OVERVIEW

Alaska Native 2006 User Population.

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM SERVICE AREA 24,214

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit 1</td>
<td>Emmonak</td>
<td>2,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 2</td>
<td>St. Mary's</td>
<td>2,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 3</td>
<td>Aniak</td>
<td>1,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 4</td>
<td>Kwethluk</td>
<td>2,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 5</td>
<td>Bethel</td>
<td>5,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6</td>
<td>Kasigluk</td>
<td>1,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 7</td>
<td>Kipnuk</td>
<td>1,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 8</td>
<td>Toksook Bay</td>
<td>2,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9</td>
<td>Hooper Bay</td>
<td>2,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 10</td>
<td>Quinhagak</td>
<td>974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 11</td>
<td>Holy Cross</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Users are defined as beneficiaries who used a facility that reports through the Indian Health Service data system at least once between 10/1/2003 and 9/30/2006. Health care units include several villages, and are named after the most populated village in the unit, and/or the location of the unit’s sub-regional clinic (i.e. St. Mary’s).

Environmental Factors. The Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta (YKD) is located in Southwestern Alaska, approximately 400 air miles from Anchorage. It encompasses 75,289 square miles of coastal wetlands, tundra, and mountains. It includes the town of Bethel and 50 villages along the coast of the Bering Sea and on the banks of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers and their tributaries. On the Yukon, the YKD begins at the village of Grayling and follows the River to Kotlik where it empties into the Bering Sea. The Kuskokwim River boundary begins at the community of McGrath and follows the River down the coast to Quinhagak.
The coastal YKD communities have temperatures ranging from -2 to 62 degrees Fahrenheit, and interior communities have temperatures ranging from -55 to 87 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Utilities.** Electricity, water, waste water, and solid waste collection are available to most Bethel households. The surrounding villages have electricity, but there are still many village homes without adequate water or waste water facilities. Almost all of the YKD villages have a shower facility and a laundromat (often combined as a “Washateria”). Lack of water and sanitation infrastructure is a major public health and community development problem encountered throughout the YKD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YUKON KUSKOKWIM SERVICE AREA</th>
<th>3,265</th>
<th>2,248</th>
<th>5,513</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation | 3,265 | 2,248 | 5,513 |

1 Complete service means operable plumbed indoor water and sewer service. Information applies only to year-round primary homes, including individual homes, duplexes and apartment units. Data from FY 2002.
2 Excludes town houses covered by urban local government and New Service.

Source: Alaska Area Native Health Service Office of Environmental Health.

**Transportation.** The State-owned Bethel Airport is a regional transportation center, and is served by a number of passenger airlines, cargo carriers, and numerous air taxi services. Bethel, the third busiest airport in Alaska, has daily flights to Anchorage. The two sub-regional clinic locations of Aniak and St. Mary’s also have daily commercial flights to Anchorage. The river systems and a network of lakes provide linkage by boat between the villages during summer, and by snowmachine, truck/car or all terrain vehicle after freeze up. Many villages are more than 100 miles from the hospital in Bethel. Fuel and supplies are delivered, during the summer, to all YKD coastal villages by ocean barge. For Yukon River villages, fuel and supplies are shipped on the railroad from Anchorage to Nenana, and then by barge down river. The Kuskokwim River villages, with the highest transportation costs, receive supplies by ocean barge from Seattle to Bethel, and then by smaller barge upriver. Many goods are delivered by air at all times of the year.

**Housing.** Rotating health care providers have little incentive to purchase housing in Bethel, since there is no re-sale market. Frequently, there is no rental housing available. There are staff quarters available in Bethel adjacent to the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Regional Hospital.
**Education.** In the YKHC service area, K-12 education is provided by the Lower Kuskokwim, Lower Yukon, Kuspuk, Iditarod, Kashanamiut and Yup’ii School Districts. The Lower Kuskokwim School District in Bethel is the sixth largest school district in Alaska. The University of Alaska, Fairbanks has a Kuskokwim Campus (KuC) in Bethel.

**Natural Resources.** Several hundred individuals in the YKD region hold commercial fishing permits, primarily for salmon and herring roe net fisheries. Subsistence activities contribute substantially to villager’s diets, particularly salmon, freshwater fish, game birds and berries. Poor fish returns since 1997 have significantly affected the communities.

