
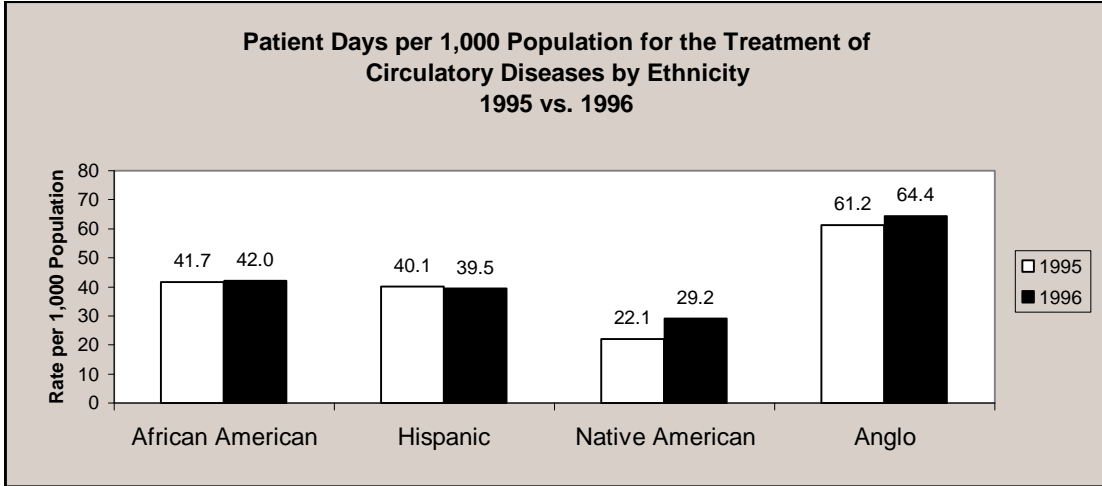
C All hospitalization rates were calculated per 1000 State residents (based on ethnic group) except for the treatment of pregnancy and childbirth. In the latter case the number of female residents of New Mexico under the age of 65 was used as the denominator.

HOSPITALIZATION AND ETHNICITY

The following charts demonstrate the variable morbidity which different conditions have on New Mexicans according to their ethnicity as measured by patient days of hospitalization. Ethnicity is reported to the Health Information System by hospitals and is largely self-reported. Since Indian Health Service (IHS) hospitals do not report discharges to the Health Information System, the patient days for Native Americans are under reported by varying amounts for all categories. It should be noted that data reported include only those hospitalizations of New Mexicans in New Mexico hospitals.







DISCHARGE RATE BY COUNTY FOR MMDC-s, 1994 - 1996

Eddy, Guadalupe and Hidalgo counties, although with higher than average overall hospitalization rates the past three years, are showing a steady decline in rates for most Modified Major Diagnosis Categories (MMDC-s).

Dona Ana and San Juan counties with overall hospitalization rates below the state average are demonstrating an upward trend in hospitalization rates.

The county with the highest rate of hospitalization in 1996 for circulatory disease is Sierra County; for injury and poisoning, Guadalupe County; for respiratory system diseases and disorders, Lea County; for digestive system diseases and disorders, Quay County; for mental diseases and disorders, Grant, Hidalgo, and San Miguel Counties share the highest rate (7.3) per 1000 population; for musculoskeletal system disorders and diseases, Los Alamos County; and for neoplasms, Sierra County.

Harding County has an exceptionally low rate of hospitalization for mental disorders.

Counties that are below statewide hospitalization rates for most MMDC-s include Cibola, Curry, McKinley, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, Sandoval, Santa Fe and Torrance.

The remaining counties show a variety of patterns with some MMDC-s increasing in discharge rates over three years, others decreasing, some above statewide averages and some below.

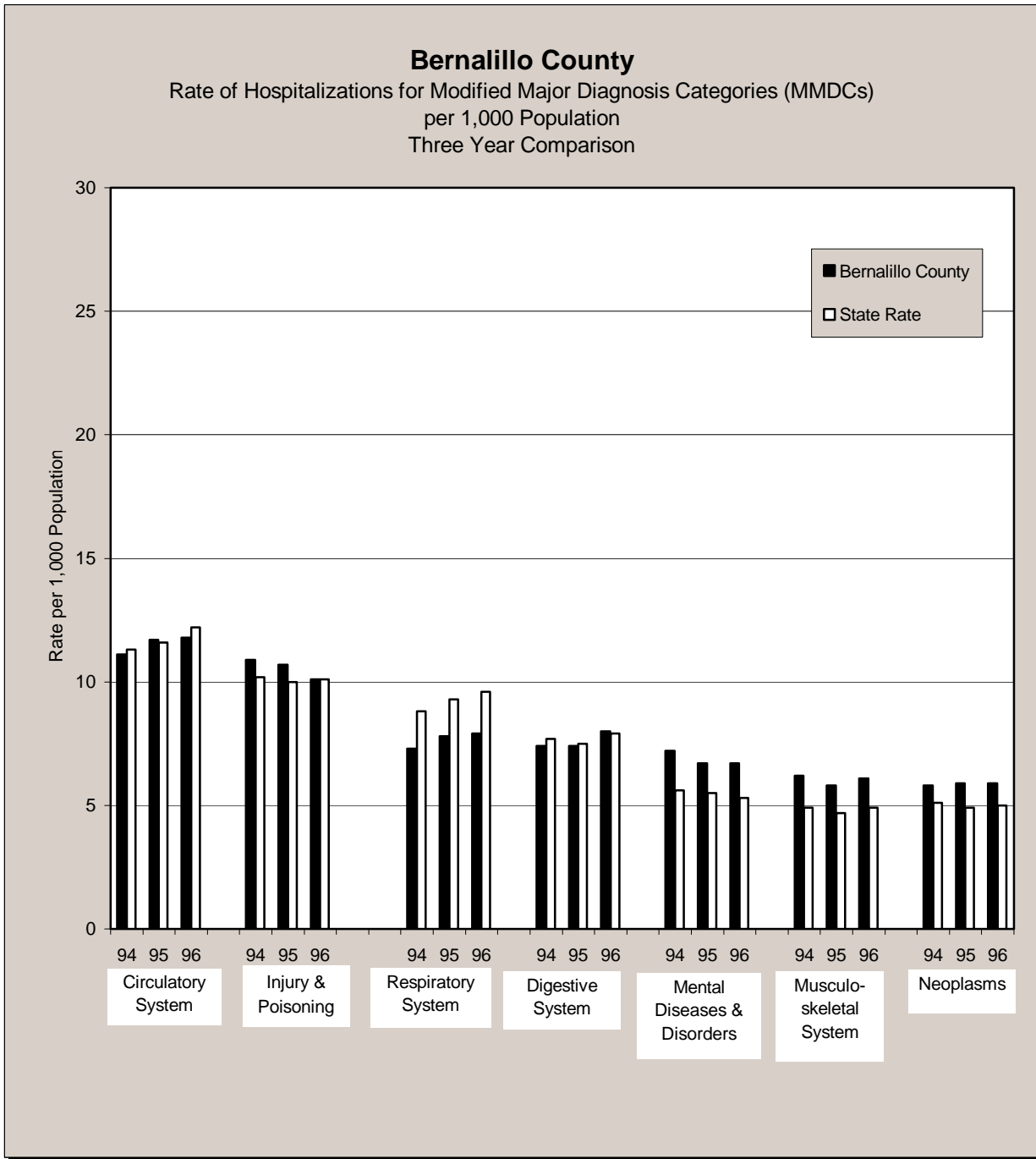
METHODOLOGY NOTES:

C The Modified Major Diagnostic Category (MMDC) for Injury includes all injuries, poisonings, and burns.

C All rates in this section refer to discharges per 1000 county population rather than patient days per 1000 county population.

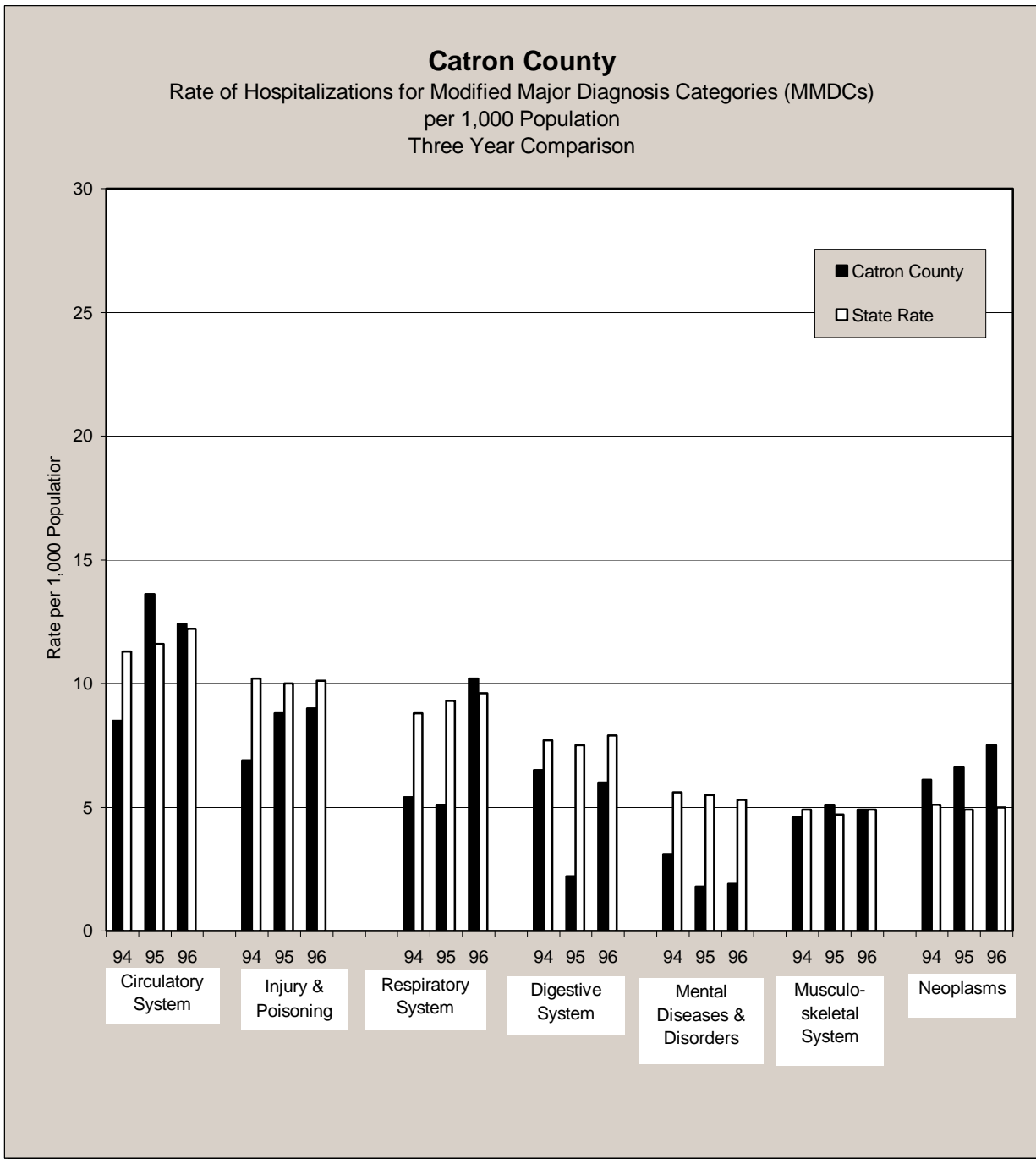
C The size of the county-s population and the population demographics, such as average age of residents, should be taken into account in interpreting reported data.

C Indian Health Service facilities do not report to the HIS. As such, counties with large Native American populations may have artificially lower rates.



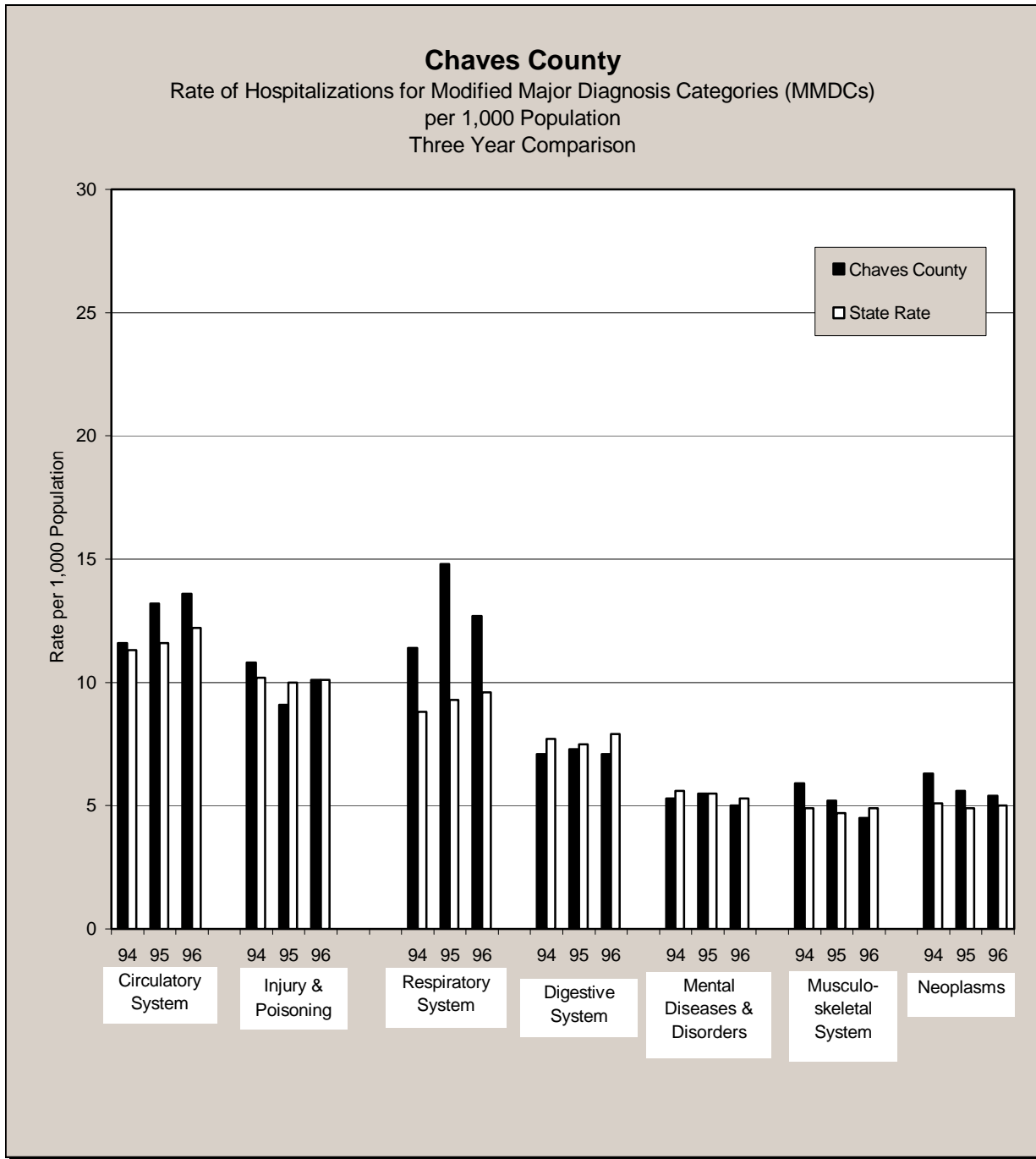
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	11.1	11.2	11.7	11.5	11.8	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	10.9	10.1	10.7	9.9	10.1	10.1
Respiratory System	7.3	8.7	7.8	9.2	7.9	9.6
Digestive System	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.4	8	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	7.2	5.6	6.6	5.4	6.7	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	6.2	5.1	5.8	4.8	6.1	4.9
Neoplasms	5.8	4.8	5.9	4.4	5.9	5



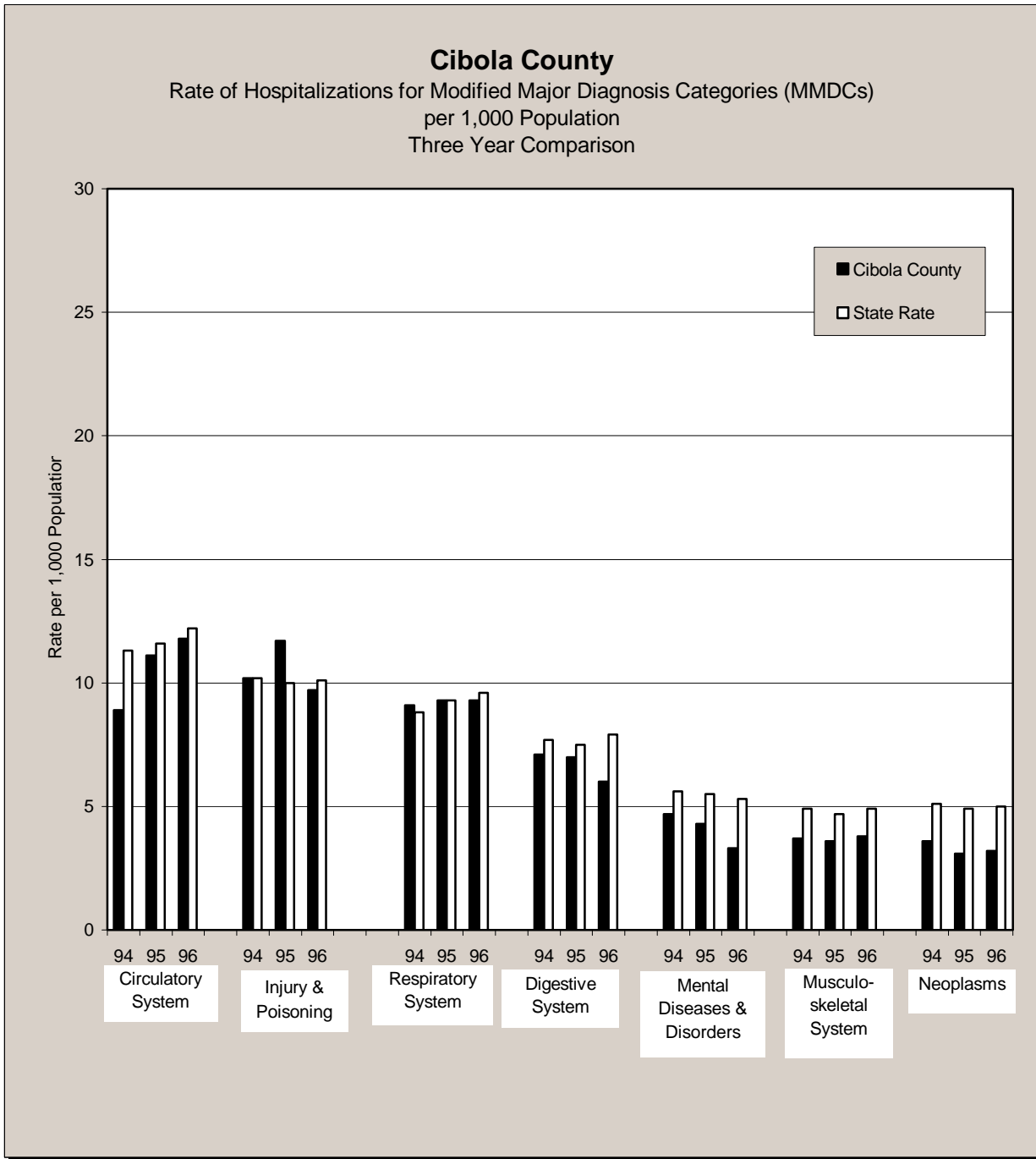
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	8.5	11.2	13.6	11.5	12.4	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	6.9	10.1	8.8	9.9	9	10.1
Respiratory System	5.4	8.7	5.1	9.2	10.2	9.6
Digestive System	6.5	7.7	2.2	7.4	6	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	3.1	5.6	1.8	5.4	1.9	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.9
Neoplasms	6.1	4.8	6.6	4.4	7.5	5



