

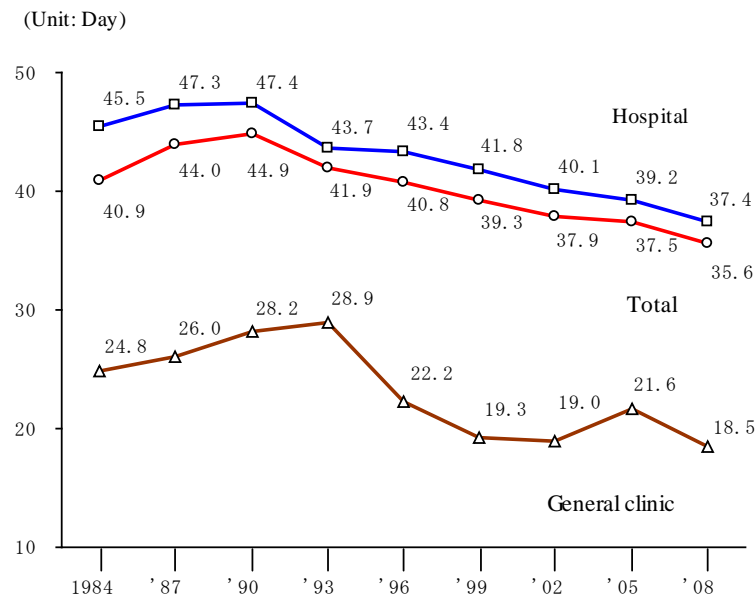
3 Estimated Discharged Patients (per month)

(1) Average length of stay for estimated discharged patients by type of medical care institution and age group

In the estimated number of patients discharged in September 2008, their average length of stay by medical care institution is 37.4 days in hospitals and 18.5 days in general clinics. They are shorter than in 2005 by 1.8 days in hospitals and 3.1 days in general clinics (Figure 6).

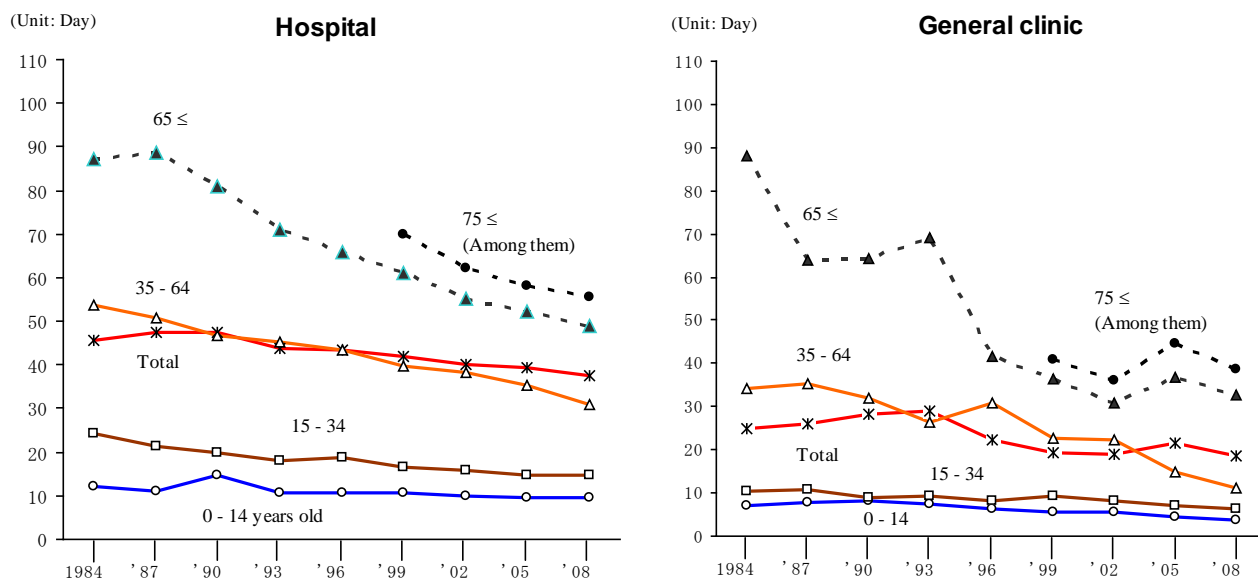
When this result is viewed by age group, the average length of stay becomes longer as the age group becomes older. However, in every age group, a yearly trend of average length of stay is shortening in general (Figure 7).

