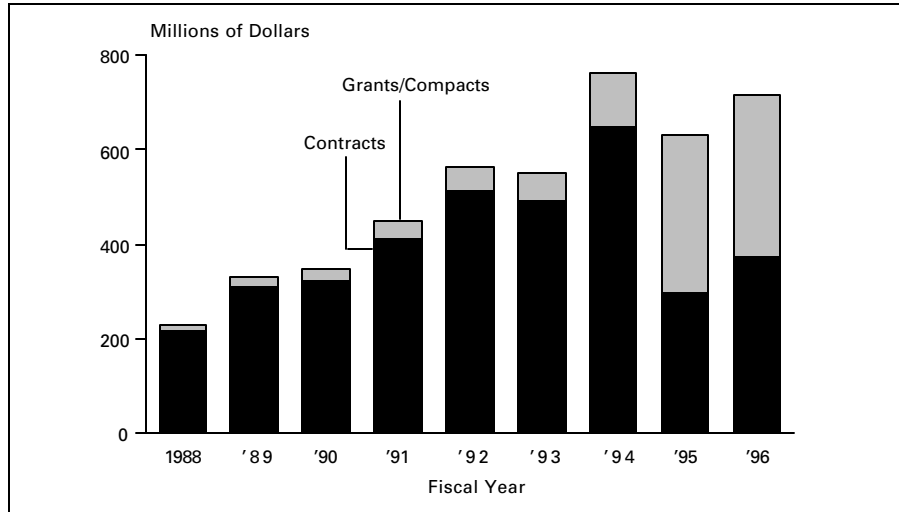


## Part 5— Patient Care Statistics

**Chart 5.1**

*Indian Health Service  
Tribal Health Contract  
and Grant/Compact  
Awards*

Indian Health Service contract and grant/compact awards for Tribal health in FY 1996 are more than triple what they were in FY 1988, \$716.1 million compared to \$230.3 million.



**Table 5.1**

*Indian Health Service  
Tribal Health Contract  
and Grant/Compact  
Awards, Fiscal Years 1975-  
1996 (Millions of dollars)*

Fiscal Year	Total	Contracts <sup>1</sup>	Grants/Compacts <sup>2</sup>
1996	\$716.1	\$371.2	\$344.9
1995	632.5	297.5	335.0
1994	762.6	648.1	114.5
1993	551.4	491.5	59.9
1992	562.5	511.6	50.9
1991	450.2	410.1	40.1
1990	348.1	320.7	27.4
1989	330.1	306.6	23.5
1988	230.3	217.2	13.1
1987	210.7	200.9	9.8
1986	209.1	199.0	10.1
1985	234.0	218.1	15.9
1984	194.0	177.5	16.5
1983	157.7	143.1	14.6
1982	141.1	126.5	14.6
1981	142.8	130.7	12.1
1980	121.9		
1979	74.0		
1978	70.1		
1977	57.9		
1976	32.6		
1975	17.4		

<sup>1</sup> Starting in 1989, contracts issued to Tribal organizations for the construction of health facilities by the Office of Engineering Services are included in the contracts category. Contracts awards also include those issued by IHS Area Offices and IHS Headquarters and exclude purchase orders below \$25,000. Includes new contracts and contract modifications.

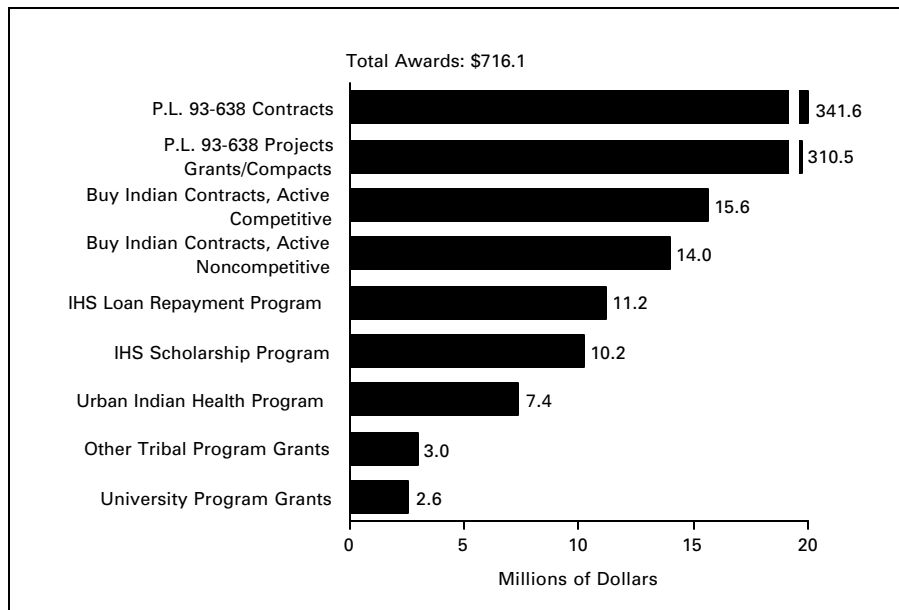
<sup>2</sup> Project grant obligations shown for first time in FY 1981. During 1987 and 1988, IHS Scholarship Program funding was reported under contracts rather than grants. The IHS Loan Repayment Program was initiated as a contract program starting in 1988. Both the IHS Scholarship and the IHS Loan Repayment programs were converted to grant programs in 1989. Includes Urban Indian Health Program grants that were first awarded in 1991. Includes Tribal self-governance compact planning grants that were first awarded in 1993. Includes self-governance cooperative agreements and self-governance compacts starting in 1994.

NOTE: Contract report completed as of April 22, 1997. Grant report completed as of May 9, 1997.  
SOURCE: For Contract Data: 1996 DHHS Contracts Information System, Twinbrook Metro Bldg., Suite 450A, 301-443-1480, 1988 to 1995; PHS Contract Information System; prior to 1988, the IMPAC Data System run by NIH for PHS, and For Grant Data: PHS Grants Data System.

**Chart 5.2**

*Indian Health Service  
Tribal Health Contract  
and Grant/Compact  
Awards by Type, FY 1996*

The \$311 million reported under the P.L. 93-638 Project Grants/Compacts category for FY 1996 comprised 43 percent of the total Indian Health Service contract and grant/compact awards for Tribal health. P.L. 93-638 contracts amounted to \$342 million or 48 percent of the total.



**Table 5.2**

*Indian Health Service  
Tribal Health Contract  
and Grant/Compact  
Awards by Type, FY 1996*

Type of Contract or Grant	Total \$ Awarded (Millions)	Percent Distribution
Contract and Grant Total	\$716.1	100.0
Contract, Total <sup>1</sup>	371.2	51.8
P.L. 93-638 Contracts	341.6	47.7
Buy Indian Contracts, Active Competitive	15.6	2.2
Buy Indian Contracts, Active Noncompetitive	14.0	2.0
Grants/Compacts, Total	344.9	48.2
P.L. 93-638 Project Grants/Compacts <sup>2</sup>	310.5	43.4
IHS Loan Repayment Program	11.2	1.6
IHS Scholarship Program	10.2	1.4
Urban Indian Health Programs <sup>3</sup>	7.4	1.0
Other Tribal Program Grants <sup>4</sup>	3.0	0.4
University Program Grants <sup>5</sup>	2.6	0.4

<sup>1</sup> Contract awards include those of IHS Area Offices, IHS Headquarters, and the Office of Engineering Services. They include new contracts, contract modifications, and indirect costs and exclude purchase orders below \$25,000.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Tribal management grants, health service delivery grants, self-governance cooperative agreements, and self-governance compacts.

<sup>3</sup> Urban Indian Health program grants.

<sup>4</sup> Includes grants for tribal mental health, child abuse, tribal matching scholarships, tribal recruitment/retention, epidemiology, Alaska Area grants, and other special projects.

<sup>5</sup> Includes grants to universities that conduct recruitment and training programs.

NOTE: Contract report completed as of April 22, 1997. Grant report completed as of May 9, 1997.

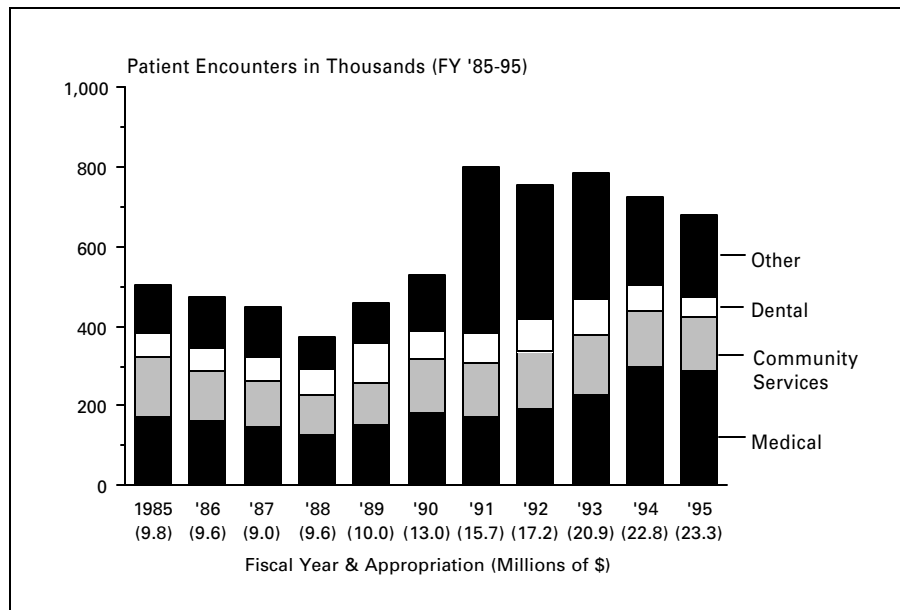
SOURCE: Department Contracts Information System, Twinbrook Metro Building, Suite 450A, 301-443-1480, and the PHS Grants Data System.

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.3**

*Urban Indian Health Program Workload and Appropriation*

The appropriation for the Urban Indian Health Program has increased 138 percent since FY 1985. Although the workload increased 35 percent during this time period, this is at a greater rate than the appropriation when inflation is taken into account. In FY 1995, the appropriation for this program was \$23.3 million, and there were over 682,000 patient encounters.



**Table 5.3**

*Urban Indian Health Program Workload and Appropriation, Fiscal Years 1985-1995*

Fiscal Year	Total Workload	Medical	Community Services	Dental	Other <sup>1</sup>	Appropriation (\$ Thousands)
1995	682,477	289,189	133,282	50,432	209,574	23,349
1994	727,425	299,538	140,920	62,743	224,224	22,834
1993 <sup>2</sup>	784,581	229,737	151,139	88,845	314,860	20,965
1992	757,606	192,921	142,658	82,076	339,951	17,195
1991	802,335	172,297	138,204	76,028	415,806	15,687
1990	530,228	181,974	137,200	72,470	138,584	13,049
1989	459,684	150,472	106,940	102,886	99,386	9,962
1988	370,684	128,000	102,481	64,609	75,853	9,624
1987 <sup>3</sup>	451,988	146,228	116,898	62,377	126,485	9,000
1986	471,757	163,004	124,783	57,663	126,307	9,644
1985	504,799	170,913	153,761	60,956	119,169	9,800

<sup>1</sup> The Other category includes the following types of services: nutrition education, health education, mental health, optometric services, and other allied health services, which includes substance abuse counseling.

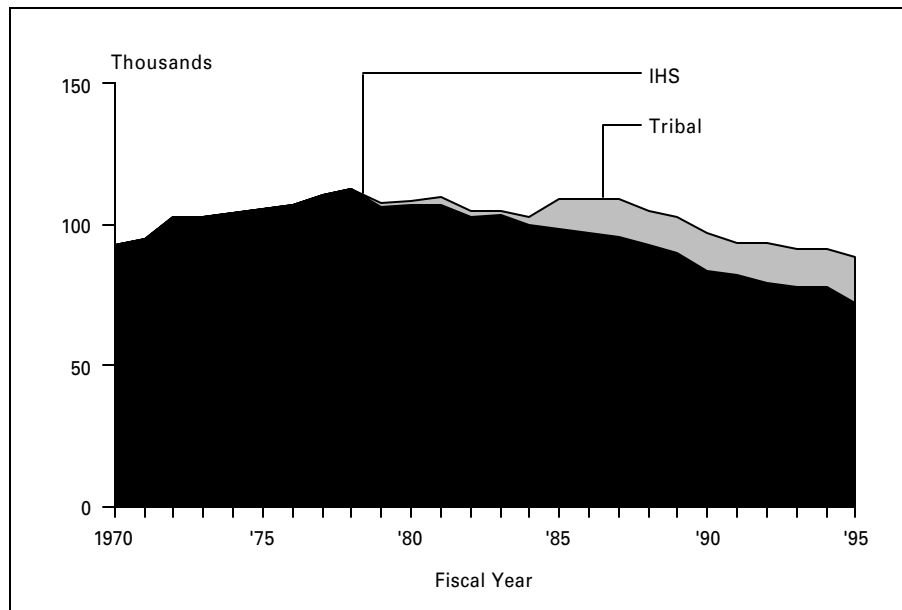
<sup>2</sup> Includes \$2.0 million in urban alcohol programs transferred to the IHS Urban Program Branch from the IHS Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program Branch.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning in Fiscal Year 1987 and thereafter, the Tulsa and Oklahoma City Urban Programs are excluded since they were funded as demonstration projects under the IHS hospitals and clinics activity.

**Chart 5.4**

*Number of Hospital Admissions, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals*

Total hospital admissions peaked in FY 1978 at 112,000. In FY 1995, there were about 89,000 total admissions.



**Table 5.4**

*Number of Hospital Admissions*

IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, Fiscal Years 1955-1996

Fiscal Year	Total IHS and Tribal Admissions	Indian Health Service			Tribal		
		Total	Direct	Contract <sup>1</sup>	Total	Direct	Contract
1996	NA	NA	55,656	NA	NA	11,908	NA
1995	88,549	71,898	56,796	15,102	16,651	11,034	5,617
1994	90,921	77,408	60,950	16,458	13,513	8,411	5,102
1993	91,542	77,646	60,575	17,071	13,896	8,443	5,453
1992	93,271	78,897	61,992	16,905	14,374	9,017	5,357
1991	93,180	81,746	64,312	17,434	11,434	6,924	4,510
1990	96,539	83,462	65,972	17,490	13,077	7,022	6,055
1989	102,793	89,777	71,243	18,534	13,016	6,558	6,458
1988	104,868	92,393	76,488	15,905	12,475	6,111	6,364
1987	108,835	95,700	76,244	19,456	13,135	5,953	7,182
1986	109,181	96,886	78,162	18,724	12,295	4,969	7,326
1985	108,777	98,245	78,423	19,822	10,532	3,678	6,854 <sup>2</sup>
1980	108,242	106,992	77,798	29,194	1,250	1,250	
1975	105,735	105,735	74,594	31,141			
1970	92,710	92,710	67,877	24,833			
1965	91,744	91,744	67,744	24,000			
1960	76,674	76,674	56,874	19,800			
1955	50,143	50,143	42,762	7,381			

<sup>1</sup> Number of discharges used as estimate for number of admissions.  
<sup>2</sup> Comparable Tribal contract health services data not available prior to FY 1985.

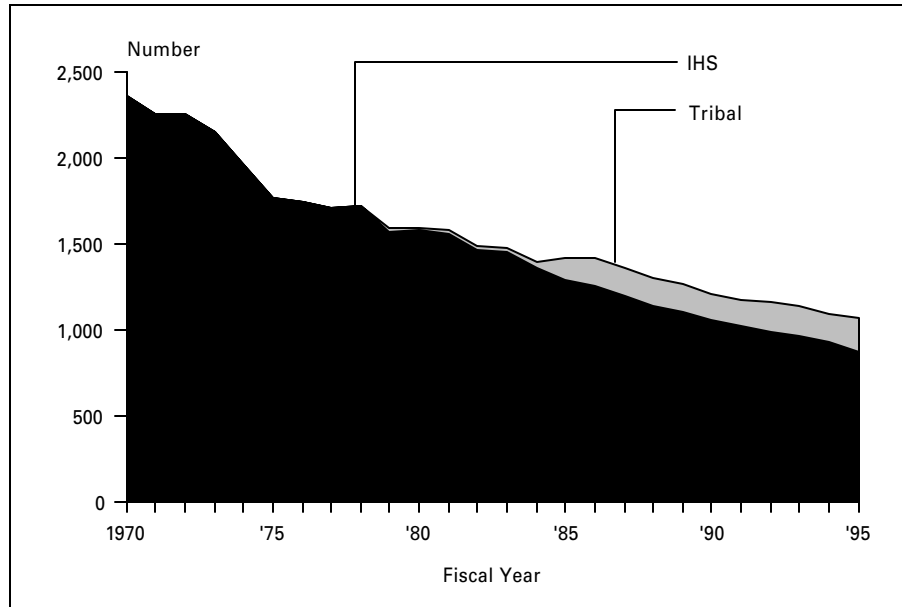
NOTE: NA denotes data not available.  
 SOURCE: IHS Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services (Form IHS-202-1)  
 IHS Contract: Annual Report 3I  
 Tribal Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services  
 Tribal Contract: IHS Area Submissions

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.5**

*Average Daily Hospital Patient Load, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals*

The average daily hospital patient load in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals has decreased 55 percent since FY 1970. In FY 1995, the average patient load was 1,066.



**Table 5.5**

*Average Daily Hospital Patient Load*

*IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, Fiscal Years 1955-1996*

Fiscal Year	Total IHS and Tribal Admissions	Indian Health Service			Tribal		
		Total	Direct	Contract	Total	Direct	Contract
1996	NA	NA	636	NA	NA	121	NA
1995	1,066	874	672	202	192	127	65
1994	1,087	929	709	220	158	100	58
1993	1,133	963	735	228	170	108	62
1992	1,155	982	758	224	173	112	61
1991	1,174	1,025	794	231	149	96	53
1990	1,209	1,053	825	228	156	90	66
1989	1,265	1,107	873	234	158	90	68
1988	1,295	1,133	939	194	162	88	74
1987	1,359	1,193	960	233	166	87	79
1986	1,418	1,248	1,017	231	170	81	89
1985	1,410	1,286	1,052	234	124	47	77 <sup>1</sup>
1980	1,594	1,576	1,178	398	18	18	
1975	1,768	1,768	1,330	438			
1970	2,353	2,353	1,729	624			
1965	3,127	3,127	2,244	883			
1960	3,142	3,142	2,232	910			
1955	3,711	3,711	2,531	1,180			

<sup>1</sup> Tribal contract data not available prior to FY 1985.

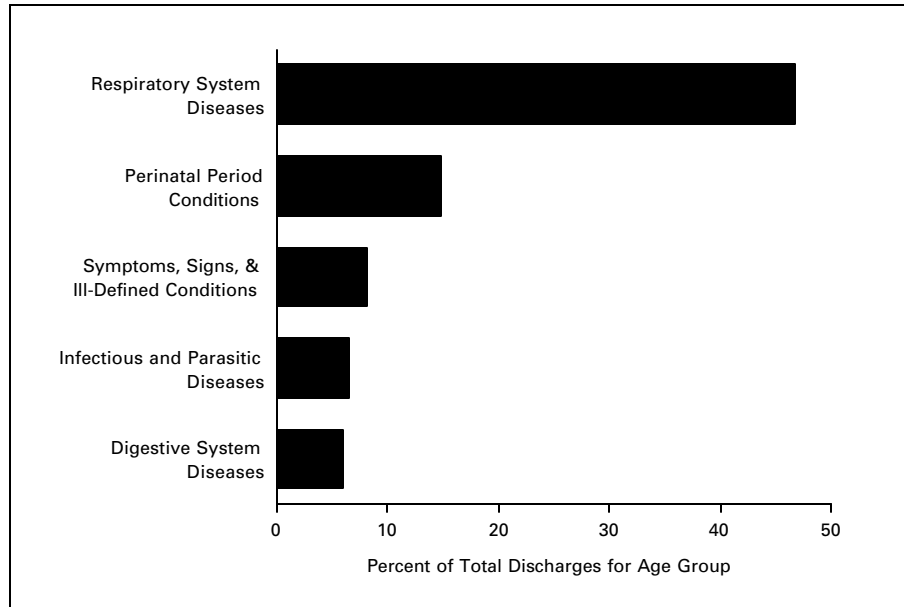
NOTE: NA denotes data not available.

SOURCE: IHS Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services (Form IHS-202-1)  
 IHS Contract: Annual Report 3I  
 Tribal Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services  
 Tribal Contract: IHS Area Submissions

**Chart 5.6**

*Leading Causes of Hospitalization: Ages Under 1 Year, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, 46.8 percent of all discharges for patients under 1 year of age from Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by perinatal period conditions at 14.8 percent.



**Table 5.6**

*Ten Leading Causes of Hospitalization for GM&S Patients Under 1 Year of Age*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1995

Diagnostic Category	Number of Discharges			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	4,607	2,611	1,996	100.0	56.7	43.3
Respiratory system diseases	2,158	1,285	873	46.8	49.2	43.7
Perinatal period conditions	683	354	329	14.8	13.6	16.5
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	374	201	173	8.1	7.7	8.7
Infectious and parasitic diseases	300	155	145	6.5	5.9	7.3
Digestive system diseases	274	161	113	5.9	6.2	5.7
Supplementary classification	152	76	76	3.3	2.9	3.8
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	141	87	54	3.1	3.3	2.7
Genitourinary system diseases	139	67	72	3.0	2.6	3.6
Congenital anomalies	104	61	43	2.3	2.3	2.2
Injury & poisoning	76	44	32	1.6	1.7	1.6
All other	206	120	86	4.5	4.6	4.3

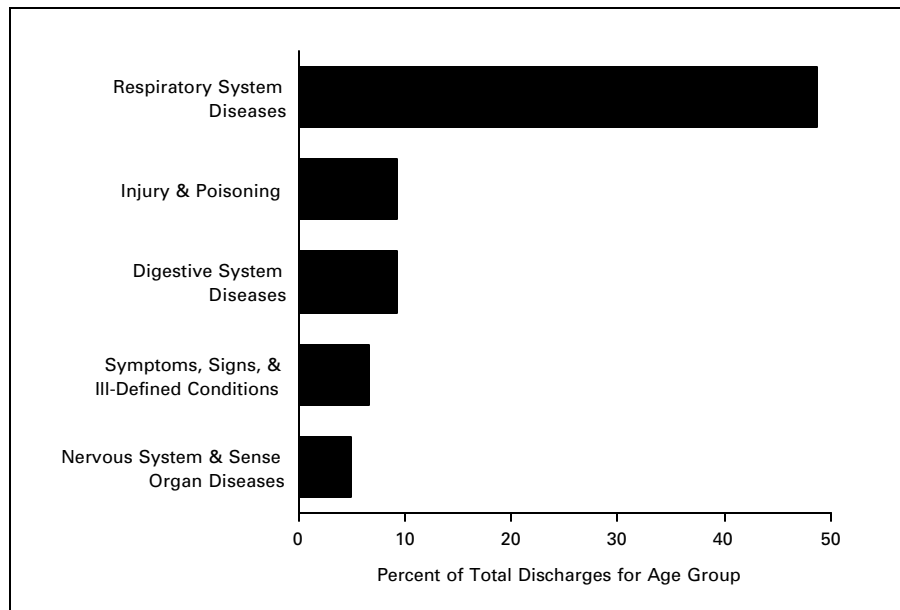
SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 2C  
Contract: Annual Report 3I

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.7**

*Leading Causes of Hospitalization: Ages 1 to 4 Years, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, 48.6 percent of all discharges for patients 1 to 4 years of age from Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by injury and poisoning and digestive system diseases, each at 9.3 percent.



**Table 5.7**

*Ten Leading Causes of Hospitalization for GM&S Patients 1 to 4 Years of Age*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1995

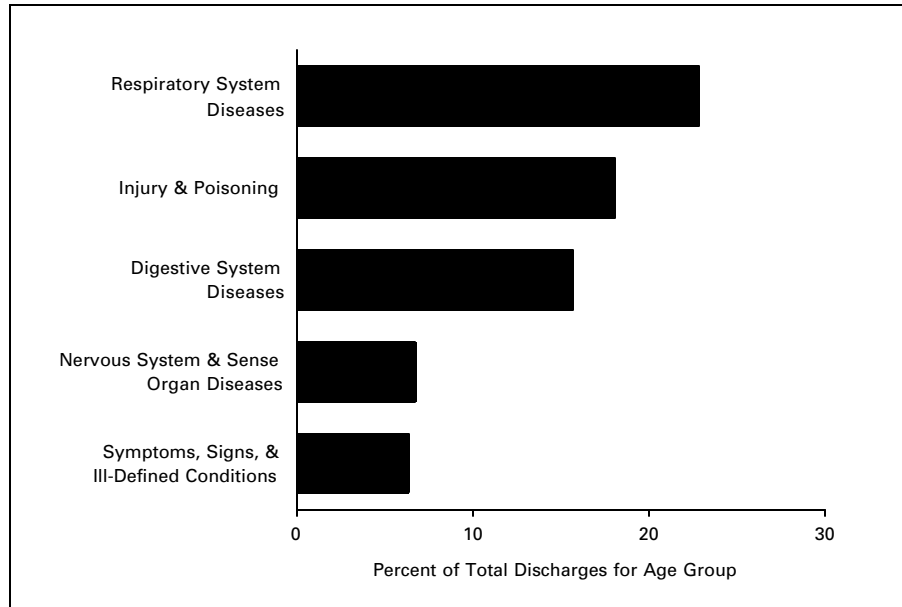
Diagnostic Category	Number of Discharges			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	4,126	2,235	1,891	100.0	54.2	45.8
Respiratory system diseases	2,007	1,099	908	48.6	49.2	48.0
Injury & poisoning	385	226	159	9.3	10.1	8.4
Digestive system diseases	385	219	166	9.3	9.8	8.8
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	277	158	119	6.7	7.1	6.3
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	203	111	92	4.9	5.0	4.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases	198	106	92	4.8	4.7	4.9
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	166	80	86	4.0	3.6	4.5
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	151	73	78	3.7	3.3	4.1
Genitourinary system diseases	129	38	91	3.1	1.7	4.8
Blood and blood-forming organs diseases	71	43	28	1.7	1.9	1.5
All other	154	82	72	3.7	3.7	3.8

SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 2C  
Contract: Annual Report 3I

**Chart 5.8**

*Leading Causes of Hospitalization: Ages 5 to 14 Years, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, 22.9 percent of all discharges for patients 5 to 14 years of age from Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by injury and poisoning at 18.1 percent.



