

PART V—Patient Care Statistics

Chart 5.1
Number of Admissions, FY 1992

In FY 1992, there were over 93,000 admissions to IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals. Over 38 percent of these admissions were in 2 IHS Areas, Navajo (20,147) and Oklahoma (15,581).

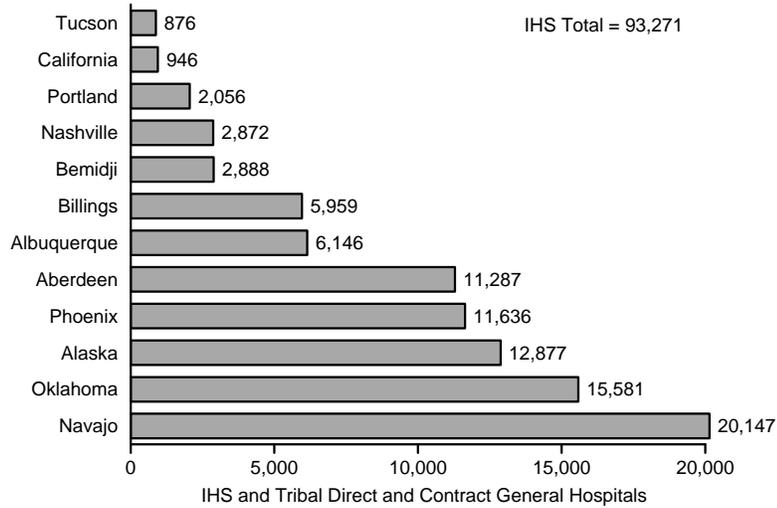


Chart 5.2
Hospital Admission Rates, FY 1992

The IHS admission rate of 811.1 admissions per 10,000 population in FY 1992 was 34 percent lower than the U.S. rate of 1,221.0 in CY 1992. The IHS Area rates ranged from 163.1 in California, where the IHS provides little inpatient care, to 1,476.3 in Alaska.

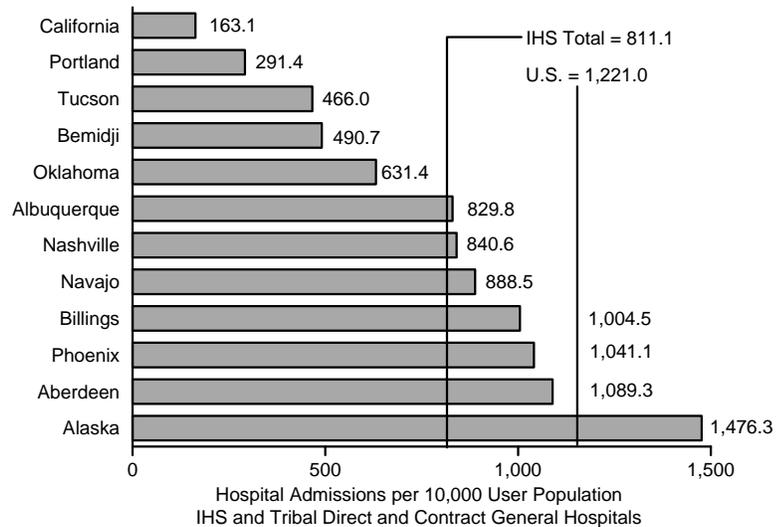


Table 5.1 Number and Rate of Admissions

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract
General Hospitals, FY 1992
U.S. Short-Stay Community Hospitals, CY 1992

	Total admission rate ¹	Total admissions	IHS admissions		Tribal admissions	
			Direct	Contract	Direct	Contract
U.S.	1,221.0	30,951 ²				
All IHS Areas	811.1	93,271	61,992	16,905	9,017	5,357
Aberdeen	1,089.3	11,287	7,875	3,151	—	261
Alaska	1,476.3	12,877	5,381	321	5,902	1,273
Albuquerque	829.8	6,146	4,862	1,284	—	—
Bemidji	490.7	2,888	1,045	426	—	1,417
Billings	1,004.5	5,959	3,162	2,797	—	—
California	163.1	946	—	—	—	946
Nashville	840.6	2,872	965	182	1,084	641
Navajo	888.5	20,147	18,122	2,025	—	—
Oklahoma	631.4	15,581	10,135	3,147	2,031	268
Phoenix	1,041.1	11,636	9,826	1,750	—	60
Portland	291.4	2,056	—	1,565	—	491
Tucson	466.0	876	619	257	—	—

¹ Number of admissions per 10,000 population.

² Number of admissions in thousands.

Sources: IHS Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services

IHS Contract: Contract Statistical System (Report 3I)

Tribal Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services

Tribal Contract: IHS Area submissions

U.S.: Unpublished Data, NCHS Hospital Discharge Survey Branch



Chart 5.3

Number of Hospital Days, FY 1992

The number of inpatient days in IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals was nearly 423,000 in FY 1992. The number varied considerably among the IHS Areas, ranging from 4,026 in California to 82,721 in Navajo.

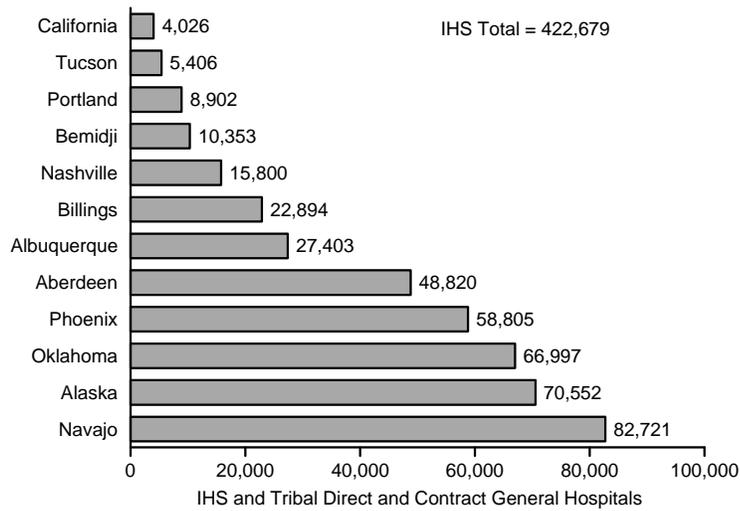


Table 5.3

Number of Hospital Days

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1992

	Total days	IHS days		Tribal days	
		Direct	Contract	Direct	Contract
All Areas	422,679	277,447	81,889	40,986	22,357
Aberdeen	48,820	32,434	15,396	—	990
Alaska	70,552	37,928	1,540	26,834	4,250
Albuquerque	27,403	21,846	5,557	—	—
Bemidji	10,353	3,312	1,700	—	5,341
Billings	22,894	10,861	12,033	—	—
California	4,026	—	—	—	4,026
Nashville	15,800	6,172	811	4,998	3,819
Navajo	82,721	72,098	10,623	—	—
Oklahoma	66,997	38,774	17,474	9,154	1,595
Phoenix	58,805	50,000	8,698	—	107
Portland	8,902	—	6,673	—	2,229
Tucson	5,406	4,022	1,384	—	—

Sources: IHS Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services
 IHS Contract: Contract Statistical System (Report 3I)
 Tribal Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services
 Tribal Contract: IHS Area Submissions

In FY 1992, 20.9 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by respiratory system diseases at 13.0 percent.