Figure 6 Yearly Trend in the Average Length of Stay for Discharged Patients by Medical Care Institution



Note: 1) Patients discharged in the period from 1st Sep to 30th Sep each year are surveyed.
2) Since 2005, Thursdays are excluded as many of general clinic are closed on the day.

Figure 7 Yearly Trend in the Average Length of Stay for Discharged Patients by Age Group



Note: 1) Patients discharged in the period from 1st Sep to 30th Sep each year are surveyed.
2) 75 years or older is not printed before 1996.
3) Since 2005, Thursdays are excluded as many of general clinic are closed on the day.

(2) Average length of stay for estimated discharged patients by disease and injury

When the average length of stay of discharged patient is viewed by classification of diseases, the order from the longest length of stay is 290.6 days in patients with “V Mental and behavioural disorders”, 74.1 days in patients with “VI Diseases of the nervous system”, and 52.7 days in patients with “IX Diseases of the circulatory system” (Table 10).

Table 10 Average Length of Stay of Discharged Patients by Age Group and Classification of Diseases

(Unit: Day)

Classification of diseases		Total	Male	Female	0 - 14 years old	15 - 34	35 - 64	65 ≤	70 ≤ (Among them)	75 ≤ (Among them)
Total		35.6	34.3	36.7	8.9	13.0	29.5	47.7	50.2	54.2
I	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	22.7	23.7	21.6	7.1	8.1	18.5	35.7	38.1	42.3
	Tuberculosis (Among them)	60.3	64.8	52.4	10.6	37.9	60.3	63.8	63.0	64.8
	Viral hepatitis (Among them)	16.9	17.2	16.6	8.1	12.3	13.8	23.7	31.0	39.9
II	Neoplasms	22.4	22.7	22.1	20.8	15.1	17.5	25.9	27.7	30.4
	Malignant neoplasm of stomach (Among them)	26.8	24.1	32.9	20.5	19.1	21.2	29.2	31.6	35.9
	Malignant neoplasm of large intestine (Among them)	19.2	18.4	20.4	5.2	13.3	14.8	21.7	23.5	26.5
	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (Among them)	22.4	20.7	26.2	41.5	16.4	17.9	23.7	25.0	27.0
	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung (Among them)	27.2	26.3	29.2	25.6	12.3	23.5	28.8	30.2	33.6
III	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	25.1	22.9	26.7	13.0	11.8	22.9	28.4	29.2	31.1
IV	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	32.0	28.5	35.8	6.8	12.0	20.7	42.1	44.4	45.6
	Diabetes mellitus (Among them)	38.6	32.0	47.1	19.0	14.8	21.7	53.4	59.6	65.5
V	Mental and behavioural disorders	290.6	340.1	249.9	33.2	66.2	265.2	438.5	415.8	382.1
