2016 Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data Annual Report

Health Systems Epidemiology Program Epidemiology and Response Division New Mexico Department of Health



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The NMDOH maintains the Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database (HIDD). This report is based on data generated from the HIDD. The hospital inpatient diagnoses contained in the database were coded using the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM). General and specialty hospitals in the state are annually required to report hospital inpatient discharge data to the NMDOH. Federal facilities are not required to report HIDD data to the NMDOH. Therefore, data from Indian Health Service (IHS) facilities and the Veterans Affairs (VA) Hospital are not included. However, the NMDOH is exploring ways to include IHS and VA Hospital data in future reports.

An inpatient discharge occurs when a patient is admitted overnight to a hospital and leaves that hospital. Thus, an individual who is transferred from hospital A to hospital B would be included in the discharges from hospital A with a second discharge from hospital B.

This report presents overall New Mexico hospital inpatient discharge numbers, rates, and average lengths of stay by age, sex and region. In 2016, 36 general and 16 specialty hospitals reported hospital inpatient discharge data to the NMDOH. These 36 non-federal, general hospitals reported a total of 155,616 discharges for New Mexico state residents (data from specialty hospitals were not included in this report). Duplicate records and records with out-of-state or unknown zip codes, unknown age, unknown sex, unknown or invalid primary diagnosis codes and discharges that were not inpatient discharges were excluded from this count. Discharges of newborns were also excluded to be consistent with federal reporting standards.

Of the 155,616 reported discharges, approximately 58 percent were among females and 42 percent were among males. Thirty-seven percent of all discharges occurred among residents over the age of 64 years. The highest discharge rate by region was 722.2 discharges per 10,000 population in the Northwest Region, and the lowest rates were in the Northeast Region (667.5 discharges per 10,000 population).



Although data is verified with the submitting hospital, all data and information presented in this report are as submitted by reporting hospitals to the NMDOH. The original data is the responsibility of the submitting hospital.

Some records were excluded from the data reported. As indicated in the table below, duplicate records and records with out-of-state or unknown zip codes, unknown age, unknown sex, unknown or invalid primary diagnosis codes and discharges that were not inpatient discharges or discharges from specialty hospitals (N=15,166 discharges) were excluded. Discharges of newborns were excluded to be consistent with federal reporting standards. At this time, specialty hospitals (rehabilitation and behavioral health facilities) are not included in this report due to an incomplete dataset for this reporting year or for previous years.

Excluded Records 2016 HIDD				
Total Records Collected	185,640			
Duplicates				
Unknown Age (N=6)				
Unknown Sex (N=26)				
Out-of-State or Unknown Zip Code (N=7,	345)			
Invalid Diagnosis Code (Primary Diagnosis=000.8) (N=0)				
Unknown Primary Diagnosis (N=33)				
Newborns (N=21,971)				
Not an Inpatient Record (N=3,140)				
Remaining Records Used in 2016 HIDD Reporting	155,616			

Note: The exclusion criteria above are not mutually exclusive. For example, a record may have both unknown sex and unknown primary diagnosis.



New Mexico Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data: The New Mexico Health Information System (HIS) was established in 1989 pursuant to the Health Information System Act, Section 24-14A-1 through Section 24-14A-10 NMSA 1978. The NMDOH is charged with creating rules regarding the collection, use and reporting of these data (NMAC 7.1.27). The rule relates to several specific areas, including specific information to be reported by state licensed general and specialty hospitals, the data access policy and public reporting requirements.

All New Mexico non-federal, general and specialty hospitals are required to report hospital inpatient discharge data to the NMDOH quarterly. The NMDOH maintains the Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database (HIDD). The 2016 New Mexico data presented in this report was generated from the HIDD. The HIDD dataset is uploaded to NMDOH's public health information resource: NM-IBIS (https://ibis.health.state.nm.us/). The majority of the tables and graphs included in this report were generated from queries completed on this platform. At this time, NM-IBIS does not include information on out-of-state hospitalizations for NM residents nor hospitalization data from Indian Health Service (IHS) facilities.

United States Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data: U.S. data used for comparison with New Mexico data were provided by the National Center for Health Statistics' (NCHS) National Health Statistics Reports. The report presents the most current nationally representative data on inpatient care, excluding newborns, in the U.S. Data are from the 2010 National Hospital Discharge Survey, the longest continuously running nationally representative survey of hospital utilization. This survey is a probability sample survey of non-federal hospitals.

State Population Estimates: State population estimates used for the denominator in hospitalization discharge rates were generated by the NM Population Estimates, Geospatial and Population Studies (GPS) Program, University of New Mexico (http://gps.unm.edu/). The GPS evaluates all input data and employs a housing unit-based methodology, validated by building permits and birth/death records. Population denominator estimates for 2016 were used. Population estimates from UNM were recently updated in October 2016. These estimates were expanded to include 2015 population estimates, but also update population estimates from 2010 to the present. For this report, trend analysis that includes previous years will reflect the new population estimates. Rates were age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population, when indicated.

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions: High rates of ambulatory care sensitive conditions (ACSC) are an indication of a lack of access to, availability of, or quality of primary care services. Quality and availability of primary care services is illustrated by low rates of ACSC. ACSC are illnesses that can often be managed effectively on an outpatient basis and generally do not result in hospitalization if managed properly. These conditions include, but are not limited to bacterial pneumonia and congestive heart failure. These conditions commonly impact a large number of people and often result in unnecessary hospitalizations. This causes health care costs to increase, which could be avoided through available, quality primary care.

The Agency of Healthcare Quality and Research's (AHRQ) Prevention Quality Indicators calculation methods were used for this analysis (http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Modules/PQI_TechSpec.aspx). The New Mexico Hospital Inpatient Discharge Database (NM-HIDD) for 2016 was used to calculate age-adjusted rates per 10,000 population for the ambulatory care sensitive conditions. The top 2 conditions were chosen from the 2016 ACSC analysis. To analyze the trend, the rates were compared to the rates for these conditions from the 2014 and 2015 hospitalization datasets. In addition, to calculating the New Mexico rates for the top 2 conditions, rates by health region were also calculated to identify trends within the regions.

Definitions: Definitions for diagnoses and procedures presented in this report may be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/icd/icd10cm.htm.



New Mexico Hospitals

• The three hospitals with the highest number of inpatient discharges in 2016 were Presbyterian Hospital in Albuquerque (25,130 discharges), UNM Hospital in Albuquerque (22,237 discharges), and Lovelace Medical Center Downtown in Albuquerque (10,894 discharges).

Demographic Characteristics of Discharged Patients

- Among patients less than 15 years old, 54.3% were male. Among patients 15-44 years old, 72.6% were female. The discharge rate among females aged 15-44 was 908.2 per 10,000 population compared to 324.7 per 10,000 population for male patients in the same age group.
- For each of the five health regions, there were more female discharged patients compared to male discharged patients.
- The Southeast Region had the highest discharge rate for females at 825.2 per 10,000 population. The highest discharge rate for males was in the Northwest Region at 681.1 per 10,000 population. The Northwest Region had the highest overall discharge rate (both males and females combined) at 722.2 per 10,000 population, which is a change from previous annual reports where the southern two regions had the highest overall discharge rates.
- From 2013-2016, there has been a decrease in the discharge rate of females for the two southern health regions; the Metro, Northwest, and Northeast regions all had increases in 2016. Among male patients, the discharge rate decreased for two of the five health regions. The discharge rates for the Metro, Northwest, and Southwest regions increased from 2015 to 2016.
- Patients who identify as American Indian and were less than 15 years old had higher discharge rates compared to patients who identified as non-Hispanic White or Hispanic and less than 15 years old.
- Comparing discharge rates between New Mexico (2014-2016) and the U.S. (2010), New Mexico had lower discharge rates for all 4 age groups (<15 Years, 15-44 Years, 45-64 Years, and 65+ Years), as well as for both males and females.
- Patients aged 15-44 years had the lowest average length of stay. Patients aged 45-64 years old had the longest average length of stay.