Chart 5.4 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

All IHS Areas, FY 1992

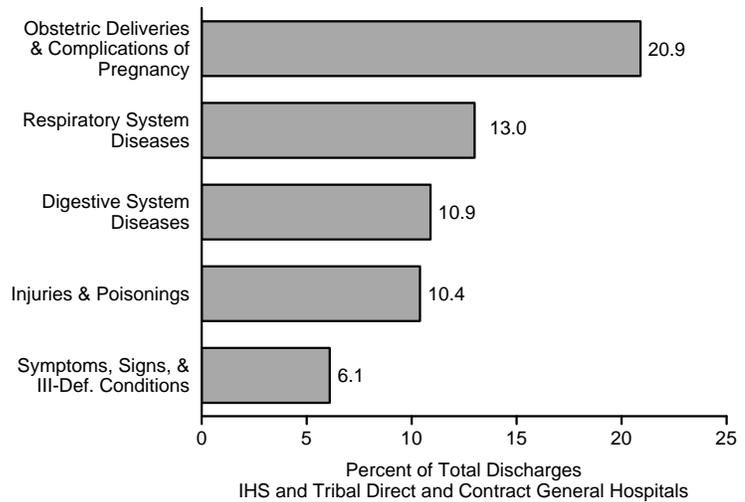


Chart 5.5 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Aberdeen Area, FY 1992

For the Aberdeen Area in FY 1992, 15.4 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by respiratory system diseases at 14.9 percent.

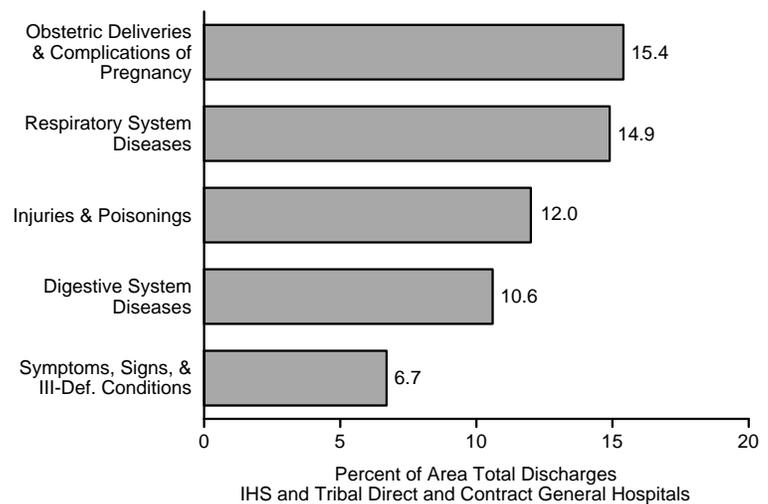


Chart 5.6 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Alaska Area, FY 1992

For the Alaska Area in FY 1992, 22.4 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by respiratory system diseases at 13.3 percent.

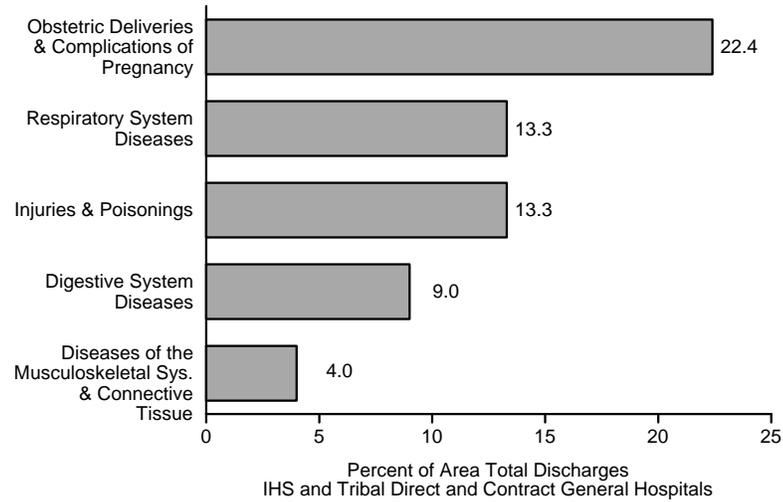
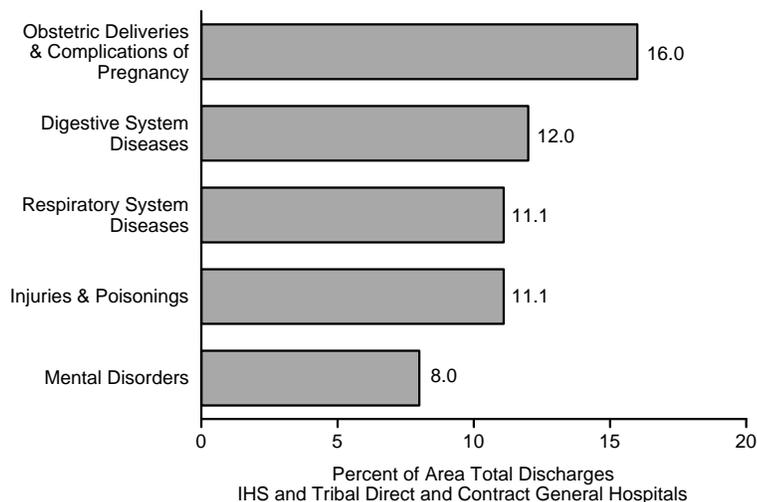


Chart 5.7 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Albuquerque Area, FY 1992

For the Albuquerque Area in FY 1992, 16.0 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by digestive system diseases at 12.0 percent.



For the Bemidji Area in FY 1992, 15.5 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to circulatory system diseases. This was followed by respiratory system diseases at 13.9 percent.