**Table 5.8**

*Ten Leading Causes of Hospitalization for GM&S Patients 5 to 14 Years of Age*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1995

Diagnostic Category	Number of Discharges			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	4,427	2,401	2,026	100.0	54.2	45.8
Respiratory system diseases	1,015	533	482	22.9	22.2	23.8
Injury & poisoning	800	487	313	18.1	20.3	15.4
Digestive system diseases	697	403	294	15.7	16.8	14.5
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	303	156	147	6.8	6.5	7.3
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	282	150	132	6.4	6.2	6.5
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	250	149	101	5.6	6.2	5.0
Infectious and parasitic diseases	243	127	116	5.5	5.3	5.7
Genitourinary system diseases	176	40	136	4.0	1.7	6.7
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	136	86	50	3.1	3.6	2.5
Mental disorders	134	57	77	3.0	2.4	3.8
All other	391	213	178	8.8	8.9	8.8

SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 2C  
Contract: Annual Report 3I

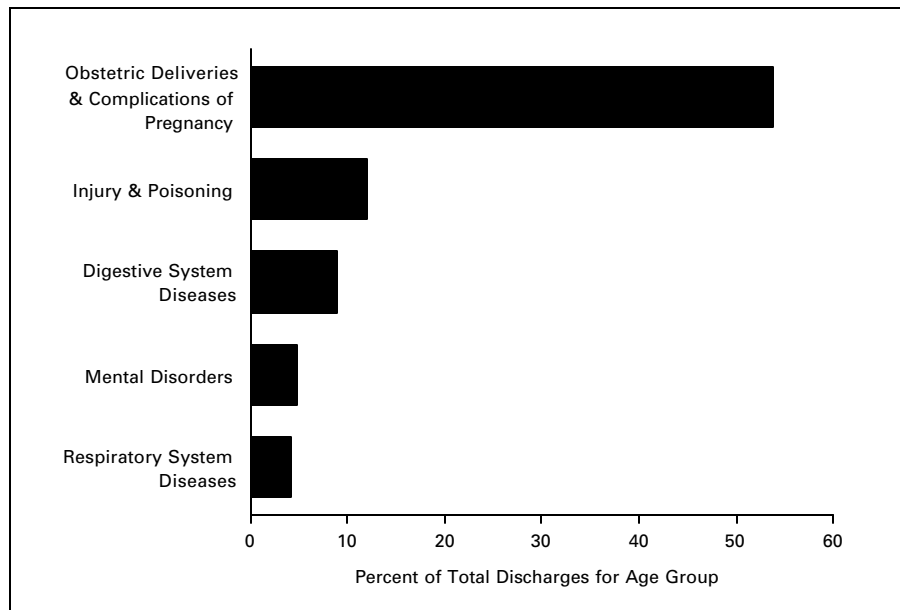


## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.9**

*Leading Causes of Hospitalization: Ages 15 to 24 Years, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, 53.8 percent of all discharges for patients 15 to 24 years of age from Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by injury and poisoning at 11.9 percent.



**Table 5.9**

*Ten Leading Causes of Hospitalization for GM&S Patients 15 to 24 Years of Age*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1995

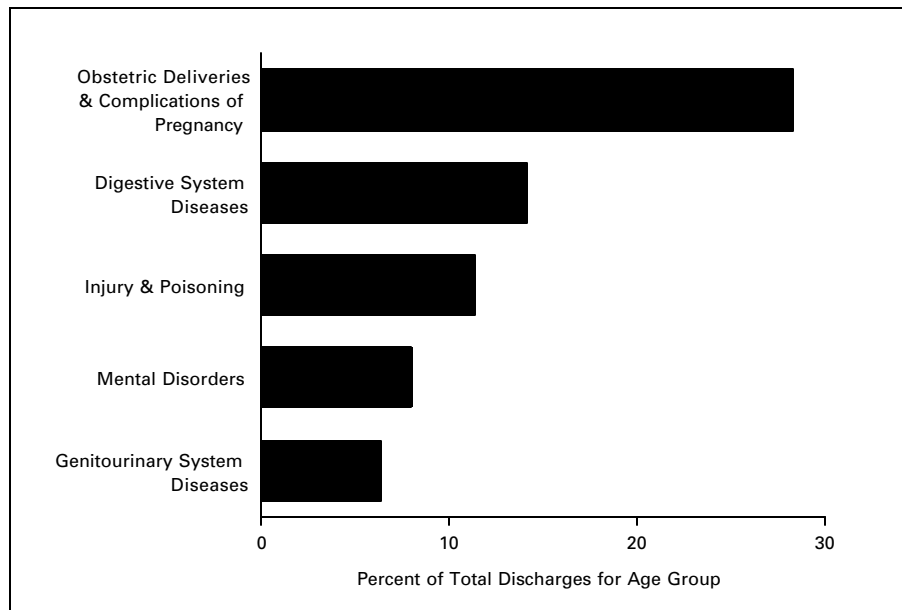
Diagnostic Category	Number of Discharges			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	13,038	2,877	10,161	100.0	22.1	77.9
				100.0	100.0	100.0
Obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy & puerperium	7,008	0	7,008	53.8	0.0	69.0
Injury & poisoning	1,548	1,055	493	11.9	36.7	4.9
Digestive system diseases	1,161	390	771	8.9	13.6	7.6
Mental disorders	631	322	309	4.8	11.2	3.0
Respiratory system diseases	531	218	313	4.1	7.6	3.1
Genitourinary system diseases	476	50	426	3.7	1.7	4.2
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	335	121	214	2.6	4.2	2.1
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	268	184	84	2.1	6.4	0.8
Supplementary classification	235	124	111	1.8	4.3	1.1
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	182	86	96	1.4	3.0	0.9
All other	663	327	336	5.1	11.4	3.3

SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 2C  
Contract: Annual Report 3I

**Chart 5.10**

*Leading Causes of Hospitalization: Ages 25 to 44 Years, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, 28.3 percent of all discharges for patients 25 to 44 years of age from Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by digestive system diseases at 14.1 percent.



**Table 5.10**

*Ten Leading Causes of Hospitalization for GM&S Patients 25 to 44 Years of Age*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1995

Diagnostic Category	Number of Discharges			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	25,069	8,852	16,217	100.0	35.3	64.7
				100.0	100.0	100.0
Obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy & puerperium	7,103	0	7,103	28.3	0.0	43.8
Digestive system diseases	3,534	1,535	1,999	14.1	17.3	12.3
Injury & poisoning	2,857	1,839	1,018	11.4	20.8	6.3
Mental disorders	2,010	1,327	683	8.0	15.0	4.2
Genitourinary system diseases	1,578	239	1,339	6.3	2.7	8.3
Respiratory system diseases	1,350	592	758	5.4	6.7	4.7
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	1,174	590	584	4.7	6.7	3.6
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	1,088	674	414	4.3	7.6	2.6
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	815	440	375	3.3	5.0	2.3
Circulatory system diseases	753	462	291	3.0	5.2	1.8
All other	2,807	1,154	1,653	11.2	13.0	10.2

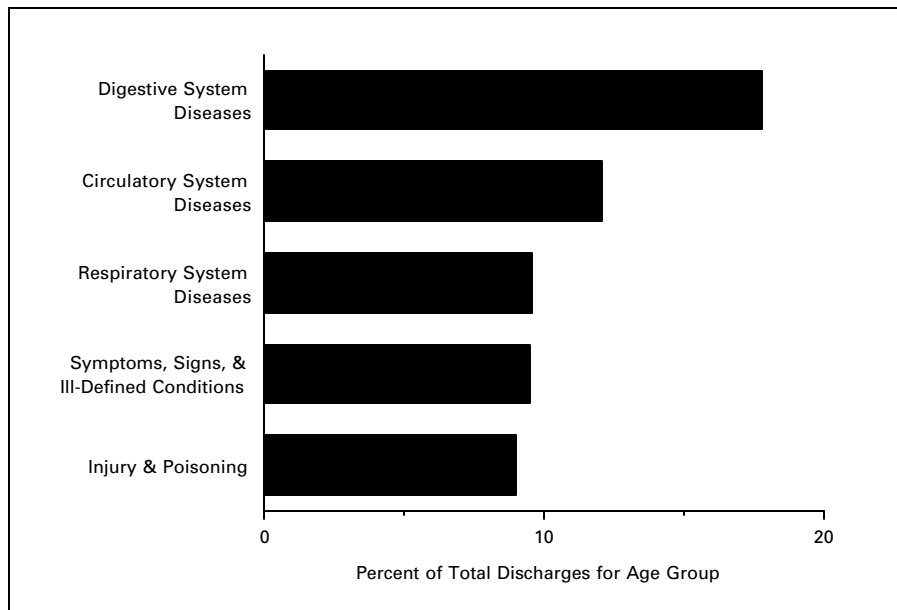
SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 2C  
Contract: Annual Report 3I

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.11**

*Leading Causes of Hospitalization: Ages 45 to 54 Years, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, 17.8 percent of all discharges for patients 45 to 54 years of age from Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to digestive system diseases. This was followed by circulatory system diseases at 12.1 percent.



**Table 5.11**

*Ten Leading Causes of Hospitalization for GM&S Patients 45 to 54 Years of Age*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1995

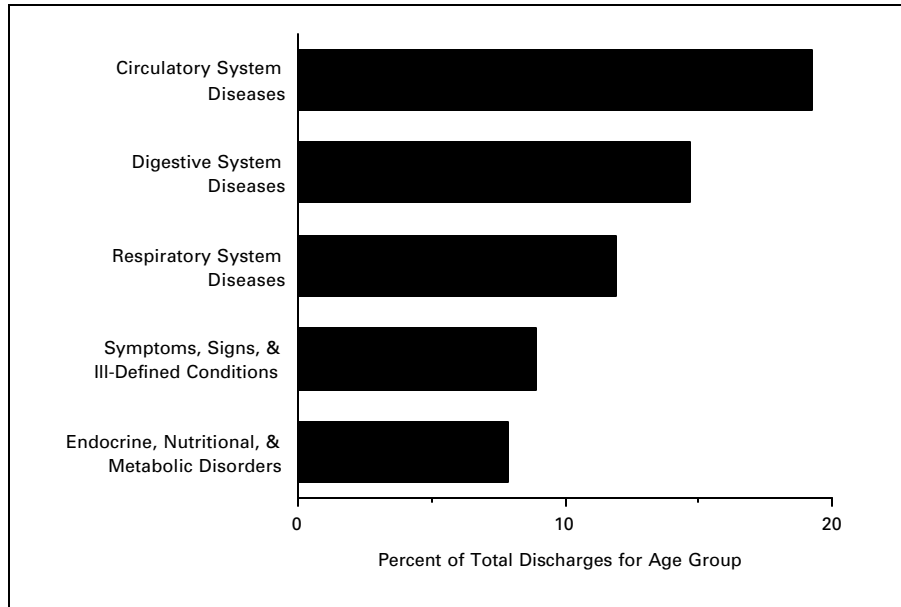
Diagnostic Category	Number of Discharges			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	8,797	4,109	4,688	100.0	46.7	53.3
Digestive system diseases	1,569	677	892	17.8	16.5	19.0
Circulatory system diseases	1,068	660	408	12.1	16.1	8.7
Respiratory system diseases	842	341	501	9.6	8.3	10.7
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	839	401	438	9.5	9.8	9.3
Injury & poisoning	791	433	358	9.0	10.5	7.6
Genitourinary system diseases	675	139	536	7.7	3.4	11.4
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	595	288	307	6.8	7.0	6.5
Mental disorders	501	347	154	5.7	8.4	3.3
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	483	267	216	5.5	6.5	4.6
Musculoskeletal system diseases	415	185	230	4.7	4.5	4.9
All other	1,019	371	648	11.6	9.0	13.8

SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 2C  
Contract: Annual Report 3I

**Chart 5.12**

*Leading Causes of Hospitalization: Ages 55 to 64 Years, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, 19.2 percent of all discharges for patients 55 to 64 years of age from Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to circulatory system diseases. This was followed by digestive system diseases at 14.7 percent.



**Table 5.12**

*Ten Leading Causes of Hospitalization for GM&S Patients 55 to 64 Years of Age*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1995

Diagnostic Category	Number of Discharges			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	8,171	3,718	4,453	100.0	45.5	54.5
Circulatory system diseases	1,571	808	763	19.2	21.7	17.1
Digestive system diseases	1,201	531	670	14.7	14.3	15.0
Respiratory system diseases	974	406	568	11.9	10.9	12.8
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	728	351	377	8.9	9.4	8.5
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	646	280	366	7.9	7.5	8.2
Genitourinary system diseases	532	173	359	6.5	4.7	8.1
Injury & poisoning	523	270	253	6.4	7.3	5.7
Neoplasms	444	173	271	5.4	4.7	6.1
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	385	191	194	4.7	5.1	4.4
Musculoskeletal system diseases	369	169	200	4.5	4.5	4.5
All other	798	366	432	9.8	9.8	9.7

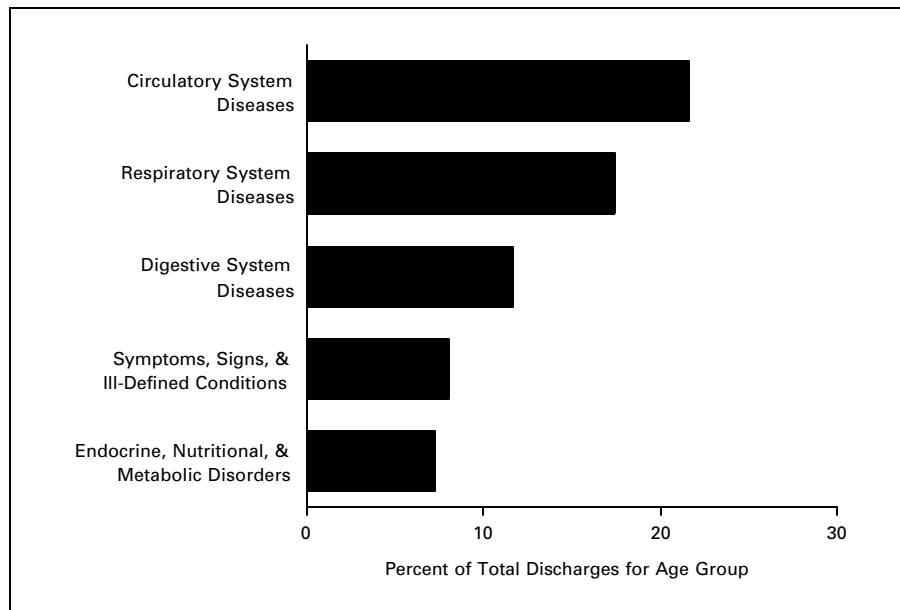
SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 2C  
Contract: Annual Report 3I

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.13**

*Leading Causes of Hospitalization: Ages 65+ Years, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, 21.6 percent of all discharges for patients 65 years and older from Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to circulatory system diseases. This was followed by respiratory system diseases at 17.4 percent.



**Table 5.13**

*Ten Leading Causes of Hospitalization for GM&S Patients 65 Years Old and Older*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1995

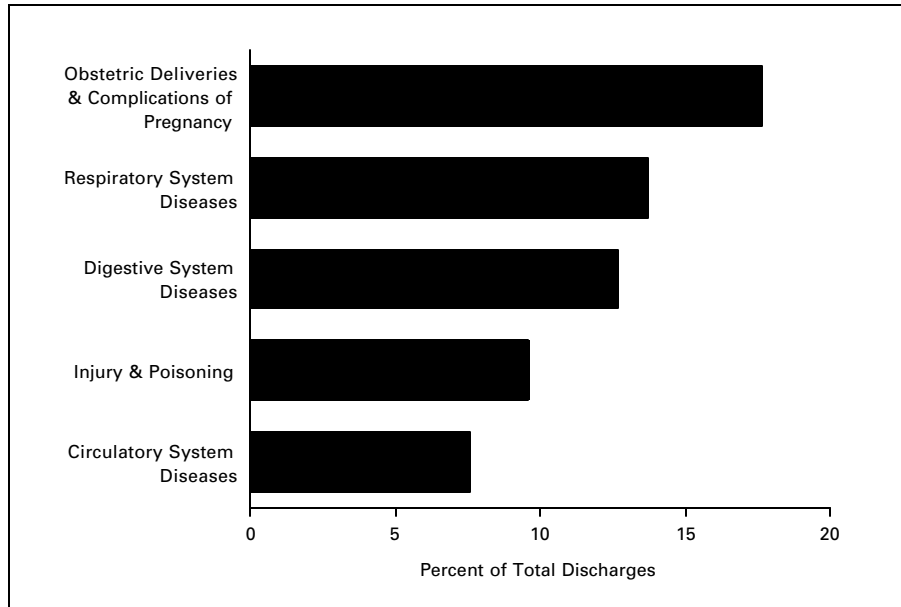
Diagnostic Category	Number of Discharges			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	12,145	5,452	6,693	100.0	44.9	55.1
				100.0	100.0	100.0
Circulatory system diseases	2,627	1,252	1,375	21.6	23.0	20.5
Respiratory system diseases	2,116	1,028	1,088	17.4	18.9	16.3
Digestive system diseases	1,419	586	833	11.7	10.7	12.4
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	974	431	543	8.0	7.9	8.1
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	880	350	530	7.2	6.4	7.9
Genitourinary system diseases	827	350	477	6.8	6.4	7.1
Injury & poisoning	742	310	432	6.1	5.7	6.5
Malignant neoplasms	538	275	263	4.4	5.0	3.9
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	480	216	264	4.0	4.0	3.9
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	361	150	211	3.0	2.8	3.2
All other	1,181	504	677	9.7	9.2	10.1

SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 2C  
Contract: Annual Report 3I

**Chart 5.14**

*Leading Causes of Hospitalization, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, 17.6 percent of all discharges from Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by respiratory system diseases (13.7 percent) and digestive system diseases (12.7 percent).



**Table 5.14**

*Ten Leading Causes of Hospitalization for GM&S Patients*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1995

Diagnostic Category	Number of Discharges			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	80,380	63,015	17,365	100.0	78.4	21.6
				100.0	100.0	100.0
Obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy & puerperium	14,170	12,819	1,351	17.6	20.3	7.8
Respiratory system diseases	10,993	9,381	1,612	13.7	14.9	9.3
Digestive system diseases	10,240	7,880	2,360	12.7	12.5	13.6
Injury & poisoning	7,722	4,836	2,886	9.6	7.7	16.6
Circulatory system diseases	6,147	3,604	2,543	7.6	5.7	14.6
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	4,983	3,965	1,018	6.2	6.3	5.9
Genitourinary system diseases	4,532	3,692	840	5.6	5.9	4.8
Mental disorders	3,691	2,666	1,025	4.6	4.2	5.9
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	3,528	2,785	743	4.4	4.4	4.3
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	3,155	2,728	427	3.9	4.3	2.5
All other	11,219	8,659	2,560	14.0	13.7	14.7

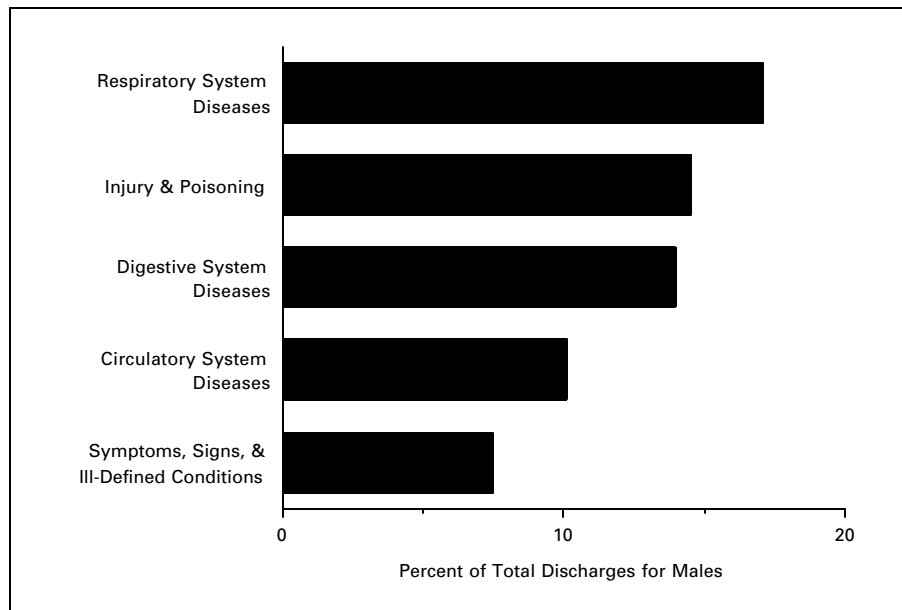
SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 2C  
Contract: Annual Report 3I

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.15**

*Leading Causes of Hospitalization for Males, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals, FY 1995*

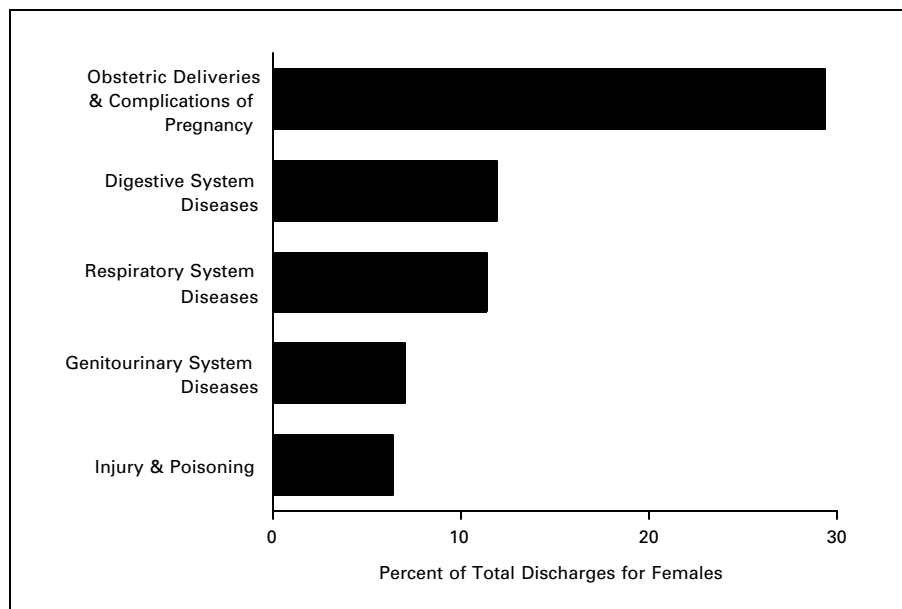
For males, 17.1 percent of all discharges (FY 1995) from Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by injury and poisoning (14.5 percent) and digestive system diseases (14.0 percent).



**Chart 5.16**

*Leading Causes of Hospitalization for Females, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals, FY 1995*

For females, 29.4 percent of all discharges (FY 1995) from Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium. This was followed by digestive system diseases (11.9 percent) and respiratory system diseases (11.4 percent).



Part 5—Patient Care Statistics

**Table 5.15**

*Ten Leading Causes of Hospitalization by Sex*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1995

Male			Female		
Diagnostic Category	Number of Discharges	Percent of Total	Diagnostic Category	Number of Discharges	Percent of Total
All categories	32,255	100.0	All categories	48,125	100.0
Respiratory system diseases	5,502	17.1	Obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy & puerperium	14,168	29.4
Injury & poisoning	4,664	14.5	Digestive system diseases	5,738	11.9
Digestive system diseases	4,502	14.0	Respiratory system diseases	5,491	11.4
Circulatory system diseases	3,253	10.1	Genitourinary system diseases	3,436	7.1
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	2,403	7.5	Injury & poisoning	3,058	6.4
Mental disorders	2,290	7.1	Circulatory system diseases	2,894	6.0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	1,782	5.5	Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	2,580	5.4
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	1,672	5.2	Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	1,856	3.9
Genitourinary system diseases	1,096	3.4	Mental disorders	1,401	2.9
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases	1,054	3.3	Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	1,373	2.9
All other	4,037	12.5	All other	6,130	12.7

SOURCE: IHS and Tribal Direct: On-Request Report 21  
IHS and Tribal Contract: On-Request Report 19

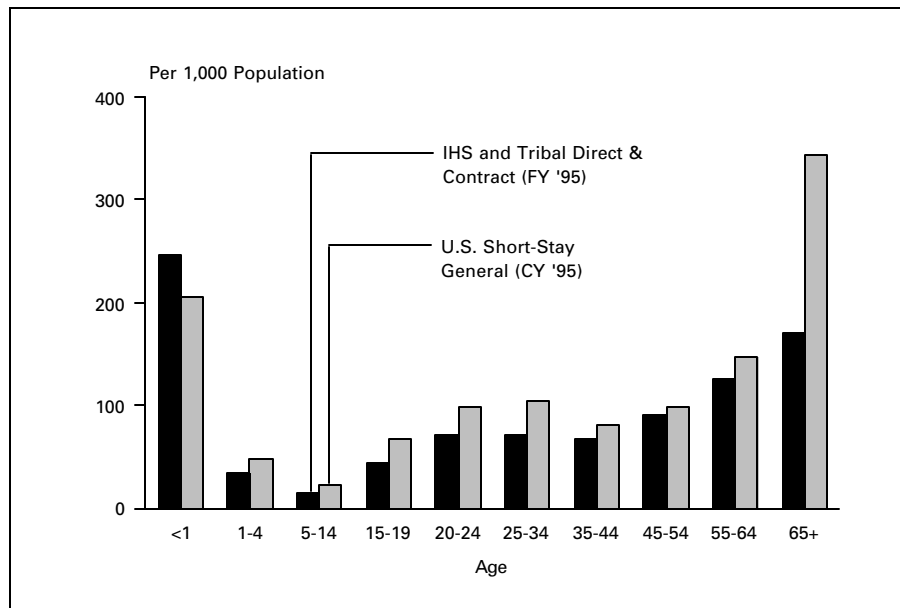


## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.17**

### *Hospital Discharge Rates by Age*

For both the Indian Health Service (FY 1995) and U.S. (CY 1995), discharge rates were highest for the age groups under 1 year and over 64 years. The U.S. rate was greater than the Indian rate except for the age group under 1 year.



**Table 5.17**

### *Comparison of Indian Health Service and U.S. Hospital Discharge Rates by Age*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1995 and U.S. General Short-Stay Hospitals, CY 1995

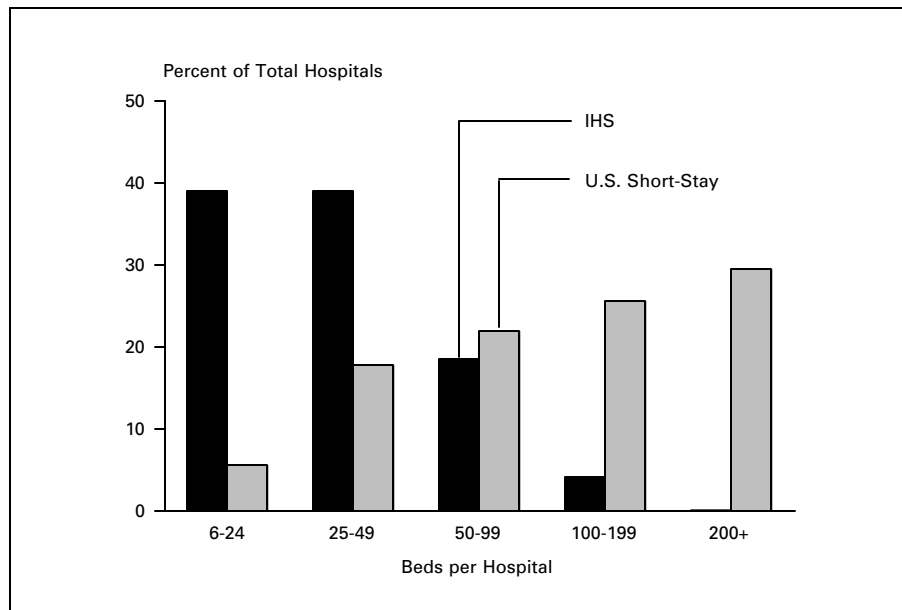
Age of Admission	Discharges per 1,000 Population		Percent Difference IHS Rate to U.S. Rate
	IHS	U.S.	
All Ages	64.5	117.5	-45.1
Under 1 year	247.3	205.3	20.4
1-4 years	33.9	47.2	-28.1
5-14 years	15.5	22.9	-32.3
15-19 years	44.6	67.7	-34.1
20-24 years	71.5	98.9	-27.7
25-34 years	71.9	104.1	-31.0
35-44 years	67.2	81.7	-17.7
45-54 years	89.7	98.6	-9.1
55-64 years	126.4	147.0	-14.0
65 years and over	171.4	344.6	-50.3

NOTE: IHS discharge rates were calculated using the IHS FY 1995 user population.  
SOURCE: IHS - Annual Reports 2C and 3I  
U.S. - Utilization of Short-Stay Hospitals, Annual Summary of the U.S., NCHS

**Chart 5.18**

*Beds per Hospital, IHS (FY 1996) vs. U.S. Short-Stay (CY 1995)*

78 percent of Indian Health Service hospitals (FY 1996) had fewer than 50 beds, as compared to 23 percent of U.S. short-stay hospitals (CY 1995).



