

EXHIBIT 3.3 Most Frequent All-listed Procedures by Gender

Number of Discharges, Percent Distribution, and Rank of the Most Frequent All-listed Procedures for Inpatient Hospital Stays Excluding Pregnancy and Childbirth, by Gender, 2008

ALL-LISTED CCS PROCEDURES	NUMBER OF DISCHARGES IN THOUSANDS		PERCENT OF DISCHARGES WITH A PROCEDURE		RANK	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
Discharges with a procedure†	8,565	9,451	100.0%	100.0%		
Blood transfusion	1,177	1,545	13.7	16.4	1	1
Diagnostic cardiac catheterization, coronary arteriography	923	598	10.8	6.3	2	4
Respiratory intubation and mechanical ventilation	768	676	9.0	7.2	3	3
Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy	568	687	6.6	7.3	4	2
Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA)	501	256	5.9	2.7	5	16
Echocardiogram	439	400‡	5.1	4.2	6	7
Hemodialysis	414	379‡	4.8	4.0	7	8
Enteral and parenteral nutrition	284	282‡	3.3	3.0	8	13
Arthroplasty knee	259	426	3.0	4.5	9	6
Alcohol and drug rehabilitation/detoxification	257	120	3.0	1.3	10	36
Colonoscopy and biopsy	244	342	2.8	3.6	13	10
Hysterectomy	–	511	–	5.4	–	5
Oophorectomy, unilateral and bilateral	–	374	–	4.0	–	9

† Excludes procedures related to pregnancy and childbirth and a small number of discharges (111,000 or 0.3 percent) with missing gender.

‡ Female discharges are not statistically different from male discharges at $p < 0.05$.

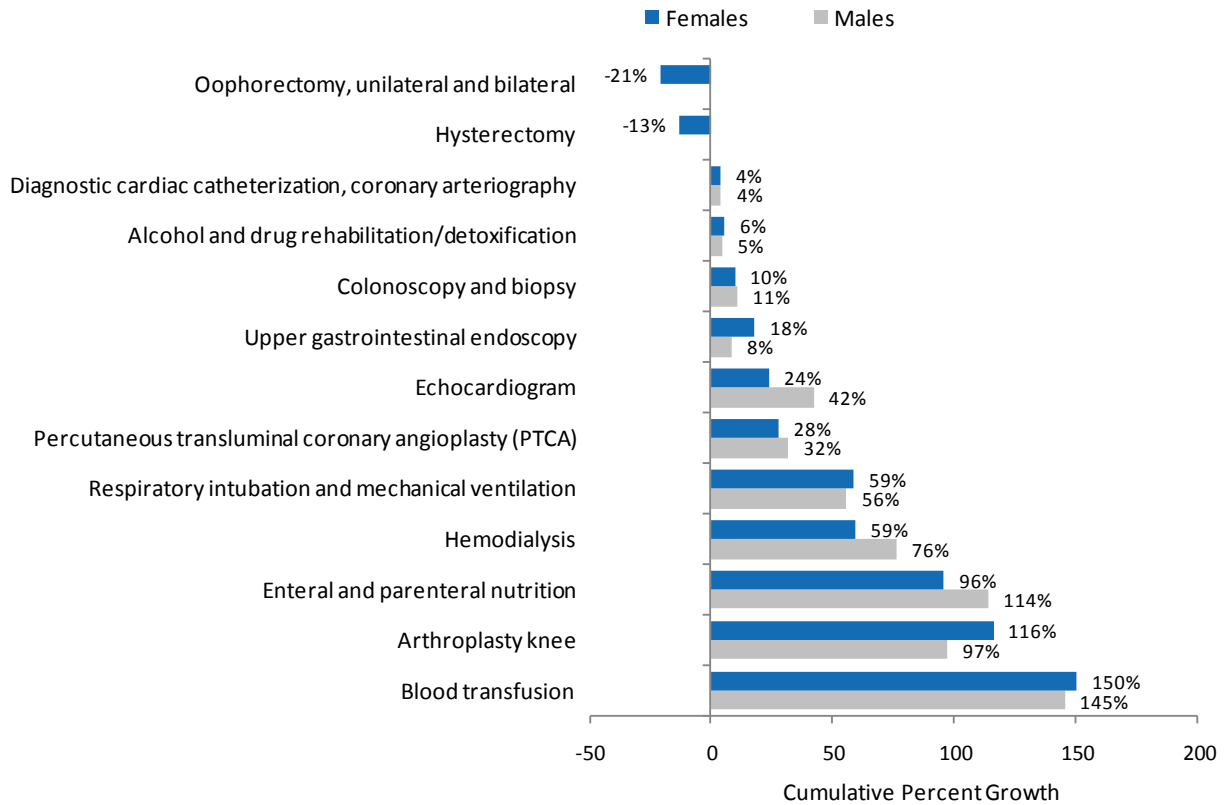
Source: AHRQ, Center for Delivery, Organization, and Markets, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, Nationwide Inpatient Sample, 2008.