**Federally Recognized Tribes.** The Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC) has resolutions from 58 federally recognized tribes to provide health care services on their behalf:

- Akiachak Native Community, P.L.93-638, Title I - P.O. Box 70, Akiachak, AK 99551
- Akiak Native Community - P.O. Box 52165, Akiak, AK 99552
- Village of Alakanuk - P.O. Box 167, Alakanuk, AK 99554
- Algaaciq Native Village (aka St. Mary’s) - P.O. Box 48, St. Mary’s, AK 99658
- Yupiit of Andreafski - P.O. Box 368, St. Mary’s, AK 99658
- Village of Aniak - P.O. Box 176, Aniak, AK 99557
- Anvik Village - General Delivery, Anvik, AK 99558
- Asa’carsarmiut Tribe (aka Native Village of Mountain Village) - P.O. Box 32249, Mountain Village, AK 99632
- Village of Atmautluak - P.O. Box ATT, Atmautluak, AK 99559
- Village of Bill Moore’s Slough - P.O. Box 20037, Kotlik, AK 99620
- Village of Chefornak - P.O. Box 29, Chefornak, AK 99561
- Chevak Native Village - P.O. Box 5514, Chevak, AK 99563
- Native Village of Chuathbaluk - P.O. Box 31, Chuathbaluk, AK 99557
- Chuloonawick Native Village - General Delivery, Chuloonawick, AK 99581
- Village of Crooked Creek - P.O. Box 69, Crooked Creek, AK 99575
- Native Village of Eek - P.O. Box 87, Eek, AK 99578
- Emmonak Village - P.O. Box 126, Emmonak, AK 99581
- Native Village of Georgetown - General Delivery, Bethel, AK 99559
- Organized Village of Grayling (aka Holikachuk) - General Delivery, Grayling, AK 99590
- Native Village of Hamilton - P.O. Box 20130, Kotlik, AK 99620

**Table 10.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White Alone Population:</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High School graduate (includes equivalency)</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelors degree or higher</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI/AN* Alone Population:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School graduate (includes equivalency)</td>
<td>3,547</td>
<td>1,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelors degree or higher</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Summary File 3.

**Table 10.3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White Alone Population:</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In labor force</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI/AN* Alone Population:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In labor force</td>
<td>3,488</td>
<td>3,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>2,541</td>
<td>2,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Summary File 3.
Holy Cross Village - P.O. Box 203, Holy Cross, AK 99602
Native Village of Hooper Bay - P.O. Box 2193, Hooper Bay, AK 99604
Iquurmuit Traditional Council (aka Native Village of Russian Mission) - P.O. Box 9, Russian Mission, AK 99657
Village of Kalskag - General Delivery, Kalskag, AK 99607
Kasigluk Traditional Elders Council (aka Native Village of Kasigluk) - P.O. Box 19, Kasigluk, AK 99609
Native Village of Kipnuk - P.O. Box 57, Kipnuk, AK 99614
Native Village of Kongiganak - P.O. Box 5069, Kongiganak, AK 99559
Village of Kotlik - P.O. Box 20096, Kotlik, AK 99620
Organized Village of Kwethluk - P.O. Box 84, Kwethluk, AK 99621
Native Village of Kwigillingok - P.O. Box 49, Kwigillingok, AK 99622
Native Village of Kwinhagak (aka Quinhagak), P.L. 93-638 Title I - General Delivery, Quinhagak, AK 99655
Lime Village - General Delivery, Lime Village, AK 99627
Village of Lower Kalskag - P.O. Box 27, Kalskag, AK 99626
Native Village of Marshall (aka Fortuna Ledge) - P.O. Box 10, Fortuna Ledge, AK 99585
Native Village of Mekoryuk - P.O. Box 66, Mekoryuk, AK 99630
Native Village of Napaimute - P.O. Box 96, Aniak, AK 99557
Native Village of Napakiak - General Delivery, Napakiak, AK 99634
Native Village of Napaskiak - P.O. Box 6109, Napaskiak, AK 99559
Newtok Village - P.O. Box VWT, Newtok, AK 99559
Native Village of Nightmute - General Delivery, Nightmute, AK 99690
Native Village of Nunapitchuk - P.O. Box 130, Nunapitchuk, AK 99641
Village of Ohogamiut - General Delivery, Fortuna Ledge, AK 99585
Orutsararmuit Native Council (aka Bethel) - 835 Ridgecrest Dr. P.O. Box 927, Bethel, AK 99559
Oscarville Traditional Village - P.O. Box 1554, Oscarville, AK 99559
Native Village of Paimut - General Delivery, Hooper Bay, AK 99604
Pilot Station Traditional Village - P.O. Box 5040, Pilot Station, AK 99650
Native Village of Pitka’s Point - P.O. Box 127, St. Mary’s, AK 99658
Village of Red Devil - P.O. Box 49, Red Devil, AK 99656
Native Village of Scammon Bay - P.O. Box 126, Scammon Bay, AK 99662
Shageluk Native Village - General Delivery, Shageluk, AK 99665
Native Village of Sheldon’s Point (aka Nunam Iqua) - General Delivery, AK 99666
Village of Sleetmute - P.O. Box 21, Sleetmute, AK 99688
Village of Stony River - P.O. Box SRV, Stony River, AK 99557
Nunakuyarmiut Tribe (aka Native Village of Toksook Bay) - Nelson Island, Toksook Bay, AK 99637
Tuluksak Native Community - P.O. Box 156, Tuluksak, AK 99679
Native Village of Tuntutuliak - P.O. Box 77, Tuntutuliak, AK 99680
Native Village of Tununak - P.O. Box 77, Tununak, AK 99681
Umkumiute Native Village - General Delivery, Nightmute, AK 99690
DESCRIPTION OF HEALTH-CARE DELIVERY SYSTEM

The Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC) is headquartered in Bethel, 60 miles from the confluence of the Kuskokwim River and the Bering Sea. YKHC assumed operation of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Regional Hospital in 1991, and is now operating the health services, programs and functions under a P.L. 93-638, Title V funding agreement. The YKD Regional Hospital, sub-regional clinics, mental health residential facilities, and village clinics are all accredited by The Joint Commission.

The Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Regional Hospital (P.O. Box 287, Bethel, Alaska 99559) is a 39-bed general acute care medical facility located in Bethel. It consists of a single-story steel frame structure encompassing 100,000 square feet of space. There are currently 16 adult medical/surgical beds, 14 pediatric beds, 8 obstetric beds, 2 psychiatric beds, 2 emergency-trauma rooms, and an endoscopy suite. Sharing the space are two outpatient clinics (Delta and Kusko), a specialty clinic, respiratory therapy, pharmacy, lab, and x-ray. Diagnostic imaging includes ultrasound, fluoroscopy, mammography, and teleradiology.

The Community Health Care Building is adjacent to the hospital. At three stories high, it is the tallest building in Bethel and houses the YKHC dental, eye care, audiology, behavioral health, nutrition, health education, injury prevention and Community Health Aide (CHAP) training. Administrative offices in the Community Health Care Building include CHAP, home health care, elder care, billing, and corporate offices. Medical, dental and optometry staff in Bethel provide scheduled field visits to the remote villages.

Qavartarvik, YKHC’s patient hostel, is available for use by Natives and non-Natives who are from the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Region villages and have come to Bethel for medical care. It is adjacent to the hospital and community health care building.

The YKHC Crisis Respite Center (CRC) is a 5-bed facility in Bethel that provides emergency residential services for adults experiencing a life crisis so disruptive it cannot be managed in an outpatient setting. CRC provides evaluation, treatment, and referral for those individuals needing to be monitored and protected.

The YKHC Residential Diagnostic Treatment (RDT) Center provides emergency residential services for children experiencing a life crisis so disruptive it cannot be managed in an outpatient setting. Sharing the same 12-bed facility with the RDT Center in Bethel, the Children’s Receiving Home provides short-term residential beds to children and youth who cannot remain at home due to family disturbances.

The YKHC Tundra Swan Inhalant Abuse Center is the only program in the country that treats adolescent inhalant abuse. The Tundra Swan Inhalant Abuse Center is located in Bethel’s McCann Treatment Center, and shares space (16 residential beds) with the Boy’s Group Home (BGH). The BGH serves boys who are in state custody due to severe disruption in their ability to function in the community.
The YKHC Girl’s Group Home (GGH) is a 5-bed residential facility for adolescent girls between 12 and 18 years of age who have emotional, behavioral or substance abuse issues that require residential treatment.

The YKHC Phillips Ayagnirvik Treatment Center in Bethel provides adult alcohol detox, residential short term (<30 days) and long term (>30 days) alcohol treatment, outpatient alcohol treatment, and treatment to individuals with dual substance abuse and mental health problems.

The YKHC Morgan House in Bethel provides residential treatment and transitional living skills training to adult clients with severe and persistent mental disorders. The Bautista House in Bethel provides long-term, residential placement for chronically mentally ill and developmentally disabled adults, who are at least 18 years old.

YKHC operates Aeromed International, an air ambulance service able to transport critical care medivac patients from the villages to the YKD Regional Hospital, and from the YKD Regional hospital to Anchorage. The secondary and tertiary referral location is the Alaska Native Medical Center in Anchorage.