**Table 5.18**

*Comparison of Indian Health Service and U.S. Hospitals by Bed Size*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Hospitals, FY 1996, and U.S. General Short-Stay Hospitals, CY 1995

Bed Size	Number of Hospitals		Percent of Total	
	IHS <sup>1</sup>	U.S.	IHS	U.S.
All	49	5,194	100.0	100.0
6 - 24	19	278	38.8	5.4
25 - 49	19	922	38.8	17.8
50 - 99	9	1,139	18.4	21.9
100 - 199	2	1,324	4.1	25.5
200+	—	1,531	—	29.5

<sup>1</sup> Operated by IHS or the Tribes on September 30, 1996.

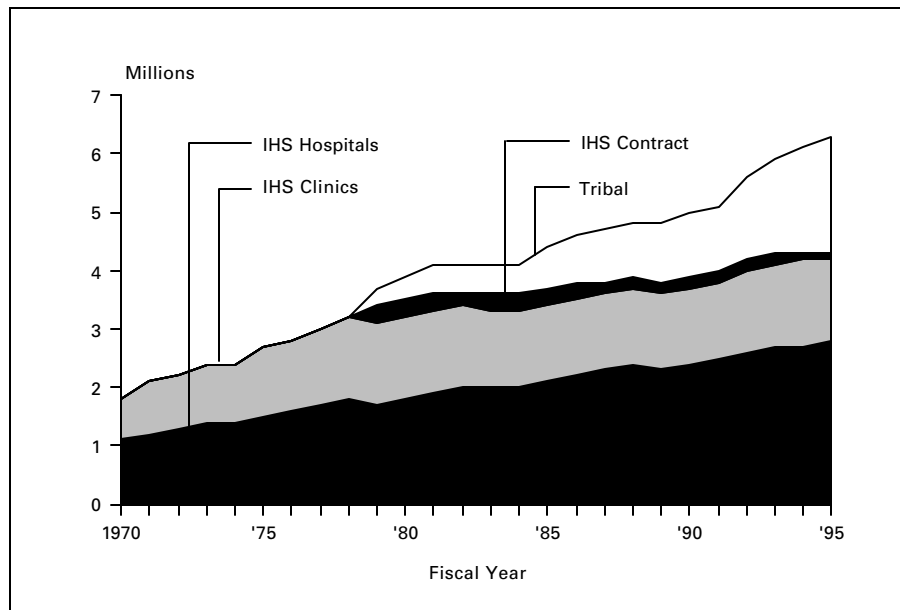
SOURCE: IHS - Monthly Report of Inpatient Services  
U.S. - Hospital Statistics, 1996-97 Edition, American Hospital Association, Table 3A

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.19**

*Number of Ambulatory Medical Visits, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities*

Ambulatory medical visits to Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities have increased 266 percent since FY 1970. In FY 1995, there were over 6.5 million visits.



**Table 5.19**

*Number of Ambulatory Medical Visits*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, Fiscal Years 1955-1996

Fiscal Year	Grand Total	Indian Health Service Direct Facilities					
		Total	Hospitals	Health Centers and Other Field Clinics	IHS Contract	Tribal Direct	Tribal Contract
1996	NA	4,108,800	2,734,825	1,373,975	NA	2,233,944	NA
1995	6,546,028	4,156,146	2,750,617	1,405,529	149,963	1,975,136	264,783
1994	6,339,270	4,184,641	2,718,482	1,466,159	145,295	1,764,625	244,709
1993	5,976,290	4,084,118	2,672,476	1,411,642	169,625	1,582,748	139,799
1992	5,659,820	3,924,484	2,561,024	1,363,460	167,697	1,407,421	160,218
1991	5,211,351	3,762,580	2,481,726	1,280,854	154,488	1,126,685	167,598
1990	5,031,262	3,629,952	2,363,459	1,266,493	161,001	1,084,923	155,386
1989	4,955,078	3,614,390	2,323,010	1,291,380	207,156	999,128	134,404
1988	4,989,680	3,702,762	2,353,106	1,349,656	175,569	943,322	168,027
1987	4,806,027	3,600,697	2,278,291	1,322,406	203,040	858,018	144,272
1986	4,745,887	3,507,725	2,200,039	1,307,686	295,227	803,859	139,076
1985	4,432,054	3,389,618	2,088,973	1,300,645	275,457	667,651	99,328 <sup>2</sup>
1980	3,869,936	3,194,936	1,795,607	1,399,329	275,000 <sup>1</sup>	400,000 <sup>1</sup>	
1975		2,501,050	1,465,816	1,035,234			
1970		1,786,920	1,068,820	718,100			
1965		1,325,400	757,700	567,700			
1960		989,500	585,100	404,400			
1955		455,000	355,000	100,000			

<sup>1</sup> Estimate. Comparable data not available prior to FY 1980.  
<sup>2</sup> Comparable Tribal contract health services data not available prior to FY 1985.

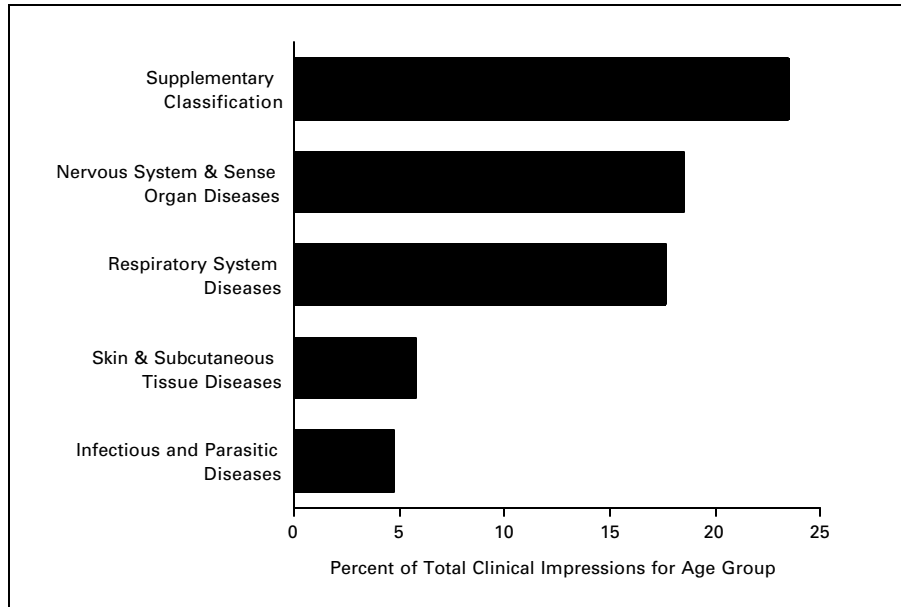
NOTE: NA denotes data not available.

SOURCE: IHS Direct: Annual Report 1A  
IHS Contract: Annual Report 3G  
Tribal Direct: IHS Area Submissions  
Tribal Contract: IHS Area Submissions

**Chart 5.20**

*Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits: Ages Under 1 Year, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, the leading cause of ambulatory medical visits in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities for ages under 1 year was supplementary classification conditions. This was followed by nervous system and sense organ diseases.



**Table 5.20**

*Ten Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Clinical Impressions for Patients Under 1 Year of Age*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995

Diagnostic Category	Number of Clinical Impressions			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	393,699	204,746	188,953	100.0	52.0	48.0
Supplementary classification	92,369	46,471	45,898	23.5	22.7	24.3
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	72,659	38,361	34,298	18.5	18.7	18.2
Respiratory system diseases	69,784	37,343	32,441	17.7	18.2	17.2
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	22,664	11,529	11,135	5.8	5.6	5.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases	19,025	9,803	9,222	4.8	4.8	4.9
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	16,636	8,841	7,795	4.2	4.3	4.1
Digestive system diseases	7,398	3,906	3,492	1.9	1.9	1.8
Perinatal period conditions	6,355	3,486	2,869	1.6	1.7	1.5
Injury & poisoning	3,891	2,109	1,782	1.0	1.0	0.9
Congenital anomalies	2,560	1,422	1,138	0.7	0.7	0.6
All other	80,358	41,475	38,883	20.4	20.3	20.6

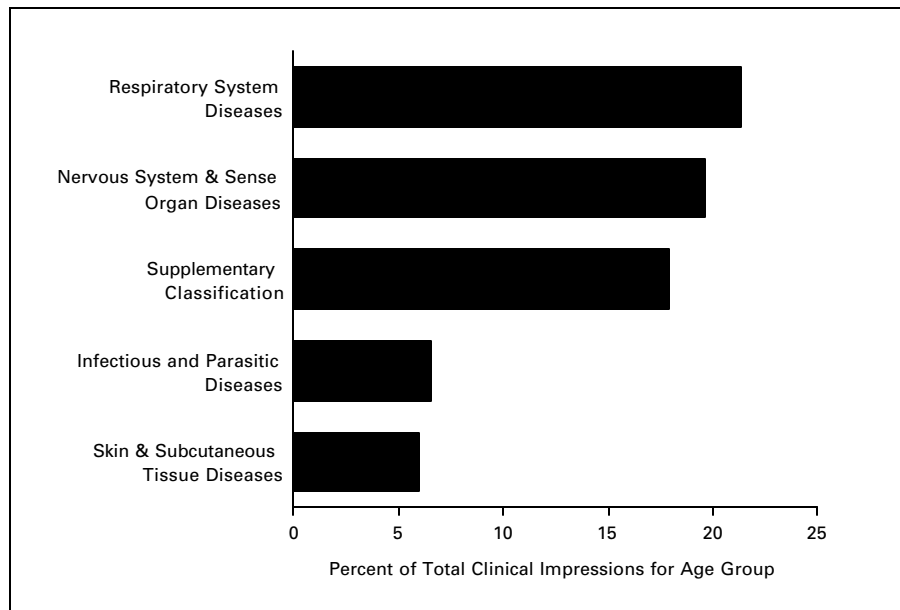
SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 1C  
Contract: Annual Report 3A

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.21**

*Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits: Ages 1 to 4 Years, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, the leading cause of ambulatory medical visits in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities for ages 1 to 4 years was respiratory system diseases. This was followed by nervous system and sense organ diseases.



**Table 5.21**

*Ten Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Clinical Impressions for Patients 1 to 4 Years of Age*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995

Diagnostic Category	Number of Clinical Impressions			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	776,861	398,277	378,584	100.0	51.3	48.7
Respiratory system diseases	165,808	85,950	79,858	21.3	21.6	21.1
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	152,439	79,988	72,451	19.6	20.1	19.1
Supplementary classification	138,670	70,211	68,459	17.9	17.6	18.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases	50,145	24,813	25,332	6.5	6.2	6.7
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	46,510	22,987	23,523	6.0	5.8	6.2
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	33,636	17,228	16,408	4.3	4.3	4.3
Injury & poisoning	31,897	17,816	14,081	4.1	4.5	3.7
Digestive system diseases	13,448	6,829	6,619	1.7	1.7	1.7
Genitourinary system diseases	7,787	2,496	5,291	1.0	0.6	1.4
Blood and blood-forming organs diseases	5,186	2,768	2,418	0.7	0.7	0.6
All other	131,335	67,191	64,144	16.9	16.9	16.9

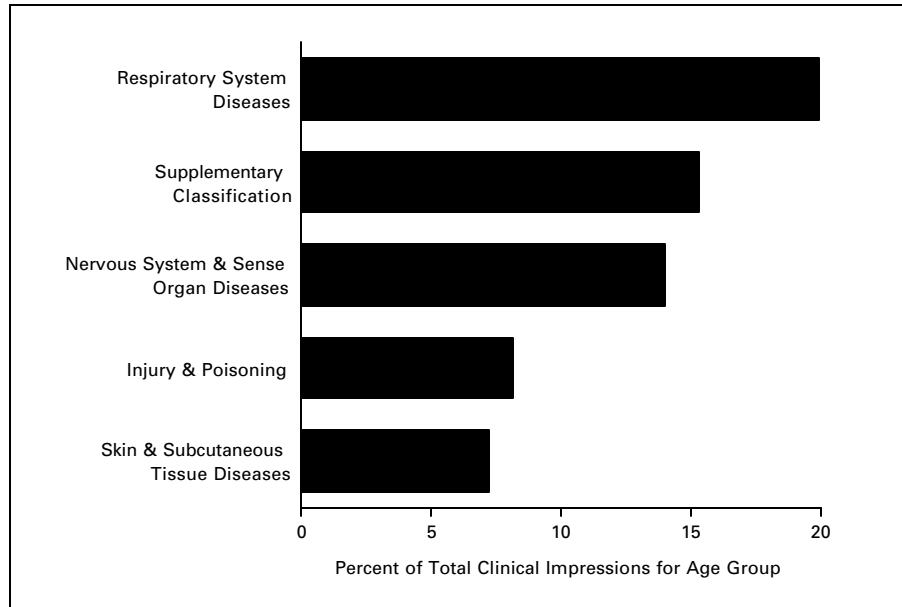
SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 1C  
Contract: Annual Report 3A

Part 5—Patient Care Statistics

**Chart 5.22**

*Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits: Ages 5 to 14 Years, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, the leading cause of ambulatory medical visits in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities for ages 5 to 14 years was respiratory system diseases. This was followed by supplementary classification conditions.



**Table 5.22**

*Ten Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Clinical Impressions for Patients 5 to 14 Years of Age*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995

Diagnostic Category	Number of Clinical Impressions			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	1,057,784	525,335	532,449	100.0	49.7	50.3
Respiratory system diseases	210,443	102,127	108,316	19.9	19.4	20.3
Supplementary classification	161,619	82,735	78,884	15.3	15.7	14.8
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	148,122	70,278	77,844	14.0	13.4	14.6
Injury & poisoning	85,501	48,496	37,005	8.1	9.2	6.9
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	75,768	37,170	38,598	7.2	7.1	7.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases	72,741	32,016	40,725	6.9	6.1	7.6
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	50,679	24,263	26,416	4.8	4.6	5.0
Mental disorders	48,694	32,064	16,630	4.6	6.1	3.1
Musculoskeletal system diseases	18,341	8,571	9,770	1.7	1.6	1.8
Digestive system diseases	17,590	8,267	9,323	1.7	1.6	1.8
All other	168,286	79,348	88,938	15.9	15.1	16.7

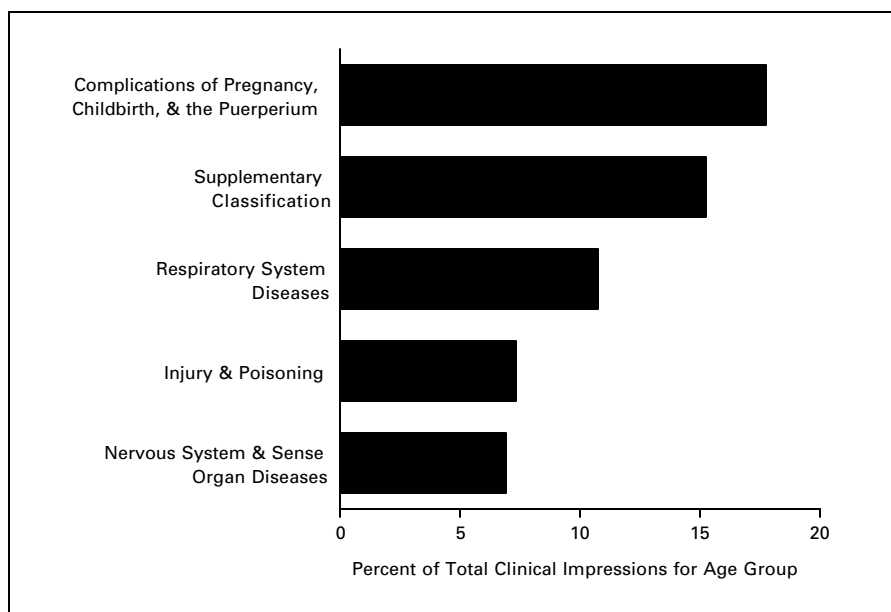
SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 1C  
Contract: Annual Report 3A

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.23**

*Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits: Ages 15 to 24 Years, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, the leading cause of ambulatory medical visits in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities for ages 15 to 24 years was complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. This was followed by supplementary classification conditions.



**Table 5.23**

*Ten Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Clinical Impressions for Patients 15 to 24 Years of Age*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995

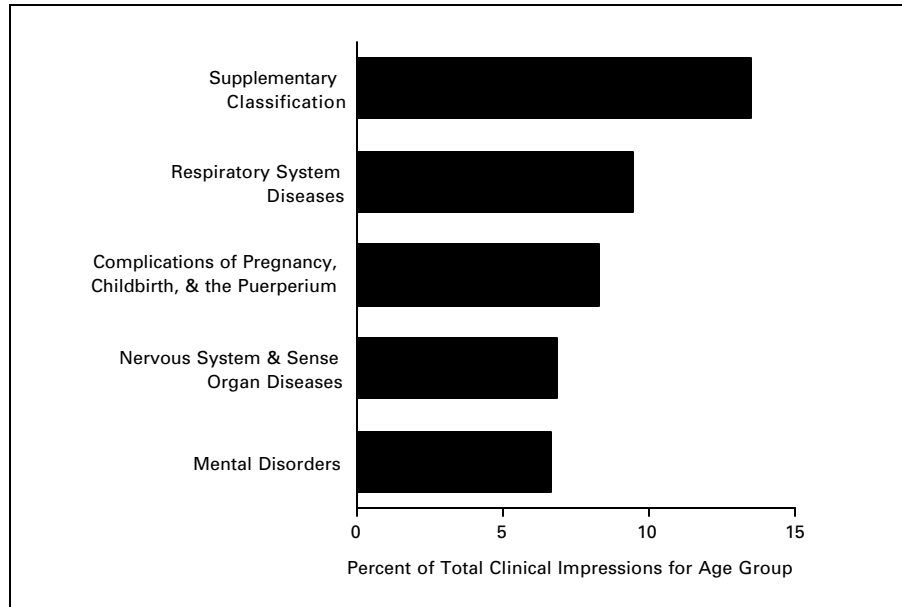
Diagnostic Category	Number of Clinical Impressions			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	1,161,972	344,530	817,442	100.0	29.7	70.3
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, & the puerperium	205,781	0	205,781	17.7	0.0	25.2
Supplementary classification	176,259	55,522	120,737	15.2	16.1	14.8
Respiratory system diseases	123,911	44,847	79,064	10.7	13.0	9.7
Injury & poisoning	85,115	50,254	34,861	7.3	14.6	4.3
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	80,262	31,030	49,232	6.9	9.0	6.0
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	61,924	26,493	35,431	5.3	7.7	4.3
Genitourinary system diseases	54,023	2,937	51,086	4.6	0.9	6.2
Mental disorders	52,204	24,236	27,968	4.5	7.0	3.4
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	49,737	14,982	34,755	4.3	4.3	4.3
Musculoskeletal system diseases	37,966	16,249	21,717	3.3	4.7	2.7
All other	234,790	77,980	156,810	20.2	22.6	19.2

SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 1C  
Contract: Annual Report 3A

**Chart 5.24**

*Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits: Ages 25 to 44 Years, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, the leading cause of ambulatory medical visits in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities for ages 25 to 44 years was supplementary classification conditions. This was followed by respiratory system diseases.



**Table 5.24**

*Ten Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Clinical Impressions for Patients 25 to 44 Years of Age*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995

Diagnostic Category	Number of Clinical Impressions			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	2,485,603	792,315	1,693,288	100.0	31.9	68.1
Supplementary classification	336,666	102,697	233,969	13.5	13.0	13.8
Respiratory system diseases	236,072	69,978	166,094	9.5	8.8	9.8
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, & the puerperium	206,281	0	206,281	8.3	0.0	12.2
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	170,808	63,227	107,581	6.9	8.0	6.4
Mental disorders	165,337	66,847	98,490	6.7	8.4	5.8
Musculoskeletal system diseases	154,416	56,829	97,587	6.2	7.2	5.8
Injury & poisoning	136,287	71,206	65,081	5.5	9.0	3.8
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	131,732	40,957	90,775	5.3	5.2	5.4
Genitourinary system diseases	119,014	11,430	107,584	4.8	1.4	6.4
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	115,005	43,568	71,437	4.6	5.5	4.2
All other	713,985	265,576	448,409	28.7	33.5	26.5

SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 1C  
Contract: Annual Report 3A

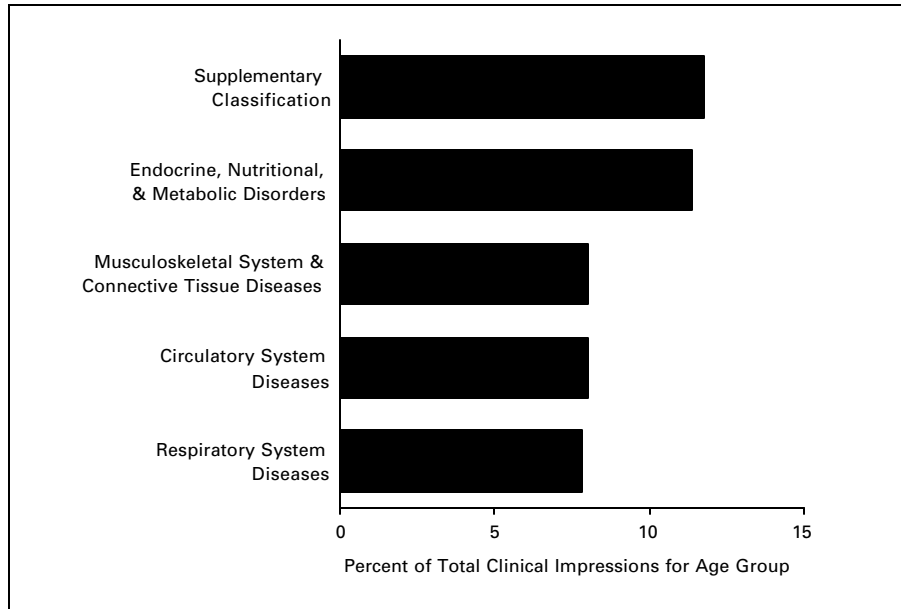


## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.25**

*Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits: Ages 45 to 54 Years, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, the leading cause of ambulatory medical visits in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities for ages 45 to 54 years was supplementary classification conditions. This was followed by endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders.



**Table 5.25**

*Ten Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Clinical Impressions for Patients 45 to 54 Years of Age*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995

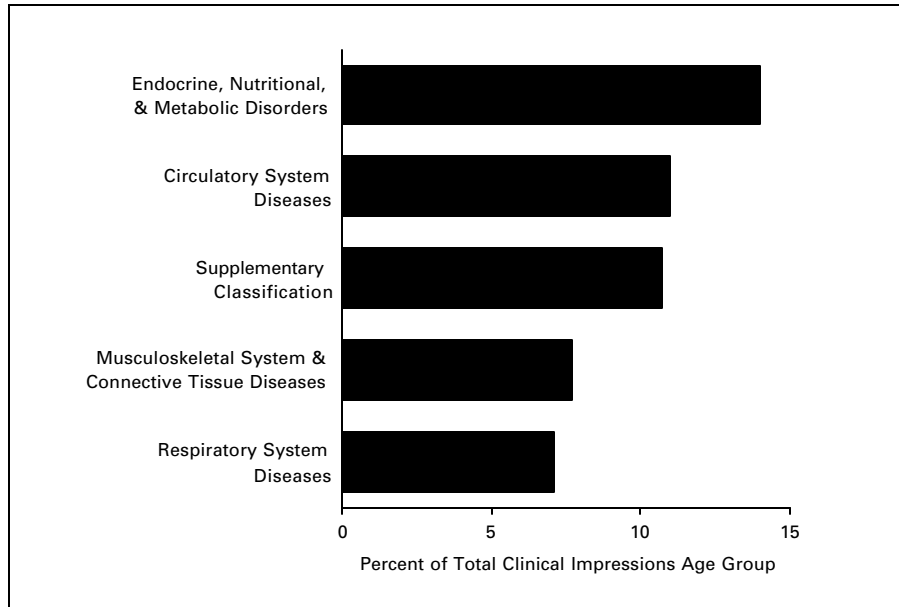
Diagnostic Category	Number of Clinical Impressions			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	1,071,268	378,215	693,053	100.0	35.3	64.7
Supplementary classification	126,009	39,531	86,478	11.8	10.5	12.5
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	122,119	45,117	77,002	11.4	11.9	11.1
Musculoskeletal system diseases	86,064	27,767	58,297	8.0	7.3	8.4
Circulatory system diseases	85,432	40,808	44,624	8.0	10.8	6.4
Respiratory system diseases	84,084	24,743	59,341	7.8	6.5	8.6
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	75,399	28,502	46,897	7.0	7.5	6.8
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	55,470	18,382	37,088	5.2	4.9	5.4
Mental disorders	51,510	18,855	32,655	4.8	5.0	4.7
Genitourinary system diseases	47,225	8,626	38,599	4.4	2.3	5.6
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	40,767	15,782	24,985	3.8	4.2	3.6
All other	297,189	110,102	187,087	27.7	29.1	27.0

SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 1C  
Contract: Annual Report 3A

**Chart 5.26**

*Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits: Ages 55 to 64 Years, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, the leading cause of ambulatory medical visits in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities for ages 55 to 64 years was endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders. This was followed by circulatory system diseases.



**Table 5.26**

*Ten Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Clinical Impressions for Patients 55 to 64 Years of Age*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995

Diagnostic Category	Number of Clinical Impressions			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	879,458	325,652	553,806	100.0	37.0	63.0
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	123,125	43,454	79,671	14.0	13.3	14.4
Circulatory system diseases	97,097	45,246	51,851	11.0	13.9	9.4
Supplementary classification	93,793	31,529	62,264	10.7	9.7	11.2
Musculoskeletal system diseases	67,460	22,416	45,044	7.7	6.9	8.1
Respiratory system diseases	62,193	20,308	41,885	7.1	6.2	7.6
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	60,856	23,579	37,277	6.9	7.2	6.7
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	43,244	15,777	27,467	4.9	4.8	5.0
Genitourinary system diseases	35,373	8,847	26,526	4.0	2.7	4.8
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	31,175	12,565	18,610	3.5	3.9	3.4
Digestive system diseases	26,426	10,960	15,466	3.0	3.4	2.8
All other	238,716	90,971	147,745	27.1	27.9	26.7

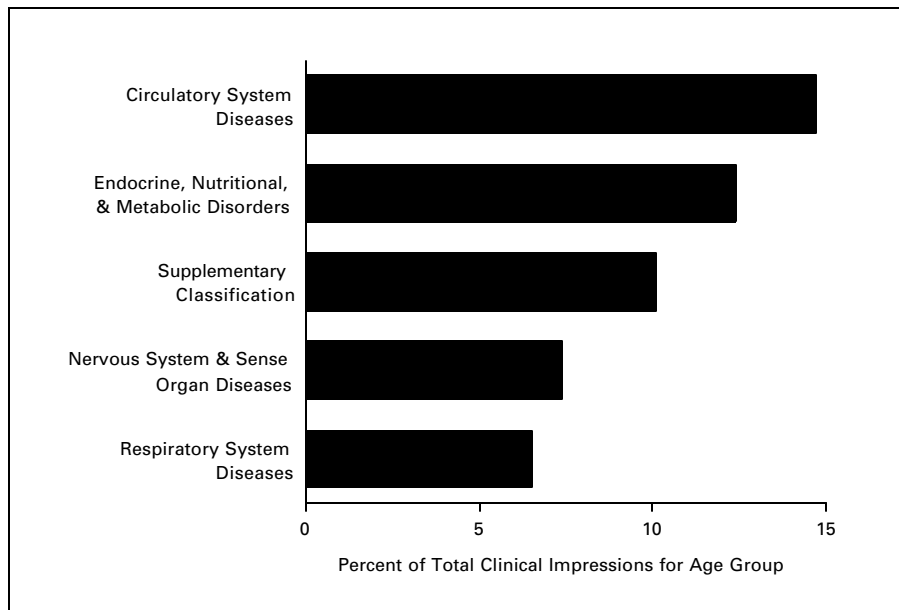
SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 1C  
Contract: Annual Report 3A

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.27**

*Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits: Ages 65+ Years, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, the leading cause of ambulatory medical visits in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities for ages 65 and over was circulatory system diseases. This was followed by endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders.