	Vascular and unspecified dementia (Among them)	327.7	251.9	379.6	-	-	543.4	321.2	323.8	324.8
	Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (Among them)	543.4	654.9	443.0	52.3	103.8	440.5	1 231.6	1 353.5	1 400.1
VI	Diseases of the nervous system	74.1	61.2	89.6	20.6	43.6	50.8	102.6	109.9	117.4
VII	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	7.4	7.2	7.5	6.2	9.1	8.4	7.1	7.3	6.8
VIII	Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	10.2	9.9	10.4	5.2	9.0	10.5	11.3	11.8	13.2
IX	Diseases of the circulatory system	52.7	40.1	68.5	12.2	11.8	25.4	63.7	69.6	78.8
	Hypertensive diseases (Among them)	45.8	25.5	56.9	24.9	9.4	18.7	52.4	55.7	59.4
	Heart diseases (excluding hypertensive) (Among them)	24.2	16.7	35.3	12.7	13.0	11.2	29.0	32.8	38.2
	Cerebrovascular diseases (Among them)	104.7	85.3	125.8	23.2	29.8	57.6	118.4	125.1	136.3
X	Diseases of the respiratory system	27.3	24.4	31.2	5.3	9.0	15.1	42.9	44.2	45.7
	Asthma (Among them)	12.1	10.2	14.4	4.6	15.5	13.3	33.7	36.8	41.4
XI	Diseases of the digestive system	14.6	13.8	15.8	5.9	8.7	11.9	18.2	19.5	21.4
	Diseases of teeth and supporting structures (Among them)	5.5	5.6	5.4	7.4	5.3	4.6	6.6	7.9	7.2
	Diseases of oesophagus, stomach and duodenum (Among them)	19.6	19.7	19.5	9.7	19.8	15.9	21.9	23.3	23.9
	Diseases of liver (Among them)	29.8	27.6	33.2	12.7	14.3	22.2	37.8	41.4	42.7
XII	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	26.1	23.3	29.0	6.8	9.3	18.4	36.0	37.6	39.5
XIII	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	36.0	30.1	40.1	14.1	17.0	26.0	45.1	48.3	53.9
XIV	Diseases of the genitourinary system	24.2	23.4	25.1	9.9	9.4	13.2	34.8	37.4	40.9
XV	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	8.0	-	8.0	15.5	8.0	8.1	-	-	-
XVI	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.8	-	-	-	-	-
XVII	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	19.9	20.0	19.7	14.4	24.6	41.9	22.6	23.1	25.9
XVIII	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	20.6	19.0	21.8	7.0	8.8	15.1	26.2	27.8	30.0
XIX	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	34.8	28.3	40.6	6.7	14.3	23.9	48.6	50.6	53.1
XXI	Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	9.1	7.3	10.0	7.6	7.2	4.5	20.2	23.4	23.6
	Fitting and adjustment of dental prosthetic device (Among them)	2.7	2.3	3.0	-	3.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.7

