Maryland 2003
Hospital Discharge Data from General Hospitals
For Maryland Residents with Cancer Diagnoses

Frank Ackers
Maya King
Carmela Groves
Eugene Small
Diane M. Dwyer

Highlights of the 2003 Maryland hospital discharge data:

- 3.1% of all Maryland hospital discharges in 2003 had a primary diagnosis of cancer. Of the 655,298 Maryland hospital discharges in 2003, 34,801, or 5.3% had cancer listed in any one of the 15 discharge diagnostic categories. Of these 34,801 discharges, 20,441 (3.1% of all discharges) had cancer as the primary diagnostic category.

- 8,653 of 20,441 (42.3%) of hospital discharges for cancer as a primary diagnosis in Maryland have one of the Cigarette Restitution Fund (CRF) targeted cancers as the primary diagnosis, i.e., lung and bronchus, colon and rectum, prostate, female breast, oral, melanoma, and cervical.

- The total hospital costs for Maryland residents in whom the primary diagnosis on discharge was any type of cancer was $309,905,912. See caveats in Definitions and Notes as to why this is an underestimate of the total cost.

- Among the targeted cancers, total hospital-specific costs (not including physician fees and laboratory fees) in 2003 had a median cost of $9,632 per hospitalization for all targeted cancers together.

- At the top of the cost list is oral cancer, having a median total hospital cost of $13,044; the second highest cost was colon and rectum cancer with a median cost of $12,744, followed by cancer of the lung and bronchus with a median cost of $11,601.

Background

The Cigarette Restitution Fund (CRF) in Maryland required that funding be provided to local health departments in Maryland's 23 counties and to Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions and the University of Maryland Medical Group in Baltimore City after the jurisdictions submitted plans for Cancer Prevention, Education, Screening, and Treatment. The CRF law requires that DHMH determine "targeted cancers." The targeted cancers selected were lung, colorectal, female breast, prostate, oral, cervical, and melanoma.

The CRF law also requires that the local screening programs either pay for treatment of clients or link clients to treatment if they are diagnosed with a targeted or non-targeted cancer identified through the screening. Because of this requirement, determining the costs of cancer care is important for CRF planning in Maryland.

Maryland's hospital rates are regulated by the Health Services Cost Review Commission (HSCRC). Among other data, the HSCRC collects data from hospitals in Maryland about each hospital discharge and uses these data

to determine the rates allowed for that facility. Because costs of hospitalization account for a major portion of the cost of cancer treatment, we sought to determine the number of hospitalizations and the cost of those hospitalizations among the residents of Maryland who have been discharged from reporting Maryland hospitals with a diagnosis of cancer.

The analysis presented in this document is designed to help planners at DHMH and the local programs allocate CRF funds among cancer prevention, education, screening, and treatment.

Methods

General hospitals in Maryland report a standard set of information to the Health Services Cost Review Commission (HSCRC) on each hospital discharge. The HSCRC maintains a database, by year, of this information and makes available a database containing non-confidential (unidentified) discharge information for analysis.

DHMH staff analyzed the calendar year 2003 discharge file using SAS software.

The number of hospitalizations where cancer is listed as the primary diagnosis or as any diagnosis among the 15 provided diagnoses was calculated for Maryland and compared to the total number of hospitalizations for the year. The type of cancer was determined by ICD code for the primary diagnosis and in each of the other 14 diagnostic positions coded on the discharge summary. Table 1 depicts the type of cancer by its diagnostic position. Using only the primary diagnosis of cancer, Table 2 gives the total number of cancer discharges and the total by cancer type for each Maryland jurisdiction of residence of the patient. Figure 2 plots the total of general hospital discharges with cancer as the primary diagnosis by jurisdiction of residence.

In order to standardize these numbers for comparison across jurisdictions, we calculated crude rates for the population, age-adjusted standardized rates and the number of hospitalizations for cancer divided by the number of cancer cases reported in each jurisdiction. The crude rates in Figure 3 are the number of general hospital discharges with cancer as a primary diagnosis for each jurisdiction (Table 2) per 10,000 population of each jurisdiction.

The rates in Figure 4 were age-adjusted and standardized using the 2000 U.S. standard million population, which is broken down by age group in 19 categories. We calculated the age-specific rate for all cancers as the primary diagnosis for each age category in each jurisdiction, then, using the 2000 U.S. standard million, we calculated the age-adjusted rate for each jurisdiction standardized to the 2000 U.S. standard million.

In Figure 5, the number of general hospital discharges for all cancers as a primary diagnosis for each jurisdiction was divided by the number of new cancer cases reported to the Maryland Cancer Registry diagnosed in that jurisdiction that year. The number of new cancer cases diagnosed in each jurisdiction was provided by the Maryland Cancer Registry.

The data in Figures 2 - 5 present counts, rates, and ratios that use the HSCRC zip code of the patient's residence to impute 'Jurisdiction of Residence.'

Data obtained from HSCRC is secure from unauthorized access and disclosure. DHMH manages and releases this information in accordance with the HSCRC Data Use Agreement. Cells with counts of 0-5 hospital discharges are suppressed and presented as "<6." Complementary suppression of discharge counts in additional cell(s) is used, denoted by "s," to prevent back-calculation of numbers in those cells with primary suppression.

Definitions and Notes

"General hospital" means any of Maryland's 66 general hospitals. These exclude specialty hospitals such as chronic care, rehabilitation, psychiatric, Veterans, or orthopedic hospitals.

"ICD-9" codes mean codes from the International Classification of Disease 9th Revision, Clinical Modification 2003 code book (AMA Press, July, 2000).

"Any cancer" means having an International Classification of Disease (ICD-9) code denoting cancer in the hospital discharge dataset. ICD-9 codes that denote primary or secondary cancer are found in Attachment 1.

"Targeted cancer" means one of seven cancers selected as "targeted" under the Cigarette Restitution Fund program. These include lung, colorectal, female breast, prostate, cervical, oral, and melanoma, and their ICD-9 codes are found in Attachment 1.

"All other cancers" or **"Non-targeted cancers"** mean all other cancers found in the list in Attachment 1 other than the targeted cancers—and do include secondary cancers.

"Secondary cancer" means having an ICD-9 code of 197.0—198.99 that denotes secondary cancer in various sites.

"Diagnostic position" or **"Diagnosis category."** Upon discharge from a hospital, the hospital codes each individual discharge by up to 15 diagnostic ICD-9 codes that reflect the diagnoses the patient has. The coding instructions to the hospital state that the *primary diagnosis*

is the "condition established after study to be chiefly responsible for occasioning the admission of the patient to the hospital."

When an ICD-9 code appears in a "secondary," "tertiary," or subsequent diagnostic category, it is less certain the patient was admitted *because of* that diagnosis or whether this is another diagnosis the patient has that is *unrelated to* this hospitalization. For example, a patient admitted for a heart attack will have "myocardial infarction" coded as the primary diagnosis; if the patient *also* has colorectal (CRC) cancer, colorectal cancer may be coded in one of the subsequent diagnostic categories. Having a diagnosis in a secondary, tertiary, or subsequent diagnostic category may or may not indicate that the hospitalization was *due to* the cancer for purposes of attributing the reason for or the costs of the hospitalization to that cancer.

We have chosen to use "cancer as the primary diagnosis" in most of the tables and figures because we were certain that those represented a hospitalization *due to* that cancer. We recognize that these data are an *underestimate* of the total number of hospitalizations due to that cancer. Ideally, we would include the cancer-related causes of hospitalization but the exact number of these is difficult or impossible to determine.

"Hospital discharge" versus "Patient discharge." In one year of HSCRC hospital discharge data, each hospital discharge is listed as a separate record. The analyses contained in this document looked at *hospital discharges*. Some patients may have been hospitalized more than once during the period and are thus counted more than once in our analysis. Because the HSCRC database does not have identifiers, it is not possible to determine whether a patient had one or multiple hospital discharges within that year and we could *not* analyze based on the number of *patients* discharged from Maryland hospitals in that period.

"Jurisdiction of residence" is the Maryland location where the hospitalized patient was noted to reside when admitted to the hospital. These include Maryland's 23 counties and Baltimore City.

"Total costs" are the total costs billed for the hospitalization, such as room, pharmacy, radiology, laboratory, operating room, and central supply costs, but excluding costs that are not part of the hospital bill, such as the physician, internist, oncologist, or surgeon, or laboratory. Hospitalizations for which the total costs were zero dollars were removed from the dataset for this analysis because they likely reflected patients who were not actually admitted. The amount paid for the services will be the entire amount or 94%-96% of the amount

if the insurer receives a discounted rate; Medicare and Medical Assistance receive the 6% reduction in the rate.

"Primary source of payment" and "Secondary source of payment" mean the first and second sources of payment for the hospitalization as declared by the patient at the time of admission. Because this is declared on admission, it may not accurately reflect who actually is billed for the hospitalization after discharge. For example, a patient may lose insurance coverage, or may have said "self pay" but be found eligible for Medical Assistance and therefore not be billed for the hospitalization.

Number of hospital discharges—confidentiality considerations. Because of confidentiality restrictions on the use of the non-confidential dataset, all cells in the tables with a number less than 6 (i.e., 0-5) were suppressed and presented as "<6." Complementary suppression of discharge counts in additional cell(s) is used, denoted by "s," to prevent back-calculation of numbers in those cells with primary suppression.

Results

Figure 1 compares the number and percent of discharges of Maryland residents from General Hospitals in Maryland where any cancer is listed in any of 15 diagnosis positions, with the number of discharges where cancer was not among any of the listed diagnoses. Of the hospital discharges in 2003, 34,801 of 655,298, or 5.3%, had a cancer listed in one or more of the diagnostic categories; 20,441 discharges, or 3.1%, had cancer listed as the primary diagnosis.

Figure 2 plots the total number of hospital discharges where cancer was listed as the primary diagnosis by the jurisdiction of residence of the patient. Total number of hospital discharges ranged from 85 discharges for Garrett County to a high of 3,982 discharges for Baltimore County residents.

Figure 3 depicts the crude rate of general hospital discharges where cancer was listed as the primary diagnosis per 10,000 population for each jurisdiction, showing a range of 21.4 hospitalizations with a primary diagnosis of cancer in Prince Georges County to a high of 63.5 per 10,000 population in Kent County.

Figure 4 shows the age-adjusted rate of hospital discharges where cancer was listed as the primary diagnosis per 100,000 population, showing a range of 246.9 per 100,000 population in Garrett County to a high of 539.7 per 100,000 population in Baltimore City.

Figure 5 shows the ratio of hospital discharges to the number of all new cancer cases reported. This graph shows a range of 0.49 in Garrett County to a high of 1.13 in Kent County.