**Table 5.27**

*Ten Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Clinical Impressions for Patients 65 Years Old and Older*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995

Diagnostic Category	Number of Clinical Impressions			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female
All categories	991,617	379,090	612,527	100.0	38.2	61.8
Circulatory system diseases	145,298	60,254	85,044	14.7	15.9	13.9
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	123,321	43,194	80,127	12.4	11.4	13.1
Supplementary classification	100,367	36,839	63,528	10.1	9.7	10.4
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	73,759	29,979	43,780	7.4	7.9	7.1
Respiratory system diseases	64,231	26,618	37,613	6.5	7.0	6.1
Musculoskeletal system diseases	62,533	20,083	42,450	6.3	5.3	6.9
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	49,879	19,394	30,485	5.0	5.1	5.0
Genitourinary system diseases	37,230	12,313	24,917	3.8	3.2	4.1
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	33,946	13,955	19,991	3.4	3.7	3.3
Digestive system diseases	27,565	11,125	16,440	2.8	2.9	2.7
All other	273,488	105,336	168,152	27.6	27.8	27.5

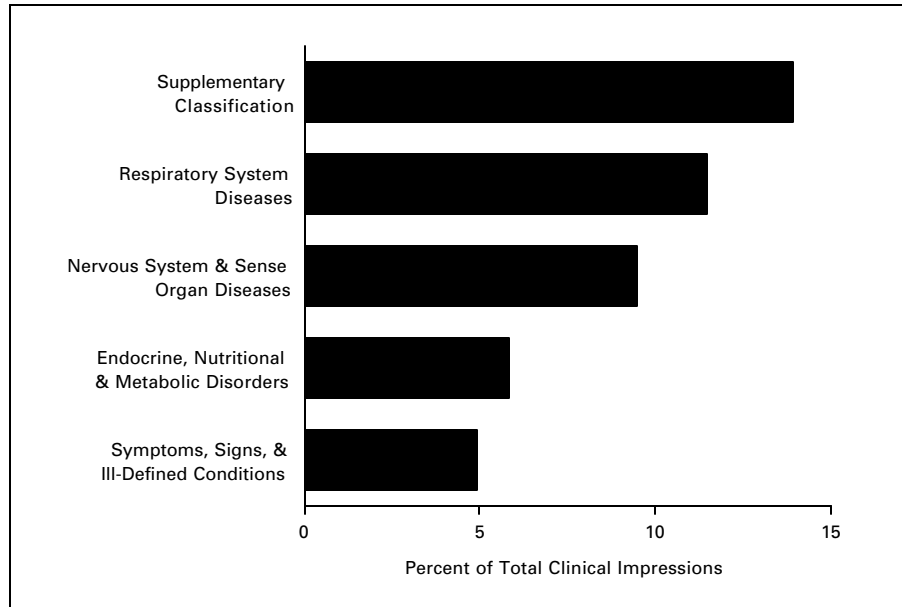
SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 1C  
Contract: Annual Report 3A

Part 5— Patient Care Statistics

**Chart 5.28**

*Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995*

In FY 1995, the leading cause of ambulatory medical visits in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities was supplementary classification conditions. This was followed by respiratory system diseases.



**Table 5.28**

*Ten Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Clinical Impressions*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995

Diagnostic Category	Number of Clinical Impressions			Percent Distribution		
	Combined	Direct	Contract	Combined	Direct	Contract
All categories	8,818,829	8,486,175	332,654	100.0	96.2	3.8
Supplementary classification	1,225,770	1,194,190	31,580	13.9	14.1	9.5
Respiratory system diseases	1,016,541	982,043	34,498	11.5	11.6	10.4
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	834,320	794,366	39,954	9.5	9.4	12.0
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	512,678	501,322	11,356	5.8	5.9	3.4
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	431,014	401,071	29,943	4.9	4.7	9.0
Musculoskeletal system diseases	430,571	403,542	27,029	4.9	4.8	8.1
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, & the puerperium	428,859	420,259	8,600	4.9	5.0	2.6
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	420,622	407,619	13,003	4.8	4.8	3.9
Injury & poisoning	417,036	372,210	44,826	4.7	4.4	13.5
Circulatory system diseases	411,301	394,746	16,555	4.7	4.7	5.0
All other	2,690,117	2,614,807	75,310	30.5	30.8	22.6

SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 1C  
Contract: Annual Report 3A

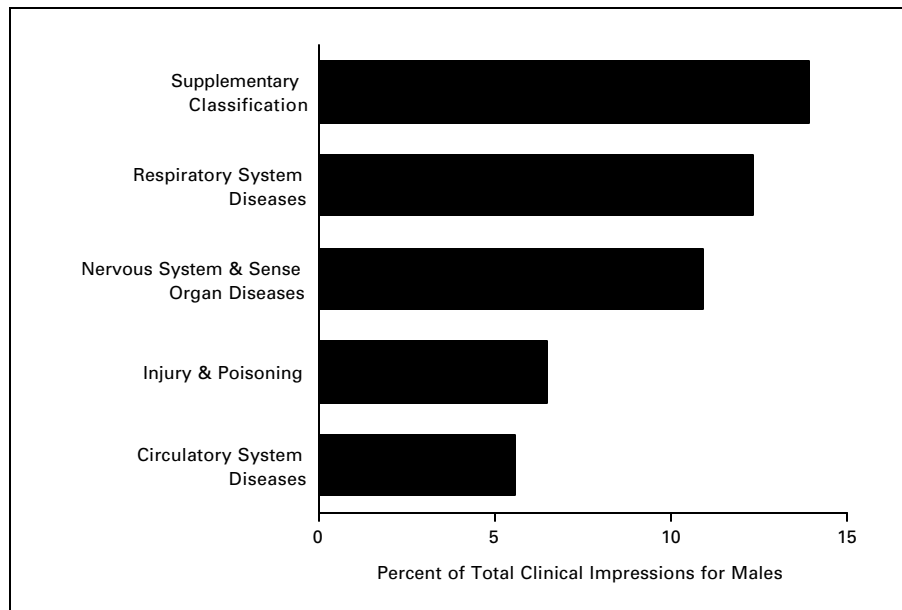


## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.29**

*Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits for Males, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995*

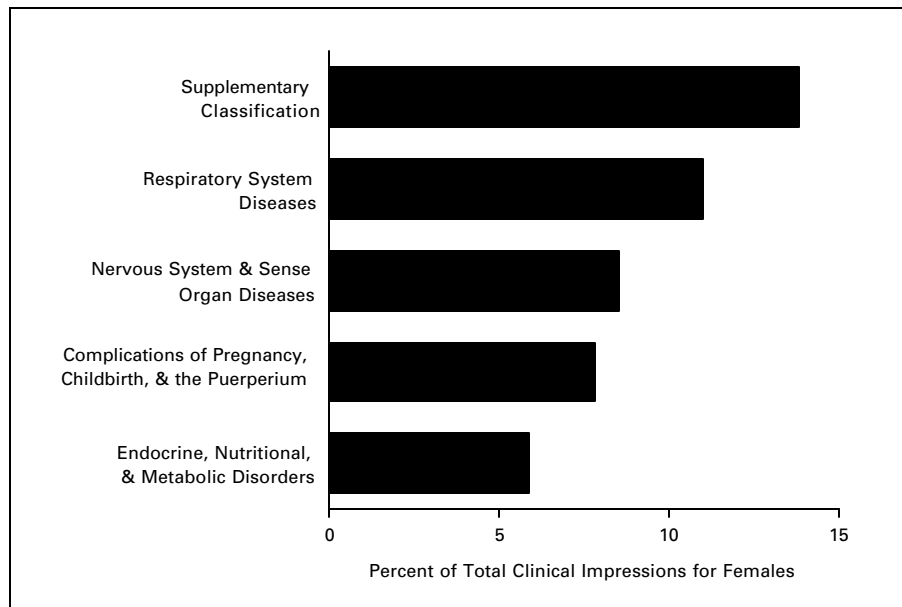
For Indian males, the leading cause of ambulatory medical visits (FY 1995) in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities was supplementary classification conditions. This was followed by respiratory system diseases.



**Chart 5.30**

*Leading Causes of Ambulatory Medical Visits for Females, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995*

For Indian females, the leading cause of ambulatory medical visits (FY 1995) in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities was supplementary classification conditions. This was followed by respiratory system diseases.



**Table 5.29**

*Number of Ambulatory Medical Clinical Impressions for Leading Major Categories by Sex*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1995

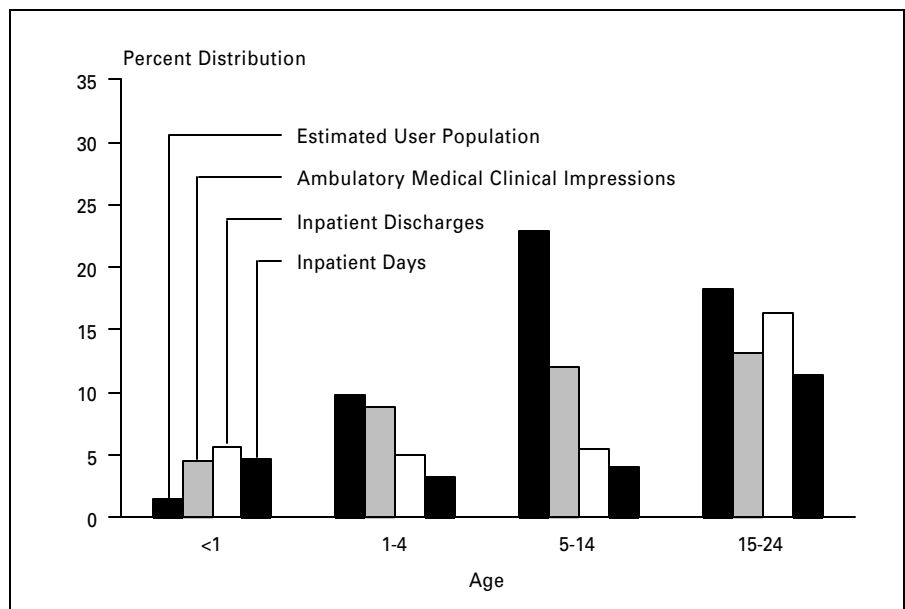
Male		Female	
Category	Number of Clinical Impressions	Category	Number of Clinical Impressions
All categories	3,348,192	All categories	5,470,637
Supplementary classification	465,540	Supplementary classification	760,230
Respiratory system diseases	411,920	Respiratory system diseases	604,621
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	364,953	Nervous system & sense organ diseases	469,367
Injury & poisoning	220,929	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, & the puerperium	428,859
Circulatory system diseases	190,155	Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	325,964
Endocrine, nutritional, & metabolic disorders	186,714	Musculoskeletal system diseases	276,775
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	180,799	Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	271,190
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	159,824	Genitourinary system diseases	265,750
Mental disorders	158,578	Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	239,823
Musculoskeletal system diseases	153,796	Circulatory system diseases	221,146
All other	854,984	All other	1,606,912

SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 1C  
Contract: Annual Report 3A

**Chart 5.31**

*Percent Distributions for Population and Patient Care Workloads, Ages Under 25, FY 1995*

Indian children under 1 year of age comprise 1.5 percent of the Indian Health Service user population but have 4.5 percent of the ambulatory medical clinical impressions, 5.7 percent of the inpatient discharges, and 4.7 percent of the inpatient days.

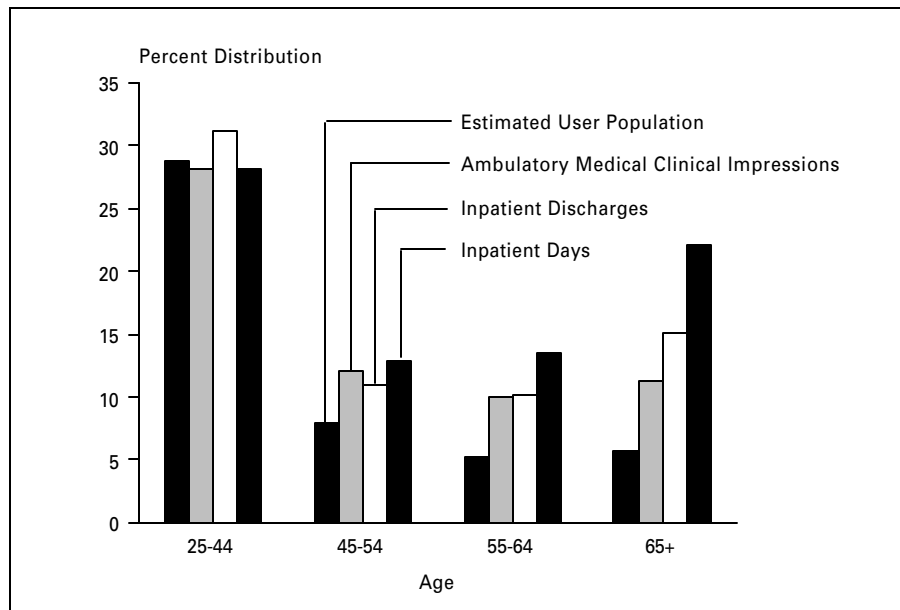


## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.32**

*Percent Distributions for Population and Patient Care Workloads, Ages Over 24, FY 1995*

Indian adults over age 64 comprise 5.7 percent of the Indian Health Service user population but have 11.2 percent of the ambulatory medical clinical impressions, 15.1 percent of the inpatient discharges, and 22.1 percent of the inpatient days.



**Table 5.31**

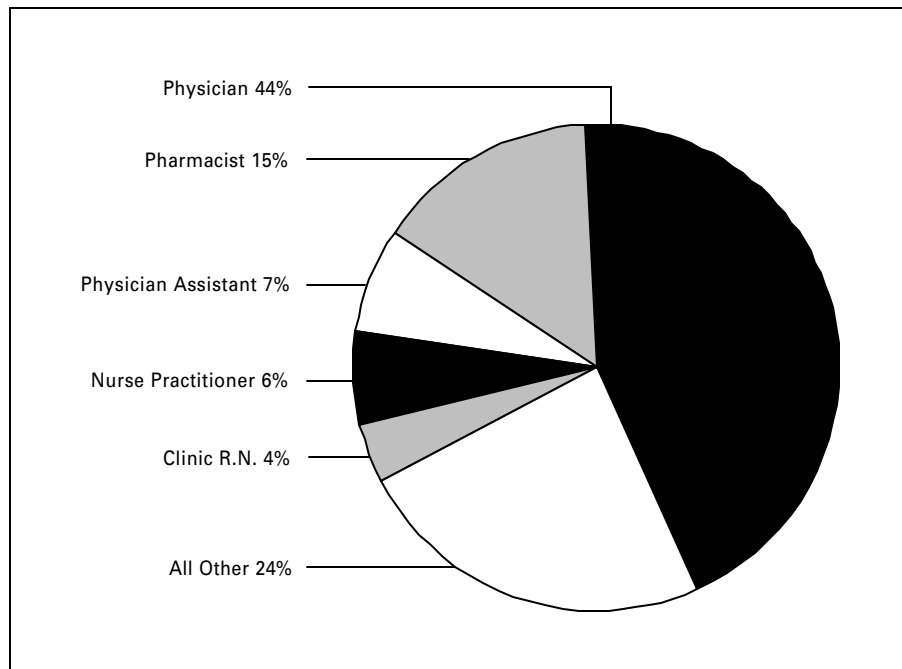
*Percent Distributions for Estimated User Population, Ambulatory Medical Clinical Impressions, and Inpatient Discharges and Days, FY 1995*

Percent Distribution	Age								
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years & over
Estimated user population	100.0	1.5	9.8	22.9	18.2	28.8	7.9	5.2	5.7
Ambulatory medical clinical impressions	100.0	4.5	8.9	12.0	13.1	28.2	12.0	10.0	11.2
Inpatient discharges	100.0	5.7	5.1	5.5	16.3	31.1	10.9	10.2	15.1
Inpatient days	100.0	4.7	3.3	4.0	11.4	28.1	12.9	13.5	22.1

**Chart 5.33**

*Percent Distribution of Ambulatory Medical Visits by Type of Provider, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct Facilities, FY 1996*

For 44 percent of ambulatory medical visits to Indian Health Service and Tribal direct facilities in FY 1996, the patient was seen by a physician. For 15 percent, the primary provider was a pharmacist.



**Table 5.33**

*Number of Ambulatory Medical Visits by Type of Provider*

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct Facilities, FY 1996

Type of Provider	Number of Ambulatory Medical Visits	Percent of Total
Total, All Providers	6,342,316	100.0
Primary Care Providers	4,020,879	63.4
Physician	2,758,971	43.5
Physician Assistant	470,948	7.4
Nurse Practitioner	408,279	6.4
Contract Physician	172,395	2.7
Tribal Physician	72,090	1.1
Nurse Midwife	63,841	1.0
All Other	74,355	1.2
Other Providers	2,321,437	36.6
Pharmacist	973,390	15.3
Clinic R.N.	264,205	4.2
Optometrist	194,595	3.1
Public Health Nurse	111,772	1.8
Licensed Practical Nurse	84,857	1.3
Physical Therapist	68,202	1.1
All Other	624,416	9.8

SOURCE: APC Data System (Report 1A)



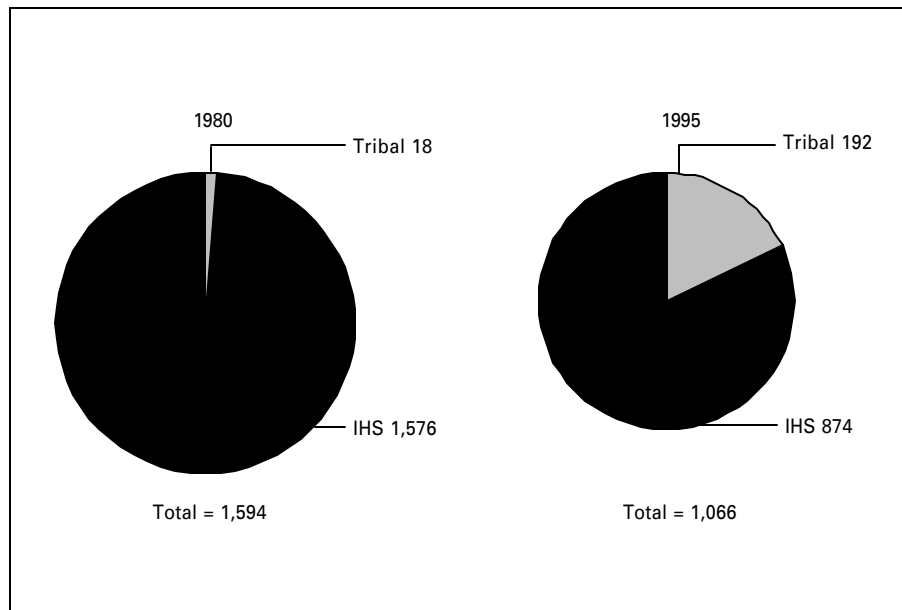


## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.34**

*Trend in Average Daily Patient Load, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals*

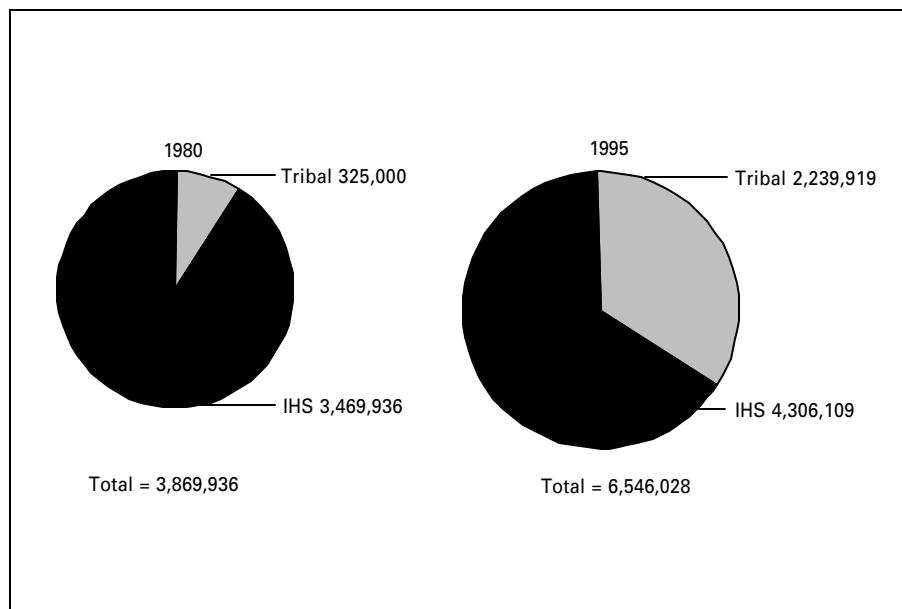
IHS services shifted away from inpatient care as demonstrated by the decline in average daily patient load (ADPL) between 1980 and 1995. However, the Tribal portion of total ADPL increased from 1 to 18 percent during that time period.



**Chart 5.35**

*Trend in Number of Ambulatory Medical Visits, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities*

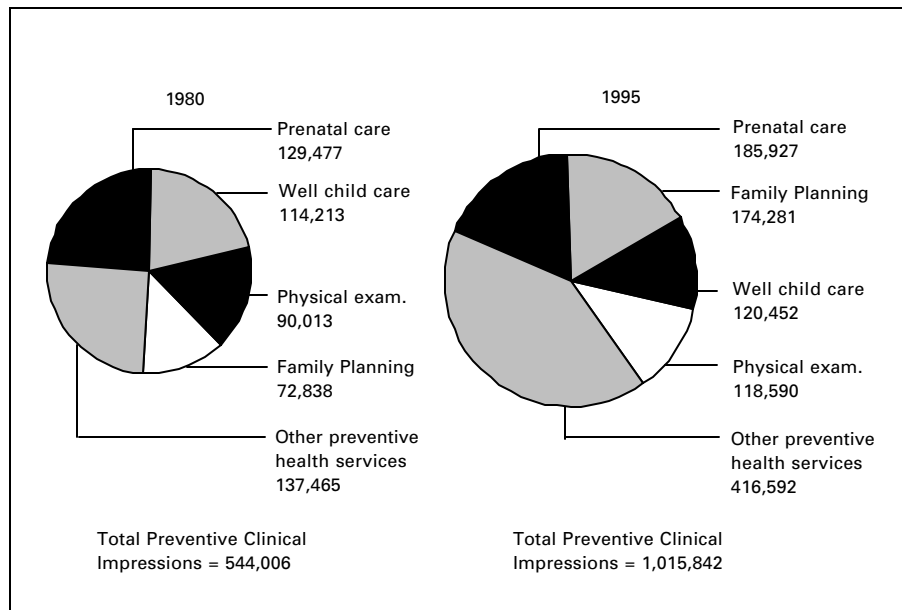
While inpatient services declined, ambulatory medical services increased 69 percent between 1980 and 1995. Also, the Tribal portion of total ambulatory medical visits increased from 8 to 34 percent during that time period.



**Chart 5.36**

*Trend in Preventive Ambulatory Medical Visits, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities*

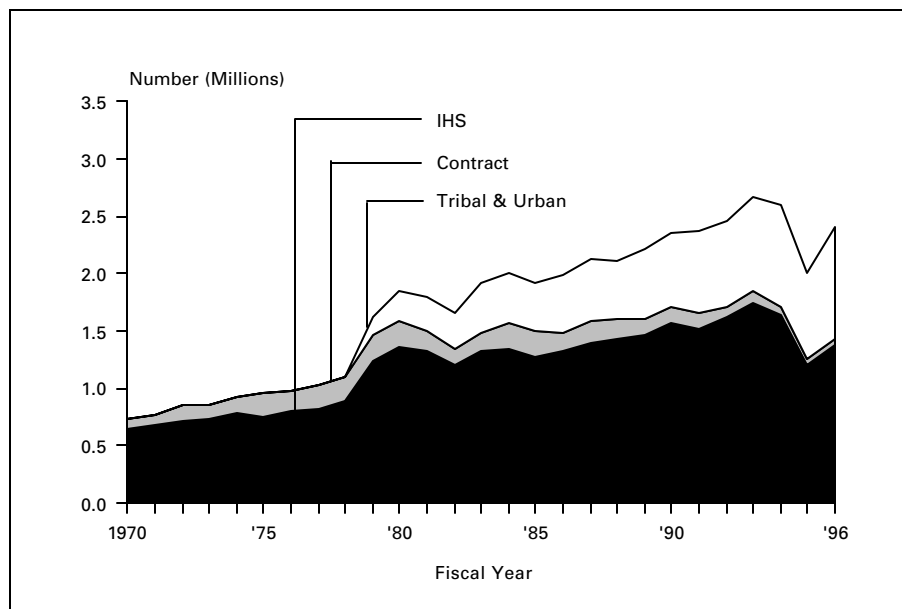
IHS services related to preventive care have increased 87 percent since 1980. In 1995, the largest single category of preventive clinical impressions was prenatal care, 18 percent of the preventive total. These are conservative estimates since preventive activities also occur during visits reported for other causes.



**Chart 5.37**

*Dental Services Provided*

The number of direct and contract dental services provided by Indian Health Service, Tribal, and Urban Programs has increased 226 percent since FY 1970. In FY 1996, about 2.4 million dental services were provided.

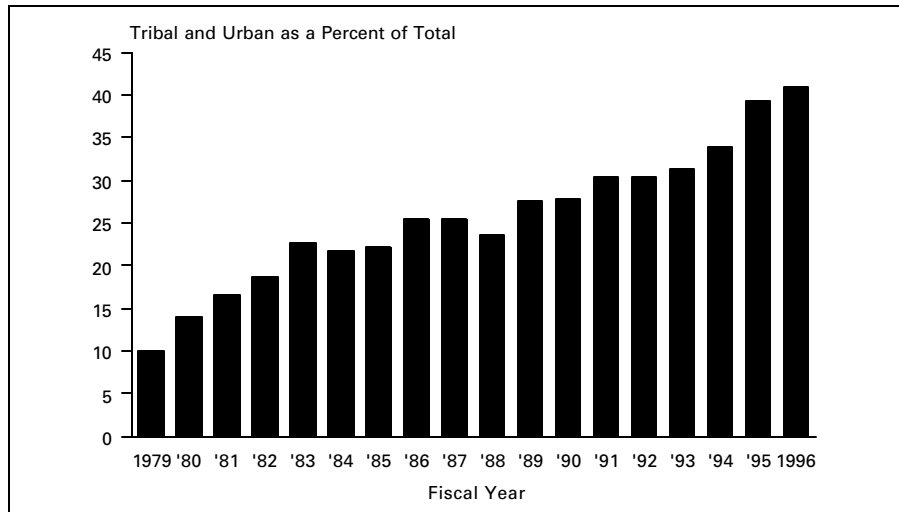


## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.38**

### *Dental Services Provided by Tribal/Urban Programs*

The number of dental services provided by Tribal and Urban Programs has increased over 500 percent since FY 1979. In FY 1996, they comprised 41 percent of the total dental services provided, as compared to 10 percent in FY 1979.



