Advance Data

From Vital and Health Statistics of the CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION/National Center for Health Statistics

Ambulatory Surgery in the United States, 1995

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Abstract

Objectives—This report presents estimates of surgical and nonsurgical procedures performed on an ambulatory basis in hospitals and freestanding ambulatory surgery centers in the United States during 1995. Data are presented by types of facilities, age, sex, and geographic region. Major categories of procedures and diagnoses are shown by age, sex, and region.

Methods—The estimates are based on data collected from the 1995 National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. The 1995 data were abstracted from 122,000 medical records in 489 hospitals and freestanding ambulatory surgery centers.

Keywords: National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery • procedures • diagnoses • outpatients

Highlights

Ambulatory surgery visits

- In 1995, an estimated 29.4 million surgical and nonsurgical procedures were performed during 19.6 million ambulatory surgery visits (table 1).
- The 19.6 million ambulatory surgery visits accounted for half of the combined total of ambulatory surgery visits and inpatient discharges with

surgical and nonsurgical procedures (38.9 million) (figure 1).

- An estimated 16.4 million (84 percent) of the ambulatory surgery visits occurred in hospitals and 3.2 million (16 percent) occurred in freestanding centers (table 2, figure 2).
- Females had significantly more ambulatory surgery visits (11.1 million) than males (8.5 million), and

a significantly higher rate of visits (82.8 per 1,000 population) compared with males (67.1 per 1,000 population) (table 3).

• The rate of ambulatory surgery visits per 1,000 population was higher for males (33.6) than for females (25.4) under 15 years of age and higher for females than for males for the 15–44 age group (62.7 versus 39.2). However, there was no significant difference in the rates for males and females for the age groups 45–64 years old (110.2 versus 96.8) and 65 years of age and over (204.2 versus 186.9) (figure 3).

Ambulatory procedures

- Four procedures were each performed more than a million times on ambulatory patients: extraction of lens (2,275,000), endoscopy of large intestine (1,809,000), insertion of prosthetic lens (1,723,000), and endoscopy of small intestine (1,490,000) (table 4, figure 4).
- Females had higher rates per 10,000 population than males for ambulatory

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Table 1. Number and rate of visits or discharges and procedures by type of patient: United States, 1995

[Excludes ambulatory surgery patients admitted to hospitals as inpatients]

	Тс	otal	Ambu	latory ¹	Inpatient ²		
Utilization measure	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	
Number of visits or discharges in thousands ³	38,888	1,107	19,638	873	19,250	680	
Rate of visits or discharges per 1,000 population ³ .	148.8	4.2	75.1	3.3	73.6	2.6	
Number of procedures in thousands	69,240	2,040	29,433	1,275	39,807	1,592	
Rate of procedures per 1,000 population	264.9	7.8	112.6	4.9	152.3	6.1	

¹Data from the 1995 National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery.

²Data from the 1995 National Hospital Discharge Survey.

³Ambulatory surgery visits or discharges of hospital inpatients with procedures.



Figure 1. Utilization measures for ambulatory surgery visits and discharges of hospital inpatients with procedures: United States, 1995

procedures such as release of carpal tunnel (15.4 versus 9.2), operations on eyelids (9.5 versus 6.9), extraction (107.9 versus 65.0) and insertion of lens (80.9 versus 50.1), endoscopy of small intestine (63.8 versus 49.8), laparoscopy (27.7 versus 2.9), laparoscopic cholecystectomy (14.1 versus 3.9), and excision and repair of bunion and other toe deformity (14.6 versus 4.2) (tables 5 and 6).

 Males had higher rates per 10,000 population than females for ambulatory procedures such as myringotomy with insertion of tube (25.6 versus 17.3), adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy (6.7 versus 4.3), cardiac catheterization (15.7 versus 9.0), repair of inguinal hernia (33.8 versus 4.3), cystoscopy (34.8 versus 21.1), reduction of fracture (9.2 versus 6.4), arthroscopy of knee (29.6 versus 19.3), excision of semilunar cartilage of knee (22.4 versus 13.0); replacement or other repair of knee (11.1 versus 8.0), and arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material (25.6 versus 14.8).

- Ambulatory procedures performed more than 100,000 times on children under 15 years old included myringotomy (521,000), tonsillectomy (279,000), adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy (136,000), and operations on teeth, gums, and alveoli (165,000).
- A variety of ambulatory procedures were performed more than 300,000 times on persons 15–44 years of age: endoscopy of small intestine (388,000), arthroscopy of knee (357,000), bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes (354,000), laparoscopy (341,000), dilation and curettage of uterus (321,000), endoscopy of large

Table 2. Number and rate of ambulatory surgery visits and procedures by type of facility: United States, 1995

[Excludes ambulatory surgery patients admitted to hospitals as inpatients]

	All fa	cilities	Hos	pitals	Freestanding centers		
Utilization measure	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	
Number of visits in thousands	19,638	873	16,413	813	3,225	265	
Rate of visits per 1,000 population	75.1	3.3	62.8	3.1	12.3	1.0	
Number of procedures in thousands	29,433	1,275	24,562	1,191	4,871	382	
Rate of procedures per 1,000 population	112.6	4.9	94.0	4.6	18.6	1.5	



Figure 2. Percent distribution of ambulatory surgery visits by type of facility: United States, 1995

intestine (320,000), and excision or destruction of lesion or tissue of skin and subcutaneous tissue (313,000).

- For persons 45–64 years of age, endoscopy of large intestine (682,000) and endoscopy of small intestine (503,000) were frequent ambulatory procedures.
- Common ambulatory procedures for persons 65 years of age and over were extraction of lens (1,919,000), insertion of prosthetic lens (1,440,000), endoscopy of large intestine (799,000), and endoscopy of small intestine (575,000).

Diagnoses for ambulatory surgery visits

 Diagnoses for 500,000 or more ambulatory surgery visits included cataract (2,242,000); malignant neoplasms (738,000); benign neoplasms (960,000), especially benign neoplasm of colon (572,000); rheumatism (634,000); and otitis media and Eustachian tube disorders (528,000) (table 7).

- Rates of ambulatory surgery visits per 10,000 population were higher for females than for males for first-listed diagnoses of carpal tunnel syndrome (15.2 versus 8.9), glaucoma (5.0 versus 3.3), cataract (106.6 versus 63.8), gastritis and duodenitis (17.0 versus 10.3), diverticula of intestine (14.8 versus 10.0), cholelithiasis (12.7 versus 3.4), acquired deformities of toe (8.0 versus 2.4), abdominal pain (10.9 versus 6.3), and visit for sterilization (24.3 versus 4.6) (tables 8 and 9).
- Rates of ambulatory surgery visits per 10,000 population were higher for males than for females for first-listed diagnoses of otitis media and Eustachian tube disorders (23.9 versus 16.7), heart disease (14.4 versus 8.1), deviated nasal septum (6.0 versus 4.1), inguinal hernia (32.5 versus 4.2), calculus of kidney and ureter (9.8 versus 5.1), hematuria (4.2

versus 2.7), fractures (13.2 versus 7.8), and current tear of medial cartilage or meniscus of knee (12.7 versus 6.2).