Chart 5.8
Leading Causes of Hospitalization
 Bemidji Area, FY 1992

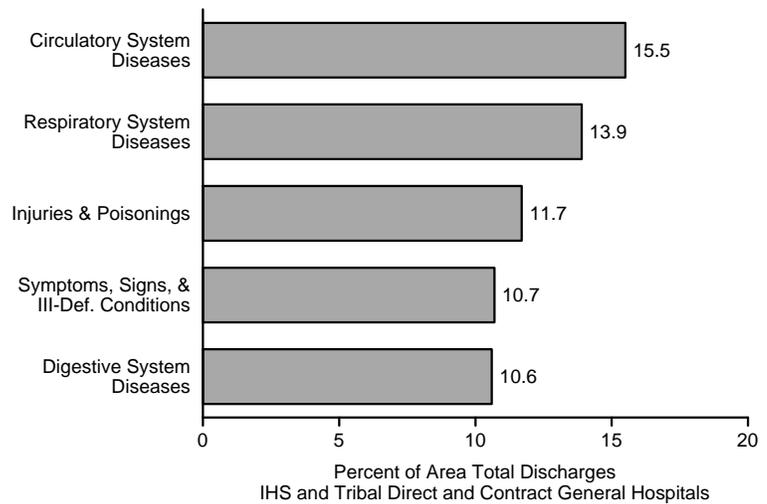


Chart 5.9
Leading Causes of Hospitalization
 Billings Area, FY 1992

For the Billings Area in FY 1992, 14.6 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by injuries and poisonings at 13.1 percent.

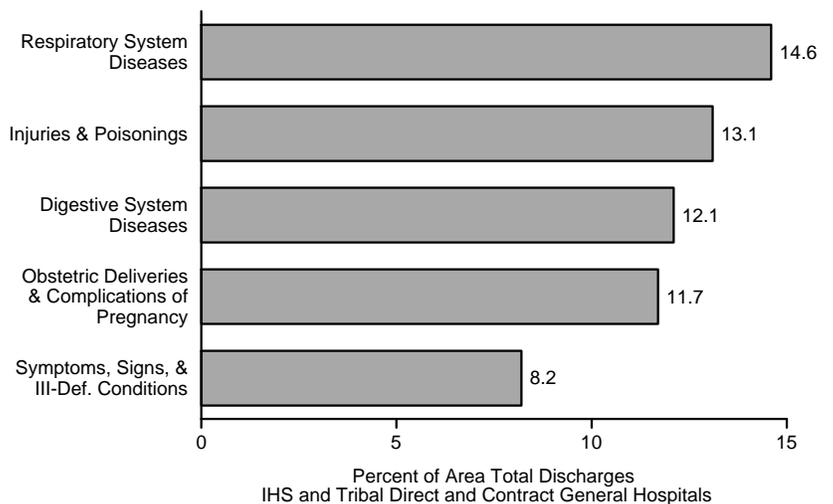


Chart 5.10

Leading Causes of Hospitalization

California Area, FY 1992

There were no diagnostic inpatient data available for the California Area in FY 1992.

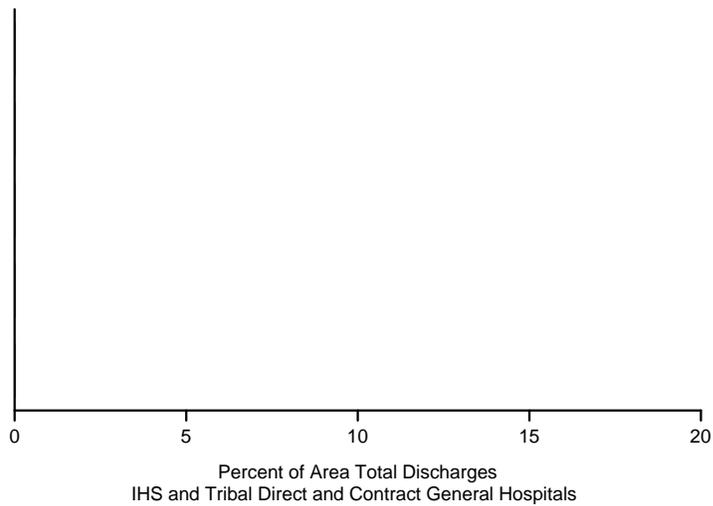
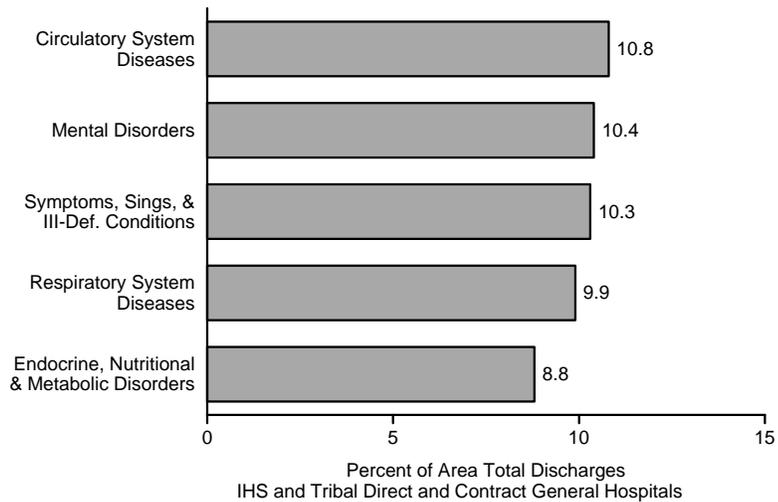


Chart 5.11

Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Nashville Area, FY 1992

For the Nashville Area in FY 1992, 10.8 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to circulatory system diseases. This was followed by mental disorders at 10.4 percent.



For the Navajo Area in FY 1992, 28.8 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by respiratory system diseases at 14.4 percent.

Chart 5.12 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Navajo Area, FY 1992

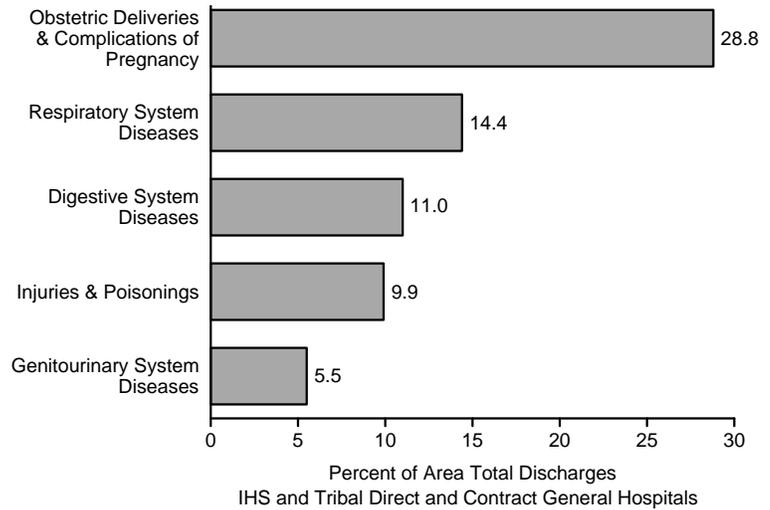


Chart 5.13 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Oklahoma Area, FY 1992

For the Oklahoma Area in FY 1992, 30.2 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by circulatory system diseases at 11.9 percent.