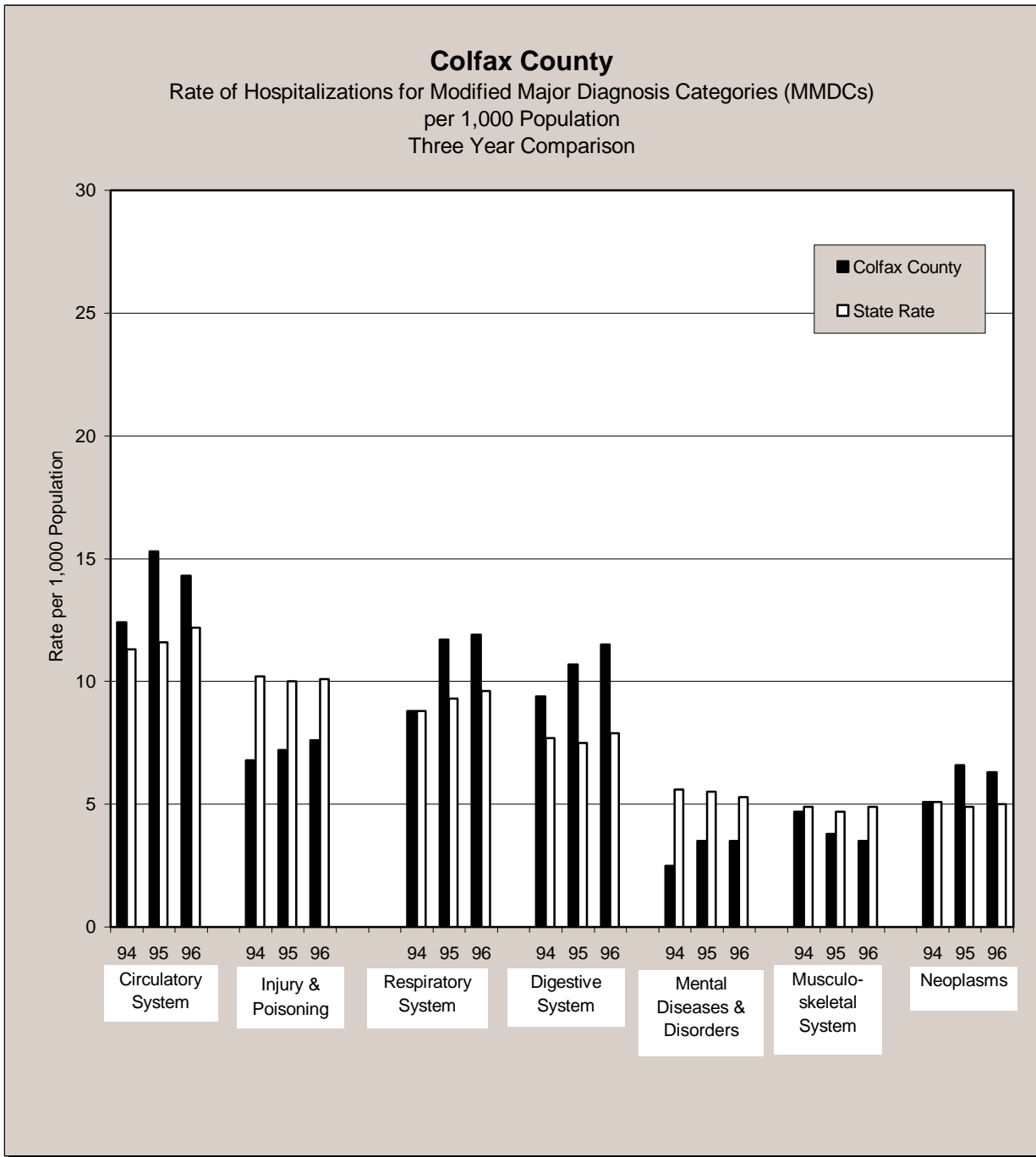
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	11.6	11.2	13.2	11.5	13.6	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	10.8	10.1	9.1	9.9	10.1	10.1
Respiratory System	11.4	8.7	14.8	9.2	12.7	9.6
Digestive System	7.1	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	5.9	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.9
Neoplasms	6.3	4.8	5.6	4.4	5.4	5.0



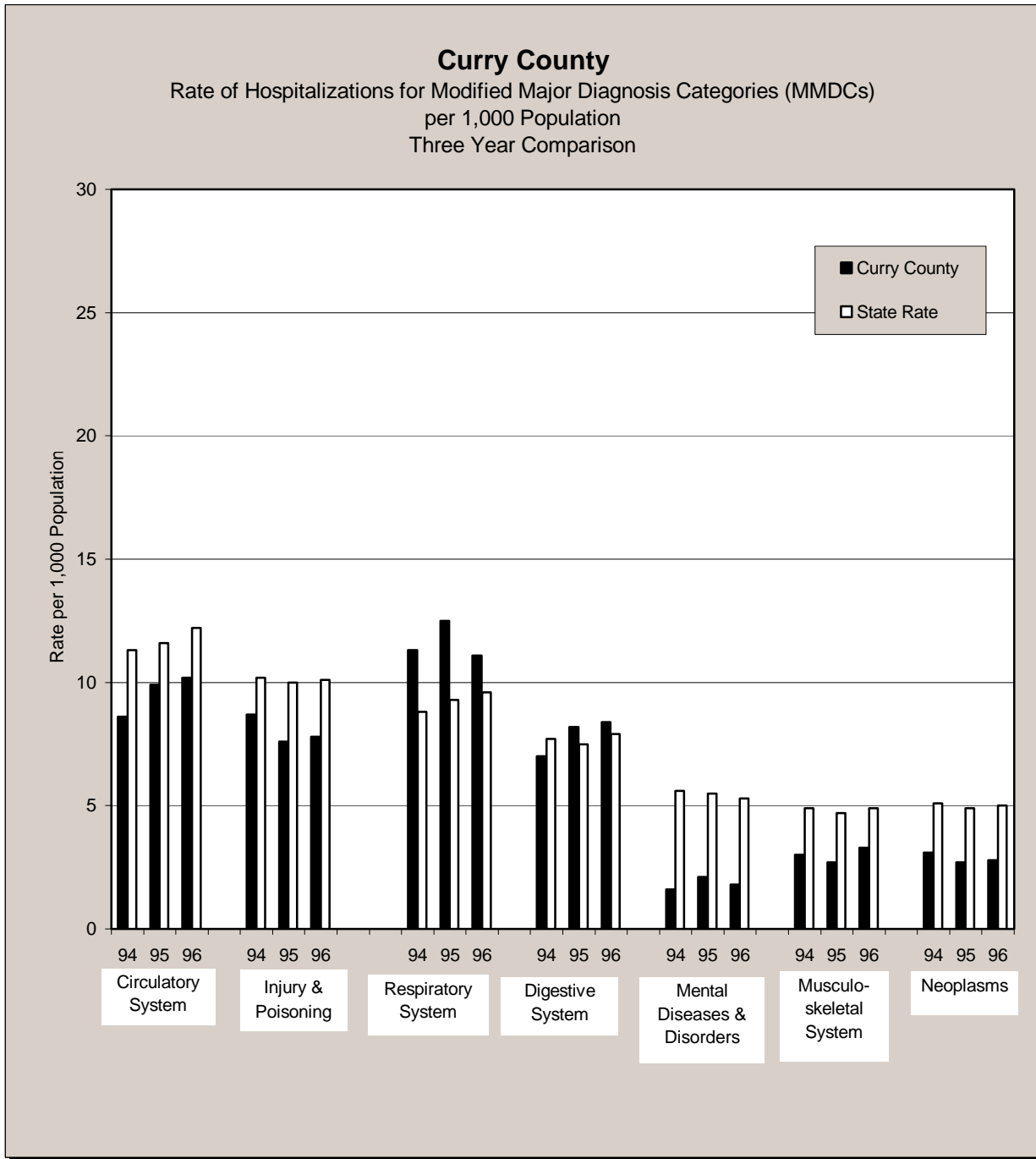
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	8.9	11.2	11.1	11.5	11.8	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	10.2	10.1	11.7	9.9	9.7	10.1
Respiratory System	9.1	8.7	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.6
Digestive System	7.1	7.7	7.0	7.4	6	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	4.7	5.6	4.3	5.4	3.3	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	3.7	5.1	3.6	4.8	3.8	4.9
Neoplasms	3.6	4.8	3.1	4.4	3.2	5



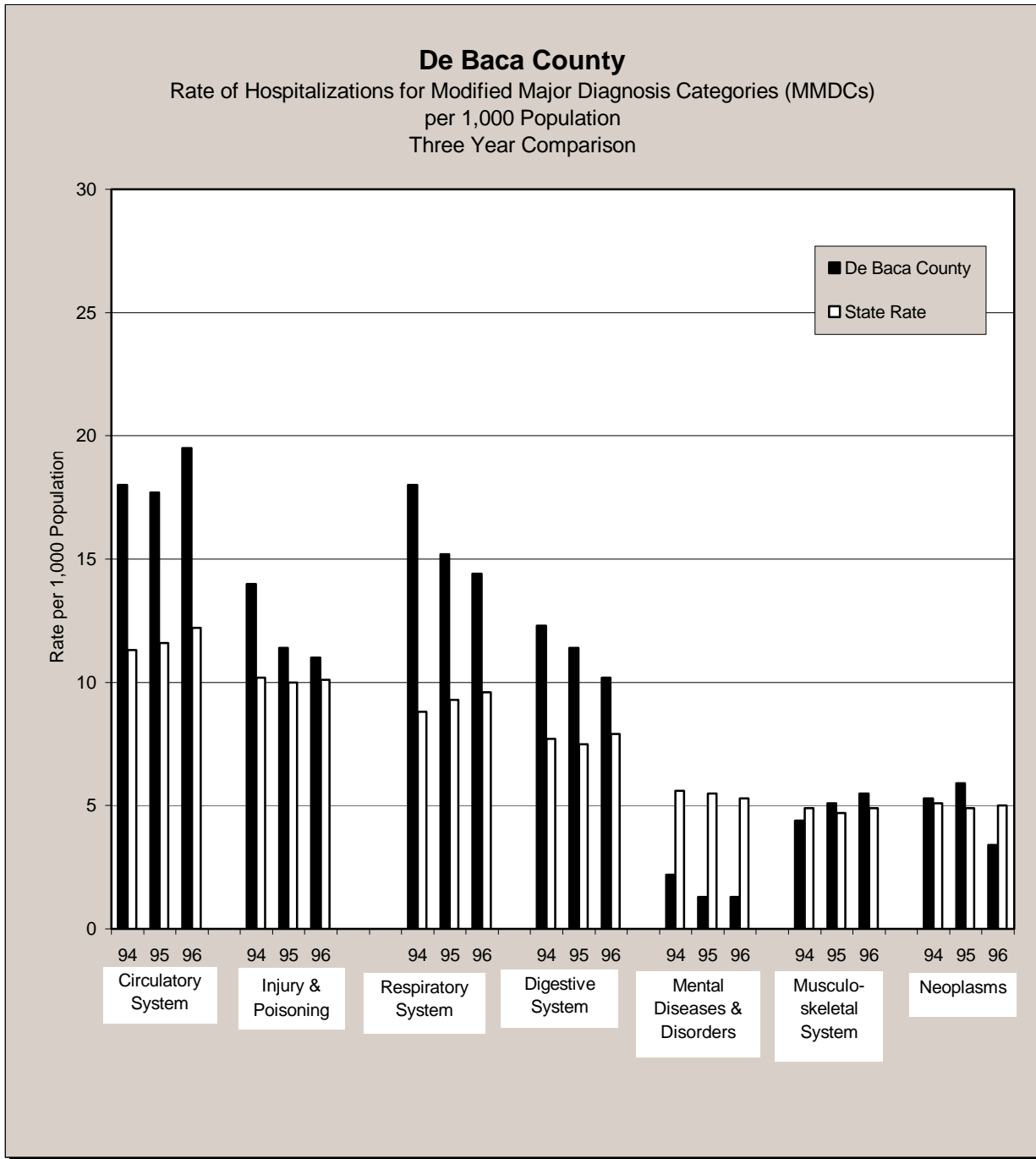
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	12.4	11.2	15.3	11.5	14.3	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	6.8	10.1	7.2	9.9	7.6	10.1
Respiratory System	8.8	8.7	11.6	9.2	11.9	9.6
Digestive System	9.4	7.7	10.7	7.4	11.5	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	2.5	5.6	3.5	5.4	3.5	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	4.7	5.1	3.8	4.8	3.5	4.9
Neoplasms	5.1	4.8	6.6	4.4	6.3	5.0



Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	8.6	11.2	9.9	11.5	10.2	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	8.7	10.1	7.6	9.9	7.8	10.1
Respiratory System	11.3	8.7	12.5	9.2	11.1	9.6
Digestive System	7.0	7.7	8.2	7.4	8.4	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	1.6	5.6	2.0	5.4	1.8	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	3.0	5.1	2.7	4.8	3.3	4.9
Neoplasms	3.1	4.8	2.7	4.4	2.8	5.0

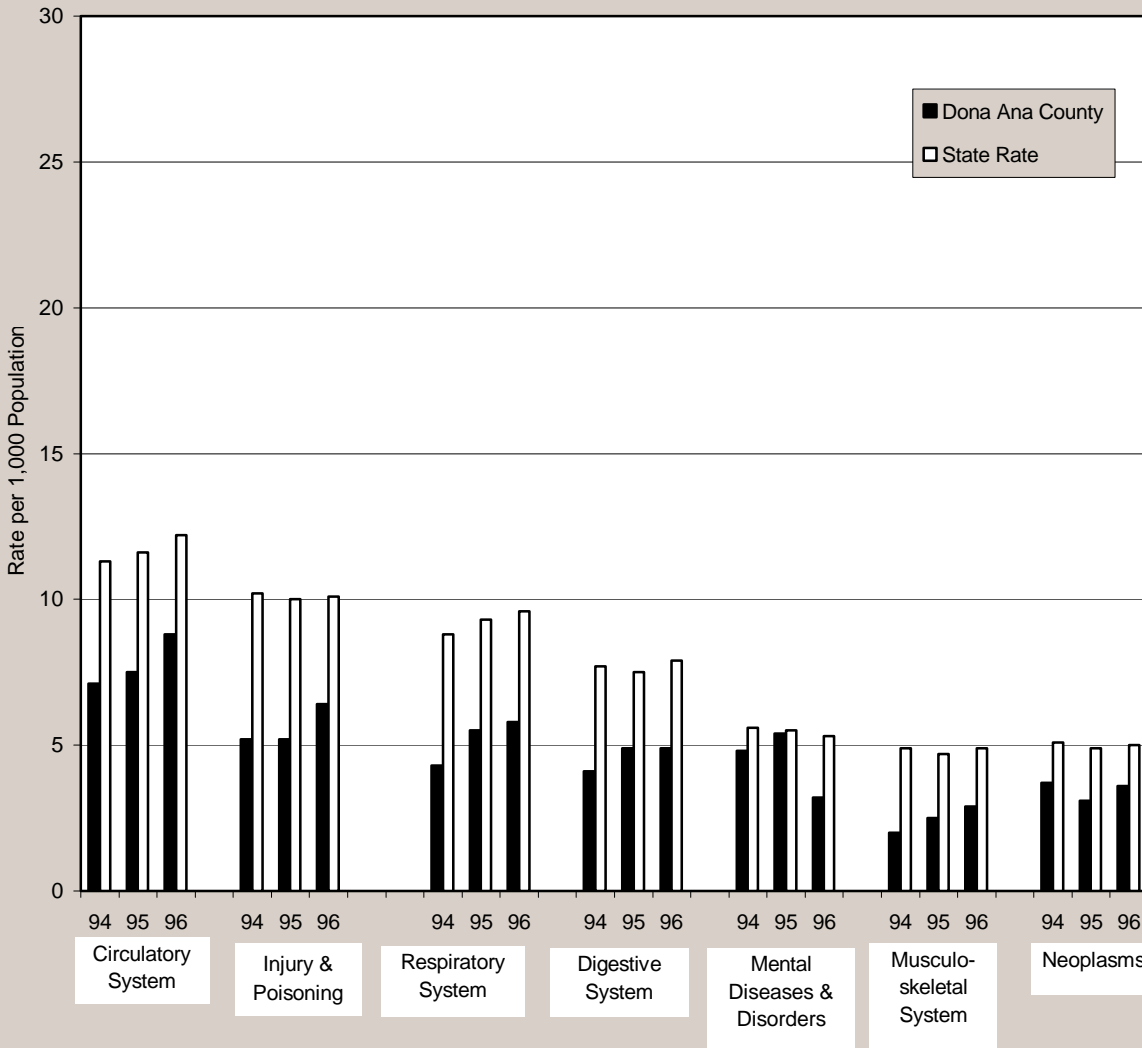


Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	18.0	11.2	17.7	11.5	19.5	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	14.0	10.1	11.4	9.9	11.0	10.1
Respiratory System	18.0	8.7	15.2	9.2	14.4	9.6
Digestive System	12.3	7.7	11.4	7.4	10.2	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	2.2	5.6	1.3	5.4	1.3	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	4.4	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9
Neoplasms	5.3	4.8	5.5	4.4	3.4	5.0