Introduction

This report presents data from the 1995 National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery (NSAS), which was initiated by the National Center for Health Statistics in 1994 to gather and disseminate data about ambulatory surgery. For NSAS, ambulatory surgery refers to surgical and nonsurgical procedures performed on an ambulatory (or outpatient) basis in a hospital or freestanding center's general operating rooms, dedicated ambulatory surgery rooms, and other specialized rooms such as endoscopy units and cardiac catheterization labs.

Ambulatory surgery has been increasing in the United States since the early 1980's. Two major reasons for the increase are advances in medical technology and cost containment initiatives. The medical advances include improvements in anesthesia, which enable patients to regain consciousness more quickly with fewer aftereffects, and better analgesics for relief of pain. In addition, minimally invasive and noninvasive procedures are being developed and performed with increasing frequency. Examples include laser surgery, laparoscopy, and endoscopy. These medical advances have made surgery less complex and risky (1).

At the same time, concern about rising health care costs led to changes in the Medicare program that encouraged the development of ambulatory surgery. In the early 1980's, the Medicare program was expanded to cover care in ambulatory surgery centers, and a prospective payment system based on diagnosis-related groups (DRG's) was adopted for hospital inpatient care that created strong financial incentives for hospitals to shift less complex surgery to outpatient settings. Many State Medicaid plans and private insurers followed the lead of the Medicare program and adopted similar policies (2).

As these changes went into effect, many types of surgeries done in

Table 3. Number, percent distribution, and rate of ambulatory surgery visits by sex, age, and region: United States, 1995

[Excludes ambulatory surgery patients admitted to hospitals as inpatients]

	Both	sexes	Ма	ale	Fer	nale				
Age and region	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error				
			Number in	thousands						
Total	19,638	873	8,527	374	11,111	510				
Age										
Under 15 years	1,708	88	993	51	715	41				
15–44 years	6,015	290	2,299	108	3,716	191				
45–64 years	5,410	292	2,438	135	2,972	163				
65 years and over	6,505	322	2,796	134	3,709	195				
Region										
Northeast	4,446	386	1,957	179	2,489	214				
Midwest	4,914	348	2,117	162	2,797	192				
South	6,638	635	2,787	249	3,851	388				
West	3,641	298	1,667	140	1,974	164				
			Percent distribution . 100.0 100.0							
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0					
Age										
Under 15 years	8.7	0.4	11.6	0.6	6.4	0.4				
15–44 years	30.6	1.5	27.0	1.3	33.4	1.7				
45–64 years	27.6	1.5	28.6	1.6	26.7	1.5				
65 years and over	33.1	1.6	32.8	1.6	33.4	1.8				
Region										
Northeast	22.6	2.0	22.9	2.1	22.4	1.9				
Midwest	25.0	1.8	24.8	1.9	25.2	1.7				
South	33.8	3.2	32.7	2.9	34.7	3.5				
West	18.5	1.5	19.5	1.6	17.8	1.5				
		R	ate per 1,00	00 populati	on					
Total	75.1	3.3	67.1	2.9	82.8	3.8				
Age										
Under 15 years	29.6	1.5	33.6	1.7	25.4	1.4				
15–44 years	51.0	2.5	39.2	1.8	62.7	3.2				
45–64 years	103.7	5.6	96.8	5.4	110.2	6.1				
65 years and over	194.0	9.6	204.2	9.8	186.9	9.8				
Region										
Northeast	86.5	7.5	79.0	7.2	93.4	8.0				
Midwest	79.6	5.6	70.5	5.4	88.3	6.0				
South	72.8	7.0	63.3	5.7	81.7	8.2				
West	63.7	5.2	58.8	4.9	68.5	5.7				

... Category not applicable.

hospitals increasingly were performed during ambulatory visits. In addition, the number of freestanding ambulatory surgery centers grew from 239 in 1983 (3) to more than 1,800 in 1993 (4).

The National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS), which has been conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics every year since 1965, includes information on surgical and nonsurgical procedures performed in inpatient settings (5). Although NHDS remains a good source of data for procedures that can only be done on an inpatient basis, such as open-heart surgery or cesarean section, NHDS estimates have become incomplete for procedures that can be performed on an ambulatory basis. NSAS was undertaken to obtain information about ambulatory procedures. For many types of procedures, data from both NHDS and NSAS are now required to obtain national estimates. A report that combines the 1994 procedure data from the two surveys has been published (6).

Information on ambulatory procedures is also collected in two other NCHS surveys. The National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey obtains information on procedures ordered or performed during visits to physicians' offices (7), and the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey collects data on procedures ordered or performed during visits to hospital outpatient and emergency departments (8,9).

This report provides summary data from the 1995 NSAS. For perspective, the NSAS data on ambulatory procedures in 1995 are compared with estimates of inpatient procedures from the 1995 NHDS (5) in table 1. Estimates from the NSAS are presented for hospitals and freestanding facilities in table 2 and by age, sex, and geographic region in table 3. The types of procedures performed during these visits (tables 4–6) and diagnoses (tables 7–9) are also shown.

Methods

Source of data

Following a feasibility study in 1989-91 and a pretest in 1993, NSAS was conducted for the first time in 1994. Results for 1994 have been published (10). This survey covers surgical and nonsurgical procedures performed on an ambulatory basis in hospitals and freestanding ambulatory surgery centers. The hospital universe includes noninstitutional hospitals exclusive of Federal, military, and Department of Veterans Affairs hospitals, located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Only short-stay hospitals (hospitals with an average length of stay for all patients of fewer than 30 days) or those whose specialty is general (medical or surgical) or children's general are included in the survey. These hospitals must also have six beds or more staffed for patient use. The universe definition is the same as that used for the National Hospital Discharge Survey (5). The sampling frame for the hospital universe consists of eligible hospitals listed in the 1993 SMG Hospital Market Database (11).



Figure 3. Rate of ambulatory surgery visits by age and sex: United States, 1995

The universe of freestanding facilities includes the freestanding ambulatory surgery centers listed in the 1993 SMG Freestanding Outpatient Surgery Center Database (12) and/or Medicare-certified facilities included in the Health Care Financing Administration Provider-of-Services file (13). Facilities specializing in dentistry, podiatry, pain block, abortion, family planning, or birthing are excluded. A detailed description of the development and operation of NSAS has been published (14).