Discharges by Category of First-Listed Diagnosis

- Overall discharge rates have decreased from 2013 to 2016 (6.0% decrease). Discharges where the primary diagnosis was for Certain Infectious and Parasitic Disease or Mental, Behavioral, and Neurodevelopmental Disorders have seen an increase in discharge rates.
- The top five reasons for hospitalization by category of first-listed diagnosis for males were Diseases of the Circulatory System (10,692), Diseases of the Digestive System (8,629), Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (7,420), Diseases of the Respiratory System (7,135), and Injury and Poisoning (6,296).
- The top five reasons for hospitalization by category of first-listed diagnosis for females were Diseases of the Digestive System (9,286), Diseases of the Circulatory System (8,693), Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (7,505), Diseases of the Respiratory System (7,201), and Injury and Poisoning (6,584).
- In 2016, there were 21,271 inpatient hospitalizations due to a pregnancy diagnosis/outcome.
- The top reason for hospitalization by category of first-listed diagnosis for patients living in the Northeast, Metro, and Southwest regions was Diseases of the Circulatory System (3,053, 8,552, and 3,625, respectively), in the Northwest Region was Diseases of the Digestive System (2,130), and in the Southeast Regions was Diseases of the Respiratory System (2,251).



Patient Discharge Status

- Among male and female patients, 67.0% and 73.6% of the discharges were routine, respectively. Transfers/discharges to another skilled facility/hospital occurred 21.5% and 19.0% of the time, respectively.
- Among female patients, 679 (0.8%) left against medical advice and 1,566 (1.7%) died during their hospital stay.
- Among male patients, 1,182 (1.8%) left against medical advice and 1,872 (2.9%) died during their hospital stay.
- The rate of patients leaving against medical advice increased from 2013 to 2016.
- The Northwest Region had the largest increase in the rate of patients leaving against medical advice, increasing from 4.8 per 10,000 population in 2013 to 9.9 per 10,000 population in 2016.
- The rate of patients who died while an inpatient remained relatively constant from 2013 to 2016 for all age groups except patients 65+ years.
- The Southeast Region had a decrease in the rate of patients who died while an inpatient; decreasing from 12.7 per 10,000 population in 2013 to 9.0 per 10,000 population in 2016.

Primary Payer Types

• The age adjusted rate of Medicaid discharges increased from 2013 to 2016. Increases in Medicaid discharge rates occurred in four of the health regions; the Southwest Region saw a decrease from 2015 to 2016.

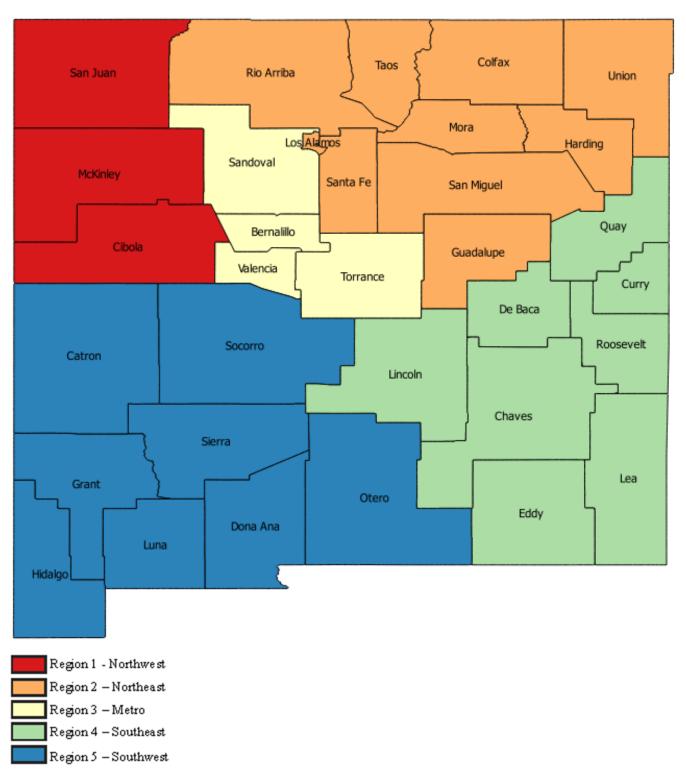
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ACSC)

- From 2015-2016, the rates for Bacterial Pneumonia decreased in three out of the five health regions. In 2016, Bacterial Pneumonia rates have increased slightly in the Northwest and Southwest Regions.
- For 2016, the Southwest Region had the highest rates for Acute ACSC at 35.9 per 10,000 population. The Southeast Region had the highest rates for Chronic ACSC (32.1 per 10,000 population).

Out of State Hospitalizations for New Mexico Residents

- For 2015, Arizona hospitals provided services for 4,924 hospital discharges for New Mexico residents. The top NCHS health category for these hospital admissions was Injury and Poisoning, followed closely by Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions, which includes the following health conditions: chest pain, fever, cough, nausea and vomiting, and abdominal pain.
- For 2015, Colorado hospitals provided services for 2,327 hospital discharges for New Mexico residents. The top NCHS health category for these hospital admissions was Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue.
- For 2015, Texas hospitals provided services for 19,976 hospital discharges for New Mexico residents. The top NCHS health category for these hospital admissions was Diseases of the Circulatory System.
- For 2015, Indian Health Service (IHS) hospitals provided services for 3,397 hospital discharges for New Mexico residents. IHS hospitalization data accounted for 30.9% of all hospitalization data for McKinley County residents.
- When accounting for all available hospitalization data from all facilities for NM residents, there were 221,931 total discharges. The crude rate of hospitalizations for New Mexico residents in 2015 was 1,056.9 hospitalizations per 10,000 population.







General Hospitals Reporting in 2015						
Alta Vista Regional Hospital	Memorial Medical Center					
Artesia General Hospital	Mimbres Memorial Hospital					
Carlsbad Medical Center	Miners' Colfax Medical Center					
CHRISTUS St. Vincent Regional Medical Center/	Mountain View Regional Medical Center					
Physician's Medical Center of Santa Fe						
Cibola General Hospital	Nor-Lea General Hospital					
Dr. Dan C Trigg Memorial Hospital	Plains Regional Medical Center - Clovis					
Eastern NM Medical Center	Presbyterian Hospital					
Gerald Champion Regional Medical Center	Presbyterian Espanola Hospital					
Gila Regional Medical Center	Presbyterian Kaseman Hospital					
Guadalupe County Hospital	Presbyterian Rust Medical Center					
Holy Cross Hospital	Rehoboth McKinley Christian Health					
Lea Regional Hospital	Roosevelt General Hospital					
Lincoln County Medical Center	San Juan Regional Medical Center					
Los Alamos Medical Center	Sierra Vista Hospital					
Lovelace Medical Center/Heart Hospital of NM	Socorro General Hospital					
Lovelace Regional Hospital-Roswell	Union County General Hospital					
Lovelace Westside Hospital	UNM Hospital					
Lovelace Women's Hospital	UNM Sandoval Regional Medical Center					



Table 1. Number of Discharges and Newborns by Facility, New Mexico, 2016

Facility/Hospital	Number of Discharges	Number of Newborns Born in Facility
Alta Vista Regional Hospital	998	14
Artesia General Hospital	840	0
Carlsbad Medical Center	2,322	428
Christus St. Vincent Regional Medical Center	10,846	1,361
Cibola General Hospital	745	200
Dr. Dan C Trigg Memorial Hospital	156	0
Eastern NM Medical Center	4,442	216
Gerald Champion Regional Medical Center	3,955	575
Gila Regional Medical Center	2,018	325
Guadalupe County Hospital	194	1
Holy Cross Hospital	1,406	225
Lea Regional Hospital	2,890	555
Lincoln County Medical Center	1,171	290
Los Alamos Medical Center	1,012	213
Lovelace Medical Center/Heart Hospital of NM	10,894	0
Lovelace Regional Hospital-Roswell	2,203	950
Lovelace Westside Hospital	2,549	428
Lovelace Women's Hospital	5,883	2,918
Memorial Medical Center	7,725	1,167
Mimbres Memorial Hospital	1,145	299
Miners' Colfax Medical Center	587	102
Mountain View Regional Medical Center	9,530	1,268
Nor-Lea General Hospital	459	0
Plains Regional Medical Center - Clovis	3,448	1,170
Presbyterian Hospital	25,130	3,339
Presbyterian Espanola Hospital	2,231	268
Presbyterian Kaseman Hospital	4,687	0
Presbyterian Rust Medical Center	8,017	1,149
Rehoboth McKinley Christian Health	2,135	401
Roosevelt General Hospital	532	0
San Juan Regional Medical Center	8,813	1,199
Sierra Vista Hospital	547	0
Socorro General Hospital	389	126
Union County General Hospital	187	3
UNM Hospital	22,237	2,781
UNM Sandoval Regional Medical Center	3,053	0
Total	155,616	21,971