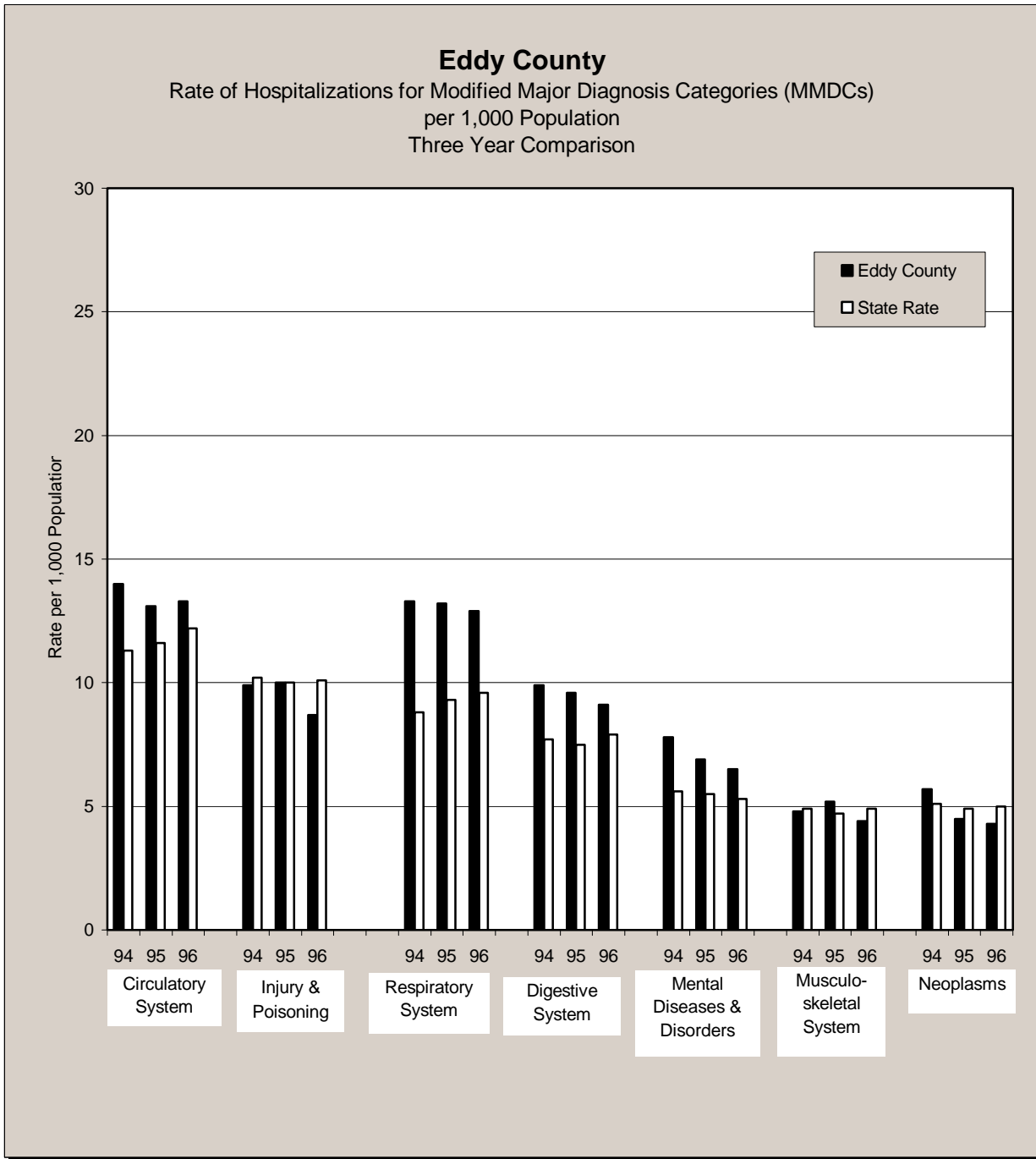
Dona Ana County

Rate of Hospitalizations for Modified Major Diagnosis Categories (MMDCs)
per 1,000 Population
Three Year Comparison



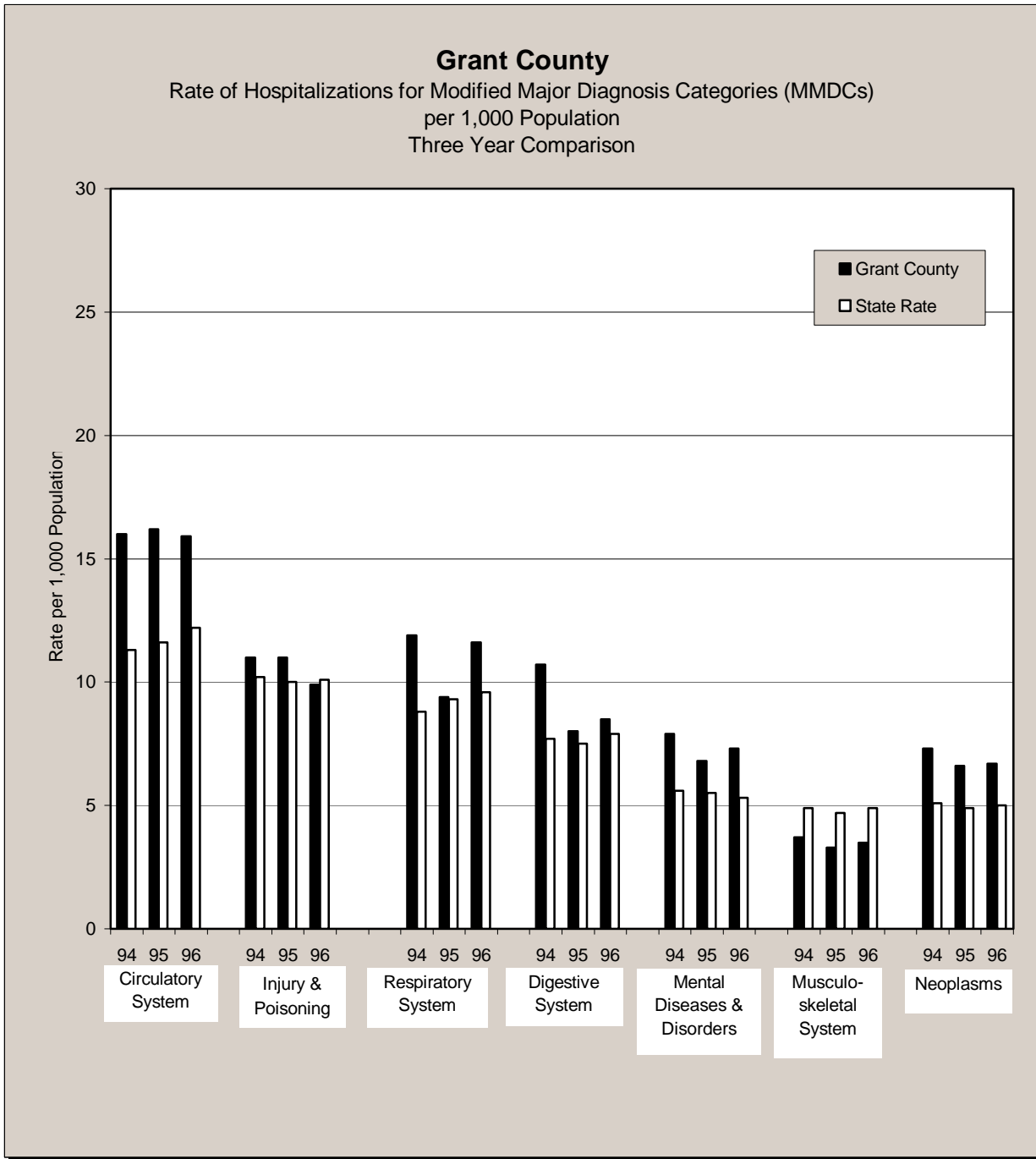
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	7.1	11.2	7.5	11.5	8.8	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	5.2	10.1	5.1	9.9	6.4	10.1
Respiratory System	4.3	8.7	5.5	9.2	5.8	9.6
Digestive System	4.1	7.7	4.9	7.4	4.9	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	3.2	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	2.0	5.1	2.5	4.8	2.9	4.9
Neoplasms	3.7	4.8	3.1	4.4	3.6	5.0



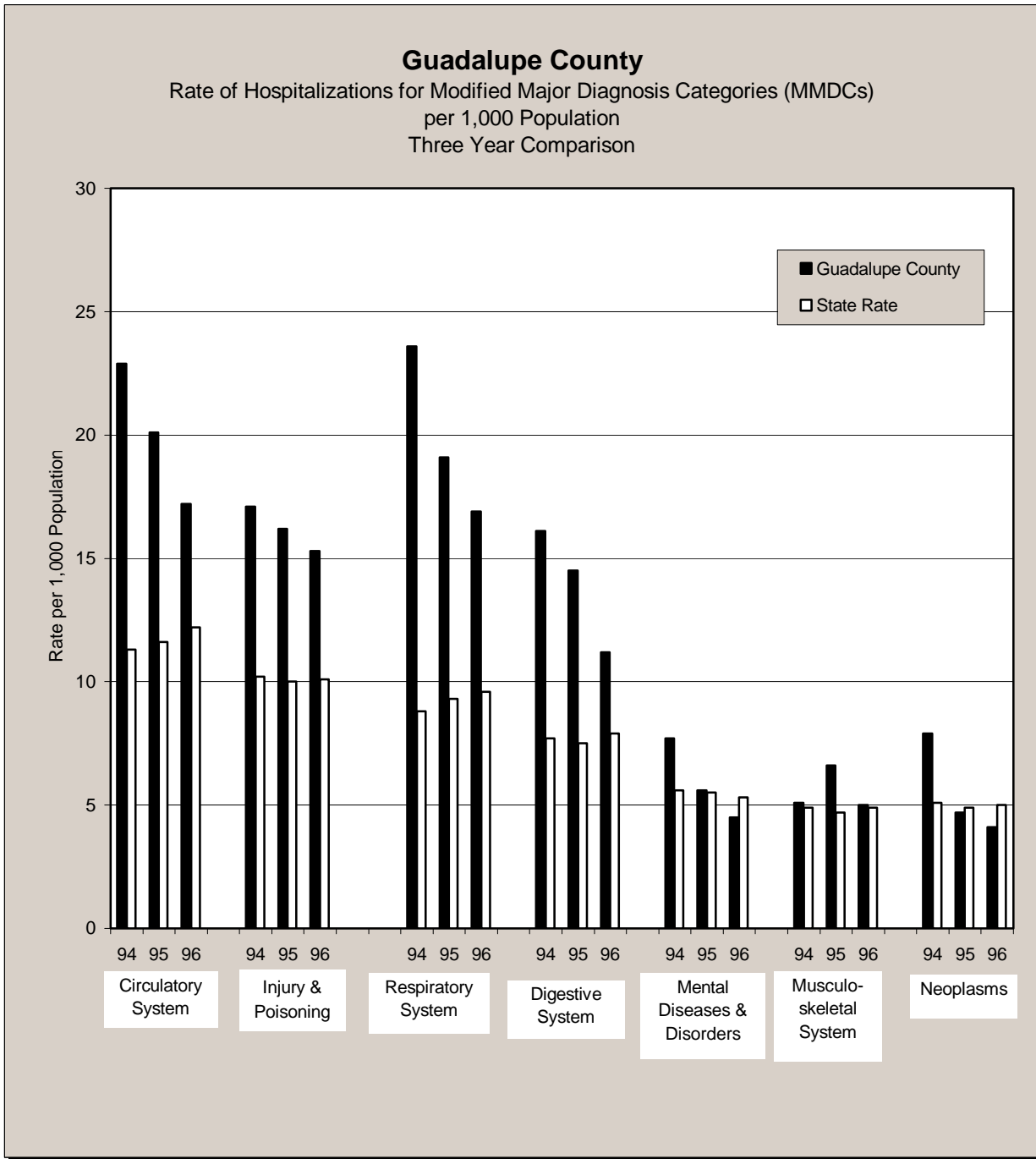
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	14.0	11.2	13.1	11.5	13.3	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	9.9	10.1	10.0	9.9	8.7	10.1
Respiratory System	13.3	8.7	13.2	9.2	12.9	9.6
Digestive System	9.9	7.7	9.6	7.4	9.1	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	7.8	5.6	6.9	5.4	6.5	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.9
Neoplasms	5.7	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	5.0



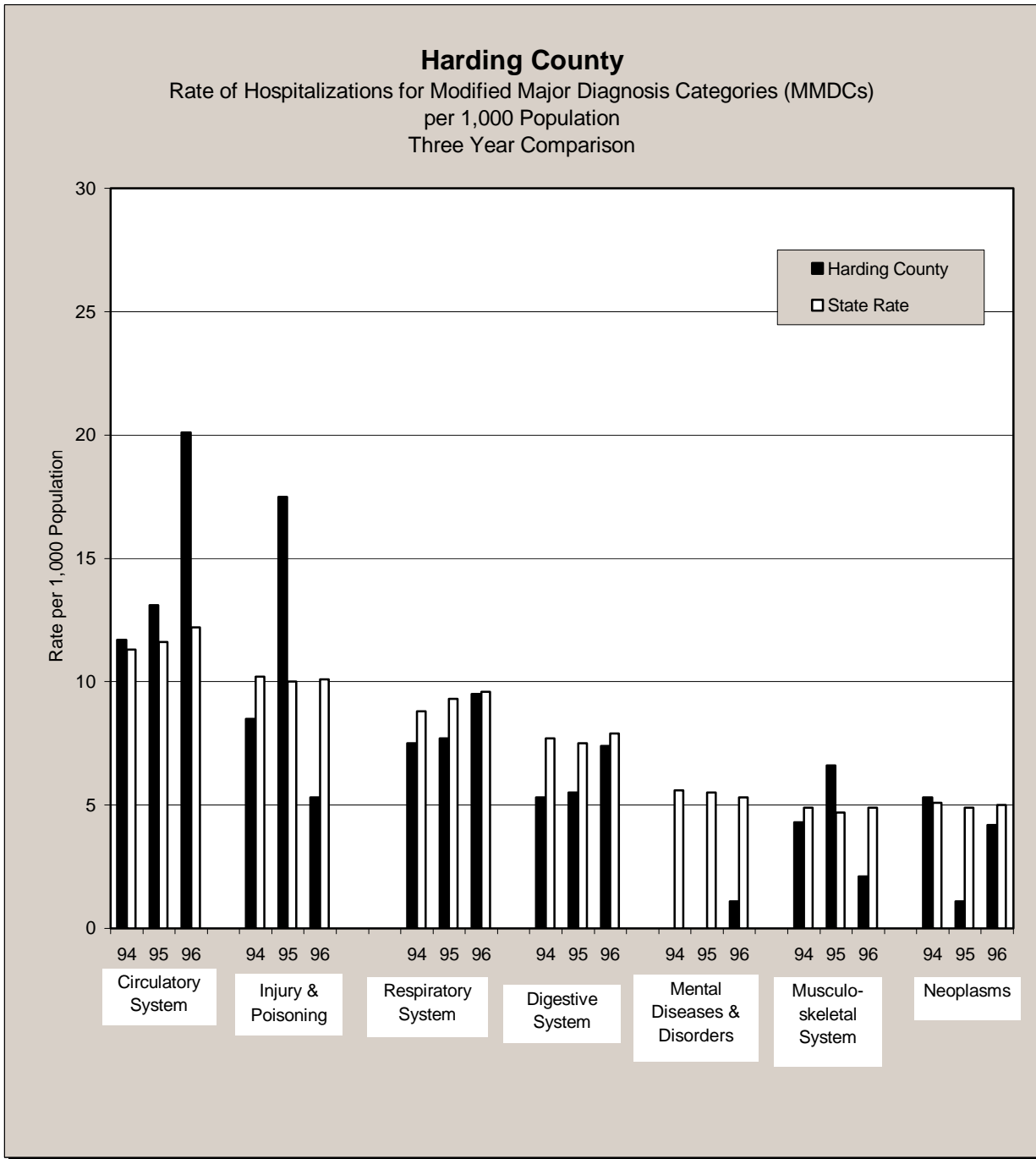
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	16.0	11.2	16.2	11.5	15.9	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	11.0	10.1	11.0	9.9	9.9	10.1
Respiratory System	11.9	8.7	9.4	9.2	11.6	9.6
Digestive System	10.7	7.7	8.0	7.4	8.5	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	7.9	5.6	6.8	5.4	7.3	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	3.7	5.1	3.3	4.8	3.5	4.9
Neoplasms	7.3	4.8	6.6	4.4	6.7	5.0