Figures 6 through 12 show the total hospital costs for all of the targeted cancers. These figures also show that based on median hospital costs, the targeted cancers that are the most expensive to treat are oral, colon and rectum and lung cancers.

Table 1 analyzes each of the 15 diagnostic positions separately and asks whether any type of cancer was coded in that diagnostic position. Those listed in the primary diagnostic position (20,441 discharges) were most likely people hospitalized for that diagnosis. For discharges where cancer is listed in a 2nd through 15th position, the discharge may have already been counted in that same cancer under the primary diagnosis, under another cancer, or under an entirely different diagnosis. Therefore, one cannot add the columns to get a total number of hospitalizations for that cancer. In a percentage of the hospitalizations where cancer is listed in 2nd through 15th diagnostic category, the reason for the hospitalization will be because of that cancer; however, determining that percentage is difficult. Additionally, the next to the last column in Table 1 lists the number of

hospitalizations for which "metastatic cancer" is listed as the primary or other diagnostic position.

About half (42.3%) of hospital discharges in Maryland where primary or metastatic cancer is listed as the primary diagnosis have one of the targeted cancers as the primary diagnosis. Examining the row of Primary Diagnosis, of Table 1 reveals targeted cancers (lung, colon and rectum, prostate, female breast, oral, melanoma, and cervical) contribute a total of 8,653 of 20,441, or 42.3%, of total discharges where cancer is listed as the primary diagnosis. By way of comparison, metastatic cancers are listed as the primary diagnosis 4,365 of 20,441, or 21.4%, of these discharges.

Table 2 gives a breakdown of discharges in Maryland, where cancer was listed as the primary diagnosis by type of cancer and jurisdiction among the 20,441 discharges where cancer was the primary diagnosis.

The total of hospital costs for patients where cancer was the primary diagnosis is shown in Table 3. The HSCRC data gives the sum of the total hospital costs. Listed for each cancer are the number of discharges, the mean, median, minimum, and maximum costs, and the total hospital costs for that cancer. Hospital costs do *not* reflect physician and other costs that are billed separately. The total hospital costs for Maryland residents in whom the primary diagnosis on discharge was any type of cancer was $309,905,912 (see Definitions and Notes as to why this is an underestimate of the total cost).

Besides providing data about hospital costs for all cancer types, Table 3 further reveals information about the relative cost burden or cost of treatment among the seven targeted cancers. Median costs were used for comparing and ranking hospital costs. Total hospital costs (not including physician fees and some laboratory fees) in 2003 for all targeted cancers together had a median total cost of $9,632 per hospitalization. Based on median hospital cost, the three targeted cancers with the highest hospital cost burden are, in order of cost: 1) oral ($13,044), 2) colon and rectum ($12,744), and 3) lung and bronchus ($11,601).

Tables 4, 5, and 6, display the data on the number of hospital discharges and hospital costs by type of cancer for three different age groups: those 49 and under, 50-64 year olds, and for those residents 65 years and over. For the 49 and under age category, median total costs in 2003 were $9,371; for discharges of persons ages 50 to 64, the median was $9,169; for the 65 and over grouping, the median cost at discharge was $10,180.

Tables 4, 5, and 6 further show that the median total hospital costs due to the seven targeted cancers decreased $202 between the 49 and under and 50 to 64 age groups. The median total hospital costs due to the seven

targeted cancers increased $1,011 between the 50 to 64 and 65 and over age groups.

Figure 1.

Total General Hospital Discharges among Maryland Residents for Calendar Year 2003
(655,298)

Total Cancer General Hospital Discharges from Maryland Hospitals for 2003 where Cancer is listed in **any** diagnostic category = **34,801 (5.3%)**

Of these **34,801** discharges, **20,441 (3.1%** of all discharges**)** had Cancer in the primary diagnostic category

Total Non-Cancer General Hospital Discharges from Maryland Hospitals for 2003 = **620,497 (94.7%)**
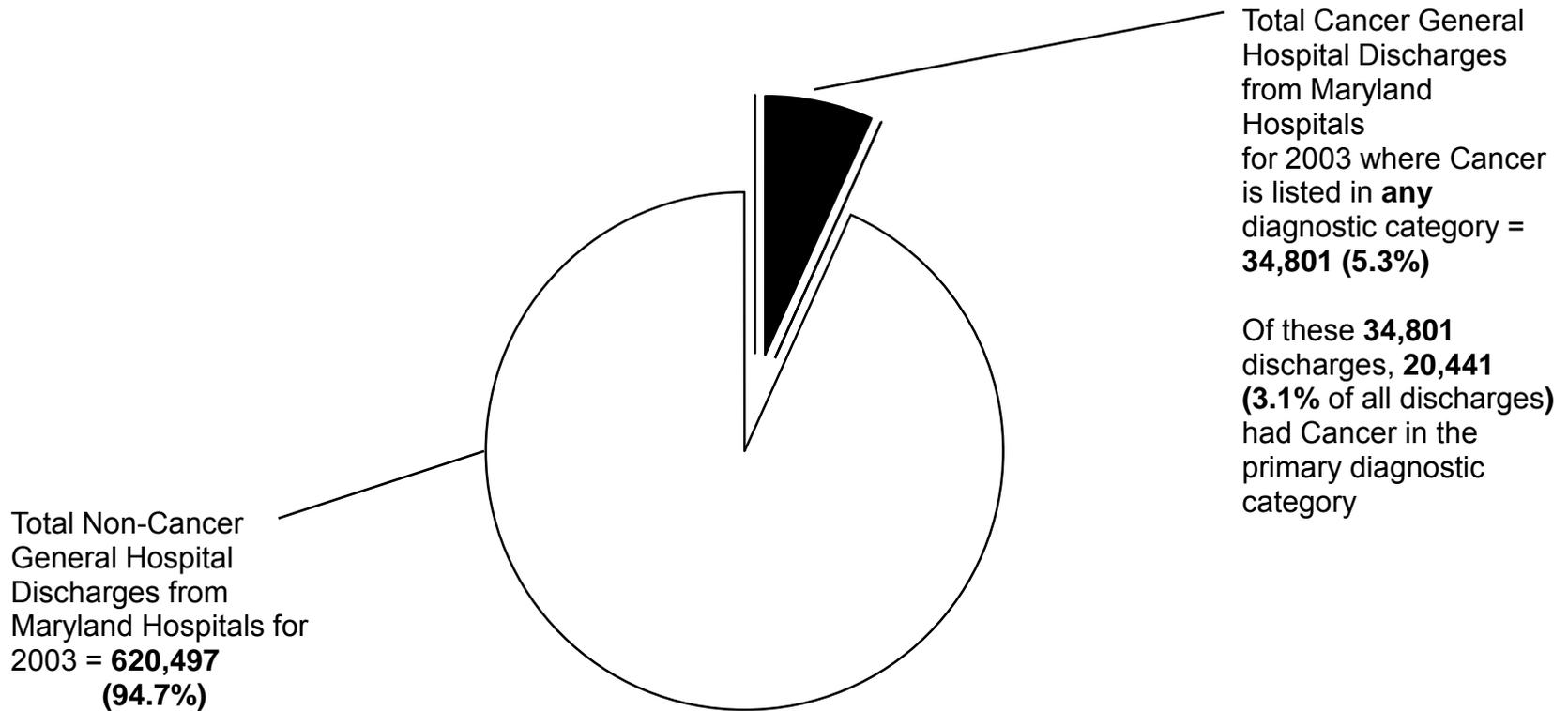
Table 1.

Frequency of General Hospital Discharges in 2003 With Targeted and All Other Cancers Listed as the Primary Diagnosis* and Subsequent Diagnoses* Among Maryland Residents

Hospital diagnosis position where cancer is listed	Type of Cancer										
	Lung and Bronchus	Colon and Rectum	Female Breast	Prostate	Oral	Melanoma	Cervix	Total Targeted Cancer	Other Cancer	Metastatic Cancer	Total Cancer
as Primary Dx	2,686	2,583	1,380	1,377	339	97	191	8,653	7,423	4,365	20,441
as 2nd Dx	593	143	57	47	18	s	<6	858	570	4,924	6,374
as 3rd Dx	202	54	52	46	12	10	7	383	318	2,496	3,197
as 4th Dx	78	32	68	46	<6	12	<6	241	247	1,350	1,838
as 5th Dx	25	16	49	33	14	s	<6	152	187	712	1,051
as 6th Dx	13	7	38	38	7	<6	<6	111	117	408	636
as 7th Dx	<6	<6	25	23	6	10	6	72	115	226	413
as 8th Dx	9	<6	24	9	<6	<6	<6	54	75	134	263
as 9th Dx	<6	<6	8	22	<6	<6	<6	43	59	102	204
as 10th Dx	<6	<6	10	10	<6	<6	<6	25	46	47	118
as 11th Dx	<6	<6	6	14	<6	<6	<6	23	36	45	104
as 12th Dx	<6	<6	9	6	<6	<6	<6	17	28	28	73
as 13th Dx	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	6	19	17	42
as 14th Dx	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	11	9	9	29
as 15th Dx	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	7	s	18

<6=Cells containing 0-5 hospital discharges are suppressed per HSCRC Data Use Agreement.
s= Data in a cell is suppressed to prevent disclosure of data in other cell(s).

*International Classification of Diseases, Version 9 Attachment 1

Table 2.

Number of General Hospital Discharges in 2003 With Targeted and All Other Cancers Listed as the Primary Diagnosis Among Maryland Residents by Jurisdiction of Residence

Jurisdiction or County	Type of Cancer									
	Lung and Bronchus	Colon and Rectum	Female Breast	Prostate	Oral	Melanoma	Cervix	Other Cancer	Metastatic	Total
Allegany	74	65	17	12	9	<6	<6	137	129	446
Anne Arundel	242	218	144	155	29	<6	s	717	332	1,861
Baltimore County	519	497	259	266	66	22	25	1,438	890	3,982
Baltimore City	557	405	190	183	74	15	64	1,210	816	3,514
Calvert	19	45	11	18	s	<6	<6	76	36	211
Caroline	16	16	14	9	<6	<6	<6	44	30	132
Carroll	93	86	63	39	13	<6	s	285	165	757
Cecil	32	37	10	24	13	<6	<6	100	80	298
Charles	57	62	27	21	<6	<6	<6	91	69	334
Dorchester	27	31	16	12	<6	<6	<6	65	28	183
Frederick	64	97	34	39	10	<6	<6	266	134	650
Garrett	s	s	13	s	<6	<6	<6	27	21	85
Harford	123	106	64	72	15	s	<6	338	220	948
Howard	70	88	75	55	11	s	<6	292	152	753
Kent	17	19	15	10	<6	<6	<6	37	24	125
Montgomery	267	299	168	182	29	11	19	1,021	502	2,498
Prince George's	244	251	160	132	21	9	20	605	357	1,799
Queen Anne's	18	27	10	14	6	<6	<6	59	45	182
St. Mary's	27	26	20	21	<6	<6	<6	69	32	207
Somerset	27	13	<6	8	<6	<6	<6	37	28	121
Talbot	16	24	20	17	<6	<6	<6	68	41	187
Washington	65	74	15	48	11	<6	<6	204	102	524
Wicomico	57	44	13	21	6	<6	<6	130	60	333
Worcester	46	41	15	9	6	<6	<6	85	63	267
Maryland, Unspecified	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	22	9	44
Total	2,686	2,583	1,380	1,377	339	97	191	7,423	4,365	20,441

<6=Cells containing 0-5 hospital discharges are suppressed per HSCRC Data Use Agreement.

s= Data in a cell is suppressed to prevent disclosure of data in other cell(s).