Figure 1. Number and Percent of Discharges by Age and Sex, New Mexico, 2016

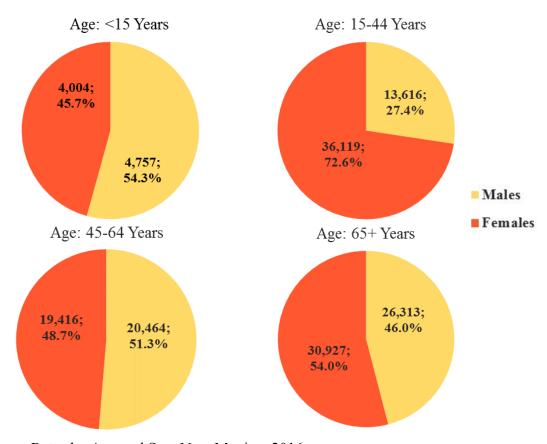
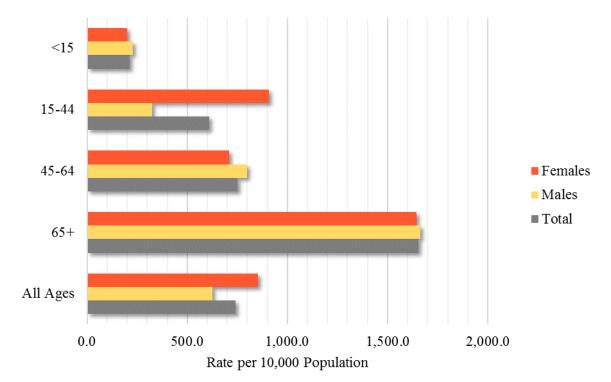


Figure 2. Discharge Rates by Age and Sex, New Mexico, 2016



^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

Figure 3. Number and Percent of Discharges by Health Region and Sex, New Mexico, 2016

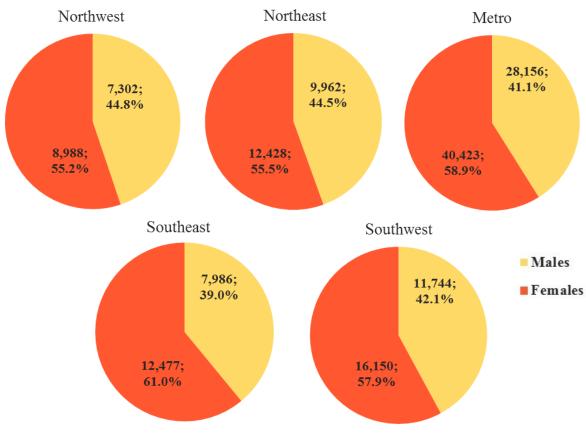
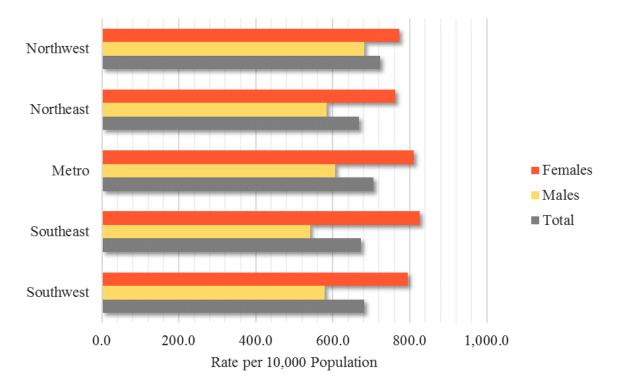


Figure 4. Discharge Rates by Health Region and Sex,



^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

Figure 5. Discharge Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, New Mexico, 2016

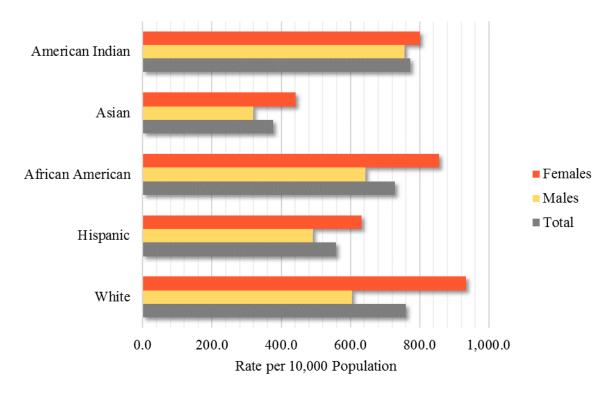
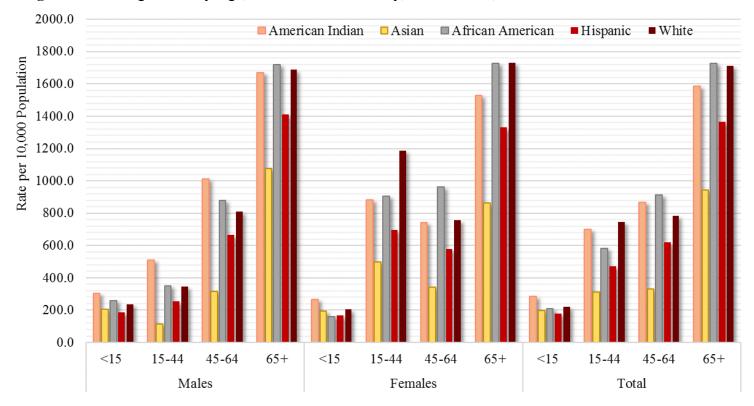


Figure 6. Discharge Rates by Age, Sex and Race/Ethnicity, New Mexico, 2016



^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

Figure 7. Discharges Rates by Age and Sex, New Mexico, 2013-2016

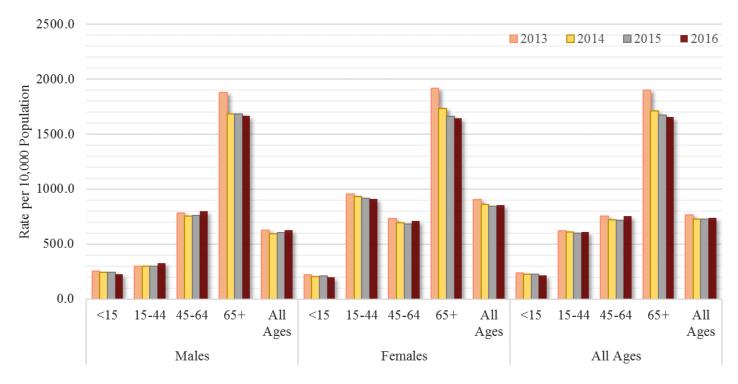
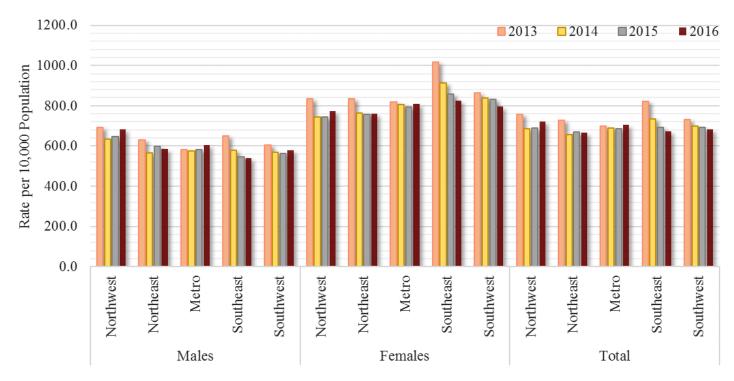


Figure 8. Discharge Rates by Health Region and Sex, New Mexico, 2013-2016



^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

Figure 9. Discharge Rates by Age and Sex, New Mexico (2014-2016) and United States (2010)