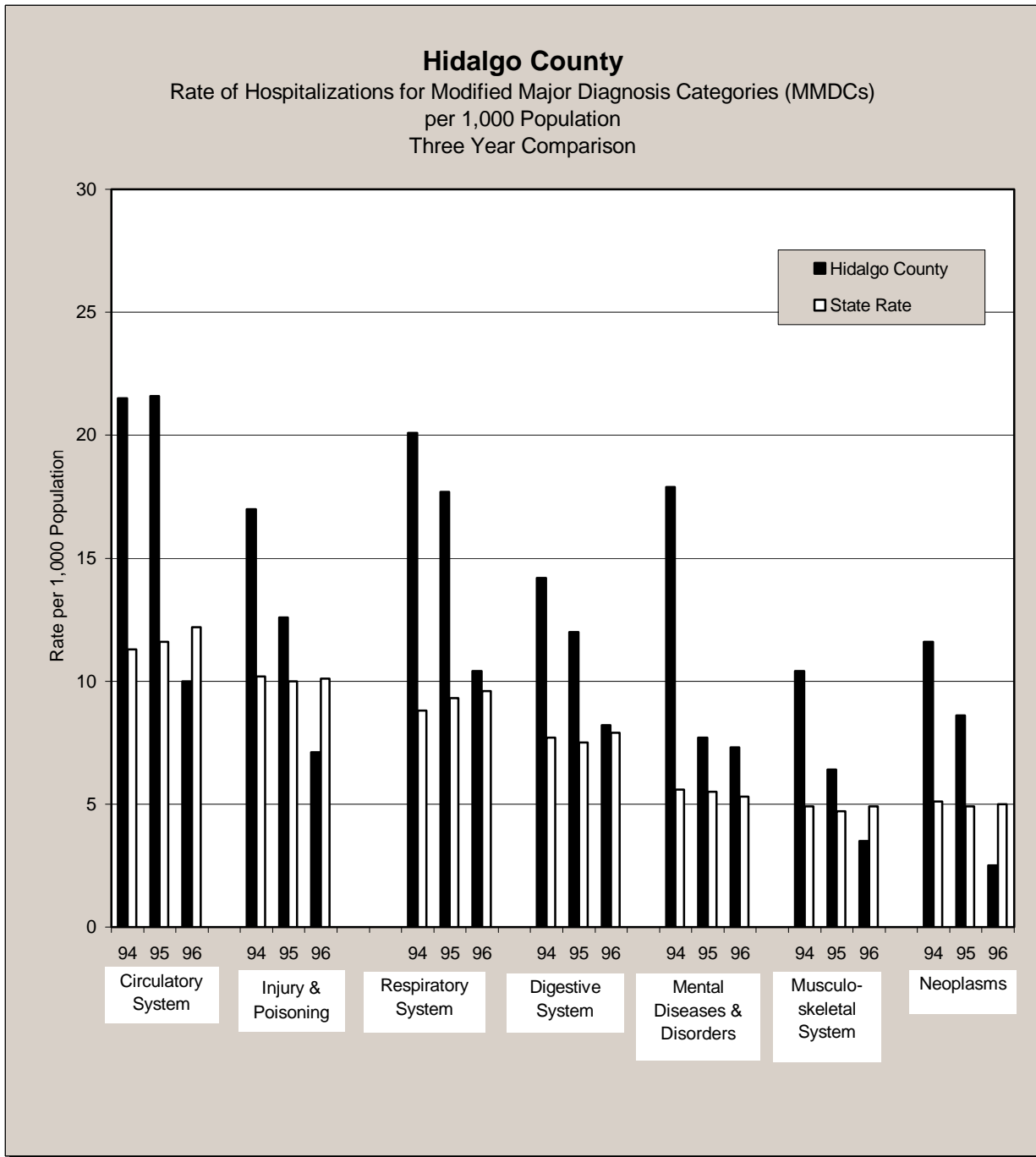
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	22.9	11.2	20.1	11.5	17.2	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	17.1	10.1	16.2	9.9	15.3	10.1
Respiratory System	23.6	8.7	19.1	9.2	16.9	9.6
Digestive System	16.1	7.7	14.5	7.4	11.2	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	7.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	4.5	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	5.1	5.1	6.4	4.8	5.0	4.9
Neoplasms	7.9	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.1	5.0



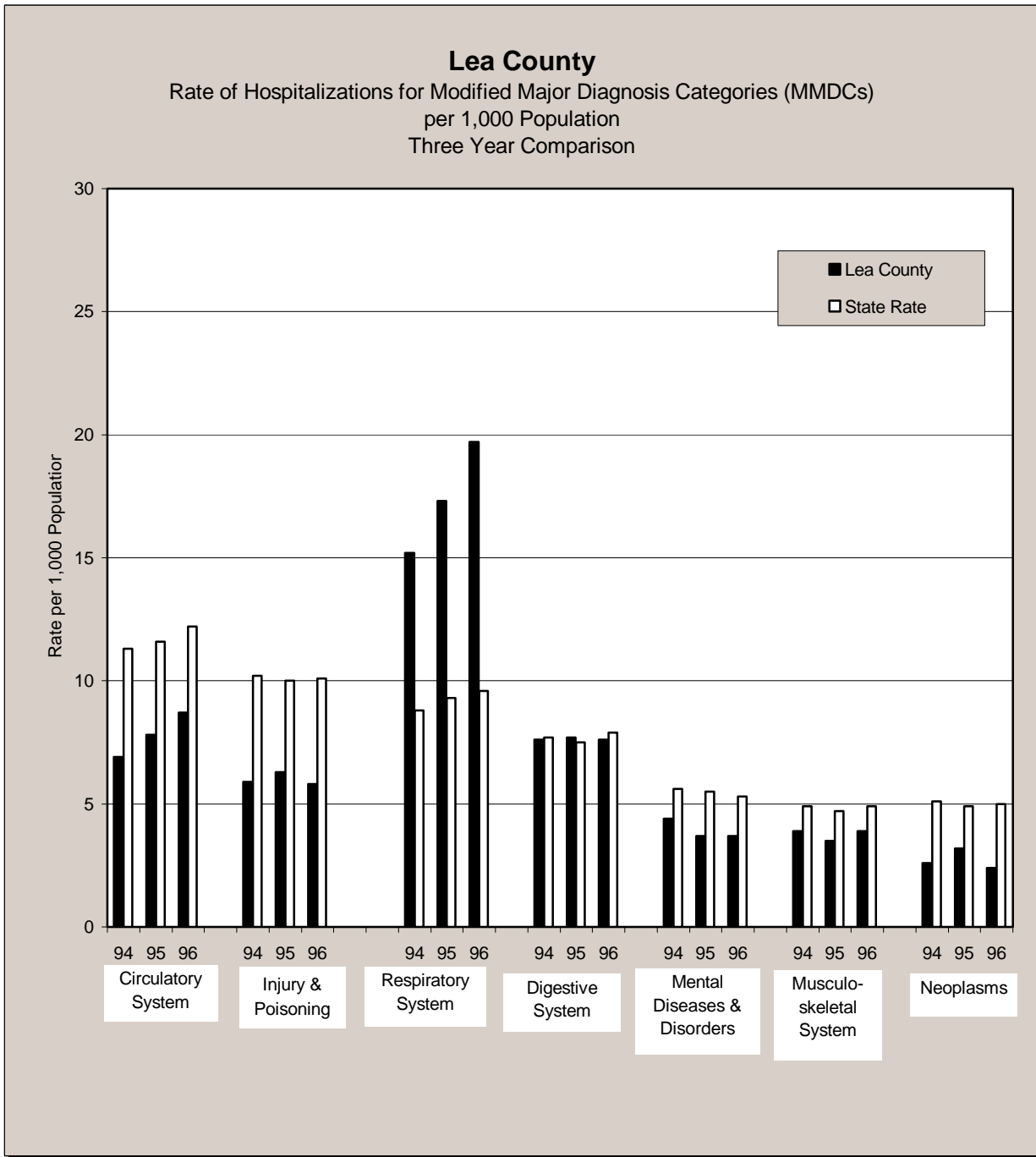
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	11.7	11.2	13.1	11.5	20.1	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	8.5	10.1	17.5	9.9	5.3	10.1
Respiratory System	7.5	8.7	7.7	9.2	9.5	9.6
Digestive System	5.3	7.7	5.5	7.4	7.4	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.4	1.1	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	4.3	5.1	6.6	4.8	2.1	4.9
Neoplasms	5.3	4.8	1.1	4.4	4.2	5.0



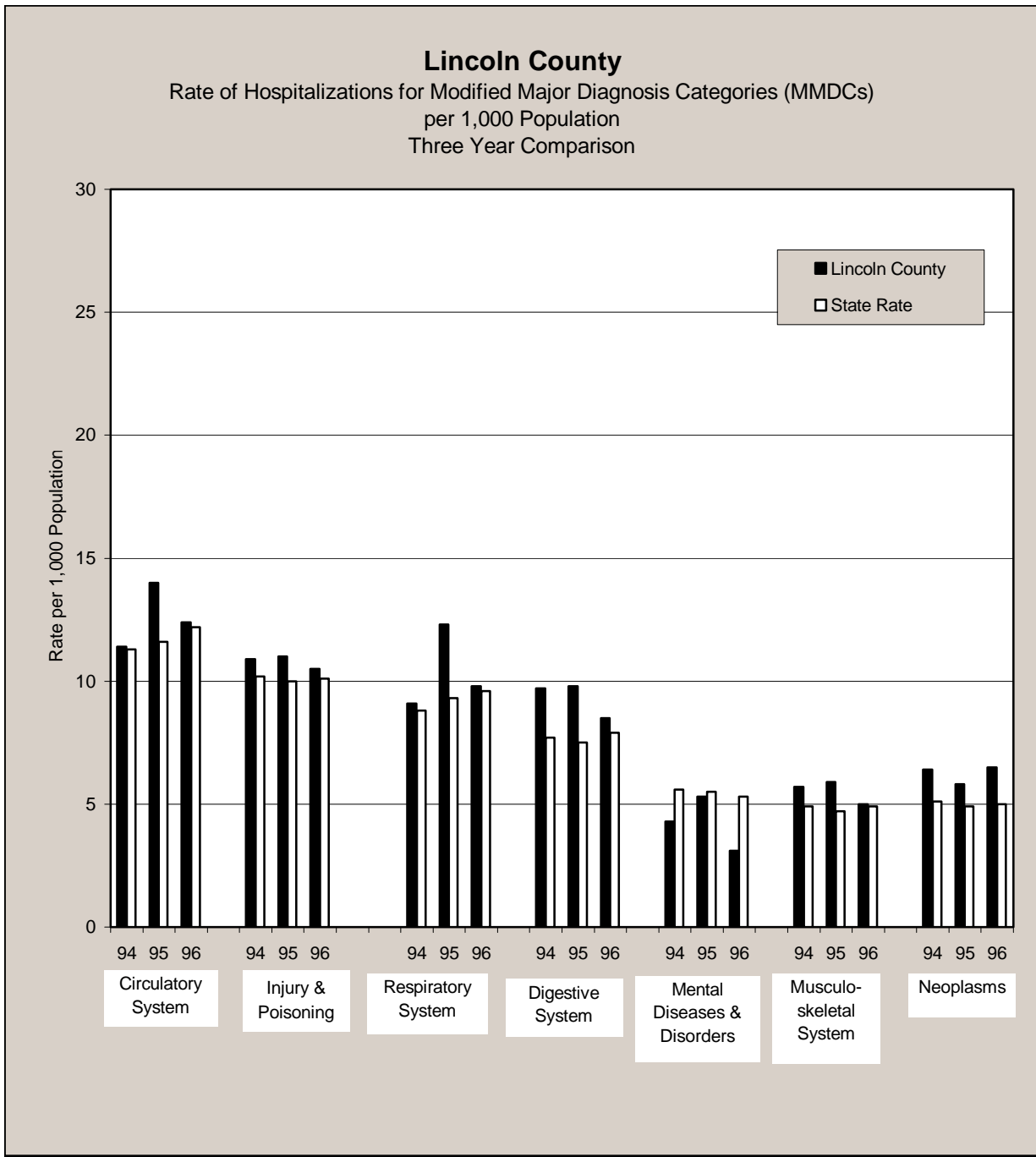
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	21.5	11.2	21.6	11.5	10.0	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	17.0	10.1	12.6	9.9	7.1	10.1
Respiratory System	20.1	8.7	17.7	9.2	10.4	9.6
Digestive System	14.2	7.7	12.0	7.4	8.2	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	17.9	5.6	7.7	5.4	7.3	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	10.4	5.1	6.4	4.8	3.5	4.9
Neoplasms	11.6	4.8	8.6	4.4	2.5	5.0



Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	6.9	11.2	7.8	11.5	8.7	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	5.9	10.1	6.3	9.9	5.8	10.1
Respiratory System	15.2	8.7	17.3	9.2	19.7	9.6
Digestive System	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	4.4	5.6	3.7	5.4	3.7	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	3.9	5.1	3.5	4.8	3.9	4.9
Neoplasms	2.6	4.8	3.2	4.4	2.4	5.0

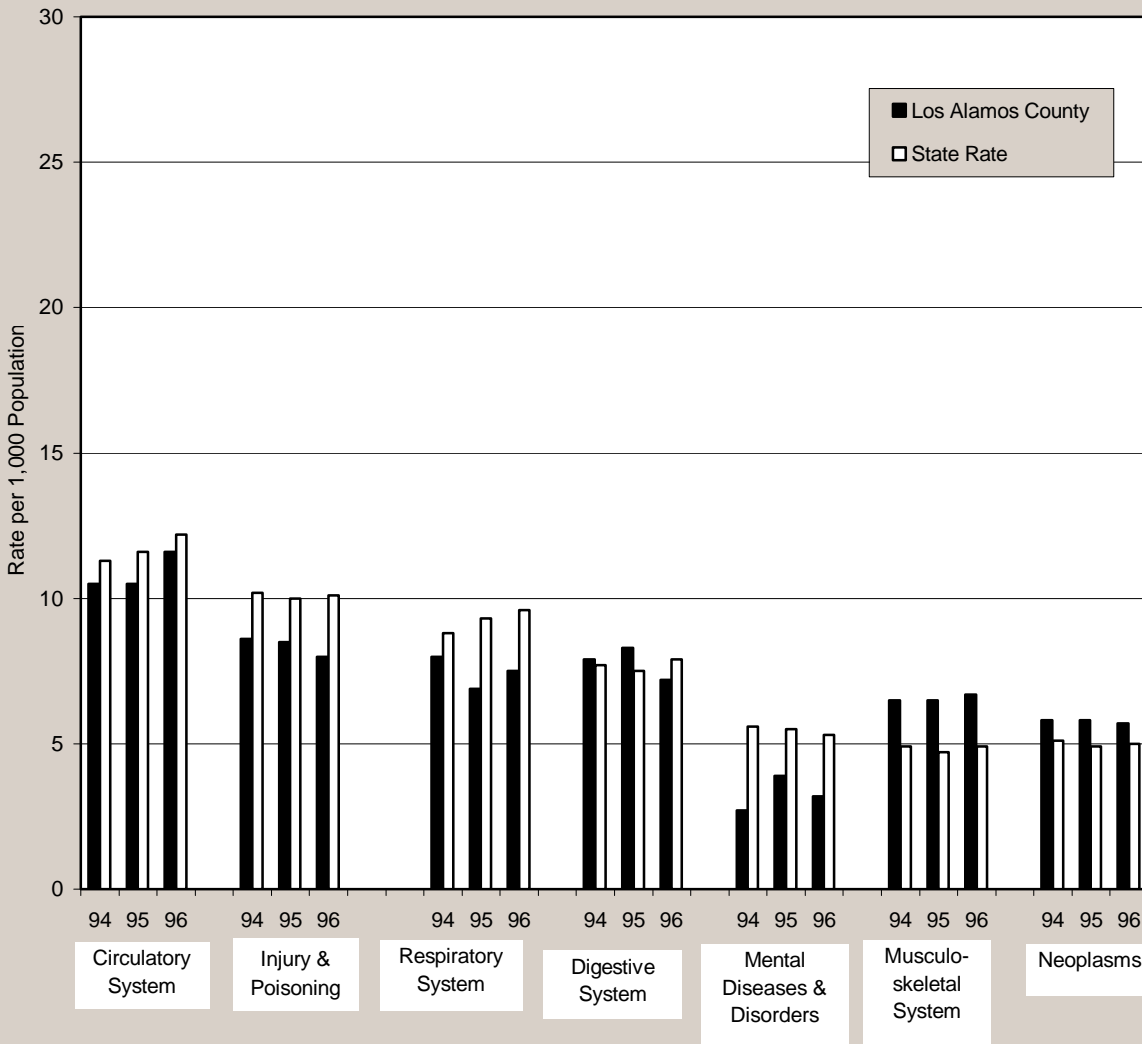


Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.5	12.4	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	10.9	10.1	9.4	9.9	10.5	10.1
Respiratory System	9.1	8.7	9.8	9.2	9.8	9.6
Digestive System	9.7	7.7	7.7	7.4	8.5	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	4.3	5.6	5.2	5.4	3.1	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.9
Neoplasms	6.4	4.8	5.4	4.4	6.5	5.0

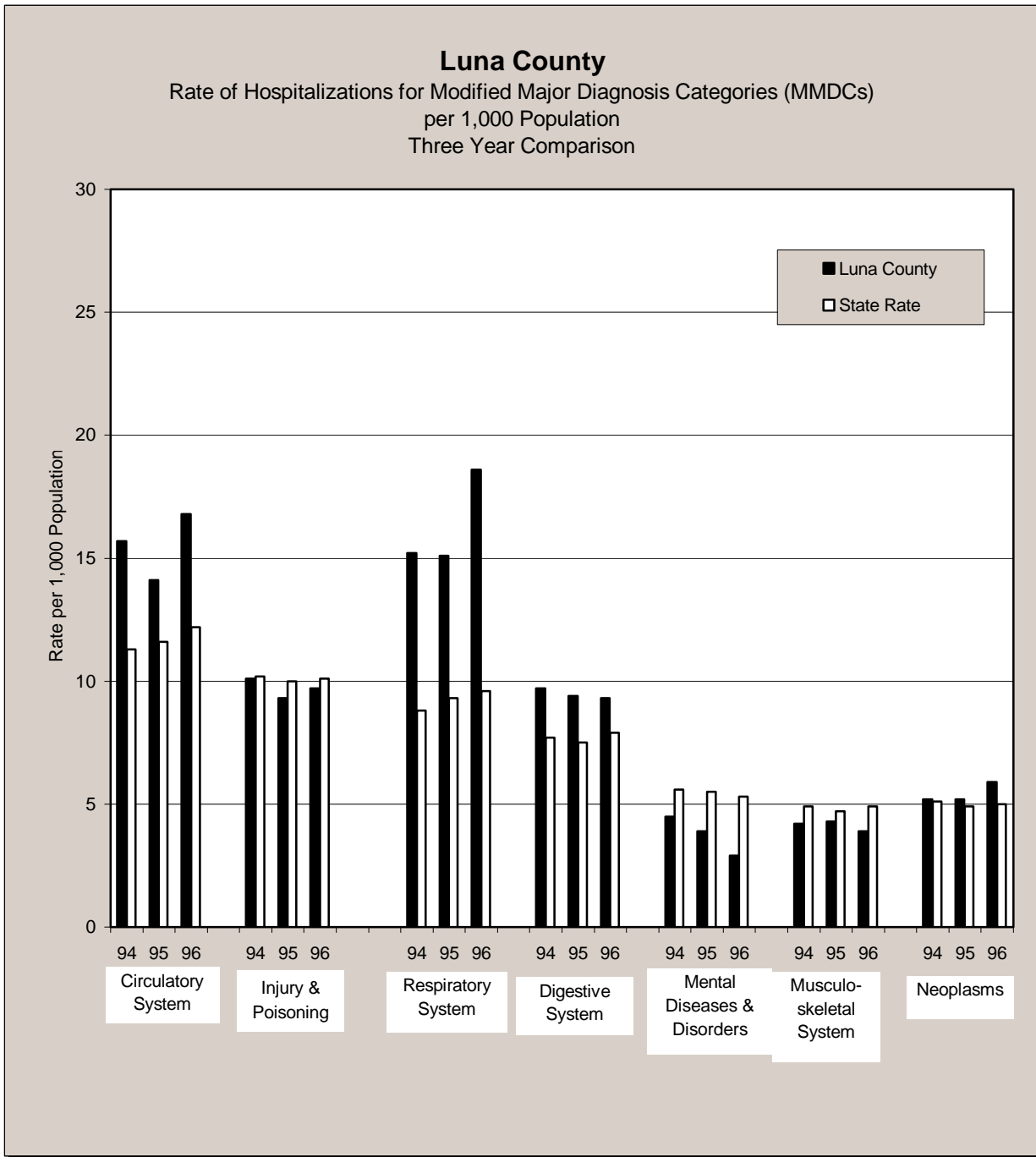
Los Alamos County

Rate of Hospitalizations for Modified Major Diagnosis Categories (MMDCs)
per 1,000 Population
Three Year Comparison



Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	10.5	11.2	10.4	11.5	11.6	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	8.6	10.1	8.4	9.9	8.0	10.1
Respiratory System	8.0	8.7	6.9	9.2	7.5	9.6
Digestive System	7.9	7.7	8.3	7.4	7.2	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	2.7	5.6	3.9	5.4	3.2	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	6.5	5.1	6.5	4.8	6.7	4.9
Neoplasms	5.8	4.8	5.8	4.4	5.7	5.0

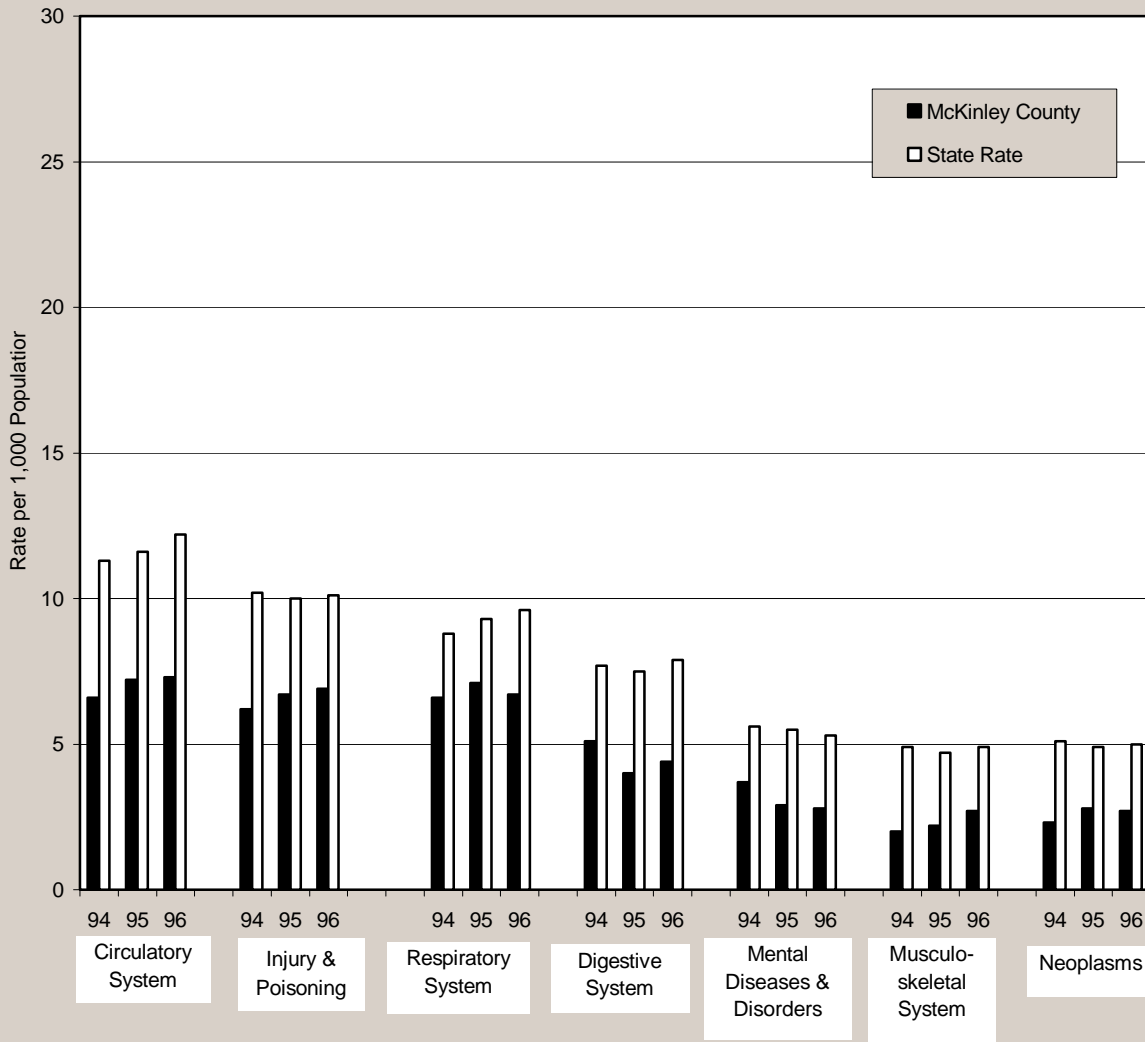


Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	15.7	11.2	14.1	11.5	16.8	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	10.1	10.1	9.3	9.9	9.7	10.1
Respiratory System	15.2	8.7	15.1	9.2	18.6	9.6
Digestive System	9.7	7.7	9.4	7.4	9.3	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	4.5	5.6	3.9	5.4	2.9	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	4.2	5.1	4.3	4.8	3.9	4.9
Neoplasms	5.2	4.8	5.2	4.4	5.9	5.0

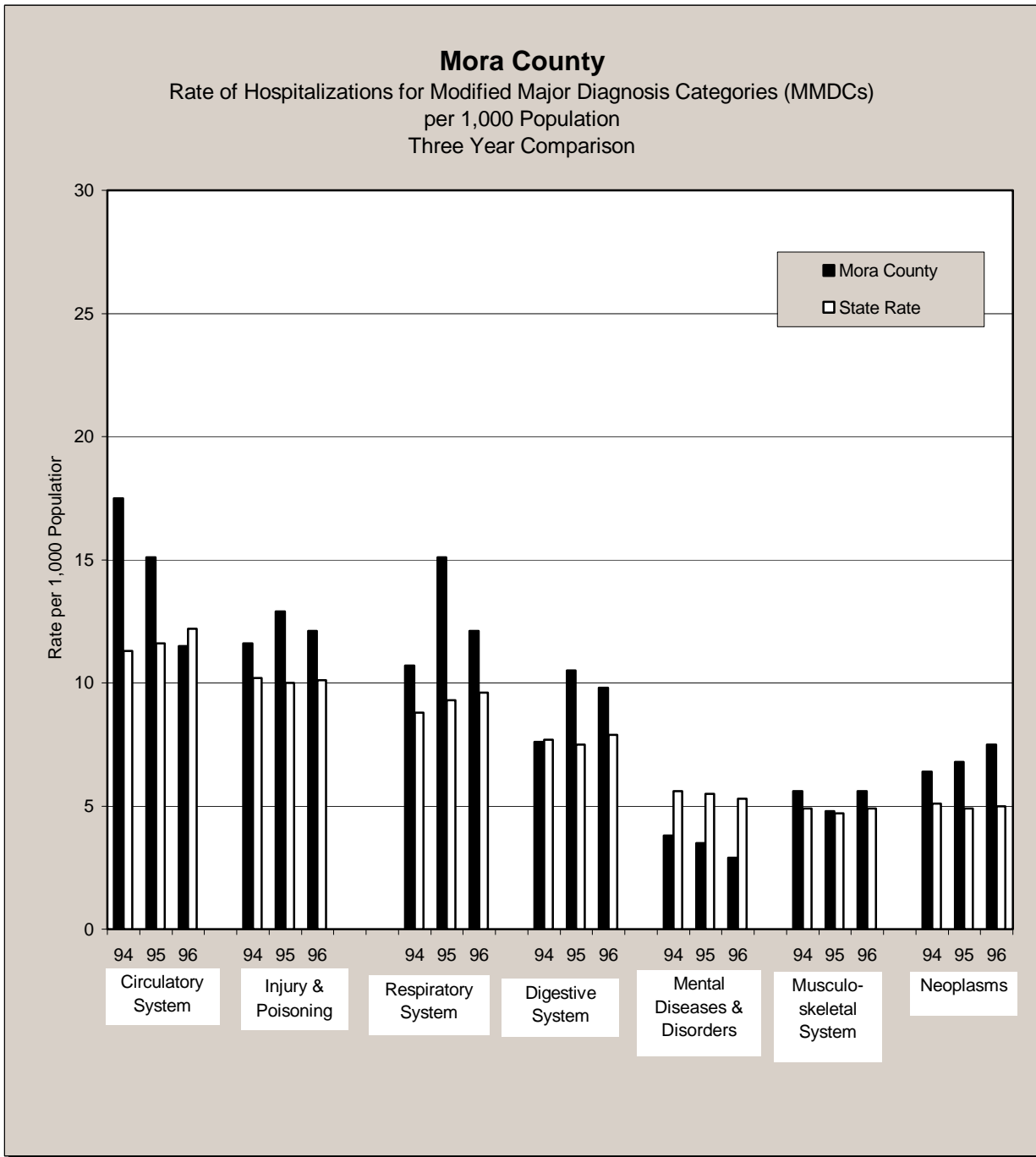
McKinley County

Rate of Hospitalizations for Modified Major Diagnosis Categories (MMDCs)
per 1,000 Population
Three Year Comparison



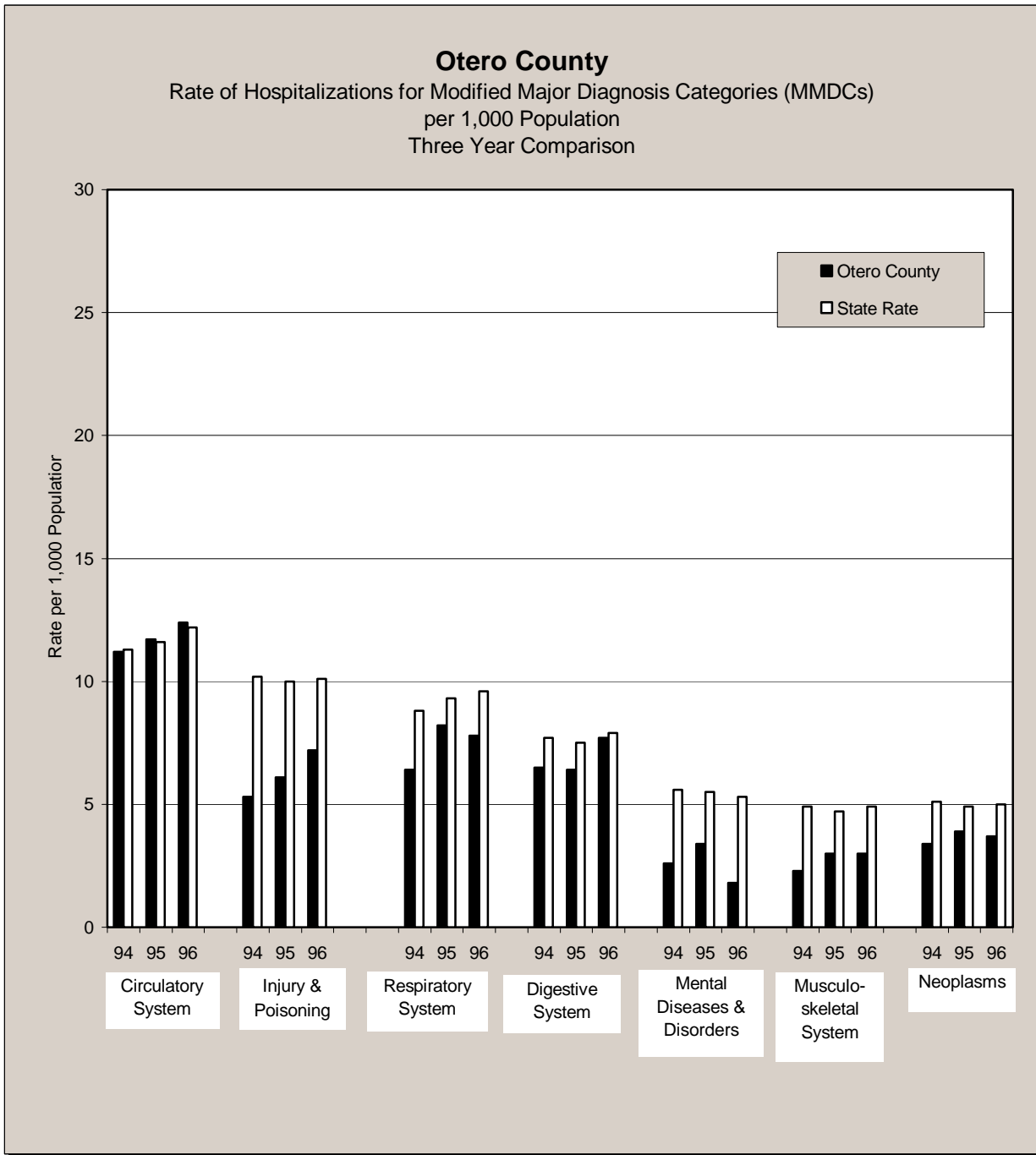
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	6.6	11.2	7.2	11.5	7.3	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	6.2	10.1	6.7	9.9	6.9	10.1
Respiratory System	6.6	8.7	7.1	9.2	6.7	9.6
Digestive System	5.1	7.7	4.0	7.4	4.4	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	3.7	5.6	2.9	5.4	2.8	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	2.0	5.1	2.2	4.8	2.7	4.9
Neoplasms	2.3	4.8	2.8	4.4	2.7	5.0



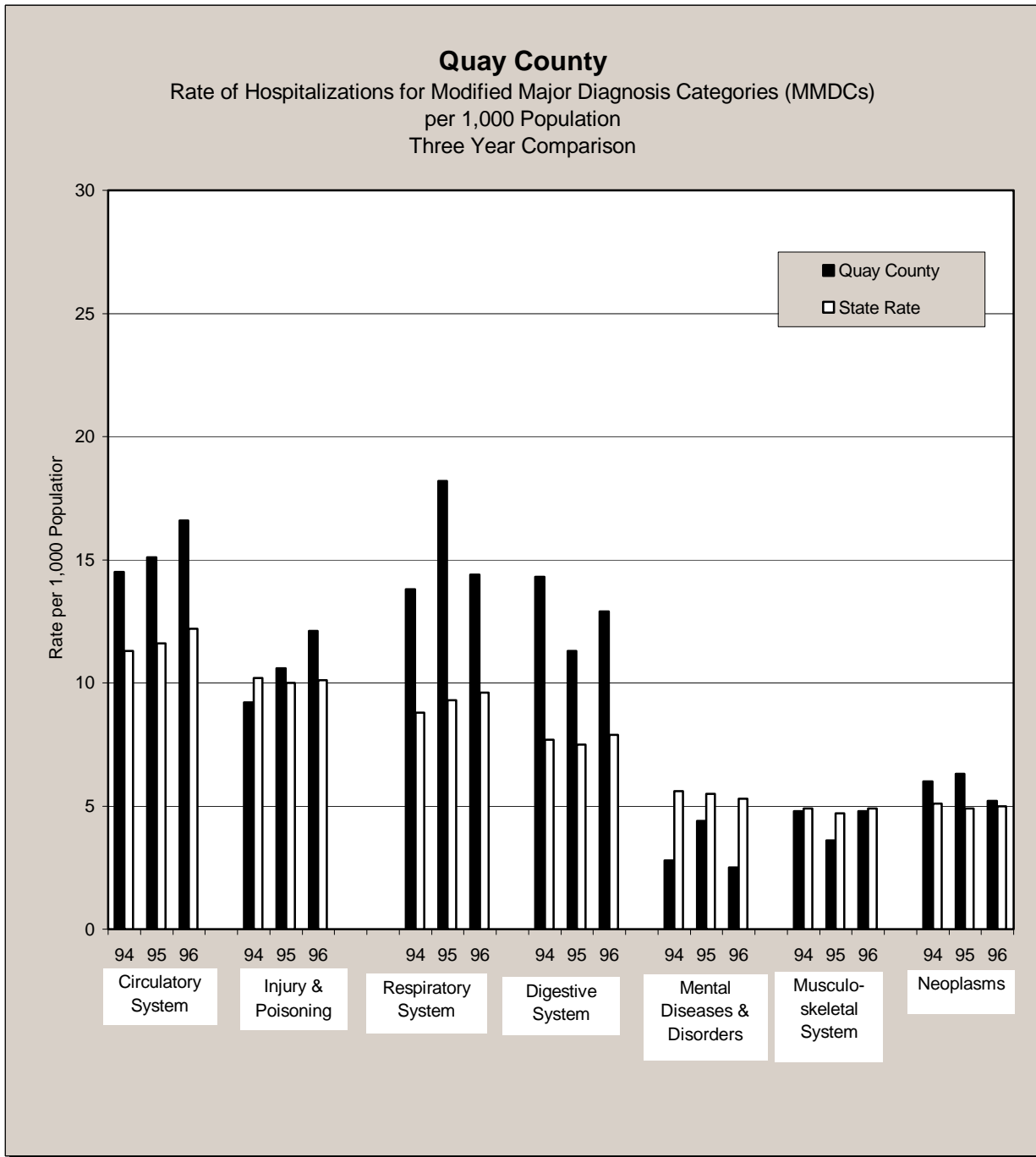
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	17.5	11.2	15.1	11.5	11.5	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	11.6	10.1	12.9	9.9	12.1	10.1
Respiratory System	10.7	8.7	15.1	9.2	12.1	9.6
Digestive System	7.6	7.7	10.5	7.4	9.8	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	3.8	5.6	3.3	5.4	2.9	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.8	5.6	4.9
Neoplasms	6.4	4.8	6.8	4.4	7.5	5.0



Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	11.2	11.2	11.6	11.5	12.4	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	5.3	10.1	6.0	9.9	7.2	10.1
Respiratory System	6.4	8.7	8.1	9.2	7.8	9.6
Digestive System	6.5	7.7	6.3	7.4	7.7	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	2.6	5.6	3.4	5.4	1.8	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	2.3	5.1	3.0	4.8	3.0	4.9
Neoplasms	3.4	4.8	3.9	4.4	3.7	5.0

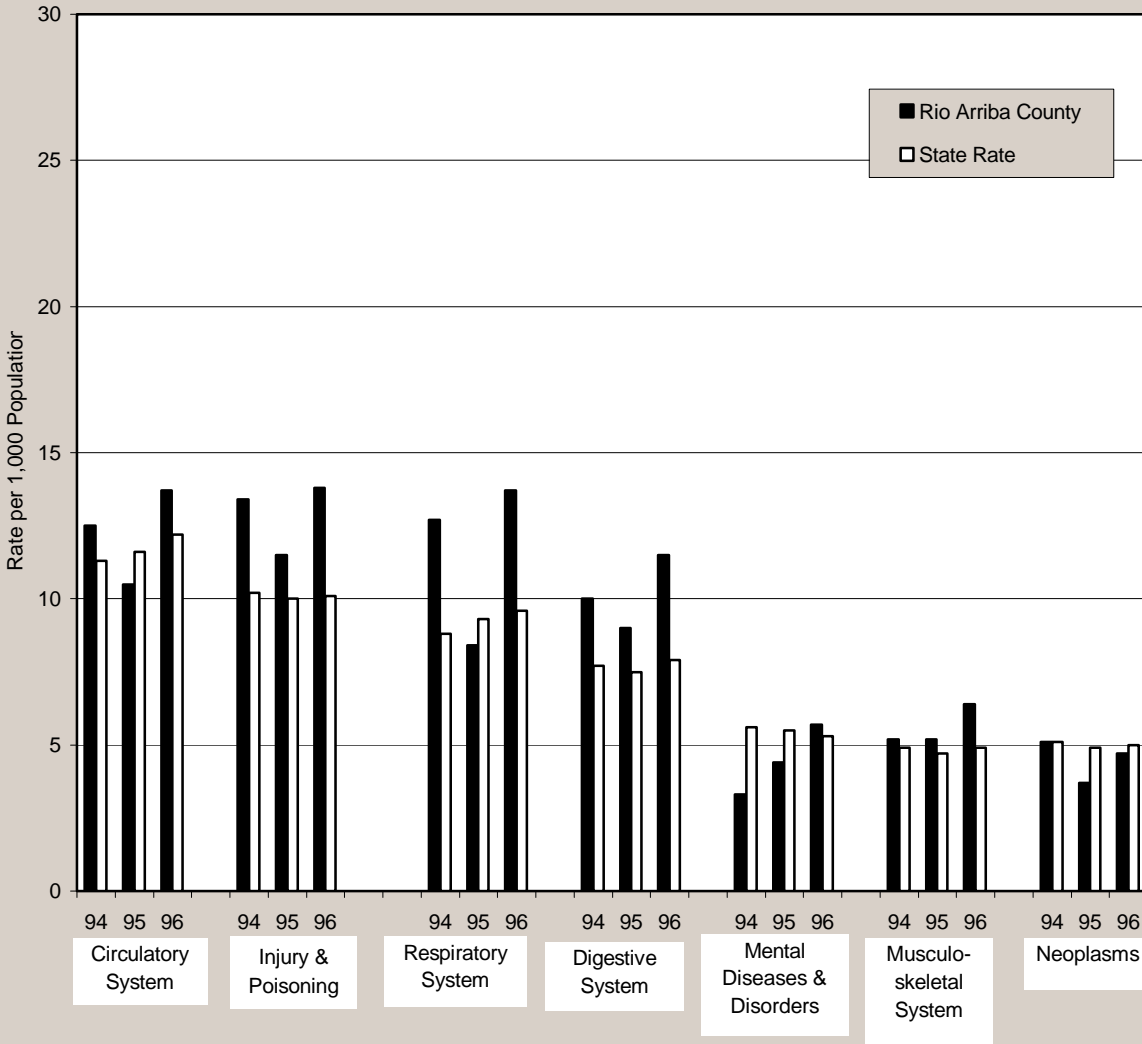


Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	14.5	11.2	15.1	11.5	16.6	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	9.2	10.1	10.6	9.9	12.1	10.1
Respiratory System	13.8	8.7	18.2	9.2	14.4	9.6
Digestive System	14.3	7.7	11.3	7.4	12.9	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	2.8	5.6	4.4	5.4	2.5	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	4.8	5.1	3.6	4.8	4.8	4.9
Neoplasms	6.0	4.8	6.3	4.4	5.2	5.0

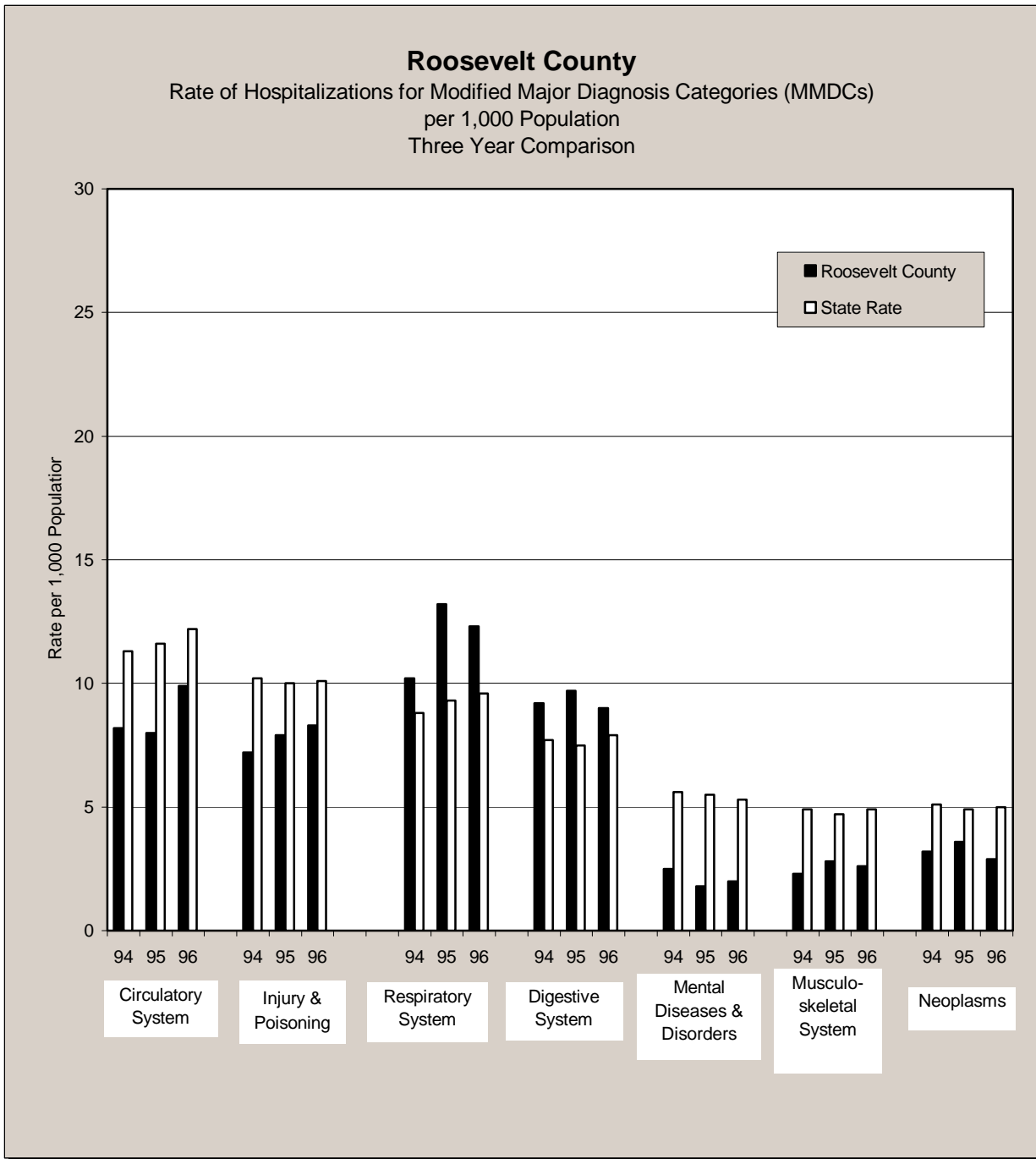
Rio Arriba County

Rate of Hospitalizations for Modified Major Diagnosis Categories (MMDCs)
per 1,000 Population
Three Year Comparison



Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	12.5	11.2	8.4	11.5	13.7	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	13.4	10.1	9.5	9.9	13.8	10.1
Respiratory System	12.7	8.7	4.5	9.2	13.7	9.6
Digestive System	10.0	7.7	6.2	7.4	11.5	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	3.3	5.6	4.2	5.4	5.7	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	6.4	4.9
Neoplasms	5.1	4.8	3.2	4.4	4.7	5.0

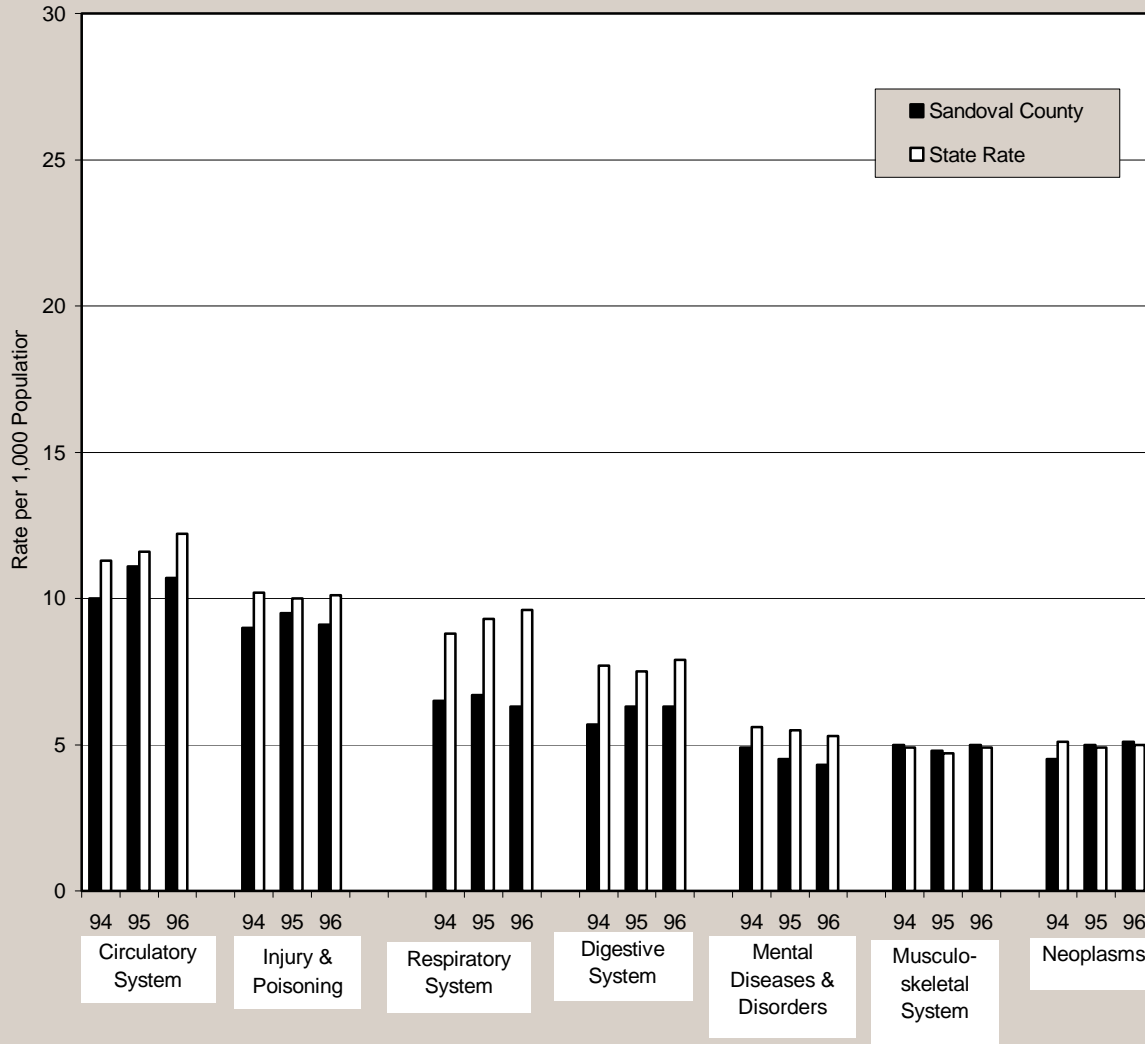


Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	8.2	11.2	8.0	11.5	9.9	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	7.2	10.1	7.9	9.9	8.3	10.1
Respiratory System	10.2	8.7	13.2	9.2	12.3	9.6
Digestive System	9.2	7.7	9.7	7.4	9.0	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	2.5	5.6	1.8	5.4	2.0	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	2.3	5.1	2.8	4.8	2.6	4.9
Neoplasms	3.2	4.8	3.6	4.4	2.9	5.0

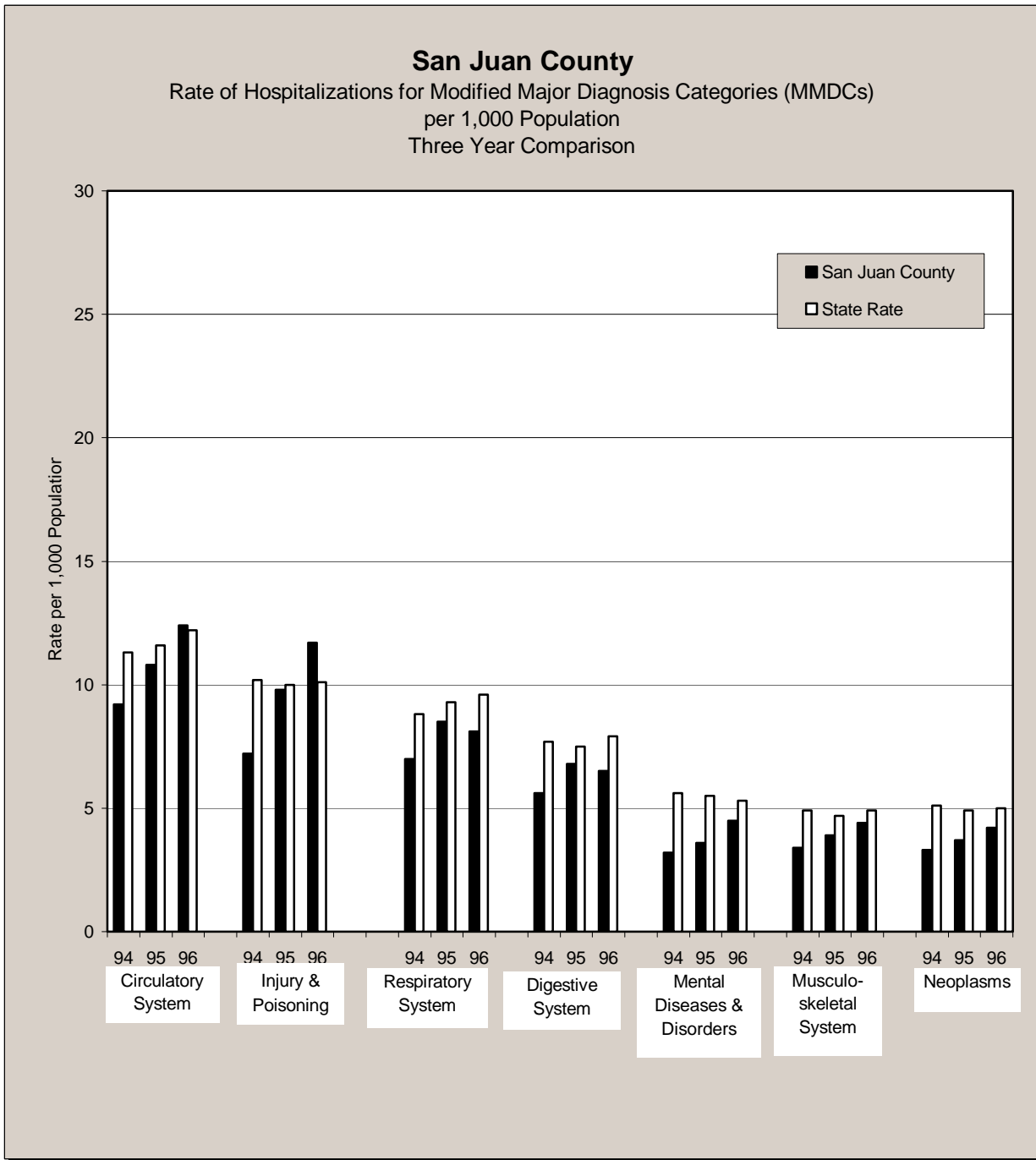
Sandoval County

Rate of Hospitalizations for Modified Major Diagnosis Categories (MMDCs)
per 1,000 Population
Three Year Comparison



Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	10.0	11.2	11.1	11.5	10.7	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	9.0	10.1	9.5	9.9	9.1	10.1
Respiratory System	6.5	8.7	6.7	9.2	6.3	9.6
Digestive System	5.7	7.7	6.3	7.4	6.3	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	4.9	5.6	4.4	5.4	4.3	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9
Neoplasms	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.4	5.1	5.0