**Table 5.37**

### *Number of Dental Services Provided*

IHS, Contract, Tribal and Urban Programs, Fiscal Years 1955-1996

Fiscal Year	Number of Services Provided			Tribal & Urban	% Contract of Total	% Tribal & Urban of Total	% Increase of Total Since 1955
	Total	IHS Direct	Contract <sup>1</sup>				
1996	2,400,646	1,383,870	36,171	980,605	1.5	40.8	1,333.7
1995	2,058,032	1,261,787	49,827	746,418	2.4	39.3	1,043.4
1994	2,643,757	1,686,892	64,483	892,382	2.4	33.8	1,368.8
1993	2,675,525	1,742,936	97,897	834,692	3.7	31.2	1,386.4
1992	2,458,811	1,618,679	92,447	747,685	3.8	30.4	1,266.0
1991	2,369,484	1,516,233	133,253	719,998	5.6	30.4	1,216.4
1990	2,362,228	1,563,934	139,425	658,869	5.9	27.9	1,212.3
1989	2,207,082	1,466,812	132,918	607,352	6.0	27.5	1,126.2
1988	2,106,741	1,415,815	194,784	496,142	9.2	23.6	1,070.4
1987	2,130,690	1,397,262	191,639	541,789	9.0	25.4	1,083.7
1986	1,984,522	1,322,794	155,939	505,789	7.9	25.5	1,002.5
1985	1,914,820	1,276,623	210,508	427,689	11.0	22.3	963.8
1984	2,011,326	1,348,599	224,918	437,809	11.2	21.8	1,017.4
1983	1,907,336	1,325,187	149,741	432,408	7.9	22.7	959.6
1982	1,666,263	1,202,422	153,030	311,341	9.2	18.6	825.7
1981	1,801,982	1,319,913	182,880	299,189	10.1	16.6	901.1
1980	1,833,206	1,357,809	216,574	258,823	11.8	14.1	918.4
1979 <sup>2</sup>	1,618,383	1,239,108	215,997	163,278	13.3	10.1	799.1
1978 <sup>2</sup>	1,099,019	885,019	214,000	—	19.5	—	510.6
1977	1,037,640	823,328	214,312	—	20.7	—	476.5
1976	975,647	798,709	176,938	—	18.1	—	442.0
1975	946,722	745,831	200,891	—	21.2	—	426.0
1974	927,701	775,747	151,954	—	16.4	—	415.4
1973	863,057	728,909	134,148	—	15.5	—	379.5
1972	844,724	718,176	126,548	—	15.0	—	369.3
1971	776,168	684,612	91,556	—	11.8	—	331.2
1970	737,206	646,580	90,626	—	12.3	—	309.6
1969	703,232	634,479	68,753	—	9.8	—	290.7
1968	681,745	613,084	68,661	—	10.1	—	278.7
1967	626,458	545,509	80,949	—	12.9	—	248.0
1966 <sup>2</sup>	570,779	502,710	60,069	—	11.9	—	217.1
1965	572,079	495,006	77,073	—	13.5	—	217.8
1964	525,010	462,981	62,029	—	11.8	—	191.7
1963	453,906	398,452	55,454	—	12.2	—	152.2
1962	421,597	364,988	56,609	—	13.4	—	134.2
1961	403,528	348,776	54,752	—	13.6	—	124.2
1960 <sup>2</sup>	364,423	307,248	57,175	—	15.7	—	102.5
1959	328,613	283,206	45,407	—	13.8	—	82.6
1958	282,372	282,372	—	—	—	—	56.9
1957	249,048	249,048	—	—	—	—	38.4
1956	219,353	219,353	—	—	—	—	21.9
1955	180,000	180,000	—	—	—	—	—

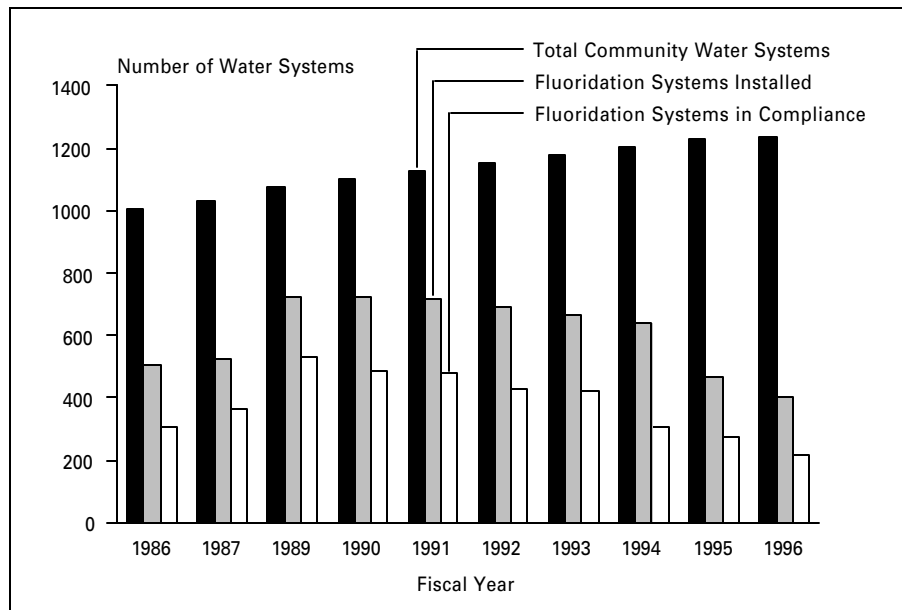
<sup>1</sup>Beginning with FY 1979, this category excludes contract services purchased from the private sector by Tribes.

<sup>2</sup>Data systems were modified in 1960, 1966, and 1978. In 1978 the IHS began to use the dental services coding list adopted by the American Dental Association (ADA). The ADA list identifies individual clinical services. Previously the IHS had reported specified clinical services combined into major dental service groupings. Excluded from the 1978 count are diagnostic and adjunctive services. Excluded from the clinical counts since 1979 are diagnostic services other than examinations, revisits, and nonclinical adjunctive services.

**Chart 5.39**

*Trend in Community Water Systems Monitoring Fluoridation*

Steady progress in maintaining at least minimally acceptable levels of fluoride in community water systems has occurred since FY 1986. There are 1,235 community water systems on reservations serving American Indian and Alaska Native people. In FY 1996, 404 water systems delivered fluoride for the entire year; of those systems, 215 were in compliance. A water system is considered to be in compliance for the year if the monthly water sample is in the optimal fluoride range. Optimally fluoridated systems provide the dental benefits of this cost-effective public health measure to over 30 percent of the Indian population. Increasing the number of optimally fluoridated water systems is a high priority for the IHS Dental and Office of Environmental Health and Engineering Programs.



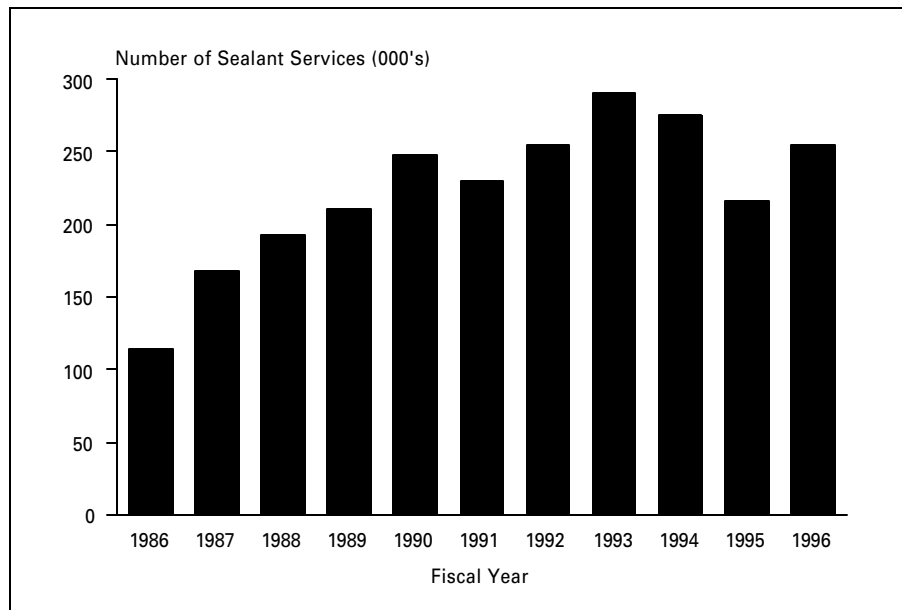


## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 5.40**

*Annual Preventive Sealant Usage in IHS and Tribal Dental Programs, Fiscal Years 1986-1996*

Since FY 1986, there has been a dramatic increase in dental sealant usage. The FY 1996 level is more than double that of FY 1986.



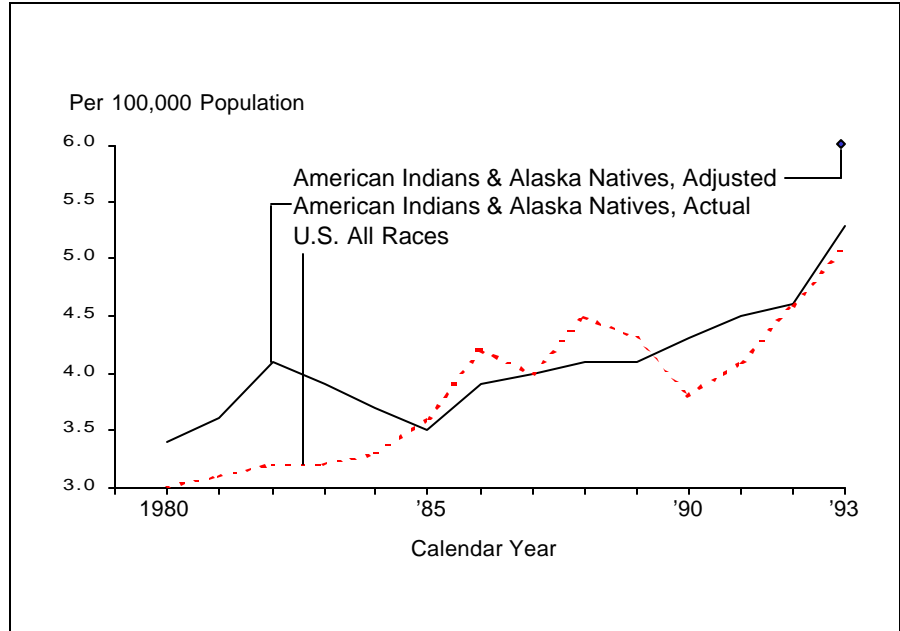


## Part 6— Community Health Statistics

**Chart 6.1**

*Age-Adjusted Drug-Related  
Death Rates*

The age-adjusted drug-related death rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives increased from 3.4 deaths per 100,000 population in 1979-1981 to 5.3 in 1992-1994. When the 1992-1994 rate is adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates, it increases to 6.0. This is 18 percent higher than the U.S. All Races rate of 5.1 for 1993. If all the past Indian rates were similarly adjusted for miscoding, the actual/unadjusted trend line would rise in value, but the rate of change would probably remain the same.



**Table 6.1**

*Drug-Related Deaths and Death Rates*

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1980-1993 (Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population)

Calendar Year(s)	American Indian and Alaska Native		U.S. All Races Rate	U.S. White Rate	Ratio of American Indian and Alaska Native to:					
	Number	Rate			U.S. All Races	U.S. White				
(1994)	75	85 (adj)								
1992-1994 (1993)	52	62 (adj)	5.3	6.0 (adj)	5.1	4.8	1.0	1.2 (adj)	1.1	1.3 (adj)
1991-1993 (1992)	57	67 (adj)	4.6		4.6	4.4	1.0		1.0	
1990-1992 (1991)	50		4.5		4.1	3.9	1.1		1.2	
1989-1991 (1990)	48		4.3		3.8	3.6	1.1		1.2	
1988-1990 (1989)	45		4.1		4.3	4.0	1.0		1.0	
1987-1989 (1988)	36		4.1		4.5	4.1	0.9		1.0	
1986-1988 (1987)	45		4.0		4.0	3.7	1.0		1.1	
1985-1987 (1986)	36		3.9		4.2	3.9	0.9		1.0	
1984-1986 (1985)	34		3.5		3.6	3.4	1.0		1.0	
1983-1985 (1984)	27		3.7		3.3	3.1	1.1		1.2	
1982-1984 (1983)	40		3.9		3.2	3.1	1.2		1.3	
1981-1983 (1982)	30		4.1		3.2	3.0	1.3		1.4	
1980-1982 (1981)	28		3.6		3.1	3.0	1.2		1.2	
1979-1981 (1980)	25		3.4		3.0	3.0	1.1		1.1	
(1979)	27									

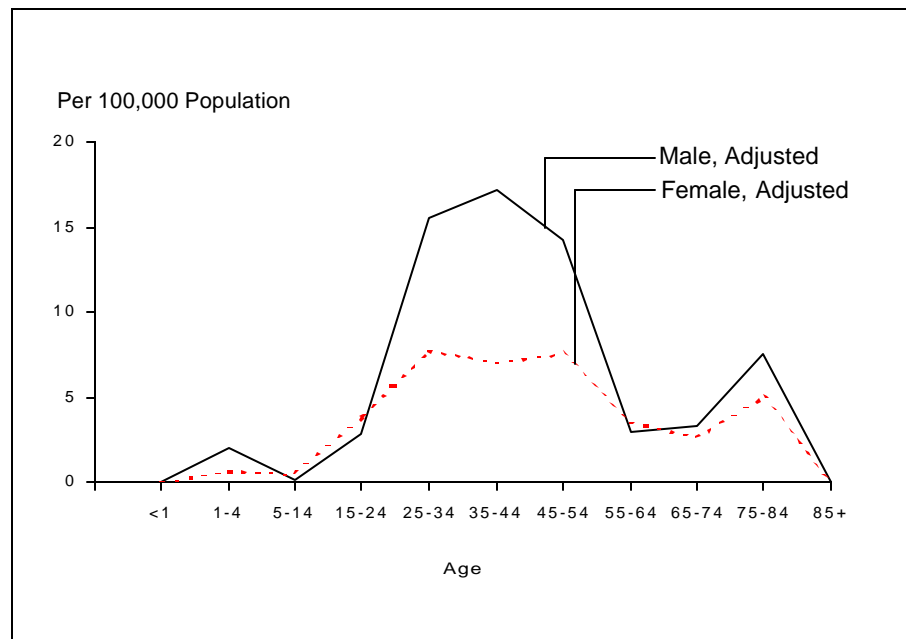
Adj - specifies a number, rate, or ratio of rates adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.

NOTE American Indian and Alaska Native rates are for the 3-year periods specified. Numbers of deaths for the Indian population and rates for U.S. populations are for the single year specified.

**Chart 6.2**

*Drug-Related Death Rates by Age and Sex, American Indians and Alaska Natives (1992-1994)*

The age-specific drug-related death rate (1992-1994) for Indian males was above 14.0 (14.2 to 17.1) for age groups 25 to 54 years. The highest age-specific rates for Indian females (7.0 to 7.7) occurred in the same age groups. These Indian rates have been adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.



Part 6— Community Health Statistics

**Table 6.2**

*Drug-Related Death Rates by Age and Sex*

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, 1992-1994, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1993 (Rate per 100,000 Population)

Age Group	American Indian and Alaska Native					
	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Actual	Adj <sup>1</sup>	Actual	Adj <sup>1</sup>	Actual	Adj <sup>1</sup>
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 years	0.8	1.4	1.1	2.1	0.6	0.6
5-14 years	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
15-24 years	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.8
25-34 years	9.5	11.5	13.3	15.5	5.9	7.7
35-44 years	10.1	11.9	14.6	17.1	5.9	7.0
45-54 years	10.1	10.7	12.9	14.2	7.5	7.5
55-64 years	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
65-74 years	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6
75-84 years	4.5	6.0	3.7	7.5	5.0	5.0
85 years +	—	—	—	—	—	—

Age Group	U.S. All Races		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	1.2	0.5	0.9
1-4 years	0.2	0.2	0.2
5-14 years	0.1	0.2	0.1
15-24 years	3.0	1.7	2.4
25-34 years	12.1	4.3	8.2
35-44 years	19.5	6.7	13.1
45-54 years	7.7	4.0	6.6
55-64 years	3.5	3.2	3.3
65-74 years	2.5	2.5	2.5
75-84 years	3.0	2.9	2.9
85+ years	6.4	5.1	5.4

Age Group	U.S. White		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Under 1 year	0.7	0.9	0.5
1-4 years	0.2	0.2	0.2
5-14 years	0.1	0.1	0.2
15-24 years	2.3	2.9	1.7
25-34 years	7.9	11.8	3.9
35-44 years	11.8	17.4	6.1
45-54 years	5.9	7.4	4.5
55-64 years	3.3	3.2	3.4
65-74 years	2.5	2.5	2.6
75-84 years	3.0	3.0	3.0
85+ years	5.3	6.2	4.9

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.

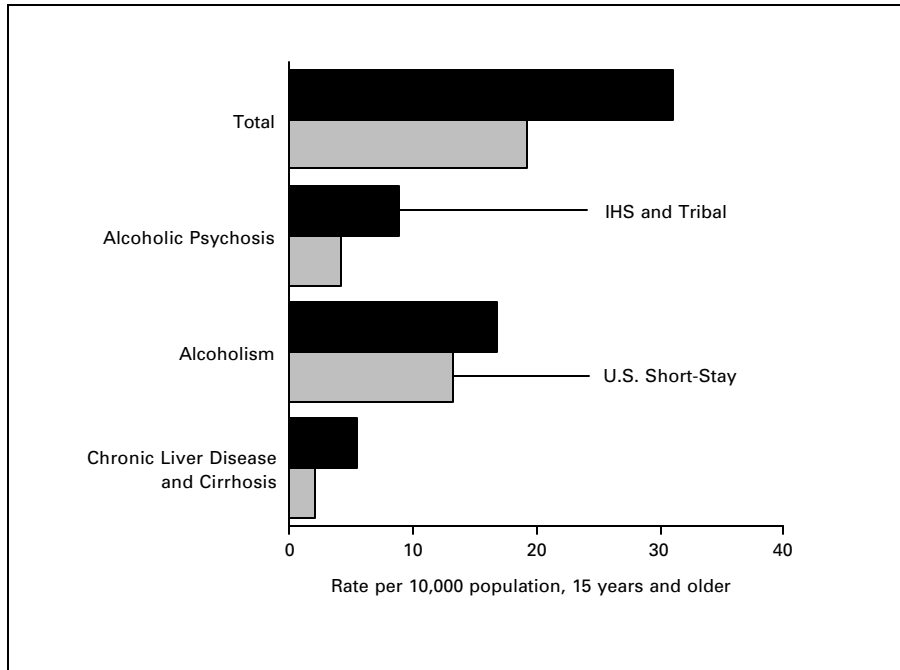
NOTE — Represents zero.



**Chart 6.3**

*Alcohol-Related Discharge Rates (First-Listed Diagnosis)*

In FY 1995, the total alcohol-related discharge rate (first diagnosis) for IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals was 31.0 per 10,000 user population ages 15 years and older. This is 1.6 times the CY 1995 rate of 19.3 for U.S. general short-stay hospitals.



**Table 6.3**

*Number and Rate for Discharges with a First-Listed Diagnosis of Alcoholism for Persons 15 Years Old and Older*

IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1995, and U.S. General Short-Stay Hospitals, CY 1995

First Listed Diagnosis	IHS and Tribal Hospitals		U.S. General Short-Stay Hospitals	
	Number	Rate	Number (thousands)	Rate
Total	2,547	31.0	393	19.3
Alcoholic psychosis (ICD-9-CM 291)	719	8.8	84	4.1
Alcoholism (ICD-9-CM 303, 305.0)	1,378	16.8	268	13.2
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, specified as alcoholic (ICD-9-CM 571.0-571.3)	450	5.5	41	2.0

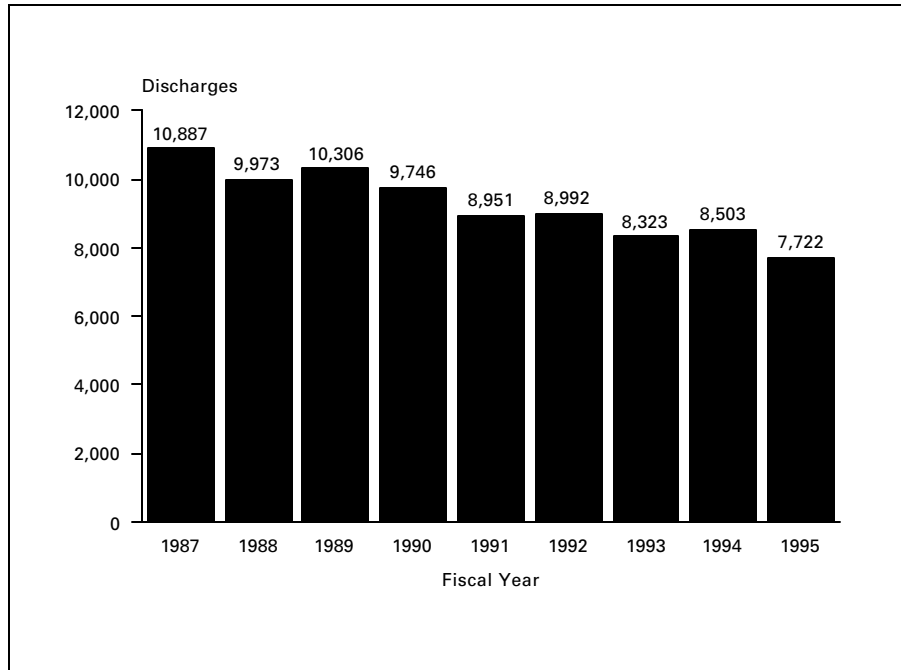
NOTE: Rate is number of discharges per 10,000 user population ages 15 years and older.  
 SOURCE: U.S. - National Center for Health Statistics, DHHS, unpublished data.  
 IHS - Annual Reports 2C and 3I.

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 6.4**

### *Hospitalizations for Injuries and Poisonings*

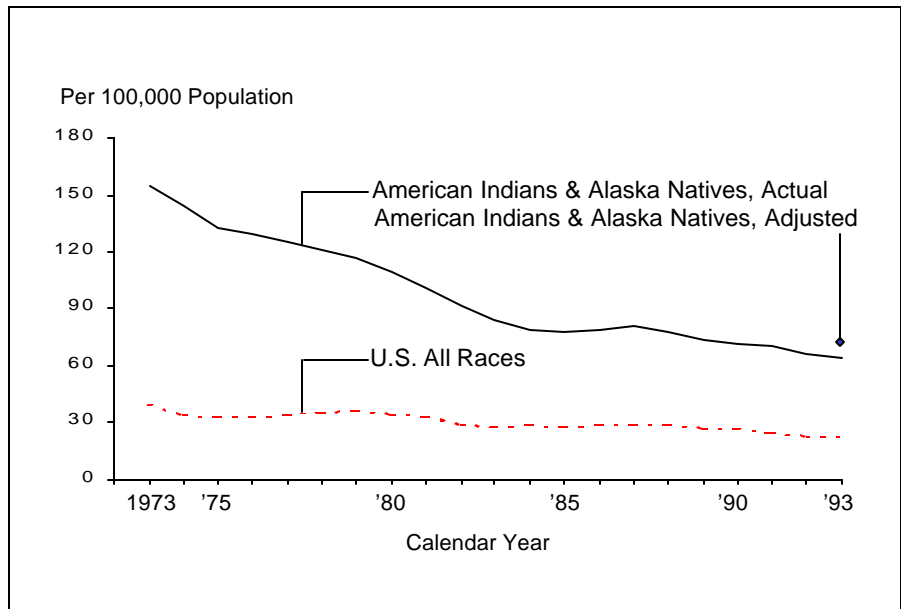
Since FY 1987, the number of discharges for injuries and poisonings from IHS and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals has decreased 29 percent. In FY 1995, there were 7,722 discharges.



**Chart 6.5**

### *Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle Death Rates for Males*

The age-adjusted motor vehicle death rate for American Indian and Alaska Native males has decreased 59 percent since 1972-1974. When the 1992-1994 rate is adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates, it increases from 63.4 to 72.5. This is 3.2 times the U.S. All Races rate of 22.4 for 1993. If all the past Indian rates were similarly adjusted for miscoding, the actual/ unadjusted trend line would rise in value, but the rate of change would probably remain the same.



Part 6— Community Health Statistics

**Table 6.5**

*Motor Vehicle Deaths and Death Rates for Males*

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1955-1993 (Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population)

Calendar Year(s)	American Indian and Alaska Native		U.S. All Races Rate	U.S. White Rate	Ratio of American Indian and Alaska Native to:					
	Number	Rate			U.S. All Races	U.S. White				
(1994)	373	424 (adj)								
1992-1994 (1993)	367	423 (adj)	63.4	72.5 (adj)	22.4	22.5	2.8	3.2 (adj)	2.8	3.2 (adj)
1991-1993 (1992)	382	443 (adj)	66.3		22.3	22.2	3.0			
1990-1992 (1991)	393		69.7		24.4	24.4	2.9			
1989-1991 (1990)	399		71.1		26.3	26.3	2.7			
1988-1990 (1989)	381		73.7		26.8	26.8	2.8			
1987-1989 (1988)	410		77.4		28.3	28.5	2.7			
1986-1988 (1987)	423		80.6		28.1	28.4	2.9			
1985-1987 (1986)	395		79.2		28.5	28.7	2.8			
1984-1986 (1985)	354		77.4		27.3	27.6	2.8			
1983-1985 (1984)	351		78.7		28.0	28.4	2.8			
1982-1984 (1983)	358		84.1		27.4	27.8	3.1			
1981-1983 (1982)	362		90.9		28.7	29.3	3.2			3.1
1980-1982 (1981)	405		100.2		32.7	33.4	3.1			3.0
1979-1981 (1980)	429		109.9		34.3	34.8	3.2			3.2
1978-1980 (1979)	448		117.0		35.8	36.2	3.3			3.2
1977-1979 (1978)	431		120.8		35.1	35.2	3.4			3.4
1976-1978 (1977)	416		125.0		33.3	33.2	3.8			3.8
1975-1977 (1976)	413		129.2		32.1	31.8	4.0			4.1
1974-1976 (1975)	419		131.9		32.2	31.7	4.1			4.2
1973-1975 (1974)	357		144.4		33.2	32.8	4.3			4.4
1972-1974 (1973)	443		154.8		39.3	38.4	3.9			4.0
(1972)	399									
1954-1956 (1955)	NA		NA		38.4	37.8	NA			NA

Adj - specifies a number, rate, or ratio of rates adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.

NOTE NA denotes data not available.

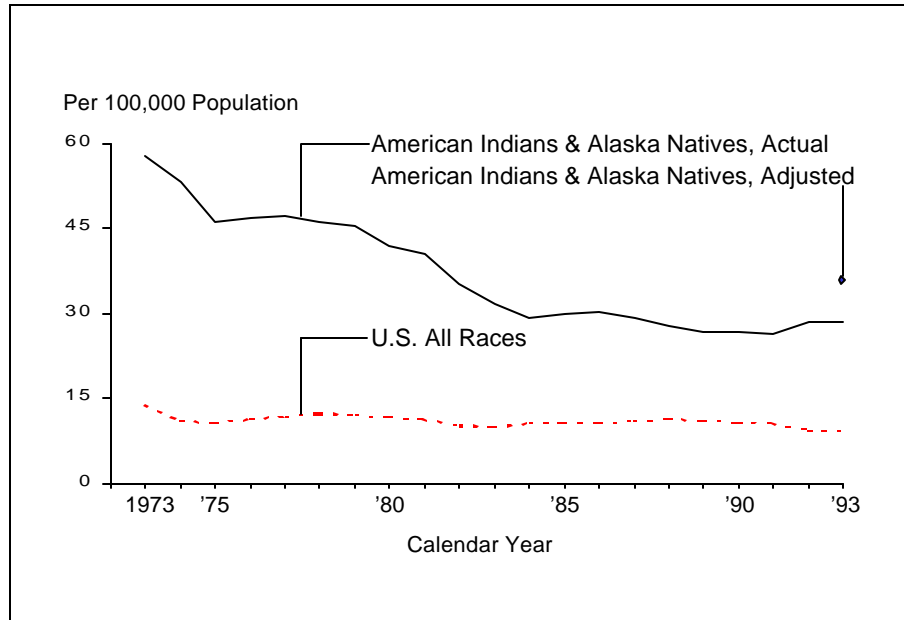


## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 6.6**

*Age-Adjusted Motor Vehicle  
Death Rates for Females*

The age-adjusted motor vehicle death rate for American Indian and Alaska Native females has decreased 51 percent since 1972-1974. When the 1992-1994 rate is adjusted for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates, it increases from 28.5 to 35.2. This is 3.7 times the U.S. All Races rate of 9.5 for 1993. If all the past Indian rates were similarly adjusted for miscoding, the actual/unadjusted trend line would rise in value, but the rate of change would probably remain the same.