Figure 2. **Total of General Hospital Discharges in 2003 With Targeted and All Other Cancers Listed as the Primary Diagnosis, by Jurisdiction of Residence**
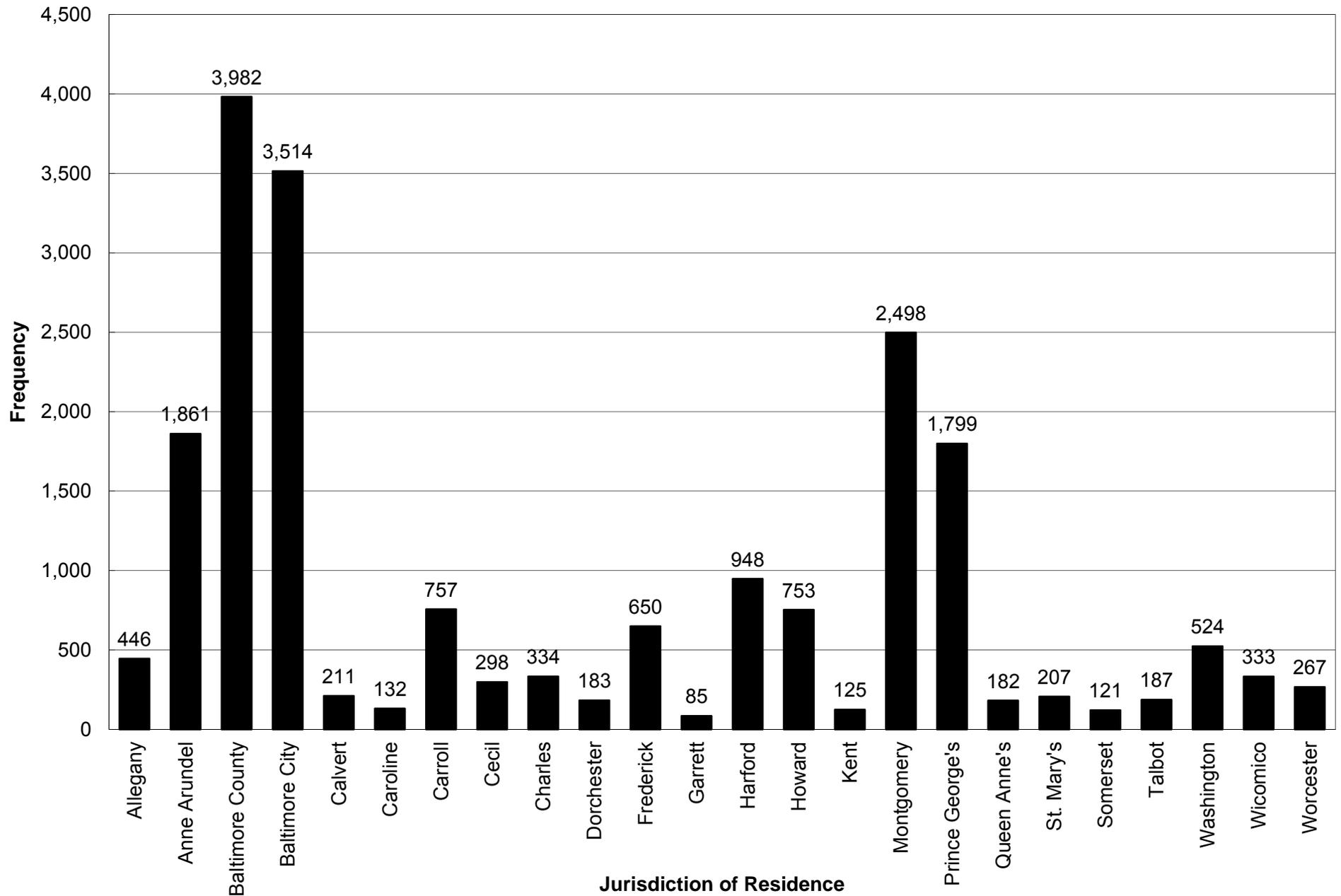
Figure 3.

