



Report on Sepsis in Nevada

2001-2005

Jim Gibbons, Governor

**Michael J. Willden, Director
Department of Health and Human Services**

**Alex Haartz, M.P.H., Administrator
Nevada State Health Division**

**Bradford Lee, M.D., Health Officer
Nevada State Health Division**



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Luana J. Ritch, Ph.D.
Bureau Chief
Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics

Alicia Chancellor Hansen, M.S.
Acting Chief Biostatistician

Center for Health Data and Research
Nevada State Health Division
Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics
Nevada State Department of Health and Human Services

Acknowledgements

Written, Compiled and Edited By

Mary Griffith, R.N.
Health Resource Analyst

William Lee, B.S.
Biostatistician

Special Thanks To

Wei Yang, Ph.D.
Professor, School of Public Health, University of Nevada, Reno

For questions regarding the statistical information in this report contact:

Center for Health Data and Research
Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics
Nevada State Health Division
4150 Technology Way, #104
Carson City, NV 89706
Phone (775) 684-4161
Fax: (775) 684-4156
E-mail: ahansen@health.nv.gov

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Introduction

Introduction

This report on sepsis in Nevada presents statistical information only, for the years 2001 through 2005, and includes Nevada residents only. The purpose is not to come to conclusions or make recommendations regarding sepsis.

According to the Society of Critical Care Medicine, sepsis, by definition, is a syndrome characterized by an overwhelming systemic response to infection, which can rapidly lead to loss of limbs, organ dysfunction, and ultimately death. The body's normal reaction to infection goes into overdrive, setting off a cascade of events that can lead to widespread inflammation and clotting.

Sepsis can be triggered by a bacterial, viral, parasitic or fungal infection, often the result of events such as trauma, surgery, or illnesses such as cancer and pneumonia.

Until recently, sepsis was poorly understood. Medical professionals even disagreed on terminology to describe the condition at its various stages.

Sepsis can strike anyone, at any age, although the very old, the very young, hospital patients and people with pre-existing medical conditions are regarded as being at greater risk.

The principle forms of sepsis are:

Sepsis: characterized by generalized inflammatory response, which can include abnormal clotting and bleeding in the presence of infection.

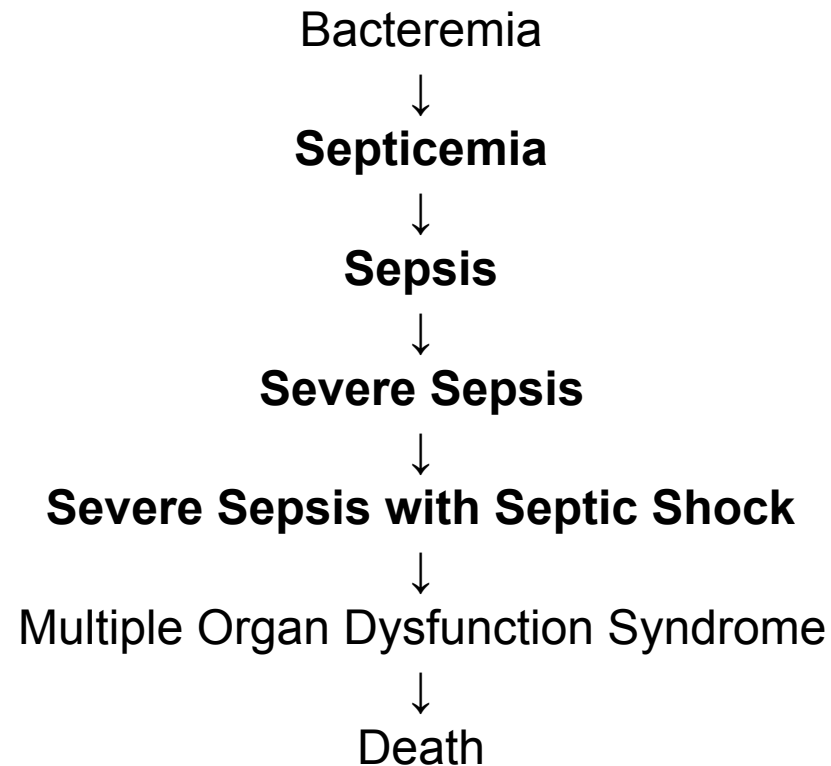
Septicemia: sepsis that begins with a blood-borne infection.

Severe Sepsis: sepsis with associated acute organ dysfunction.

Septic Shock: severe sepsis in which the cardiovascular system begins to fail, the blood pressure drops, and vital organs are deprived of adequate blood supply.

Introduction (Continued)

Progression/Stages of Illness Due to Infection, Resulting in Death



Technical Notes and Definitions

Technical Notes

Nevada's Vital Records Statistical Database

The Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics collects, processes, analyzes, and maintains the state of Nevada's Vital Records Statistical Database.

Pursuant to NRS 440.450, funeral directors, or persons acting as such, are legally charged with filing death certificates. The Vital Records Statistical Database includes those individuals who died in Nevada (residents and non-residents) and Nevada residents who died outside the state of Nevada. Mortality data include the demographic data of the individual, occupation, gender, age, date of birth, age at death, place of death, manner of death, state of residence, and cause of death (identified by ICD-10, International Classification of Disease codes). The ICD-10 system is used to code and classify mortality (the number of deaths) data from death certificates. Mortality data in this report include the underlying (primary) cause of death and any documented multiple (nonunderlying) causes of death. Multiple causes of death have been available in Nevada since the year 2000.

Inpatient Hospital Discharge Database

Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data provide information about patients discharged from non-federal acute care hospitals in Nevada. These data are available through the standard Uniform Billing (UB-92) form, which is utilized by hospitals to bill for their hospital charges. These data include patients who spent at least 24 hours as an inpatient, but do not include patients who were discharged from the emergency room. The data identify billed charges, not the actual payments received by the hospital. Data include demographic information, diagnoses (identified by ICD-9, International Classification of Disease codes), diagnostic and operative procedures, billed hospital charges, length of hospital stay and discharge destination. The ICD-9 system is used to code and classify morbidity (the rate at which an illness occurs) data from inpatient records. Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data include up to 15 ICD-9 diagnosis codes. These ICD-9 codes are not categorized or identified as primary diagnosis or underlying diagnosis. There could be more than one sepsis ICD-9 diagnosis code for the same patient's hospital admission. There could be multiple hospital admissions for the same patient with sepsis. Total billed charges cannot be attributed specifically to one diagnosis because of the multiple diagnosis codes utilized in the Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data. A patient could have sepsis and another condition such as heart disease in which the heart disease contributed to the majority of billed charges. This report represents total billed charges for patients hospitalized with a sepsis diagnosis and for all other diagnoses and conditions identified for the same patient for the same hospital admission. Therefore the total billed charges in this report are not necessarily the hospital costs for sepsis alone.

Population Variations in Nevada

The population size of the counties in Nevada is widely varied, from one thousand to over one million. Because of these differences, caution should be used when interpreting rate comparisons for counties in Nevada. Approximately eighty-six percent (86%) of Nevada's population resides in the urban areas of Clark (Greater Las Vegas area) and Washoe (Greater Reno/Sparks area) Counties.

Technical Notes (Continued)

Race and Ethnicity

In conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the National Center for Health Statistics definition, Hispanics are an ethnic group, not a race, and may include all races within their ethnic classification. In this report, Asian, Black, Native American, and White exclude Hispanics, therefore no duplicate counting exists. However, when National data are used for comparison, methodologies may differ by including Hispanic and Non-Hispanic populations within separate racial groups, as well as including different racial groups within the Hispanic ethnic group.

Rural Nevada and Data Reliability

When numbers of cases, sample sizes, or death counts used to compute rates are small, those rates tend to have poor reliability. Therefore misinterpretation of case numbers, death counts, incidence rates, death rates, and counts that are unstable can occur. A small sample size can make the data unreliable. A count/sample size of less than 16 results in a standard error rate of approximately 24% or more.

ICD-9 Codes used in Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data

ICD-9 codes, 995.91 and 995.92, systemic inflammatory response syndrome due to infectious process with organ dysfunction, severe sepsis, and 785.52, septic shock were not utilized before 2002, therefore only years 2003 to 2005 Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data are provided in this report. The counts for 2003 may be underutilized due to the transition to the new code.

ICD-9-CM (International Classification of Diseases Clinical Modification) codes utilized in the Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data for this report are:

- 038 Septicemia

Subcategories of Septicemia

- 038.0 Streptococcal septicemia
- 038.1 Staphylococcal septicemia
 - 038.10 Staphylococcal septicemia, unspecified
 - 038.11 Staphylococcus aureus septicemia
 - 038.19 Other staphylococcal septicemia
- 038.2 Pneumococcal septicemia
- 038.3 Septicemia due to anaerobes
- 038.4 Septicemia due to other gram-negative organisms
 - 038.40 Gram-negative organism, unspecified
 - 038.41 Hemophilus influenzae
 - 038.42 Escherichia coli (E. coli)

Technical Notes (Continued)

Subcategories of Septicemia Continued

- 038.43 Pseudomonas
 - 038.44 Serratia
 - 038.49 Other
 - 038.8 Other specified septicemias
 - 038.9 Unspecified septicemia
-
- 771.81 Septicemia of newborn
-
- 785.52 Septic shock
-
- 995.9 Systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)

Subcategories of Systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)

- 995.91 Systemic inflammatory response syndrome due to infectious process without organ dysfunction
- 995.92 Systemic inflammatory response syndrome due to infectious process with organ dysfunction, Severe Sepsis

Contributing Hospitals

The following hospitals provided inpatient hospital discharge data for this report:

- Battle Mountain Hospital, Battle Mountain, Nevada
- Boulder City Hospital, Boulder City, Nevada
- Carson-Tahoe Hospital, Carson City, Nevada
- Carson Valley Medical Center, Gardnerville, Nevada
- Churchill Community Hospital, Fallon, Nevada
- Desert Springs Hospital, Las Vegas Nevada
- Northeastern Medical Center, Elko, Nevada
- Grover C. Dils Hospital, Caliente, Nevada
- Humboldt General Hospital, Winnemucca, Nevada

Technical Notes (Continued)

Contributing Hospitals (Continued)

- Incline Village Hospital, Incline Village, Nevada
- Mesa View Hospital, Mesquite, Nevada
- North Vista Hospital (Lake Mead), Las Vegas, Nevada
- Mount Grant Hospital, Hawthorne, Nevada
- Mountain View Hospital, Las Vegas, Nevada
- Northern Nevada Medical Center, Sparks, Nevada
- Nye Regional Hospital, Tonopah, Nevada
- Pershing General Hospital, Lovelock, Nevada
- Renown Healthcare, (Washoe Medical Center), Reno, Nevada
- Renown South Meadows, (Washoe Medical Center South Meadows), Reno, Nevada
- South Lyon Medical Center, Yerington, Nevada
- Southern Hills Hospital, Las Vegas, Nevada
- Spring Valley Hospital, Las Vegas, Nevada
- St. Mary's Regional Medical Center, Reno, Nevada
- St. Rose Dominican Hospital, Henderson, Nevada
- St. Rose Siena Hospital, Henderson, Nevada
- Summerlin Hospital, Las Vegas, Nevada
- Sunrise Hospital, Las Vegas, Nevada
- University Medical Center, Las Vegas, Nevada
- Valley Hospital, Las Vegas, Nevada
- William B. Ririe Hospital, Ely, Nevada.

ICD-10 Codes used in Nevada's Vital Statistics Mortality Database

ICD-10 codes utilized for mortality data in this report are:

- A40.0 Septicemia due to streptococcus, group A
- A40.1 Septicemia due to streptococcus, group B
- A40.2 Septicemia due to streptococcus, group D
- A40.3 Septicemia due to streptococcus pneumoniae
- A40.8 Other streptococcal septicemia
- A40.9 Streptococcal septicemia, unspecified
- A41.0 Septicemia due to staphylococcus aureus

Technical Notes (Continued)

ICD-10 Codes used in Nevada's Vital Statistics Mortality Database (Continued)

- A41.1 Septicemia due to other specified staphylococcus
- A41.2 Septicemia due to unspecified staphylococcus
- A41.3 Septicemia due to hemophilus influenza
- A41.4 Septicemia due to anaerobes
- A41.5 Septicemia due to gram-negative organisms
- A41.8 Other specified septicemia
- A41.9 Septicemia, unspecified

Definitions

Age Adjustment: Age adjusted rates are computed by the direct method by applying age-specific rates in a population of interest to a standardized age distribution, to remove the distorting effect of age when comparing populations of different age structures.

Bacteremia: The presence of bacteria in the blood. Undocumented bacteremias occur frequently and usually resolve spontaneously.

Crude Rate: Cases in a particular population quantity, (i.e. per 100,000 population) which are not adjusted for other factors, such as age.

Discharge Status: The location to which the individual is discharged after being an inpatient in the hospital.

Incidence: Number of cases of disease having their onset during a prescribed period of time. It is often expressed as a rate.

International Classification of Disease, ICD-9: An official list of categories of diseases, physical and mental, issued by the World Health Organization (WHO). It is used primarily for statistical purposes in the classification of morbidity and mortality.

International Classification of Disease, ICD-10: An official list of categories of diseases, physical and mental, issued by the World Health Organization (WHO). It is used primarily for statistical purposes in the classification of morbidity and mortality. Nevada utilizes the ICD-10 list for mortality coding.

Prevalence: The proportion of existing cases of a particular condition, disease, or other occurrence, within a population (e.g., persons smoking) at a given time.

Morbidity: The rate which an illness or abnormality occurs, calculated by dividing the number of people who are affected within a group by the entire number of people in that group.

Mortality: The death rate, calculated by the number of deaths per unit of population.

Multiple Cause of Death (or Nonunderlying Cause of Death): The conditions that are not selected as the underlying (primary) cause of death.

Underlying Cause of Death (in this report identified as the Primary Cause of Death): Defined by the World Health Organization as the disease or injury that initiated the train of events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.

Highlights

Highlights

Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data

- From 2001 through 2005, the county of residence with the highest percentage of cases of septicemia, newborn septicemia, septic shock, and systemic inflammatory response syndrome, severe sepsis was Clark County with 75.0% (20,092), followed by Washoe County at 12.6% (3,367), then Carson City at 2.9% (765), which follows the population distribution of the state.
- From 2001 through 2005, the crude rate per 100,000 population of septicemia and newborn septicemia was 2,900.5 for the under one year of age group, and 1,454.4 for the over 76 age group.
- From 2001-2005, 35.3% (9,318) of cases were discharged to home or self care, and 23.7% (6,256) reflect discharges due to death. In comparison to septic shock, 11.2% (300) of cases were discharged to home or self care and 49.3% (1,319) reflect discharges due to death. In comparison to systemic inflammatory response syndrome, severe sepsis, 23.2% (1,789) of cases were discharged to home or self care, and 29.2% (2,250) reflect discharges due to death.
- In 2005, the average billed charges for septicemia, newborn septicemia, septic shock, and systemic inflammatory response syndrome, severe sepsis, were \$118,494. In 2001, the average billed charges were \$91,350.
- In 2005, the average length of hospital stay for septic shock was 14.3 days. In 2005 the average length of hospital stay for systemic inflammatory response syndrome, severe sepsis, was 13.0 days.
- From 2001 through 2005, for septicemia, newborn septicemia, septic shock and systemic inflammatory response syndrome, severe sepsis, in comparison to all other payer sources. Medicare had the largest percentage of billed claims at 40.7% (10,917). The next largest percentage was HMOs at 19.6% (5,264).

Mortality Data

- In 2005, there were 421 projected deaths caused by septicemia, up from 2004 with 393 deaths.
- In 2005, septicemia was the ninth leading cause of death in Nevada, in 2004, septicemia was also the ninth leading cause of death.
- From 2001 through 2005, individuals over the age of 46 accounted for 92.8% (1,811) of all deaths due to septicemia as the primary cause of death.

Population of Nevada

Nevada State Demographer

Table 1. Nevada population, 2001-2005, by Age Group.

Age Group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
< 1	31,299	32,435	33,603	35,185	37,555	170,077
1 - 15	451,783	465,322	483,051	504,841	524,287	2,429,284
16 - 30	456,151	471,418	493,159	521,481	547,350	2,489,559
31 - 45	493,448	504,648	518,465	537,448	554,753	2,608,762
46 - 60	387,201	405,731	427,279	450,917	473,433	2,144,561
61 - 75	222,077	231,037	241,106	255,610	269,181	1,219,011
76 or older	84,833	89,703	94,192	98,709	103,079	470,516
Total	2,126,792	2,200,294	2,290,855	2,404,191	2,509,638	11,531,770

Table 2. Nevada population, 2001-2005, by County.

County	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Carson City	51,430	52,103	52,478	52,537	54,631	263,179
Churchill	24,928	25,116	25,808	26,106	26,585	128,543
Clark	1,485,855	1,549,657	1,620,749	1,715,336	1,796,380	8,167,977
Douglas	43,451	44,212	45,603	47,803	50,105	231,174
Elko	46,668	46,557	45,805	46,499	47,586	233,115
Esmeralda	1,038	1,125	1,116	1,176	1,276	5,731
Eureka	1,506	1,384	1,420	1,484	1,485	7,279
Humboldt	16,164	16,308	16,457	16,692	17,293	82,914
Lander	5,761	5,547	5,277	5,357	5,509	27,451
Lincoln	3,531	3,549	3,419	3,492	3,556	17,547
Lyon	37,329	38,777	41,244	44,646	45,317	207,313
Mineral	4,743	4,695	4,687	4,673	4,629	23,427
Nye	34,384	35,039	36,651	38,181	41,302	185,557
Pershing	5,470	5,534	5,564	5,227	5,160	26,955
Storey	3,714	3,639	3,736	3,797	4,012	18,898
Washoe	353,271	359,423	373,233	383,453	396,844	1,866,224
White Pine	7,549	7,629	7,608	7,732	7,968	38,486
Total	2,126,792	2,200,294	2,290,855	2,404,191	2,509,638	11,531,770

Table 3. Nevada Population, 2001-2005, by Race/Ethnicity.

Age Group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
White	1,389,671	1,420,334	1,459,919	1,510,680	1,558,233	7,338,837
Black	146,078	151,587	157,946	165,879	172,949	794,439
Native American	29,118	29,953	31,026	32,322	33,542	155,961
Asian	121,620	129,217	138,306	149,585	159,431	698,159
Hispanic	440,305	469,203	503,658	545,725	585,483	2,544,374
Total	2,126,792	2,200,294	2,290,855	2,404,191	2,509,638	11,531,770

**Septicemia, Newborn Septicemia,
Septic Shock and
Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome,
Severe Sepsis**

Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data

Table 4. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Gender, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; 771.81 Newborn Septicemia; 785.52, Septic Shock; and 995.91, 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

Gender	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Male	2,133 (52.0%)	2,204 (50.1%)	2,760 (53.1%)	3,040 (51.2%)	3,833 (53.4%)	13,970 (52.1%)
Female	1,967 (48.0%)	2,193 (49.9%)	2,436 (46.9%)	2,889 (48.7%)	3,332 (46.5%)	12,817 (47.8%)
Unknown	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)	13 (0.1%)
Total	4,100 (100.0%)	4,398 (100.0%)	5,196 (100.0%)	5,935 (100.0%)	7,171 (100.0%)	26,800 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Table 5. Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, by Gender, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; 771.81 Newborn Septicemia; 785.52, Septic Shock; and 995.91, 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

Gender	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Male	197.3	197.2	237.2	249.0	300.8	238.5
Female	188.1	202.6	216.1	244.2	269.7	225.9
Total	192.8	199.9	226.8	246.9	285.7	232.4

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Table 6. Number of Cases and Percentage, by County of Hospital, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; 771.81 Newborn Septicemia; 785.52, Septic Shock; and 995.91, 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

County	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Carson City	151 (3.7%)	239 (5.4%)	234 (4.5%)	308 (5.2%)	329 (4.6%)	1,261 (5.0%)
Churchill	29 (0.7%)	33 (0.8%)	28 (0.5%)	51 (0.8%)	52 (0.7%)	193 (0.8%)
Clark	3,331 (81.2%)	3,459 (78.7%)	4,197 (80.8%)	4,524 (76.2%)	5,202 (72.5%)	20,713 (77.8%)
Douglas	---	---	---	---	4 (0.1%)	4 (0.0%)
Elko	48 (1.2%)	47 (1.0%)	53 (1.0%)	51 (0.8%)	67 (0.9%)	266 (1.0%)
Humboldt	7 (0.2%)	4 (0.1%)	8 (0.2%)	11 (0.2%)	11 (0.2%)	41 (0.1%)
Lander	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
Lincoln	2 (0.0%)	13 (0.3%)	12 (0.2%)	3 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	52 (0.2%)
Lyon	1 (0.0%)	6 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)	2 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	34 (0.1%)
Mineral	1 (0.0%)	25 (0.5%)	16 (0.3%)	22 (0.4%)	9 (0.1%)	73 (0.3%)
Nye	16 (0.4%)	18 (0.4%)	15 (0.3%)	27 (0.5%)	12 (0.2%)	88 (0.3%)
Pershing	4 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)	13 (0.1%)
Washoe	503 (12.3%)	541 (12.3%)	607 (11.7%)	924 (15.6%)	1,470 (20.5%)	4,045 (13.9%)
White Pine	6 (0.2%)	11 (0.3%)	17 (0.3%)	9 (0.2%)	7 (0.1%)	50 (0.3%)
Total	4,100 (100.0%)	4,398 (100.0%)	5,196 (100.0%)	5,935 (100.0%)	7,171 (100.0%)	26,800 (100%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Table 7. Number of Cases and Percentage, by County of Residence, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; 771.81 Newborn Septicemia; 785.52, Septic Shock; and 995.91, 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