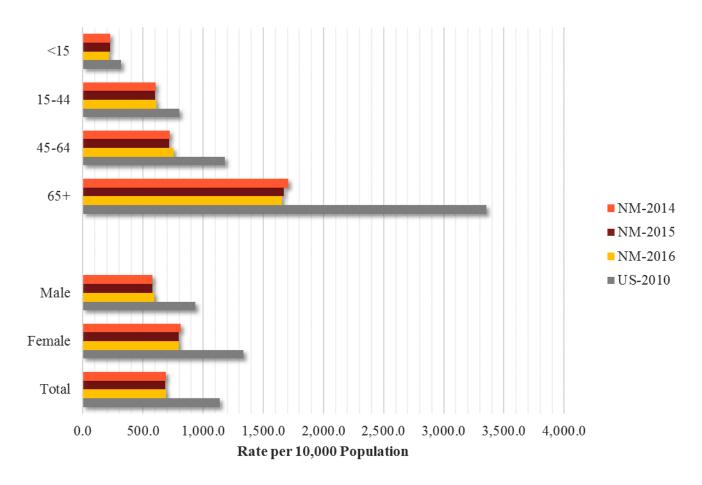
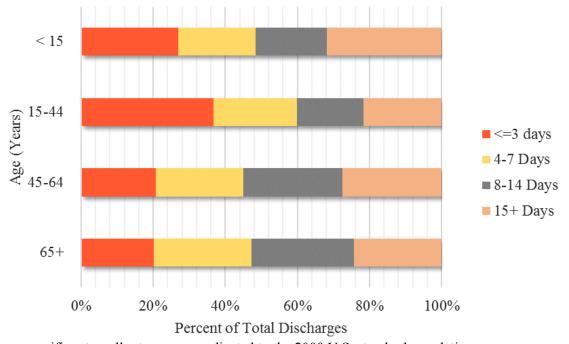


Figure 10. Percent of Hospital Inpatient Discharges by Average Length of Stay and Age, New Mexico, 2016



^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population



Table 2. Discharge Rates (per 10,000 Population) by Category of First-Listed Diagnosis and Year, New Mexico, 2013-2016

Category of First-Listed Diagnosis†	Discharge Year (Calendar)			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Diseases of the Digestive System	87.8	82.0	78.7	79.7
Diseases of the Circulatory System	85.7	78.3	77.2	77.5
Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	43.1	47.4	57.9	64.3
Diseases of the Respiratory System	76.1	72.6	67.4	62.3
Injury and Poisoning	62.7	59.4	57.5	56.5
Mental, Behavioral, and Neurodevelopmental Disorders	37.0	34.3	38.8	46.1
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	40.0	37.8	39.4	42.6
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	36.7	34.8	32.2	30.2
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	29.2	26.6	26.3	27.4
Neoplasms	25.9	22.8	21.0	20.9
Diseases of the Nervous System	13.7	12.6	14.0	16.1
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	21.1	18.8	15.5	15.7
Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	17.3	16.4	14.8	14.4
Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium	11.4	11.0	10.0	9.2
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	6.8	6.4	6.5	5.9
Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services	11.6	7.7	6.9	5.6
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.3
Congenital Malformations, Deformations, and Chromosomal Abnormalities	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.5
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Disease of the Eye and Adnexa	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
External Causes of Morbidity	<0.1	0.0	< 0.1	< 0.1
Pregnancy Diagnosis (in any diagnosis field)	233.4	229.1	226.8	219.4
Total	730.6	690.6	683.5	690.3

[†] See page 39 for a list of ICD-10-CM codes

^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population



Table 3. Number of Discharges by Category of First-Listed Diagnosis and Sex, New Mexico, 2016

Category of First-Listed Diagnosis†	# of Male Discharges	# of Female Discharges	Total
Diseases of the Circulatory System	10,692	8,693	19,385
Diseases of the Digestive System	8,629	9,286	17,915
Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	7,420	7,505	14,925
Diseases of the Respiratory System	7,135	7,201	14,336
Injury and Poisoning	6,296	6,584	12,880
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	4,872	6,034	10,906
Mental, Behavioral and Neurodevelopmental Disorders	5,016	4,221	9,237
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	2,714	4,253	6,967
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	2,707	3,298	6,005
Neoplasms	2,316	2,805	5,121
Diseases of the Nervous System	1,770	1,945	3,715
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	1,705	1,930	3,635
Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	1,683	1,473	3,156
Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium	0	1,824	1,824
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	607	757	1,364
Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services	656	592	1,248
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	550	444	994
Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	288	208	496
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	57	100	157
Disease of the Eye and Adnexa	37	41	78
External Causes of Morbidity	0	1	1
Pregnancy Diagnosis (in any diagnosis field)	0	21,271	21,271
Total	65,150	90,466	155,616

[†] See page 39 for a list of ICD-10-CM codes

^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population



Table 4. Discharge Rates (per 10,000 Population) by Category of First-Listed Diagnosis and Sex, New Mexico, 2016

Category of First-Listed Diagnosis†	Males	Females	NM	US (2010)
Diseases of the Digestive System	80.4	79.0	79.7	112.8
Diseases of the Circulatory System	92.3	64.1	77.5	188.5
Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	67.9	61.4	64.3	44.1
Diseases of the Respiratory System	65.6	59.5	62.3	111.9
Injury and Poisoning	59.3	53.0	56.5	96.9
Mental, Behavioral, and Neurodevelopmental Disorders	50.2	42.0	46.1	68.2
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	40.9	44.0	42.6	74.7
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	24.3	36.2	30.2	70.2
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	25.4	29.4	27.4	57.9
Neoplasms	19.3	22.8	20.9	51.9
Diseases of the Nervous System	16.2	16.2	16.1	32.8
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	15.7	15.9	15.7	6.0
Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	16.0	12.8	14.4	24.2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium	0.0	19.0	9.2	15.9
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	5.5	6.3	5.9	17.2
Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services	6.1	5.1	5.6	-
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	5.8	4.8	5.3	-
Congenital Malformations, Deformations, and Chromosomal Abnormalities	2.9	2.1	2.5	5.7
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	0.5	0.9	0.7	-
Disease of the Eye and Adnexa	0.3	0.4	0.4	-
External Causes of Morbidity	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	-
Pregnancy Diagnosis (in any diagnosis field)	0.0	219.4	219.4	128.4
Total	594.6	795.5	690.3	1,139.6

[†] See page 39 for a list of ICD-10-CM codes

^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

Discharges by Category of First-Listed Diagnosis

Table 5. Number of Discharges by Category of First-Listed Diagnosis and Age Group, New Mexico, 2016

Category of First-Listed Diagnosis†		Age in Years				
	<15	15-44	45-64	65+	Total	
Diseases of the Circulatory System	94	1,330	5,573	12,388	19,385	
Diseases of the Digestive System	586	4,694	6,208	6,427	17,915	
Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	397	3,070	4,624	6,834	14,925	
Diseases of the Respiratory System	3,299	1,279	3,306	6,452	14,336	
Injury and Poisoning	519	3,242	3,450	5,669	12,880	
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	135	851	4,171	5,749	10,906	
Mental, Behavioral, and Neurodevelopmental Disorders	415	5,407	2,627	788	9,237	
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	292	1,365	1,902	3,408	6,967	
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	419	1,800	2,011	1,775	6,005	
Neoplasms	72	652	1,936	2,461	5,121	
Diseases of the Nervous System	261	777	1,065	1,612	3,715	
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	363	619	1,010	1,643	3,635	
Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	224	900	1,091	941	3,156	
Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium	0	1,823	1	0	1,824	
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	108	247	374	635	1,364	
Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services	193	321	405	329	1,248	
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	994	0	0	0	994	
Congenital Malformations, Deformations, and Chromosomal Abnormalities	318	80	49	49	496	
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	44	25	30	58	157	
Disease of the Eye and Adnexa	14	20	22	22	78	
External Causes of Morbidity	0	1	0	0	1	
Pregnancy Diagnosis (in any diagnosis field)	14	21,232	25	0	21,271	
Total	8,761	49,735	39,880	57,240	155,616	

[†] See page 39 for a list of ICD-10-CM codes

^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population



Table 6. Discharge Rates (per 10,000 Population) by Category of First-Listed Diagnosis and Age Group, New Mexico, 2016