Crude Rate of General Hospital Discharges per 10,000 Jurisdiction Population With Targeted and All Other Cancers Listed As the Primary Diagnosis, by Jurisdiction of Residence in 2003
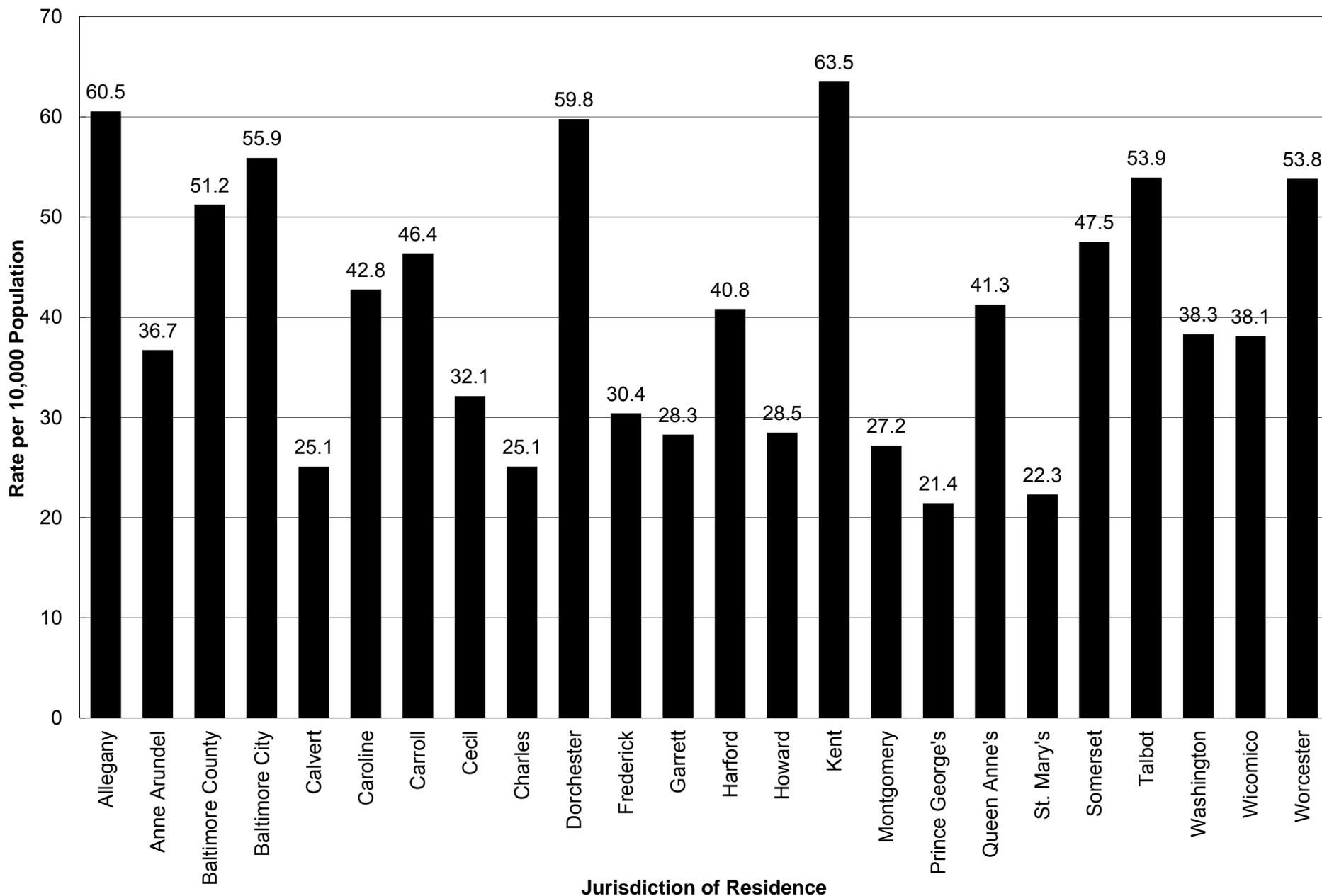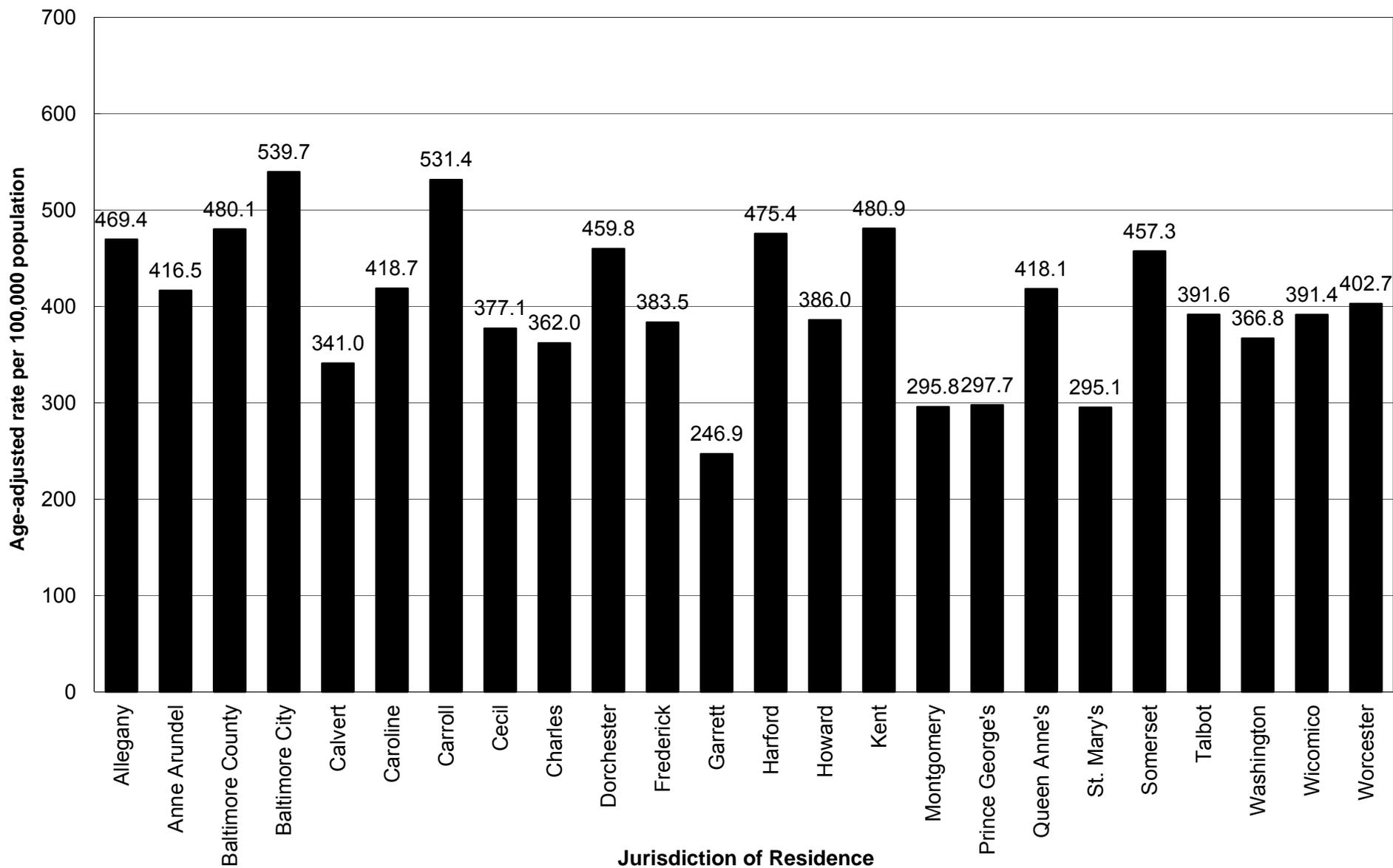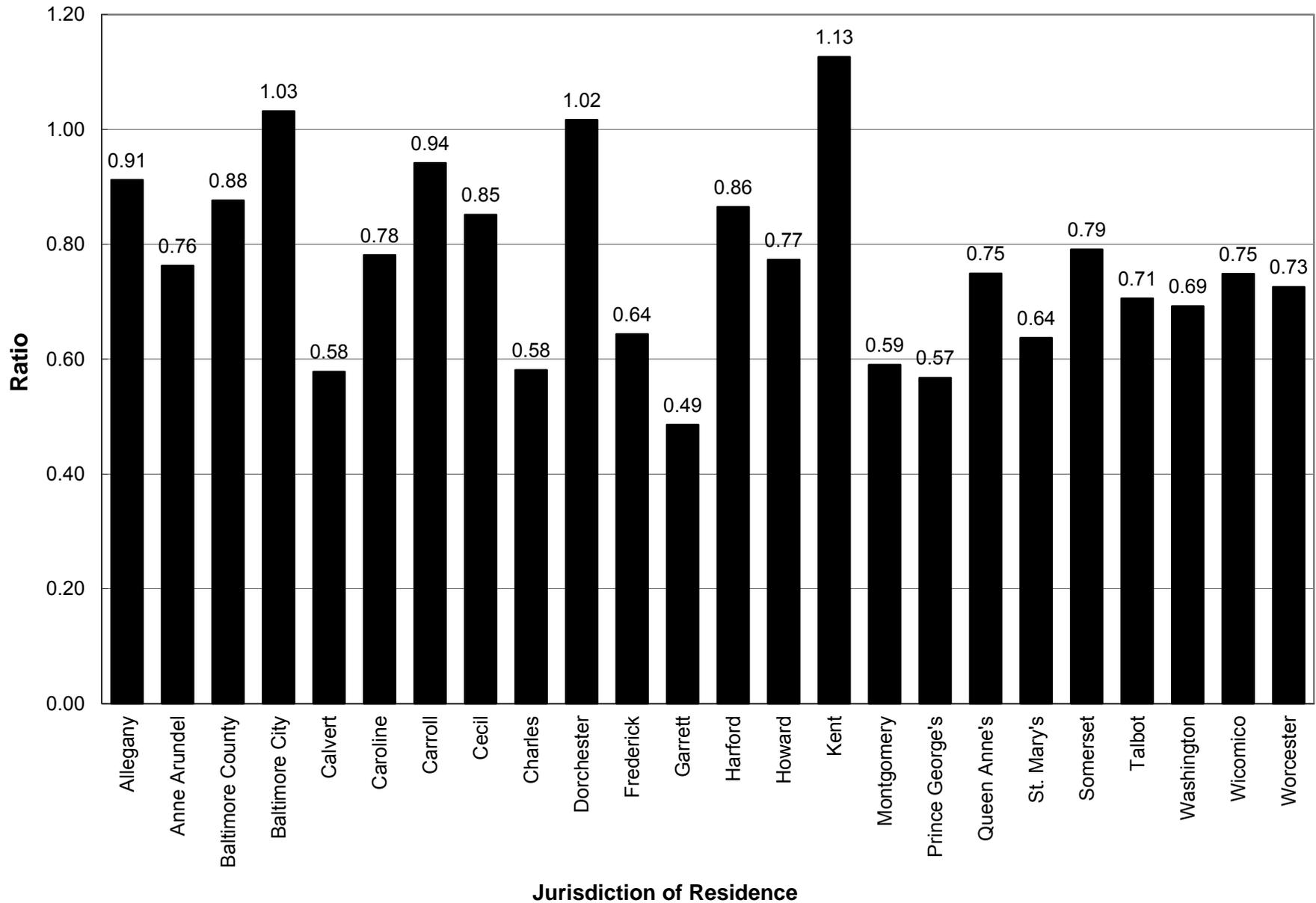
Figure 4. **Age-adjusted* Rate of General Hospital Discharges per 100,000 Polpulation With Targeted and All Other Cancers Listed as the Primary Diagnosis, by Jurisdiction of Residence in 2003**

* Rates are per 100,000 and are age-adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard million population

Figure 5.

Ratio of General Hospital Cancer Discharges in 2003 With Targeted and All Other Cancers Listed as the Primary Diagnosis to the Number of All New Cancer Cases Reported*, by Jurisdisdiction of Residence

* Total cancer cases reported to the Maryland Cancer Registry for 2003

Table 3.

General Hospital Discharges in Maryland in 2003:

Costs* by Type of Cancer Among Maryland Residents,

Where Cancer is Listed as the Primary Diagnosis for All Ages

Cancer	Total Discharges	Total Cost for Hospitalization				
		Mean	**Median**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Total**
Lung and Bronchus	2,686	$15,309	$11,601	$158	$238,661	$41,120,181
Colon and Rectum	2,583	$16,534	$12,744	$674	$258,114	$42,707,930
Female Breast	1,380	$7,491	$5,785	$648	$85,233	$10,337,559
Prostate	1,376	$8,397	$8,038	$712	$59,638	$11,553,981
Oral	339	$21,021	$13,044	$834	$203,799	$7,126,099
Melanoma	97	$9,433	$7,087	$1,379	$48,986	$914,953
Cervix	191	$11,323	$8,701	$1,022	$68,802	$2,162,748
Total of Targeted Cancers	8,652	$13,398	$9,632	$158	$258,114	$115,923,451
Total Other Cancers	11,784	$16,462	$9,814	$64	$386,165	$193,982,461
Total of All Cancers	20,436	$15,165	$9,723	$64	$386,165	$309,905,912

*Hospitalizations where the total costs was zero dollars were removed from this analysis.

Table 4.

General Hospital Discharges in Maryland in 2003:

Costs* by Type of Cancer Among Maryland Residents,

Where Cancer is Listed as the Primary Diagnosis for Ages 49 and Under

Cancer	Total Discharges	Total Cost for Hospitalization				
		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Total
Lung and Bronchus	200	$15,464	$12,442	$1,073	$159,362	$3,092,843
Colon and Rectum	255	$15,024	$12,867	$1,737	$125,761	$3,831,184
Female Breast	371	$9,207	$7,629	$648	$38,281	$3,415,680
Prostate	70	$8,686	$8,339	$4,630	$29,501	$608,051
Oral	58	$19,486	$11,128	$834	$123,198	$1,130,191
Melanoma	24	$11,101	$7,060	$1,379	$48,986	$266,416
Cervix	104	$10,912	$8,254	$1,022	$68,802	$1,134,824
Total of Targeted Cancers	1,082	$12,458	$9,371	$648	$159,362	$13,479,188
Total Other Cancers	2,311	$20,863	$10,728	$513	$386,165	$48,215,206
Total of All Cancers	3,393	$18,183	$10,110	$513	$386,165	$61,694,394

*Hospitalizations where the total costs was zero dollars were removed from this analysis.

Table 5.

General Hospital Discharges in Maryland in 2003:

Costs* by Type of Cancer Among Maryland Residents,

Where Cancer is Listed as the Primary Diagnosis for Ages 50 to 64

Cancer	Total Discharges	Total Cost for Hospitalization				
		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Total
Lung and Bronchus	818	$16,034	$11,581	$158	$238,661	$13,115,826
Colon and Rectum	709	$15,098	$11,817	$1,084	$206,970	$10,704,632
Female Breast	494	$7,628	$5,923	$1,008	$80,896	$3,767,994
Prostate	750	$8,659	$8,397	$1,676	$51,376	$6,494,283
Oral	139	$22,729	$14,444	$1,764	$164,133	$3,159,325
Melanoma	31	$10,554	$8,243	$2,653	$28,192	$327,186
Cervix	52	$11,217	$8,574	$3,116	$65,088	$583,309
Total of Targeted Cancers	2,993	$12,747	$9,169	$158	$238,661	$38,152,555
Total Other Cancers	3,768	$16,218	$9,984	$724	$265,526	$61,111,207
Total of All Cancers	6,761	$14,682	$9,518	$158	$265,526	$99,263,762

*Hospitalizations where the total costs was zero dollars were removed from this analysis.

Table 6.