Part 6— Community Health Statistics

**Table 6.6**

*Motor Vehicle Deaths and Death Rates for Females*

American Indians and Alaska Natives, IHS Service Area, and U.S. All Races and White Populations, 1955-1993 (Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population)

Calendar Year(s)	American Indian and Alaska Native		U.S. All Races Rate	U.S White Rate	Ratio of American Indian and Alaska Native to:					
	Number	Rate			U.S. All Races	U.S. White				
(1994)	179	218 (adj)								
1992-1994 (1993)	201	249 (adj)	28.5	35.2 (adj)	9.5	9.8	3.0	3.7 (adj)	2.9	3.6 (adj)
1991-1993 (1992)	156	197 (adj)	28.7		9.5	9.6	3.0		3.0	
1990-1992 (1991)	165		26.6		10.5	10.8	2.5		2.5	
1989-1991 (1990)	149		26.9		10.7	11.0	2.5		2.4	
1988-1990 (1989)	155		26.8		11.2	11.5	2.4		2.3	
1987-1989 (1988)	155		27.7		11.3	11.6	2.5		2.4	
1986-1988 (1987)	151		29.2		11.0	11.4	2.7		2.6	
1985-1987 (1986)	171		30.2		10.6	11.0	2.8		2.7	
1984-1986 (1985)	154		30.0		10.5	10.8	2.9		2.8	
1983-1985 (1984)	134		29.3		10.5	10.9	2.8		2.7	
1982-1984 (1983)	140		31.6		10.0	10.3	3.2		3.1	
1981-1983 (1982)	168		35.1		10.1	10.5	3.5		3.3	
1980-1982 (1981)	165		40.6		11.3	11.7	3.6		3.5	
1979-1981 (1980)	193		42.0		11.8	12.3	3.6		3.4	
1978-1980 (1979)	168		45.4		12.1	12.6	3.8		3.6	
1977-1979 (1978)	175		46.0		12.3	12.6	3.7		3.7	
1976-1978 (1977)	177		47.3		11.9	12.2	4.0		3.9	
1975-1977 (1976)	156		47.0		11.3	11.5	4.2		4.1	
1974-1976 (1975)	151		46.2		10.8	10.9	4.3		4.2	
1973-1975 (1974)	138		53.0		10.9	11.0	4.9		4.8	
1972-1974 (1973)	184		57.8		14.0	14.0	4.1		4.1	
(1972)	158									
1954-1956 (1955)	NA		NA		11.6	11.4	NA		NA	

Adj - specifies a number, rate, or ratio of rates adjusted to compensate for miscoding of Indian race on death certificates.

NOTE NA denotes data not available.

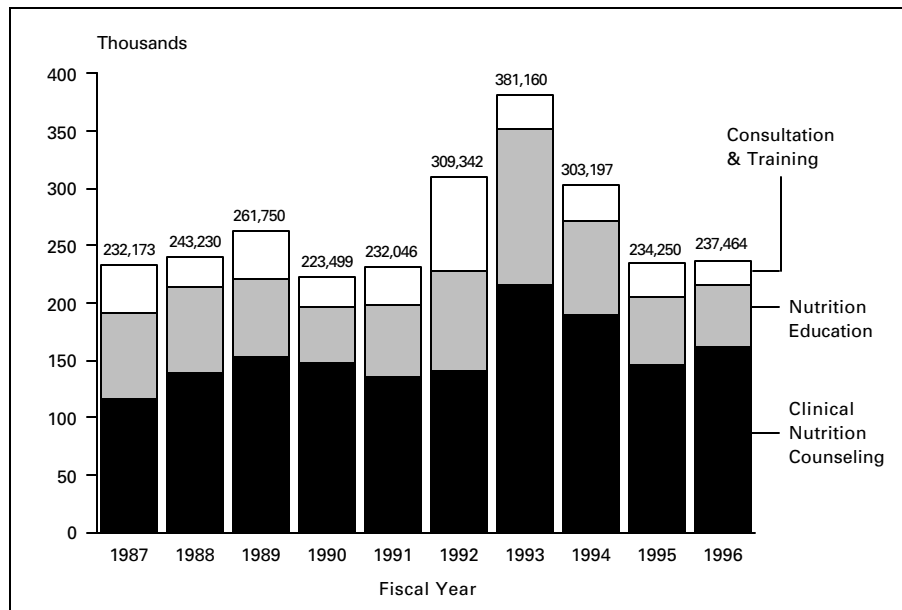


## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 6.7**

*Indian Health Service  
Nutrition and Dietetics —  
Trend in Patient/Client  
Contacts by Nutrition  
Function*

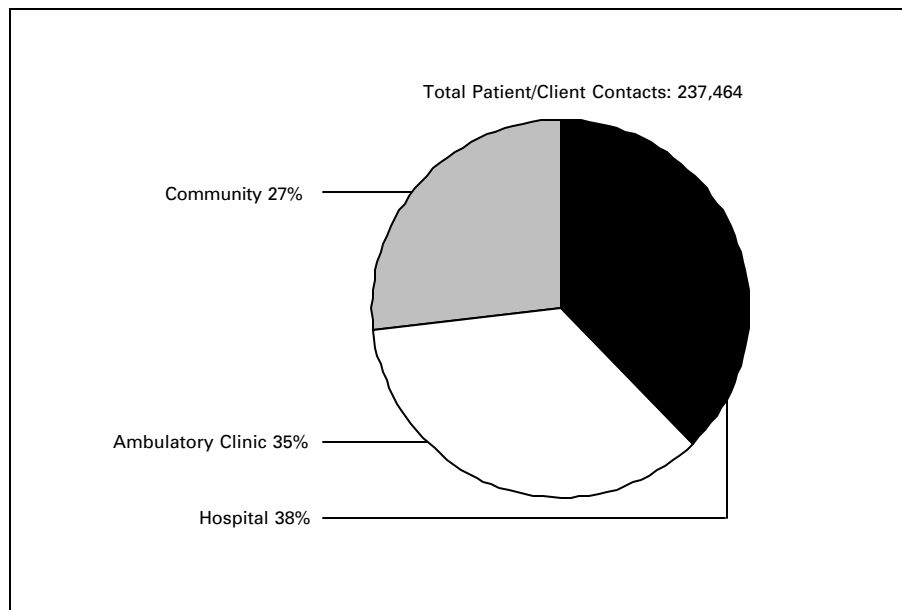
The number of patient/client contacts reported by the nutrition and dietetics program has decreased 38 percent since FY 1993. It is not clear what the trend is for actual workload. This is because program resources remained essentially the same during this period, but there was a decrease in the number of staff using the reporting system due to Self-Governance.



**Chart 6.8**

*Indian Health Service  
Nutrition and Dietetics —  
Percent of Contacts by  
Setting, FY 1996*

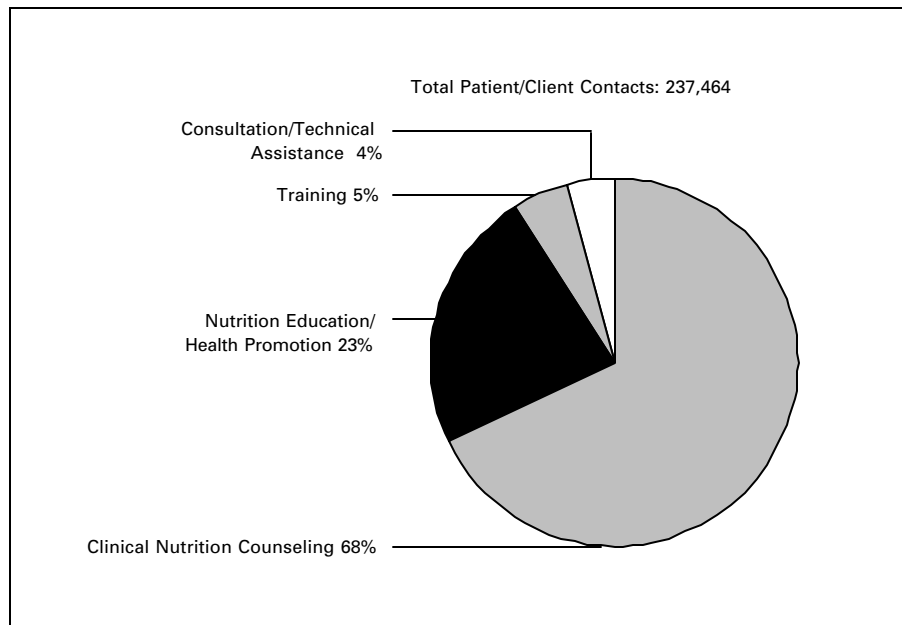
The Indian Health Service nutrition and dietetics program reported over 237,000 patient/client contacts during FY 1996. The majority of the contacts were in the hospital or ambulatory clinic (73 percent).



**Chart 6.9**

*Indian Health Service  
Nutrition and Dietetics —  
Percent of Contacts by  
Nutrition Function,  
FY 1996*

Over two-thirds (68 percent) of the nutrition and dietetics program contacts reported during FY 1996 were for clinical nutrition counseling and nearly one-quarter (23 percent) were for health promotion.



**Table 6.8**

*Nutrition and Dietetics  
Patient/Client Contacts*

By Setting and Function,  
FY 1996

	Patient/Client Contacts <sup>1</sup>	
	Number	Percent Distribution
<b>Setting</b>		
Total Patient/Client Contacts	237,464	100.0
Hospital	89,644	37.8
Ambulatory Clinic	84,288	35.5
Community	63,532	26.8
<b>Nutrition Function</b>		
Total Patient/Client Contacts	237,464	100.0
Clinical Nutrition Counseling	162,448	68.4
Nutrition Education/Health Promotion	53,791	22.7
Training for IHS and Tribal Staff	10,954	4.6
Consultation/Technical Assistance	10,271	4.3

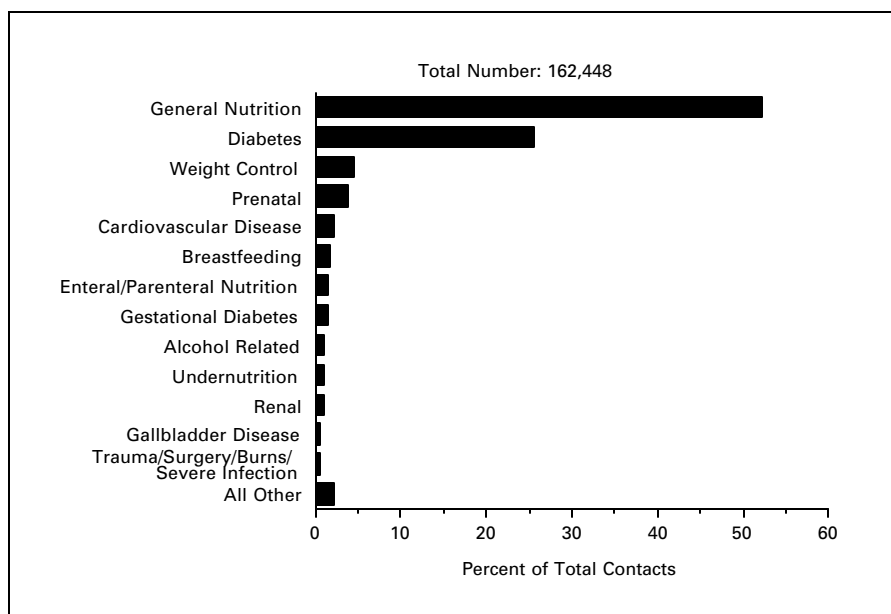
<sup>1</sup> Excludes activities that are not direct patient/client services and activities associated with program planning, administration, evaluation, and continuing education.

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 6.10**

*Leading Clinical Nutrition Patient/Client Contacts, FY 1996*

Of the clinical nutrition counseling contacts reported during FY 1996, the majority were for general nutrition counseling (52 percent), consistent with the U.S. Dietary Guidelines, and diabetes nutrition counseling (26 percent).



**Table 6.10**

*Leading Clinical Nutrition Patient/Client Contacts, FY 1996*

Purpose	Number	Percent Distribution
Total Contacts <sup>1</sup>	162,448	100.0
General Nutrition	84,988	52.3
Diabetes	41,628	25.6
Weight Control	7,172	4.4
Prenatal	6,280	3.9
Cardiovascular Disease	3,364	2.1
Breastfeeding	2,540	1.6
Enteral/Parenteral Nutrition	2,320	1.4
Gestational Diabetes	2,300	1.4
Alcohol Related	1,868	1.1
Undernutrition	1,840	1.1
Renal	1,488	0.9
Gallbladder Disease	968	0.6
Trauma/Surgery/Burn/ Severe Infection	880	0.5
Hypertension	688	0.4
Anemia	612	0.4
All Other	3,512	2.2

<sup>1</sup> Excludes activities that are not direct patient/client services and activities associated with program planning, administration, evaluation, and continuing education.

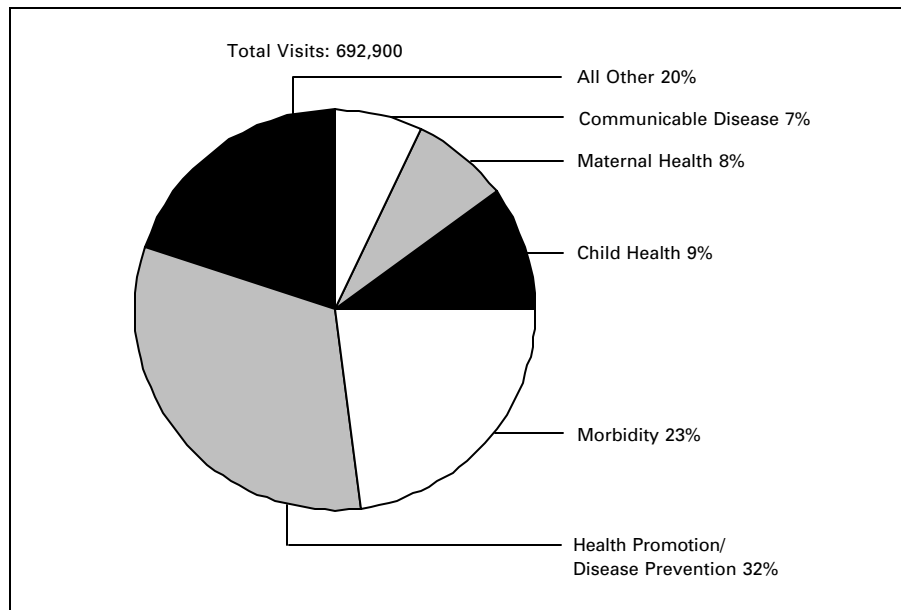
NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.



**Chart 6.11**

*Indian Health Service Public Health Nursing—Percent of Visits by Program Area, FY 1996*

There were nearly 693,000 public health nursing visits recorded in the Headquarters reports for FY 1996. The most frequent program areas dealt with during these visits were health promotion/disease prevention (32 percent of the visits), morbidity (23 percent), and child health (9 percent).



**Table 6.11**

*IHS Public Health Nursing Visits by Program Area, FY 1996*

Program Area	Number of Visits <sup>1</sup>	Percent Distribution
Total Visits	692,900	100.0
Health Promotion/Disease Prevention	221,566	32.0
Morbidity	159,943	23.1
Child Health	65,375	9.4
Maternal Health	58,390	8.4
Communicable Disease	44,795	6.5
School Health	21,896	3.2
Mental Health	13,785	2.0
Accidents/Trauma	6,824	1.0
General	100,326	14.5

<sup>1</sup> This is an unduplicated count of visits. If a visit involves more than 1 family member seen at the same time for the same reason, it is counted as 1 visit.

NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.

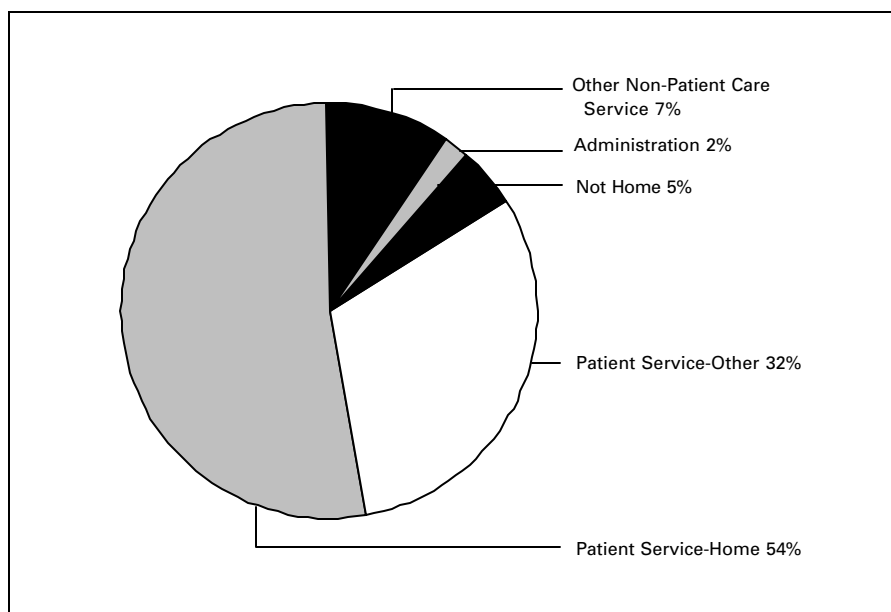
SOURCE: Indian Health Service, Public Health Nursing Report No. 3, Fiscal Year 1996.

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 6.12**

*Indian Health Service  
Public Health Nursing—  
Percent of PHN Time by  
Type of Activity, FY 1996*

In FY 1996, 54 percent of public health nursing time was devoted to patient service in the home, while 32 percent was spent on patient service outside the home.



**Table 6.12**

*IHS Public Health Nursing  
Time Worked by Type of  
Activity, FY 1996*

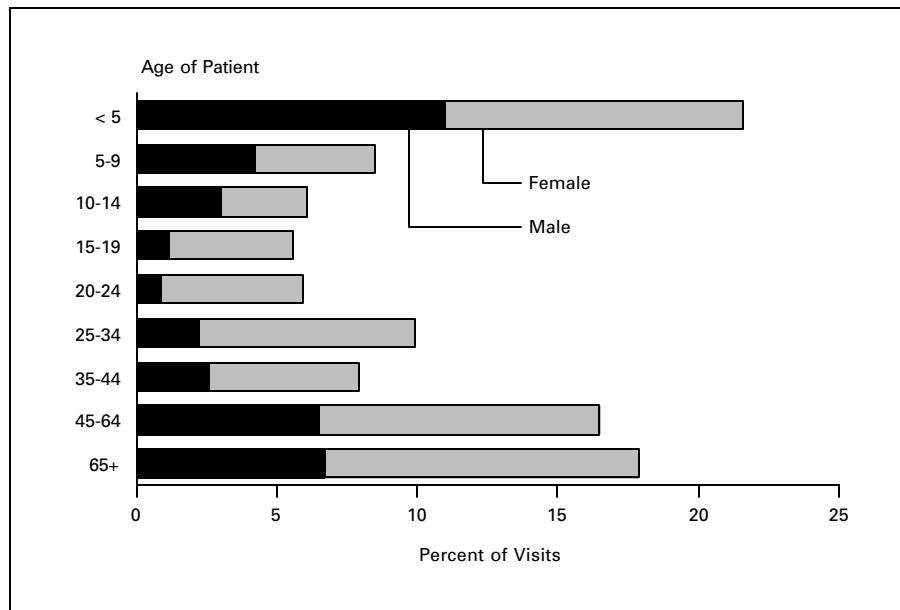
Type of Activity	Number of Hours	Percent Distribution
Total Hours	430,709	100.0
Patient Service-Home	233,937	54.3
Patient Service-Other	136,286	31.6
Not Home	20,901	4.9
Administration	6,261	1.5
Register/Record Maintenance	4,856	1.1
Coordinating	4,091	0.9
Program Management	3,840	0.9
Education Received	3,219	0.7
Client Classes	2,262	0.5
Community Development	2,006	0.5
Education Provided	1,437	0.3
Technical Assistance Provided	1,121	0.3
School	924	0.2
Supervision Provided	252	0.1
Supervision Received	207	0.0
Discharge Planning/Hospital Rounds	165	0.0
Interpreting	153	0.0
Technical Assistance Received	144	0.0
Clinic	0	0.0
Other	8,647	2.0

NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.  
SOURCE: Indian Health Service, Public Health Nursing Report No. 2, Fiscal Year 1996.

**Chart 6.13**

*Indian Health Service  
Public Health Nursing—  
Percent Visits by Age  
and Sex, FY 1996*

For the public health nursing program in FY 1996, female visits outnumbered male visits by over 60 percent. Eleven percent of all visits pertained to males under 5 years of age and 7 percent pertained to males ages 65 and over. The corresponding percentages for females were both 11.



**Table 6.13**

*IHS Public Health Nursing  
Visits by Age and Sex of  
Patients, FY 1996*

Age Group	Number of Visits <sup>1</sup>		Percent Distribution		Ratio Female to Male
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All Ages	263,485	423,553	38.4	61.6	1.6
Under 5 years	75,464	73,129	11.0	10.6	1.0
5 to 9 years	29,019	29,481	4.2	4.3	1.0
10 to 14 years	20,705	21,251	3.0	3.1	1.0
15 to 19 years	7,992	30,043	1.2	4.4	3.7
20 to 24 years	6,217	34,074	0.9	5.0	5.6
25 to 34 years	15,180	52,611	2.2	7.7	3.5
35 to 44 years	17,838	36,505	2.6	5.3	2.0
45 to 64 years	44,657	68,747	6.5	10.0	1.5
65 years +	46,129	77,217	6.7	11.2	1.7
Unspecified Age	284	495	0.0	0.1	1.1

<sup>1</sup> The same visit is counted more than once if it involved more than 1 family member, e.g., 2 children in the same family, both for child health, but different ages and gender.

NOTE: Excludes 5,862 visits with gender not reported. Male and female percentages do not sum to their totals due to rounding.

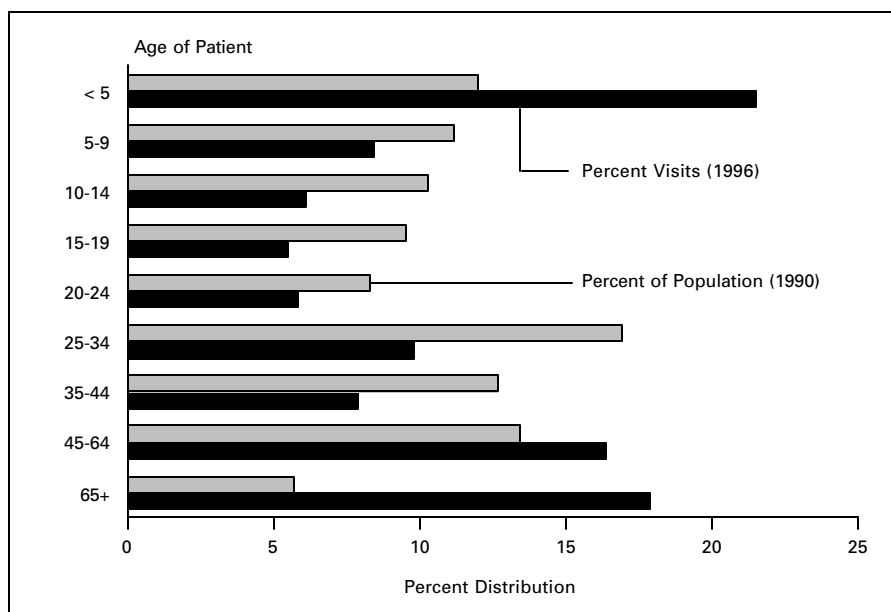
SOURCE: Indian Health Service, Public Health Nursing Report No. 19, Fiscal Year 1996.

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 6.14**

*Indian Health Service  
Public Health Nursing—  
Visits by Age, FY 1996  
versus 1990 Census*

22 percent of public health nursing visits in FY 1996 pertained to children under 5 years of age and 18 percent pertained to adults over the age of 64. Based on the 1990 Census, these 2 age groups comprised much smaller proportions of the Indian population—12 percent and 6 percent, respectively.



**Table 6.14**

*IHS Public Health Nursing  
Visits by Age of Patients*

FY 1996 Visits Compared  
with 1990 Census Data

Age Group	PHN Visits		1990 Census Percent Distribution <sup>2</sup>	Ratio PHN Visit Distribution to 1990 Census
	Number <sup>1</sup>	Percent Distribution		
All Ages	692,900	100.0	100.0	
Under 5 years	148,833	21.5	12.0	1.8
5 to 9 years	58,526	8.4	11.2	0.8
10 to 14 years	41,981	6.1	10.3	0.6
15 to 19 years	38,084	5.5	9.5	0.6
20 to 24 years	40,348	5.8	8.3	0.7
25 to 34 years	67,888	9.8	16.9	0.6
35 to 44 years	54,410	7.9	12.7	0.6
45 to 64 years	113,632	16.4	13.4	1.2
65 years +	123,865	17.9	5.7	3.1
Unspecified Age	5,333	0.8	—	—

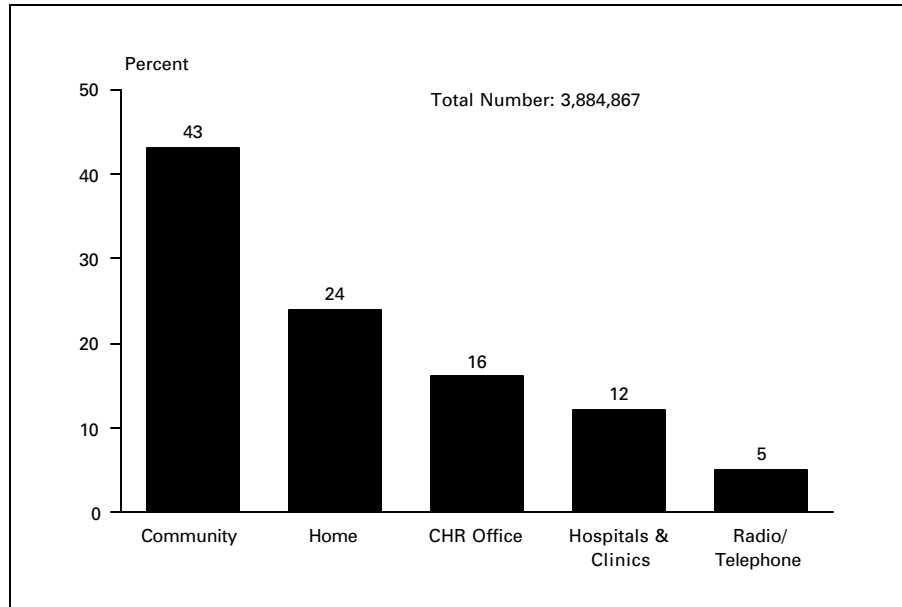
<sup>1</sup> The same visit is counted more than once if it involved more than 1 family member, e.g., 2 children in the same family, both for child health, but different ages and gender.  
<sup>2</sup> Based on data contained in the 1990 Census modified age, race, and sex file for American Indians and Alaska Natives residing in the IHS service area using 1996 IHS service area boundaries.