Sample design

NSAS uses a multistage probability design with independent samples of hospitals and freestanding ambulatory surgery centers selected at the first or second stages and visits to these facilities selected at the final stage. The NSAS sample includes all facilities with a high annual volume of ambulatory procedures. The remaining sample of facilities is selected using a three-stage stratified cluster design.

The first stage consists of a selection of a subsample of the primary sampling units (PSU's) used in the 1985–94 National Health Interview Survey (15). PSU's are counties, a group of counties, county equivalents (such as parishes or independent cities), or towns and townships (for some PSU's in New England). The second

stage consists of a selection of facilities from the sample PSU's.

At the third stage, a systematic random sample of ambulatory surgery visits is selected. Sampled visits are drawn from all locations within a facility where ambulatory surgery is performed, including main or general operating rooms, all dedicated ambulatory surgery rooms, cystoscopy and endoscopy units, cardiac catheterization labs, and laser procedure rooms (in-scope locations). However, locations within hospitals dedicated exclusively to abortion, dentistry, podiatry, pain block, or small procedures (sometimes referred to as "lump and bump" rooms) are not included. The exclusion of these specialty locations, as well as the exclusion of specialty facilities, were recommended based on the feasibility study for NSAS.

There were 751 hospitals and freestanding ambulatory surgery centers in the 1995 NSAS sample. Of these, 141 were found to be out of scope (ineligible) because they went out of business, performed less than 50 ambulatory procedures in the previous year, or otherwise failed to meet the criteria for NSAS. Of the 610 in-scope (eligible) facilities, 489 responded to the survey, for an overall response rate of 80 percent. The response rate was 89 percent for hospitals and 70 percent for freestanding facilities.

Data collection

Sample selection and abstraction of information from medical records were performed at the facilities. Facility staff did the sampling in about 44 percent of facilities that participated in the 1995 survey, and facility staff abstracted the data in approximately two-thirds of the participating facilities. In the remaining facilities, the work was performed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census acting on behalf of NCHS. Completed abstract forms were sent to NCHS for coding, editing, and weighting.

The abstract form (figure 5) contains items relating to the personal characteristics of the patients such as age, sex, race, and ethnicity. There are administrative items such as date of procedure, disposition, and expected sources of payment. The medical information includes up to seven diagnoses and six procedures, which are coded according to the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD–9–CM) (16).

Estimation and reliability of estimates

Statistics from NSAS are derived by a multistage estimation procedure that produces essentially unbiased estimates. The estimation procedure has three basic components: (a) inflation by reciprocals of the probabilities of sample selection, (b) adjustment for nonresponse, and (c) population weighting ratio adjustments.

The statistics presented in this report are based on a sample, and therefore may differ from the figures that would be obtained if a complete census had been taken. The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability that occurs by chance because only a sample rather than the entire universe is surveyed. Standard errors for the estimates in this report were calculated with SUDAAN software, which takes into account the complex sample design. A description of the software and approach it uses has been published (17).

The chances are about 32 in 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by more than the standard error. The chances are



Figure 4. Number of selected procedures performed on ambulatory patients: United States, 1995

5 in 100 that the difference would be more than twice the standard error, and about 1 in 100 that the difference would be more than 2.5 times as large as the standard error. The relative standard error is expressed as a percent of an estimate and can be multiplied by the estimate to obtain the standard error.

Because of low reliability, estimates that have a relative standard error of more than 30 percent or are based on a sample of fewer than 30 records are not presented. For these estimates, only an asterisk (*) appears in the tables. Estimates preceded by an asterisk (*) are based on fewer than 60 records and are also considered to have low reliability.

Definitions and limitations

The estimates of procedures shown in this report include surgical procedures (such as tonsillectomy), diagnostic procedures (such as cystoscopy), and other therapeutic procedures (such as injection or infusion of cancer chemotherapeutic substance) reported on the medical record. Data are shown for all-listed procedures, which are all occurrences of the procedures coded regardless of their order on the medical record. In contrast, diagnostic data for ambulatory surgery visits are for the diagnosis listed first on the medical record. Because certain freestanding facilities and certain specialized locations within hospitals and freestanding facilities are excluded from the NSAS design, ambulatory procedures done in some specialties are not completely measured by the survey. Excluded specialties include dentistry, podiatry, abortion, family planning, birthing, pain block, and small procedures (such as removal of skin lesion). However, procedures in these specialties performed in general operating rooms or other in-scope locations are included in the survey.

In addition, NSAS does not completely measure ambulatory procedures that are performed in locations such as physicians' offices, for example, endoscopies of large and small intestine, injections of therapeutic substances, skin biopsies, and plastic surgery. The National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey has data about procedures in physicians' offices (7) and the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey provides information about procedures in hospital outpatient and emergency departments (8,9). As medical technology continues to advance, increasing numbers and types of procedures may move to physicians' offices and other locations that are not within the scope of NSAS.

The determination of whether an ambulatory surgery facility is a hospital

or a freestanding center is based on the SMG universe from which the facility is selected. In most cases, it is apparent whether a facility is a hospital or a freestanding ambulatory surgery center. However, some facilities are not easily classified. For example, a

"freestanding" facility may be owned by a hospital but located some distance away. If such a facility is separately listed in the 1993 SMG Freestanding Outpatient Surgery Center Database (12) and is selected into the NSAS sample from this universe, it is considered a freestanding facility.

According to the 1995 NSAS, an estimated 321,000 ambulatory surgery visits with procedures were discharged to inpatient status. Of these, 313,000 (98 percent) were visits to hospitals and 8,000 (2 percent) were visits to freestanding centers. In most instances, the ambulatory procedures for these patients become part of their inpatient record. To avoid counting the ambulatory procedures in both NSAS and NHDS, these patients were excluded from the NSAS data shown in this report. These patients were included in the summaries of outpatient procedures as described in the first report from NSAS (10).

Estimates in the tables have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Therefore, figures within tables do not always add to the totals. Rates and percents were calculated from unrounded figures and may not agree with rates or percents calculated from rounded data.

The population estimates used in computing rates are for the U.S. civilian population, including institutionalized persons, as of July 1, 1995. These estimates were provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are consistent with population estimates published in *Current Population Reports*.