General Hospital Discharges in Maryland in 2003:

Costs* by Type of Cancer Among Maryland Residents,

Where Cancer is Listed as the Primary Diagnosis for Ages 65 and Over

Cancer	Total Discharges	Total Cost for Hospitalization				
		Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Total
Lung and Bronchus	1,668	$14,935	$11,549	$703	$210,724	$24,911,512
Colon and Rectum	1,619	$17,401	$13,237	$674	$258,114	$28,172,114
Female Breast	515	$6,124	$5,002	$1,170	$85,233	$3,153,885
Prostate	556	$8,007	$6,921	$712	$59,638	$4,451,647
Oral	142	$19,976	$11,944	$2,160	$203,799	$2,836,584
Melanoma	42	$7,651	$6,514	$2,222	$24,853	$321,352
Cervix	35	$12,703	$9,952	$3,042	$39,703	$444,615
Total of Targeted Cancers	4,577	$14,047	$10,180	$674	$258,114	$64,291,708
Total Other Cancers	5,705	$14,839	$9,398	$64	$330,872	$84,656,048
Total of All Cancers	10,282	$14,486	$9,755	$64	$330,872	$148,947,756

*Hospitalizations where the total costs was zero dollars were removed from this analysis.

Figure 6.

**Frequency of Hospital Discharges by Category of Total Hospital Costs for 2003
Where Lung and Bronchus Cancer is Listed as the Primary Diagnosis**

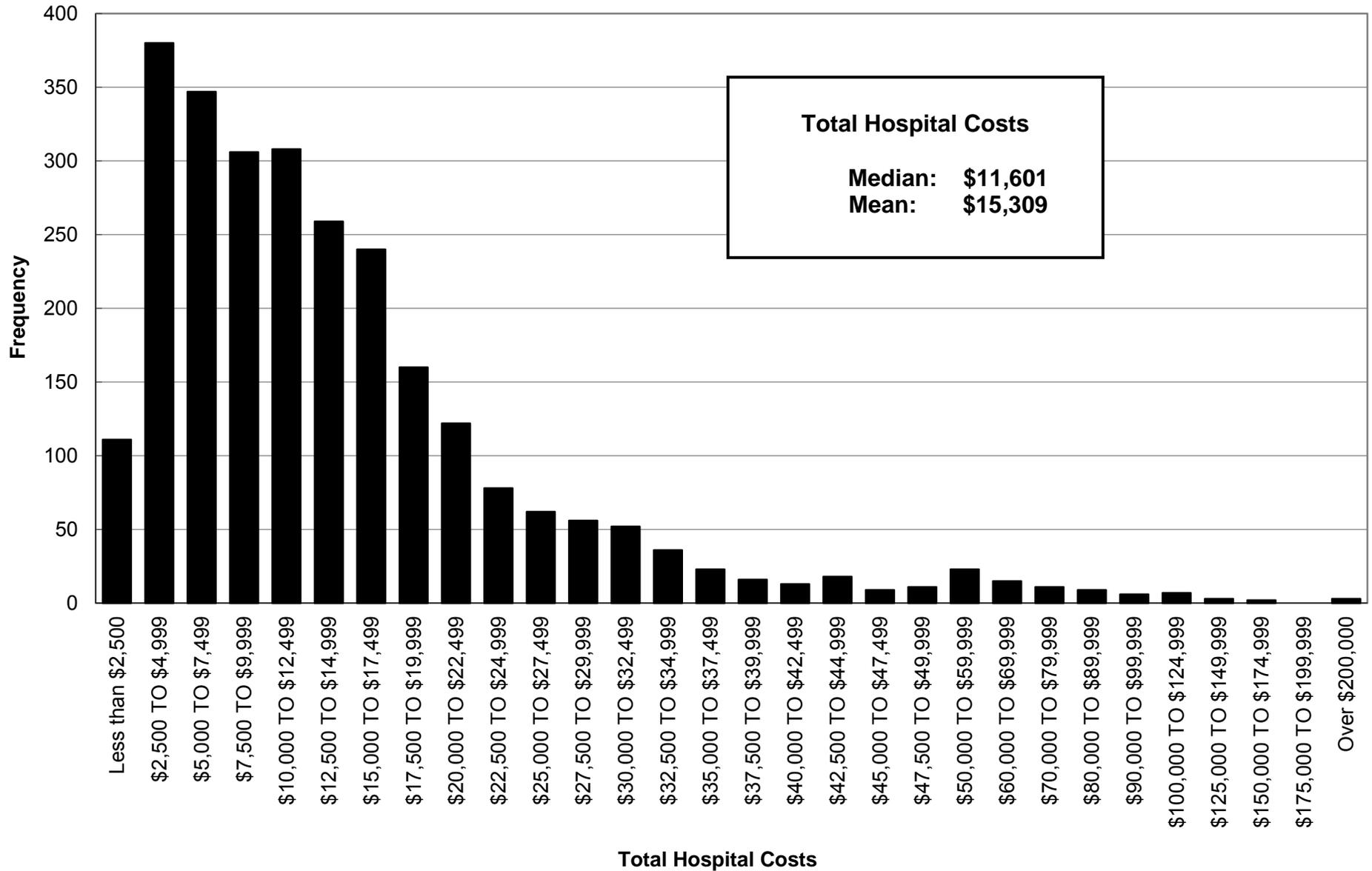| Total Hospital Costs	
Median:	$11,601
Mean:	$15,309

Total Hospital Costs

Figure 7.