Category of First-Listed Diagnosis†	Age in Years				
	<15	15-44	45-64	65+	NM
Diseases of the Digestive System	14.3	57.5	117.1	185.7	79.7
Diseases of the Circulatory System	2.3	16.3	105.1	357.9	77.5
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	9.7	37.6	87.2	197.4	64.3
Diseases of the Respiratory System	80.4	15.7	62.3	186.4	62.3
Injury and Poisoning	12.6	39.7	65.1	163.8	56.5
Mental, Behavioral, and Neurodevelopmental Disorders	10.1	66.2	49.5	22.8	46.1
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	3.3	10.4	78.7	166.1	42.6
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	7.1	16.7	35.9	98.4	30.2
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	10.2	22.0	37.9	51.3	27.4
Neoplasms	1.8	8.0	36.5	71.1	20.9
Diseases of the Nervous System	6.4	9.5	20.1	46.6	16.1
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	8.8	7.6	19.0	47.5	15.7
Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	5.5	11.0	20.6	27.2	14.4
Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	9.2
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	2.6	3.0	7.0	18.3	5.9
Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services	4.7	3.9	7.6	9.5	5.6
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
Congenital Malformations, Deformations, and Chromosomal Abnormalities	7.8	1.0	0.9	1.4	2.5
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.7
Disease of the Eye and Adnexa	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
External Causes of Morbidity	0.0	< 0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1
Pregnancy Diagnosis (in any diagnosis field)	0.7	534.0	0.9	0.0	219.4
Total	213.6	608.8	752.1	1,653.5	690.3

[†] See page 39 for a list of ICD-10-CM codes

^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population



Table 7. Number of Discharges by Category of First-Listed Diagnosis and Health Region, New Mexico, 2016

Category of First-Listed Diagnosis†	Health Region					
Cutogoty of 1 1100 2 1000 2 1 mg 110010 [NW	NE	Metro	SE	SW	Total
Diseases of the Circulatory System	1,875	3,053	8,552	2,280	3,625	19,385
Diseases of the Digestive System	2,130	2,943	7,597	2,038	3,207	17,915
Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	1,493	1,940	7,515	1,715	2,262	14,925
Diseases of the Respiratory System	1,857	2,044	5,504	2,251	2,680	14,336
Injury and Poisoning	1,384	2,149	6,017	1,237	2,093	12,880
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	981	1,866	5,071	1,124	1,864	10,906
Mental Disorders	1,099	935	3,563	1,999	1,641	9,237
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	641	968	2,789	1,135	1,434	6,967
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	637	815	2,770	783	1,000	6,005
Neoplasms	469	766	2,427	424	1,035	5,121
Diseases of the Nervous System	356	484	1,674	399	802	3,715
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	402	456	1,485	498	794	3,635
Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	325	475	1,293	494	569	3,156
Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium	149	264	950	195	266	1,824
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	126	179	657	167	235	1,364
Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services	119	270	596	103	160	1,248
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	152	149	419	113	161	994
Congenital Malformations, Deformations, and Chromosomal Abnormalities	56	62	253	39	86	496
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	18	23	73	21	22	157
Disease of the Eye and Adnexa	9	14	39	6	10	78
External Causes of Morbidity	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pregnancy Diagnosis (in any diagnosis field)	2,011	2,535	9,335	3,442	3,948	21,271
Total	16,290	22,390	68,579	20,463	27,894	155,616

[†] See page 39 for a list of ICD-10-CM codes

^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population



Table 8. Discharge Rates (per 10,000 Population) by Category of First-Listed Diagnosis and Health Region, New Mexico, 2016

Category of First-Listed Diagnosis	Health Region					
	NW	NE	Metro	SE	SW	NM
Diseases of the Digestive System	95.7	86.2	77.6	69.3	79.4	79.7
Diseases of the Circulatory System	80.1	72.3	80.9	70.8	78.5	77.5
Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	66.3	54.3	75.3	55.5	53.4	64.3
Diseases of the Respiratory System	79.6	59.1	58.3	70.3	61.1	62.3
Injury and Poisoning	62.0	115.5	61.6	40.3	49.1	56.5
Mental, Behavioral, and Neurodevelopmental Disorders*	52.8	34.2	40.0	72.6	48.0	46.1
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	40.2	43.7	46.2	34.6	41.0	42.6
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	28.7	27.8	28.0	37.2	34.5	30.2
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	28.6	24.7	29.3	26.2	24.9	27.4
Neoplasms	20.0	19.3	22.9	13.9	23.8	20.9
Diseases of the Nervous System	15.8	13.6	17.0	12.9	19.1	16.1
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	17.6	13.1	15.1	16.0	18.8	15.7
Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	14.7	14.8	13.6	17.0	14.9	14.4
Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium	7.0	11.2	10.7	6.5	7.5	9.2
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	5.6	5.0	6.6	5.4	5.4	5.9
Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services	5.2	7.7	6.2	3.4	4.2	5.6
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	6.4	7.2	5.5	3.5	4.6	5.3
Congenital Malformations, Deformations, and Chromosomal Abnormalities	2.4	2.7	3.0	1.2	2.3	2.5
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7
Disease of the Eye and Adnexa	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
External Causes of Morbidity	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1
Pregnancy Diagnosis (in any diagnosis field)	189.1	225.1	214.3	246.7	224.9	219.4
Total	722.2	667.5	704.7	673.4	681.3	690.3

^{*}See notation on page 7 regarding Specialty Hospitals.

[†] See page 39 for a list of ICD-10-CM codes

^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population



Figure 11. Percent of Discharges by Discharge Status and Sex, New Mexico, 2016

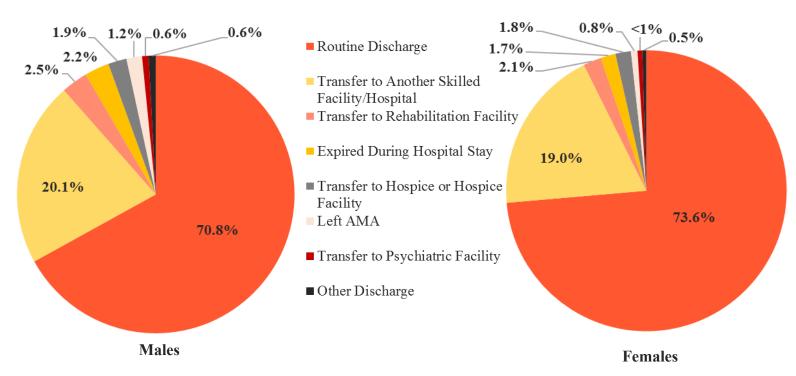


Table 9. Number of Discharges by Discharge Status and Sex, New Mexico, 2016

Discharge Status	# of Males	# of Females	Total
Routine Discharge	43,637	66,608	110,245
Transfer/Discharge to Another Skilled Facility/Hospital	14,016	17,207	31,223
Transfer to Rehabilitation Facility	2,011	1,876	3,887
Expired During Hospital Stay	1,872	1,566	3,438
Transfer/Discharge to Hospice or Hospice Facility	1,402	1,612	3,014
Left Against Medical Advice (AMA)	1,182	679	1,861
Transfer to Psychiatric Facility	495	497	992
Other Discharge	535	421	956
Total	65,150	90,466	155,616

^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population



Figure 12. Rate of AMA Discharges by Age, New Mexico, 2013-2016

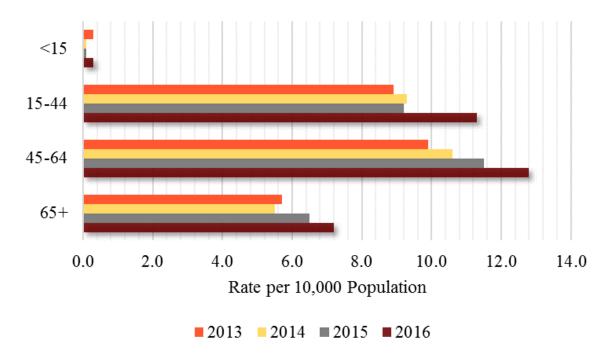
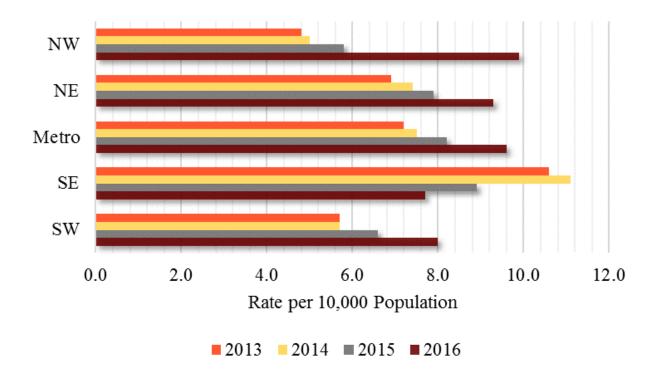