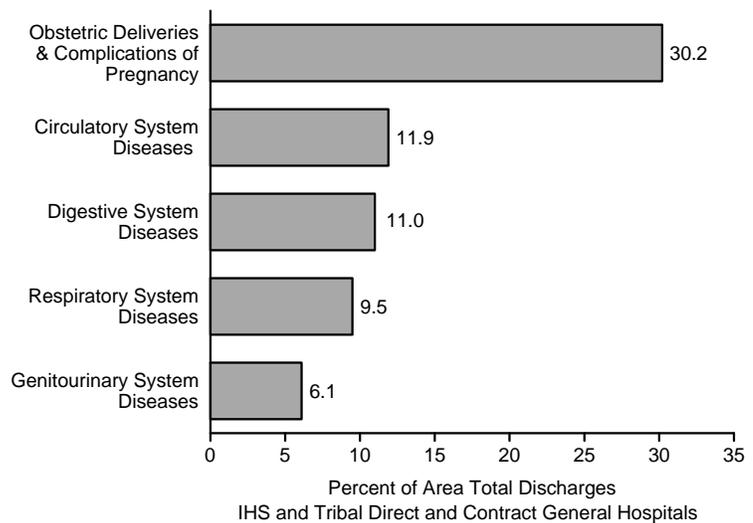


Chart 5.14

Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Phoenix Area, FY 1992

For the Phoenix Area in FY 1992, 15.3 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and puerperium. This was followed by respiratory system diseases at 14.2 percent.

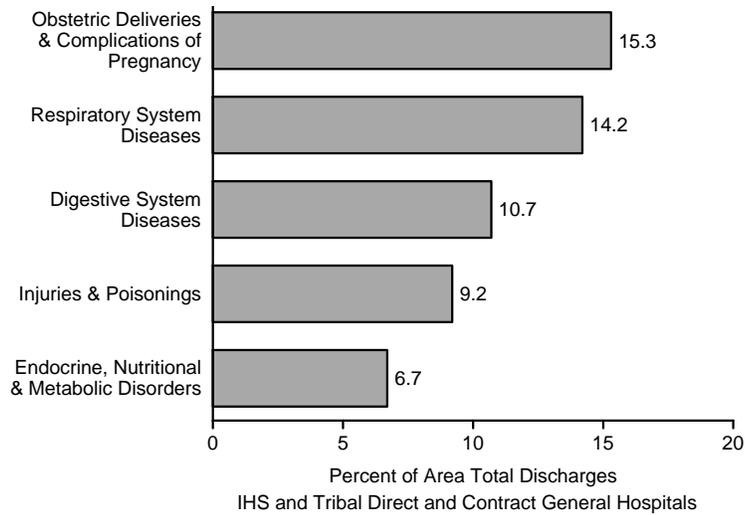


Chart 5.15

Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Portland Area, FY 1992

For the Portland Area in FY 1992, 16.7 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal contract general hospitals pertained to digestive system diseases. This was followed by injuries and poisonings at 13.3 percent.

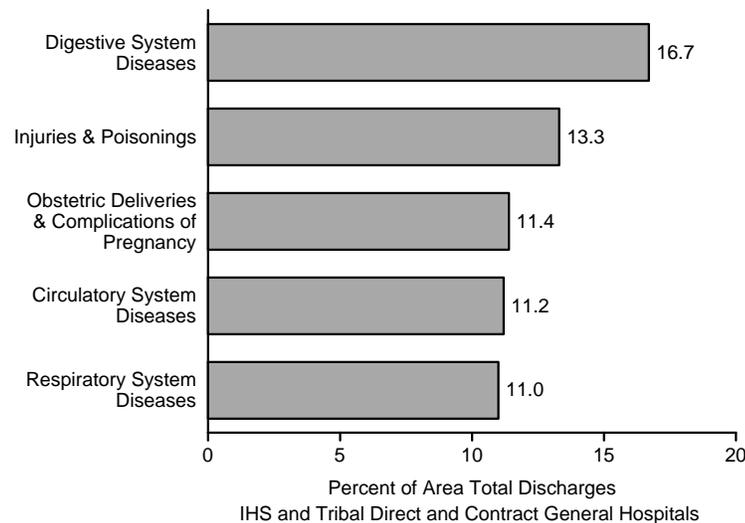


Chart 5.16 Leading Causes of Hospitalization

Tucson Area, FY 1992

For the Tucson Area in FY 1992, 11.7 percent of all discharges from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by injuries and poisonings at 11.6 percent.

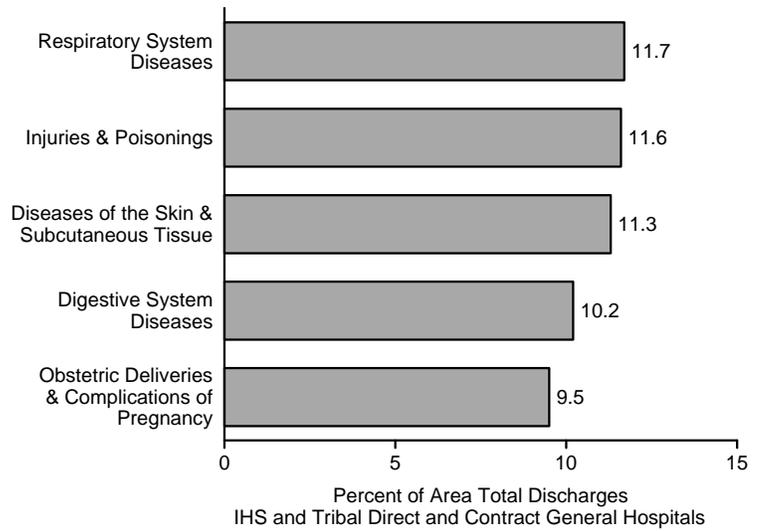


Chart 5.17 Number of Outpatient Visits, FY 1992

In FY 1992, there were approximately 5.7 million outpatient visits to IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities. Two IHS Areas had 33 percent of the visits, Oklahoma (1,013,286) and Navajo (859,617).