**Frequency of Hospital Discharges by Category of Total Hospital Costs for 2003
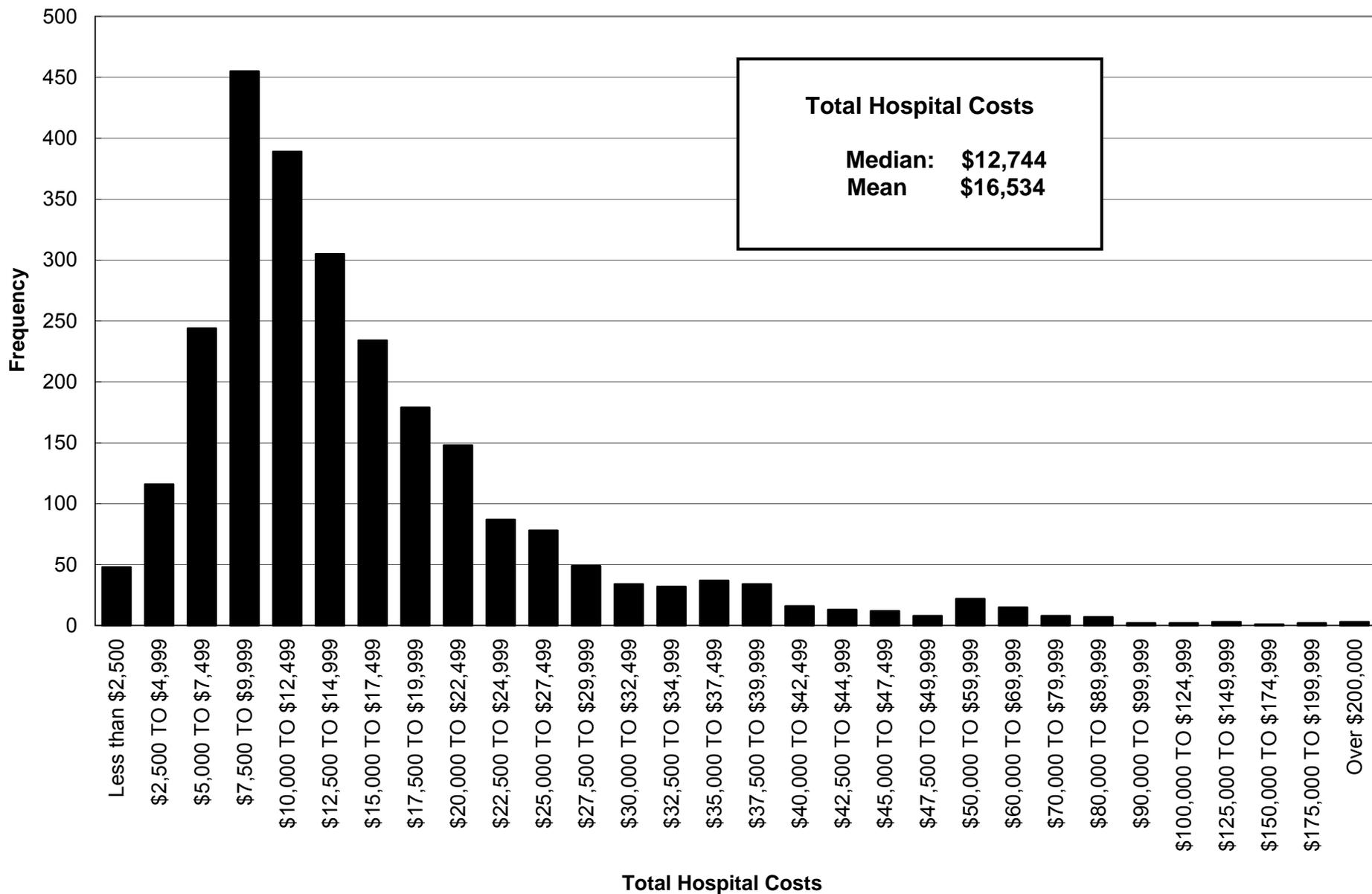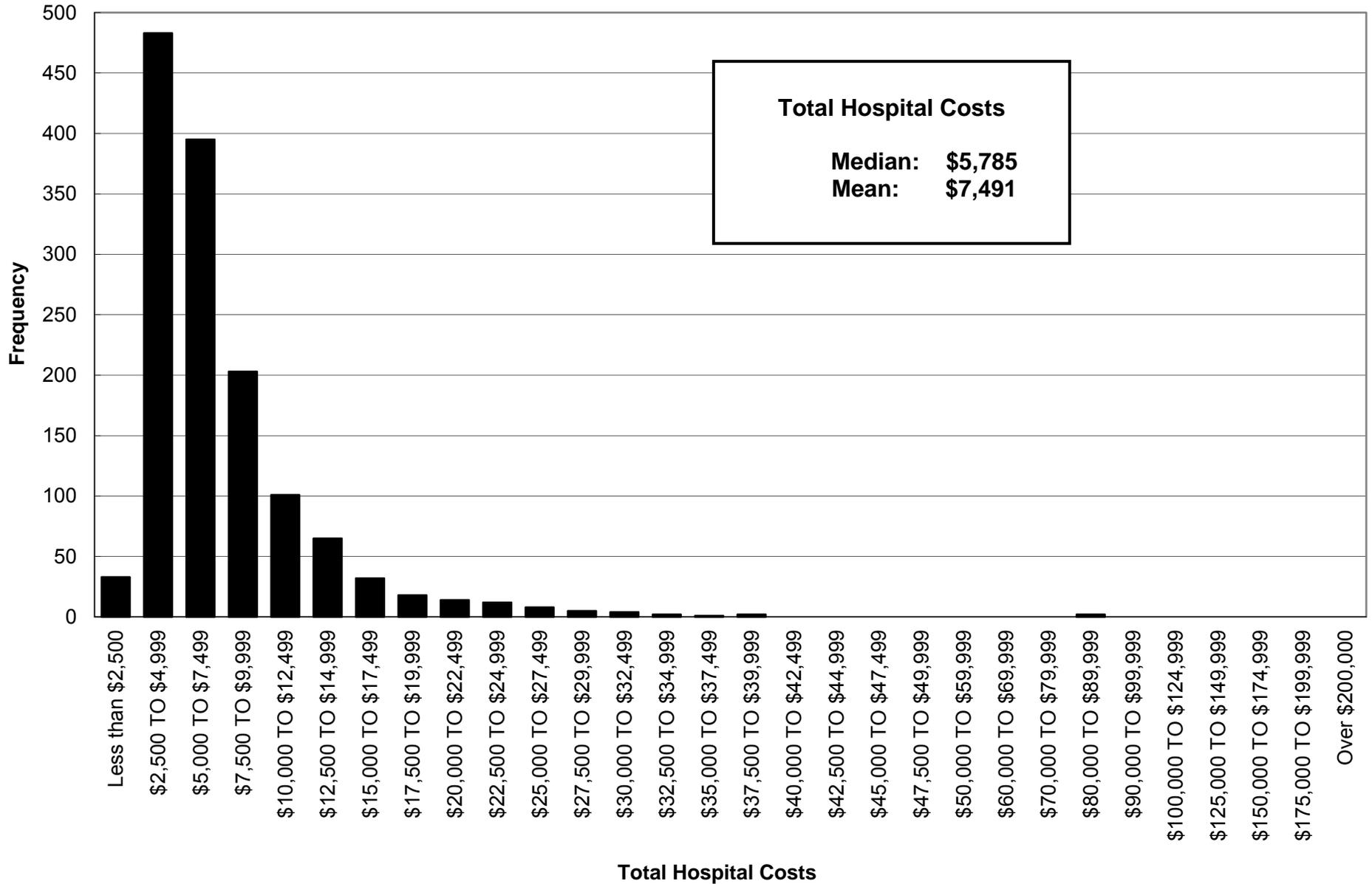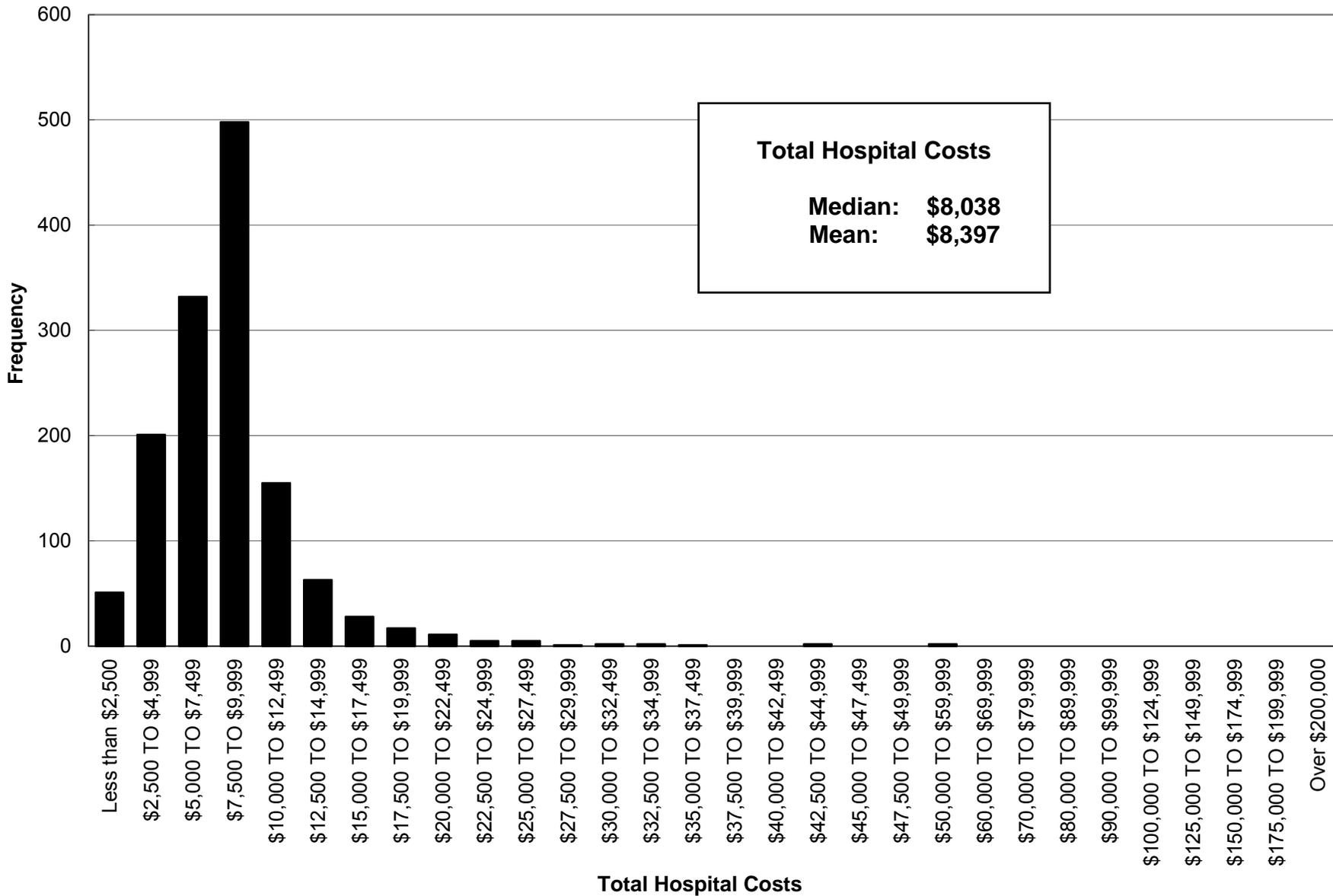Where Colon and Rectum Cancer is Listed as the Primary Diagnosis**

Total Hospital Costs

Median: $12,744
Mean $16,534

Frequency

Total Hospital Costs

Figure 8.

Frequency of Hospital Discharges by Category of Total Hospital Costs for 2003
Where Female Breast Cancer is Listed as the Primary Diagnosis

Total Hospital Costs

Median: $5,785
Mean: $7,491

Figure 9.

**Frequency of Hospital Discharges by Category of Total Hospital Costs for 2003
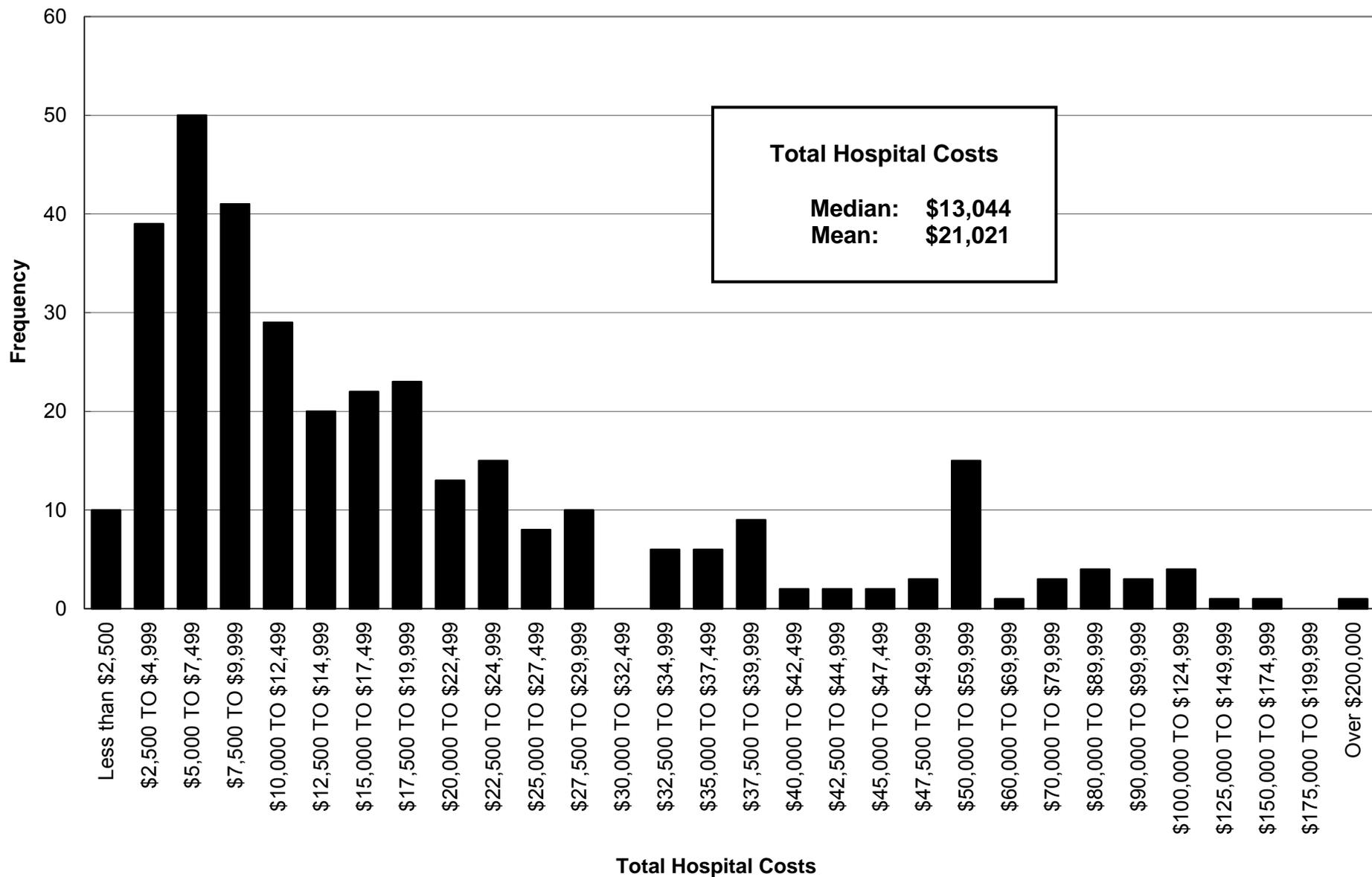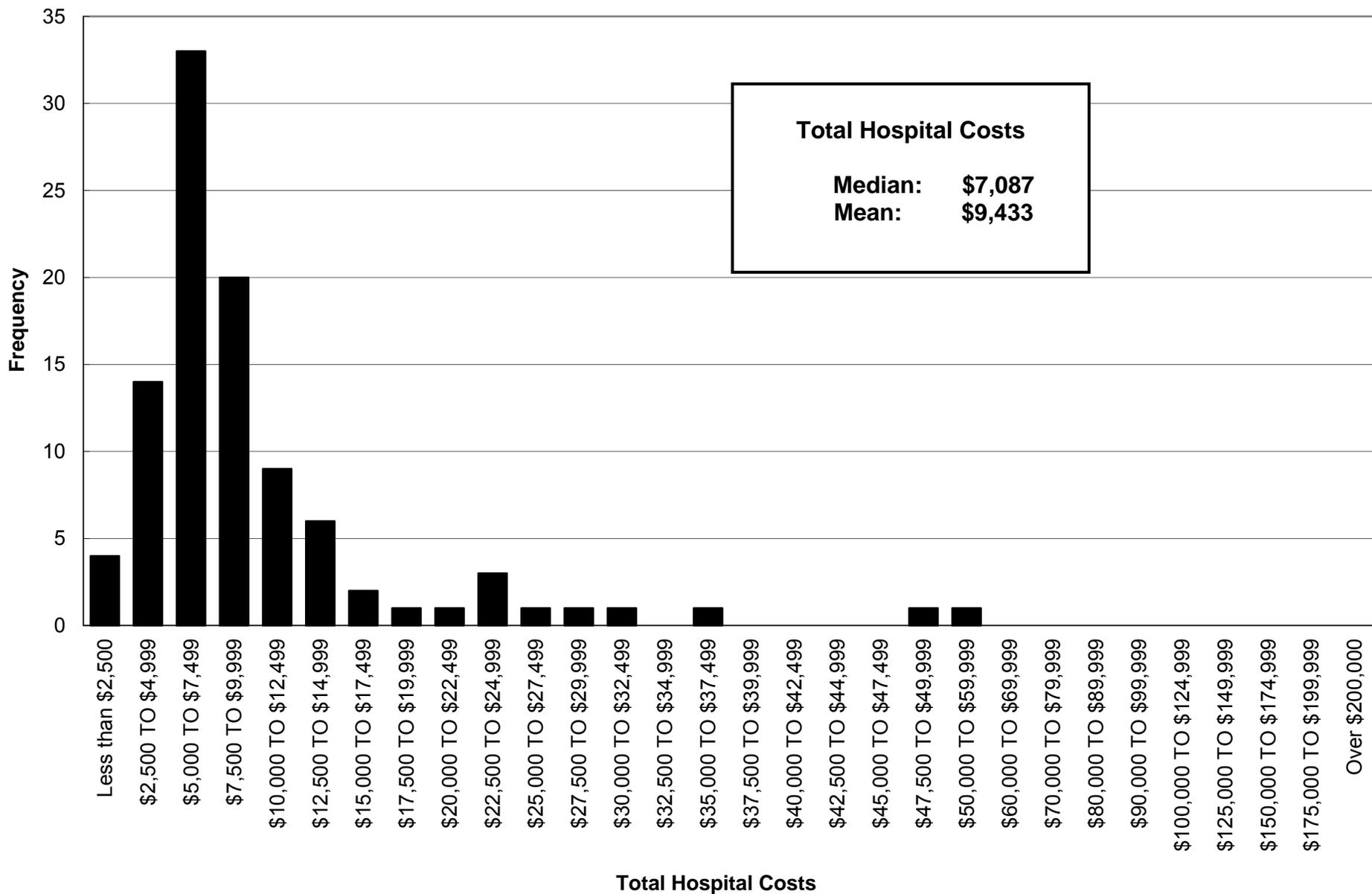Where Prostate Cancer is Listed as the Primary Diagnosis**