NOTE: Percentages do not sum to 100.0 due to rounding.  
 SOURCE: Indian Health Service, Public Health Nursing Report No. 14, Fiscal Year 1996.

**Chart 6.15**

*Distribution of CHR Client Contacts by Setting, FY 1996*

The community health representatives (CHR) program reported nearly 3.9 million client contacts in FY 1996. Most of these contacts took place in the community (43 percent), followed by home (24 percent).



**Table 6.15**

*Community Health Representative Client Contacts by Setting, FY 1996*

	Client Contacts	
	Number	Percent Distribution
Total Client Contacts <sup>1</sup>	3,884,867 <sup>2</sup>	100.0
Community	1,673,152	43.1
Home	947,675	24.4
CHR Office	604,848	15.6
Hospitals and Clinics	454,608	11.7
Radio/Telephone	178,668	4.6

<sup>1</sup> Estimated data based on CHR client contact reports completed during 12 sample reporting weeks during October 1, 1995 to September 30, 1996 and inflated to represent all weeks during FY 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes 25,916 client contacts (0.6 percent of total contacts) with setting not reported.

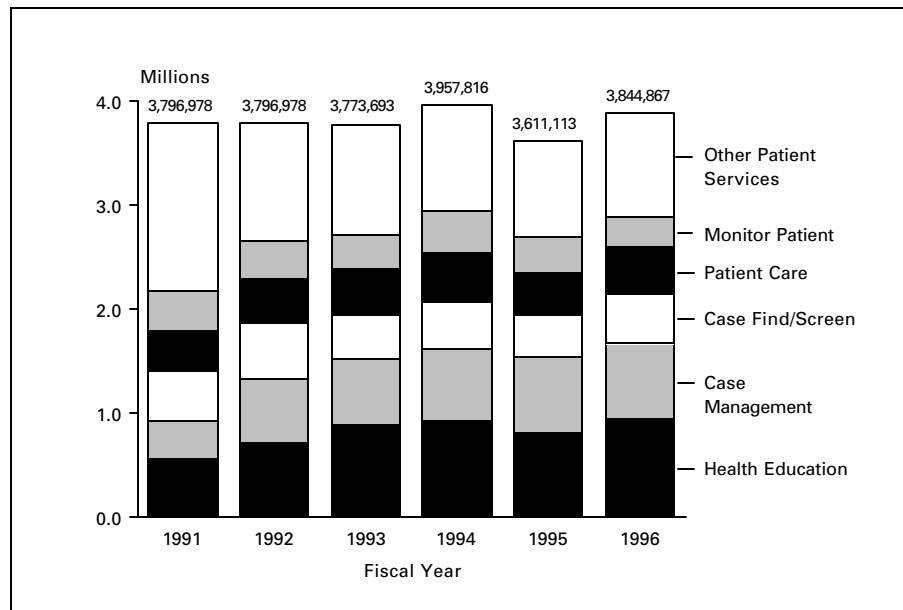


## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 6.16**

*CHR Client Contacts—  
Trend in Leading  
Detailed Activities,  
Fiscal Years 1991-1996*

The two leading detailed activities for CHR contacts in FY 1996 were health education (24 percent) and case management (19 percent). In FY 1991, the top two were patient and medical supplies transportation (16 percent) and health education (15 percent).



**Table 6.16**

*Community Health  
Representative Client  
Contacts for Leading  
Detailed Activities,  
Fiscal Years 1991-1996*

Detailed Activity	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Total Client Contacts <sup>1</sup>	3,796,978	3,773,693 <sup>2</sup>	4,139,300 <sup>2</sup>	3,957,816 <sup>2</sup>	3,611,113 <sup>2</sup>	3,884,867 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Percent Distribution</b>						
Total Client Contacts <sup>3</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health Education	14.9	18.7	23.4	23.3	22.4	24.2
Case Management	9.7	16.4	17.0	17.9	20.3	18.7
Case Finding and Screening	12.4	14.3	11.2	11.2	11.0	12.4
Provide Patient Care	10.3	11.0	11.5	12.0	11.5	11.4
Monitor Patient	9.9	9.7	8.9	10.3	9.4	7.7
Transport Patient	16.2 <sup>3</sup>	12.2	10.5	8.9	8.6	7.6
Provide Environmental Services	8.5	5.7	5.4	4.7	5.9	5.0
Interpret/Translate for Patient	2.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	3.0
Provide Homemaker Services	1.2	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.1
Provide Emergency Care	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3
Provide Other Patient Services <sup>4</sup>	13.8 <sup>5</sup>	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.0	8.5

<sup>1</sup> Estimated data based on CHR client contact reports completed during 12 sample reporting weeks between October 1 and September 30 and inflated to represent all weeks during each fiscal year.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes activity unspecified, not shown separately. Percent distribution based on number of client contacts with activity specified.

<sup>3</sup> Includes the delivery of medical supplies to patients in 1991.

<sup>4</sup> Includes client contacts with activity not reported.

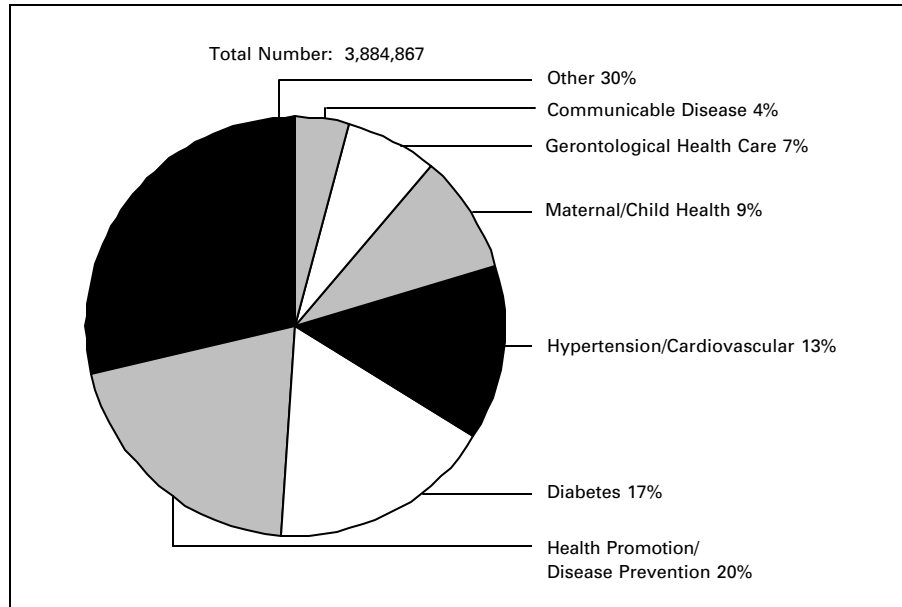
<sup>5</sup> Includes the provision of patient clerical services in 1991.

NOTE: The reduction of CHR services from FY 1993 to FY 1994 reflects the transfer of resources to Tribes as part of the Self-Governance activity. Most Self-Governance Tribes elected not to use the national CHR program reporting system.

**Chart 6.17**

*Leading Health Problems for CHR Client Contacts, FY 1996*

The two leading health problems for CHR contacts in FY 1996 were health promotion/disease prevention (20 percent) and diabetes (17 percent).



**Table 6.17**

*Community Health Representative Client Contacts for Leading Health Problems, FY 1996*

Health Program	Number	Percent Distribution
Total Client Contacts <sup>1</sup>	3,884,867 <sup>2</sup>	100.0
Health Promotion/Disease Prevention	787,353	20.3
Diabetes	667,559	17.2
Hypertension/Cardiovascular Disease	485,679	12.5
Maternal/Child Health	351,941	9.1
Gerontological Health Care	262,601	6.8
Communicable Disease	162,504	4.2
Community Injury Control	99,324	2.6
Alcohol/Substance Abuse	90,158	2.3
Dental	77,828	2.0
Cancer	75,351	1.9
Mental Health	36,050	0.9
HIV/AIDS/ARC <sup>3</sup>	16,483	0.4
Other General Medical	585,418	15.1

<sup>1</sup> Estimated data based on CHR client contact reports completed during 12 sample reporting weeks between October 1, 1995 and September 30, 1996 and inflated to represent all weeks during FY 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Total includes 186,618 client contacts (4.8 percent) with health problem not specified.

<sup>3</sup> Human immunodeficiency virus infection, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and AIDS-related condition.

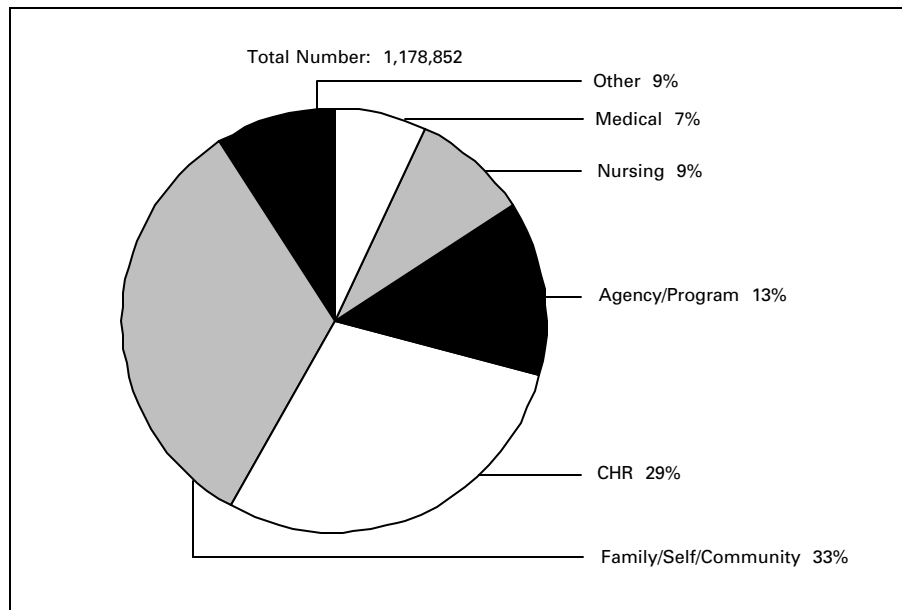


## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 6.18**

*Leading Types of CHR Incoming Client Referrals, FY 1996*

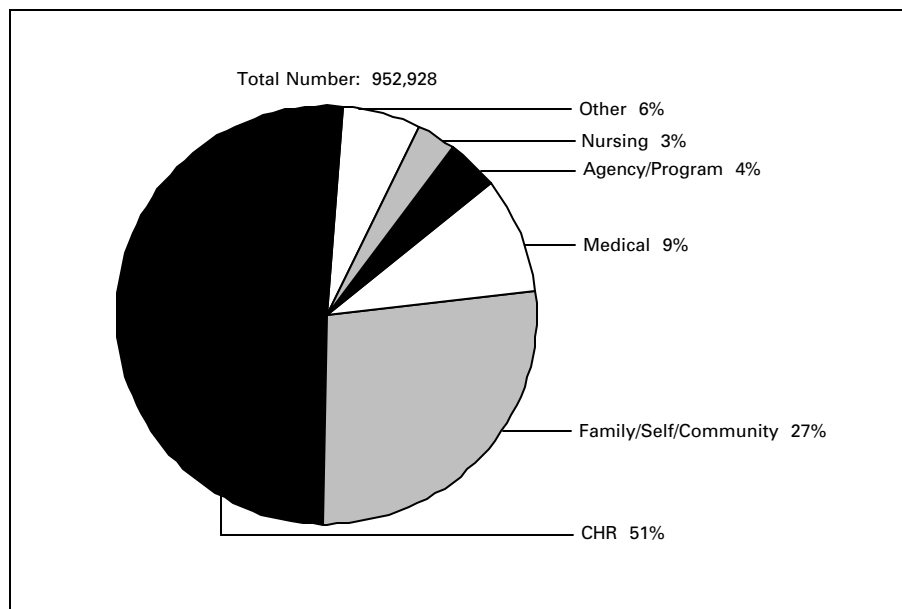
The CHR program reported receiving nearly 1.2 million referrals in FY 1996. Family/self/community referrals comprised 33 percent of the total, while 29 percent came from fellow CHRs.



**Chart 6.19**

*Leading Types of CHR Outgoing Client Referrals, FY 1996*

The CHR program reported making nearly 953,000 referrals in FY 1996. CHR to CHR referrals made up 51 percent of outgoing CHR referrals, while family/self/community received 27 percent of these referrals, and medical professionals received 9 percent.

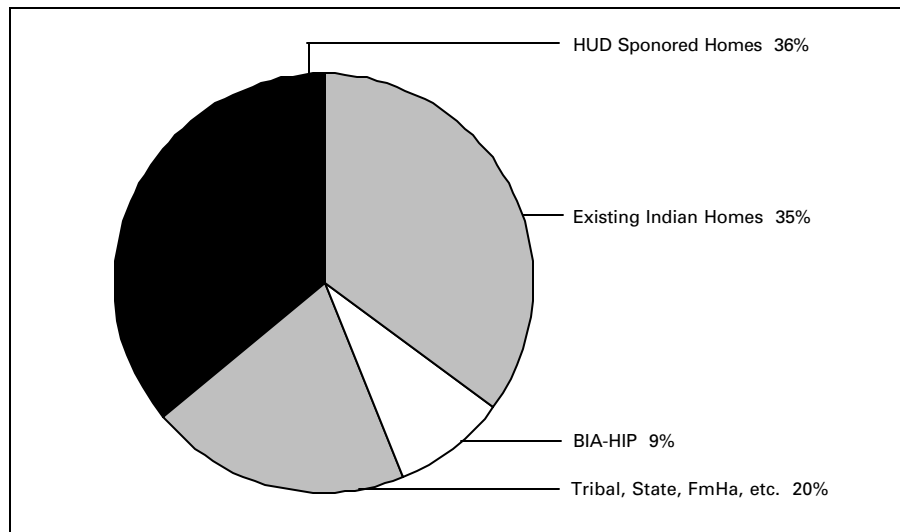




**Chart 6.20**

*Types of Indian Homes Provided with Sanitation Facilities by Indian Health Service through 1996*

Since 1960, nearly 209,000 Indian homes were funded by Indian Health Service for the provision of sanitation facilities.



**Table 6.20**

*Indian Homes Provided with Sanitation Facilities by Indian Health Service, Fiscal Years 1960-1996*

Fiscal Year	Total First Service	First Service & Upgrade	Existing First Service	HUD First Service	HIP First Service	Tribal & Other	Total Upgrade
Total	208,689	319,311	72,588	75,837	18,402	41,862	110,622
1996	6,709	16,213	2,665	1,626	381	2,037	9,504
1995	5,273	11,043	1,526	965	468	2,314	5,770
1994	6,058	15,705	1,340	2,334	256	2,128	9,647
1993	5,549	13,934	1,241	1,375	313	2,620	8,385
1992	4,493	13,805	1,308	1,173	291	1,721	9,312
1991	7,556	13,030	1,912	2,082	662	2,900	5,474
1990	4,820	7,944	536	1,982	493	1,809	3,124
1989	7,141	10,562	1,720	1,799	606	3,016	3,421
1988	5,696	9,521	2,154	1,604	570	1,368	3,825
1987	4,996	7,228	134	3,024	366	1,472	2,232
1986	4,972	7,946	320	2,090	565	1,997	2,974
1985	3,996	7,760	132	1,774	510	1,580	3,764
1984	3,471	7,396	104	1,220	629	1,518	3,925
1983	4,992	10,445	1,863	1,082	1,227	820	5,453
1982	8,263	9,855	763	5,647	529	1,324	1,592
1981	6,254	9,045	679	3,956	497	1,122	2,791
1980	6,424	9,138	603	4,191	601	1,029	2,714
1979	6,954	8,354	1,147	3,855	658	1,294	1,400
1978	3,117	3,421	442	1,106	790	779	304
1977	14,017	22,014	5,777	4,919	1,412	1,909	7,997
1976	7,373	9,827	654	4,590	726	1,403	2,454
1975	5,899	8,370	1,520	2,419	839	1,121	2,471
1974	6,092	8,033	2,505	1,961	565	1,061	1,941
1973	7,601	9,168	2,626	3,349	1,066	560	1,567
1972	8,632	10,901	2,378	4,773	691	790	2,269
1971	5,101	6,847	863	2,961	726	551	1,746
1970	6,629	7,578	1,951	3,743	617	318	949
1969	6,294	7,087	3,974	1,416	445	459	793
1968	4,807	5,032	3,514	697	455	141	225
1967	3,953	5,051	3,042	616	114	181	1,098
1966	4,134	4,400	2,580	953	101	500	266
1965	4,036	4,481	3,625	340	71	0	445
1964	6,056	6,372	5,750	164	142	0	316
1963	5,323	5,733	5,293	0	20	10	410
1962	3,408	3,436	3,357	51	0	0	28
1961	2,600	2,636	2,590	0	0	10	36
1960	60	60	60	0	0	0	0

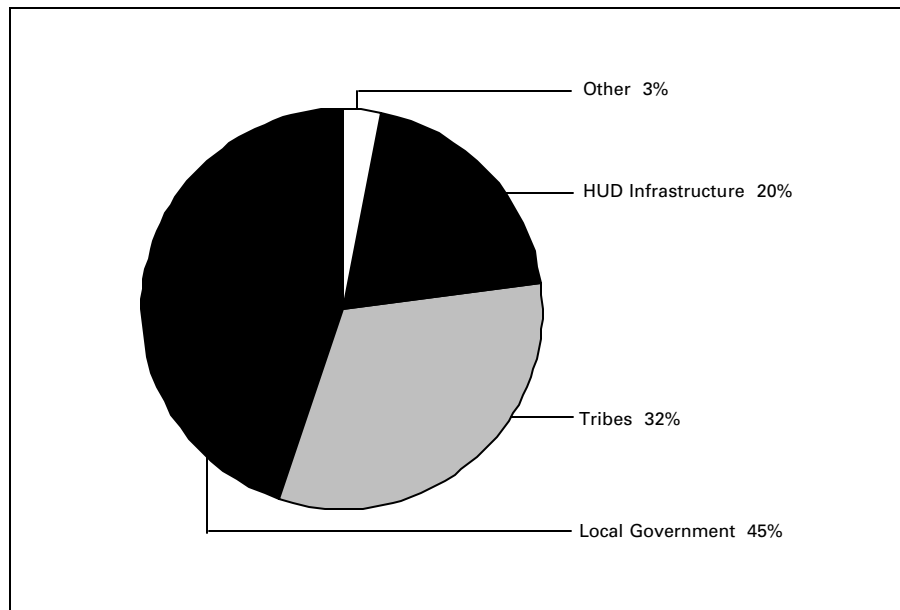
NOTE: Data for the later years represent estimates of services to be provided.

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 6.21**

*Contributions to Indian Health Service Sanitation Facilities Projects, FY 1996*

Contributions to Indian Health Service sanitation facilities projects are received from numerous sources. In FY 1996, 45 percent of the contributions were associated with the local government category. Tribes contributed 32 percent of the funds for these cooperative projects, followed by HUD infrastructure with 20 percent.



**Table 6.21**

*P.L. 86-121 Program—  
Summary of Cash  
Contributions Received  
by Contributor, FY 1996*

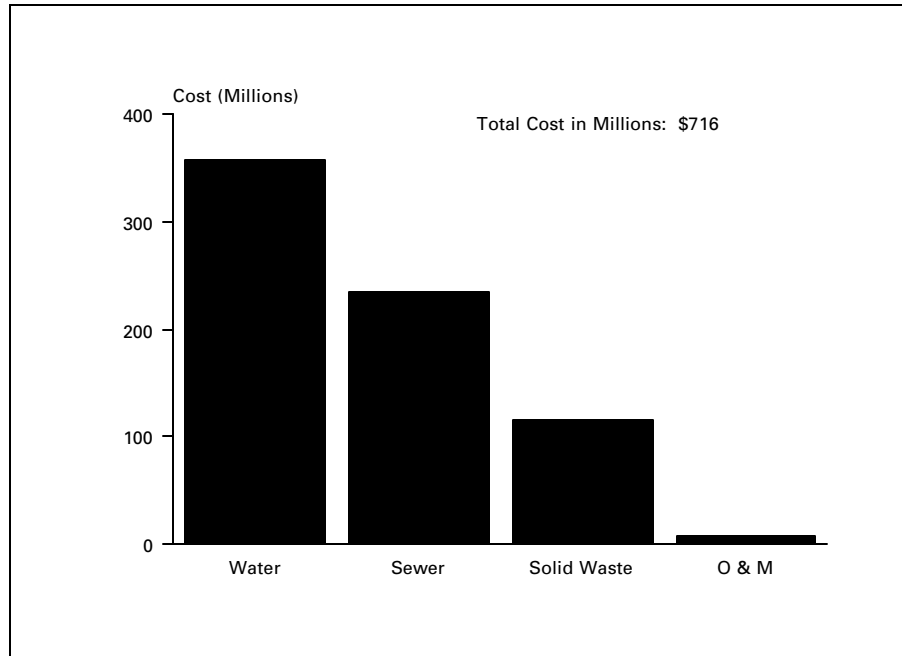
Contributor	Contributions	Percent
Total	\$39,246,084	100.0
Local Government	17,618,712	44.9
Tribes <sup>1</sup>	12,450,040	31.7
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Infrastructure	7,832,263	20.0
Navajo-Hopi Indian Relocation Commission (NHIRC)	950,000	2.4
Housing Authorities	249,625	0.6
State Government	105,908	0.3
Nonprofit Organizations	39,536	0.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes EPA and HUD Community Development Block Grant funds that were contributed by Tribes.

**Chart 6.22**

*Sanitation Facilities Deficiencies, FY 1997 — Costs*

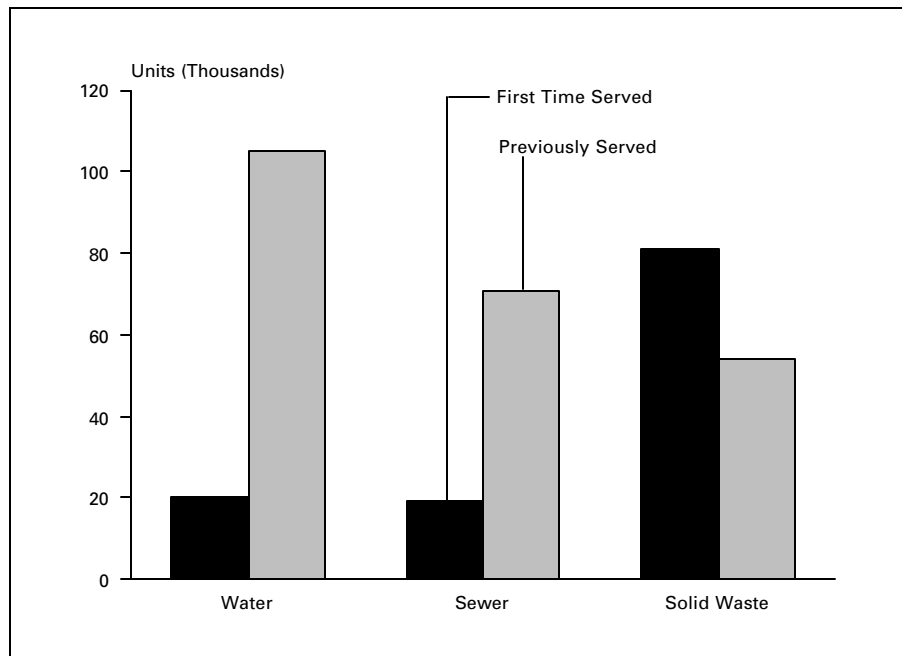
The FY 1997 sanitation facility deficiency of \$716 million to serve existing American Indian and Alaska Native homes and communities represents the cost to provide first service sanitation facilities, to upgrade existing facilities, to provide solid waste facilities, and to provide assistance to operation and maintenance organizations.



**Chart 6.23**

*Sanitation Facilities Deficiencies, FY 1997 — Units*

The sanitation facility deficiency for American Indian and Alaska Native homes and communities is categorized into requirements for water, sewer, assistance to establish and equip organizations to operate and maintain the facilities, and solid waste disposal systems. Units are the total number of homes.



**1997 Trends in Indian Health**

**Table 6.22**

*Sanitation Facilities Deficiency Summary, FY 1997*

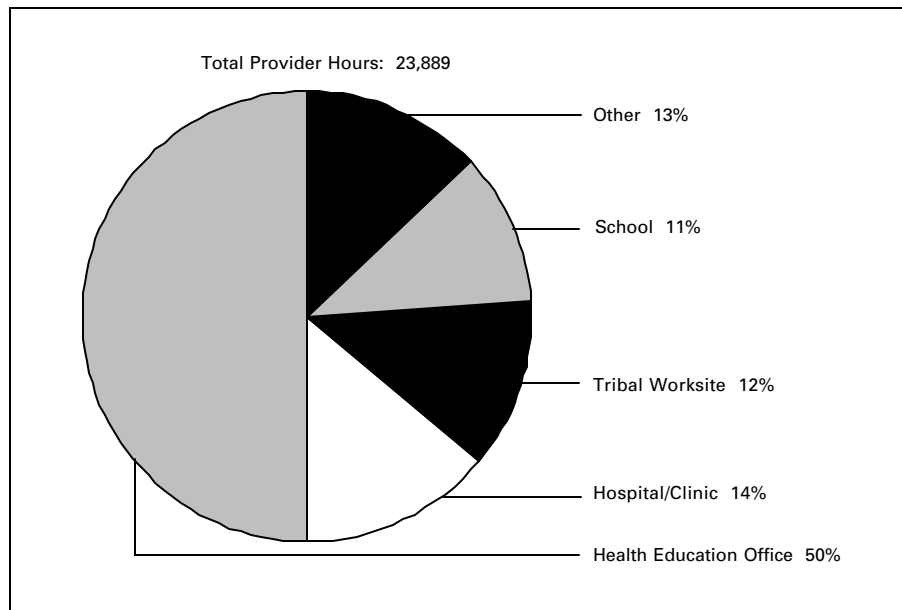
	Total Deficiency: \$716,287,704 <sup>1</sup>							
	Water		Sewer		Solid Waste		Operation and Maintenance	
	Units	Cost (thousands)	Units	Cost (thousands)	Units	Cost (thousands)	Units	Cost (thousands)
Total	125,246	\$358,136	89,971	\$234,499	135,726	\$116,215	28,924	\$7,438
1st Service	20,239		18,592		81,358			
Previous Service	105,007		71,379		54,368			

<sup>1</sup> Cost estimates are for projects in current IHS funding plan. Additional projects totaling approximately \$1,063 million, mostly for the provision of piped water and sewer to 2-5 percent of existing American Indian and Alaska Native homes and communities, are not considered economically feasible at this time.

**Chart 6.24**

*Indian Health Service  
Health Education—  
Percent of Provider Hours  
by Location, FY 1996*

Health education providers spent the majority of their time in the office (50 percent of total provider hours) followed by hospital/clinic (14 percent) and Tribal worksite (12 percent).