County	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Carson City	83 (2.0%)	110 (2.5%)	159 (3.1%)	185 (3.1%)	228 (3.2%)	765 (2.9%)
Churchill	35 (0.9%)	30 (0.7%)	36 (0.7%)	69 (1.2%)	80 (1.1%)	250 (0.9%)
Clark	3,213 (78.4%)	3,357 (76.3%)	4,089 (78.7%)	4,393 (74.0%)	5,040 (70.3%)	20,092 (75.0%)
Douglas	44 (1.1%)	69 (1.6%)	70 (1.4%)	107 (1.8%)	117 (1.6%)	407 (1.5%)
Elko	52 (1.3%)	47 (1.1%)	52 (1.0%)	53 (0.9%)	67 (0.9%)	271 (1.0%)
Esmeralda	1 (0.0%)	5 (0.1%)	2 (0.0%)	5 (0.1%)	3 (0.0%)	16 (0.1%)
Eureka	2 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	10 (0.0%)
Humboldt	12 (0.3%)	7 (0.2%)	21 (0.4%)	29 (0.5%)	35 (0.5%)	104 (0.4%)
Lander	9 (0.2%)	7 (0.1%)	7 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)	7 (0.1%)	36 (0.1%)
Lincoln	6 (0.1%)	18 (0.4%)	15 (0.3%)	7 (0.1%)	9 (0.2%)	55 (0.2%)
Lyon	79 (1.9%)	113 (2.6%)	65 (1.3%)	97 (1.6%)	173 (2.4%)	527 (1.9%)
Mineral	8 (0.2%)	38 (0.9%)	23 (0.4%)	33 (0.5%)	31 (0.4%)	133 (0.5%)
Nye	117 (2.8%)	95 (2.2%)	116 (2.2%)	142 (2.4%)	170 (2.4%)	640 (2.4%)
Pershing	4 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)	11 (0.2%)	13 (0.2%)	40 (0.1%)
Storey	1 (0.0%)	4 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)	9 (0.0%)
Washoe	421 (10.3%)	467 (10.6%)	515 (9.9%)	781 (13.2%)	1,183 (16.5%)	3,367 (12.6%)
White Pine	7 (0.2%)	13 (0.3%)	20 (0.4%)	12 (0.2%)	11 (0.2%)	63 (0.3%)
Unknown	6 (0.1%)	9 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (0.1%)
Total	4,100 (100.0%)	4,398 (100.0%)	5,196 (100.0%)	5,935 (100.0%)	7,171 (100.0%)	26,800 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Figure 1. Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population , by County of Residence, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; 771.81 Newborn Septicemia; 785.52, Septic Shock; and 995.91, 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

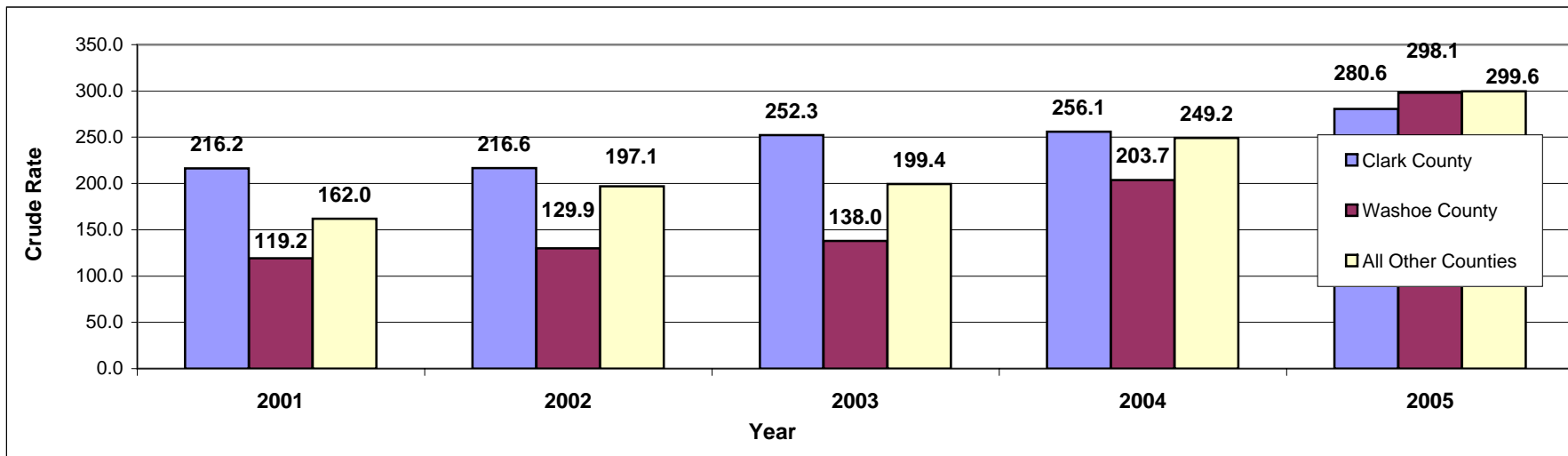
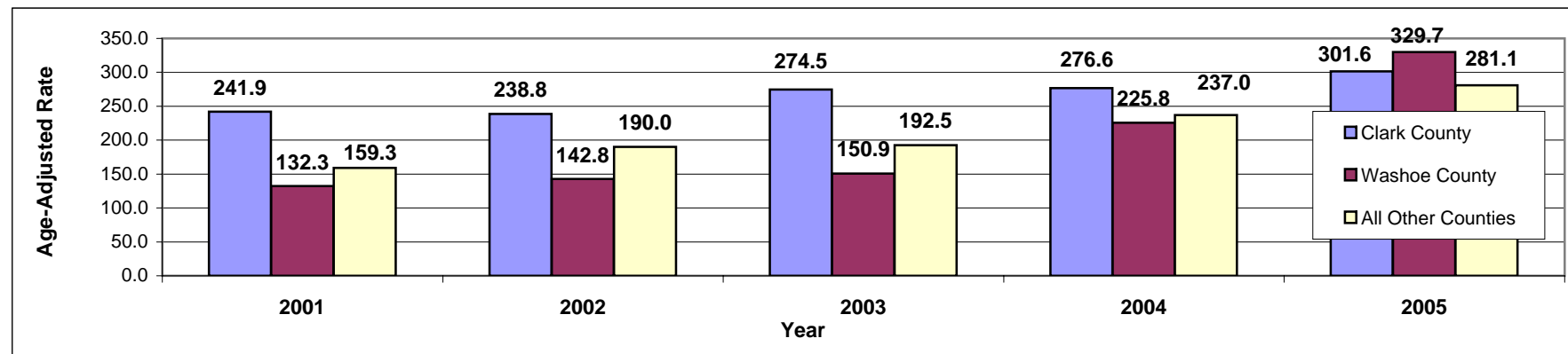


Figure 2. Age Adjusted Rate Per 100,000 Population , by County of Residence, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; 771.81 Newborn Septicemia; 785.52, Septic Shock; and 995.91, 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)



Notes: (1) Data in these figures represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Table 8. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Age Group, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; 771.81 Newborn Septicemia; 785.52, Septic Shock; and 995.91, 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

Age Group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
<1	714 (17.4%)	805 (18.3%)	1,122 (21.6%)	1,033 (17.4%)	1,266 (17.6%)	4,940 (18.4%)
1-15	63 (1.5%)	83 (1.9%)	68 (1.3%)	71 (1.2%)	72 (1.0%)	357 (1.3%)
16-30	127 (3.1%)	124 (2.8%)	149 (2.9%)	165 (2.8%)	226 (3.2%)	791 (3.0%)
31-45	321 (7.8%)	348 (7.9%)	372 (7.2%)	454 (7.6%)	580 (8.1%)	2,075 (7.7%)
46-60	658 (16.1%)	743 (16.9%)	869 (16.7%)	1,074 (18.1%)	1,241 (17.3%)	4,585 (17.1%)
61-75	1,147 (28.0%)	1,101 (25.0%)	1,276 (24.5%)	1,615 (27.2%)	1,956 (27.3%)	7,095 (26.5%)
76+	1,070 (26.1%)	1,194 (27.2%)	1,340 (25.8%)	1,523 (25.7%)	1,830 (25.5%)	6,957 (26.0%)
Total	4,100 (100.0%)	4,398 (100.0%)	5,196 (100.0%)	5,935 (100.0%)	7,171 (100.0%)	26,800 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Table 9. Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, by Age Group, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; 771.81 Newborn Septicemia; 785.52, Septic Shock; and 995.91, 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

Age Group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
<1	2,281.2	2,481.9	3,339.0	2,935.9	3,371.1	2,904.6
1-15	13.9	17.8	14.1	14.1	13.7	14.7
16-30	27.8	26.3	30.2	31.6	41.3	31.8
31-45	65.1	69.0	71.8	84.5	104.6	79.5
46-60	169.9	183.1	203.4	238.2	262.1	213.8
61-75	516.5	476.5	529.2	631.8	726.6	582.0
76+	1,261.3	1,331.1	1,422.6	1,542.9	1,775.3	1,478.6
Total	192.8	199.9	266.8	246.9	285.7	232.4

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Table 10. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Hospital, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; 771.81 Newborn Septicemia; 785.52, Septic Shock; and 995.91, 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

Hospital	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Battle Mtn.	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
Boulder City	23 (0.5%)	34 (0.8%)	20 (0.4%)	39 (0.6%)	16 (0.2%)	132 (0.5%)
Carson-Tahoe	151 (3.7%)	239 (5.4%)	234 (4.5%)	308 (5.2%)	329 (4.6%)	1,261 (4.7%)
Carson Valley Med. Ctr.	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.1%)	4 (0.0%)
Churchill Community	29 (0.7%)	33 (0.7%)	28 (0.6%)	51 (0.8%)	52 (0.7%)	193 (0.7%)
Desert Springs	302 (7.4%)	291 (6.6%)	351 (6.8%)	344 (5.8%)	430 (6.0%)	1,718 (6.4%)
Elko Northeast Med. Ctr.	48 (1.2%)	47 (1.1%)	53 (1.0%)	51 (0.8%)	67 (0.9%)	266 (1.0%)
Grover C Dils	2 (0.1%)	13 (0.3%)	12 (0.2%)	3 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	34 (0.1%)
Humboldt General	7 (0.2%)	4 (0.1%)	8 (0.2%)	11 (0.2%)	11 (0.1%)	41 (0.2%)
Incline Village	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	8 (0.0%)
Lake Mead/North Vista	184 (4.5%)	200 (4.5%)	229 (4.4%)	270 (4.5%)	246 (3.4%)	1,129 (4.2%)
Mesa View	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (0.4%)	29 (0.1%)
Mount Grant	1 (0.0%)	25 (0.6%)	16 (0.3%)	22 (0.4%)	9 (0.1%)	73 (0.3%)
Mountain View	315 (7.7%)	302 (6.9%)	326 (6.3%)	377 (6.4%)	431 (6.1%)	1,751 (6.6%)
Northern Nevada	40 (1.0%)	51 (1.1%)	72 (1.4%)	72 (1.2%)	63 (0.9%)	298 (1.1%)
Nye Regional	16 (0.4%)	18 (0.4%)	15 (0.3%)	27 (0.5%)	12 (0.2%)	88 (0.3%)
Pershing General	4 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)	13 (0.0%)
South Lyon Med Center	1 (0.0%)	6 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)	2 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	16 (0.0%)
Southern Hills	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	77 (1.3%)	105 (1.5%)	182 (0.7%)
Spring Valley	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	30 (0.6%)	181 (3.1%)	255 (3.5%)	466 (1.8%)
St. Marys	180 (4.4%)	170 (3.9%)	195 (3.6%)	230 (3.9%)	314 (4.4%)	1,089 (4.1%)
St. Rose Dominican	209 (5.1%)	187 (4.3%)	261 (5.0%)	316 (5.3%)	285 (4.0%)	1,258 (4.7%)
St. Rose Siena Hospital	118 (2.9%)	200 (4.5%)	364 (7.0%)	437 (7.4%)	479 (6.7%)	1,598 (6.0%)
Summerlin	308 (7.5%)	346 (7.9%)	401 (7.7%)	283 (4.8%)	544 (7.6%)	1,882 (7.0%)
Sunrise	727 (17.7%)	759 (17.3%)	796 (15.3%)	753 (12.7%)	879 (12.2%)	3,914 (14.6%)
UMC	654 (15.9%)	573 (13.0%)	800 (15.4%)	893 (15.1%)	913 (12.7%)	3,833 (14.3%)
Valley Hospital	491 (12.0%)	567 (12.9%)	619 (11.9%)	554 (9.3%)	590 (8.2%)	2,821 (10.6%)
Renown (WMC)	281 (6.8%)	318 (7.2%)	339 (6.5%)	583 (9.8%)	974 (13.6%)	2,495 (9.3%)
Renown, S. Meadows	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	37 (0.6%)	118 (1.7%)	155 (0.6%)
William B. Ririe	6 (0.2%)	11 (0.2%)	17 (0.4%)	9 (0.2%)	7 (0.1%)	50 (0.1%)
Total	4,100 (100.0%)	4,398 (100.0%)	5,196 (100.0%)	5,935 (100.0%)	7,171 (100.0%)	26,800 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Table 11. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Discharge Status, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; 771.81 Newborn Septicemia; 785.52, Septic Shock; and 995.91, 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

Discharge Status	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Routine Discharge to Home or Self Care	1,449 (35.3%)	1,591 (36.1%)	1,913 (36.8%)	1,972 (33.2%)	2,463 (34.4%)	9,388 (35.0%)
Discharged/Transferred to Another Type of Institution.	629 (15.4%)	589 (13.4%)	615 (11.8%)	882 (14.9%)	1,074 (14.9%)	3,789 (14.1%)
Discharged/Transferred to an Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	315 (6.1%)	274 (4.6%)	284 (4.0%)	873 (3.3%)
Discharged/Transferred to Skilled Nursing Facility	529 (12.9%)	516 (11.7%)	524 (10.1%)	674 (11.4%)	827 (11.5%)	3,070 (11.5%)
Discharged/Transferred to Home Health Services	317 (7.7%)	293 (6.7%)	348 (6.7%)	458 (7.7%)	476 (6.6%)	1,892 (7.1%)
Expired (Died)	1,067 (26.0%)	1,053 (24.0%)	1,256 (24.2%)	1,383 (23.3%)	1,667 (23.3%)	6,426 (23.9%)
Left Against Medical Advice	26 (0.7%)	32 (0.7%)	41 (0.8%)	58 (0.9%)	74 (1.0%)	231 (0.9%)
Hospice	78 (1.9%)	111 (2.5%)	182 (3.5%)	224 (3.8%)	294 (4.1%)	889 (3.3%)
Unknown	5 (0.1%)	213 (4.9%)	2 (0.0%)	10 (0.2%)	12 (0.2%)	242 (0.9%)
Total	4,100 (100.0%)	4,398 (100.0%)	5,196 (100.0%)	5,935 (100.0%)	7,171 (100.0%)	26,800 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Figure 3. Average Billed Charges, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; 771.81 Newborn Septicemia; 785.52, Septic Shock; and 995.91, 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

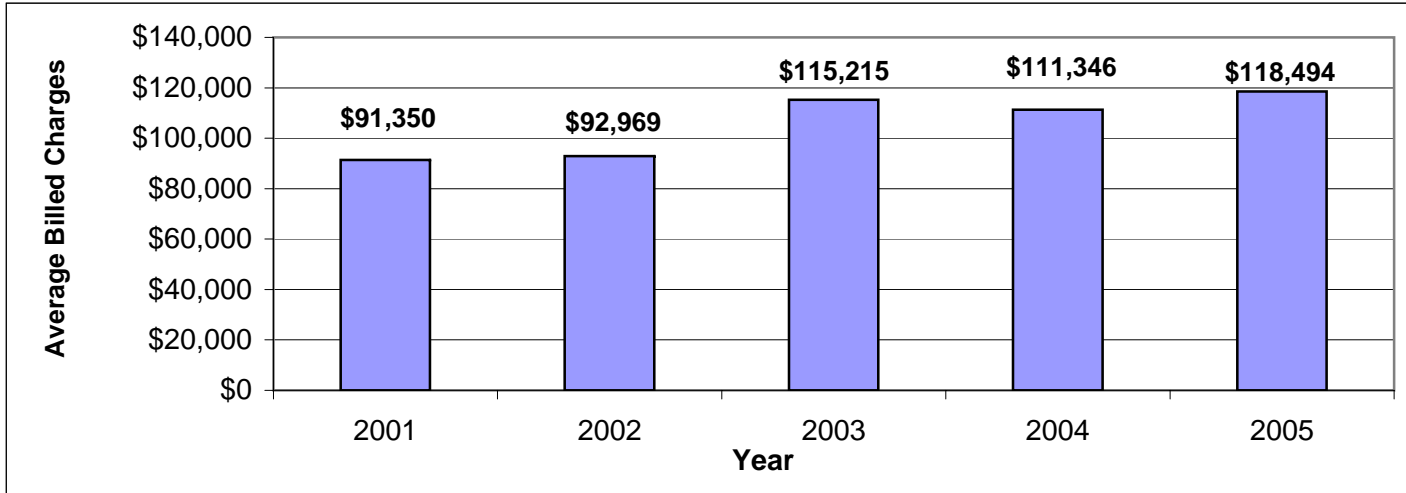
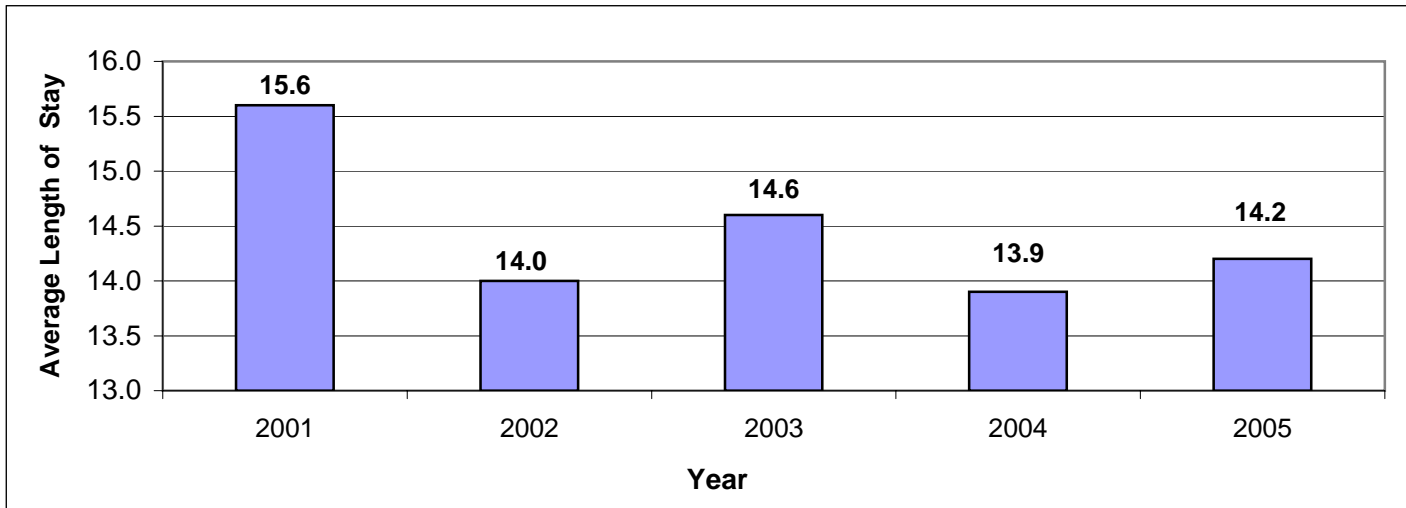


Figure 4. Average Length of Hospital Stay, in Days, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; 771.81 Newborn Septicemia; 785.52, Septic Shock; and 995.91, 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)



Notes: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Table 12. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Payer Source, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; 771.81 Newborn Septicemia; 785.52, Septic Shock; and 995.91, 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

Payer Source	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Medicare	1,628 (39.7%)	1,824 (41.5%)	2,012 (38.7%)	2,477 (41.7%)	2,976 (41.5%)	10,917 (40.7%)
Charity	1 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	8 (0.0%)
CHAMPUS	42 (1.0%)	57 (1.3%)	68 (1.3%)	97 (1.6%)	113 (1.6%)	377 (1.4%)
Medicaid	594 (14.5%)	645 (14.7%)	919 (17.7%)	1,043 (17.6%)	1,178 (16.4%)	4,379 (16.3%)
Self Pay	70 (1.7%)	83 (1.9%)	116 (2.2%)	207 (3.5%)	250 (3.5%)	726 (2.7%)
Commercial Insurer	141 (3.4%)	135 (3.1%)	91 (1.8%)	78 (1.3%)	107 (1.5%)	552 (2.1%)
Nego. Disc. (e.g. PPO)	627 (15.3%)	615 (14.0%)	710 (13.7%)	688 (11.6%)	790 (11.0%)	3,430 (12.8%)
HMO	863 (21.1%)	890 (20.2%)	1,018 (19.6%)	1,107 (18.7%)	1,386 (19.3%)	5,264 (19.6%)
County Indigent Ref.	44 (1.1%)	39 (0.8%)	58 (1.1%)	62 (1.0%)	112 (1.6%)	315 (1.2%)
Worker's Comp.	30 (0.7%)	18 (0.4%)	38 (0.7%)	38 (0.7%)	31 (0.4%)	155 (0.6%)
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	16 (0.4%)	37 (0.8%)	52 (1.0%)	58 (1.0%)	148 (2.1%)	311 (1.2%)
Unknown	44 (1.1%)	52 (1.2%)	113 (2.2%)	79 (1.3%)	78 (1.1%)	366 (1.4%)
Total	4,100 (100.0%)	4,398 (100.0%)	5,196 (100.0%)	5,935 (100.0%)	7,171 (100.0%)	26,800 (100.0%)

Note: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Septicemia, Including Newborn Septicemia

Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data

Table 13. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Gender, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; and 771.81, Newborn Septicemia)

Gender	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Male	2,133 (52.0%)	2,198 (50.1%)	2,707 (53.1%)	2,976 (51.4%)	3,767 (53.5%)	13,781 (52.2%)
Female	1,967 (48.0%)	2,189 (49.9%)	2,392 (46.9%)	2,805 (48.5%)	3,273 (46.5%)	12,626 (47.8%)
Unknown	0	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	6 (0.1%)	6 (0.0%)	13 (0.0%)
Total	4,100 (100.0%)	4,388 (100.0)	5,099 (100.0%)	5,787 (100.0%)	7,046 (100.0%)	26,420 (100.0%)

Note: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Table 14. Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, by Gender, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; and 771.81, Newborn Septicemia)

Gender	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Male	197.3	196.6	232.6	243.7	295.6	235.3
Female	188.1	202.2	212.2	237.1	265.0	222.5
Total	192.8	199.4	222.6	240.7	280.8	229.1

Table 15. Age-Adjusted Rate Per 100,000 Population, by Gender, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; and 771.81, Newborn Septicemia)

Gender	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Male	237.0	230.8	268.7	280.6	339.3	273.7
Female	194.1	207.1	215.3	239.3	265.7	225.9
Total	212.0	217.1	239.2	257.1	298.4	246.7

Note: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Table 16. Number of Cases and Percentage, by County of Hospital, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.
(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; and 771.81, Newborn Septicemia)