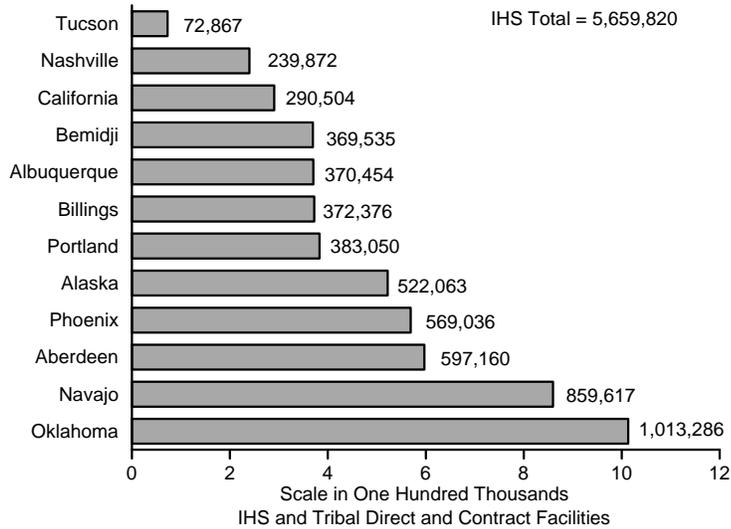


Table 5.17 Number of Outpatient Visits

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1992

	Total	Indian health service		Tribal	
		Direct	Contract	Direct	Contract
All Areas	5,659,820	3,924,484	167,697	1,407,421	160,218
Aberdeen	597,160	523,209	16,000	55,717	2,234
Alaska	522,063	190,616	905	288,072	42,470
Albuquerque	370,454	340,080	9,115	21,259	—
Bemidji	369,535	127,007	4,085	209,545	28,898
Billings	372,376	342,627	29,749	—	—
California	290,504	—	—	240,142	50,362
Nashville	239,872	67,978	1,269	160,635	9,990
Navajo	859,617	821,596	38,021	—	—
Oklahoma	1,013,286	694,087	20,248	294,407	4,544
Phoenix	569,036	501,041	15,383	49,761	2,851
Portland	383,050	251,052	32,138	81,661	18,199
Tucson	72,867	65,191	784	6,222	670

Sources: IHS Direct: APC Data System (Report 1A)

IHS Contract: Contract Statistical Data System (Report 3G)

Tribal Direct and Contract: Area Submissions

In FY 1992, 17.7 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 12.1 percent.

Chart 5.18 Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits

All IHS Areas, FY 1992

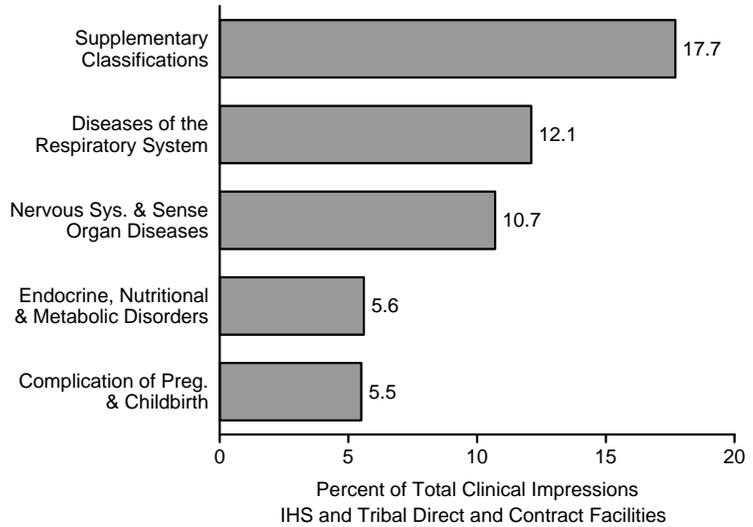


Chart 5.19 Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits

Aberdeen Area, FY 1992

For the Aberdeen Area in FY 1992, 23.6 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 12.4 percent.

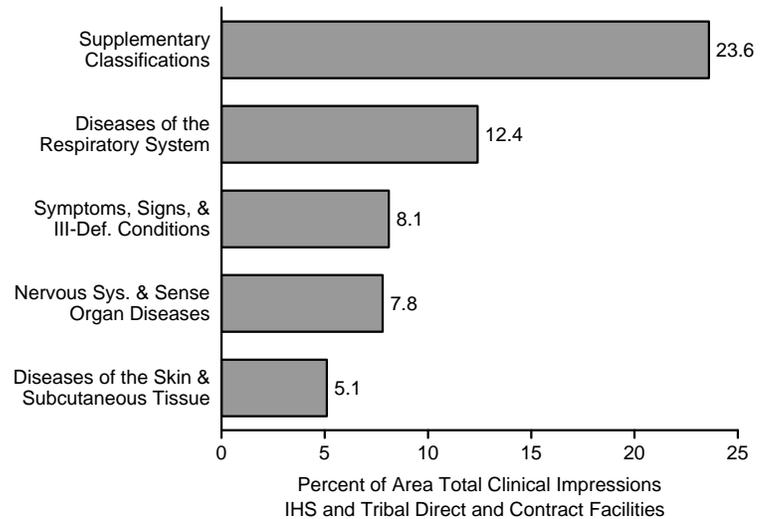


Chart 5.20 Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits

Alaska Area, FY 1992

For the Alaska Area in FY 1992, 19.7 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by nervous system and sense organ diseases at 11.2 percent.

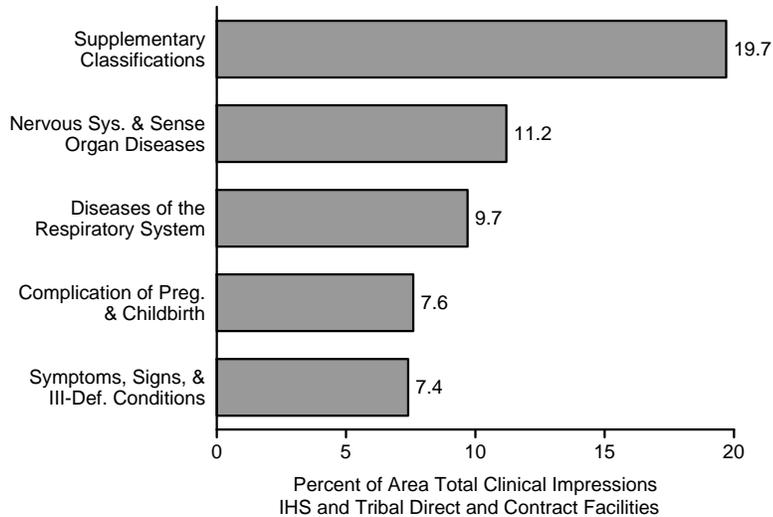


Chart 5.21 Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits

Albuquerque Area, FY 1992

For the Albuquerque Area in FY 1992, 18.1 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by nervous system and sense organ diseases at 12.1 percent.