Tests of significance

In this report, statistical inference is based on the two-sided *t*-test with a critical value of 1.96 (0.05 level of significance). Terms such as "higher" and "less" indicate that differences are statistically significant. Terms such as "similar" or "no difference" mean that

Table 4. Number of ambulatory surgery procedures, by procedure category, sex, and age: United States, 1995

[Excludes ambulatory surgery patients admitted to hospitals as inpatients. Procedure categories and code numbers are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)]

		S	ex	Age				
Procedure category and ICD-9-CM code	Total	Male	Female	Under 15 years	15–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	
			Num	ber in thous	ands			
All procedures	29,433	12,829	16,604	2,312	9,094	8,149	9,878	
Operations on the nervous system	1,079	430	649	10	417	398	254	
Injection of agent into spinal canal	428	184	244	*	132	157	138	
Release of carpal tunnel	324	117	207	*	132	121	70	
Operations on the eye	4,955	1,911	3,044	121	213	799	3,821	
Operations on eyelids	215	87	127	14	25	68	108	
Extraction of lens	2,275	826	1,448	*	46	303	1,919	
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	1,723	637	1,086	*	36	242	1,440	
Operations on the ear	857	496	361	652	102	45	59	
Myringotomy with insertion of tube	558	326	232	521	20	*8	*9	
Operations on the nose, mouth, and pharynx	2,061	1,089	972	706	801	392	162	
Turbinectomy	168	90	77	19	100	39	*9	
Repair and plastic operations on the nose	268	149	119	*8	166	68	26	
Operations on nasal sinuses	475	227	248	34	236	171	34	
Operations on teeth, gums, and alveoli	230	124	106	165	42	*11	*12	
Tonsillectomy with or without adenoidectomy	372	173	199	279	86	*5	*	
Adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy	143	85	58	136	*	*	*	
Operations on the respiratory system	387	214	172	30	65	131	161	
Bronchoscopy with or without biopsy 33.21-33.24,33.27	170	93	76	9	21	57	83	
Operations on the cardiovascular system	669	373	296	*	107	271	275	
Cardiac catheterization	321	200	121	*	28	150	138	
Operations on the digestive system	6,367	2,856	3,511	168	1,865	2,083	2,250	
Esophagoscopy and gastroscopy	143	74	69	5	32	47	58	
Dilation of esophagus 42.92	237	124	113	*	45	66	121	
Endoscopy of small intestine with or without biopsy	1,490	633	857	24	388	503	575	
Endoscopy of large intestine with or without biopsy	1,809	793	1,016	8	320	682	799	
Endoscopic polypectomy of large intestine	512	271	241	*	46	193	272	
Laparoscopic cholecystectomy	239	49	190	*	122	80	37	
Repair of inguinal hernia 53.0-53.1	487	430	58	81	145	138	124	
Laparoscopy	408	37	371	*	341	49	*15	
Operations on the urinary system	1,374	839	535	55	322	415	583	
Cystoscopy with or without biopsy	725	442	283	24	151	217	334	
Operations on the male genital organs	496	496		129	148	93	125	
Operations on the female genital organs	2,041		2,041	*6	1,518	402	115	
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	360		360	-	354	*	-	
Hysteroscopy	224		224	*	116	90	17	
Dilation and curettage of uterus	534		534	*	321	163	49	
Operations on the musculoskeletal system	4,036	2,132	1,904	156	1,988	1,335	557	
Partial excision of bone	250	122	129	*8	113	92	38	
Reduction of fracture	204	117	87	45	97	39	24	
Removal of implanted devices from bone	167	87	80	14	92	37	25	
Excision and repair of bunion and other toe deformities	249	53	196	*	87	101	54	
Arthroscopy of knee	636	377	259	12	357	204	63	
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee	460	285	175	*	224	169	59	
Replacement or other repair of knee	249	142	108	*	146	81	19	
Operations on muscle, tendon, fascia, and bursa	637	300	337	29	264	230	113	
Operations on the integumentary system	2,180	624	1,556	108	808	741	524	
Biopsy of breast	350	*11	339	*	122	136	91	
Local excision of lesion of breast (lumpectomy)	332	*12	320	*	119	136	74	
Excision or destruction of lesion or tissue of skin and subcutaneous tissue 86.2–86.4	831	397	433	68	313	236	214	
Miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures	2,770	1,326	1,444	147	679	992	952	
Arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material	525	325	199	*	41	238	242	
Injection or infusion of therapeutic or prophylactic substance	379	164	214	8	110	141	119	
Operations on the endocrine system, operations on the hemic and lymphatic system, and obstetrical procedures	162	42	119	10	62	50	40	

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

Category not applicable.Quantity zero.

NOTE: The standard error of a number can be obtained by multiplying the estimate by the corresponding relative standard error, shown as a percent, in table 6.

Table 5. Rate of ambulatory surgery procedures, by procedure category, sex, and age: United States, 1995

[Excludes ambulatory surgery patients admitted to hospitals as inpatients. Procedure categories and code numbers are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)]