County	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Carson City	151 (3.7%)	238 (5.4%)	231 (4.5%)	306 (5.3%)	326 (4.6%)	1,252 (4.7%)
Churchill	29 (0.7%)	33 (0.7%)	27 (0.5%)	51 (0.9%)	51 (0.7%)	191 (0.7%)
Clark	3,331 (81.2%)	3,451 (78.7%)	4,120 (80.8%)	4,422 (76.4%)	5,143 (73.0%)	20,467 (77.5%)
Douglas	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.1%)	4 (0.0%)
Elko	48 (1.1%)	47 (1.1%)	53 (1.0%)	51 (0.8%)	67 (1.0%)	266 (1.0%)
Humboldt	7 (0.2%)	4 (0.1%)	8 (0.2%)	11 (0.2%)	11 (0.1%)	41 (0.2%)
Lander	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
Lincoln	2 (0.1%)	13 (0.3%)	11 (0.2%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (0.1%)
Lyon	1 (0.0%)	6 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (0.0%)
Mineral	1 (0.0%)	25 (0.6%)	16 (0.3%)	21 (0.4%)	5 (0.1%)	68 (0.3%)
Nye	16 (0.4%)	18 (0.4%)	14 (0.2%)	22 (0.4%)	2 (0.0%)	72 (0.3%)
Pershing	4 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	10 (0.0%)
Washoe	503 (12.3%)	541 (12.3%)	596 (11.7%)	891 (15.4%)	1,428 (20.3%)	3,959 (15.0%)
White Pine	6 (0.2%)	11 (0.3%)	17 (0.3%)	7 (0.1%)	7 (0.1%)	48 (0.2%)
Total	4,100 (100.0%)	4,388 (100.0%)	5,099 (100.0%)	5,787 (100.0%)	7,046 (100.0%)	26,420 (100.0%)

Note: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

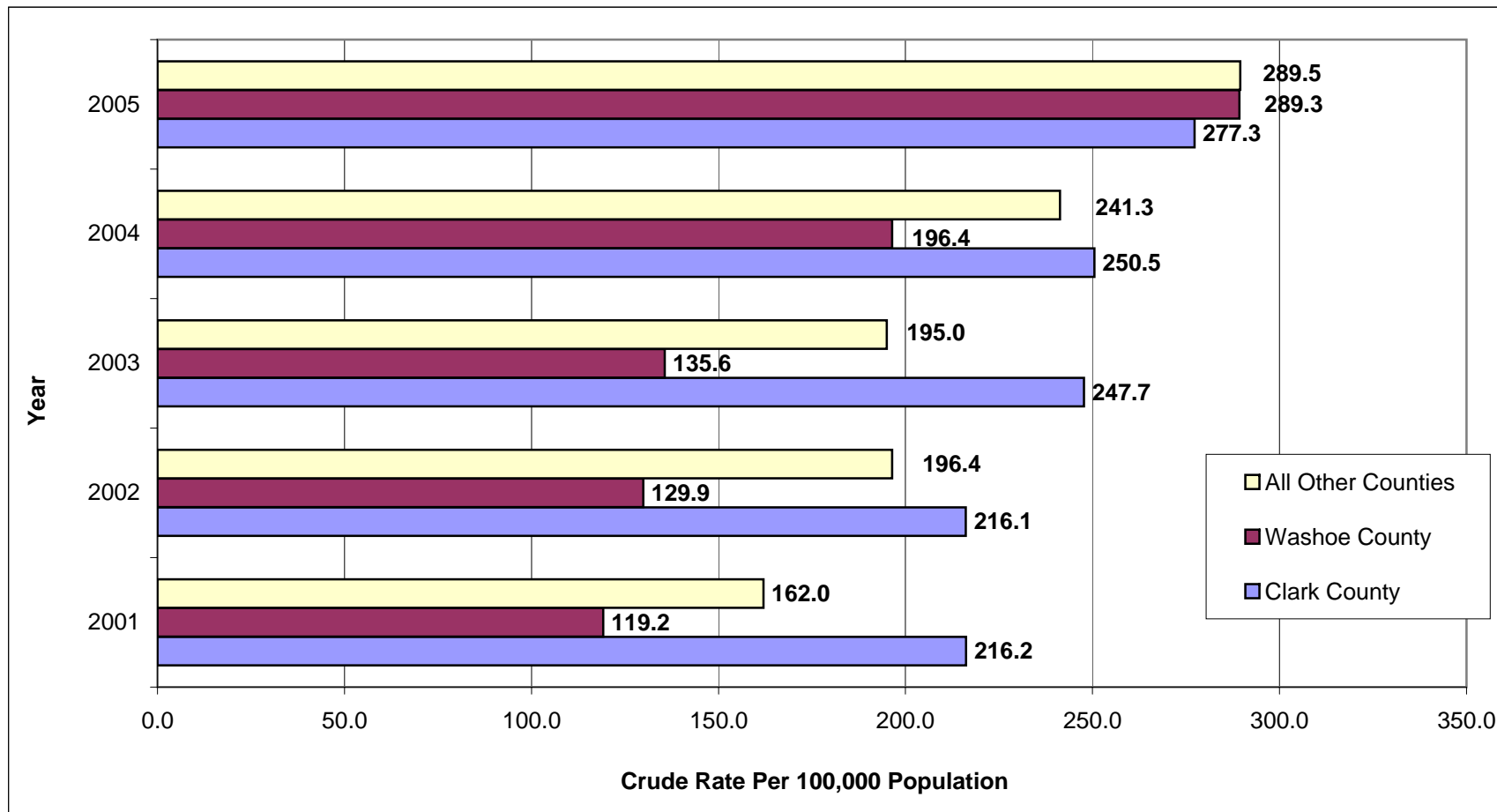
Table 17. Number of Cases and Percentage, by County of Residence, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; and 771.81, Newborn Septicemia)

County	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Carson City	83 (2.0%)	110 (2.5%)	159 (3.1%)	184 (3.2%)	226 (3.2%)	762 (3.0%)
Churchill	35 (0.9%)	30 (0.7%)	36 (0.7%)	68 (1.2%)	76 (1.1%)	245 (0.9%)
Clark	3,213 (78.4%)	3,349 (76.3%)	4,014 (78.7%)	4,297 (74.3%)	4,982 (70.7%)	19,855 (75.2%)
Douglas	44 (1.1%)	69 (1.5%)	70 (1.4%)	106 (1.8%)	115 (1.6%)	404 (1.5%)
Elko	52 (1.3%)	47 (1.1%)	52 (1.0%)	53 (0.9%)	67 (0.9%)	271 (1.0%)
Esmeralda	1 (0.0%)	5 (0.1%)	2 (0.0%)	5 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	14 (0.1%)
Eureka	2 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	10 (0.0%)
Humboldt	12 (0.3%)	7 (0.1%)	21 (0.4%)	29 (0.5%)	35 (0.5%)	104 (0.4%)
Lander	9 (0.2%)	7 (0.2%)	7 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	7 (0.1%)	34 (0.1%)
Lincoln	6 (0.1%)	18 (0.4%)	14 (0.3%)	7 (0.1%)	5 (0.1%)	50 (0.2%)
Lyon	79 (1.9%)	112 (2.6%)	60 (1.2%)	93 (1.6%)	170 (2.4%)	514 (1.9%)
Mineral	8 (0.2%)	38 (0.9%)	23 (0.5%)	32 (0.5%)	26 (0.4%)	127 (0.5%)
Nye	117 (2.8%)	95 (2.2%)	112 (2.2%)	131 (2.3%)	162 (2.3%)	617 (2.3%)
Pershing	4 (0.1%)	5 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	10 (0.1%)	11 (0.2%)	34 (0.1%)
Storey	1 (0.0%)	4 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)	9 (0.0%)
Washoe	421 (10.3%)	467 (10.6%)	506 (9.9%)	753 (13.0%)	1,148 (16.3%)	3,295 (12.5%)
White Pine	7 (0.2%)	13 (0.3%)	19 (0.4%)	10 (0.2%)	11 (0.2%)	60 (0.2%)
Unknown	6 (0.1%)	9 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (0.1%)
Total	4,100 (100.0%)	4,388 (100.0%)	5,099 (100.0%)	5,787 (100.0%)	7,046 (100.0%)	26,420 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Figure 5. Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population , by County of Residence, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.
 (ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; and 771.81, Newborn Septicemia)



Notes: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Table 18. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Age Group, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; and 771.81, Newborn Septicemia)

Age Group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
<1	714 (17.4%)	805 (18.4%)	1,122 (22.0%)	1,030 (17.8%)	1,262 (18.0%)	4,933 (18.7%)
1-15	63 (1.6%)	82 (1.9%)	65 (1.3%)	69 (1.2%)	70 (1.0%)	349 (1.3%)
16-30	127 (3.1%)	124 (2.8%)	147 (2.9%)	160 (2.7%)	219 (3.1%)	777 (2.9%)
31-45	321 (7.8%)	347 (7.9%)	364 (7.1%)	437 (7.6%)	574 (8.1%)	2,043 (7.7%)
46-60	658 (16.0%)	742 (16.9%)	847 (16.6%)	1,045 (18.0%)	1,215 (17.2%)	4,507 (17.1%)
61-75	1,147 (28.0%)	1,097 (25.0%)	1,247 (24.5%)	1,566 (27.1%)	1,911 (27.1%)	6,968 (26.4%)
76+	1,070 (26.1%)	1,191 (27.1%)	1,307 (25.6%)	1,480 (25.6%)	1,795 (25.5%)	6,843 (25.9%)
Total	4,100 (100.0%)	4,388 (100.0%)	5,099 (100.0%)	5,787 (100.0%)	7,046 (100.0%)	26,420 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Table 19. Crude Rate per 100,000 Population, by Age Group, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; and 771.81, Newborn Septicemia)

Age Group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
<1	2,281.2	2,481.9	3,339.0	2,927.4	3,360.4	2,900.5
1-15	13.9	17.6	13.5	13.7	13.4	14.4
16-30	27.8	26.3	29.8	30.7	40.0	31.2
31-45	65.1	68.8	70.2	81.3	103.5	78.3
46-60	169.9	182.9	198.2	231.7	256.6	210.2
61-75	516.5	474.8	517.2	612.7	709.9	571.6
76+	1,261.3	1,327.7	1,387.6	1,499.4	1,741.4	1,454.4
Total	192.8	199.4	222.6	240.7	280.8	229.1

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Table 20. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Hospital, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; and 771.81, Newborn Septicemia)

Hospital	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Battle Mtn.	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
Boulder City	23 (0.5%)	34 (0.8%)	20 (0.4%)	39 (0.7%)	16 (0.2%)	132 (0.5%)
Carson-Tahoe	151 (3.6%)	238 (5.4%)	231 (4.6%)	306 (5.3%)	326 (4.6%)	1,252 (4.8%)
Carson Valley Med. Ctr.	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.1%)	4 (0.0%)
Churchill Community	29 (0.7)	33 (0.7%)	27 (0.5%)	51 (0.9%)	51 (0.7%)	191 (0.7%)
Desert Springs	302 (7.4%)	291 (6.6%)	346 (6.8%)	334 (5.8%)	427 (6.1%)	1,700 (6.4%)
Elko Northeast Med. Ctr.	48 (1.2%)	47 (1.1%)	53 (1.0%)	51 (0.9%)	67 (1.0%)	266 (1.0%)
Grover C Dils	2 (0.1%)	13 (0.3%)	11 (0.2%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (0.1%)
Humboldt General	7 (0.2%)	4 (0.1%)	8 (0.2%)	11 (0.2%)	11 (0.2%)	41 (0.2%)
Incline Village	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	8 (0.0%)
Lake Mead/North Vista	184 (4.5%)	199 (4.5%)	224 (4.4%)	263 (4.6%)	244 (4%)	1,114 (4.2%)
Mesa View	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (0.4%)	29 (0.1%)
Mount Grant	1 (0.0%)	25 (0.6%)	16 (0.3%)	21 (0.4%)	5 (0.1%)	68 (0.3%)
Mountain View	315 (7.7%)	302 (6.9%)	320 (6.3%)	369 (6.4%)	430 (6.1%)	1,736 (6.6%)
Northern Nevada	40 (1.0%)	51 (1.2%)	72 (1.4%)	72 (1.2%)	62 (0.9%)	297 (1.1%)
Nye Regional	16 (0.4%)	18 (0.4%)	14 (0.3%)	22 (0.4%)	2 (0.0%)	72 (0.3%)
Pershing General	4 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	10 (0.0%)
South Lyon Med Center	1 (0.0%)	6 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (0.0%)
Southern Hills	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	76 (1.3%)	101 (1.4%)	177 (0.7%)
Spring Valley	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	27 (0.6%)	169 (2.9%)	254 (3.6%)	450 (1.7%)
St. Marys	180 (4.4%)	170 (3.9%)	189 (3.7%)	205 (3.5%)	294 (4.2%)	1,038 (3.9%)
St. Rose Dominican	209 (5.1%)	187 (4.3%)	261 (5.1%)	301 (5.2%)	282 (4.0%)	1,240 (4.7%)
St. Rose Siena Hospital	118 (2.9%)	199 (4.5%)	362 (7.1%)	428 (7.4%)	474 (6.7%)	1,581 (6.0%)
Summerlin	308 (7.5%)	346 (7.9%)	395 (7.6%)	279 (4.8%)	536 (7.6%)	1,864 (7.1%)
Sunrise	727 (17.7%)	754 (17.2%)	769 (15.1%)	740 (12.8%)	866 (12.3%)	3,856 (14.6%)
UMC	654 (15.9%)	573 (13.0%)	789 (15.5%)	876 (15.1%)	899 (12.8%)	3,791 (14.3%)
Valley Hospital	491 (12.0%)	566 (12.9%)	607 (11.9%)	548 (9.5%)	585 (8.3%)	2,797 (10.6%)
Renown (WMC)	281 (6.8%)	318 (7.3%)	334 (6.6%)	575 (9.9%)	954 (13.5%)	2,462 (9.3%)
Renown South Meadows	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	37 (0.6%)	117 (1.7%)	154 (0.6%)
William B. Ririe	6 (0.2%)	11 (0.2%)	17 (0.3%)	7 (0.1%)	7 (0.1%)	48 (0.2%)
Total	4,100 (100.0%)	4,388 (100.0%)	5,099 (100.0%)	5,787 (100.0%)	7,046 (100.0%)	26,420 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Table 21. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Discharge Status, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.
(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; and 771.81, Newborn Septicemia)

Discharge Status	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Routine Discharge to Home or Self Care	1,449 (35.3%)	1,589 (36.2%)	1,897 (37.2%)	1,949 (33.6%)	2,434 (34.6%)	9,318 (35.3%)
Discharged/Transferred to Another Type of Institution.	629 (15.4%)	588 (13.4%)	609 (11.9%)	857 (14.8%)	1,052 (14.9%)	3,734 (14.1%)
Discharged/Transferred to an Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	308 (6.0%)	271 (4.7%)	276 (3.9%)	855 (3.2%)
Discharged/Transferred to Skilled Nursing Facility	529 (12.9%)	515 (11.8%)	520 (10.2%)	663 (11.4%)	812 (11.5%)	3,039 (11.5%)
Discharged/Transferred to Home Health Services	317 (7.7%)	292 (6.7%)	347 (6.8%)	449 (7.8%)	466 (6.6%)	1,871 (7.1%)
Expired (Died)	1,067 (26.0%)	1,049 (23.9%)	1,200 (23.6%)	1,311 (22.7%)	1,629 (23.1%)	6,256 (23.7%)
Left Against Medical Advice	26 (0.7%)	32 (0.7%)	39 (0.8%)	56 (1.0%)	74 (1.0%)	227 (0.9%)
Hospice	78 (1.9%)	111 (2.5%)	177 (3.5%)	221 (3.8%)	291 (4.2%)	878 (3.3%)
Unknown	5 (0.1%)	212 (4.8%)	2 (0.0%)	10 (0.2%)	12 (0.2%)	242 (0.9%)
Total	4,100 (100.0%)	4,388 (100.0%)	5,099 (100.0%)	5,787 (100.0%)	7,046 (100.0%)	26,420 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Figure 6. Average Billed Charges, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; and 771.81 Newborn Septicemia)

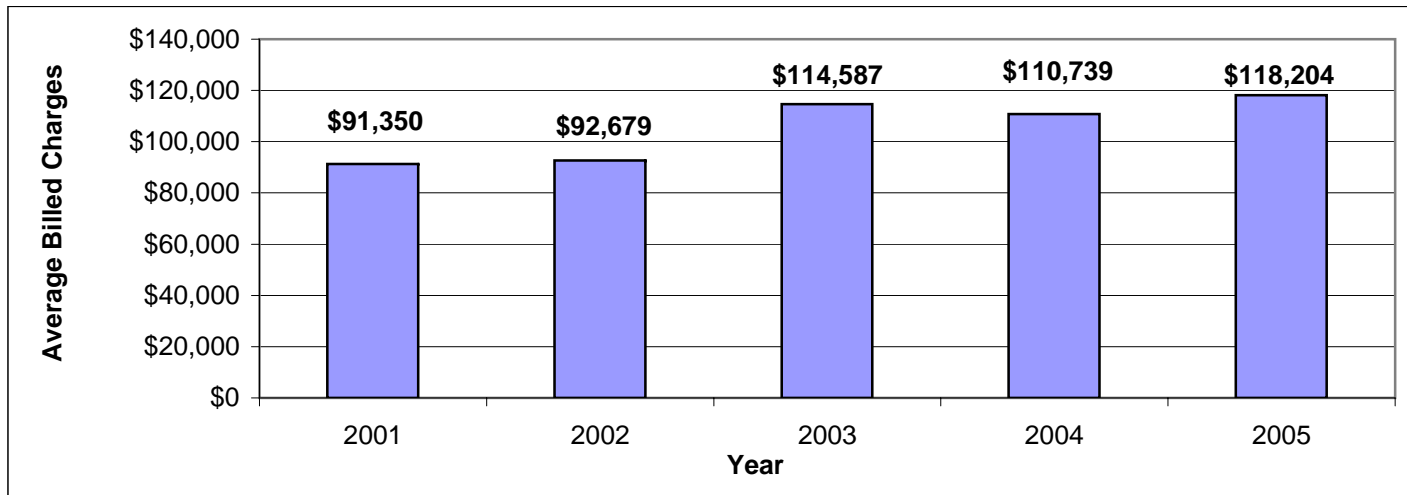
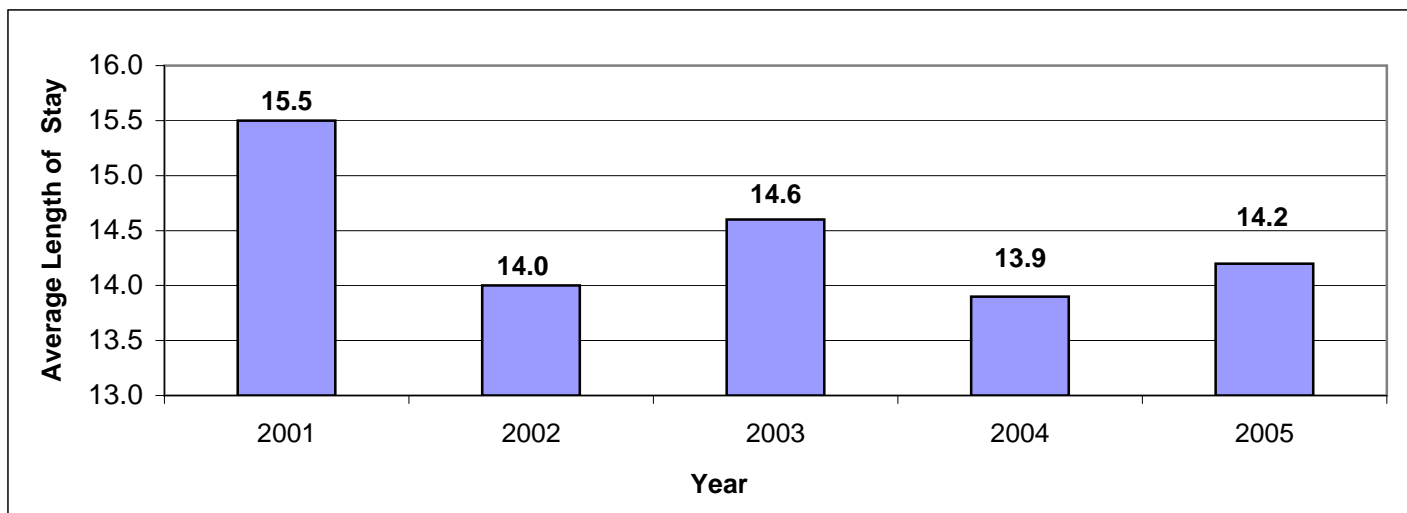


Figure 7. Average Length of Hospital Stay, in Days, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; and 771.81 Newborn Septicemia)



Notes: (1) Data in these figures represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Table 22. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Payer Source, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0 to 038.99, Septicemia; and 771.81, Newborn Septicemia)

Payer Source	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Medicare	1,628 (39.7%)	1,819 (41.5%)	1,971 (38.6%)	2,410 (41.6%)	2,925 (41.5%)	10,753 (40.6%)
Charity	1 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	8 (0.0%)
CHAMPUS	42 (1.0%)	57 (1.3%)	67 (1.3%)	97 (1.6%)	110 (1.6%)	372 (1.4%)
Medicaid	594 (14.5%)	643 (14.7%)	909 (17.8%)	1,017 (17.6%)	1,157 (16.4%)	4,320 (16.4%)
Self Pay	70 (1.7%)	83 (1.9%)	115 (2.3%)	203 (3.5%)	247 (3.5%)	718 (2.7%)
Commercial Insurer	141 (3.4%)	135 (3.1%)	89 (1.8%)	76 (1.3%)	107 (1.5%)	549 (2.1%)
Nego. Disc. (e.g. PPO)	627 (15.3%)	614 (14.0%)	690 (13.5%)	673 (11.6%)	776 (11.0%)	3,380 (12.8%)
HMO	863 (21.1%)	888 (20.2%)	1,001 (19.6%)	1,077 (18.7%)	1,364 (19.4%)	5,193 (19.7%)
County Indigent Ref.	44 (1.1%)	39 (0.8%)	56 (1.1%)	62 (1.1%)	108 (1.5%)	309 (1.2%)
Worker's Comp.	30 (0.7%)	18 (0.4%)	38 (0.8%)	37 (0.7%)	31 (0.4%)	154 (0.6%)
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	16 (0.4%)	37 (0.8%)	51 (1.0%)	58 (1.0%)	147 (2.1%)	309 (1.2%)
Unknown	44 (1.1%)	52 (1.2%)	111 (2.2%)	76 (1.3%)	72 (1.1%)	355 (1.3%)
Total	4,100 (100.0%)	4,388 (100.0%)	5,099 (100.0%)	5,787 (100.0%)	7,046 (100.0%)	26,420 (100.0%)