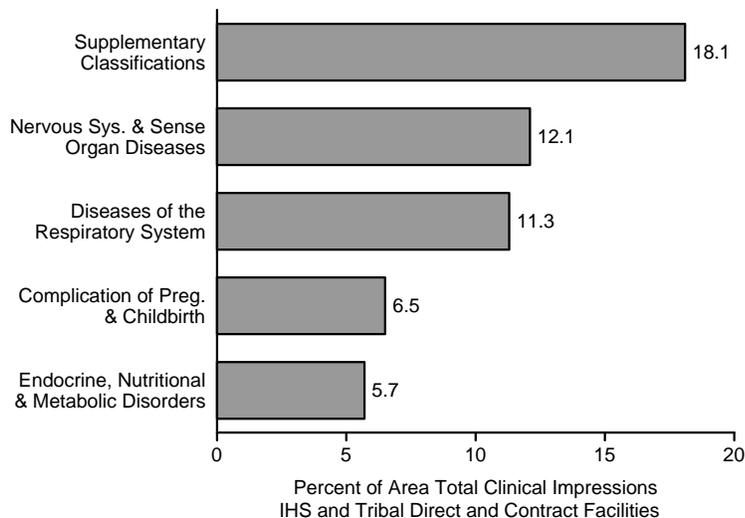


Chart 5.22 Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits

Bemidji Area, FY 1992

For the Bemidji Area in FY 1992, 20.7 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 12.1 percent.

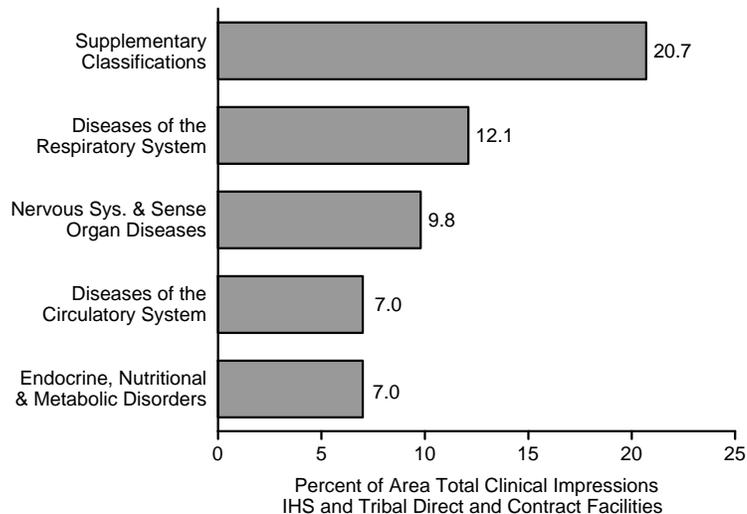


Chart 5.23 Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits

Billings Area, FY 1992

For the Billings Area in FY 1992, 13.2 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 11.1 percent.

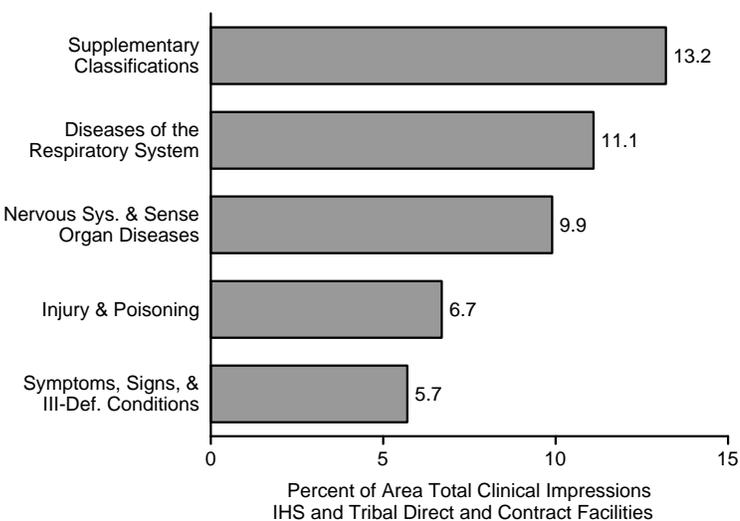


Chart 5.24 Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits

California Area, FY 1992

For the California Area in FY 1992, 15.0 percent of all clinical impressions in Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 14.2 percent.

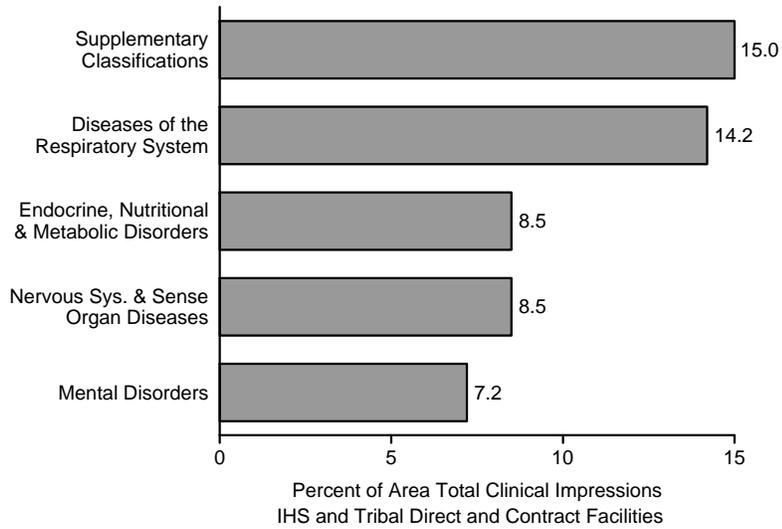
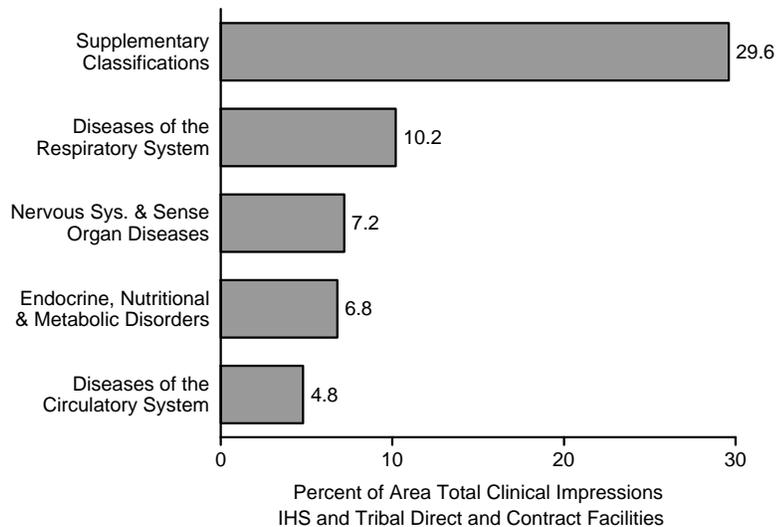


Chart 5.25 Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits

Nashville Area, FY 1992

For the Nashville Area in FY 1992, 29.6 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 10.2 percent.