Figure 13. Rate of AMA Discharges by Health Region, New Mexico, 2013-2016



^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population



Figure 14. Rate of Discharge Deaths by Age, New Mexico, 2013-2016

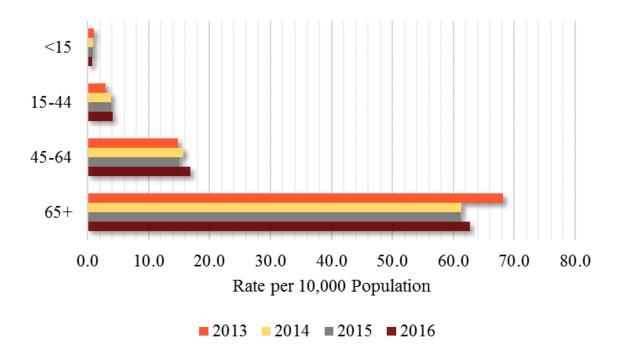
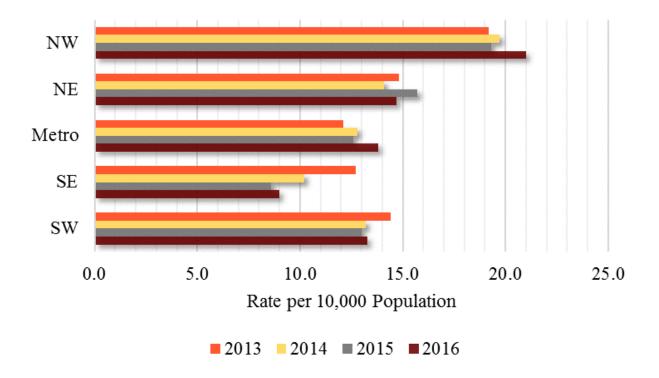


Figure 15. Rate of Discharge Deaths by Health Region, New Mexico, 2013-2016



^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

Discharges by Primary Payer Type

Figure 16. Rate of Discharges by Primary Payer Type, New Mexico, 2013-2016

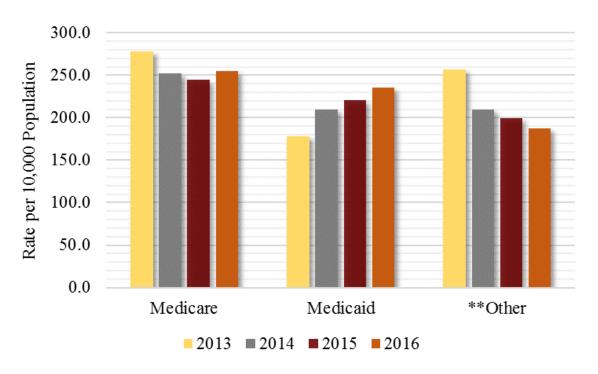
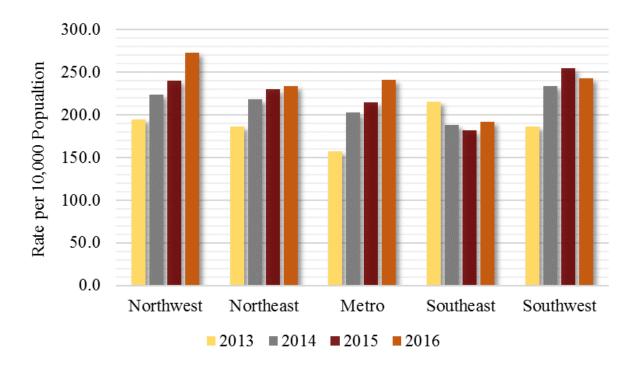


Figure 17. Rate of Medicaid Discharges by Health Region, New Mexico, 2013-2016



^{**}Other includes all insurance types except Medicare and Medicaid.

^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Discharges by Primary Payer Type

Figure 18. Rate of Medicare Discharges by Health Region, New Mexico, 2013-2016

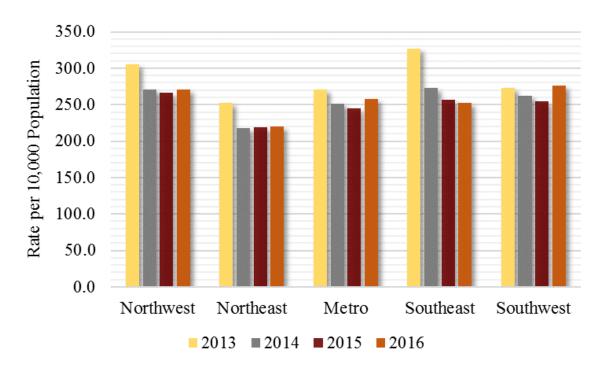
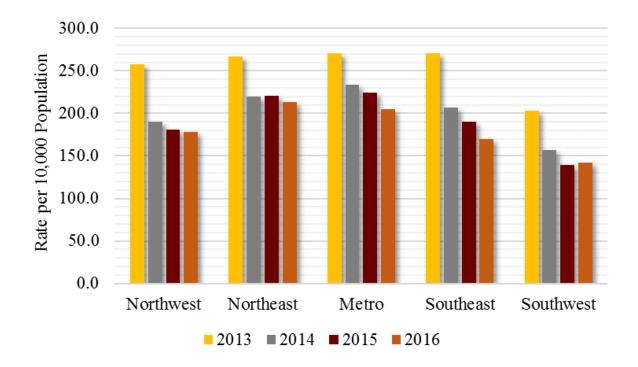


Figure 19. Rate of Other** Insurance Discharges by Health Region, New Mexico, 2013-2016



^{**}Other includes all insurance types except Medicare and Medicaid.

^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Figure 20. Rates for Acute and Chronic ACSC (per 10,000 Population**) by Year, New Mexico, 2014-2016

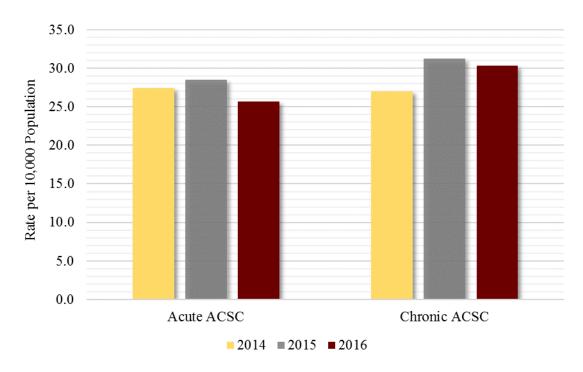
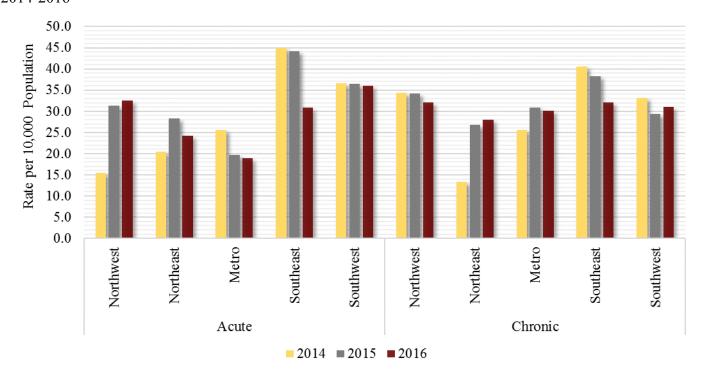


Figure 21. Rates for Acute and Chronic ACSC (per 10,000 Population**) by Health Region, New Mexico, 2014-2016



^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

^{**} AHRQ methods produce results at a rate per 100,000 Population. For this report, a rate of 10,000 per Population was used to be consistent with rates throughout this report.