**INPATIENT/OUTPATIENT WORKLOAD.**

![Graph 10.1](image)

- **Admissions**

- **Days**

- **ADPL**

- **ALOS**

ADPL = Average Daily Patient Load; ALOS = Average Length of Stay
Source: HSA-2002 Monthly; Report of Inpatient Services
Graph 10.2

Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Regional Hospital
Inpatient Workload Excluding Newborns
FY 1959 - FY 2005

Admissions: 1,395, 1,677, 1,007, 1,039, 1,205, 1,353, 2,023, 1,065, 1,019, 2,253, 2.
Days: 17,366, 14,141, 20,473, 13,388, 8,002, 8,337, 7,832, 6,755, 5,821, 6,327, 5.
ADPL: 47.6, 49.6, 56.1, 56.2, 21.8, 22.8, 22.5, 18.5, 15.3, 17.3.
ALOS: 12.4, 16.8, 10.8, 7.5, 6.2, 4.2, 3.9, 9.2, 3.2, 2.9.

ADPL = Average Daily Patient Load; ALOS = Average Length of Stay.

Graph 10.3

Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Service Area
Outpatient Workload: FY 1959 - FY 2005

Source: Indian Health Service Inpatient/Outpatient Reporting System in Albuquerque
APC Report 1A, and some facilities are from local databases.
### Table 10.4

Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Service Area
Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits: FY 2001 - FY 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Age Groups</th>
<th>FY 2001</th>
<th>FY 2002</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Respiratory Problems</td>
<td>6,228</td>
<td>5,844</td>
<td>5,644</td>
<td>5,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy, childbirth &amp; puerperium</td>
<td>5,708</td>
<td>5,063</td>
<td>4,722</td>
<td>4,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Medical/Surgical Follow-up</td>
<td>4,334</td>
<td>5,824</td>
<td>2,888</td>
<td>4,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refractive Error</td>
<td>3,293</td>
<td>2,645</td>
<td>2,445</td>
<td>3,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents &amp; Injuries</td>
<td>5,229</td>
<td>4,694</td>
<td>4,014</td>
<td>3,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infected Skin &amp; Abrasions</td>
<td>3,566</td>
<td>3,135</td>
<td>3,642</td>
<td>2,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otitis Media</td>
<td>3,688</td>
<td>2,887</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>2,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuroses &amp; Non-Psychotic Disorders</td>
<td>2,879</td>
<td>2,389</td>
<td>2,593</td>
<td>2,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of Symptoms</td>
<td>2,549</td>
<td>2,442</td>
<td>2,089</td>
<td>2,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>5,806</td>
<td>3,195</td>
<td>3,763</td>
<td>2,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone &amp; Joint Disorders</td>
<td>1,990</td>
<td>2,047</td>
<td>1,910</td>
<td>1,649</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Indian Health Service Inpatient/Outpatient Reporting System, APC Report 1C.

### Clara Morgan Sub-Regional Clinic

The YKHC subregional clinics have mid-level providers working with village community health aides, and are equipped with cardiac monitors, defibrillator, IV equipment, oxygen, casting equipment and other advanced life support equipment. Subregionals have more space (usually 10,000 sq. ft.) and have a greater laboratory and x-ray capability than village clinics. The four subregional locations in the YKD have airport runways capable of supporting jet landings. The Clara Morgan Subregional in Aniak serves the villages of Anvik, Red Devil, Russian Mission, Crooked Creek, Holy Cross, Lime Village, Upper Kalskag, Lower Kalskag, Chuathbaluk, Shageluk, Grayling, Sleetmute, Stony River, Napaimute, and Georgetown.

### Graph 10.4

Clara Morgan Subregional Clinic (Aniak)
Outpatient Workload: FY 1995 - FY 2005

Source: Indian Health Service Inpatient/Outpatient Reporting System in Albuquerque APC Report 1A, and some facilities are from local databases.
Table 10.5
Clara Morgan Subregional Clinic (Aniak)
Outpatient Diagnosis: FY 2001 - FY 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Age Groups</th>
<th>FY 2001</th>
<th>FY 2002</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents &amp; Injuries</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tests Only</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Mellitus</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Respiratory Problems</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy, childbirth &amp; puerperium</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory Allergies</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otitis Media</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Medical/Surgical Follow-up</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone &amp; Joint Disorders</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Examinations</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n/a=not available. Source: Indian Health Service Inpatient/Outpatient Reporting System, APC Report 1C.