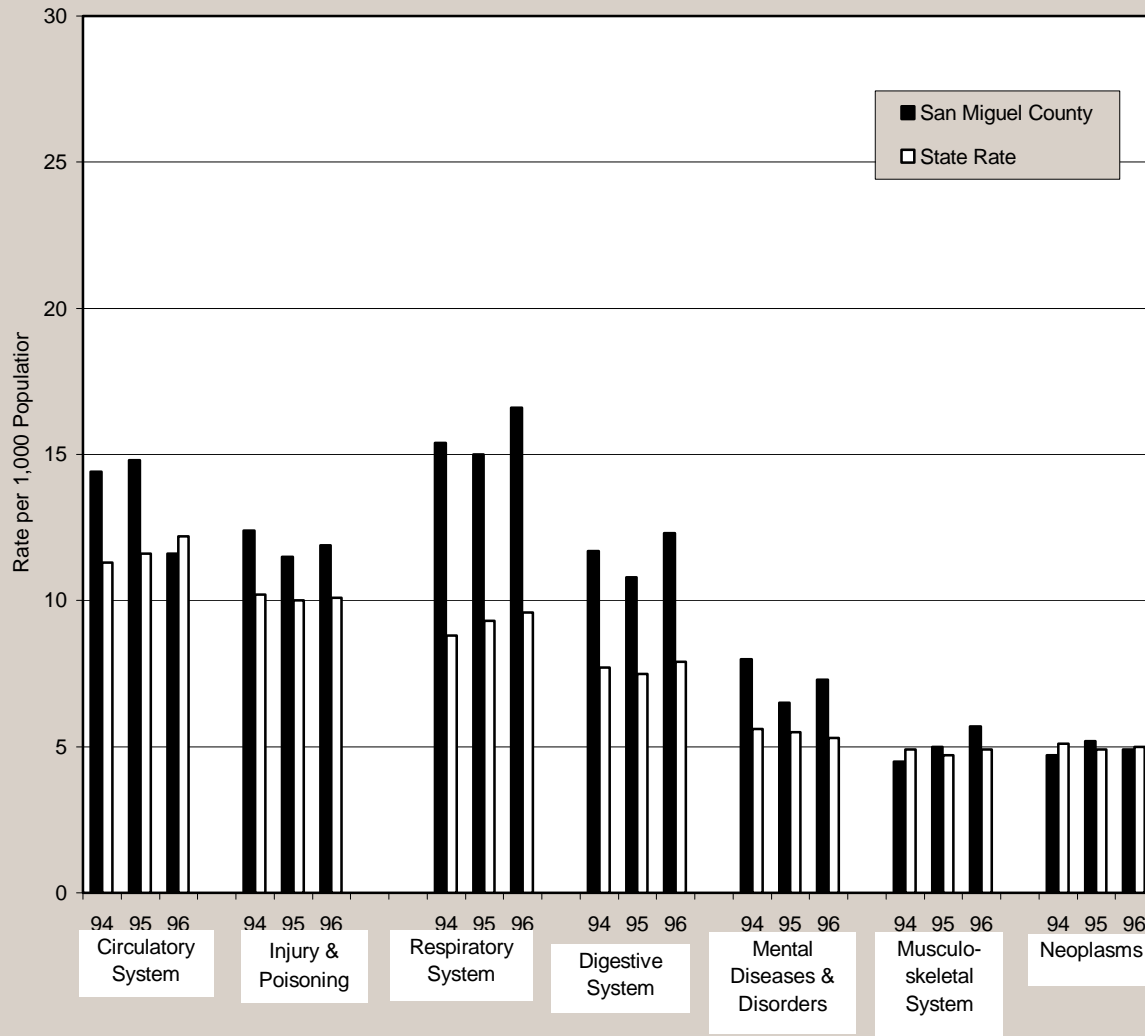


Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	9.2	11.2	10.8	11.5	12.4	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	7.2	10.1	9.8	9.9	11.7	10.1
Respiratory System	7.0	8.7	8.5	9.2	8.1	9.6
Digestive System	5.6	7.7	6.8	7.4	6.5	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	3.2	5.6	3.6	5.4	4.5	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	3.4	5.1	3.9	4.8	4.4	4.9
Neoplasms	3.3	4.8	3.7	4.4	4.2	5.0

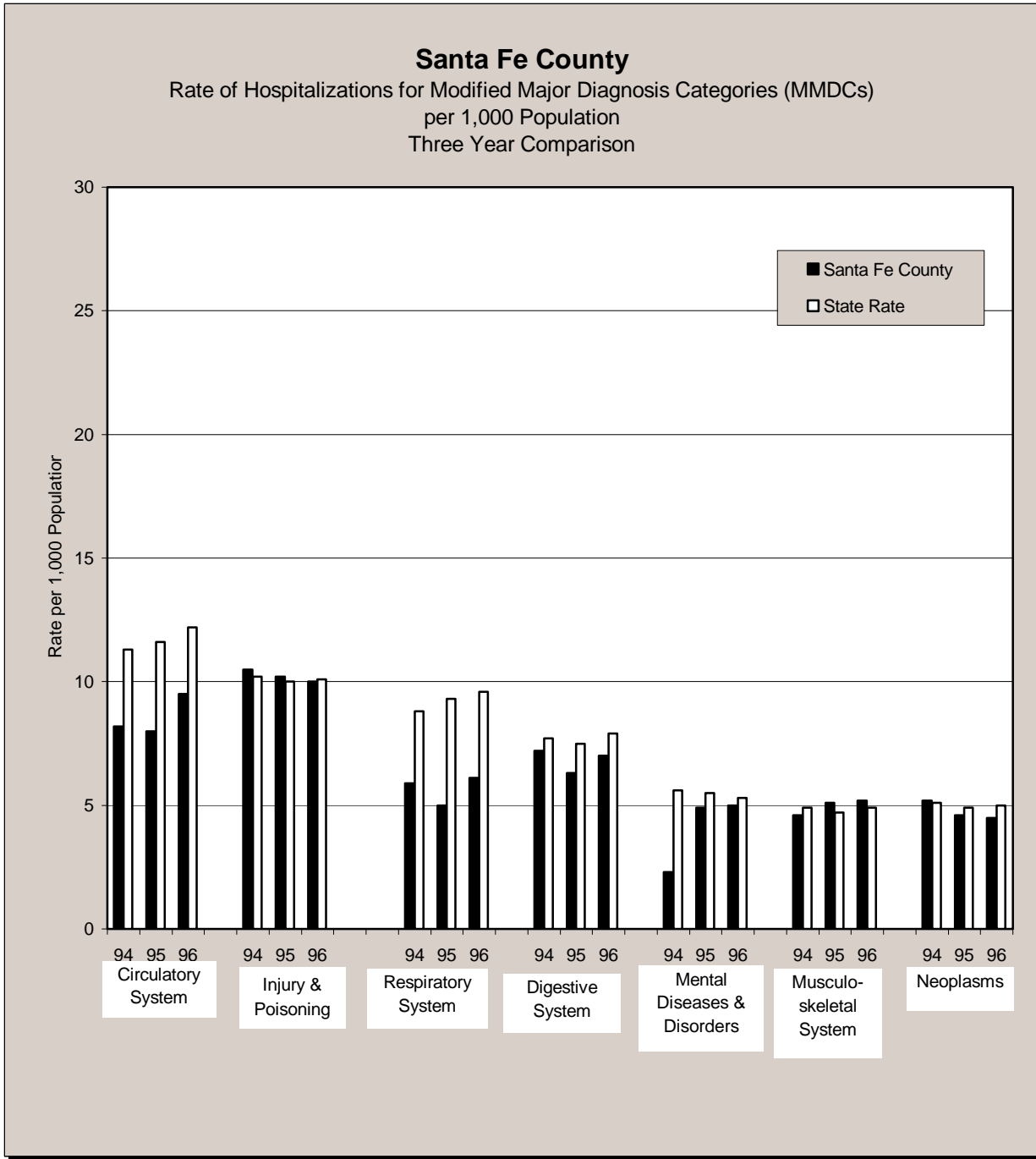
San Miguel County

Rate of Hospitalizations for Modified Major Diagnosis Categories (MMDCs)
per 1,000 Population
Three Year Comparison



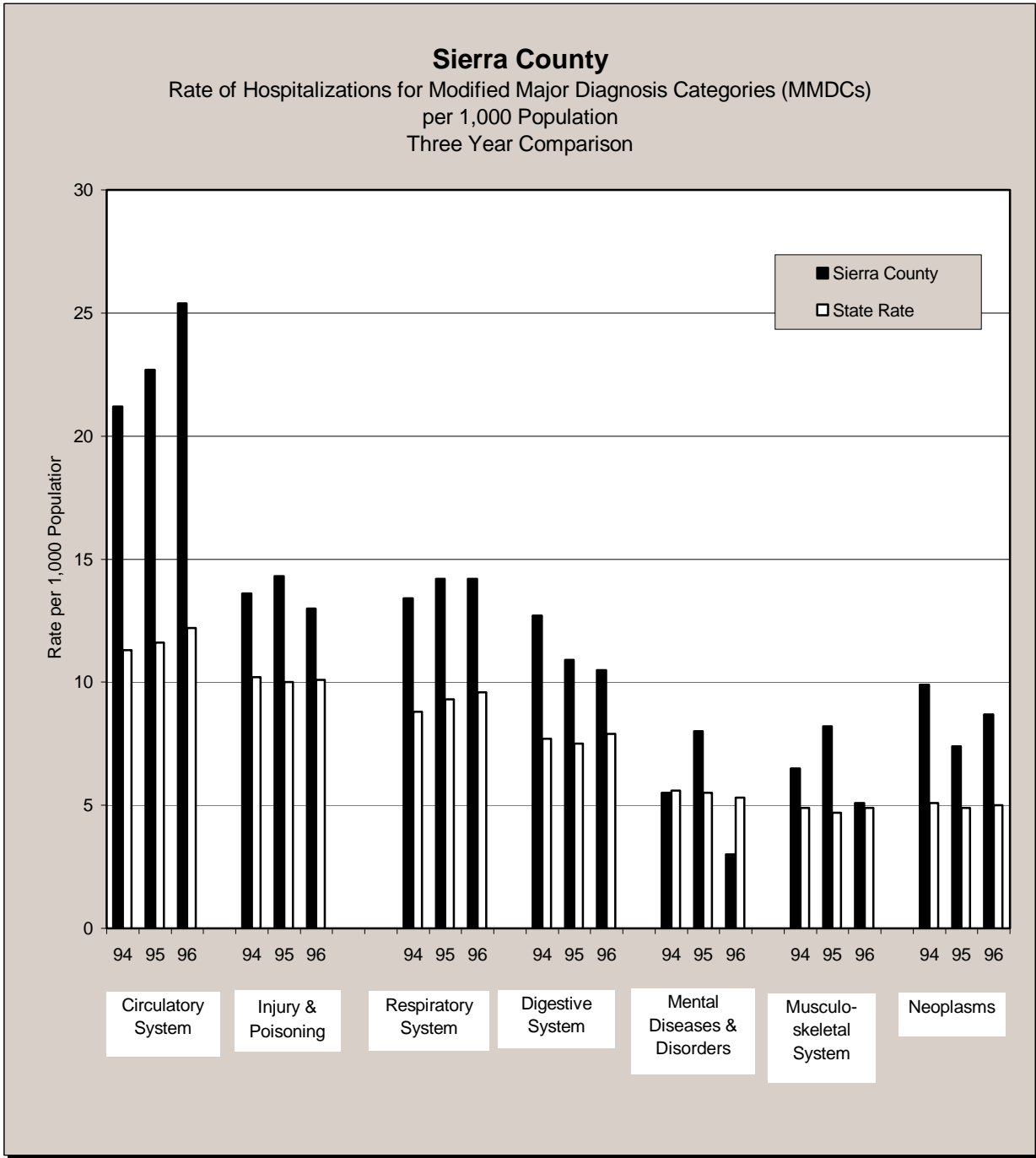
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	14.4	11.2	14.8	11.5	11.6	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	12.4	10.1	11.5	9.9	11.9	10.1
Respiratory System	15.4	8.7	15.0	9.2	16.6	9.6
Digestive System	11.7	7.7	10.8	7.4	12.3	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	8.0	5.6	6.5	5.4	7.3	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.7	4.9
Neoplasms	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.9	5.0



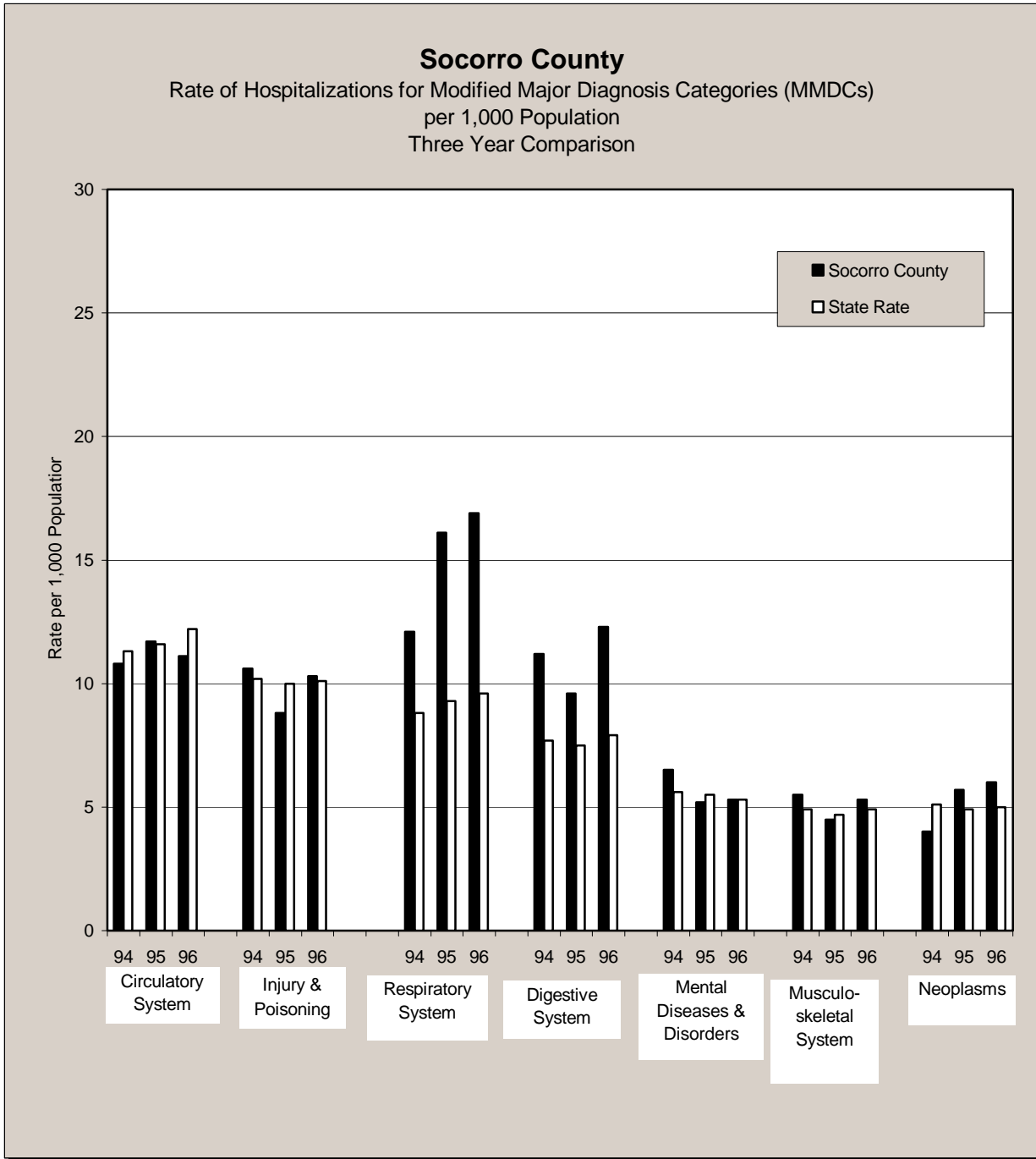
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	8.2	11.2	8.0	11.5	9.5	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	10.5	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.0	10.1
Respiratory System	5.9	8.7	4.9	9.2	6.1	9.6
Digestive System	7.2	7.7	6.2	7.4	7.0	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	2.3	5.6	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.9
Neoplasms	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.5	5.0