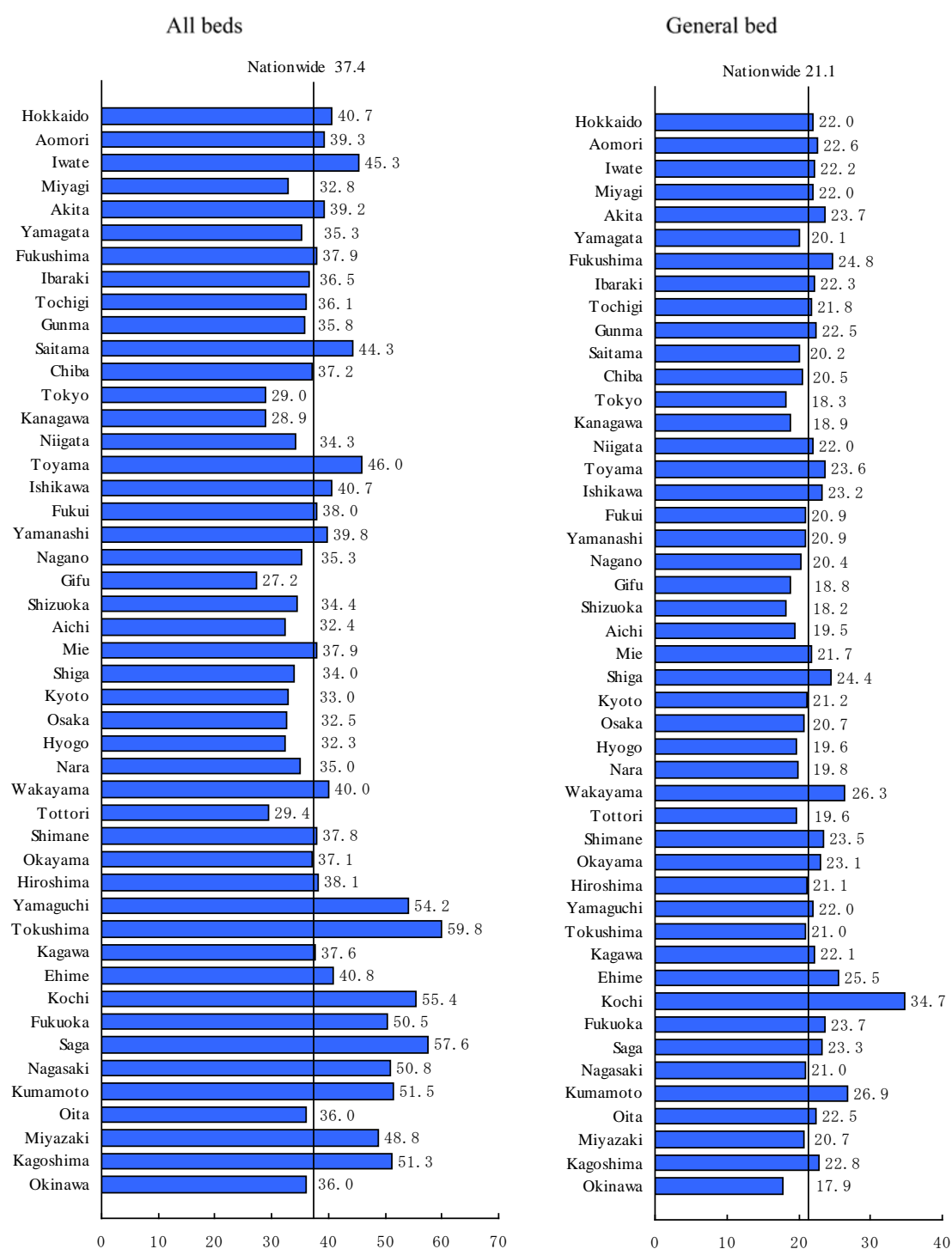
Note: 1) Patients discharged in the period from 1st Sep to 30th Sep 2008 were surveyed.

