

EXHIBIT 2.2 Most Frequent Principal Diagnoses

Number of Stays, Stays per 10,000 Population, and Growth of the Most Frequent Principal Diagnoses for Hospital Stays, 1997 and 2009

PRINCIPAL CCS DIAGNOSIS	NUMBER OF STAYS IN THOUSANDS		STAYS PER 10,000 POPULATION		CUMULATIVE GROWTH IN RATE
	1997	2009	1997	2009	1997-2009
All stays	34,679	39,435	1,278	1,284	1% ‡
Liveborn (newborn infant)	3,777	4,159	139	135	-3% ‡
Pneumonia	1,232	1,165	45	38	-16%
Congestive heart failure	991	1,023	37	33	-9%
Osteoarthritis	418	921	15	30	95%
Mood disorders	641	873	24	28	20%
Coronary atherosclerosis	1,407	832	52	27	-48%
Septicemia	413	831	15	27	78%
Cardiac dysrhythmias	572	807	21	26	25%
Trauma to vulva and perineum due to childbirth	713	751	26	24	-7% ‡
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis	551	733	20	24	18%

‡ 2009 stays per 10,000 population are not statistically different from 1997 stays per 10,000 population at $p < 0.05$.

Source: AHRQ, Center for Delivery, Organization, and Markets, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, Nationwide Inpatient Sample, 1997 and 2009.

In 2009, there were 39.4 million hospital stays or 1,284 stays per 10,000 population. The number of stays per population has remained stable since 1997.

- The 10 most frequent principal diagnoses accounted for about 30 percent of all stays in 2009.
 - Liveborn (newborn infant) (4.2 million stays) was the most common diagnosis and accounted for more than 10 percent of all hospital stays. Since 1997, the rate of stays for newborn infants has remained stable (from 139 in 1997 to 135 in 2009 per 10,000 population).
 - Trauma to vulva and perineum due to childbirth ranked ninth in 2009 and the rate per 10,000 population remained relatively stable between 1997 and 2009.
 - Pneumonia (3.0 percent of all stays) and congestive heart failure (2.6 percent) were the second and third most common reasons for hospitalization.
 - The fourth and seventh most frequent principal diagnoses in 2009 (osteoarthritis and septicemia) were not among the most frequent diagnoses in 1997. Between 1997 and 2009, stays per 10,000 population for osteoarthritis increased 95 percent, and stays per 10,000 population for septicemia increased by 78 percent.
 - Mood disorders was ranked seventh in 1997 and fifth in 2009, and increased nearly 20 percent per population over this time period, from 24 to 28 stays per 10,000.
 - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was the tenth most common condition in 2009 and increased 18 percent since 1997.
- Three circulatory diseases—congestive heart failure, coronary atherosclerosis, and cardiac dysrhythmias—were among the top ten most frequent principal diagnoses in 2009.
 - Stays for both congestive heart failure and coronary atherosclerosis decreased between 1997 and 2009. Congestive heart failure accounted for 37 stays per 10,000 population in 1997 and 33 stays per 10,000 population in 2009, a decrease of 9 percent. Coronary atherosclerosis decreased by 48 percent per 10,000 population between 1997 and 2009.
 - Hospital stays per 10,000 population for cardiac dysrhythmias increased by 25 percent.

Number of Stays, Stays per 10,000 Population, and Growth of Selected Principal Diagnoses for Hospital Stays, 1997 and 2009

PRINCIPAL CCS DIAGNOSIS	NUMBER OF STAYS IN THOUSANDS		STAYS PER 10,000 POPULATION		CUMULATIVE GROWTH IN RATE
	1997	2009	1997	2009	1997-2009
All stays	34,679	39,435	1,278	1,284	1% ‡
Diagnoses with most rapid growth in stays per population*					
Acute renal failure	98	382	3.6	12.4	245%
Prolonged pregnancy	104	275	3.8	9.0	134%
Acute posthemorrhagic anemia	10	26	0.4	0.9	123%
Anemia	100	231	3.7	7.5	104%
Diabetes mellitus without complications	10	22	0.4	0.7	103%
Malaise and fatigue	13	30	0.5	1.0	101%
Pulmonary heart disease	80	182	3.0	5.9	101%
Osteoarthritis	418	921	15.4	30.0	95%
Septicemia	413	831	15.2	27.1	78%
Maternal stay with previous C-section	271	542	10.0	17.7	77%

‡ 2009 stays per 10,000 population are not statistically different from 1997 stays per 10,000 population at $p < 0.05$.

* Includes only conditions with at least 100,000 stays in either 2009 or 1997.

Source: AHRQ, Center for Delivery, Organization, and Markets, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, Nationwide Inpatient Sample, 1997 and 2009.

This exhibit shows the top ten conditions with the most growth in the number of hospital stays per 10,000 population. Overall, hospital stays remained stable from 1997 to 2009, with a 1-percent change in stays per 10,000 population over this time period. However, there is variation in growth rates among conditions.

- In 2009, acute renal failure was the most rapidly growing condition with an increase of 245 percent, from 3.6 to 12.4 stays per 10,000 population.
- Two of the most rapidly growing conditions were related to pregnancy and childbirth. Prolonged pregnancy (ranked second) and maternal stay with a previous C-section (ranked 10th) grew at 134 and 77 percent per 10,000 population, respectively.
- Although circulatory diseases are common conditions, only one was among the top ten most rapidly growing in 2009. Pulmonary heart disease, ranked 7th, increased by over 100 percent per 10,000 population in 2009.