EXHIBIT 2.3 Most Frequent Secondary Diagnoses

Percent of All Hospital Stays with Common Secondary Diagnoses, 1997 and 2009*

- Hypertension: 20% (2009), 5% (1997)
- Hyperlipidemia: 31% (2009), 5% (1997)
- Fluid and electrolyte disorders: 11% (2009), 17% (1997)
- Coronary atherosclerosis: 15% (2009), 12% (1997)
- Diabetes mellitus without complications: 15% (2009), 8% (1997)
- Anemia: 14% (2009), 8% (1997)
- Cardiac dysrhythmias: 12% (2009), 9% (1997)
- Esophageal disorders: 12% (2009), 3% (1997)
- Mood disorders: 10% (2009), 3% (1997)

* Excludes stays related to pregnancy, childbirth, and newborn infants.

- From 1997 to 2009, there was a substantial increase in the share of stays with a secondary diagnosis of hypertension (from 20 to 31 percent).
- Stays with a secondary diagnosis of hyperlipidemia increased from 5 percent in 1997 to 20 percent in 2009.
- The percent of stays with a secondary diagnosis of mood disorders more than tripled from 3 percent in 1997 to 10 percent in 2009.
- Stays with esophageal disorders have more than quadrupled since 1997, accounting for 3 percent of stays with a secondary diagnosis in 1997 and 12 percent of stays with a secondary diagnosis in 2009.