For the Navajo Area in FY 1992, 15.1 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by nervous system and sense organ diseases at 13.0 percent.



Chart 5.26 Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits

Navajo Area, FY 1992

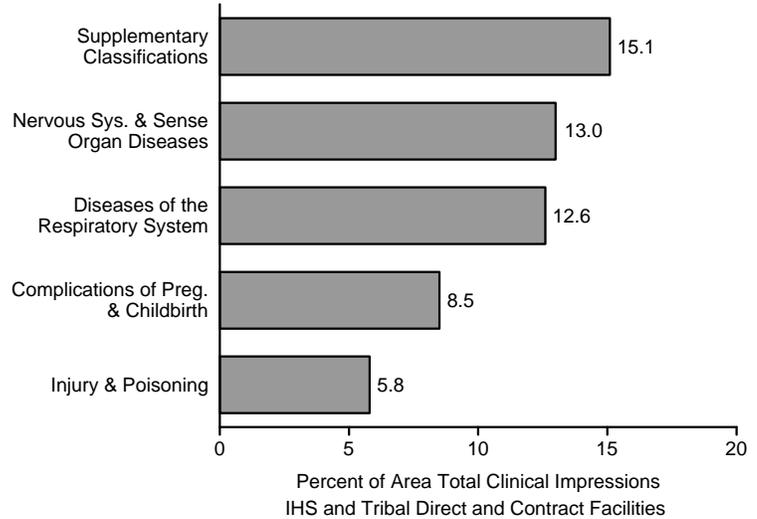


Chart 5.27 Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits

Oklahoma Area, FY 1992

For the Oklahoma Area in FY 1992, 13.9 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 12.6 percent.

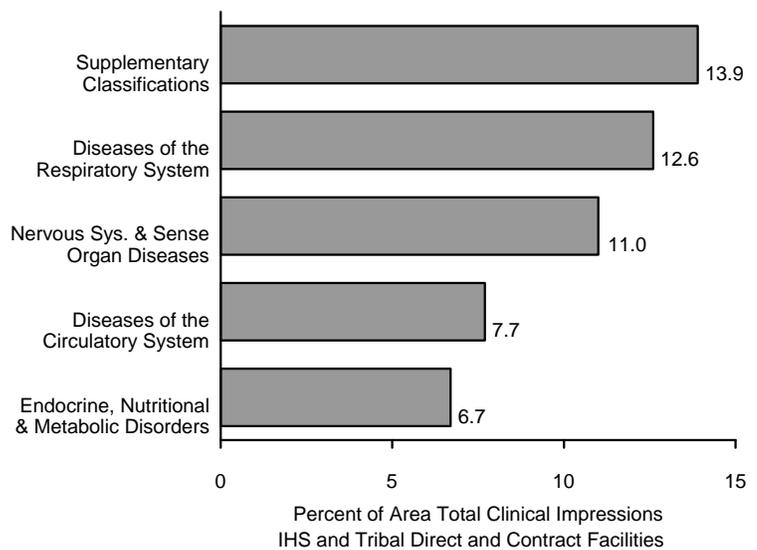


Chart 5.28 Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits

Phoenix Area, FY 1992

For the Phoenix Area in FY 1992, 17.3 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by nervous system and sense organ diseases at 12.6 percent.

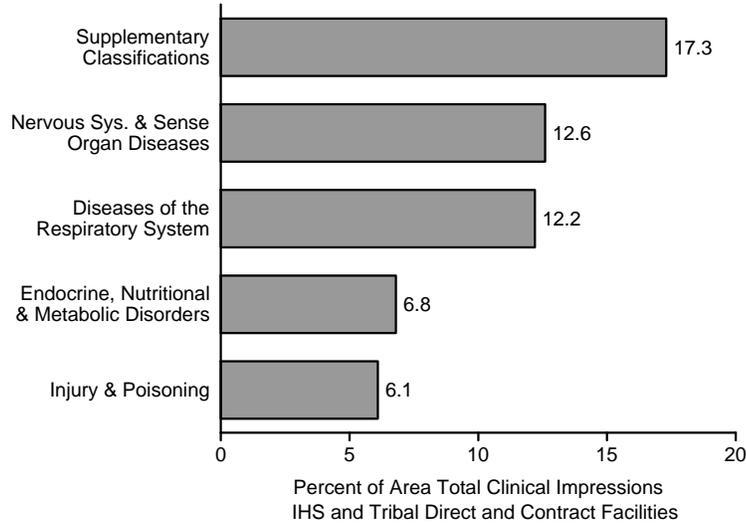


Chart 5.29 Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits

Portland Area, FY 1992

For the Portland Area in FY 1992, 20.1 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by diseases of the respiratory system at 13.6 percent.

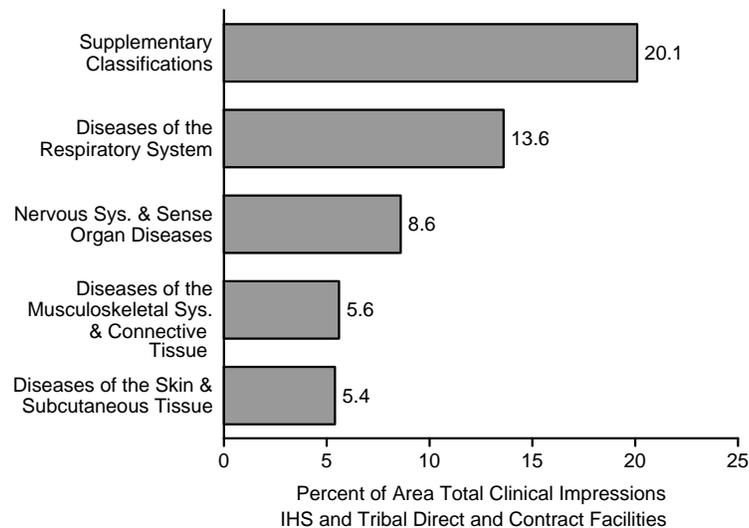


Chart 5.30 Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits

Tucson Area, FY 1992

For the Tucson Area in FY 1992, 11.6 percent of all clinical impressions in IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities pertained to supplementary classifications. This was followed by nervous system and sense organ diseases at 10.0 percent.