Pearl E. Johnson Sub-Regional Clinic, General Delivery, Emmonak, Alaska 99581 serves the villages of Emmonak, Alakanak, Hooper Bay, Kotlik, Scammon Bay, Nunam Iqua, Bill Moore’s Slough, Chuloonawick and Hamilton.

Graph 10.5
Pearl E. Johnson Subregional Clinic (Emmonak)
Outpatient Workload: FY 2001 - FY 2005

Source: Indian Health Service Inpatient/Outpatient Reporting System in Albuquerque, APC Report 1A, and some facilities are from local databases.
John Afcan Memorial Sub-Regional Clinic, General Delivery, St. Mary’s Alaska 99658 services the villages of St. Mary’s, Andreafski, Pitka’s Point, Mountain Village, Pilot Station, Marshall, and Ohogomuit. There is a 22 mile gravel road between St. Mary’s, Pitka’s Point and Mt. Village.

Toksook Bay Subregional Clinic, General Delivery, Toksook Bay, Alaska 99637 serves the villages of Toksook Bay, Mekoryuk, Tununak, Chefornak, and Nightmute.
Community Health Aide Program (CHAP). YKHC supports 44 village-built clinics with Community Health Aides that provide acute, chronic, emergency, dental, behavioral health and preventative health care services at the village level.

Akiachuk 1 Chevak Kalskag Marshall Nunapitchuk Sleetmute
Akiak Chuathbaluk Kasigluk Mekoryuk Pilot Station Toksook Bay
Alakanuk Crooked Creek Kipnuk Mt. Village Quinhagak 1 Tuluksa
Aniak Eek Kongiganak Napakiak Red Devil Tuntutuliak
Anvik Emmonak Kotlik Napaksiak Russian Mission Tununak
Atmauthluak Grayling Kwethluk Newtok St. Mary’s
Bethel Holy Cross Kwillingok Nightmute Scammon Bay
Chefunak Hooper Bay Lower Kalskag Nunam Iqua 2 Shageluk

1 The CHAP in the villages of Akiachak and Quinhagak are managed by their local tribes under PL 93-638, Title I.
2 Formerly Sheldon’s Point.

NON-TRIBAL HEALTH AGENCIES AND FACILITIES AND TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED TO SERVICE POPULATION

The Bethel Family Clinic is staffed by one physician and one mid-level health care provider. It is a non-profit, non-tribal HRSA, Section 330 Community Health Center. The Bering Sea Animal Clinic provides private veterinary services in Bethel. The State of Alaska provides public health nursing, social services, and public assistance to residents of Bethel and the surrounding villages. The State also provides resources for early periodic screening and diagnostic treatment (EPSDT) for all YKD children, and offers EPSDT training to community health aides.

HEALTH STATUS OF ALASKA NATIVES LIVING IN THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM DELTA SERVICE AREA

Mortality.
Infant Mortality Rates. Infant mortality is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Graph 10.9

Infant Mortality Rates
Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Service Area vs U.S.
1975 - 1997

Neonatal Mortality Rates. The neonatal period is defined as less than 28 days of age.

Graph 10.10

Neonatal Mortality Rates
Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Service Area vs U.S.
1975 - 1997
Postneonatal Mortality Rates. The postneonatal period is defined as 28 to 365 days of age.

Graph 10.11

Postneonatal Mortality Rates
Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Service Area vs U.S.
1975 - 1997

Birth Rates. The 1997 infant birth rate for the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Service Area, at 29.2 per 1,000 Native population, is more than twice that of the U.S. rate.

Graph 10.12

Birth Rates
Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Service Area vs U.S.
1975 - 1997
## DISCHARGE WORKLOAD

Table 10.6

**Yukon Kuskokwim Delta Service Area**

**Leading Causes of Discharges: FY 2001 - FY 2004**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>FY 2001</th>
<th>FY 2002</th>
<th>FY 2003</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries (Childbirth)</td>
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<td>Pneumonia</td>
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<td>Bronchitis, Emphysema</td>
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<td>115</td>
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<td>Infected Skin &amp; Abrasions</td>
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<td>161</td>
<td>132</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accidents &amp; Injuries</td>
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<td>Complications of Pregnancy</td>
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<td>Alcohol Abuse</td>
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<td>Psychoses</td>
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<td>Neuroses &amp; Personality Disorders</td>
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<td>Urinary Tract Diseases</td>
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<td>Nutritional &amp; Metabolic Disorders</td>
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Source: Indian Health Service Inpatient/Outpatient Reporting System, Direct Inpatient Report 2C.