When procedures related to childbirth and liveborn infants are excluded, males and females received similar procedures.

- Blood transfusion was the most common procedure for both genders when childbirth and liveborn infant procedures are excluded. Transfusion occurred in 13.7 percent of all procedure-related stays for males and 16.4 percent of stays for females.
- For procedures common to both males and females, some procedures occurred more frequently in one gender:
 - Two heart-related procedures—diagnostic cardiac catheterization and PTCAs—were performed more often for males than females. Diagnostic cardiac catheterization was performed in 10.8 percent of male discharges and 6.3 percent of female discharges in 2008 and was ranked as the second most frequent procedure in men and the fourth most frequent procedure in women.
 - PTCAs were performed in 5.9 percent of male stays and 2.7 percent of female stays. PTCA was the fifth most common procedure for men and the sixteenth most common for women.
 - Males also underwent more respiratory intubation and mechanical ventilation (9.0 percent of stays) than females (7.2 percent of stays). The procedure ranked third for both genders.
 - Males received alcohol and drug rehabilitation/detoxification (3.0 percent of male stays) more than females (1.3 percent of female stays). Alcohol and drug rehabilitation/detoxification ranked tenth for males and thirty-sixth for females.
 - Females received blood transfusion, upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, colonoscopy and biopsy, and arthroplasty of the knee more often than males.
 - For all other top ranking procedures (echocardiogram, hemodialysis, and enteral and parenteral nutrition), there was little difference between males and females in the volume of procedures performed.

- Hysterectomy and oophorectomy were the fifth and ninth most common procedures for females, respectively.

Growth of the Most Frequent All-listed Procedures for Females and Males,* 1997-2008



*Excludes procedures related to pregnancy and childbirth.

Source: AHRQ, Center for Delivery, Organization, and Markets, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, Nationwide Inpatient Sample, 1997 and 2008.

From 1997 to 2008, all discharges grew by 15 percent and discharges with a procedure grew by 18 percent. Growth varied widely among common procedures, but less so between females and males within a given procedure.

- The number of discharges for blood transfusion, the most frequent procedure for both genders, was among the fastest growing common procedures since 1997, increasing by 150 percent for females and 145 percent for males.
- Other rapidly growing procedures for both females and males were arthroplasty of the knee (116 and 97 percent, respectively), enteral and parenteral nutrition (96 and 114 percent, respectively), hemodialysis (59 and 76 percent, respectively), and respiratory intubation and mechanical ventilation (59 percent for females and 56 percent for males).
- Colonoscopy, alcohol and drug rehabilitation/detoxification, and diagnostic cardiac catheterization grew slowly or remained stable for both females and males.
- Although hysterectomies and oophorectomies increased during the 5-year period from 1997-2002, these female-specific procedures declined in subsequent years. Over the 1997 to 2008 period, hysterectomies decreased by 13 percent and oophorectomies by 21 percent.