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

Figure 22. Rate of Bacterial Pneumonia (per 10,000 Population**) by Health Region, New Mexico, 2014-2016

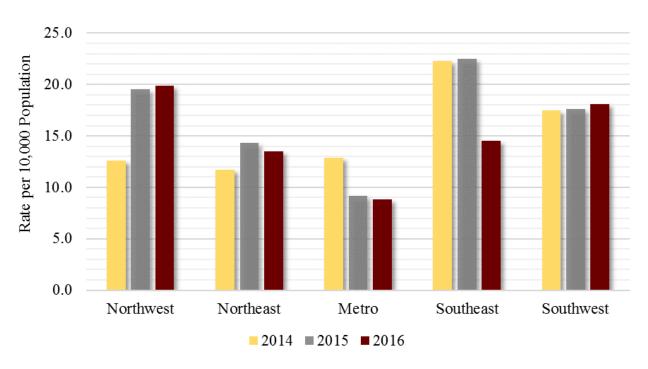
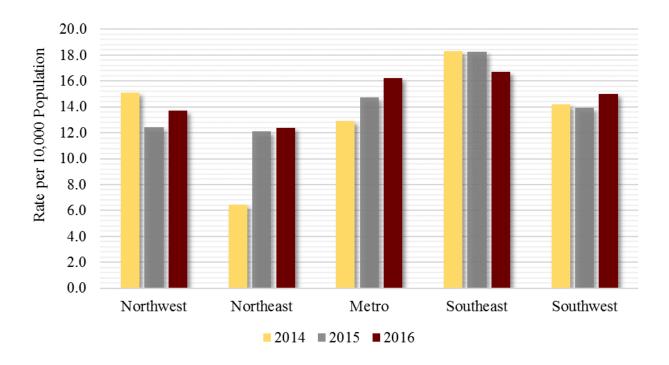


Figure 23. Rate of Heart Failure (per 10,000 Population**) by Health Region, New Mexico, 2014-2016

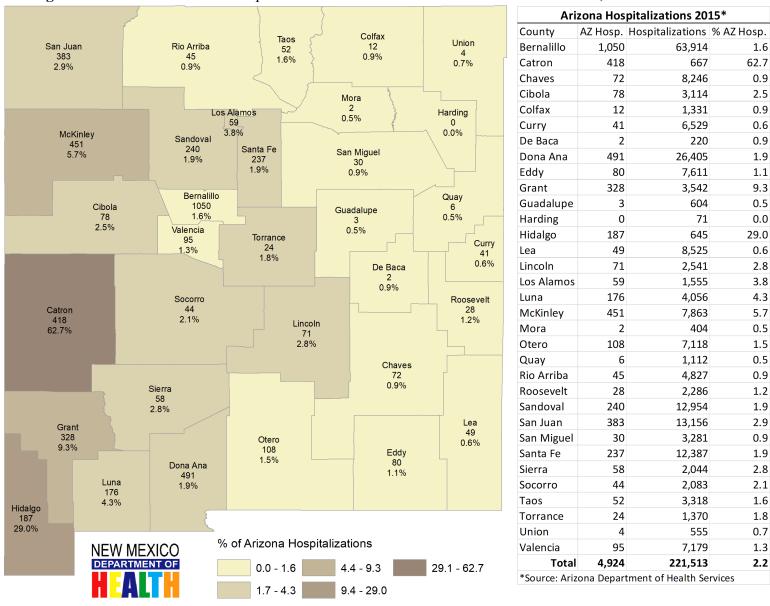


^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

^{**} AHRQ methods produce results at a rate per 100,000 Population. For this report, a rate of 10,000 per Population was used to be consistent with rates throughout this report.

Arizona Hospitalization Data for New Mexico Residents

Figure 24. Percent of Arizona Hospitalizations based on New Mexico Patient Residence, 2015



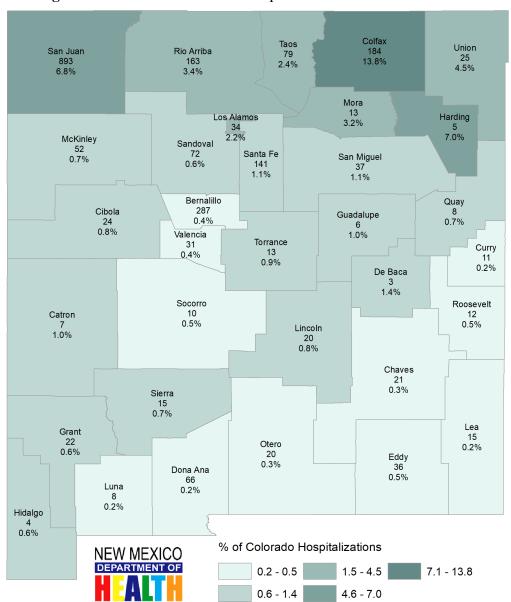
In 2015, Arizona hospitals provided services for 4,924 hospital discharges for New Mexico residents. Arizona hospital discharges accounted for 2.2% of the total NM resident hospital data. A high percentage of discharges were observed for residents of Catron and Hidalgo counties. The top first listed major diagnostic category for these hospital discharges was Injury and Poisoning, followed closely by Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions, which includes the following health conditions: chest pain, fever, cough, nausea and vomiting, and abdominal pain.

Data Source: Arizona Department of Health Services.

^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

Colorado Hospitalization Data for New Mexico Residents

Figure 25. Percent of Colorado Hospitalizations based on New Mexico Patient Residence, 2015



Colorado Hospitalizations 2015*				
County	CO Hosp.	Hospitalizations	% CO Hosp.	
Bernalillo	287	63,914	0.4	
Catron	7	667	1.0	
Chaves	21	8,246	0.3	
Cibola	24	3,114	0.8	
Colfax	184	1,331	13.8	
Curry	11	6,529	0.2	
De Baca	3	220	1.4	
Dona Ana	66	26,405	0.2	
Eddy	36	7,611	0.5	
Grant	22	3,542	0.6	
Guadalupe	6	604	1.0	
Harding	5	71	7.0	
Hidalgo	4	645	0.6	
Lea	15	8,525	0.2	
Lincoln	20	2,541	0.8	
Los Alamos	34	1,555	2.2	
Luna	8	4,056	0.2	
McKinley	52	7,863	0.7	
Mora	13	404	3.2	
Otero	20	7,118	0.3	
Quay	8	1,112	0.7	
Rio Arriba	163	4,827	3.4	
Roosevelt	12	2,286	0.5	
Sandoval	72	12,954	0.6	
San Juan	893	13,156	6.8	
San Miguel	37	3,281	1.1	
Santa Fe	141	12,387	1.1	
Sierra	15	2,044	0.7	
Socorro	10	2,083	0.5	
Taos	79	3,318	2.4	
Torrance	13	1,370	0.9	
Union	25	555	4.5	
Valencia	31	7,179	0.4	
Total	2,337	221,513	1.1	
*Source: Colorado Deparment of Public Health and Environment				

In 2015, Colorado hospitals provided services for 2,337 hospital discharges for New Mexico residents. Colorado hospital discharges accounted for 1.1% of the total NM resident hospital data. Colorado hospitalization data accounted for 13.8% of all hospitalization data for Colfax County residents. A high percentage was also observed for residents of Harding and San Juan counties. The top first listed major diagnostic category for these hospital discharges was Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue.

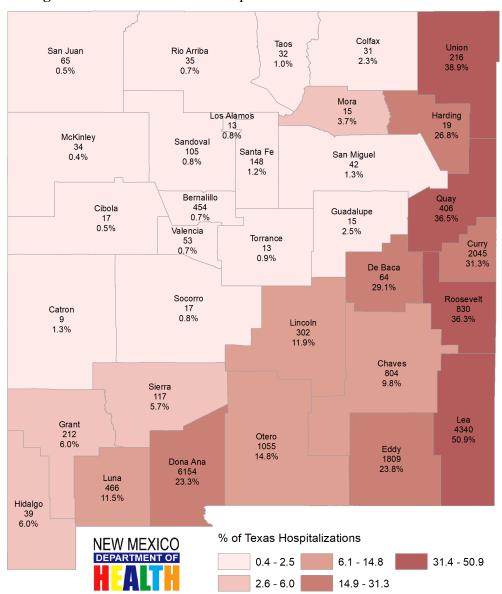
Data Source: Colorado, State Inpatient Databases (SID), Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP), Agency for Health Care Research and Quality.