2) Total includes patients of unknown age.

(3) Average length of stay for estimated discharged patients by prefecture

When the average length of stay of discharged hospital patient is viewed by prefecture (location of medical care institution), the prefecture with the longest length of stay is Tokushima with 59.8 days, and the prefecture with the shortest length of stay is Gifu with 27.2. In general bed, the prefecture with the longest length of stay is Kochi with 34.7 days, and the prefecture with the shortest length of stay is Okinawa with 17.9 days (Figure 8).

Figure 8 Average Length of Stay of Discharged Hospital Patients by Prefecture (location of medical care institution)



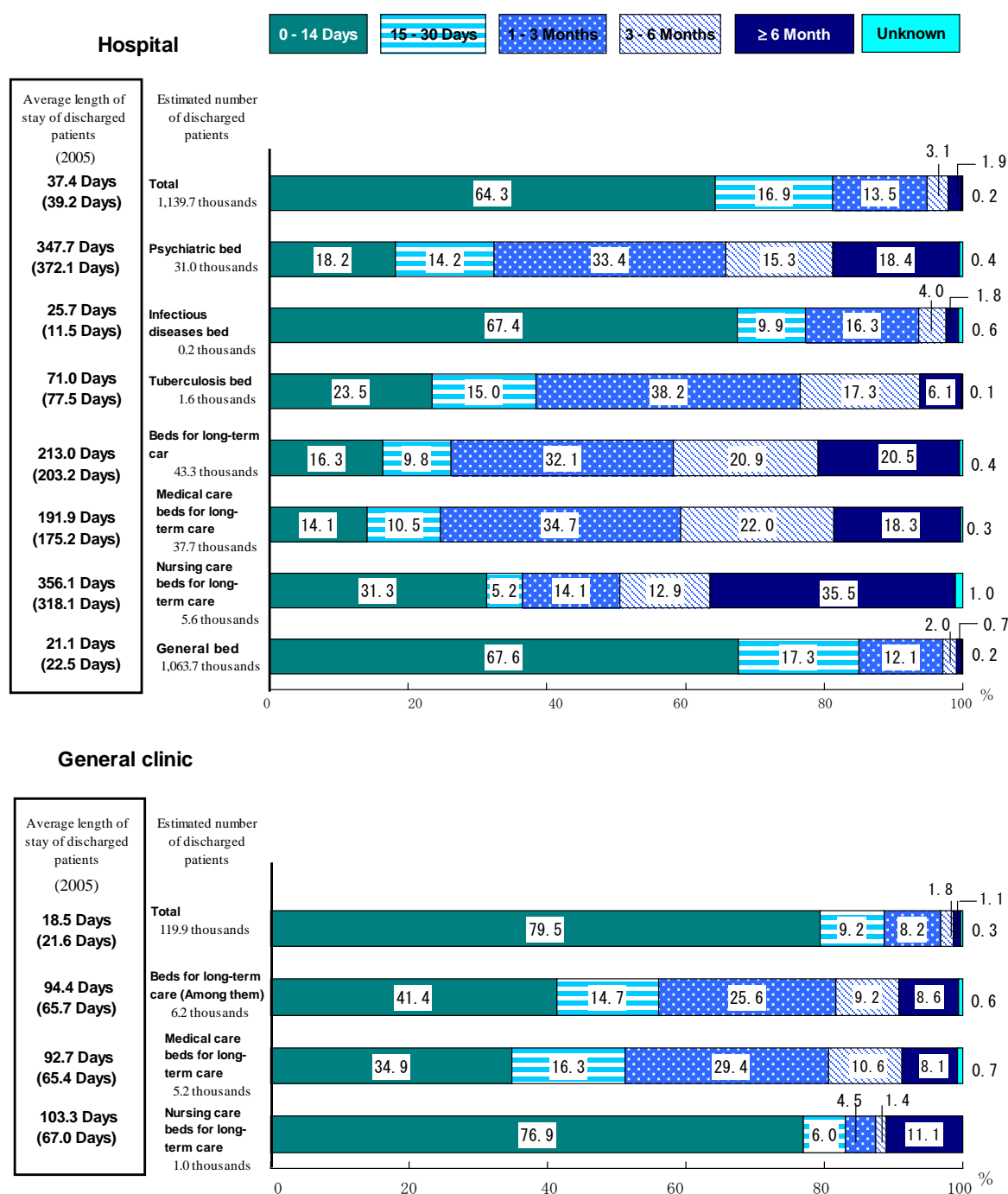
Note: Patients discharged in the period from 01 Sep to 30 Sep 2008 were surveyed.

(4) Average length of stay for estimated discharged patients by type of bed

When the percentage of estimated number of discharged patients is viewed by length of stay, in hospitals, 0 to 14 days is 64.3% and 15 to 30 days is 16.9%. In general clinics, 0 to 14 days is 79.5% and 15 to 30 days is 9.2%.

The average length of stay in both of hospitals and general clinics decreased from that in 2005. However, by type of bed, it increased in infectious diseases beds and beds for long-term care (Figure 9).

Figure 9 Percentage by Length of Stay in Estimated Number of Discharged Patients by Type of Bed



Note: 1) Patients discharged in the period from 1st Sep to 30th Sep each year were surveyed.

