

EXHIBIT 5.7 MHA Inpatient Discharges by Gender

Number of Discharges, Percent Distribution, and Growth of Principal Diagnoses for MHA Inpatient Hospital Stays by Gender, 2008

PRINCIPAL CCS DIAGNOSIS	NUMBER OF MHA DISCHARGES IN THOUSANDS		PERCENT OF GENDER-SPECIFIC DISCHARGES		CUMULATIVE GROWTH 1997-2008	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
All MHA diagnoses*	947.1	883.5‡	100.0%	100.0%	18%	11%
Mood disorders	358.5	463.3	37.8	52.4	44	19
Depression	193.0	253.3	20.4	28.7	7	-12
Bipolar disorders	165.4	210.1	17.5	23.8	137	104
Schizophrenia/other psychotic disorders	199.6	154.4	21.1	17.5	14	3
Alcohol-related disorders	188.0	72.8	19.9	8.2	7	11
Drug-related disorders	134.6	95.1	14.2	10.8	8	19
Adjustment disorders	18.5	18.1‡	2.0	2.1	-36	-45
Anxiety disorders	15.1	25.2	1.6	2.9	14	8
Attention-deficit/conduct/disruptive behavior disorders	12.7	5.7	1.3	0.6	-26	-19
Impulse control disorders	8.5	3.7	0.9	0.4	29	36
Pregnancy-related/other misc. MH disorders	5.3	40.3	0.6	4.6	-31	4
Pregnancy-related MH disorders	-	24.5	-	2.8	-	36
Autism/other childhood disorders	3.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	69	41
Personality disorders	1.6	2.6	0.2	0.3	-49	-42
Developmental disorders	1.4	1.2‡	0.1	0.1	76	53

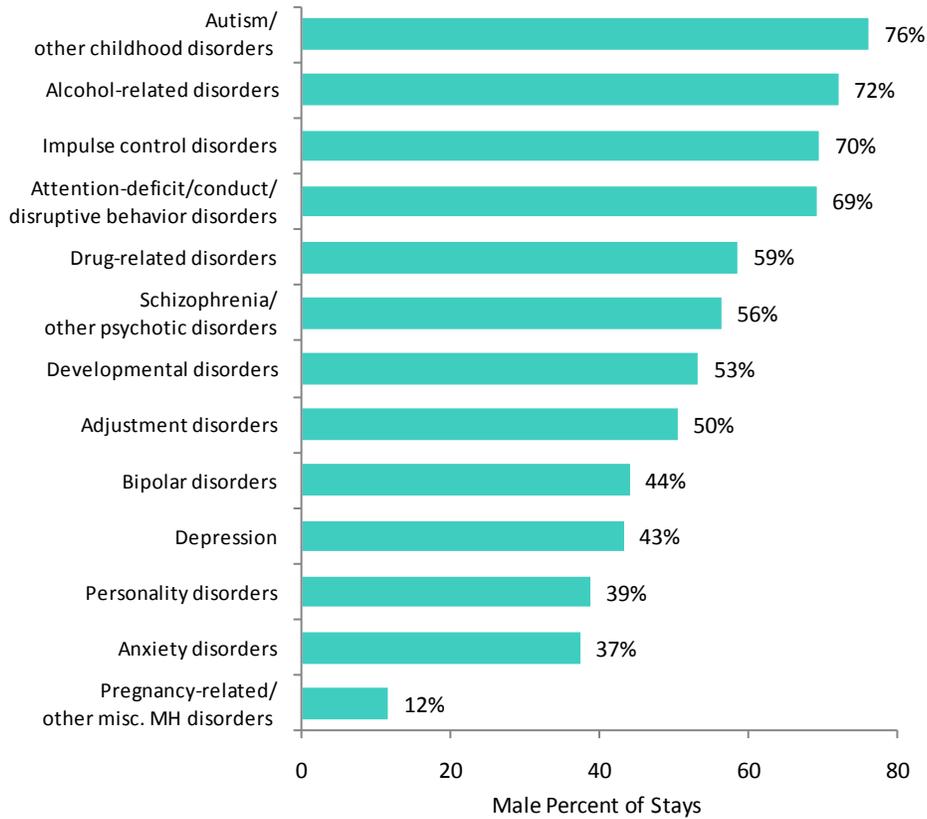
* Excludes a small number of discharges (6,000 or 0.3 percent) with missing gender.

‡ 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, 1997 and 2008.

- Males accounted for about half (52 percent) of all MHA discharges—947,100 inpatient hospitalizations in 2008.
- Mood disorders was the most frequent principal diagnosis for a MHA stay for both males (38 percent of all male MHA stays) and females (52 percent of all female MHA stays). The majority of these stays for mood disorders were for depression.
- The second and third most frequent reason for male MHA stays were schizophrenia/other psychotic disorders and alcohol-related disorders; for females, they were schizophrenia/other psychotic disorders and drug-related disorders.

Percent of MHA Stays for Males by Principal MHA Diagnosis, 2008



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

- Stays for autism/other childhood disorders, alcohol-related disorders, impulse control disorders, attention-deficit/conduct/disruptive behavior disorders, drug-related disorders, and schizophrenia/other psychotic disorders were more frequent among males than females in 2008.
 - About three-quarters of MHA stays with a principal diagnosis of autism/other childhood disorders and alcohol-related disorders were for males.
 - About seven of ten MHA stays for impulse control disorders and attention-deficit/conduct/disruptive behavior disorders were for males.
- In contrast, stays for pregnancy-related/other miscellaneous MH disorders, anxiety disorders, personality disorders, depression, and bipolar disorders were less common among males than females.
- Stays with principal diagnoses of adjustment and developmental disorders were split evenly by gender.