

EXHIBIT 3.3 Most Frequent All-listed Procedures by Gender

Number of Discharges, Percent Distribution, and Rank of the Most Frequent All-listed Procedures for Inpatient Hospital Stays Excluding Pregnancy and Childbirth, by Gender, 2007

| ALL-LISTED CCS PROCEDURES | NUMBER OF DISCHARGES IN THOUSANDS | | PERCENT OF DISCHARGES WITH A PROCEDURE | | RANK | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|---------|-------|---------|
| | MALES | FEMALES | MALES | FEMALES | MALES | FEMALES |
| Discharges with a procedure [†] | 9,233 | 8,413 | 100.0% | 100.0% | | |
| Blood transfusion | 1,136 | 1,491 | 12.3 | 17.7 | 1 | 1 |
| Diagnostic cardiac catheterization, coronary arteriography (diagnostic procedure to explore the functioning of the heart) | 890 | 581 | 9.6 | 6.9 | 2 | 4 |
| Respiratory intubation and mechanical ventilation | 727 | 631 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 3 | 3 |
| Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy (procedure to view and biopsy the esophagus, stomach and first portion of intestine through a lighted tube) | 543 | 647 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 4 | 2 |
| PTCA (percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, procedure involving use of a balloon-tipped catheter to enlarge a narrowed artery) | 477 | 244 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 5 | 16 |
| Hemodialysis (dialysis, cleaning the blood by means of a machine or filter to compensate for poor kidney function) | 407 | 378 [‡] | 4.4 | 4.5 | 6 | 8 |
| Echocardiogram (diagnostic ultrasound of heart) | 385 | 355 [‡] | 4.2 | 4.2 | 7 | 9 |
| Enteral and parenteral nutrition | 282 | 280 [‡] | 3.1 | 3.3 | 8 | 14 |
| Alcohol and drug rehabilitation/detoxification | 261 | 118 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 9 | 35 |
| Colonoscopy and biopsy | 243 | 338 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 10 | 11 |
| Arthroplasty knee | 226 | 384 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 13 | 7 |
| Hysterectomy (removal of the uterus) | – | 538 | – | 6.4 | – | 5 |
| Oophorectomy, unilateral and bilateral (removal of an ovary or ovaries) | – | 390 | – | 4.6 | – | 6 |

[†]Excludes procedures related to pregnancy and childbirth and a small number of discharges (less than 108,000 or 0.3 percent) with missing gender.

[‡]Female discharges are not statistically different from male discharges at $p < 0.05$.

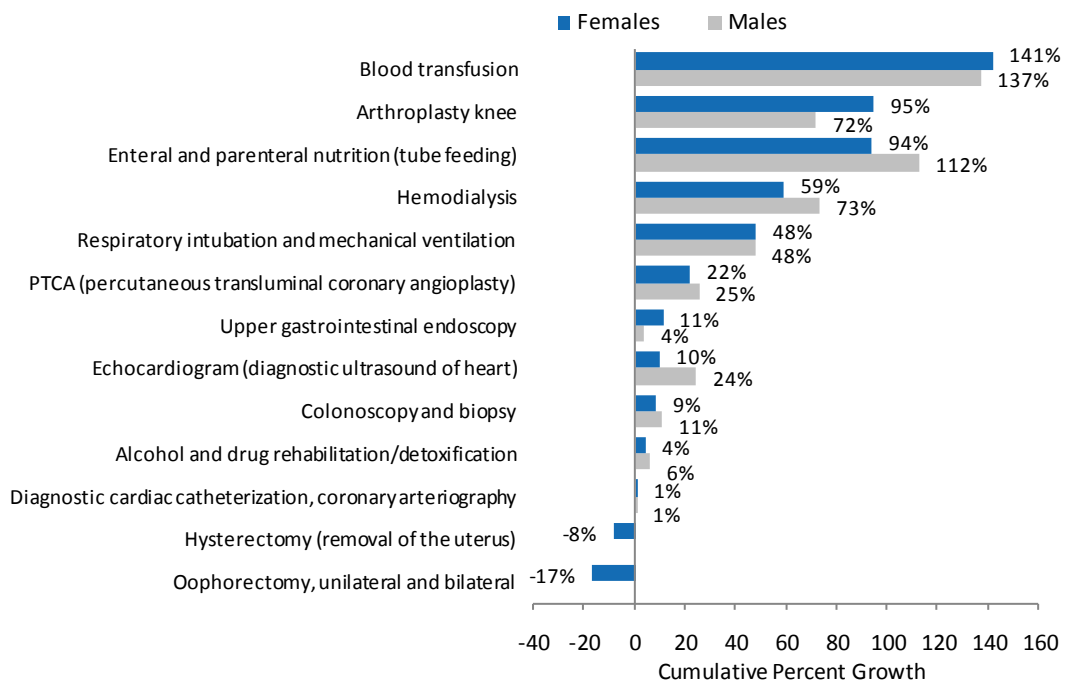
Source: AHRQ, Center for Delivery, Organization, and Markets, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, Nationwide Inpatient Sample, 1997 and 2007.

