

EXHIBIT 2.5 Most Frequent Principal Diagnoses by Payer

Number of Stays, Percent Distribution, and Growth of the Most Frequent Principal Diagnoses for Hospital Stays by Payer, 1997 and 2009

PAYER† AND PRINCIPAL CCS DIAGNOSIS	NUMBER OF STAYS IN THOUSANDS		PERCENT OF PAYER-SPECIFIC TOTAL STAYS		CUMULATIVE GROWTH IN NUMBER OF STAYS
	1997	2009	1997	2009	1997-2009
All payers, total stays*	34,679	39,435	100%	100%	14%
Medicare	12,618	14,708	100%	100%	17%‡
Congestive heart failure	757	762	6%	5%	1%
Pneumonia	703	643	6%	4%	-9%
Septicemia	276	547	2%	4%	98%
Cardiac dysrhythmias	375	525	3%	4%	40%
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis	380	507	3%	3%	34%
Medicaid	5,644	8,027	100%	100%	42%
Liveborn (newborn infant)	1,224	1,874	22%	23%	53%
Trauma to vulva and perineum due to childbirth	224	291	4%	4%	30%
Mood disorders	147	239	3%	3%	63%
Maternal stay with previous C-section	84	237	1%	3%	182%
Pneumonia	166	178	3%	2%	7%‡
Private insurance	13,388	12,958	100%	100%	-3%‡
Liveborn (newborn infant)	2,204	1,948	16%	15%	-12%‡
Trauma to vulva and perineum due to childbirth	431	401	3%	3%	-7%‡
Osteoarthritis	117	359	1%	3%	207%
Spondylosis, intervertebral disc disorders, and other back problems	258	288	2%	2%	11%‡
Mood disorders	227	285	2%	2%	26%
Uninsured**	1,676	2,388	100%	100%	42%
Liveborn (newborn infant)	191	218	11%	9%	15%‡
Mood disorders	55	90	3%	4%	64%
Non-specific chest pain	39	78	2%	3%	99%
Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections	28	77	2%	3%	176%
Alcohol-related disorders	48	65	3%	3%	36%

† Population denominators are not available by payer.

* Excludes a small number of stays (68,000 or 0.2 percent) with missing payer.

‡ 2009 stays are not statistically different from 1997 stays at $p < 0.05$.

** Includes stays classified as self-pay or no charge.

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

This exhibit shows the top five reasons for hospital stays for each primary payer. The principal diagnoses for hospitalizations by primary payer generally varied, although some conditions were frequent across payers.

Medicare:

- Congestive heart failure (CHF) was the most common principal diagnosis among stays with Medicare as a primary payer, making up 5 percent of all Medicare stays in 2009.
- Pneumonia (643,000 Medicare stays in 2009) was the second most common diagnosis.
- Septicemia, cardiac dysrhythmias, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease were also frequent reasons for hospital stays among Medicare stays. The number of Medicare stays for septicemia grew by 98

percent between 1997 and 2009. The number of stays for cardiac dysrhythmias and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease grew by 40 percent and 34 percent, respectively.

Medicaid:

- Three of the most common conditions with Medicaid as the primary payer were pregnancy and childbirth-related: liveborn (newborn infant), trauma to the vulva and perineum due to childbirth, and previous C-section. Altogether, stays for these conditions made up approximately 30 percent of all Medicaid stays.
- Liveborn (newborn infants) with a primary payer of Medicaid grew 53 percent from 1997 to 2009. Previous C-section grew 182 percent over this same time period.
- Mood disorders was the third most common condition with Medicaid as the primary payer and grew 63 percent from 1997 to 2009.

Private Insurance:

- Liveborn (newborn infant) stays were the most common hospital stay paid for by private insurance, accounting for 15 percent of all private insurance stays. The number of liveborn (newborn infants) covered by private insurance remained relatively stable between 1997 and 2009.
- Osteoarthritis and back problems were also among the top conditions for private insurance. Private insurance stays for osteoarthritis increased by 207 percent between 1997 and 2009. Stays for treatment of a back problem remained relatively stable during this period.
- Mood disorders was a frequent cause of hospitalization among the privately insured, and increased by 26 percent between 1997 and 2009.

Uninsured:

- Although the uninsured stays comprised only 6 percent of total stays in 2009, they accounted for about one-quarter (23 percent) of all stays for alcohol-related conditions and over 10 percent of all stays for skin infections, mood disorders, and non-specific chest pain.
- Mood disorders was the second most common principal diagnosis among uninsured stays, making up 4 percent of all uninsured stays in 2009.
- Four of the most common conditions for uninsured hospital stays increased from 1997 to 2009: alcohol-related disorders (36 percent), mood disorders (64 percent), non-specific chest pain (99 percent), and skin and subcutaneous tissue infections (176 percent).