		S	ex	Age				
Procedure category and ICD-9-CM code	Total	Male	Female	Under 15 years	15–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	
			Rate pe	er 10,000 pc	pulation			
All procedures	1,125.9	1,009.1	1,236.6	400.6	770.8	1,561.8	2,945.9	
Operations on the nervous system	41.3	33.8	48.3	1.7	35.4	76.3	75.7	
Injection of agent into spinal canal	16.4	14.5	18.2	*	11.2	30.0	41.2	
Release of carpal tunnel	12.4	9.2	15.4	*	11.2	23.2	20.8	
Operations on the eye	189.5	150.3	226.7	21.0	18.1	153.2	1,139.5	
Operations on eyelids	8.2	6.9	9.5	2.4	2.1	13.0	32.2	
Extraction of lens	87.0	65.0	107.9	*	3.9	58.1	572.4	
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	65.9	50.1	80.9	*	3.1	46.3	429.4	
Operations on the ear	32.8	39.0	26.9	112.9	8.6	8.7	17.5	
Myringotomy with insertion of tube	21.4	25.6	17.3	90.2	1.7	*1.5	*2.8	
Operations on the nose, mouth, and pharynx	78.8	85.6	72.4	122.2	67.9	75.2	48.4	
Turbinectomy	6.4	7.1	5.8	3.3	8.5	7.4	*2.8	
Repair and plastic operations on the nose	10.2	11.7	8.9	*1.4	14.1	13.1	7.7	
Operations on nasal sinuses	18.2	17.8	18.5	5.9	20.0	32.7	10.2	
Operations on teeth, gums, and alveoli	8.8	9.7	7.9	28.6	3.5	*2.1	*3.6	
Tonsillectomy with or without adenoidectomy	14.2	13.6	14.8	48.3	7.3	*1.0	*	
Adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy	5.5	6.7	4.3	23.5	*	*	*	
Operations on the respiratory system	14.8	16.9	12.8	5.2	5.5	25.0	48.2	
Bronchoscopy with or without biopsy	6.5	7.4	5.7	1.6	1.7	10.9	24.8	
Operations on the cardiovascular system	25.6	29.3	22.0	*	9.1	51.9	82.0	
Cardiac catheterization	12.3	15.7	9.0	*	2.4	28.8	41.2	
Operations on the digestive system	243.6	224.6	261.5	29.1	158.1	399.3	671.1	
Esophagoscopy and gastroscopy	5.5	5.8	5.1	0.9	2.7	9.1	17.4	
Dilation of esophagus 42.92	9.1	9.7	8.4	*	3.8	12.7	36.1	
Endoscopy of small intestine with or without biopsy	57.0	49.8	63.8	4.2	32.9	96.4	171.6	
Endoscopy of large intestine with or without biopsy 45.21-45.25	69.2	62.4	75.7	1.4	27.2	130.6	238.2	
Endoscopic polypectomy of large intestine	19.6	21.3	17.9	*	3.9	36.9	81.2	
Laparoscopic cholecystectomy	9.1	3.9	14.1	*	10.3	15.4	10.9	
Repair of inguinal hernia 53.0–53.1	18.6	33.8	4.3	14.1	12.3	26.4	37.0	
Laparoscopy	15.6	2.9	27.7	*	28.9	9.4	*4.6	
Operations on the urinary system	52.6	66.0	39.9	9.5	27.3	79.6	173.7	
Cystoscopy with or without biopsy	27.7	34.8	21.1	4.1	12.8	41.5	99.6	
Operations on the male genital organs	19.0	39.0		22.3	12.6	17.9	37.4	
Operations on the female genital organs	78.1		152.0	*1.0	128.7	77.0	34.3	
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	13.8		26.8	-	30.0		-	
Hysteroscopy	8.6		16.7	*	9.8	17.3	5.2	
Dilation and curettage of uterus	20.4		39.8		27.2	31.3	14.7	
Operations on the musculoskeletal system	154.4	167.7	141.8	27.1	168.5	255.9	166.0	
Partial excision of bone	9.6	9.6	9.6	*1.4	9.5	17.6	11.3	
Reduction of fracture	7.8	9.2	6.4	7.7	8.2	7.4	7.2	
Removal of implanted devices from bone	6.4	6.9	5.9	2.4	7.8	7.0	7.3	
Excision and repair of bunion and other toe deformities	9.5	4.2	14.6		7.4	19.3	16.2	
Arthroscopy of knee	24.3	29.6	19.3	2.1	30.3	39.0	18.7	
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee	17.6	22.4	13.0	*	19.0	32.4	17.7	
Replacement or other repair of knee	9.5 24.4	11.1 23.6	8.0 25.1		12.4 22.4	15.6 44.2	5.6	
Operations on muscle, tendon, fascia, and bursa	24.4 83.4	23.6 49.1	25.1 115.9	5.0 18.7	22.4 68.5	44.2 142.1	33.7 156.2	
Biopsy of breast	63.4 13.4	49.1 *0.8	25.3	*	08.5 10.4	26.0	27.2	
Local excision of lesion of breast (lumpectomy)	13.4	0.8 *1.0	25.3 23.8	*	10.4	26.0 26.0	27.2	
Excision or destruction of lesion or tissue of skin and subcutaneous tissue	31.8	1.0 31.2	23.8 32.3	11.8	26.5	26.0 45.2	63.9	
Miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures	105.9	104.3	32.3 107.5	25.4	20.5 57.6	45.2 190.1	283.9	
Arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material	20.1	25.6	107.5	20.4	3.5	45.7	203.9 72.3	
Injection or infusion of therapeutic or prophylactic substance	20.1 14.5	25.6 12.9	14.8 16.0	1.4	3.5 9.3	45.7 27.1	35.5	
Operations on the endocrine system, operations on the hemic and	14.3	12.9	10.0	1.4	5.5	21.1	55.5	
lymphatic system, and obstetrical procedures	6.2	3.3	8.9	1.7	5.3	9.5	12.0	

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

Category not applicable.
 Quantity zero.

NOTE: The standard error of a rate can be obtained by multiplying the estimate by the corresponding relative standard error, shown as a percent, in table 6.

Table 6. Relative standard errors for number and rate of ambulatory surgery procedures, by procedure category, sex, and age: United States, 1995

[Procedure categories and code numbers are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)]