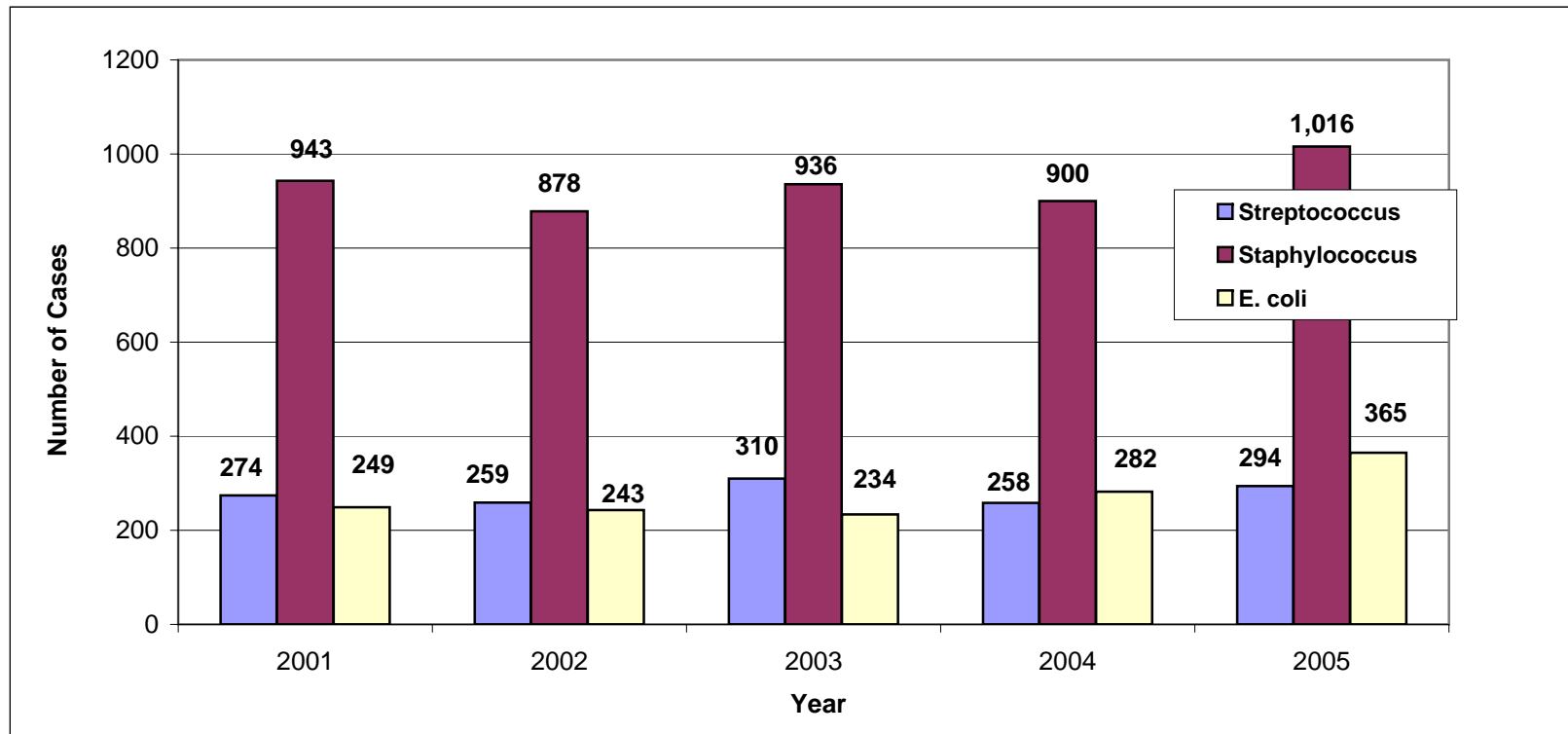
Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

**Comparison of Cases of Septicemia,
Caused by Streptococcus, Staphylococcus,
and Escherichia coli (E. coli)**

Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data

Figure 8. Comparison by Number of Cases, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

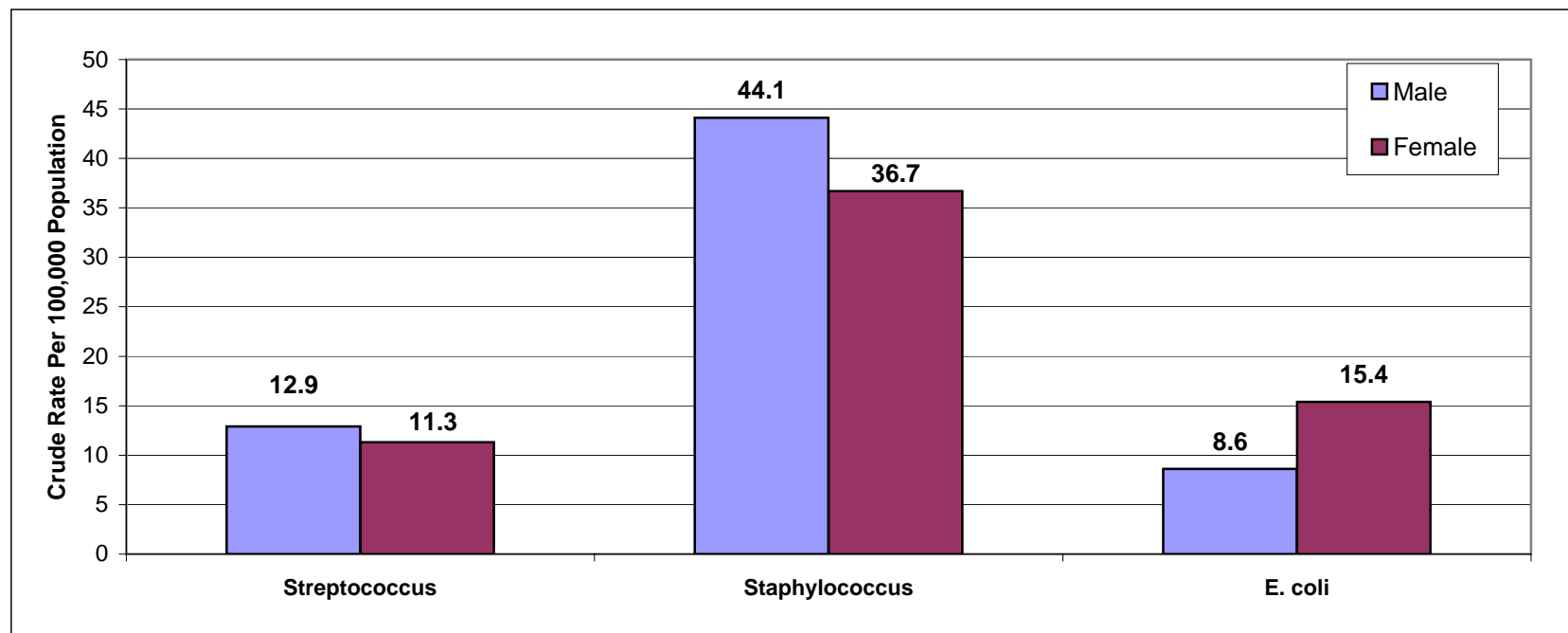
(ICD-9 codes 038.0, Streptococcus; 038.10, 038.11, 038.19, Staphylococcus; 038.42, Escherichia coli (E. coli))



Notes: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

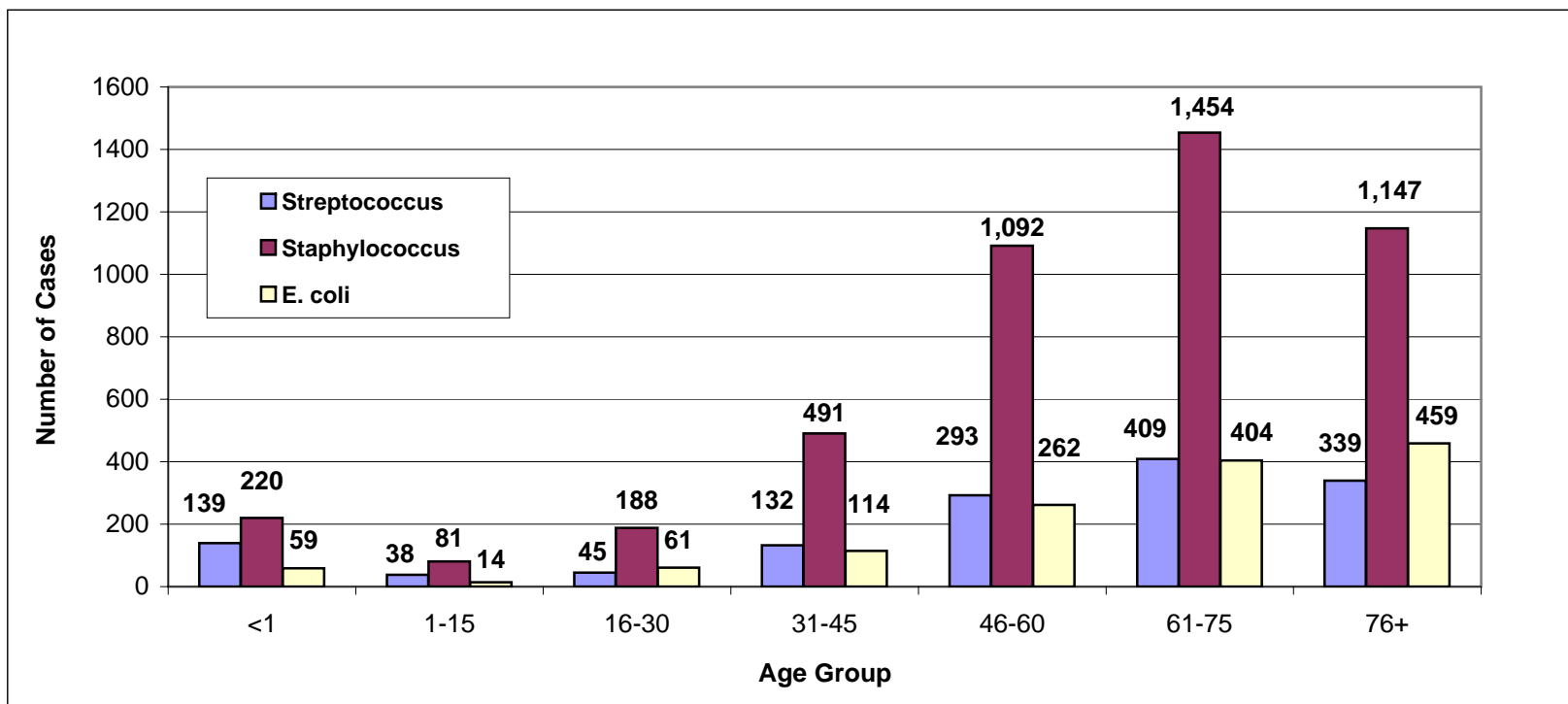
Figure 9. Comparison by Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population , by Gender, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0, Streptococcus; 038.10, 038.11, 038.19, Staphylococcus; 038.42, Escherichia coli (E. coli))



Notes: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

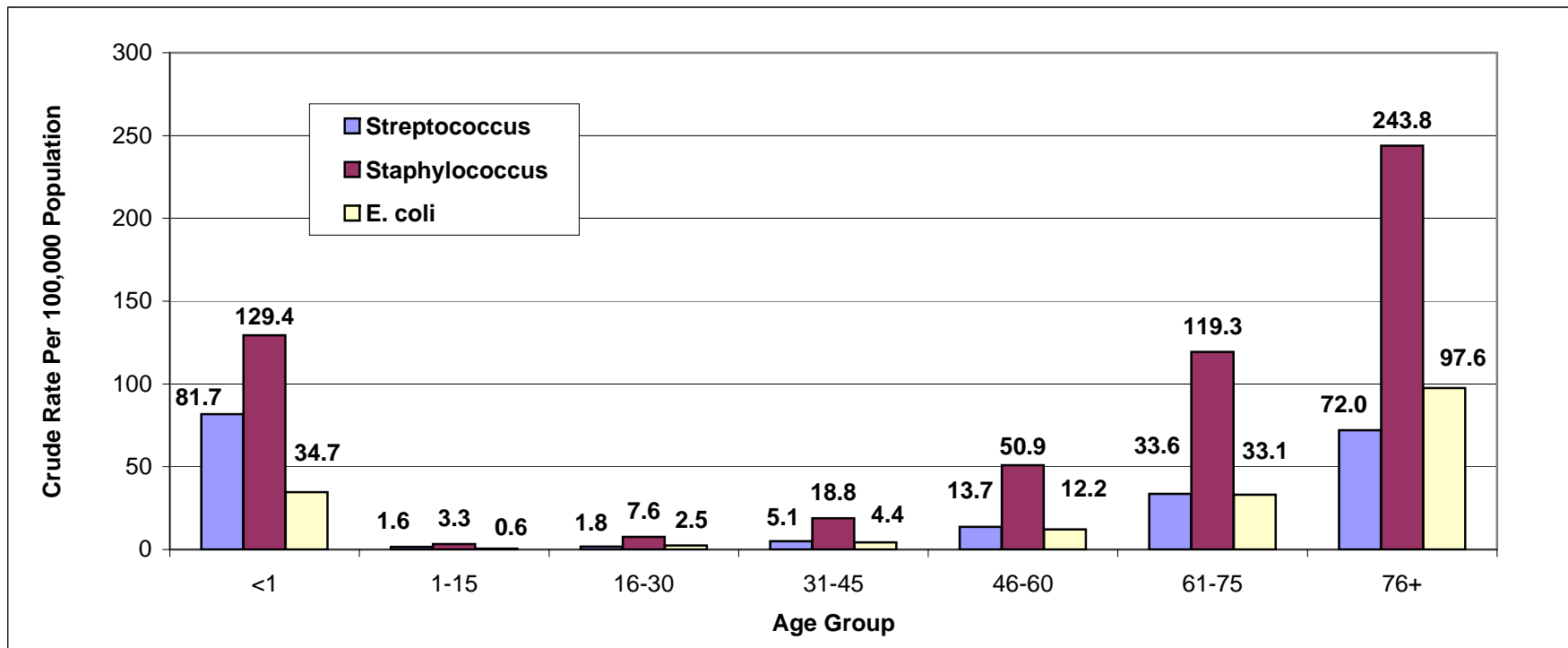
Figure 10. Comparison by Total Number of Cases, by Age Group, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.
 (ICD-9 codes 038.0, Streptococcus; 038.10, 038.11, 038.19, Staphylococcus; 038.42, Escherichia coli (E. coli))



Note: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Figure 11. Comparison by Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, by Age Group, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

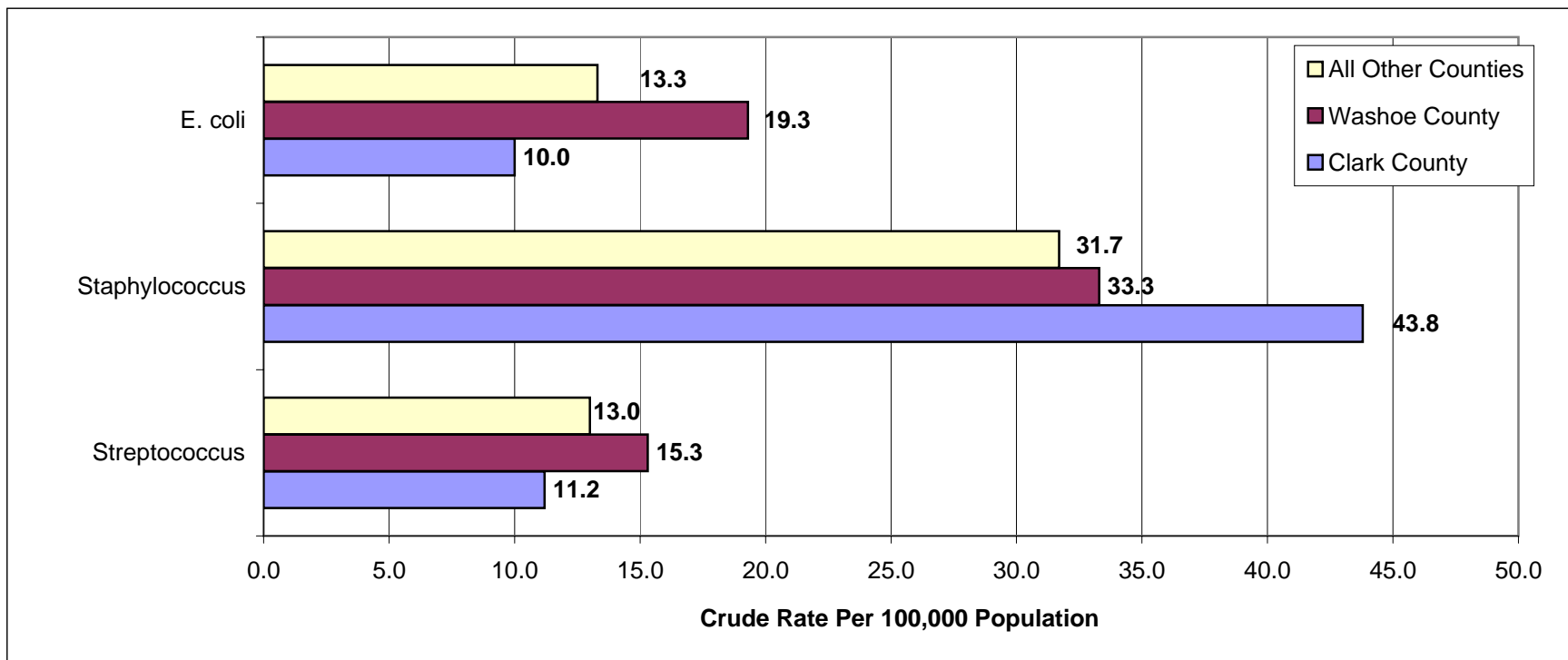
(ICD-9 codes 038.0, Streptococcus; 038.10, 038.11, 038.19, Staphylococcus; 038.42, Escherichia coli (E. coli))



Note: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Figure 12. Comparison by Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population , by County of Residence, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

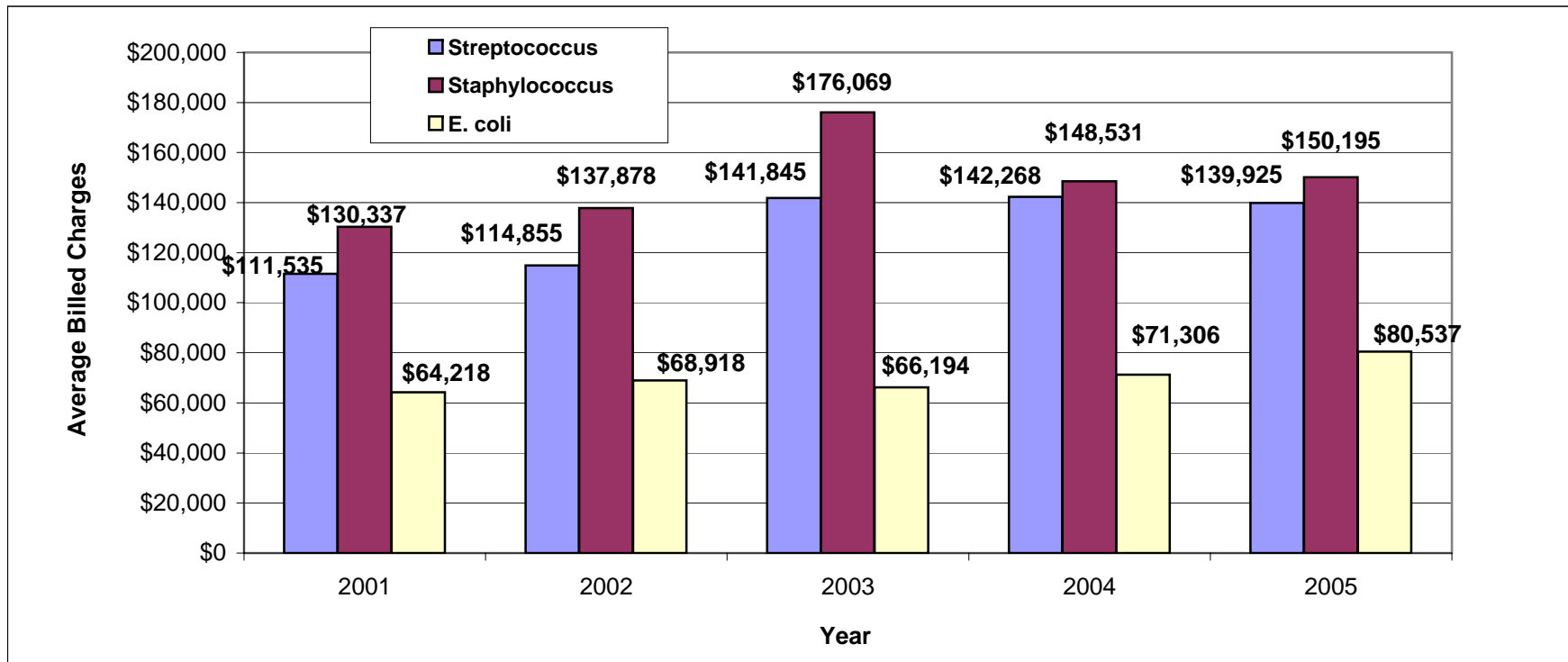
(ICD-9 codes 038.0, Streptococcus; 038.10, 038.11, 038.19, Staphylococcus; 038.42, Escherichia coli (E. coli))



Notes: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

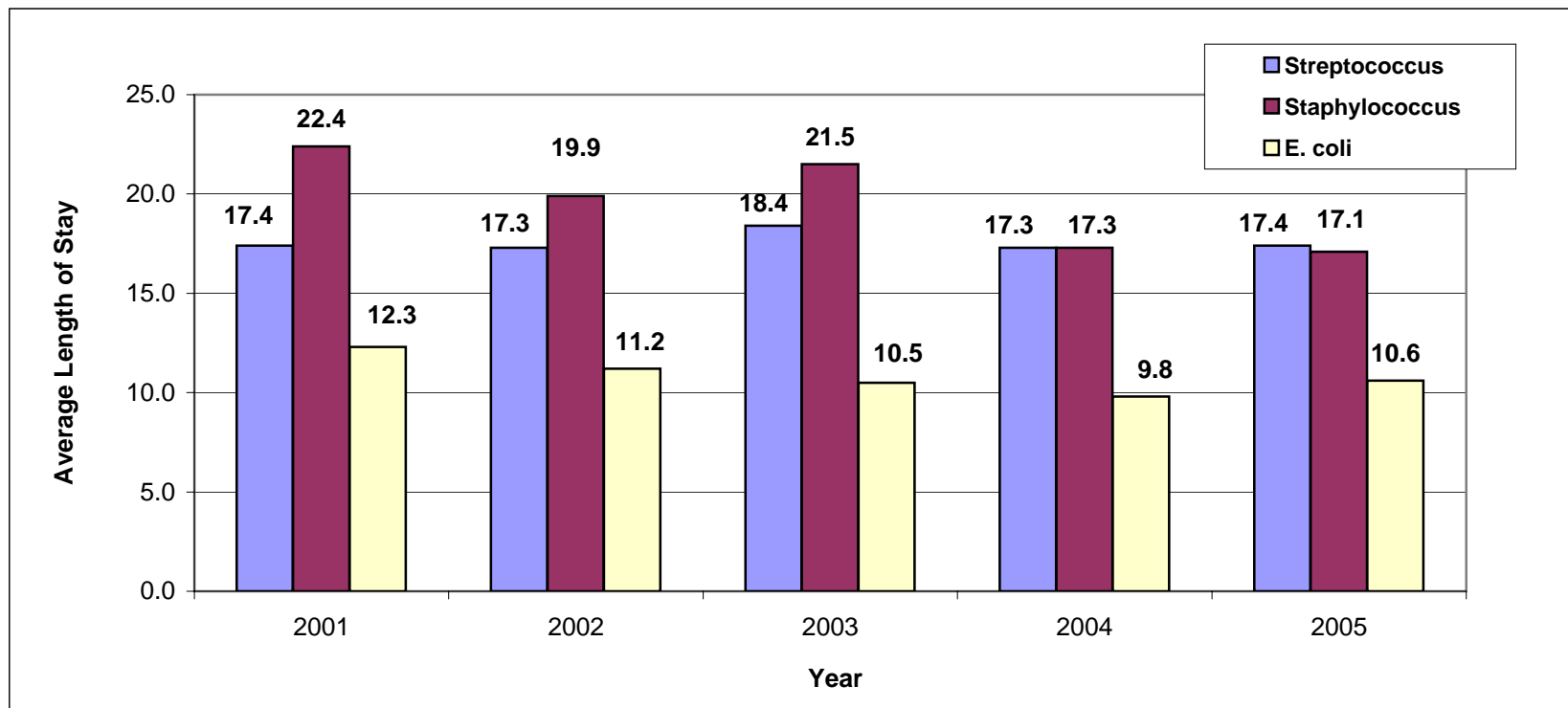
Figure 13. Comparison by Average Billed Charges, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 038.0, Streptococcus; 038.10, 038.11, 038.19, Staphylococcus; 038.42, Escherichia coli (E. coli))



Note: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Figure 14. Comparison of Average Length of Hospital Stay, in Days, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2001-2005.
 (ICD-9 codes 038.0, Streptococcus; 038.10, 038.11, 038.19, Staphylococcus; 038.42, Escherichia coli (E. coli))



Notes: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details).

Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome, Severe Sepsis

Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data

Table 23. Number of Cases, and Percentage, by Gender, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005,
(ICD-9 codes 995.91 and 995.92 Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

Gender	2003	2004	2005	Total
Male	149 (56.7%)	1,342 (52.7%)	2,631 (53.9%)	4,122 (53.5%)
Female	114 (43.3%)	1,203 (47.2%)	2,250 (46.0%)	3,567 (46.4%)
Unknown	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)	9 (0.1%)
Total	263 (100.0%)	2,548 (100.0%)	4,887 (100.0%)	7,698 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes 995.5-995.94, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome, Severe Sepsis were not first utilized until 2002. The 2002 results are not shown because there were only 19 reported cases.

Table 24. Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population , by Gender, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.
(ICD-9 codes 995.91 and 995.92 Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

Gender	2003	2004	2005	Total
Male	12.8	109.9	206.5	112.7
Female	10.1	101.7	182.1	100.6
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	11.5	106.0	194.7	106.8

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes 995.5-995.94, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome, Severe Sepsis were not first utilized until 2002. The 2002 results are not shown because there were only 19 reported cases.

**Table 25. Number of Cases and Percentage, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.
by County of Hospital.**

(ICD-9 codes 995.91 and 995.92 Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

County	2003	2004	2005	Total
Carson City	16 (6.1%)	126 (5.0%)	267 (5.5%)	409 (5.4%)
Churchill	1 (0.4%)	15 (0.6%)	6 (0.1%)	22 (0.3%)
Clark	216 (82.1%)	1,992 (78.2%)	3,398 (69.5%)	5,606 (72.9%)
Douglas	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
Elko	3 (1.1%)	12 (0.5%)	42 (0.9%)	57 (0.8%)
Humboldt	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)	9 (0.1%)
Lander	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
Lincoln	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	7 (0.0%)
Lyon	2 (0.7%)	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)
Mineral	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.2%)	8 (0.2%)	13 (0.2%)
Nye	1 (0.4)	11 (0.4%)	11 (0.2%)	23 (0.3%)
Pershing	1 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
Washoe	23 (8.8%)	377 (14.8%)	1,141 (23.4%)	1,541 (20.0%)
White Pine	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
Total	263 (100.0%)	2,548 (100.0%)	4,887 (100.0%)	7,698 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes 995.5-995.94, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome, Severe Sepsis were not first utilized until 2002. The 2002 results are not shown because there were only 19 reported cases.

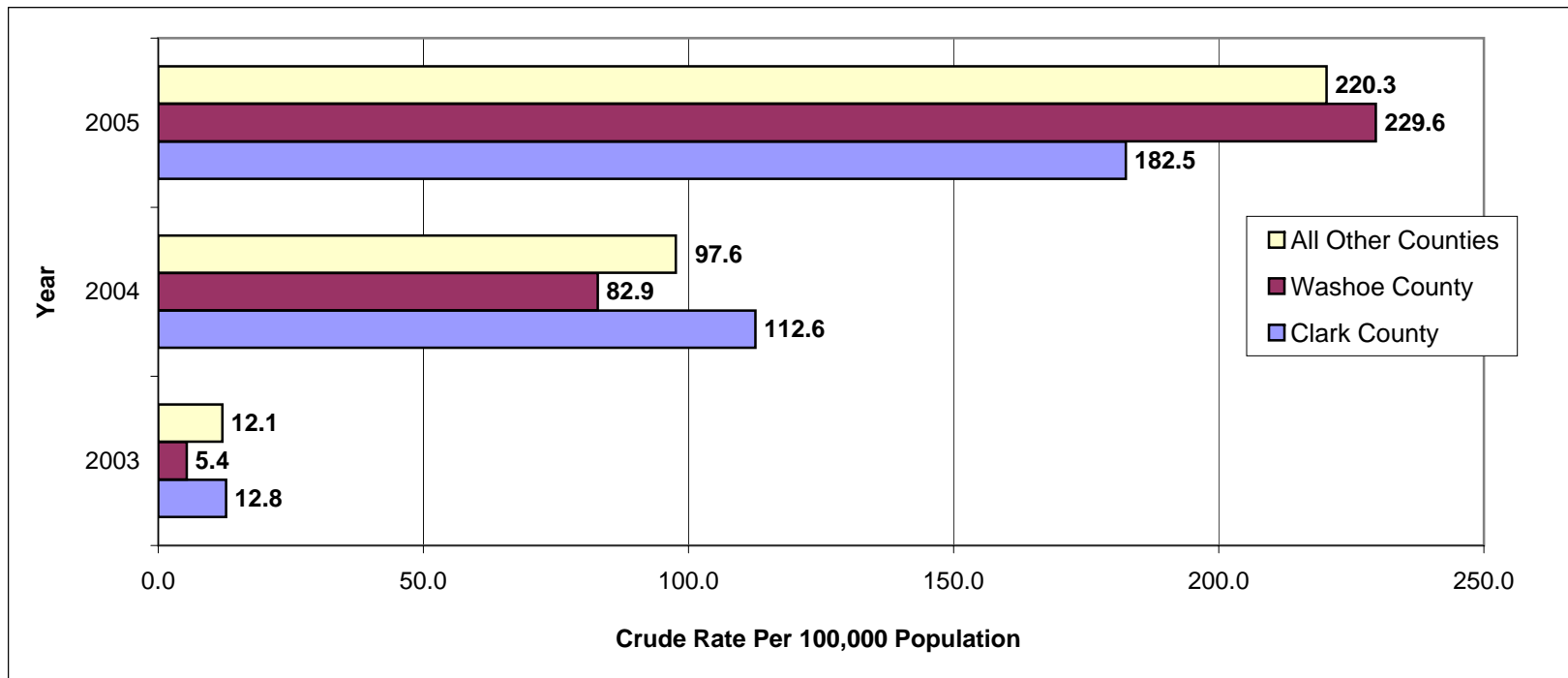
Table 26. Number of Cases and Percentage, by County of Residence, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 995.91, and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

County	2003	2004	2005	Total
Carson City	7 (2.7%)	75 (2.9%)	170 (3.5%)	252 (3.3%)
Churchill	1 (0.4%)	24 (0.9%)	32 (0.7%)	57 (0.7%)
Clark	207 (78.7%)	1,932 (75.8%)	3,279 (67.1%)	5,418 (70.5%)
Douglas	4 (1.5%)	46 (1.8%)	93 (1.9%)	143 (1.9%)
Elko	3 (1.1%)	13 (0.5%)	43 (0.9%)	59 (0.8%)
Esmeralda	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	6 (0.0%)
Eureka	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)
Humboldt	0 (0.0%)	10 (0.4%)	28 (0.6%)	38 (0.5%)
Lander	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.2%)	5 (0.1%)	10 (0.1%)
Lincoln	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.2%)	8 (0.2%)	14 (0.2%)
Lyon	7 (2.6%)	37 (1.5%)	144 (3.0%)	188 (2.4%)
Mineral	1 (0.4%)	11 (0.4%)	28 (0.6%)	40 (0.5%)
Nye	11 (4.2%)	58 (2.3%)	128 (2.6%)	197 (2.6%)
Pershing	2 (0.8%)	4 (0.2%)	9 (0.2%)	15 (0.2%)
Storey	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	3 (0.0%)
Washoe	20 (7.6%)	318 (12.5%)	911 (18.6%)	1,249 (16.4%)
White Pine	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	2 (0.0%)	5 (0.0%)
Total	263 (100.0%)	2,548 (100.0%)	4,887 (100.0%)	7,698 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes 995.5-995.94, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome, Severe Sepsis were not first utilized until 2002. The 2002 results are not shown because there were only 19 reported cases.

Figure 15. Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, by County of Residence, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.
 (ICD-9 codes 995.91, and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)



Notes: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes 995.5-995.94, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome, Severe Sepsis were not first utilized until 2002. The 2002 results are not shown because there were only 19 reported cases.

Table 27. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Age Group, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 995.91, and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

Age Group	2003	2004	2005	Total
<1	3 (1.1%)	33 (1.3%)	61 (1.3%)	100 (1.3%)
1-15	6 (2.3%)	29 (1.2%)	63 (1.3%)	98 (1.3%)
16-30	12 (4.6%)	92 (3.6%)	194 (4.0%)	298 (3.8%)
31-45	25 (9.5%)	248 (9.7%)	474 (9.7%)	747 (9.7%)
46-60	50 (19.0%)	576 (22.6%)	1,028 (21.0%)	1,654 (21.5%)
61-75	85 (32.3%)	823 (32.3%)	1,572 (32.2%)	2,480 (32.2%)
76+	82 (31.2%)	747 (29.3%)	1,492 (30.5%)	2,321 (30.2%)
Total	263 (100.0%)	2,548 (100.0%)	4887 (100.0%)	7,698 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes 995.5-995.94, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome, Severe Sepsis were not first utilized until 2002. The 2002 results are not shown because there were only 19 reported cases.

Table 28. Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population , by Age Group, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 995.91, and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

Age Group	2003	2004	2005	Total
<1	8.9	93.8	170.4	94.0
1-15	1.2	5.7	12.0	6.5
16-30	2.4	17.6	35.4	19.1
31-45	4.8	46.1	85.4	46.4
46-60	11.7	127.7	217.1	122.4
61-75	35.3	322.0	584.0	323.8
76+	87.1	756.8	1,447.4	784.2
Total	11.5	106.0	194.7	106.8

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes 995.5-995.94, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome, Severe Sepsis were not first utilized until 2002. The 2002 results are not shown because there were only 19 reported cases.

Table 29. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Hospital, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 995.91, and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

Hospital	2003	2004	2005	Total
Battle Mtn.	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
Boulder City	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.2%)	9 (0.2%)	15 (0.2%)
Carson-Tahoe	16 (6.1%)	126 (5.0%)	267 (5.4%)	409 (5.3%)
Carson Valley Med. Ctr.	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
Churchill Community	1 (0.4%)	15 (0.6%)	6 (0.1%)	22 (0.3%)
Desert Springs	8 (3.0%)	207 (8.1%)	383 (7.8%)	598 (7.8%)
Elko Northeast Med. Ctr.	3 (1.1%)	12 (0.5%)	42 (0.9%)	57 (0.8%)
Grover C Dils	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	4 (0.1%)	7 (0.0%)
Humboldt General	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)	6 (0.1%)	9 (0.1%)
Incline Village	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
Lake Mead/North Vista	16 (6.1%)	126 (5.0%)	174 (3.6%)	316 (4.1%)
Mesa View	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (0.3%)	12 (0.2%)
Mount Grant	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.2%)	8 (0.2%)	13 (0.2%)
Mountain View	32 (12.1%)	178 (7.0%)	342 (7.0%)	552 (7.2%)
Northern Nevada	0 (0.0%)	28 (1.1%)	55 (1.1%)	83 (1.2%)
Nye Regional	1 (0.4%)	11 (0.4%)	11 (0.2%)	23 (0.3%)
Pershing General	1 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
South Lyon Med Center	2 (0.7%)	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)
Southern Hills	0 (0.0%)	26 (1.0%)	59 (1.2%)	85 (1.2%)
Spring Valley	2 (0.8%)	64 (2.5%)	191 (3.9%)	257 (3.3%)
St. Marys	13 (5.0%)	105 (4.1%)	241 (4.9%)	359 (4.7%)
St. Rose Dominican	11 (4.2%)	125 (4.9%)	206 (4.2%)	342 (4.5%)
St. Rose Siena Hospital	17 (6.5%)	195 (7.7%)	329 (6.7%)	541 (7.0%)
Summerlin	9 (3.4%)	111 (4.4%)	345 (7.1%)	465 (6.0%)
Sunrise	84 (31.9%)	373 (14.6%)	600 (12.3%)	1,057 (13.7%)
UMC	15 (5.7%)	300 (11.8%)	389 (8.0%)	704 (9.1%)
Valley Hospital	22 (8.4%)	281 (11.0%)	359 (7.4%)	662 (8.6%)
Renown (WMC)	10 (3.8%)	226 (8.9%)	734 (15.0%)	970 (12.6%)
Renown South Meadows	0 (0.0%)	16 (0.6%)	111 (2.3%)	127 (1.6%)
William B. Ririe	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
Total	263 (100.0%)	2,548 (100.0%)	4,887 (100.0%)	7,698 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes 995.5-995.94, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome, Severe Sepsis were not first utilized until 2002. The 2002 results are not shown because there were only 19 reported cases.

Table 30. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Discharge Status, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 995.91, and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

Discharge Status	2003	2004	2005	Total
Routine Discharge to Home or Self Care	47 (17.9%)	546 (21.4%)	1,196 (24.5%)	1,789 (23.2%)
Discharged/Transferred to Another Type of Institution.	21 (8.0%)	402 (15.7%)	776 (15.8%)	1,199 (15.6%)
Discharged/Transferred to an Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility	24 (9.1%)	129 (5.1%)	227 (4.6%)	380 (4.9%)
Discharged/Transferred to Skilled Nursing Facility	24 (9.1%)	306 (12.0%)	673 (13.8%)	1,003 (13.0%)
Discharged/Transferred to Home Health Services	15 (5.7%)	206 (8.1%)	384 (7.9%)	605 (7.9%)
Expired (Died)	116 (44.1%)	801 (31.4%)	1,333 (27.3%)	2,250 (29.2%)
Left Against Medical Advice	4 (1.5%)	33 (1.3%)	55 (1.1%)	92 (1.2%)
Hospice	12 (4.6%)	121 (4.8%)	235 (4.8%)	368 (4.8%)
Unknown	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.2%)	8 (0.2%)	12 (0.2%)
Total	263 (100.0%)	2,548 (100.0%)	4,887 (100.0%)	7,698 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes 995.5-995.94, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome, Severe Sepsis were not first utilized until 2002. The 2002 results are not shown because there were only 19 reported cases.

Figure 16. Average Billed Charges, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 995.91, and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

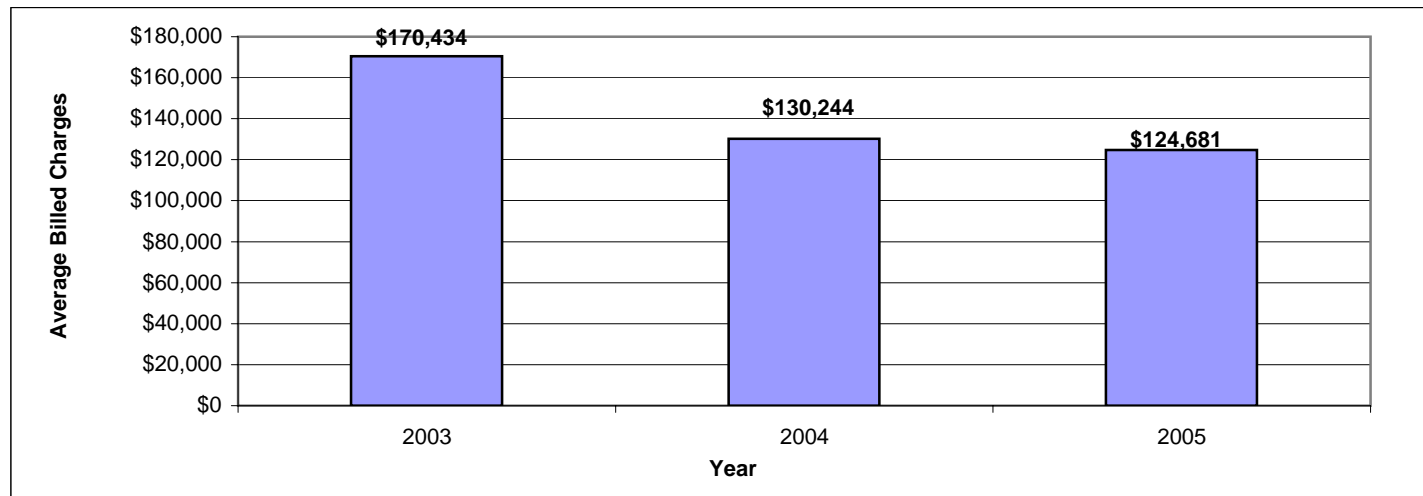
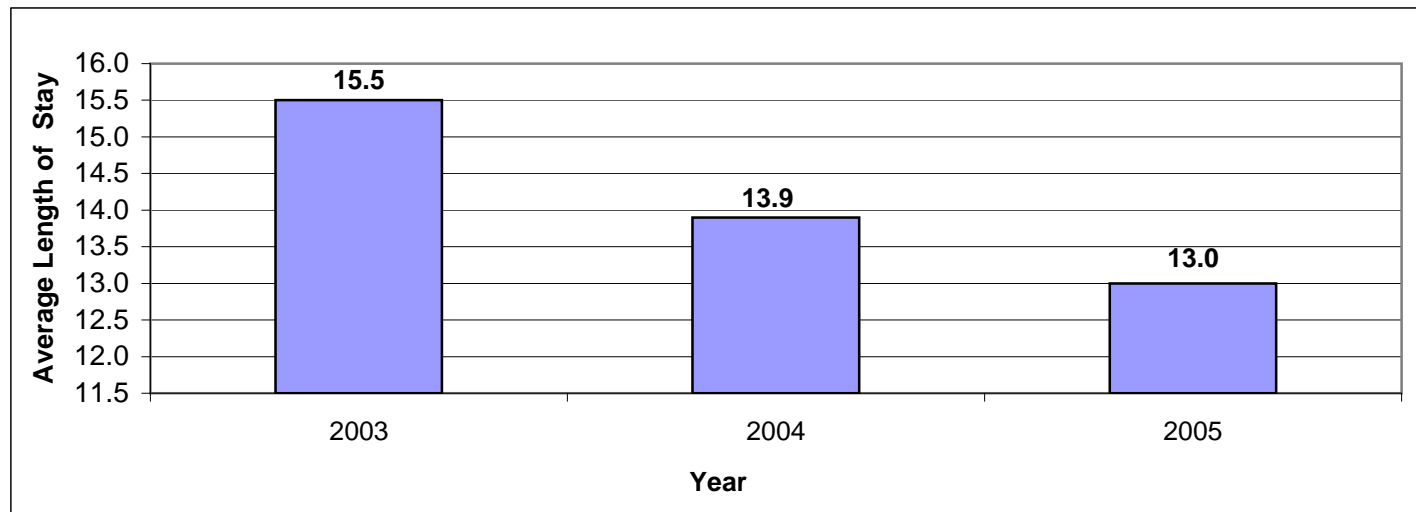


Figure 17. Average Length of Hospital Stay, in Days, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 995.91, and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)



Notes: (1) Data in these figures represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes 995.5-995.94, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome, Severe Sepsis were not first utilized until 2002. The 2002 results are not shown because there were only 19 reported cases.

Table 31. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Payer Source, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 995.91, and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)

Payer Source	2003	2004	2005	Total
Medicare	111 (42.2%)	1,204 (47.3%)	2,392 (49.0%)	3,707 (48.1%)
Charity	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
CHAMPUS	6 (2.3%)	40 (1.6%)	89 (1.8%)	135 (1.7%)
Medicaid	21 (8.0%)	299 (11.7%)	498 (10.1%)	818 (10.6%)
Self Pay	3 (1.1%)	66 (2.5%)	136 (2.8%)	205 (2.7%)
Commercial Insurer	6 (2.3%)	30 (1.2%)	69 (1.4%)	105 (1.4%)
Nego. Disc. (e.g. PPO)	45 (17.1%)	286 (11.2%)	489 (10.0%)	820 (10.7%)
HMO	60 (22.8%)	516 (20.3%)	947 (19.4%)	1,523 (19.8%)
County Indigent Ref.	4 (1.5%)	29 (1.1%)	83 (1.7%)	116 (1.5%)
Worker's Comp.	1 (0.4%)	25 (1.0%)	19 (0.4%)	45 (0.6%)
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	4 (1.5%)	17 (0.7%)	105 (2.2%)	126 (1.6%)
Unknown	2 (0.8%)	36 (1.4%)	60 (1.2%)	98 (1.3%)
Total	263 (100.0%)	2,548 (100.0%)	4,887 (100.0%)	7,698 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes 995.5-995.94, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome, Severe Sepsis were not first utilized until 2002. The 2002 results are not shown because there were only 19 reported cases.

