

## Diagnoses

**Principal diagnosis:** The condition established after study to be chiefly responsible for the patient's admission to the hospital.

**All-listed diagnoses:** The principal diagnosis plus secondary conditions.

## Discharge

Discharge refers to the hospital stay. The unit of analysis for HCUP data is the hospital discharge, not a person or patient. This means that a person who is admitted to the hospital multiple times in one year will be counted each time as a separate discharge from the hospital.

## Discharge status

Discharge status indicates the disposition of the patient at the time of discharge from the hospital, and includes the following six categories: routine (to home), transfer to another short-term hospital, other transfers (including skilled nursing facility, intermediate care, rehabilitation care, swing bed, and another type of facility such as a nursing home), home health care, against medical advice (AMA), or died in the hospital.

## Discharge per population

Discharge per population is the hospital discharge rate of a particular procedure, diagnosis, or event per 100,000 individuals. This measure indicates the prevalence of hospitalizations, procedures or diagnoses within the population.

## In-hospital deaths

In-hospital deaths refer to hospitalizations in which the patient died during his or her hospital stay.

## Infant discharges

Infant discharges are hospital stays during which a child is born.

## Length of stay

Length of stay is the number of nights the patient remained in the hospital for his or her stay. A patient admitted and discharged on the same day has a length of stay equal to 0.

## Maternal discharges

Maternal discharges are hospital stays for females who are pregnant or gave birth.

## Median income

Median income is the median household income of the patient's ZIP Code of residence. This is a proxy measure of a patient's socioeconomic status.

## Morbid obesity

Morbid obesity is defined as at least twice a person's ideal weight, 100 pounds overweight, or a body mass index (BMI) that is greater than 39.

## Neonates

Neonates are newborns and infants 30 days of age or less.

## Ownership/control

Ownership/control was obtained from the American Hospital Association (AHA) Annual Survey of Hospitals and includes categories for government non-Federal (public), private not-for-profit (voluntary), and private investor-owned (proprietary). These types of hospitals tend to have different missions and different responses to government regulations and policies.

## Patient age

Patient age in years, calculated based on the patient's date of birth and admission date to the hospital.