		5	Sex	Age				
Procedure category and ICD-9-CM code	Total	Male	Female	Under 15 years	15–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and ove	
	Sta	andard erro	or as a perc	ent of the nu	mber or r	ate of proc	edures	
All procedures	4.33	4.36	4.44	5.32	4.79	5.34	4.69	
Operations on the nervous system	8.06	8.29	8.33	25.12	8.28	8.57	10.48	
Injection of agent into spinal canal	13.05	12.52	14.04	*	13.59	13.87	15.84	
Release of carpal tunnel	6.00	7.41	6.76	*	8.50	7.53	7.91	
Operations on the eye	6.00	6.55	5.89	12.91	11.43	6.36	6.49	
Operations on eyelids	7.83	9.95	8.53	21.52	13.28	15.00	8.78	
Extraction of lens	7.79	8.50	7.54	*	18.43	7.36	8.18	
Insertion of prosthetic lens (pseudophakos)	5.85	6.29	5.85	*	23.06	6.11	6.13	
Operations on the ear	5.68	6.04	6.06	5.87	11.19	12.26	13.54	
Myringotomy with insertion of tube	6.16	6.72	6.60	6.27	18.82	*26.41	*28.95	
Operations on the nose, mouth, and pharynx	5.95	6.21	6.26	7.19	6.52	13.83	8.59	
Turbinectomy	10.54	11.14	12.03	24.62	10.50	13.79	*27.77	
Repair and plastic operations on the nose	6.96	7.80	8.63	*22.27	7.51	10.30	18.10	
Operations on nasal sinuses	13.25	14.03	13.97	14.04	9.98	26.92	21.07	
Operations on teeth, gums, and alveoli	15.77	17.70	14.97	18.61	18.37	*27.75	*20.20	
Tonsillectomy with or without adenoidectomy	6.98	7.66	7.41	7.42	8.22	*26.82	*	
Adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy	8.88	10.20	10.11	9.01	*	*	*	
Operations on the respiratory system	7.93	9.89	7.95	15.92	11.00	8.86	11.60	
Bronchoscopy with or without biopsy	11.30	13.63	12.28	20.96	19.94	13.72	12.50	
Operations on the cardiovascular system	10.02	11.42	8.98	*	10.62	11.68	10.56	
Cardiac catheterization	13.25	12.98	14.70	*	17.69	14.07	13.93	
Operations on the digestive system	5.65	5.44	6.08	10.41	5.39	6.28	6.86	
Esophagoscopy and gastroscopy	13.93	13.33	16.89	21.60	18.83	16.00	16.17	
Dilation of esophagus	12.97	12.38	15.48	*	21.12	14.34	12.98	
Endoscopy of small intestine with or without biopsy	8.36	8.20	8.89	25.37	9.06	9.10	8.50	
Endoscopy of large intestine with or without biopsy	7.46	7.48	7.73	22.95	8.12	8.17	8.10	
Endoscopic polypectomy of large intestine	9.17	9.29	10.17	*	14.44	9.70	10.15	
Laparoscopic cholecystectomy	9.39	10.86	10.04	*	11.86	9.73	13.05	
Repair of inguinal hernia	5.13	4.88	12.37	10.92	7.56	7.35	8.96	
Laparoscopy	6.19	14.43	6.26	*	6.43	12.95	*25.35	
Operations on the urinary system	7.94	7.83	10.44	15.48	9.94	9.03	8.90	
Cystoscopy with or without biopsy	9.64	9.33	12.10	19.41	10.27	10.07	11.00	
Operations on the male genital organs	6.29	6.29		8.86	9.57	9.39	9.59	
Operations on the female genital organs	4.98		4.98	*21.26	5.28	7.57	11.47	
Bilateral destruction or occlusion of fallopian tubes	8.95		8.95	-	9.01	*	-	
Hysteroscopy	7.78		7.78	*	8.76	10.80	17.18	
Dilation and curettage of uterus 69.0	5.40		5.40	*	6.10	8.04	10.13	
Operations on the musculoskeletal system	6.32	6.84	6.35	8.77	7.09	6.98	6.45	
Partial excision of bone	8.07	9.10	9.94	*17.97	9.75	10.55	10.54	
Reduction of fracture	6.78	7.65	8.29	10.82	8.32	12.34	13.83	
Removal of implanted devices from bone	10.58	12.91	11.75	20.08	13.29	11.65	19.46	
Excision and repair of bunion and other toe deformities	11.37	24.46	9.60	*	12.51	16.25	10.39	
Arthroscopy of knee	7.39	7.68	8.45	22.59	8.23	8.20	10.26	
Excision of semilunar cartilage of knee	7.49	7.91	8.45	*	8.25	8.48	11.33	
Replacement or other repair of knee	10.69	10.81	12.33	*	12.15	12.17	18.53	
Operations on muscle, tendon, fascia, and bursa	5.62	5.91	6.66	10.91	6.41	7.95	7.26	
Operations on the integumentary system	4.35	5.33	4.53	8.36	5.61	5.15	4.87	
Biopsy of breast	6.58	*25.56	6.55	*	8.20	7.57	9.68	
Local excision of lesion of breast (lumpectomy)	8.20	*20.63	8.27	*	10.30	11.22	11.75	
Excision or destruction of lesion or tissue of skin and								
subcutaneous tissue	5.27	5.71	5.86	8.85	6.87	6.34	5.96	
Miscellaneous diagnostic and therapeutic procedures	14.32	12.71	16.04	11.38	15.40	16.98	12.86	
Arteriography and angiocardiography using contrast material	12.42	12.14	13.99	*	17.02	13.48	13.71	
Injection or infusion of therapeutic or prophylactic substance	12.42	14.16	11.91	24.02	12.86	13.96	16.31	
Operations on the endocrine system, operations on the hemic and lymphatic system, and obstetrical procedures	10.00	10.52	12.65	18.82	14.87	13.66	15.51	

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

. . . Category not applicable.– Quantity zero.

NOTE: The standard error of a number or rate in tables 4 or 5 can be obtained by multiplying the estimate by the corresponding relative standard error, shown as a percent, in this table.

Table 7. Number of ambulatory surgery visits by first-listed diagnosis, sex, and age: United States, 1995

[Excludes ambulatory surgery patients admitted to hospitals as inpatients. Diagnostic categories and code numbers are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)]

			Sex	Age				
Category of first-listed diagnosis and ICD-9-CM code	Total	Male	Female	Under 15 years	15–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and ove	
			Nun	nber in thou	sands			
All conditions	19,638	8,527	11,111	1,708	6,015	5,410	6,505	
nfectious and parasitic diseases	112	57	55	13	65	21	*14	
Veoplasms	1,806	835	971	51	356	599	800	
Malignant neoplasms	738	342	396	10	109	239	380	
Malignant neoplasm of skin	159	88	71	*	17	42	99	
Malignant neoplasm of breast	122	*	121	*	23	53	45	
Benign neoplasms	960	438	522	37	234	333	357	
Benign neoplasm of colon	572	317	255	*	49	223	299	
Lipoma	103	44	59	*	50	36	16	
indocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	114	46	68	*	31	46	34	
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	3,878	1,578	2,300	610	376	631	2,261	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	317	114	204	*	127	120	69	
Glaucoma	108	42	67	*	*5	26	75	
Cataract	2,242	811	1,431		42	300	1,893	
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders	528	304	224	484 *2	26	8	*9	
Diseases of the circulatory system	688 293	364 184	324 109	"Z *	142 27	280 127	264 138	
Hemorrhoids	293 215	94	109	*	66	96	52	
Diseases of the respiratory system	874	437	438	327	292	162	93	
Deviated nasal septum	131	76	56	*	87	34	*8	
Chronic sinusitis	144	60	84	14	68	55	*7	
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	351	162	189	275	73	*	*	
viseases of the digestive system	3,221	1,581	1,640	215	909	1,038	1,059	
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	137	71	66	95	30	*7	*6	
Diseases of esophagus	439	220	220	7	121	144	166	
Ulcer of stomach and small intestine	103	42	61	*	20	40	44	
Gastritis and duodenitis	358	130	228	*	109	123	123	
Inguinal hernia	469	413	56	70	143	132	123	
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis	202	85	117	*	77	71	50	
Diverticula of intestine	326	127	199	*	*	101	213	
Cholelithiasis	214	44	171	*	105	70	39	
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2,226	638	1,588	102	970	694	460	
Calculus of kidney and ureter	193	124	69 26	*	75	86	30	
Hematuria	90 150	54 *	36 150	*	21 52	33 63	36 35	
Benign mammary dysplasias	150 229	*10	219	*	52 87	90	51 51	
Disorders of menstruation and other abnormal vaginal bleeding	264		264	_	119	113	32	
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.	204		204	*	220	*		
Abortion and ectopic and molar pregnancy	187		187	*	186	*	_	
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	433	209	224	32	174	120	107	
Sebaceous cyst	125	68	58	*9	50	38	28	
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	1,885	840	1,045	46	774	695	371	
Arthropathies and related disorders	465	242	223	14	217	167	67	
Internal derangement of knee	194	106	88	*	108	64	17	
Intervertebral disc disorders	136	70	66	*	58	60	18	
Lumbago	95	39	56	-	32	37	26	
Rheumatism, excluding back	634	281	353	16	272	235	111	
Acquired deformities of toe	139	31	108	*	49	54	30	
Congenital anomalies	183	90	93	86	59	24	14	
ymptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	1,189	504	685	49 *	356	396	388	
Abdominal pain	227	81	147		89	75	57	
njury and poisoning	1,217	730	487	116	600 146	306	196	
Fractures	273 245	168 162	104 84	55 *	146 128	45 88	27 27	
Supplementary classification	245 1,451	560	890	51	660	366	374	
Visit for sterilization	385	59	327	-	373	12	*	
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs, mental disorders, and certain	000	00	021		0/0	12		
conditions originating in the perinatal period	139	57	81	*6	32	31	69	

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

... Category not applicable.