Total Hospital Costs

Median: $8,038
Mean: $8,397

Figure 10.

**Frequency of Hospital Discharges by Category of Total Hospital Costs for 2003
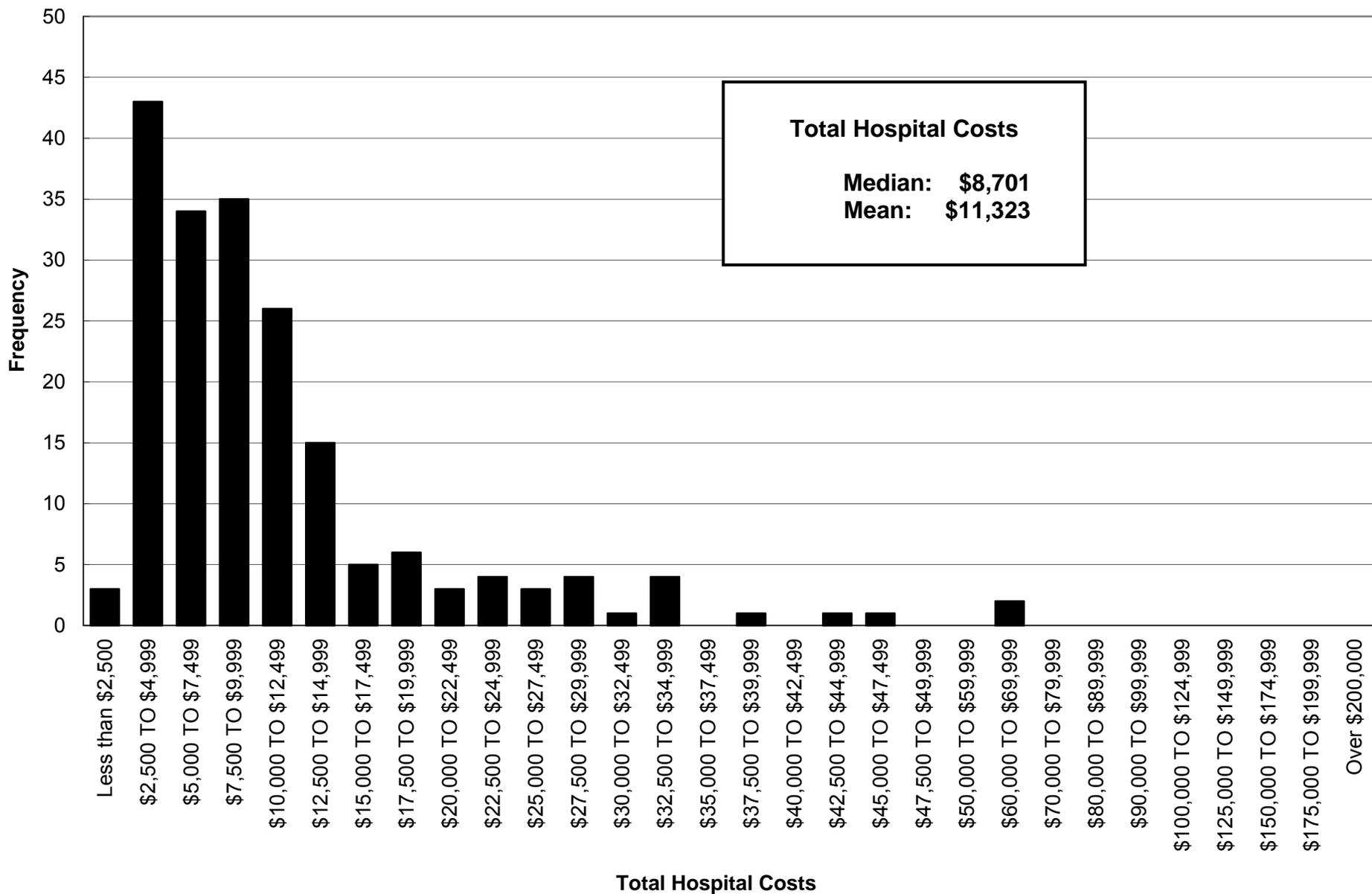Where Oral Cancer is Listed as the Primary Diagnosis**

Figure 11.

Frequency of Hospital Discharges by Category of Total Hospital Costs for 2003
Where Melanoma is Listed as the Primary Diagnosis

Total Hospital Costs	
Median:	$7,087
Mean:	$9,433

Total Hospital Costs

Figure 12.

Frequency of Hospital Discharges by Category of Total Hospital Costs for 2003
Where Cervix Cancer is Listed as the Primary Diagnosis

Total Hospital Costs

Median: $8,701
Mean: $11,323

Figure 13.

**Frequency of Hospital Discharges by Category of Total Hospital Costs for 2003
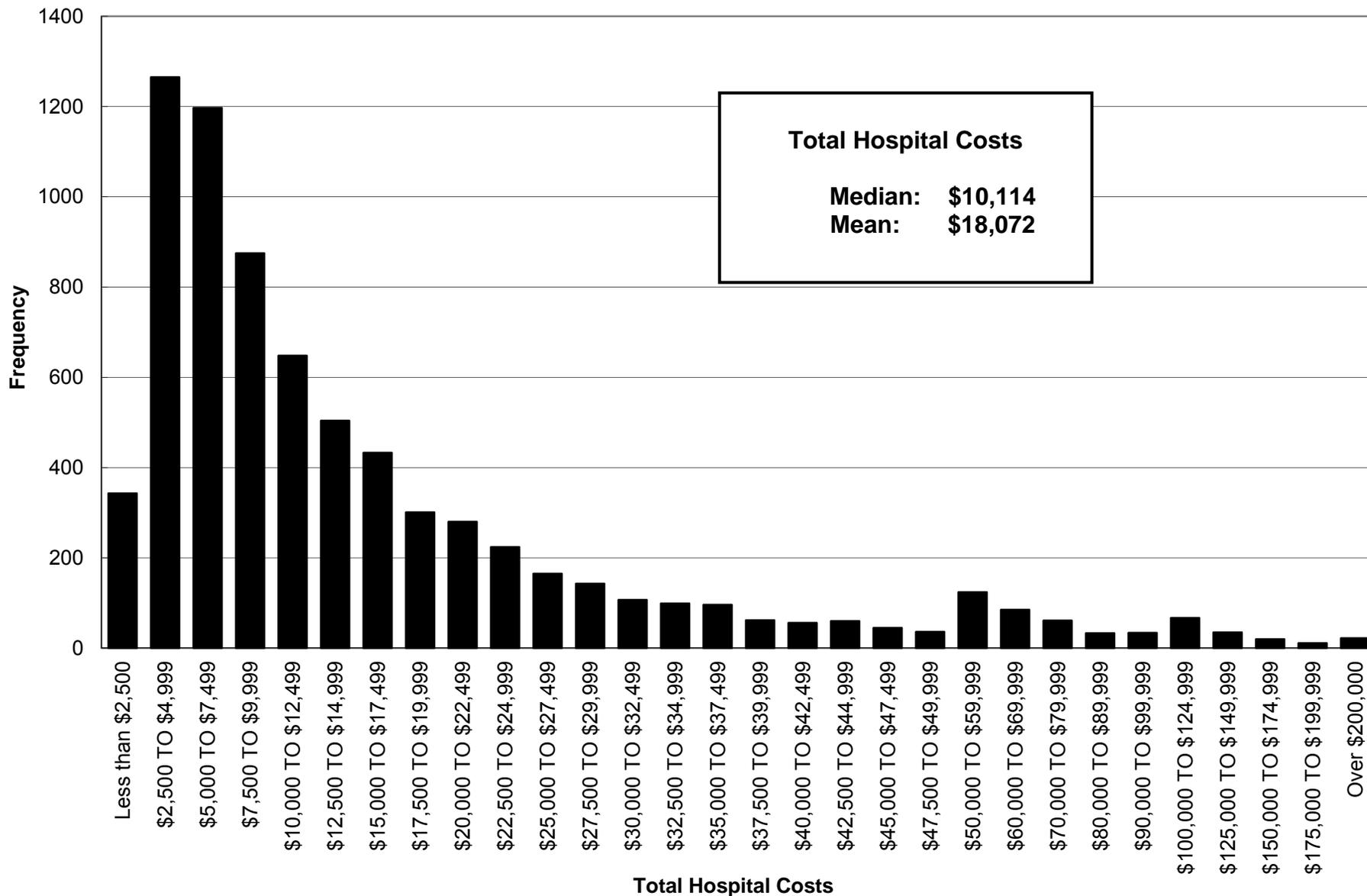Where Other Non-Targeted Cancer is Listed as the Primary Diagnosis**

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Figure 14.