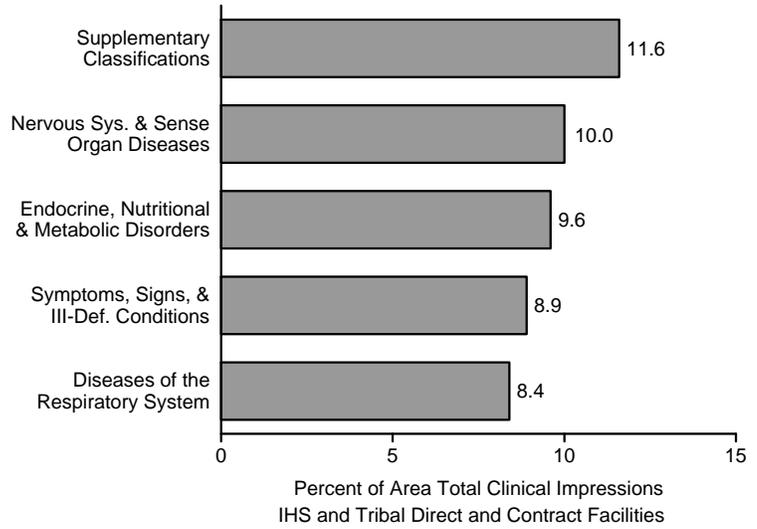


Chart 5.31 Number of Dental Services Provided, FY 1993

In FY 1993, there were nearly 2.6 million dental services provided at IHS and Tribal direct and contract facilities. Two IHS Areas provided 35 percent of the dental services, Oklahoma (489,697) and Navajo (409,747).

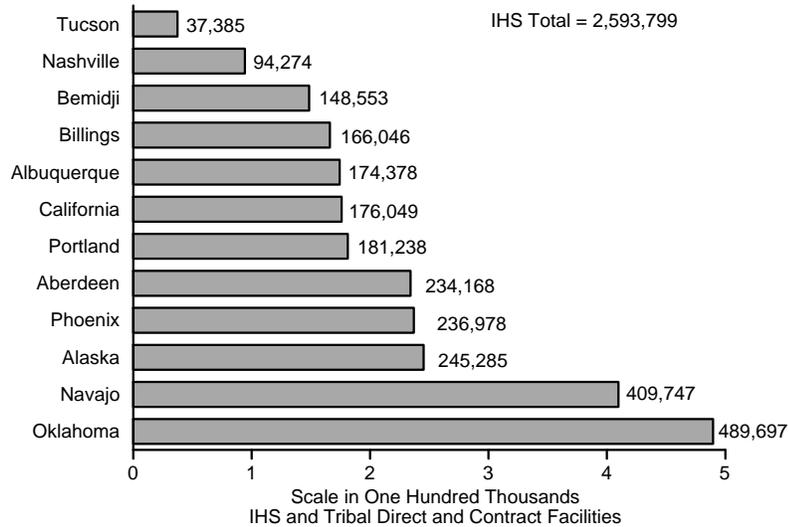


Table 5.31 Number of Dental Services Provided

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract
Facilities, FY 1993

	Total		IHS direct		IHS contract		Tribal direct		Tribal contract	
	Patients	Services	Patients	Services	Patients	Services	Patients	Services	Patients	Services
All IHS Areas	382,303	2,593,799	250,231	1,730,753	17,924	97,897	108,552	734,411	5,596	30,738
Aberdeen	37,810	234,168	29,796	185,149	1,942	11,361	5,269	33,423	803	4,235
Alaska	39,647	245,285	9,665	70,211	90	2,159	29,892	172,915	—	—
Albuquerque	24,667	174,378	22,749	153,854	9	21	1,909	20,503	—	—
Bemidji	21,408	148,553	6,687	43,202	1,015	9,018	12,614	89,555	1,092	6,778
Billings	24,776	166,046	24,346	163,953	430	2,093	—	—	—	—
California	21,849	176,049	—	—	—	—	21,596	174,937	253	1,112
Nashville	14,232	94,274	3,285	23,179	25	168	9,896	64,781	1,026	6,146
Navajo	63,215	409,747	57,261	388,182	5,954	21,565	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	66,695	489,697	47,577	355,493	904	21,974	17,254	105,219	960	7,011
Phoenix	33,298	236,978	28,182	207,961	1,299	3,756	3,801	25,156	16	106
Portland	27,075	181,238	15,672	110,082	3,636	17,884	6,321	47,922	1,446	5,350
Tucson	7,631	37,385	5,011	29,487	2,620	7,898	—	—	—	—

Source: IHS Dental Data Reporting System

Chart 5.32 Rate of New Tuberculosis Cases, CY 1991

The rate of new tuberculosis cases for the IHS in CY 1991 was 2.2 times the rate for the U.S., 23.1 new cases per 100,000 population compared to 10.4. The Alaska Area rate (60.0) was almost 6 times the U.S. rate.

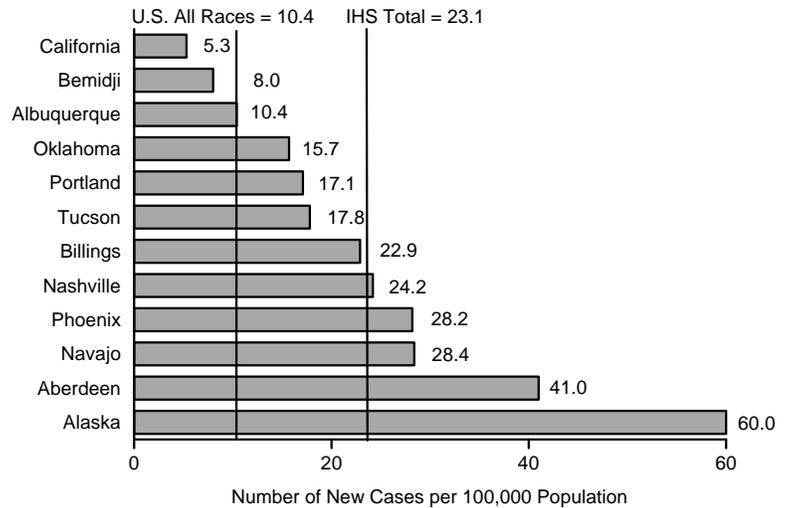


Table 5.32 Number and Rate of New Tuberculosis Cases, CY 1991

	Case rate ¹	Number of cases
U.S. All Races	10.4	26,283
All IHS Areas	23.1	277
Aberdeen	41.0	33
Alaska	60.0	53
Albuquerque	10.4	7
Bemidji	8.0	5
Billings	22.9	11
California	5.3	5
Nashville	24.2	13
Navajo	28.4	53
Oklahoma	15.7	41
Phoenix	28.2	31
Portland	17.1	21
Tucson	17.8	4

¹ Number of new cases per 100,000 service population. Rates are based on a small number of new cases and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Centers for Disease Control (data by State and county)