

EXHIBIT 5.8 Growth in Discharges for Selected Conditions: Medicare

Number of Discharges and Cumulative Growth for Principal CCS Conditions Contributing to Body System Change, Medicare, 1997-2007

PRINCIPAL CCS CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO BODY SYSTEM CHANGE	NUMBER OF DISCHARGES IN THOUSANDS		PERCENT OF BODY SYSTEM TOTAL		CUMULATIVE GROWTH
	1997	2007	1997	2007	1997-2007
Circulatory	3,971	3,851 ‡	100.0%	100.0%	-3%
Coronary atherosclerosis (coronary artery disease)	776	526	19.5	13.6	-32
Non-specific chest pain	188	308	4.7	8.0	64
Cardiac dysrhythmias (irregular heartbeat)	376	473	9.5	12.3	26
Acute cerebrovascular disease (stroke)	434	338	10.9	8.8	-22
Acute myocardial infarction (heart attack)	418	352	10.5	9.1	-16
Digestive	1,253	1,480	100.0	100.0	18
Intestinal infection	38	115	3.0	7.8	205
Respiratory	1,630	1,809	100.0	100.0	11
Respiratory failure	134	254	8.2	14.0	90
Asthma	69	110	4.2	6.1	59
Injury and poisoning	1,095	1,338	100.0	100.0	22
Complication of device, implant or graft	293	362	26.7	27.1	24
Complication of surgical procedures or medical care	158	214	14.4	16.0	35
Musculoskeletal	645	940	100.0	100.0	46
Osteoarthritis (degenerative joint disease)	279	455	43.3	48.4	63
Disorders of intervertebral discs and bones in spinal column (back problems)	163	234	25.3	24.9	44
Genitourinary	602	865	100.0	100.0	44
Acute renal failure	67	279	11.2	32.3	315
Urinary tract infections	227	330	37.7	38.2	46
Endocrine	509	621	100.0	100.0	22
Diabetes mellitus with complications	183	222	35.9	35.7	21
Fluid and electrolyte disorders (primarily dehydration or fluid overload)	260	295	51.0	47.5	14
Symptoms	579	669	100.0	100.0	16
Syncope	119	167	20.6	25.0	40
Rehabilitation care, fitting of prostheses, and adjustment of devices	265	311‡	45.8	46.5	17
Infectious and parasitic	341	535	100.0	100.0	57
Septicemia (blood infection)	276	464	81.2	86.8	68
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	188	267	100.0	100.0	42
Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections	131	213	69.7	79.6	62
Blood	121	188	100.0	100.0	56
Anemia	56	117	46.6	61.9	107

‡ 2007 discharges are not statistically different from 1997 discharges at p<0.05.

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

This exhibit displays Medicare discharges for selected conditions with important contributions to growth within each body system.

Hospital stays for some conditions billed to Medicare more than doubled from 1997 to 2007:

- Acute renal failure more than quadrupled (315-percent growth).
- Intestinal infection more than tripled (205-percent growth).
- Anemia more than doubled (107-percent growth).

Hospital stays for several conditions grew at least 50 percent:

- There was rapid growth in stays for two respiratory conditions: respiratory failure (90 percent) and asthma (59 percent).
- Septicemia (blood infection) grew 68 percent.
- Non-specific chest pain increased 64 percent.
- Osteoarthritis stays (degenerative joint disease) rose by 63 percent.
- Skin and subcutaneous tissue infections grew 62 percent.

The number of hospital stays for three circulatory conditions decreased rapidly:

- Coronary atherosclerosis (coronary artery disease) dropped by 32 percent.
- Acute cerebrovascular disease (stroke) fell by 22 percent.
- Acute myocardial infarction (heart attack) declined by 16 percent.