Quantity zero.

NOTE: The standard error of a number can be obtained by multiplying the estimate by the corresponding relative standard error, shown as a percent, in table 9.

Table 8. Rate of ambulatory surgery visits by first-listed diagnosis, sex, and age: United States, 1995

[Excludes ambulatory surgery patients admitted to hospitals as inpatients. Diagnostic categories and code numbers are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)]

			Sex	Age				
Category of first-listed diagnosis and ICD-9-CM code	Total	Male	Female	Under 15 years	15–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and over	
			Rate	per 10,000 j	oopulation	I		
All conditions	751.3	670.7	827.5	295.9	509.8	1,037.0	1,939.9	
Infectious and parasitic diseases	4.3	4.5	4.1	2.2	5.5	4.0	*4.0	
Neoplasms	69.1	65.7	72.3	8.8	30.2	114.8	238.6	
Malignant neoplasms	28.2	26.9	29.5	1.8	9.2	45.9	113.2	
Malignant neoplasm of skin	6.1	6.9	5.3	*	1.4	8.1	29.5	
Malignant neoplasm of breast	4.7	*	9.0	*	2.0	10.2	13.4	
Benign neoplasms	36.7 21.9	34.5 24.9	38.9 19.0	6.4	19.8 4.2	63.8 42.7	106.4 89.1	
Lipoma	3.9	3.4	4.4	*	4.2	6.8	4.9	
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	4.4	3.6	5.1	*	2.6	8.9	10.3	
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	148.4	124.1	171.3	105.6	31.8	121.0	674.4	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	12.1	8.9	15.2	*	10.8	23.0	20.5	
Glaucoma	4.1	3.3	5.0	*	*0.4	5.1	22.4	
Cataract	85.8	63.8	106.6	*	3.6	57.6	564.5	
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders	20.2	23.9	16.7	83.9	2.2	1.6	*2.6	
Diseases of the circulatory system	26.3	28.7	24.1	*0.4	12.0	53.7	78.7	
Heart disease	11.2 8.2	14.4 7.4	8.1 9.0	*	2.3 5.6	24.4 18.4	41.3 15.6	
Diseases of the respiratory system	33.4	34.3	32.6	56.6	24.7	31.1	27.8	
Deviated nasal septum	5.0	6.0	4.1	*	7.4	6.4	*2.5	
Chronic sinusitis	5.5	4.7	6.3	2.3	5.8	10.6	*2.2	
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	13.4	12.7	14.1	47.6	6.2	*	*	
Diseases of the digestive system	123.2	124.4	122.1	37.3	77.1	198.9	315.9	
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	5.2	5.5	5.0	16.4	2.5	*1.3	*1.7	
Diseases of esophagus	16.8	17.3	16.4	1.3	10.3	27.7	49.5	
Ulcer of stomach and small intestine	3.9	3.3	4.6	*	1.7	7.6	13.1	
Gastritis and duodenitis	13.7	10.3	17.0		9.2	23.6	36.8	
Inguinal hernia	17.9 7.7	32.5 6.7	4.2 8.7	12.2	12.2 6.5	25.3 13.6	36.8 14.9	
Diverticula of intestine	12.5	10.0	14.8	*	*	19.4	63.6	
Cholelithiasis	8.2	3.4	12.7	*	8.9	13.4	11.5	
Diseases of the genitourinary system	85.2	50.2	118.3	17.7	82.2	133.0	137.2	
Calculus of kidney and ureter	7.4	9.8	5.1	*	6.4	16.5	9.0	
Hematuria	3.5	4.2	2.7	*	1.8	6.3	10.7	
Benign mammary dysplasias	5.7	*	11.1	*	4.4	12.0	10.5	
Lump or mass in breast	8.7	*0.7	16.3	*	7.4	17.2	15.1	
Disorders of menstruation and other abnormal vaginal bleeding	10.1		19.7 16 5	- *	10.1	21.6	9.6	
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	8.5 7.1	· · · · · · ·	16.5 13.9	*	18.7 15.7	*	_	
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	16.6	16.5	16.7	5.6	14.8	23.0	31.9	
Sebaceous cyst	4.8	5.3	4.3	*1.5	4.2	7.4	8.4	
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	72.1	66.1	77.8	7.9	65.6	133.2	110.6	
Arthropathies and related disorders	17.8	19.0	16.6	2.4	18.4	32.0	20.0	
Internal derangement of knee	7.4	8.3	6.6	*	9.1	12.2	5.0	
Intervertebral disc disorders	5.2	5.5	4.9	*	4.9	11.5	5.4	
Lumbago	3.6	3.1	4.1	-	2.7	7.1	7.7	
Rheumatism, excluding back	24.2	22.1	26.3	2.7	23.1	45.1	33.1	
Acquired deformities of toe	5.3 7.0	2.4 7.1	8.0 6.9		4.2	10.4	9.0 4.2	
Congenital anomalies	45.5	39.6	6.9 51.0	15.0 8.5	5.0 30.2	4.6 75.9	4.2 115.7	
Abdominal pain	8.7	6.3	10.9	*	7.6	14.4	17.0	
Injury and poisoning	46.6	57.4	36.2	20.0	50.8	58.7	58.4	
Fractures	10.4	13.2	7.8	9.5	12.4	8.6	8.0	
Current tear of medial cartilage or meniscus of knee	9.4	12.7	6.2	*	10.8	16.9	8.1	
Supplementary classification	55.5	44.1	66.3	8.8	55.9	70.1	111.5	
Visit for sterilization	14.7	4.6	24.3	-	31.6	2.4	*	
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs, mental disorders, and certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	5.3	4.5	6.1	*1.0	2.7	6.0	20.7	

 * Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

... Category not applicable.

Quantity zero.

NOTE: The standard error of a rate can be obtained by multiplying the estimate by the corresponding relative standard error, shown as a percent, in table 9.