Septic Shock

Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data

Table 32. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Gender, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock)

Gender	2003	2004	2005	Total
Male	102 (54.0%)	588 (53.8%)	751 (53.9%)	1,441 (53.9%)
Female	87 (46.0%)	504 (46.1%)	639 (46.0%)	1,230 (46.0%)
Unknown	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)
Total	189 (100.0%)	1,093 (100.0%)	1,391 (100.0%)	2,673 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock was not utilized until 2003.

Table 33. Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population , by Gender, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock)

Gender	2003	2004	2005	Total
Male	6.3	34.3	41.8	28.1
Female	23.3	131.4	161.0	106.6
Unknown	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total	8.3	45.5	55.4	37.1

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock was not utilized until 2003.

Table 34. Number of Cases and Percentage, by County of Hospital, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock)

County	2003	2004	2005	Total
Carson City	3 (1.6%)	49 (4.5%)	46 (3.3%)	98 (3.7%)
Churchill	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.6%)	5 (0.3%)	11 (0.4%)
Clark	164 (86.8%)	905 (82.8%)	1,104 (79.4%)	2,173 (81.3%)
Douglas	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Elko	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.2%)	6 (0.2%)
Humboldt	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lander	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lincoln	1 (0.6%)	2 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)
Lyon	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Mineral	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)
Nye	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)
Pershing	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Washoe	21 (11.0%)	124 (11.3%)	231 (16.6%)	376 (14.1%)
White Pine	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)
Total	189 (100.0%)	1,093 (100.0%)	1,391 (100.0%)	2,673 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock was not utilized until 2003.

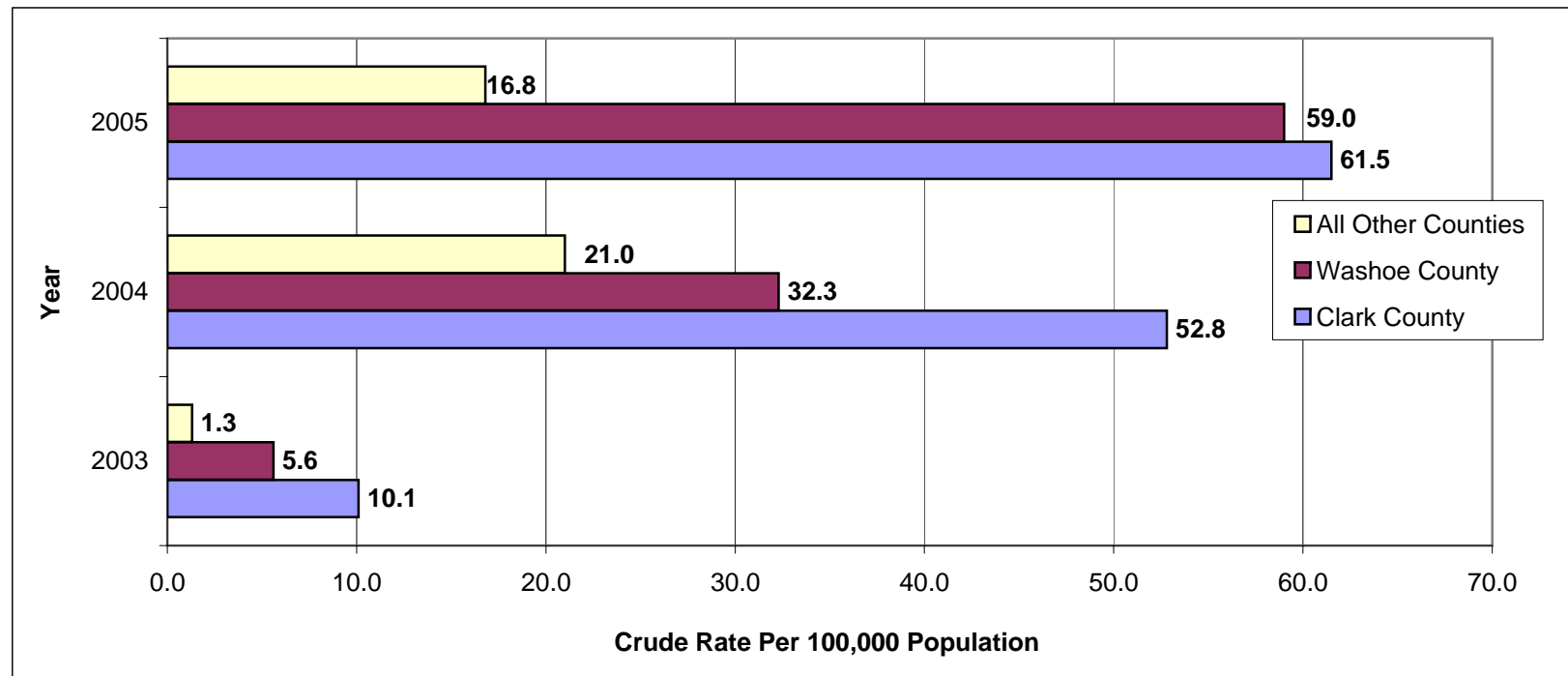
Table 35. Number of Cases and Percentage, by County of Residence, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock)

County	2003	2004	2005	Total
Carson City	0 (0.0%)	25 (2.3%)	30 (2.2%)	55 (2.1%)
Churchill	0 (0.0%)	10 (0.9%)	11 (0.8%)	21 (0.8%)
Clark	160 (84.7%)	873 (79.8%)	1,064 (76.5%)	2,097 (78.5%)
Douglas	1 (0.5%)	23 (2.1%)	19 (1.4%)	43 (1.6%)
Elko	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.3%)	4 (0.3%)	7 (0.3%)
Esmeralda	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Eureka	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
Humboldt	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.4%)	7 (0.5%)	11 (0.4%)
Lander	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)
Lincoln	1 (0.5%)	5 (0.4%)	3 (0.2%)	9 (0.3%)
Lyon	2 (1.1%)	16 (1.4%)	31 (2.2%)	49 (1.8%)
Mineral	1 (0.5%)	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.2%)	6 (0.2%)
Nye	4 (2.1%)	27 (2.5%)	38 (2.7%)	69 (2.6%)
Pershing	1 (0.5%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)
Storey	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)
Washoe	18 (9.6%)	100 (9.1%)	176 (12.6%)	294 (11.0%)
White Pine	1 (0.5%)	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	5 (0.2%)
Total	189 (100.0%)	1,093 (100.0%)	1,391 (100.0%)	2,673 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock was not utilized until 2003.

Figure 18. Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population , by County of Residence, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.
 (ICD-9 codes 995.91, and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS), Severe Sepsis)



Notes: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock was not utilized until 2003.

Table 36. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Age Group, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock)

Age Group	2003	2004	2005	Total
<1	0 (0.0%)	7 (0.6%)	7 (0.5%)	14 (0.5%)
1-15	6 (3.2%)	13 (1.2%)	20 (1.5%)	39 (1.5%)
16-30	7 (3.7%)	32 (2.9%)	44 (3.2%)	83 (3.1%)
31-45	14 (7.4%)	81 (7.4%)	121 (8.7%)	216 (8.1%)
46-60	42 (22.2%)	259 (23.7%)	301 (21.6%)	602 (22.5%)
61-75	59 (31.2%)	395 (36.2%)	504 (36.2%)	958 (35.8%)
76+	61 (32.3%)	306 (28.0%)	394 (28.3%)	761 (28.5%)
Total	189 (100.0%)	1,093 (100.0%)	1,391 (100.0%)	2,673 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock was not utilized until 2003.

Table 37. Crude Rate per 100,000 Population, by Age Group, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock)

Age Group	2003	2004	2005	Total
<1	0.0	19.9	18.6	13.2
1-15	1.2	2.6	3.8	2.6
16-30	1.4	6.1	8.0	5.3
31-45	2.7	15.1	21.8	13.4
46-60	9.8	57.4	63.6	44.5
61-75	24.5	154.5	187.2	125.1
76+	64.8	310.0	382.2	257.1
Total	8.3	45.5	55.4	37.1

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock was not utilized until 2003.

Table 38. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Hospital, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock)

Hospital	2003	2004	2005	Total
Battle Mtn.	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Boulder City	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.0%)
Carson-Tahoe	3 (1.6%)	49 (4.4%)	46 (3.3%)	98 (3.7%)
Carson Valley Med. Ctr.	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Churchill Community	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.6%)	5 (0.3%)	11 (0.4%)
Desert Springs	19 (10.1%)	94 (8.6%)	109 (7.8%)	222 (8.3%)
Elko Northeast Med. Ctr.	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.2%)	3 (0.2%)	6 (0.2%)
Grover C Dils	1 (0.5%)	2 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)
Humboldt General	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Incline Village	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Lake Mead/North Vista	8 (4.2%)	63 (5.8%)	51 (3.7%)	122 (4.6%)
Mesa View	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Mount Grant	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.0%)
Mountain View	13 (6.9%)	94 (8.6%)	127 (9.1%)	234 (8.8%)
Northern Nevada	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.5%)	5 (0.4%)	11 (0.4%)
Nye Regional	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.0%)
Pershing General	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
South Lyon Med Center	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Southern Hills	0 (0.0%)	15 (1.4%)	28 (2.0%)	43 (1.6%)
Spring Valley	3 (1.6%)	47 (4.3%)	65 (4.7%)	115 (4.3%)
St. Marys	12 (6.3%)	36 (3.3%)	49 (3.5%)	97 (3.6%)
St. Rose Dominican	3 (1.6%)	51 (4.7%)	49 (3.5%)	103 (3.9%)
St. Rose Siena Hospital	13 (6.9%)	59 (5.4%)	98 (7.0%)	170 (6.4%)
Summerlin	14 (7.4%)	67 (6.1%)	93 (6.7%)	174 (6.5%)
Sunrise	38 (20.1%)	141 (12.9%)	179 (12.9%)	358 (13.4%)
UMC	15 (7.9%)	146 (13.4%)	153 (11.0%)	314 (11.8%)
Valley Hospital	38 (20.1%)	127 (11.6%)	151 (10.9%)	316 (11.8%)
Renown (WMC)	9 (4.8%)	77 (7.0%)	159 (11.4%)	245 (9.2%)
Renown South Meadows	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.5%)	18 (1.3%)	23 (0.9%)
William B. Ririe	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.1%)
Total	189 (100.0%)	1,093 (100.0%)	1,391 (100.0%)	2,673 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock was not utilized until 2003.

Table 39. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Discharge Status, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.
(ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock)

Discharge Status	2003	2004	2005	Total
Routine Discharge to Home or Self Care	24 (12.7%)	114 (10.4%)	162 (11.7%)	300 (11.2%)
Discharged/Transferred to Another Type of Institution.	19 (10.0%)	156 (14.2%)	238 (17.1%)	413 (15.5%)
Discharged/Transferred to an Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility	9 (4.8%)	52 (4.7%)	62 (4.4%)	123 (4.6%)
Discharged/Transferred to Skilled Nursing Facility	19 (10.1%)	97 (8.9%)	122 (8.8%)	238 (8.9%)
Discharged/Transferred to Home Health Services	9 (4.7%)	59 (5.4%)	58 (4.2%)	126 (4.7%)
Expired (Died)	98 (51.9%)	556 (50.9%)	665 (47.8%)	1,319 (49.3%)
Left Against Medical Advice	3 (1.6%)	5 (0.5%)	7 (0.5%)	15 (0.6%)
Hospice	8 (4.2%)	53 (4.9%)	74 (5.3%)	135 (5.1%)
Unknown	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.2%)	4 (0.1%)
Total	189 (100.0%)	1,093 (100.0%)	1,391 (100.0%)	2,673 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock was not utilized until 2003.

Figure 19. Average Billed Charges, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock)

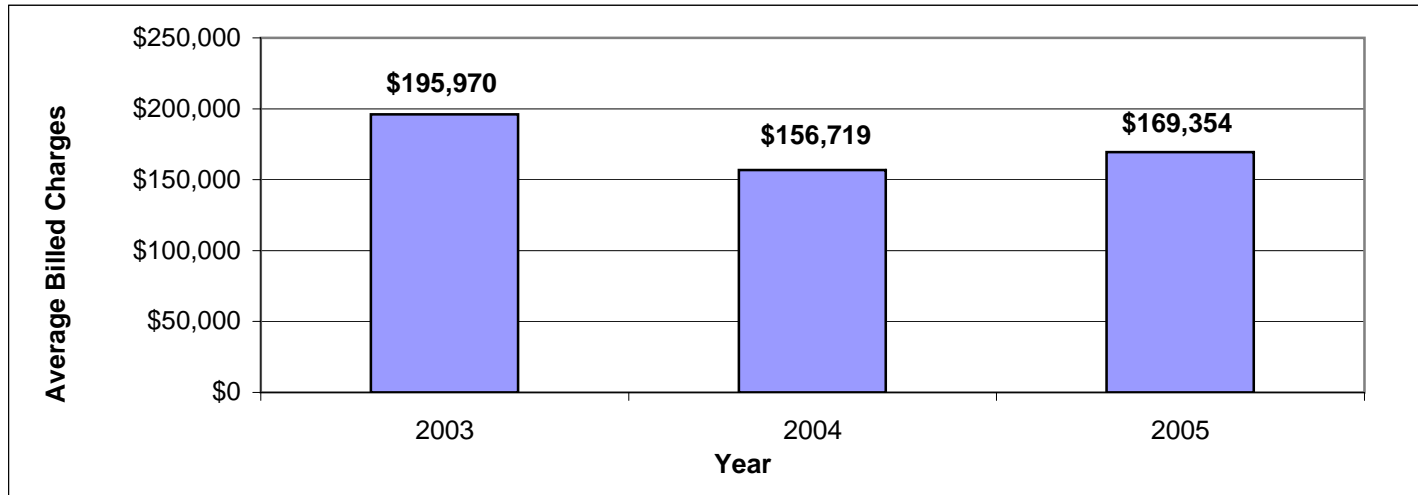
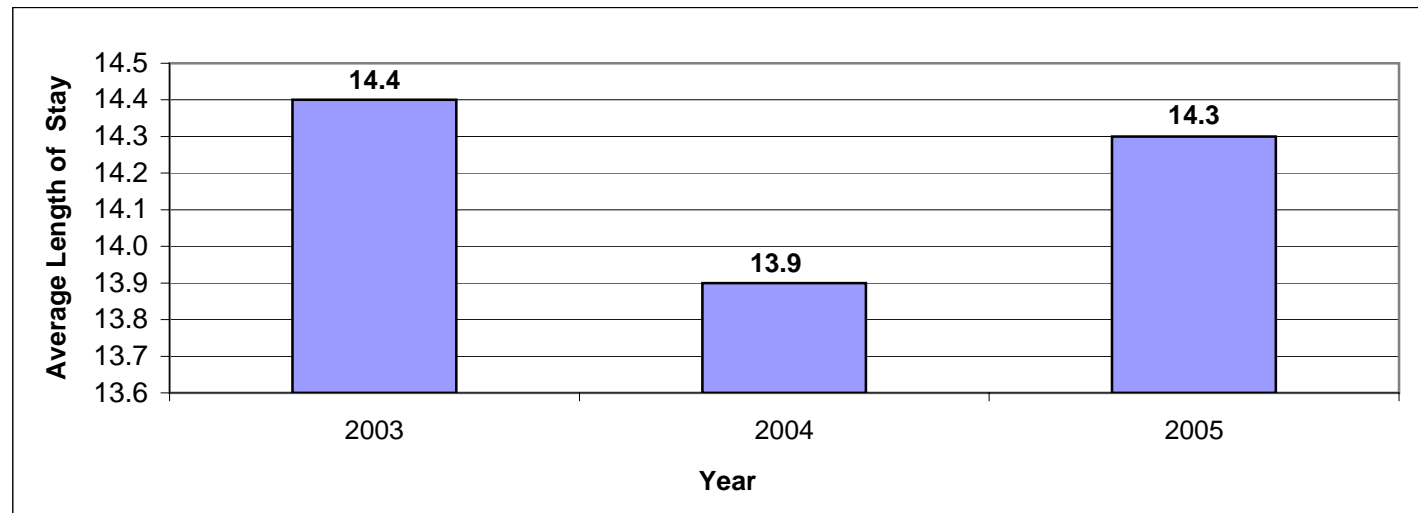


Figure 20. Average Length of Hospital Stay, in Days, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock)



Notes: (1) Data in these figures represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock was not utilized until 2003.

Table 40. Number of Cases and Percentage, by Payer Source, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.
(ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock)

Payer Source	2003	2004	2005	Total
Medicare	80 (42.2%)	514 (47.0%)	644 (46.3%)	1,238 (46.3%)
Charity	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
CHAMPUS	5 (2.7%)	23 (2.1%)	33 (2.4%)	61 (2.3%)
Medicaid	22 (11.6%)	142 (12.9%)	159 (11.4%)	323 (12.1%)
Self Pay	5 (2.7%)	27 (2.5%)	39 (2.8%)	71 (2.7%)
Commercial Insurer	5 (2.7%)	12 (1.1%)	17 (1.2%)	34 (1.3%)
Nego. Disc. (e.g. PPO)	26 (13.7%)	117 (10.7%)	145 (10.4%)	288 (10.8%)
HMO	38 (20.1%)	214 (19.6%)	289 (20.8%)	541 (20.2%)
County Indigent Ref.	3 (1.6%)	5 (0.5%)	15 (1.1%)	23 (0.9%)
Worker's Comp.	0 (0.0%)	16 (1.5%)	4 (0.3%)	20 (0.7%)
Blue Cross/Blue Shield	5 (2.7%)	9 (0.8%)	32 (2.3%)	46 (1.7%)
Unknown	0 (0.0%)	14 (1.3%)	14 (1.0%)	28 (1.0%)
Total	189 (100.0%)	1,093 (100.0%)	1,391 (100.0%)	2,673 (100.0%)

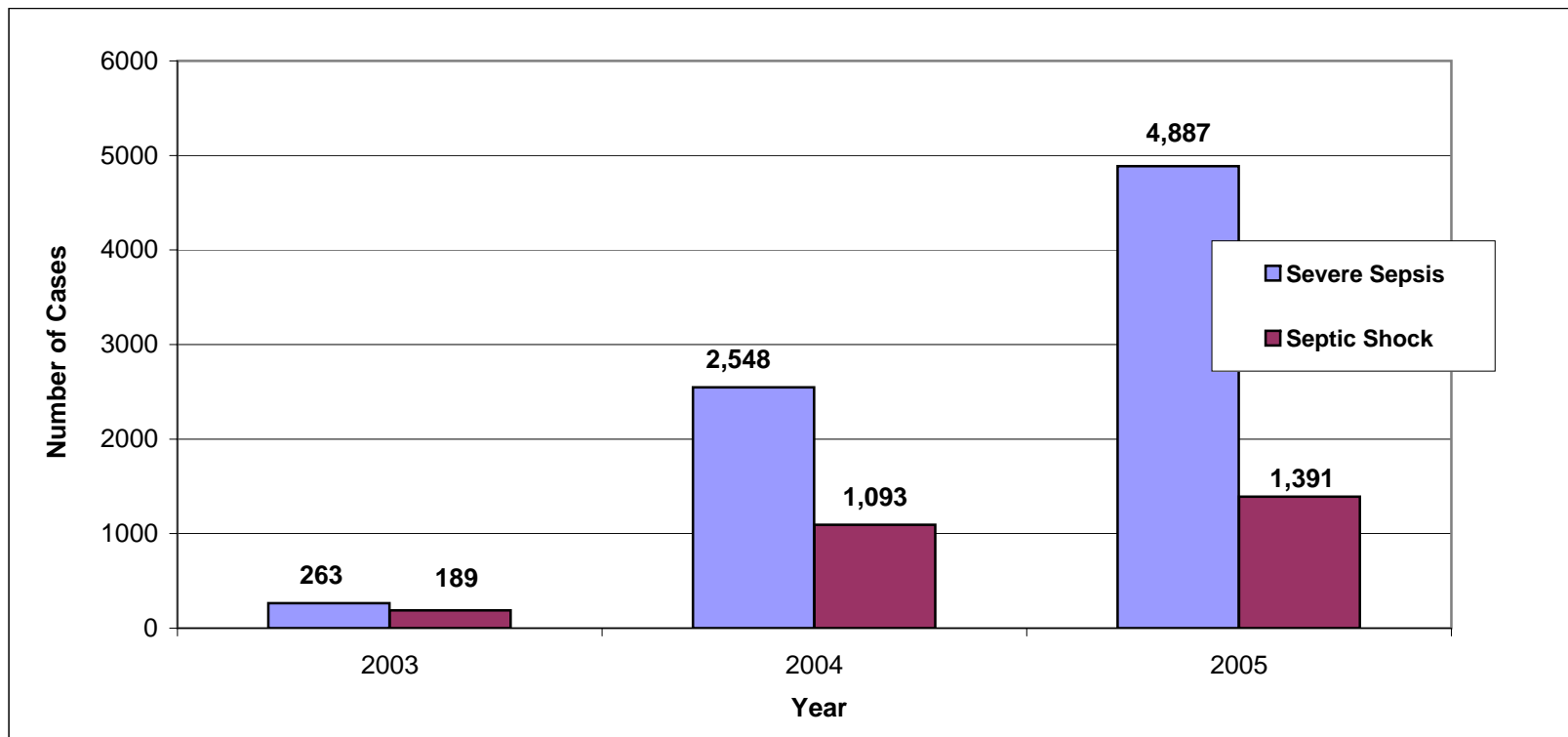
Notes: (1) Data in this table represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 code 785.52, Septic Shock was not utilized until 2003.

