

EXHIBIT 5.11 Growth in Discharges for Selected Conditions: Uninsured

Number of Discharges and Cumulative Growth for Principal CCS Conditions Contributing to Body System Change, Uninsured, 1997-2007

PRINCIPAL CCS CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO BODY SYSTEM CHANGE	NUMBER OF DISCHARGES IN THOUSANDS		PERCENT OF BODY SYSTEM TOTAL		CUMULATIVE GROWTH
	1997	2007	1997	2007	1997-2007
Circulatory	205	320	100.0%	100.0%	56%
Non-specific chest pain	39	77	19.2	24.1	96
Congestive heart failure	19	36	9.4	11.3	88
Pregnancy and childbirth	184	224 ‡	100.0	100.0	21
Previous C-section	9	22	4.7	10.0	156
Prolonged pregnancy	4	14	1.9	6.1	282
Normal pregnancy and/or delivery	24	16	13.2	7.1	-35
Fetal distress and abnormal forces of labor	16	10	8.9	4.4	-40
Perinatal (newborns)	196	260	100.0	100.0	33
Liveborn (newborn infant)	191	252	97.2	96.9	32
Digestive	168	261	100.0	100.0	56
Biliary tract disease	25	41	14.8	15.8	66
Pancreatic disorders (not diabetes)	23	39	13.6	14.9	71
Respiratory	143	161 ‡	100.0	100.0	12
Respiratory failure	5	14	3.7	9.0	175
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	14	20	9.9	12.7	43
Injury and poisoning	204	243 ‡	100.0	100.0	19
Complication of surgical procedures or medical care	9	16	4.4	6.7	80
Crushing injury or internal injury	17	23	8.4	9.4	34
Musculoskeletal	29	44	100.0	100.0	53
Osteoarthritis (degenerative joint disease)	2	5	6.8	11.6	163
Mental	202	276	100.0	100.0	37
Mood disorders (depression and bipolar disorders)	55	94	27.2	34.1	75
Genitourinary	71	94	100.0	100.0	32
Acute renal failure	3	14	4.0	14.7	387
Urinary tract infections	19	25	26.3	26.3	32
Endocrine	56	93	100.0	100.0	67
Diabetes mellitus with complications	31	54	55.7	58.4	75
Symptoms	41	55	100.0	100.0	34
Syncope	7	12	17.2	22.5	75
Infectious and parasitic	34	44	100.0	100.0	30
Septicemia (blood infection)	11	20	31.3	45.4	88
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	33	79	100.0	100.0	136
Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections	28	73	83.9	93.2	162
Blood	11	23	100.0	100.0	112
Anemia	4	12	37.0	52.5	200
Sickle cell anemia	3	5	24.2	21.5	88

‡ 2007 discharges are not statistically different from 1997 discharges at p<0.05.

Source: AHRQ, Center for Delivery, Organization, and Markets, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, Nationwide Inpatient Sample, 1997 and 2007.

This exhibit displays uninsured discharges for selected conditions with important contributions to growth within each body system.

The large growth in the number of uninsured hospitalizations for several conditions was, in part, due to the increase in the number of uninsured individuals from 1997 to 2007.

Hospital stays for several conditions billed to the uninsured more than doubled from 1997 to 2007:

- Acute renal failure more than quadrupled (387 percent).
- Prolonged pregnancy (up 282 percent) and anemia (up 200 percent) at least tripled.
- Several conditions more than doubled:
 - Respiratory failure (up 175 percent).
 - Osteoarthritis (degenerative joint disease; up 163 percent).
 - Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections (up 162 percent).
 - Previous C-section (up 156 percent).

Hospital stays for several conditions grew at least 50 percent:

- Stays for two circulatory conditions grew rapidly: non-specific chest pain (96 percent) and congestive heart failure (88 percent).
- Septicemia (blood infection) and sickle cell anemia each increased 88 percent.
- Complication of surgical procedures or medical care rose 80 percent.
- Mood disorders (depression and bipolar disorders), diabetes mellitus, and syncope each increased 75 percent.
- The number of stays for two digestive conditions increased: pancreatic disorders (71 percent) and biliary tract disease (66 percent).

There was a decline for some conditions in the number of hospital stays billed to the uninsured:

- Stays for two pregnancy and childbirth conditions fell:
 - Fetal distress and abnormal forces of labor (40-percent decline).
 - Normal pregnancy (35-percent decline).