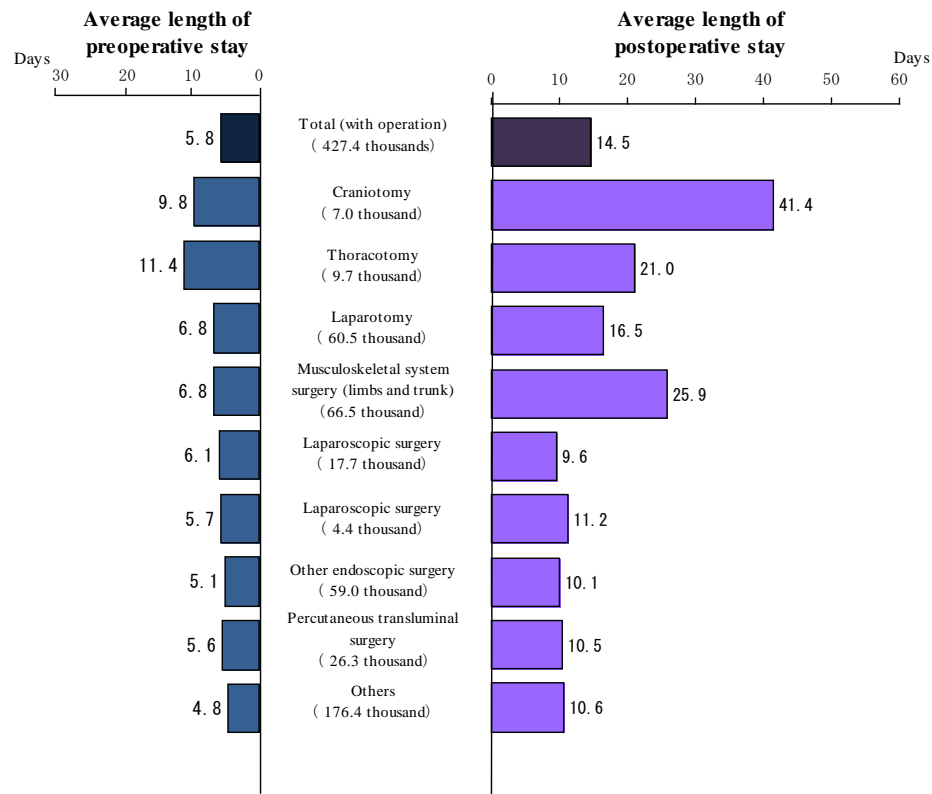
2) Type of beds is at the time of discharge.

3) Numbers in () are from survey in 2005.

(5) Average length of preoperative and postoperative stay for estimated discharged patients

Among the patients discharged in September 2008, the average length of preoperative stay in patients who received surgical operation is 5.8 days. Surgical operation with the longest preoperative stay is “Thoracotomy” (11.4 days) and that with the shortest preoperative stay is “Other endoscopic surgery” (5.1 days). The average length of postoperative stay is 14.5 days. Surgical operation with the longest postoperative stay is “Craniotomy” (41.4 days) and that with the shortest postoperative stay is “Laparoscopic surgery” (9.6 days) (Figure 10).

Figure 10 Average Length of Preoperative and Postoperative Stay by Type of Operation



- Note: 1) Patients discharged in the period from 1st Sep to 30 Sep 2008 were surveyed.
 2) “Craniotomy” means a surgical operation involving an extensive fenestration of the cranial bone.
 3) “Thoracotomy” means a surgical operation to approach the thoracic cavity by incision of the thoracic wall.
 4) “Laparotomy” means a surgical operation to approach the abdominal cavity by incision of the abdominal wall. However, thotacolaparotomy is included in thoracotomy.
 5) “Musculoskeletal system surgery” means a surgical operation to approach muscles, tendons, joints, bones, and nerves by incision of the limbs and trunk.
 6) “Laparoscopic surgery” means a surgical operation using a laparoscope such as laparoscopic cholecystectomy and laparoscopic gynecological surgery.
 7) “Thoracoscopic surgery” means a surgical operation using a thoracoscope such as thoracoscopic pneumectomy and thoracoscopic surgery for pulmonary malignancy.
 8) “Other endoscopic surgery” means a surgical operation using an endoscope or fiberscope except laparoscopic and thoracoscopic surgeries.
 9) “Percutaneous transluminal surgery” means an endovascular treatment using a catheter for unstable angina pectoris or obstructive arteriosclerosis.
 10) “Others” means surgical operations other than those described above.