^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population



Texas Hospitalization Data for New Mexico Residents

Figure 26. Percent of Texas Hospitalizations based on New Mexico Patient Residence, 2015



Texas Hospitalizations 2015*				
County	TX Hosp.	Hospitalizations	% TX Hosp.	
Bernalillo	454	63,914	0.7	
Catron	9	667	1.3	
Chaves	804	8,246	9.8	
Cibola	17	3,114	0.5	
Colfax	31	1,331	2.3	
Curry	2,045	6,529	31.3	
De Baca	64	220	29.1	
Dona Ana	6,154	26,405	23.3	
Eddy	1,809	7,611	23.8	
Grant	212	3,542	6.0	
Guadalupe	15	604	2.5	
Harding	19	71	26.8	
Hidalgo	39	645	6.0	
Lea	4,340	8,525	50.9	
Lincoln	302	2,541	11.9	
Los Alamos	13	1,555	0.8	
Luna	466	4,056	11.5	
McKinley	34	7,863	0.4	
Mora	15	404	3.7	
Otero	1,055	7,118	14.8	
Quay	406	1,112	36.5	
Rio Arriba	35	4,827	0.7	
Roosevelt	830	2,286	36.3	
Sandoval	105	12,954	0.8	
San Juan	65	13,156	0.5	
San Miguel	42	3,281	1.3	
Santa Fe	148	12,387	1.2	
Sierra	117	2,044	5.7	
Socorro	17	2,083	0.8	
Taos	32	3,318	1.0	
Torrance	13	1,370	0.9	
Union	216	555	38.9	
Valencia	53	7,179	0.7	
Total	19,976	221,513	9.0	
*Source: Texas Department of State Health Services				

In 2015, Texas hospitals provided services for 19,976 hospital discharges for New Mexico residents. Texas hospital discharges accounted for 9.0% of the total NM resident hospital data. Texas hospitalization data accounted for 50.9% of all hospitalization data for Lea County residents. A high percentage was also observed for residents of Harding and Roosevelt counties. The top first listed major diagnostic category for these hospital discharges was Diseases of the Circulatory System.

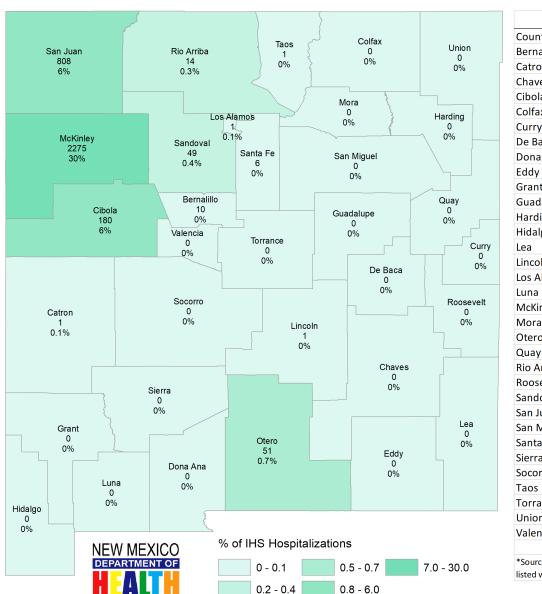
Data Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.

^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population



IHS Hospitalization Data for New Mexico Residents

Figure 27. Percent of IHS Hospitalizations based on New Mexico Patient Residence, 2015



IHS Hospitalizations 2015*				
County	IHS Hosp.	Hospitalizations	% IHS Hosp.	
Bernalillo	10	63,914	0.0	
Catron	1	667	0.1	
Chaves	0	8,246	0.0	
Cibola	180	3,114	5.8	
Colfax	0	1,331	0.0	
Curry	0	6,529	0.0	
De Baca	0	220	0.0	
Dona Ana	0	26,405	0.0	
Eddy	0	7,611	0.0	
Grant	0	3,542	0.0	
Guadalupe	0	604	0.0	
Harding	0	71	0.0	
Hidalgo	0	645	0.0	
Lea	0	8,525	0.0	
Lincoln	1	2,541	0.0	
Los Alamos	1	1,555	0.1	
Luna	0	4,056	0.0	
McKinley	2,275	7,863	28.9	
Mora	0	404	0.0	
Otero	51	7,118	0.7	
Quay	0	1,112	0.0	
Rio Arriba	14	4,827	0.3	
Roosevelt	0	2,286	0.0	
Sandoval	49	12,954	0.4	
San Juan	808	13,156	6.1	
San Miguel	0	3,281	0.0	
Santa Fe	6	12,387	0.0	
Sierra	0	2,044	0.0	
Socorro	0	2,083	0.0	
Taos	1	3,318	0.0	
Torrance	0	1,370	0.0	
Union	0	555	0.0	
Valencia	0	7,179	0.0	
Total				
*Source: Indian Health Services. 380 additional records were				

listed with out of state counties

In 2015, Indian Health Service (IHS) hospitals provided services for 3,397 hospital discharges for New Mexico residents. IHS hospital discharges accounted for 1.5% of the total NM resident hospital data. IHS hospitalization data accounted for 28.9% of all hospitalization data for McKinley County residents. A high percentage was also observed for residents of Cibola and San Juan counties.

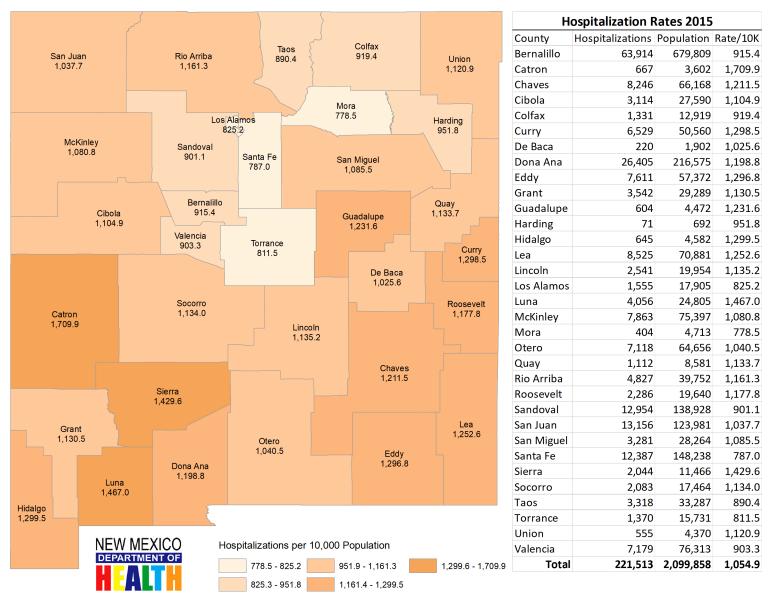
Data Source: Indian Health Service.

^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population



Hospitalization Data for New Mexico Residents

Figure 28. Hospitalization Rates (per 10,000 Population) based on New Mexico Patient Residence, 2015



In 2015, NM facilities and facilities in neighboring states provided services for 221,513 discharges for New Mexico residents. The top first listed major diagnostic categories (not including births or pregnancy) for all New Mexico resident hospital discharges was Diseases of the Circulatory System, Diseases of the Digestive System, and Mental Disorders. The age adjusted rate of hospitalizations for New Mexico residents in 2015 was 1,054.9 hospitalizations per 10,000 population.

^{*}Except for age-specific rates, all rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

Appendix

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Category of First Listed Diagnosis	Diagnosis Codes (ICD-9-CM Codes)	Diagnosis Codes (ICD-10-CM Codes)
Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	001-139	A00-B99
Neoplasms	140-239	C00-D49
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases, and Immunity Disorders	240-279	E00-E89
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	280-289	D50-D89
Mental Disorders	290-319	F01-F99
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	320-389	G00-G99
Diseases of the Eye and Adnexa	-	H00-H59
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	-	H60-H95
Diseases of the Circulatory System	390-459	I00-I99
Diseases of the Respiratory System	460-519	J00-J99
Diseases of the Digestive System	520-579	K00-K95
Diseases of the Genitourinary System	580-629	N00-N99
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium	630-677	O00-O9A
Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	680-709	L00-L99
Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	710-739	M00-M99
Congenital Anomalies	740-759	Q00-Q99
Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	760-779	P00-P96
Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions	780-799	R00-R99
Injury and Poisoning	800-999	S00-T88
External Causes of Morbidity	E000-E999	V00-Y99
Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services (aka Supplementary Classifications)	V01-V91	Z00-Z99
Ungroupable Diagnoses		

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