When procedures related to childbirth and newborns are excluded, males and females receive similar procedures.

- Blood transfusions were the most common procedure for both genders when childbirth and newborn procedures are excluded. Transfusions occurred in 12.3 percent of all procedure-related stays for males and 17.7 percent of stays for females.
- For procedures common to both males and females, some procedures occurred more frequently in one gender:
 - Two heart-related procedures—diagnostic cardiac catheterization and PTCAs—were performed more often on males than females. Diagnostic cardiac catheterization was performed on 0.9 million males and 0.6 million females in 2007 and ranked as the 2nd most frequent procedure in men and the 4th most frequent procedure in women.
 - PTCAs were performed on 0.5 million males and 0.2 million females and ranked as the 5th most common procedure for men and the 16th most common for women.
 - Males also received more respiratory intubation and mechanical ventilation procedures—727,000 for men compared with 631,000 for women. The procedure ranked 3rd for both genders.

- For alcohol and drug rehabilitation/detoxification, there were more discharges for males (261,000 procedures) than for females (118,000 procedures). Alcohol and drug rehabilitation/detoxification ranked 9th for males and 35th for females.
- Females received blood transfusions, upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, colonoscopy and biopsy, and arthroplasty of the knee more often than males.
- For all other top ranking procedures (hemodialysis, echocardiograms, and enteral and parenteral nutrition), there was little difference between males and females in the volume of procedures performed.
- Hysterectomy (removal of the uterus) and oophorectomy (removal of an ovary or ovaries) were the 5th and 6th most common procedures for females.

Growth of the Most Frequent All-listed Procedures for Females and Males, 1997-2007



Source: AHRQ, Center for Delivery, Organization, and Markets, Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, Nationwide Inpatient Sample, 1997 and 2007.

From 1997 to 2007, growth varied widely among common procedures, but less so between females and males within a given procedure.

- The number of discharges for blood transfusion, the most frequent procedure for both genders, was among the fastest growing common procedures since 1997, increasing at 141 percent for females and 137 percent for males.
- Other rapidly growing procedures for both females and males were arthroplasty of the knee (95 percent increase for females, 72 percent increase for males), tube feeding (94 percent increase for females, 112 percent increase for males), hemodialysis (59 percent increase for females, 73 percent for males) and respiratory intubation and mechanical ventilation (48 percent increase for both females and males).

- Other procedures, including colonoscopy and alcohol and drug rehabilitation/detoxification increased more slowly—by 11 percent or less for both females and males.
- Although hysterectomies and oophorectomies increased during the 6-year period from 1997-2002, these female-specific procedures declined in subsequent years. Over the 1997 to 2007 period, hysterectomies decreased by 8 percent and oophorectomies by 17 percent.