**Table 6.24**

*IHS Health Education  
Provider Hours by  
Location, FY 1996*

Location	Number of Hours	Percent Distribution
Total Hours	23,889	100.0
Health Education Office	11,955	50.0
Hospital/Clinic	3,349	14.0
Tribal Worksite	2,749	11.5
School	2,558	10.7
Home	258	1.1
Recreation Center	252	1.1
Roadside	100	0.4
Other	2,668	11.2

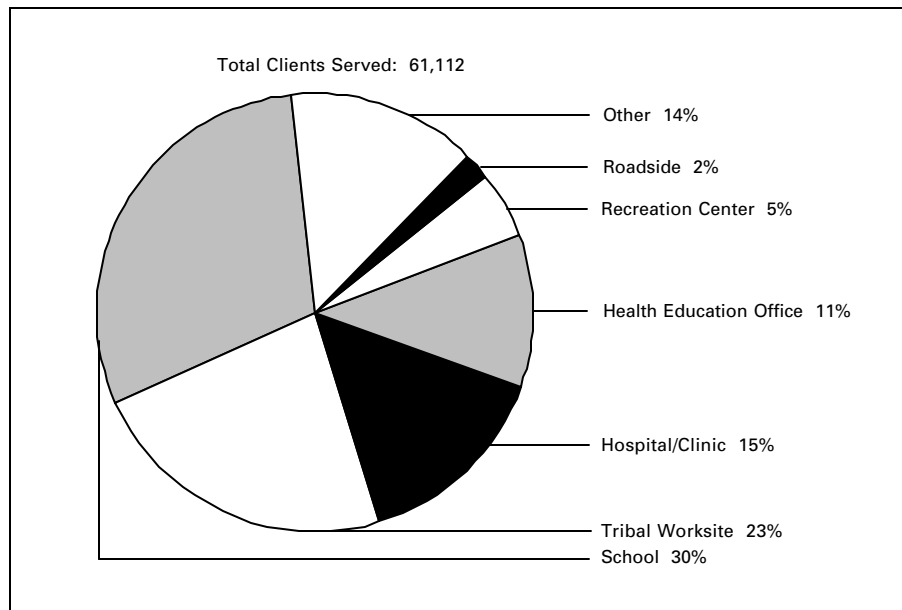


## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 6.25**

*Indian Health Service  
Health Education —  
Percent of Clients Served  
by Location, FY 1996*

Thirty percent of health education clients were served at a school location and 23 percent at a Tribal worksite. Another quarter of the clients were either seen in the hospital/clinic (15 percent) or the health education office (11 percent).



**Table 6.25**

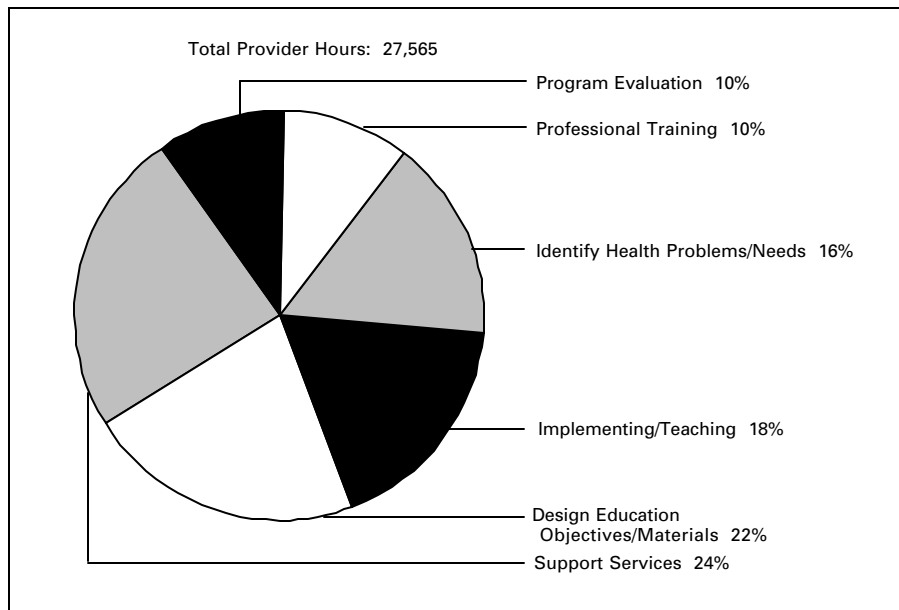
*Indian Health Service  
Health Education Clients  
Served by Location,  
FY 1996*

Location	Number of Clients	Percent Distribution
Total Clients	61,112	100.0
School	18,175	29.7
Tribal Worksite	13,986	22.9
Hospital/Clinic	9,256	15.1
Health Education Office	6,877	11.3
Recreation Center	3,023	4.9
Roadside	1,253	2.1
Home	264	0.4
Other	8,278	13.5

**Chart 6.26**

*Indian Health Service  
Health Education—  
Percent of Provider  
Hours by Task Function,  
FY 1996*

Health education providers devoted 24 percent of their time to support services and 22 percent to design education objectives/materials. The next most common function was implementing/teaching at 18 percent.



**Table 6.26**

*Indian Health Service  
Health Education Provider  
Hours by Task Function,  
FY 1996*

Task	Number of Hours	Percent Distribution
Total Hours	27,565	100.0
Support Services	6,483	23.5
Design Education Objectives/Materials	6,070	22.0
Implementing/Teaching	5,100	18.5
Identify Health Problems/Needs	4,320	15.7
Professional Training	2,868	10.4
Program Evaluation	2,724	9.9

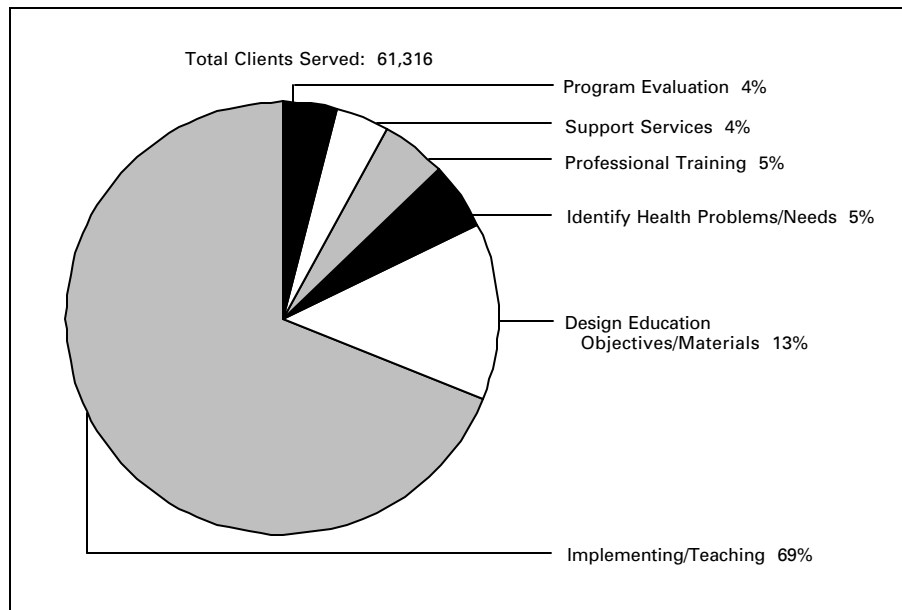


## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

**Chart 6.27**

*Indian Health Service  
Health Education —  
Percent of Clients Served  
by Task Function, FY 1996*

Over 80 percent of health education clients received services in one of two functional areas—implementing/teaching (69 percent) or design education objectives/materials (13 percent).



**Table 6.27**

*Indian Health Service  
Health Education Clients  
Served by Task Function,  
FY 1996*

Task	Number of Clients	Percent Distribution
Total Clients	61,316	100.0
Implementing/Teaching	42,484	69.3
Design Education Objectives/Materials	8,312	13.6
Identify Health Problems/Needs	3,042	5.0
Professional Training	2,838	4.6
Support Services	2,416	3.9
Program Evaluation	2,224	3.6



# Glossary of ICD-9 Codes

## List of 72 Selected Causes of Death (1979-Present)

<b>Cause of death</b>	<b>ICD-9 Codes</b>
Shigellosis and amebiasis . . . . .	004, 006
Certain other intestinal infections . . . . .	007-009
Tuberculosis . . . . .	010-018
Tuberculosis of respiratory system . . . . .	010-012
Other tuberculosis . . . . .	013-018
Whooping cough . . . . .	033
Streptococcal sore throat, scarlatina, and erysipelas . . . . .	034-035
Meningococcal infection . . . . .	036
Septicemia . . . . .	038
Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	045
Measles . . . . .	055
Viral hepatitis . . . . .	070
Syphilis . . . . .	090-097
All other infectious and parasitic diseases . . . . .	001-003, 005, 020-032, 037, 039-041, 042-044, 046-054, 056-066, 071-088, 098-139
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . . . .	140-208
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx . . . . .	140-149
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum . . . . .	150-159
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs . . . . .	160-165
Malignant neoplasm of breast . . . . .	174-175
Malignant neoplasms of genital organs . . . . .	179-187
Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs . . . . .	188-189
Malignant neoplasms of all other and unspecified sites . . . . .	170-173, 190-199
Leukemia . . . . .	204-208
Other malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . . . .	200-203
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature . . . . .	210-239
Diabetes mellitus . . . . .	250
Nutritional deficiencies . . . . .	260-269
Anemias . . . . .	280-285
Meningitis . . . . .	320-322
Major cardiovascular diseases . . . . .	390-448
Diseases of heart . . . . .	390-398, 402, 404-429
Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease . . . . .	390-398
Hypertensive heart disease . . . . .	402
Hypertensive heart and renal disease . . . . .	404
Ischemic heart disease . . . . .	410-414
Acute myocardial infarction . . . . .	410
Other acute and subacute forms of ischemic heart disease . . . . .	411
Angina pectoris . . . . .	413
Old myocardial infarction and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease . . . . .	412, 414

*List of 72 Selected Causes of Death (1979-Present)*

<b>Cause of death</b>	<b>ICD-9 Codes</b>
Other diseases of endocardium . . . . .	424
All other forms of heart disease . . . . .	415-423, 425-429
Hypertension with or without renal disease . . . . .	401, 403
Cerebrovascular diseases . . . . .	430-438
Intracerebral and other intracranial hemorrhage . . . . .	431-432
Cerebral thrombosis and unspecified occlusion of cerebral arteries . . . . .	434.0, 434.9
Cerebral embolism . . . . .	434.1
All other and late effects of cerebrovascular diseases . . . . .	430, 433, 435-438
Atherosclerosis . . . . .	440
Other diseases of arteries, arterioles, and capillaries . . . . .	441-448
Acute bronchitis and bronchiolitis . . . . .	466
Pneumonia and influenza . . . . .	480-487
Pneumonia . . . . .	480-486
Influenza . . . . .	487
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions . . . . .	490-496
Bronchitis, chronic and unspecified . . . . .	490-491
Emphysema . . . . .	492
Asthma . . . . .	493
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions . . . . .	494-496
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum . . . . .	531-533
Appendicitis . . . . .	540-543
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia . . . . .	550-553, 560
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . .	571
Cholelithiasis and other disorders of gallbladder . . . . .	574-575
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis . . . . .	580-589
Acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome . . . . .	580-581
Chronic glomerulonephritis, nephritis and nephropathy, not specified as acute or chronic, and renal sclerosis, unspecified . . . . .	582-583, 587
Renal failure, disorders resulting from impaired renal function, and small kidney of unknown cause . . . . .	584-586, 588-589
Infections of kidney . . . . .	590
Hyperplasia of prostate . . . . .	600
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium . . . . .	630-676
Pregnancy with abortive outcome . . . . .	630-638
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium . . . . .	640-676
Congenital anomalies . . . . .	740-759
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . .	760-779
Birth trauma, intrauterine hypoxia, birth asphyxia, and respiratory distress syndrome . . . . .	767-769
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . .	760-766, 770-779
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions . . . . .	780-799
All other diseases . . . . .	Residual
Accidents and adverse effects . . . . .	E800-E949
Motor vehicle accidents . . . . .	E810-E825
All other accidents and adverse effects . . . . .	E800-E807, E826-E949
Suicide . . . . .	E950-E959
Homicide and legal intervention . . . . .	E960-E978
All other external causes . . . . .	E980-E999

## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

### *List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death (1979-Present)*

<b>Cause of death</b>	<b>ICD-9 Codes</b>
Certain intestinal infections .....	008-009
Whooping cough .....	033
Meningococcal infection .....	036
Septicemia .....	038
Viral diseases .....	045-079
Congenital syphilis .....	090
Remainder of infectious and parasitic diseases .....	001-007, 010-032, 034-035, 037, 039-041, 042-044, 080-088, 091-139
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues .....	140-208
Benign neoplasms, carcinoma in situ, and neoplasms of uncertain behavior and of unspecified nature .....	210-239
Diseases of thymus gland .....	254
Cystic fibrosis .....	277.0
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs .....	280-289
Meningitis .....	320-322
Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs .....	323-389
Acute upper respiratory infections .....	460-465
Bronchitis and bronchiolitis .....	466, 490-491
Pneumonia and influenza .....	480-487
Pneumonia .....	480-486
Influenza .....	487
Remainder of diseases of respiratory system .....	470-478, 492-519
Hernia of abdominal cavity and intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia .....	550-553, 560
Gastritis, duodenitis, and noninfective enteritis and colitis .....	535, 555-558
Remainder of diseases of digestive system .....	520-534, 536-543, 562-579
Congenital anomalies .....	740-759
Anencephalus and similar anomalies .....	740
Spina bifida .....	741
Congenital hydrocephalus .....	742.3
Other congenital anomalies of central nervous system and eye .....	742.0-742.2, 742.4-742.9, 743
Congenital anomalies of heart .....	745-746
Other congenital anomalies of circulatory system .....	747
Congenital anomalies of respiratory system .....	748
Congenital anomalies of digestive system .....	749-751
Congenital anomalies of genitourinary system .....	752-753
Congenital anomalies of musculoskeletal system .....	754-756
Down's syndrome .....	758.0
Other chromosomal anomalies .....	758.1-758.9
All other and unspecified congenital anomalies .....	744, 757, 759
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period .....	760-779
Newborn affected by maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy .....	760
Newborn affected by maternal complications of pregnancy .....	761
Newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord, and membranes .....	762
Newborn affected by other complications of labor and delivery .....	763
Slow fetal growth and fetal malnutrition .....	764
Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight .....	765
Disorders relating to long gestation and high birthweight .....	766

*Glossary of ICD—9 Codes*

*List of 61 Selected Causes of Infant Death (1979-Present)*

<b>Cause of death</b>	<b>ICD-9 Codes</b>
Birth trauma .....	767
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia .....	768
Fetal distress in liveborn infant .....	768.2-768.4
Birth asphyxia .....	768.5-768.9
Respiratory distress syndrome .....	769
Other respiratory conditions of newborn .....	770
Infections specific to the perinatal period .....	771
Neonatal hemorrhage .....	772
Hemolytic disease of newborn, due to isoimmunization, and other perinatal jaundice .....	773-774
Syndrome of "infant of a diabetic mother" and neonatal diabetes mellitus .....	775.0-775.1
Hemorrhagic disease of newborn .....	776.0
All other and ill-defined conditions originating in the perinatal period .....	775.2-775.9, 776.1-779
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions .....	780-799
Sudden infant death syndrome .....	798.0
Symptoms, signs, and all other ill-defined conditions .....	780-797, 798.1-799
Accidents and adverse effects .....	E800-E949
Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction of respiratory tract or suffocation .....	E911-E912
Accidental mechanical suffocation .....	E913
Other accidental causes and adverse effects .....	E800-E910, E914-E949
Homicide .....	E960-E969
Child battering and other maltreatment .....	E967
Other homicide .....	E960-E966, E968-E969
All other causes .....	Residual



## 1997 Trends in Indian Health

### *Additional Causes of Death and Their Corresponding ICD-9 Codes Which May Be Found in This Publication*

*(These categories are not included as part of the 72 cause of death or 61 cause of infant death lists.  
They are independent of these two lists but are valid cause of death codes to use for the causes indicated.)*

<b>Cause of death</b>	<b>ICD-9 Codes</b>
Alcoholism deaths . . . . .	291, 303, 305.0, 357.5, 425.5, 535.3, 571.0-571.3, 790.3, E860
Breast cancer (females) . . . . .	174
Cervical cancer . . . . .	180
Colon-rectal cancer . . . . .	153.0-154.3, 154.8, 159.0
Drug related deaths . . . . .	292, 304, 305.2-305.9, E850-E858, E950-E950.5, E962.0, E980.0-E980.5
Gastroenteric deaths . . . . .	004, 006-009, 535, 555-556, 558, 562
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection . . . . .	042-044
Injury by firearms . . . . .	E922, E955.0-E955.4, E965.0-E965.4, E970, E985.0-E985.4
Injury and poisoning . . . . .	E800-E807, E810-E825, E826-E949, E950-E959, E960-E978, E980-E989, E990-E999
Other injuries . . . . .	E980-E989, E990-E999
Lung cancer . . . . .	162.2-162.9
Maternal deaths . . . . .	630-676
Prostate cancer . . . . .	185

### *List of ICD-9-CM Codes Used in Patient Care Charts and Tables*

<b>Cause of death</b>	<b>ICD-9 Codes</b>
Infectious and parasitic diseases . . . . .	001-139
Neoplasms . . . . .	140-239
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders . . . . .	240-279
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs . . . . .	280-289
Mental disorders . . . . .	290-319
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs . . . . .	320-389
Diseases of the circulatory system . . . . .	390-459
Diseases of the respiratory system . . . . .	460-519
Diseases of the digestive system . . . . .	520-579
Diseases of the genitourinary system . . . . .	580-629
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium . . . . .	630-676
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue . . . . .	680-709
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue . . . . .	710-739
Congenital anomalies . . . . .	740-759
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period . . . . .	760-779
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions . . . . .	780-799
Injury and poisoning . . . . .	800-999
Supplementary classification (classification of factors influencing health status and contact with health service) . . . . .	E01-E99



## Method Used to Rank Leading Sites of Cancer Deaths

### Site of Cancer Death

### ICD-9 Codes

*The causes designated by the symbol # were ranked to designate the leading sites of cancer deaths.*

Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	.140-208
Malignant neoplasms of lip, oral cavity, and pharynx	.140-149
# Of lip	.140
# Of tongue	.141
# Of pharynx	.146-149.0
Of other and ill-defined sites within the lip, oral cavity, and pharynx	.142-145,149.1-149.9
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs and peritoneum	.150-159
# Of esophagus	.150
# Of stomach	.151
# Of small intestine, including duodenum	.152
# Of colon	.153
Hepatic and splenic flexures and transverse colon	.153.0-153.1,153.7
Descending colon	.153.2
Sigmoid colon	.153.3
# Cecum, appendix, and ascending colon	.153.4-153.6
Other and colon, unspecified	.153.8-153.9
# Of rectum, rectosigmoid junction, and anus	.154
# Of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	.155
Liver, primary	.155.0
Intrahepatic bile ducts	.155.1
Liver, not specified as primary or secondary	.155.2
# Of gallbladder and extrahepatic bile ducts	.156
# Of pancreas	.157
Of retroperitoneum, peritoneum, and other and ill-defined sites within the digestive organs and peritoneum	.158-159
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs	.160-165
# Of larynx	.161
# Of trachea, bronchus, and lung	.162
Of all other and ill-defined sites within the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	.160,163-165
Malignant neoplasms of bone, connective tissue, skin, and breast	.170-175
# Of bone and articular cartilage	.170
# Of connective and other soft tissue	.171
# Melanoma of skin	.172
Other malignant neoplasms of skin	.173
# Of female breast	.174
# Of male breast	.175



**Site of Cancer Death**

**ICD-9 Codes**

*The causes designated by the symbol # were ranked to designate the leading sites of cancer deaths.*

Malignant neoplasms of genital organs . . . . .179-187

- # Of cervix uteri . . . . .180
  - Of other parts of uterus . . . . .179,181-182
- # Of ovary and other uterine adnexa . . . . .183
  - Of other and unspecified female genital organs . . . . .184
- # Of prostate . . . . .185
- # Of testis . . . . .186
- # Of penis and other male genital organs . . . . .187

Malignant neoplasms of urinary organs . . . . .188-189

- # Of bladder . . . . .188
- # Of kidney and other and unspecified urinary organs . . . . .189

Malignant neoplasms of other and unspecified sites . . . . .190-199

- # Of eye . . . . .190
- # Of brain . . . . .191
  - Of other and unspecified parts of nervous system. . . . .192
- # Of thyroid gland and other endocrine glands and related structures . . . . .193-194
  - Of all other and unspecified sites . . . . .195-199

Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues . . . . .200-208

- # Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma . . . . .200
- # Hodgkin's disease . . . . .201
  - Other malignant neoplasms of lymphoid and histiocytic tissue . . . . .202
- # Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms . . . . .203
- # Leukemia . . . . .204-208
  - Lymphoid leukemia . . . . .204
  - Myeloid leukemia . . . . .205
  - Monocytic leukemia . . . . .206
  - Other and unspecified leukemia . . . . .207-208



# Index to Charts and Tables

(Numbers refer to chart and table numbers)

	<u>Chart</u>	<u>Table</u>		<u>Chart</u>	<u>Table</u>
<b>A</b>					
Accidents, all causes . . . . .	4.19, 4.20	4.19, 4.20			
Accidents, motor vehicle . . . . .	6.5, 6.6	4.19, 6.5, 6.6			
Accidents, firearms . . . . .	4.27, 4.28	4.27, 4.28			
Accomplishments, program . . . . .	4.54	4.54			
Accreditation . . . . .	1.7, 1.8	1.7, 1.8			
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome . . . . .	4.49, 4.50	4.49, 4.50			
Alcoholism . . . . .	4.29, 4.30 6.3	4.29, 4.30 6.3			
Ambulatory medical visits . . . . .	5.19, 5.35	5.19			
Ambulatory medical visits, leading causes . . . . .	5.20-5.30	5.20-5.29			
Ambulatory medical visits, by patient age . . . . .	5.31, 5.32	5.31			
Ambulatory medical visits, preventive . . . . .	5.36				
Ambulatory medical visits, by type of provider . . . . .	5.33	5.33			
Area Offices . . . . .	2.2				
<b>B</b>					
Births . . . . .	3.1-3.6	3.1-3.4			
Budget, IHS . . . . .	1.6	1.6			
<b>C</b>					
Cancer . . . . .	4.33-4.40	4.33-4.39			
Cardiovascular diseases . . . . .	4.11	4.11			
Cerebrovascular diseases . . . . .	4.46, 4.47	4.46, 4.47			
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis . . . . .	4.31, 4.32	4.31, 4.32			
Community health nursing . . . . .	6.11-6.14	6.11-6.14			
Community health representatives . . . . .	6.15-6.19	6.15-6.17			
Compact and contract awards, Tribal health . . . . .	5.1, 5.2	5.1, 5.2			
<b>D</b>					
Dental services . . . . .	5.37, 5.38	5.37			
Dental, fluoridation . . . . .	5.39				
Dental, preventive sealant . . . . .	5.40				
Diabetes . . . . .	4.42, 4.43	4.42, 4.43			
Dietetics and nutrition . . . . .	6.7-6.10	6.8, 6.10			
Drug abuse . . . . .	6.1, 6.2	6.1, 6.2			
<b>E</b>					
Education . . . . .	2.5	2.5			
Environmental health . . . . .	6.20-6.23	6.20-6.22			
<b>F</b>					
Facilities, inpatient and ambulatory . . . . .	1.5				
Facilities, sanitation . . . . .	6.20-6.23	6.20-6.22			
Firearm injuries . . . . .	4.27, 4.28	4.27, 4.28			
Fluoridation, water systems . . . . .	5.39				
<b>G</b>					
Gastrointestinal diseases . . . . .	4.28	4.48			
Grant awards, Tribal health . . . . .	5.1, 5.2	5.1, 5.2			
<b>H</b>					
Health education . . . . .	6.24-6.27	6.24-6.27			
Homicide, all causes . . . . .	4.23, 4.24	4.23, 4.24			
Homicide, firearms . . . . .	4.27, 4.28	4.27, 4.28			
Heart diseases . . . . .	4.11, 4.44 4.45	4.11, 4.44 4.45			
Hospital admissions . . . . .	5.4	5.4			
Hospital average daily patient load . . . . .	5.5, 5.34	5.5			
Hospital beds . . . . .	5.18	5.18			
Hospital discharges, injuries and poisonings . . . . .	6.4				
Hospital discharge rates . . . . .	5.17	5.17			
Hospital discharge rates, alcohol-related . . . . .	6.3	6.3			
Hospital workload, by patient age . . . . .	5.31, 5.32	5.31			
Human immunodeficiency virus . . . . .	4.49, 4.50	4.49, 4.50			
<b>I</b>					
Income . . . . .	2.7	2.7			
Infant mortality, rates . . . . .	3.8, 3.9	3.8, 3.9			
Infant mortality, leading causes . . . . .	3.10-3.12	3.10			
Injury and poisoning . . . . .	4.17-4.28, 6.4	4.17-4.28			
Inpatient admissions . . . . .	5.4	5.4			
Inpatient average daily patient load . . . . .	5.5, 5.34	5.5			
Inpatient beds . . . . .	5.18	5.18			
Inpatient discharges, injuries and poisonings . . . . .	6.4				
Inpatient discharge rates . . . . .	5.17	5.17			
Inpatient discharge rates, alcohol-related . . . . .	6.3	6.3			
Inpatient, leading causes . . . . .	5.6-5.16	5.6-5.15			
Inpatient workload, by patient age . . . . .	5.31, 5.32	5.31			





	<u>Chart</u>	<u>Table</u>		<u>Chart</u>	<u>Table</u>
<b>L</b>					
Laboratory services . . . . .	1.8, 1.9	1.8, 1.9			
Life expectancy at birth . . . . .	4.51	4.51			
<b>M</b>					
Malignant neoplasms . . . . .	4.33-4.40	4.33-4.39			
Map of Area Offices . . . . .	2.2				
Maternal deaths . . . . .	3.7	3.7			
Mortality rates, age-specific . . . . .	4.12-4.16	4.12, 4.14			
Mortality rates, all causes . . . . .	4.53	4.51			
Mortality rates, selected causes . . . . .	4.11	4.11			
Mortality rates, specific causes . . . . .	<i>(see cause name)</i>				
Mortality, leading causes . . . . .	4.1-4.10	4.1-4.9			
<b>N</b>					
Neonatal mortality . . . . .	3.9	3.9			
Neonatal mortality, leading causes . . . . .	3.11	3.10			
Nursing, community/public . . . . .	6.11-6.14	6.11-6.14			
Nutrition and dietetics . . . . .	6.7-6.10	6.8, 6.10			
<b>O</b>					
Organizational structure . . . . .	1.1-1.4				
Outpatient visits . . . . .	5.19, 5.35	5.19			
Outpatient visits, leading causes . . . . .	5.20-5.30	5.20-5.29			
Outpatient visits, by patient age . . . . .	5.31, 5.32	5.31			
Outpatient visits, preventive . . . . .	5.36				
Outpatient visits, by type of provider . . . . .	5.33	5.33			
<b>P</b>					
Pharmacy services . . . . .	1.10-1.12	1.10-1.12			
Population, service . . . . .	2.1, 2.2	2.1			
Population, by age and sex . . . . .	2.3	2.3			
Population, by age . . . . .	2.4	2.4			
Postneonatal mortality . . . . .	3.9	3.9			
Postneonatal mortality, leading causes . . . . .	3.12	3.10			
Poverty level . . . . .	2.7	2.5			
Public health nursing . . . . .	6.11-6.14	6.11-6.14			
<b>S</b>					
Sanitation facilities . . . . .	6.20-6.23	6.20-6.22			
Socio-economic factors . . . . .	2.5-2.7	2.5			
Suicide, all methods . . . . .	4.21, 4.22	4.21, 4.22			
Suicide, firearms . . . . .	4.27, 4.28	4.27, 4.28			
<b>T</b>					
Tuberculosis . . . . .	4.41	4.41			
<b>U</b>					
Unemployment . . . . .	2.6	2.6			
Urban programs . . . . .	2.8, 5.3	2.8, 5.3			
<b>Y</b>					
Years of Potential Life Lost . . . . .	4.52	4.51			