**Comparison of Cases of Septic Shock, and
Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome,
Severe Sepsis**

Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data

Figure 21. Comparison by Number of Cases, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

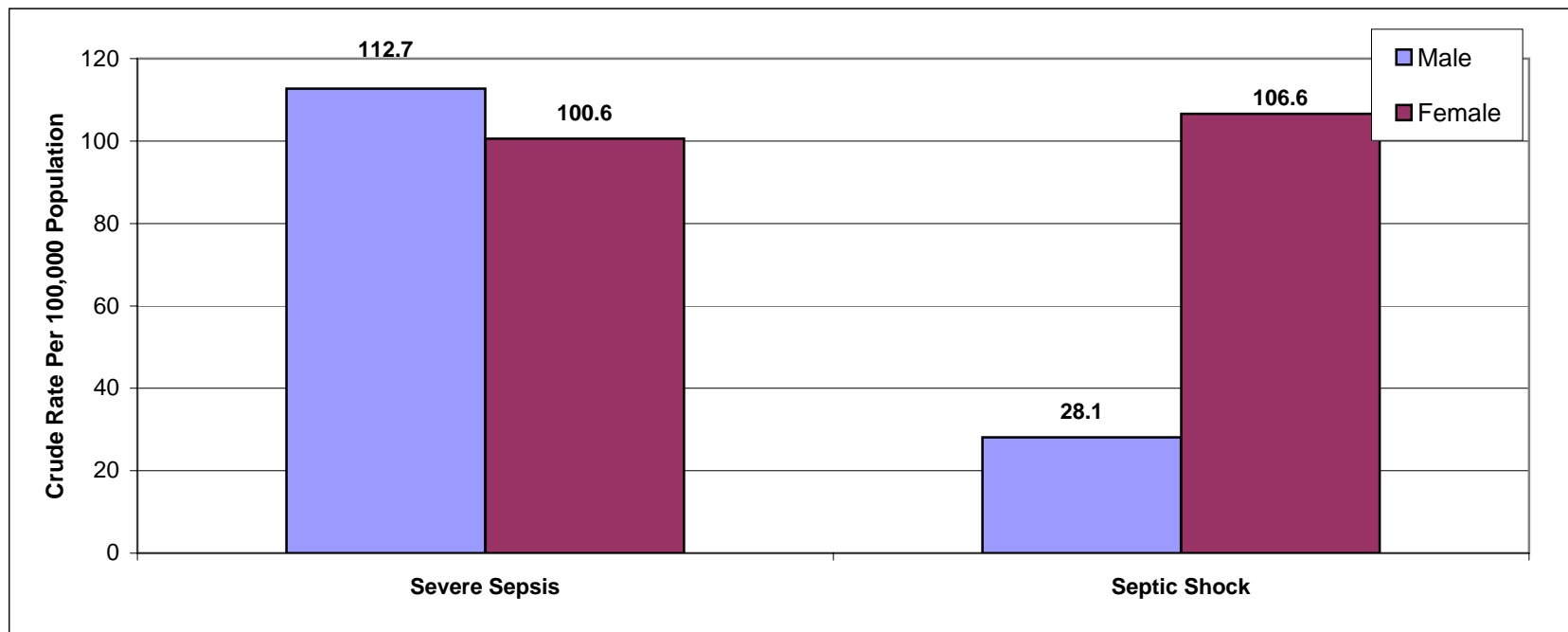
(ICD-9 codes 995.91 and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS) Severe Sepsis; 785.52, Septic Shock)



Notes: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes, 995.91 and 995.92, systemic inflammatory response syndrome due to infectious process with organ dysfunction, severe sepsis, and 785.52, septic shock were not utilized before 2002, therefore only years 2003 to 2005 Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data are provided in this report. The counts for 2003 may be underutilized due to the transition to the new code.

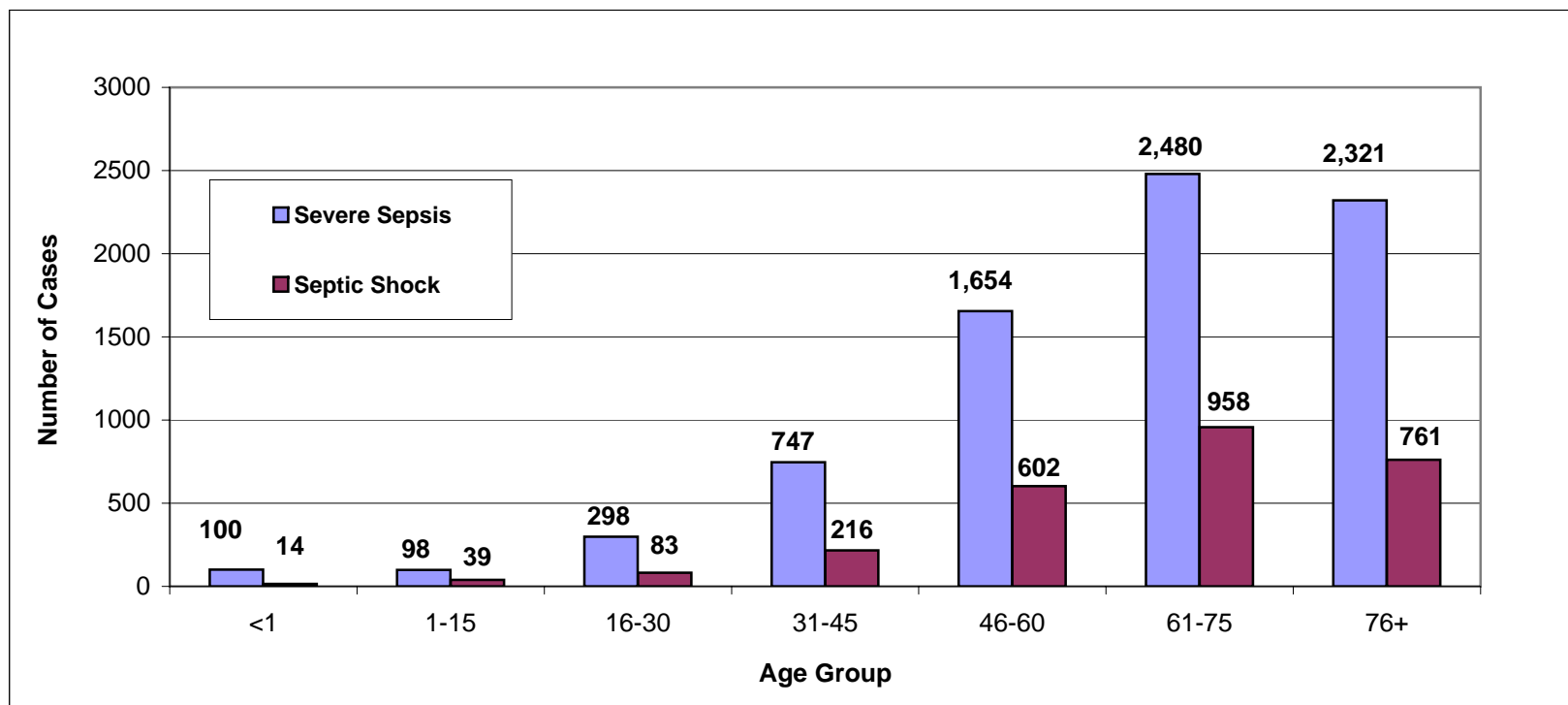
Figure 22. Comparison by Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population , by Gender, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 995.91 and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS) Severe Sepsis; 785.52, Septic Shock)



Notes: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes, 995.91 and 995.92, systemic inflammatory response syndrome due to infectious process with organ dysfunction, severe sepsis, and 785.52, septic shock were not utilized before 2002, therefore only years 2003 to 2005 Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data are provided in this report. The counts for 2003 may be underutilized due to the transition to the new code.

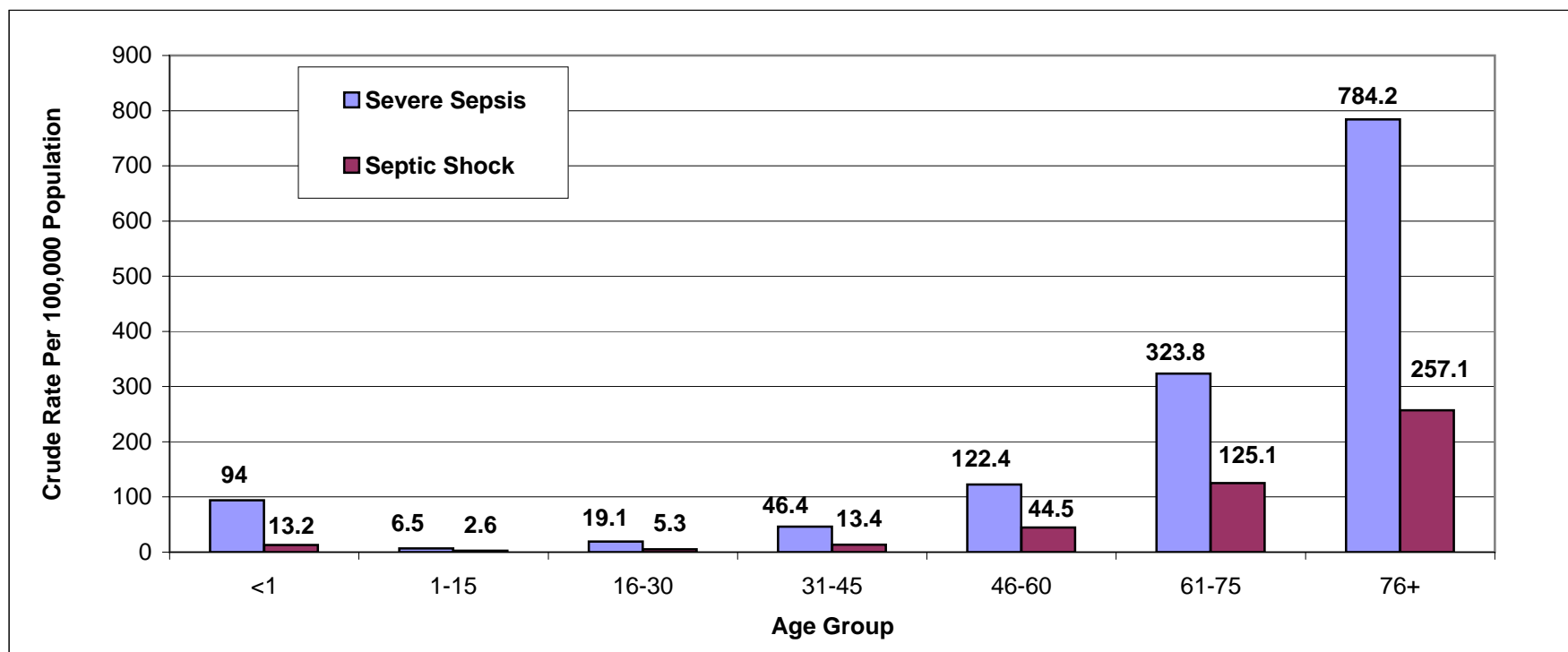
Figure 23. Comparison by Total Number of Cases, by Age Group, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.
 (ICD-9 codes 995.91 and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS) Severe Sepsis; 785.52, Septic Shock)



Notes: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes, 995.91 and 995.92, systemic inflammatory response syndrome due to infectious process with organ dysfunction, severe sepsis, and 785.52, septic shock were not utilized before 2002, therefore only years 2003 to 2005 Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data are provided in this report. The counts for 2003 may be underutilized due to the transition to the new code.

Figure 24. Comparison by Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, by Age Group, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

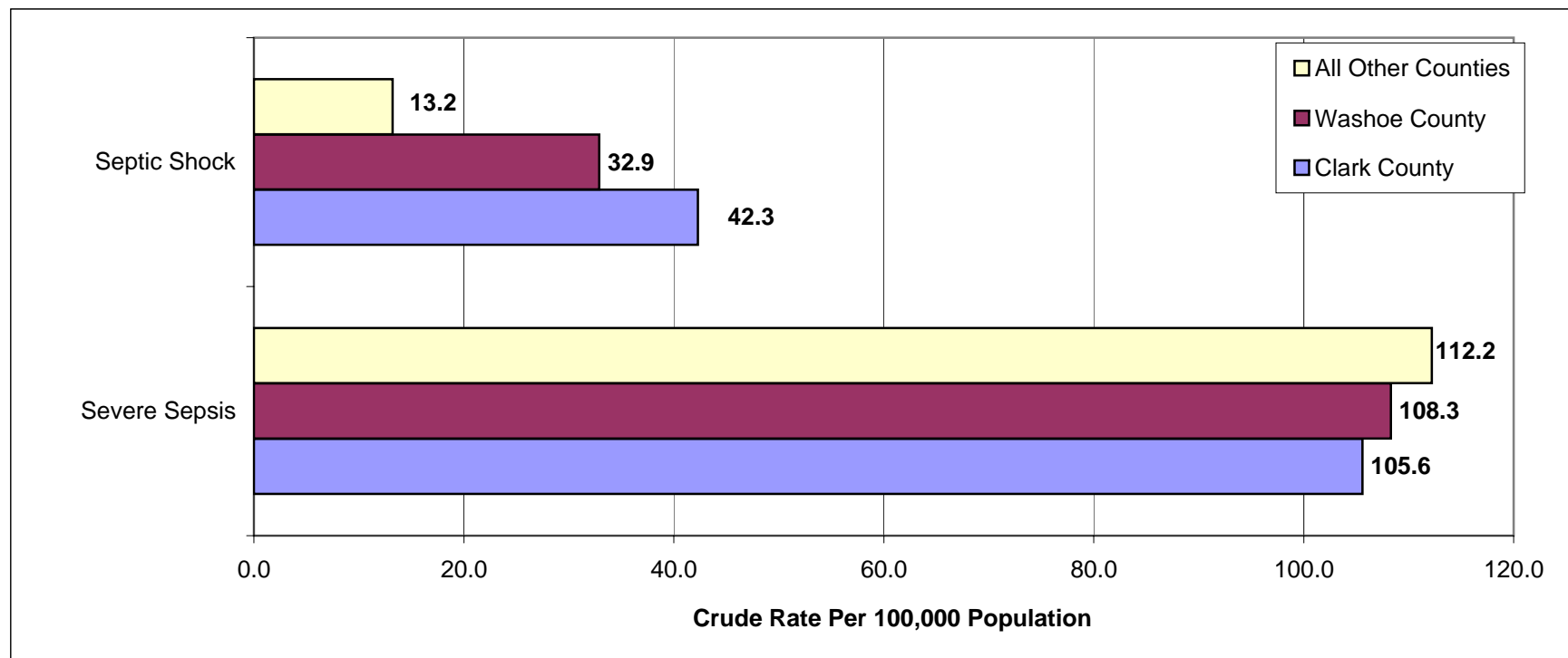
(ICD-9 codes 995.91 and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS) Severe Sepsis; 785.52, Septic Shock)



Notes: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes, 995.91 and 995.92, systemic inflammatory response syndrome due to infectious process with organ dysfunction, severe sepsis, and 785.52, septic shock were not utilized before 2002, therefore only years 2003 to 2005 Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data are provided in this report. The counts for 2003 may be underutilized due to the transition to the new code.

Figure 25. Comparison by Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, by County of Residence, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

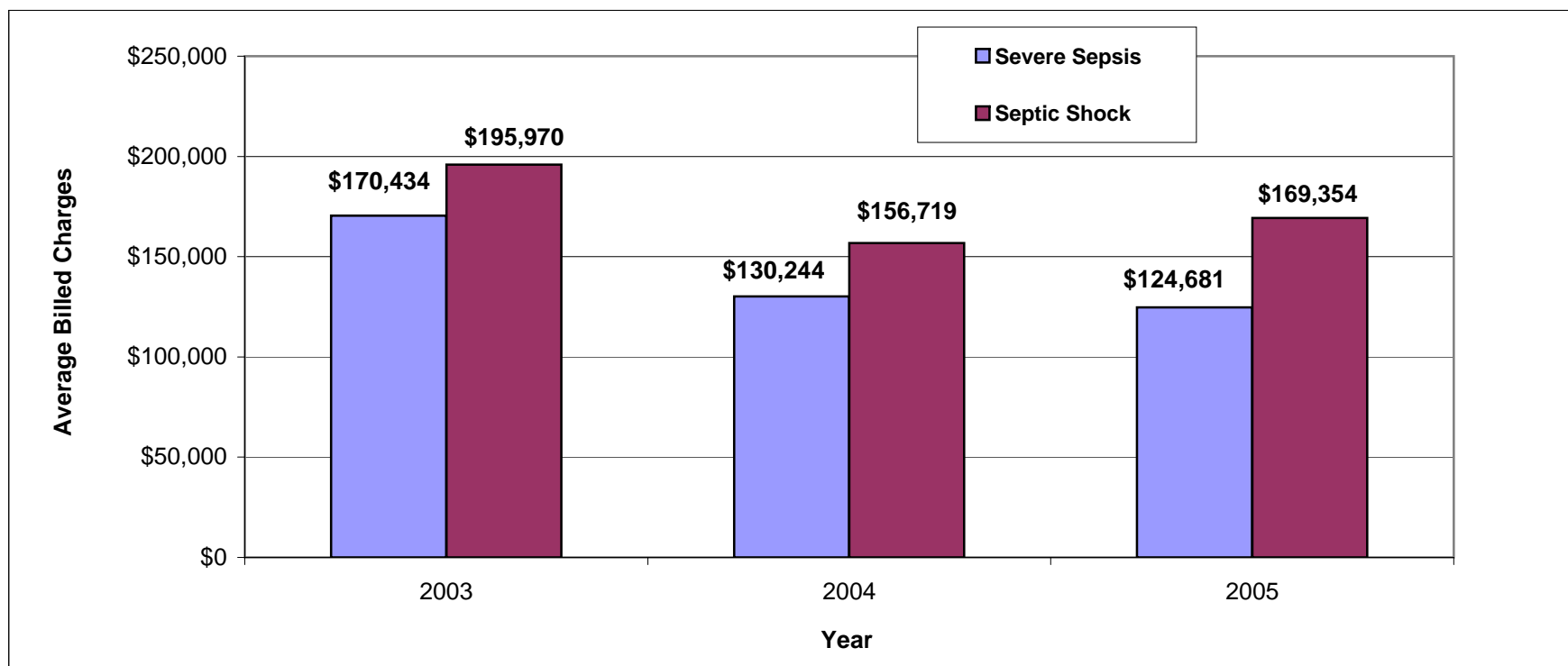
(ICD-9 codes 995.91 and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS) Severe Sepsis; 785.52, Septic Shock)



Notes: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes, 995.91 and 995.92, systemic inflammatory response syndrome due to infectious process with organ dysfunction, severe sepsis, and 785.52, septic shock were not utilized before 2002, therefore only years 2003 to 2005 Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data are provided in this report. The counts for 2003 may be underutilized due to the transition to the new code.

Figure 26. Comparison by Average Billed Charges, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

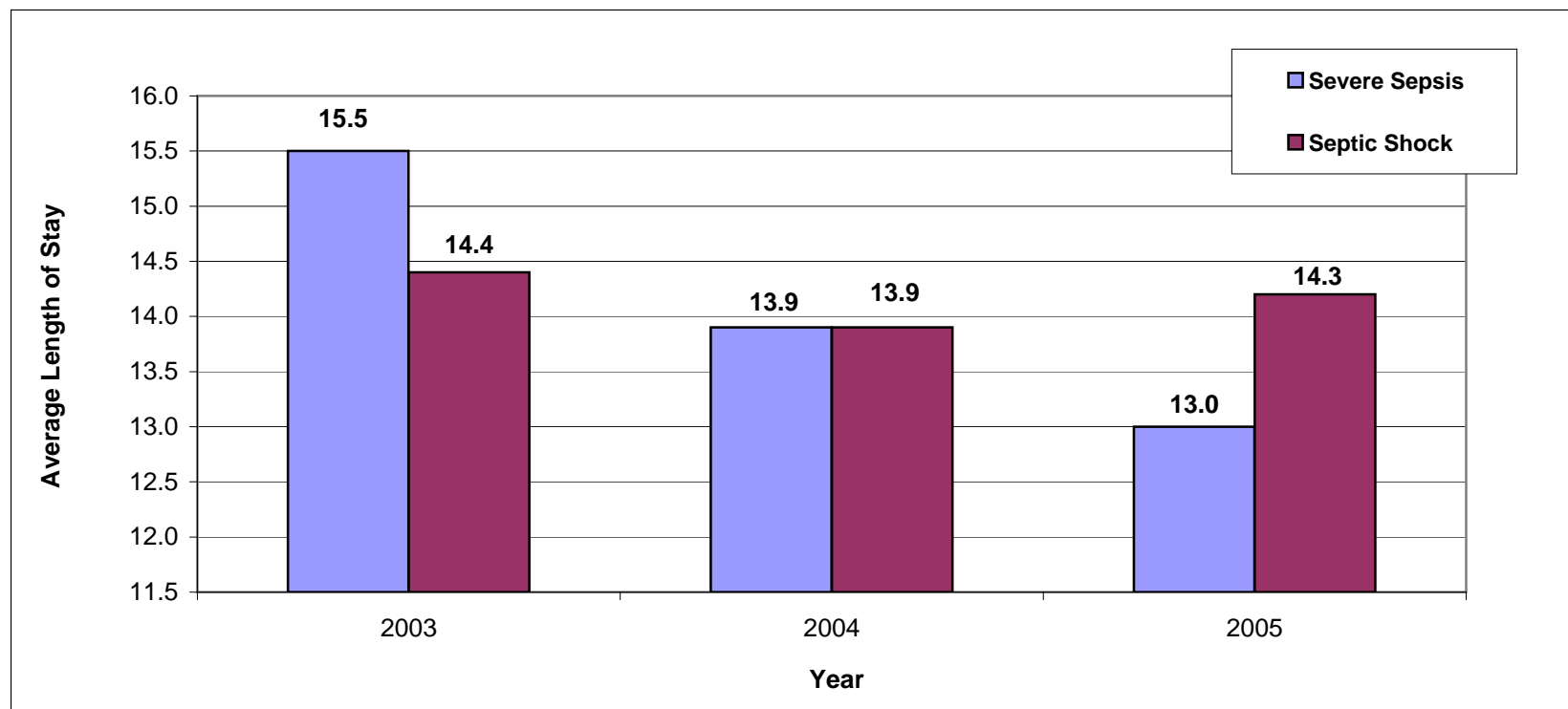
(ICD-9 codes 995.91 and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS) Severe Sepsis; 785.52, Septic Shock)



Notes: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes, 995.91 and 995.92, systemic inflammatory response syndrome due to infectious process with organ dysfunction, severe sepsis, and 785.52, septic shock were not utilized before 2002, therefore only years 2003 to 2005 Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data are provided in this report. The counts for 2003 may be underutilized due to the transition to the new code.

Figure 27. Comparison of Average Length of Hospital Stay, in Days, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data, 2003-2005.