Table 9. Relative standard errors for number and rate of ambulatory surgery visits, by first-listed diagnosis, sex, and age: United States, 1995

[Diagnostic categories and code numbers are based on the International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM)]

		S	ex	Age				
Category of first-listed diagnosis and ICD-9-CM code	Total	Male	Female	Under 15 years	15–44 years	45–64 years	65 years and ove	
	S	tandard e	rror as a pe	ercent of the	e number	or rate of	visits	
All conditions	4.44	4.39	4.59	5.15	4.82	5.40	4.96	
nfectious and parasitic diseases	8.33	11.48	10.73	19.11	11.88	16.83	*23.13	
Neoplasms	5.61	6.14	5.75	12.17	6.73	7.04	6.45	
Malignant neoplasms	6.16	6.89	7.04	26.58	9.51	9.11	6.03	
Malignant neoplasm of skin	8.55	10.07	9.60	20.00	18.45	12.80	9.37	
Malignant neoplasm of breast	9.22	*	9.19	*	17.37	12.49	14.52	
Benign neoplasms	6.76	7.82	6.66	11.89	7.21	7.85	9.60	
Benign neoplasm of colon	9.30	9.42	10.26	*	11.92	9.70	10.79	
Lipoma	7.95	10.71	10.50	*	10.58	11.66	19.49	
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders	10.64	14.27	10.12	*	12.14	15.05	15.94	
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	5.46	5.52	5.57	5.80	6.35	5.56	7.32	
Carpal tunnel syndrome	6.01	7.17	6.79	*	8.54	7.29	8.00	
Glaucoma	11.57	13.98	12.36	*	*28.52	14.20	12.53	
Cataract	7.80	8.50	7.57	*	19.60	7.44	8.18	
Otitis media and eustachian tube disorders	6.37	7.03	6.90	6.42	17.13	26.27	*27.48	
Diseases of the circulatory system	9.31	9.64	9.75	*22.93	8.70	10.56	11.23	
Heart disease	13.61	12.67	16.17	*	25.24	14.95	14.04	
Hemorrhoids	9.13	8.63	11.77	*	10.56	11.02	12.63	
Diseases of the respiratory system	5.91	6.58	5.87	6.95	6.27	12.87	12.59	
Deviated nasal septum	8.36	10.29	10.29	*	9.27	11.36	*24.12	
Chronic sinusitis	11.56	13.00	12.97	16.21	10.73	23.59	*21.72	
Chronic disease of tonsils and adenoids	6.56	7.01	7.15	7.13	8.32	*		
Diseases of the digestive system	5.80	5.04	6.99	10.79	5.82	6.78	6.98	
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	15.09	17.53	14.45	17.98	18.49	*26.79	*21.82	
Diseases of esophagus	9.91	9.44	12.03	24.71	12.38	10.60	11.18	
Ulcer of stomach and small intestine	11.13	13.61	12.27	*	14.64	15.05	13.62	
Gastritis and duodenitis	10.82	10.80	11.69		12.55	11.58	11.76	
Inguinal hernia	5.28	5.09	12.47	11.23	7.48	7.33	8.95	
Noninfectious enteritis and colitis	10.16	12.26	10.60	*	10.13	13.06	14.20	
Diverticula of intestine	10.57	10.61 10.05	11.95 10.02	*		10.02	11.77 12.77	
Cholelithiasis	9.10 5.21	6.71	5.17	9.22	12.72 5.31	10.19 5.70	7.37	
Diseases of the genitourinary system	10.62	11.31	12.47	9.22	13.59	12.24	14.94	
Hematuria	11.94	14.07	13.45	*	18.27	14.74	13.54	
Benign mammary dysplasias	11.48	*	11.50	*	12.23	16.63	19.69	
Lump or mass in breast	8.18	*29.19	8.21	*	10.37	10.03	13.23	
Disorders of menstruation and other abnormal vaginal bleeding	7.12	20.10	7.12	_	8.38	9.53	12.54	
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	8.69		8.69	*	8.75	*	12.07	
Abortion and ectopic and molar pregnancy	9.06		9.06	*	9.11	*	_	
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	6.12	6.86	7.09	10.88	8.07	8.18	7.95	
Sebaceous cyst	8.82	9.91	11.76	*26.03	12.58	14.15	13.96	
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	7.85	8.43	7.66	12.95	7.26	8.94	10.60	
Arthropathies and related disorders	7.37	7.94	8.09	27.38	7.71	8.46	13.83	
Internal derangement of knee	7.52	8.79	8.48	*	8.74	9.79	19.84	
Intervertebral disc disorders	14.66	15.63	16.16	*	14.41	19.23	18.31	
Lumbago	16.32	17.50	16.60	_	19.06	17.81	19.21	
Rheumatism, excluding back	7.29	9.54	6.44	15.24	7.81	7.78	11.08	
Acquired deformities of toe	12.59	24.93	10.75	*	15.27	16.06	12.13	
Congenital anomalies	7.65	9.83	9.70	10.29	11.41	16.68	21.63	
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	10.15	10.23	10.49	13.68	12.46	10.58	10.31	
Abdominal pain	13.68	16.59	12.87	*	12.91	16.92	19.95	
njury and poisoning	5.59	6.25	5.50	7.24	6.35	7.43	7.69	
Fractures	6.62	7.57	8.00	9.09	8.03	11.74	12.81	
Current tear of medial cartilage or meniscus of knee	9.66	9.62	12.90	*	9.54	12.46	15.62	
Supplementary classification	7.86	9.08	7.97	12.08	7.49	11.87	10.53	
Admission for sterilization	8.78	17.55	9.12	-	8.69	24.98	*	
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs, mental disorders, and certain								
conditions originating in the perinatal period	14.74	13.37	18.11	*25.46	26.58	15.80	21.34	

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision.

... Category not applicable.

Quantity zero.

NOTE: The standard error of a number or rate in table 7 or 8 can be obtained by multiplying the estimate by the corresponding relative standard error, shown as a percent, in this table.

				OMB No.	. 0920-0334: Approval Expires 12/31/9
persons engaged in Public reporting bur burden estimate or Officer: Atten: PRA:	and for the purposes den for this collectior any other aspect of th Hubert H. Humphrey	of the survey, and will not b of information is estimated is collection of information i	e dis to a nclui nden	sclosed or released to other perso verage 12 minutes per response. S ding suggestions for reducing this endence Avenue, SW: Washington	Send comments regarding this burden to PHS Beports Clearance
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(OVER)

Figure 5. Medical abstract for the National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery, 1994.

		D. SURGICA	L VISIT D	ATA							
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c. Time su	rgery ended	a.m. p.m.		(2) Spinal (3) Retrobulba (4) Peribulbar	r blocl	、					🗆
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e. Time in	to postoperative care	a.m. p.m.		f. Other – Specif	Y 🗾 · ·	• • •	••••	••••	•••	•••	L
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🗆 None									1		
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Page 2

Figure 5. Medical abstract for the National Survey of Ambulatory Surgery, 1994—Con.

FORM NSAS-5 (12-14-93) *U.S.GPO:1994-550-060/80377 no statistically significant difference exists between the estimates being compared. A lack of comment on the difference between any two estimates does not mean that the difference was tested and found not to be significant.

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