**Frequency of Hospital Discharges by Category of Total Hospital Costs for 2003
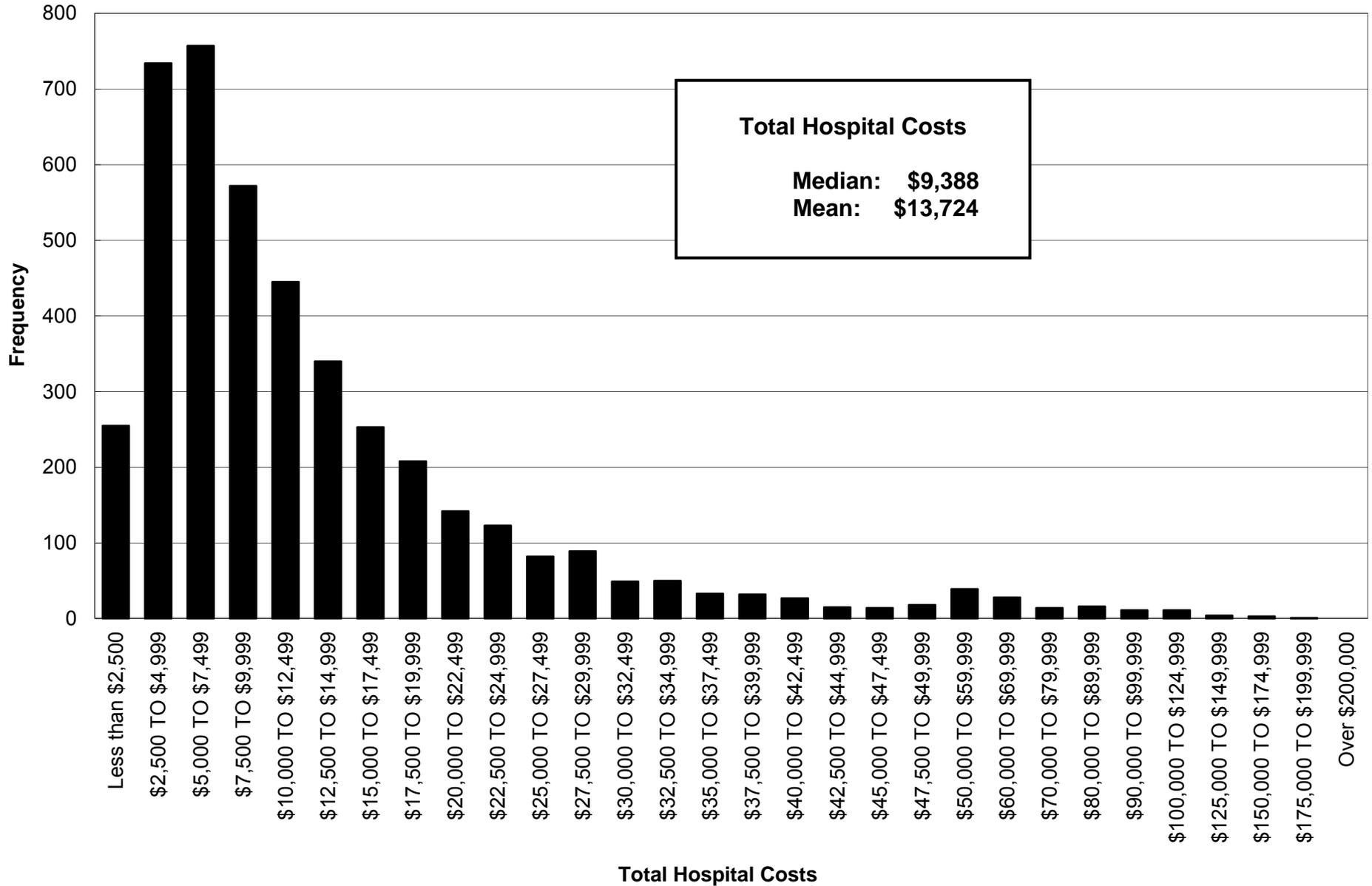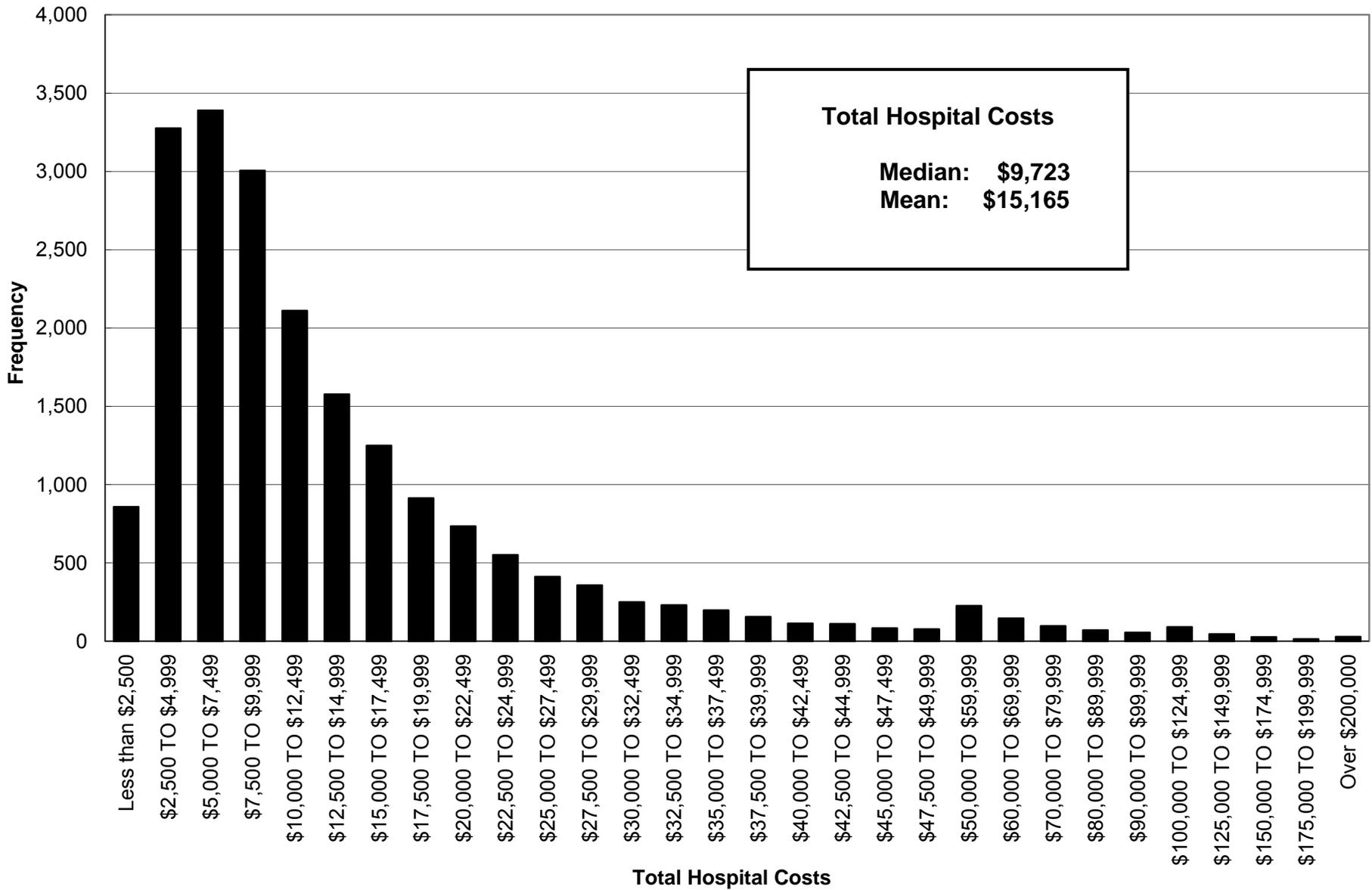Where Metastatic Cancer is Listed as the Primary Diagnosis**

Total Hospital Costs

Median: $9,388
Mean: $13,724

Total Hospital Costs

Figure 15.

Frequency of Hospital Discharges by Category of Total Hospital Costs for 2003
Where Any Type of Cancer is Listed as the Primary Diagnosis

Total Hospital Costs

Median: $9,723
Mean: $15,165

Attachment 1: International Classification of Diseases, Version 9 (ICD-9) Diagnostic Codes
Used to Define "Targeted Cancers" in the Preparation of this Report

Targeted Cancer	ICD-9 Codes Included
Breast (female)	174.00 174.99
Cervix, Invasive	180.00 - 180.99
Colon and Rectum	153.00 - 154.19, 154.40 - 154.89
Lung and Bronchus	162.20 - 162.99
Melanoma	172.00 - 172.99
Oral	140.00 - 149.99
Prostate	185.00 - 185.99
All Other (Primary)	150.00 - 152.99, 154.20 - 154.39, 154.90 - 162.19, 163.00 - 171.99, 173.00 - 173.99, 175.00 - 179.99, 181.00 - 184.99, 186.00 - 195.99, 199.00 - 208.99
Metastatic (Secondary)	196.00 - 198.99
Total	140.00 - 208.99