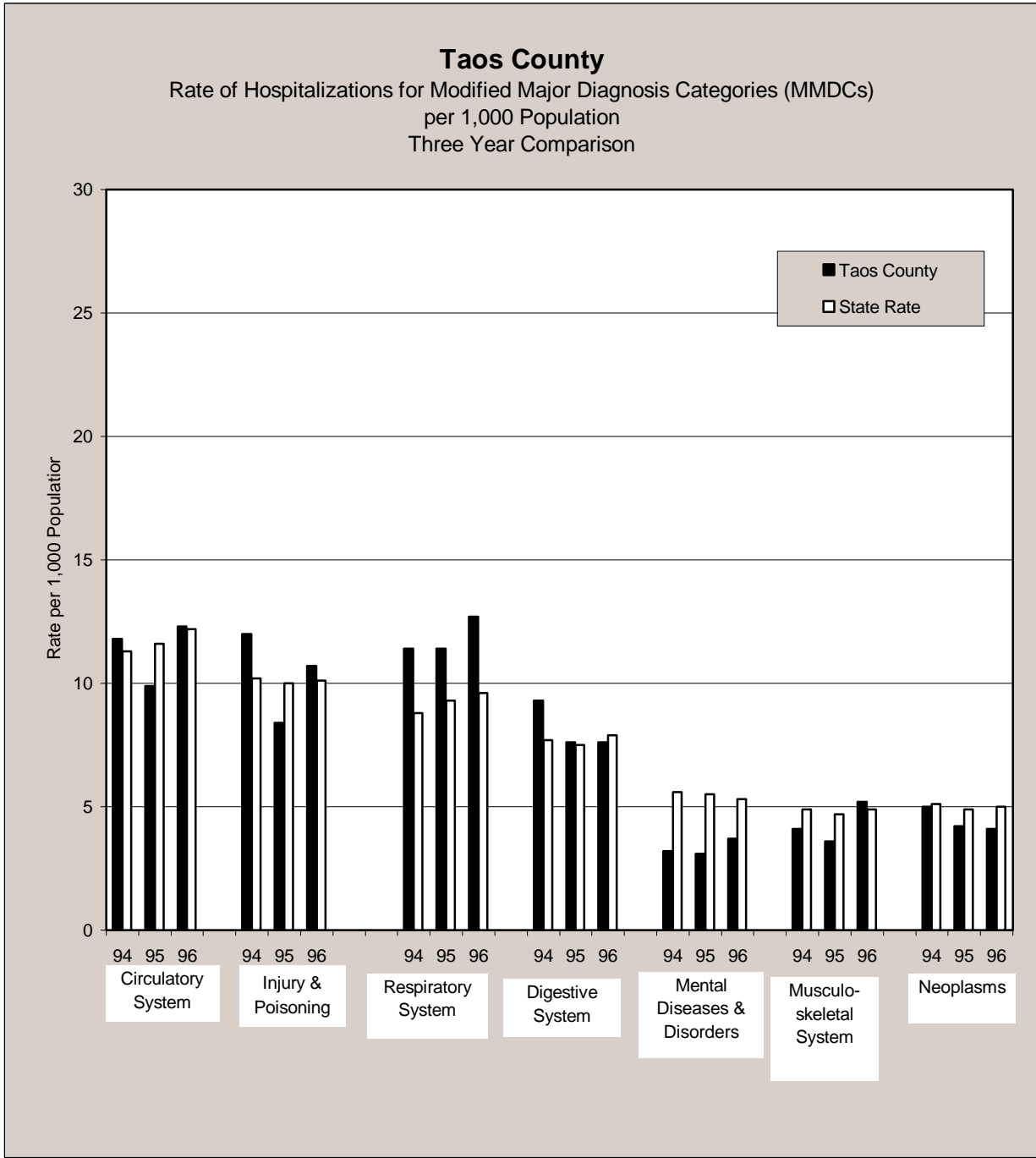
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	21.2	11.2	22.7	11.5	25.4	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	13.6	10.1	14.3	9.9	13.0	10.1
Respiratory System	13.4	8.7	14.2	9.2	14.2	9.6
Digestive System	12.7	7.7	10.9	7.4	10.5	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	5.5	5.6	7.9	5.4	3.0	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	6.5	5.1	8.2	4.8	5.1	4.9
Neoplasms	9.9	4.8	7.4	4.4	8.7	5.0



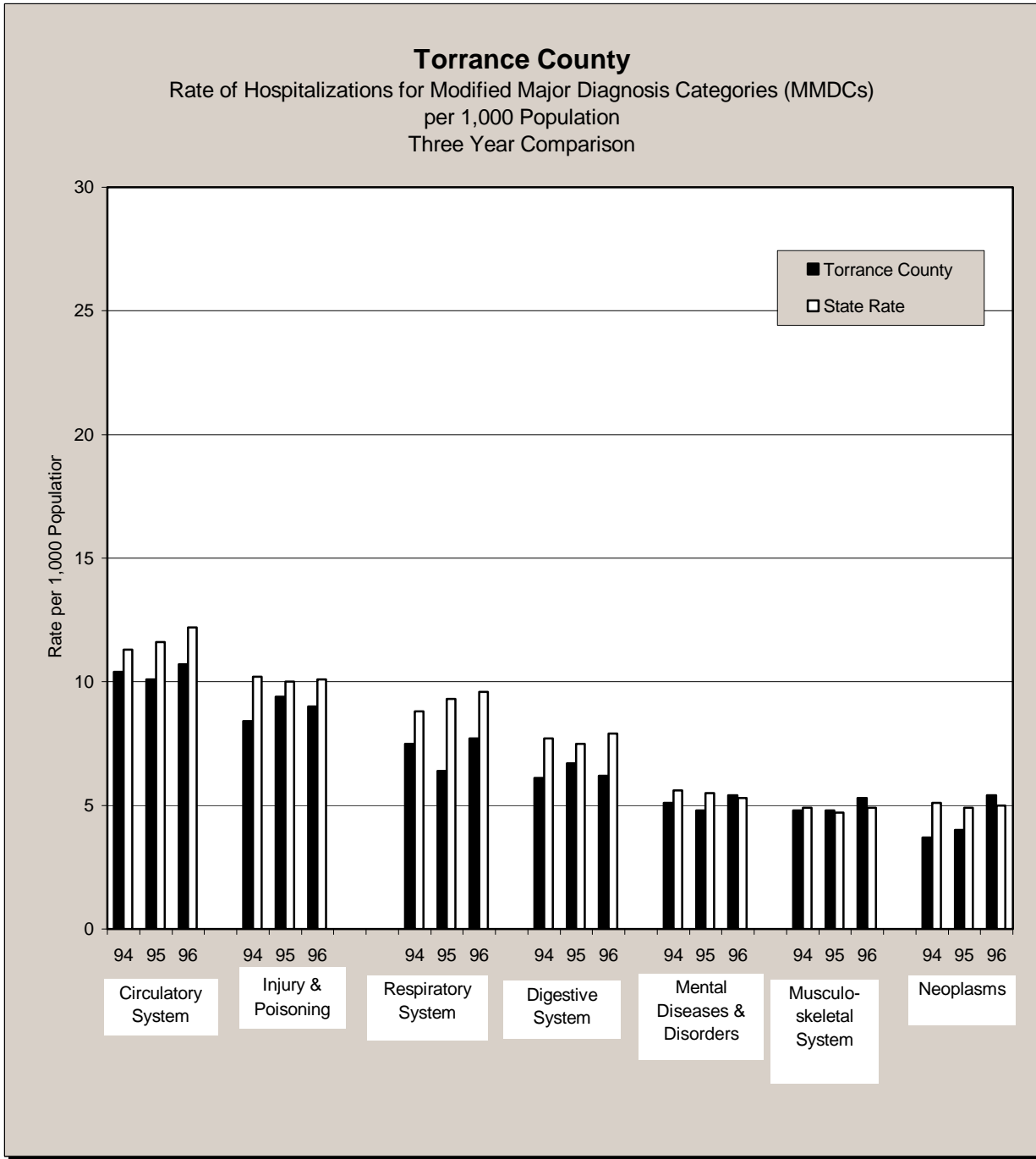
Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	10.8	11.2	11.7	11.5	11.1	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	10.6	10.1	8.8	9.9	10.3	10.1
Respiratory System	12.1	8.7	16.1	9.2	16.9	9.6
Digestive System	11.2	7.7	9.6	7.4	12.3	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	6.5	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.8	5.3	4.9
Neoplasms	4.0	4.8	5.6	4.4	6.0	5.0



Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	11.8	11.2	9.9	11.5	12.3	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	12.0	10.1	8.4	9.9	10.7	10.1
Respiratory System	11.4	8.7	11.1	9.2	12.7	9.6
Digestive System	9.3	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	3.2	5.6	3.1	5.4	3.7	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	4.1	5.1	3.4	4.8	5.2	4.9
Neoplasms	5.0	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.1	5.0

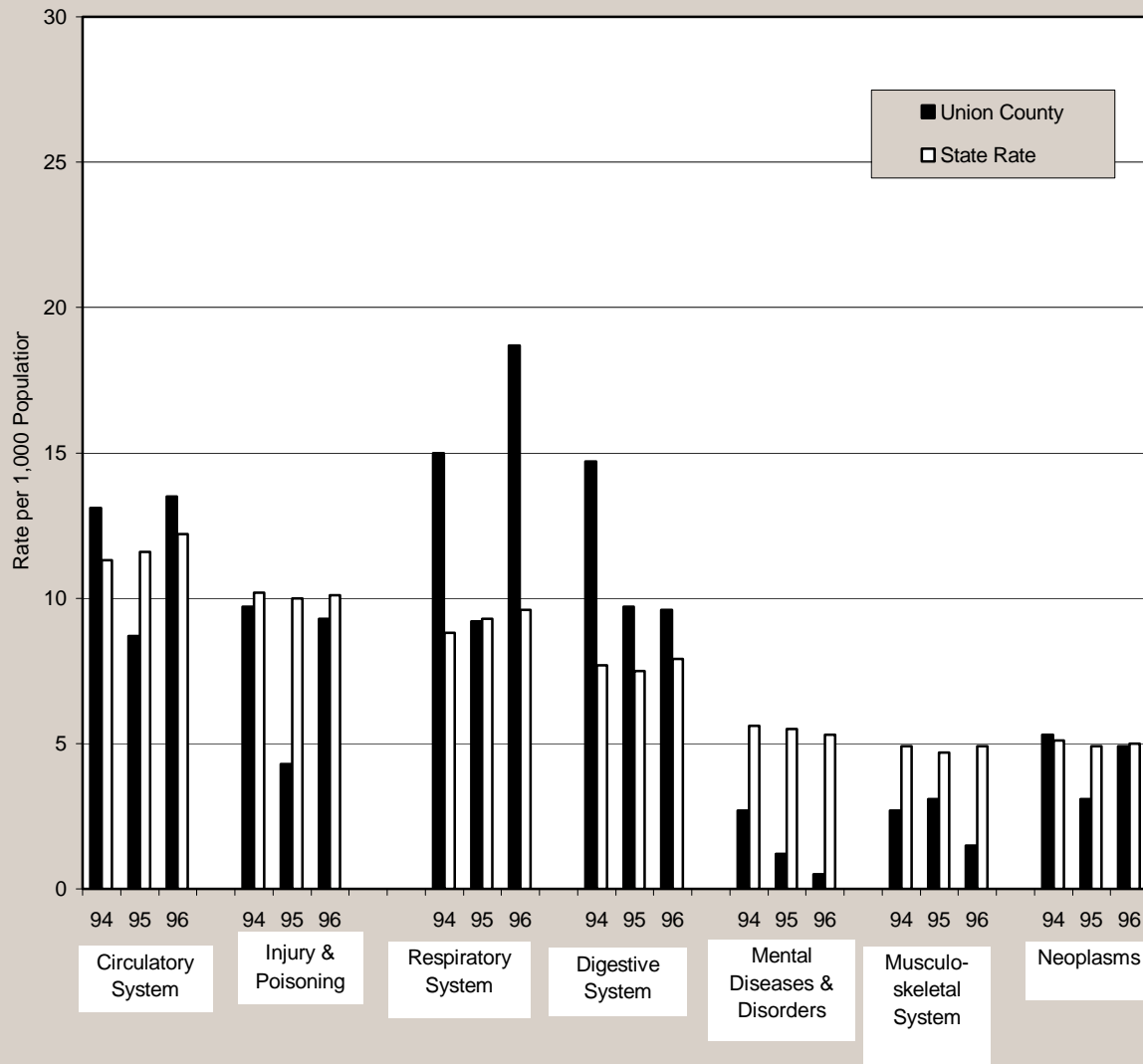


Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	10.4	11.2	10.1	11.5	10.7	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	8.4	10.1	9.4	9.9	9.0	10.1
Respiratory System	7.5	8.7	6.4	9.2	7.7	9.6
Digestive System	6.1	7.7	6.7	7.4	6.2	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	5.1	5.6	4.8	5.4	5.4	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.9
Neoplasms	3.7	4.8	4.0	4.4	5.4	5.0

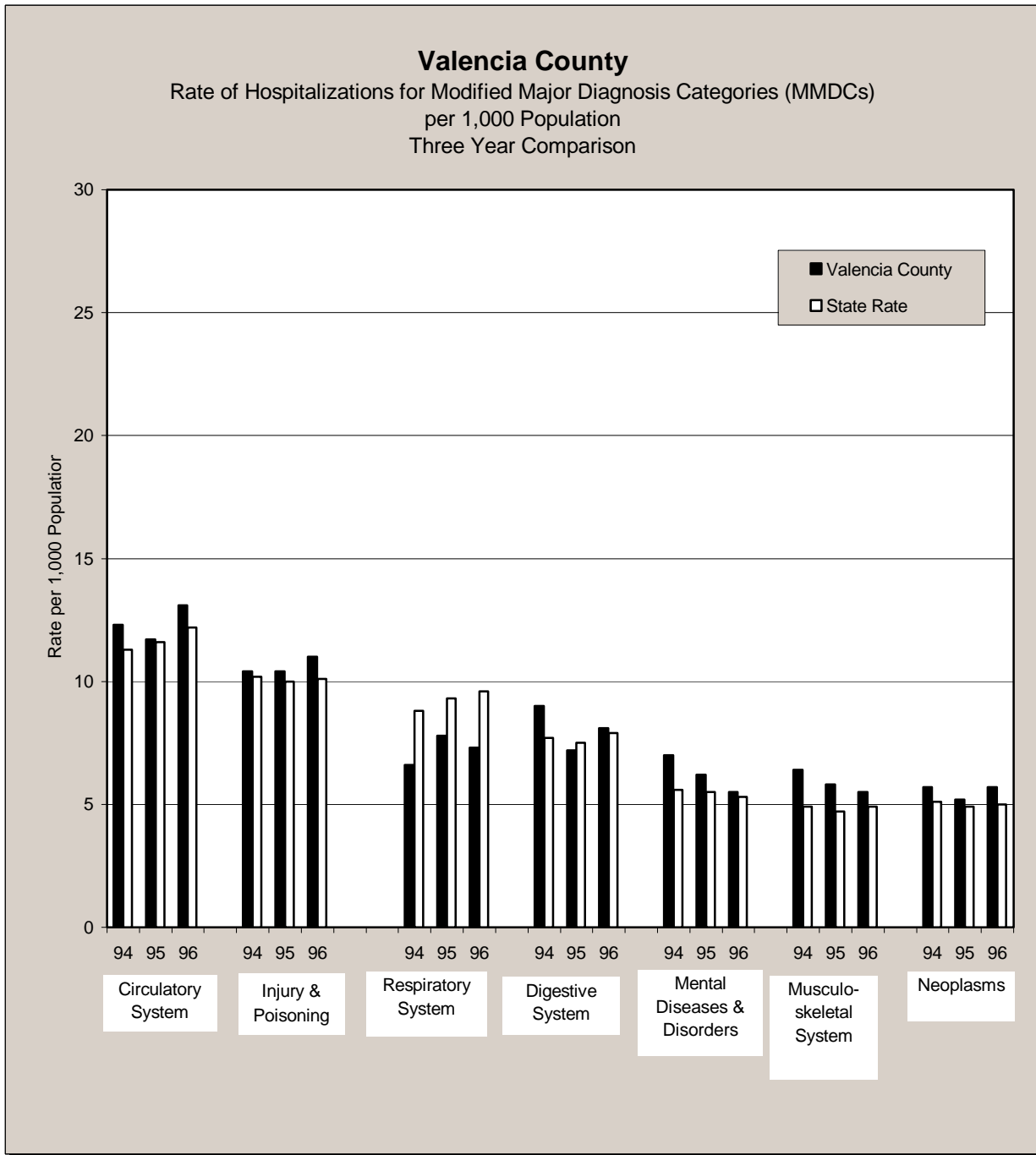
Union County

Rate of Hospitalizations for Modified Major Diagnosis Categories (MMDCs)
per 1,000 Population
Three Year Comparison



Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	13.1	11.2	8.7	11.5	13.5	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	9.7	10.1	4.3	9.9	9.3	10.1
Respiratory System	15.0	8.7	9.2	9.2	18.7	9.6
Digestive System	14.7	7.7	9.7	7.4	9.6	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	2.7	5.6	1.2	5.4	0.5	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	2.7	5.1	3.1	4.8	1.5	4.9
Neoplasms	5.3	4.8	3.1	4.4	4.9	5.0



Data Table

Modified Major Diagnosis Category (MMDC)	County Rate 94	State Rate 94	County Rate 95	State Rate 95	County Rate 96	State Rate 96
Circulatory System	12.3	11.2	11.7	11.5	13.1	12.2
Injury & Poisoning	10.4	10.1	10.4	9.9	11.0	10.1
Respiratory System	6.6	8.7	7.7	9.2	7.3	9.6
Digestive System	9.0	7.7	7.2	7.4	8.1	7.9
Mental Diseases & Disorders	7.0	5.6	6.2	5.4	5.5	5.3
Musculoskeletal System	6.4	5.1	5.8	4.8	5.5	4.9
Neoplasms	5.7	4.8	5.2	4.4	5.7	5.0

AMBULATORY CARE SENSITIVE CONDITIONS, 1995 vs. 1996

- , Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ACSC) are those hospital diagnoses expected to be sensitive to the level of outpatient care provided. In general, the more adequate the outpatient care, the less likely it is that people will need to be hospitalized for these conditions. High rates of hospitalization for ACSC may be related to limited financial and geographic access to primary care.
- , ACSC are classified as either chronic or infectious. ACSC chronic conditions include asthma, congestive heart failure, hypertension, angina, diabetes, hypoglycemia, epilepsy, other convulsions, and obstructive pulmonary disease. Among the ACSC infectious diseases are tuberculosis, congenital syphilis, pneumonia, cellulitis, gastroenteritis, severe ENT (Ears, Nose, Throat) infections, and immunization preventable diseases.
- , Urban areas (metropolitan statistical areas) have significantly lower rates of hospitalization for ACSC than small urban or rural areas for all age groups.
- , Ages 65 and over have a far greater rate of hospitalization for ACSC than any other age group. However, although the rate for all hospitalizations in this age group has increased from 1995 to 1996, the rate for ACSC has remained fairly stable.
- , There have been no major shifts in rates for ACSC from 1995 to 1996 in any of the age groups.

AMBULATORY CARE SENSITIVE CONDITIONS, 1995 vs. 1996

Counties were considered to be urban if they were part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) (Bernalillo, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Los Alamos, and Dona Ana) or adjacent to and economically connected to one of the SMSA counties (Valencia and Torrance). The small urban group was made up of counties containing a city of at least 20,000 population. These counties are (Chaves, Curry, Eddy, Lea, Otero, McKinley, and San Juan). Roosevelt county was also included in the small urban category because of the close proximity and relationship between Portales and Clovis. All other counties (n=18) were classified as rural. None of these counties contain a city over 12,000 population.

NEW MEXICO COUNTIES DEFINED AS URBAN, RURAL, and SMALL URBAN