(ICD-9 codes 995.91 and 995.92, Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS) Severe Sepsis; 785.52, Septic Shock)



Notes: (1) Data in this figure represent individuals with diagnosis(es) mentioned in above subtitle. (2) In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. (3) If comparing data from this table with data from other tables or figures, accumulated totals may vary resulting in cases being counted more than once due to multiple diagnoses for one individual (see Technical Notes for more details). (4) ICD-9 codes, 995.91 and 995.92, systemic inflammatory response syndrome due to infectious process with organ dysfunction, severe sepsis, and 785.52, septic shock were not utilized before 2002, therefore only years 2003 to 2005 Inpatient Hospital Discharge Data are provided in this report. The counts for 2003 may be underutilized due to the transition to the new code.

Septicemia as Primary (Underlying) Cause of Death

Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data

Table 41. Septicemia as Primary (Underlying) Cause of Death, Number of Deaths and Percentage, By ICD-10 Codes, Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 2001-2005.

Cause of Death	2001	2002	2003	2004	Projected 2005	Total
A40.1 Septicemia due to streptococcus, group B	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
A40.2 Septicemia due to streptococcus, group D	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.6%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.2%)	5 (0.3%)
A40.3 Septicemia due to streptococcus pneumoniae	7 (1.8%)	2 (0.6%)	2 (0.5%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (0.6%)
A40.9 Streptococcal septicemia, unspecified	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
A41.0 Septicemia due to staphylococcus aureus	4 (1.0%)	9 (2.8%)	1 (0.2%)	2 (0.5%)	8 (1.9%)	24 (1.2%)
A41.1 Septicemia due to other specified staphylococcus	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	2 (0.1%)
A41.2 Septicemia due to unspecified staphylococcus	4 (1.0%)	4 (1.2%)	3 (0.7%)	3 (0.7%)	2 (0.6%)	16 (0.8%)
A41.3 Septicemia due to hemophilus influenza	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
A41.4 Septicemia due to anaerobes	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)
A41.5 Septicemia due to gram-negative organisms	4 (1.0%)	3 (0.9%)	2 (0.5%)	5 (1.3%)	7 (1.7%)	21 (1.1%)
A41.8 Other specified septicemia	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	3 (0.2%)
A41.9 Septicemia, unspecified	369 (94.9%)	305 (93.3%)	411 (97.4%)	380 (96.6%)	401 (95.2%)	1,866 (95.6%)
Total	389 (100.0%)	327 (100.0%)	422 (100.0%)	393 (100.0%)	421 (100.0%)	1,952 (100.0%)

Note: In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable.

Table 42. Leading Causes of Death, by Number of Deaths, Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 2001-2005.

Cause of Death	2001	2002	2003	2004	Projected 2005
Diseases of the Heart	4,365	4,314	4,547	4,641	5,022
Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	3,778	3,839	4,065	4,039	4,103
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	1,129	1,161	1,162	1,112	1,206
Cerebrovascular Diseases (Stroke)	908	956	1,010	1,008	907
Unintentional Injuries (Accidents)	718	815	873	970	960
Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)	380	413	423	432	461
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome And Nephrosis	374	373	436	421	426
Influenza And Pneumonia	353	365	406	398	451
Septicemia	389	327	422	393	421
Diabetes Mellitus	319	339	298	290	326
Alzheimer's Disease	211	249	307	285	304
Chronic Liver Disease And Cirrhosis	298	262	266	275	236
Assault (Homicide) & Legal Intervention	185	178	184	192	199
Atherosclerosis	82	109	169	123	161
HIV Disease	76	74	76	78	78
All Others	2,668	2,890	3,022	3,000	3,134
Total	16,233	16,664	17,666	17,657	18,395
Ranking for Septicemia (per year)	6th	10th	8th	9th	9th

Note: In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable.

Table 43. Ranking, Total Number, Percentage and Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population , for Leading Causes of Death. Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, Projected 2005.

Ranking	Causes of Death	Deaths	Percentage	Crude Rate
1	Diseases of the Heart	5,022	27.3%	200.1
2	Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	4,103	22.3%	163.5
3	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	1,206	6.6%	48.1
4	Cerebrovascular Diseases (Stroke)	907	4.9%	36.1
5	Unintentional Injuries (Accidents)	960	5.2%	38.3
6	Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)	461	2.5%	18.4
7	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome And Nephrosis	426	2.3%	17.0
8	Influenza And Pneumonia	451	2.5%	18.0
9	Septicemia	421	2.3%	16.8
10	Diabetes Mellitus	326	1.7%	13.0
11	Alzheimer's Disease	304	1.7%	12.1
12	Chronic Liver Disease And Cirrhosis	236	1.3%	9.4
13	Assault (Homicide) & Legal Intervention	199	1.1%	7.9
14	Atherosclerosis	161	0.9%	6.4
15	HIV Disease	78	0.4%	3.1
---	All Others	3,134	17.0%	124.9
---	Total	18,395	100.0%	733.1

Table 44. Septicemia as Primary (Underlying) Cause of Death, Number of Deaths and Percentage, By Age Group. Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 2001-2005,

Age Group	2001	2002	2003	2004	Projected 2005	Total
<1	6 (1.5%)	3 (0.9%)	3 (0.7%)	6 (1.5%)	4 (0.9%)	22 (1.1%)
1-15	2 (0.5%)	4 (1.2%)	2 (0.5%)	1 (0.2%)	2 (0.6%)	11 (0.6%)
16-30	3 (0.8%)	1 (0.3%)	5 (1.2%)	3 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (0.6%)
31-45	15 (3.9%)	13 (4.0%)	29 (6.9%)	17 (4.3%)	20 (4.8%)	94 (4.8%)
46-60	50 (12.9%)	40 (12.2%)	57 (13.5%)	66 (16.8%)	71 (16.9%)	284 (14.5%)
61-75	123 (31.6%)	104 (31.8%)	122 (28.9%)	126 (32.2%)	137 (32.6%)	612 (31.4%)
76 or older	190 (48.8%)	162 (49.6%)	204 (48.3%)	173 (44.0%)	186 (44.2%)	915 (46.9%)
Unknown	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	2 (0.1%)
Total	389 (100.0%)	327 (100.0%)	422 (100.0%)	393 (100.0%)	421 (100.0%)	1,952 (100.0%)

Note: In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable.

Table 45. Septicemia as Primary (Underlying) Cause of Death, Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Age Group, Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 2001-2005.

Age Group	2001	2002	2003	2004	Projected 2005	Total
<1	19.2	9.2	8.9	17.1	9.6	13.0
1-15	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5
16-30	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.5
31-45	3.0	2.6	5.6	3.2	3.7	3.3
46-60	12.9	9.9	13.3	14.6	15.0	12.5
61-75	55.4	45.0	50.6	49.3	50.8	49.2
76 or older	224.0	180.6	216.6	175.3	180.4	187.0
Total	18.3	14.9	18.4	16.3	16.8	16.3

Note: In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small, caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable.

Table 46. Septicemia as the Primary (Underlying) Cause of Death, Number of Deaths and Percentage, by Race/Ethnicity, Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 2001-2005.

Race/Ethnicity	2001	2002	2003	2004	Projected 2005	Total
White	332 (85.3%)	276 (84.4%)	342 (81.0%)	314 (79.9%)	339 (80.5%)	1,603 (82.1%)
Black	24 (6.2%)	16 (4.9%)	41 (9.7%)	30 (7.6%)	38 (9.0%)	149 (7.6%)
Native American	4 (1.0%)	2 (0.6%)	7 (1.7%)	5 (1.3%)	5 (1.2%)	23 (1.2%)
Asian	5 (1.3%)	11 (3.4%)	9 (2.1%)	12 (3.1%)	12 (2.9%)	49 (2.5%)
Hispanic	24 (6.2%)	22 (6.7%)	23 (5.5%)	30 (7.6%)	23 (5.5%)	122 (6.3%)
Other/Unknown	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.5%)	4 (0.9%)	6 (0.3%)
Total	389 (100.0%)	327 (100.0%)	422 (100.0%)	393 (100.0%)	421 (100.0%)	1,952 (100.0%)

Note: In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable.

Table 47. Septicemia as the Primary (Underlying) Cause of Death, Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, by Race/Ethnicity, Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 2001-2005.

Race/Ethnicity	2001	2002	2003	2004	Projected 2005	Total
White	23.9	19.4	23.4	20.8	21.8	21.0
Black	16.4	10.6	26.0	18.1	22.2	17.4
Native American	13.7	6.7	22.6	15.5	14.3	13.1
Asian	4.1	8.5	6.5	8.0	7.5	6.6
Hispanic	5.5	4.7	4.6	5.5	3.9	4.7
Other/Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	18.3	14.9	18.4	16.3	16.8	16.3

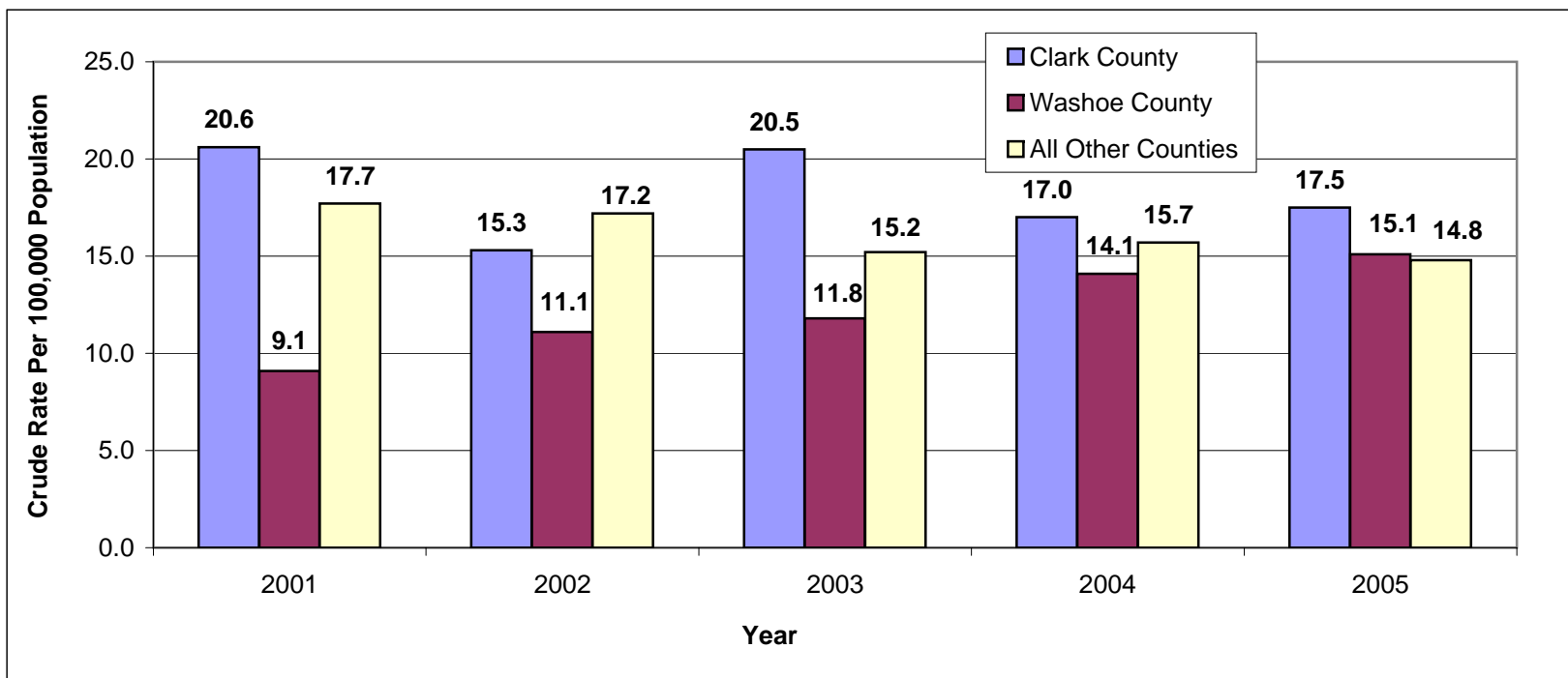
Note: In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable.

Table 48. Septicemia as the Primary (Underlying) Cause of Death, Number of Deaths and Percentage, by County of Residence, Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 2001-2005.

County	2001	2002	2003	2004	Projected 2005	Total
Carson City	18 (4.6%)	17 (5.2%)	8 (1.9%)	12 (3.1%)	8 (2.0%)	63 (3.2%)
Churchill	0 (0.0%)	4 (1.2%)	3 (0.7%)	3 (0.8%)	7 (1.7%)	17 (0.9%)
Clark	306 (78.7%)	237 (72.6%)	333 (78.9%)	291 (74.1%)	317 (74.6%)	1,484 (76.0%)
Douglas	1 (0.3%)	4 (1.2%)	5 (1.2%)	5 (1.3%)	2 (0.6%)	17 (0.9%)
Elko	5 (1.3%)	3 (0.9%)	6 (1.4%)	8 (2.0%)	7 (1.7%)	29 (1.5%)
Esmeralda	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)
Eureka	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Humboldt	2 (0.5%)	1 (0.3%)	3 (0.7%)	2 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (0.4%)
Lander	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.6%)	2 (0.1%)
Lincoln	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.3%)	2 (0.6%)	6 (0.3%)
Lyon	8 (2.0%)	3 (0.9%)	2 (0.5%)	5 (1.2%)	8 (2.0%)	26 (1.3%)
Mineral	1 (0.2%)	4 (1.2%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.3%)	8 (0.4%)
Nye	13 (3.3%)	9 (2.8%)	13 (3.1%)	8 (2.0%)	7 (1.7%)	50 (2.6%)
Pershing	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.2%)
Storey	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
Washoe	32 (8.2%)	40 (12.2%)	44 (10.5%)	54 (13.7%)	60 (14.2%)	230 (11.7%)
White Pine	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.6%)	2 (0.5%)	2 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.3%)
Total	389 (100.0%)	327 (100.0%)	422 (100.0%)	393 (100.0%)	421 (100.0%)	1,952 (100.0%)

Note: In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable.

Figure 28. Septicemia as the Primary (Underlying) Cause of Death, Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, by County of Residence, Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 2001-2005.



Note: In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable.

Table 49. Septicemia as the Primary (Underlying) Cause of Death, Number of Deaths and Crude Rate per 100,000 Population, Comparison to U.S., Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 2004.

	Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths	Crude Rate
U.S., 2004*	33,373	1.4%	11.4
Nevada, 2004	393	2.2%	16.3

*Data source: National Center for Health Statistics.

Septicemia as a Multiple Cause of Death

Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data

Table 50. Septicemia as a Multiple Cause of Death, Number of Deaths and Percentage, By Age Group, Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 2001-2005.

Age Group	2001	2002	2003	2004	Projected 2005	Total
<1	7 (0.7%)	6 (0.7%)	6 (0.5%)	8 (0.7%)	5 (0.4%)	32 (0.5%)
1-15	6 (0.6%)	8 (0.9%)	6 (0.5%)	4 (0.4%)	6 (0.5%)	30 (0.6%)
16-30	8 (0.8%)	4 (0.4%)	13 (1.2%)	12 (1.1%)	13 (1.1%)	50 (0.9%)
31-45	41 (4.3%)	51 (5.6%)	70 (6.2%)	55 (5.1%)	64 (5.1%)	281 (5.3%)
46-60	141 (15.0%)	139 (15.2%)	176 (15.7%)	177 (16.4%)	227 (18.3%)	860 (16.3%)
61-75	334 (35.4%)	274 (30.0%)	366 (32.6%)	374 (34.6%)	406 (32.8%)	1,754 (33.2%)
76 or older	406 (43.2%)	430 (47.2%)	484 (43.3%)	450 (41.7%)	516 (41.8%)	2,286 (43.2%)
Total	943 (100.0%)	912 (100.0%)	1,121 (100.0%)	1,080 (100.0%)	1,237 (100.0%)	5,293 (100.0%)

Notes: In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. Includes deaths with Septicemia listed as Primary Cause of Death.

Table 51. Septicemia as a Multiple Cause of Death, Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, By Age Group, Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 2001-2005.

Age Group	2001	2002	2003	2004	Projected 2005	Total
<1	22.4	18.5	17.9	22.7	12.8	15.9
1-15	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.0
16-30	1.8	0.8	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.7
31-45	8.3	10.1	13.5	10.2	11.5	9.1
46-60	36.4	34.3	41.2	39.3	47.9	34.3
61-75	150.4	118.6	151.8	146.3	150.7	122.6
76 or older	478.6	479.4	513.8	455.9	500.6	415.8
Total	44.3	41.4	48.9	44.9	49.3	39.1

Note: In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small, caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. Includes deaths with Septicemia listed as Primary Cause of Death.

Table 52. Septicemia as a Multiple Cause of Death, Number of Deaths and Percentage, by Race/Ethnicity, Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, Nevada Residents, 2001-2005.

Race/Ethnicity	2001	2002	2003	2004	Projected 2005	Total
White	785 (83.2%)	749 (82.1%)	926 (82.6%)	861 (79.7%)	988 (79.9%)	4,309 (82.1%)
Black	66 (7.0%)	59 (6.5%)	90 (8.0%)	92 (8.5%)	114 (9.2%)	421 (7.6%)
Native American	9 (0.9%)	12 (1.3%)	12 (1.1%)	10 (0.9%)	12 (1.0%)	55 (1.2%)
Asian	24 (2.5%)	34 (3.7%)	31 (2.8%)	32 (3.0%)	44 (3.6%)	165 (2.5%)
Hispanic	58 (6.2%)	56 (6.1%)	61 (5.4%)	83 (7.7%)	74 (6.0%)	332 (6.3%)
Other/Unknown	1 (0.2%)	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.2%)	5 (0.4%)	11 (0.3%)
Total	943 (100.0%)	912 (100.0%)	1,121 (100.0%)	1,080 (100.0%)	1,237 (100.0%)	5,293 (100.0%)

Note: In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. Includes deaths with Septicemia listed as Primary Cause of Death.

Table 53. Septicemia as a Multiple Cause of Death, Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, by Race/Ethnicity, Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 2001-2005.

Race/Ethnicity	2001	2002	2003	2004	Projected 2005	Total
White	56.5	52.7	63.4	57.0	63.4	49.6
Black	45.2	38.9	57.0	55.5	65.9	45.1
Native American	30.9	40.1	38.7	30.9	35.8	29.9
Asian	19.7	26.3	22.4	21.4	27.8	20.4
Hispanic	13.2	11.9	12.1	15.2	12.7	11.3
Total	44.3	41.4	48.9	44.9	49.3	39.1

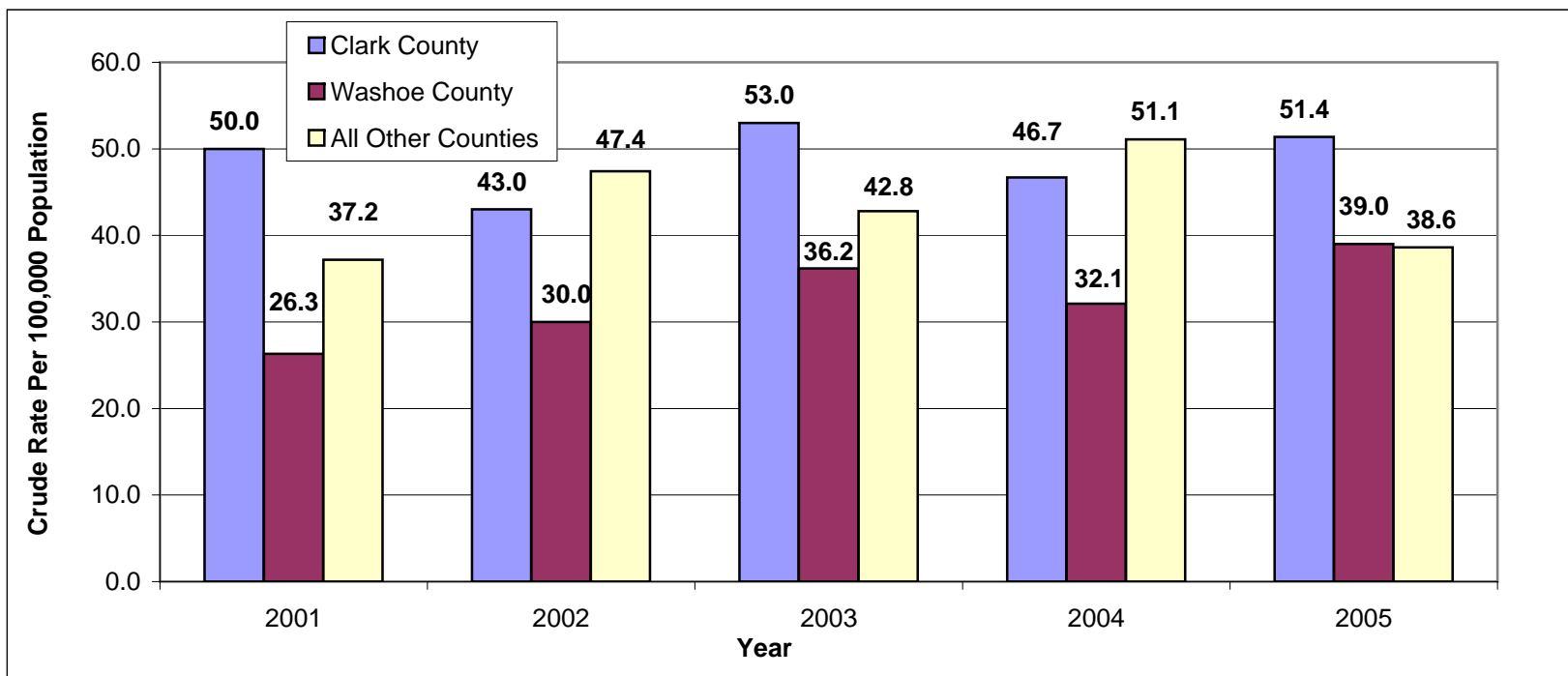
Note: In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. Includes deaths with Septicemia listed as Primary Cause of Death.

Table 54. Septicemia as a Multiple Cause of Death, Number of Deaths and Percentage, by County of Residence, Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 2001-2005.

County	2001	2002	2003	2004	Projected 2005	Total
Carson City	32 (3.4%)	49 (5.4%)	27 (2.4%)	39 (3.6%)	24 (1.9%)	171 (3.2%)
Churchill	1 (0.1%)	10 (1.1%)	12 (1.1%)	11 (1.0%)	14 (1.2%)	48 (0.9%)
Clark	743 (78.8%)	666 (73.0%)	859 (76.6%)	801 (74.2%)	924 (74.7%)	3,993 (75.5%)
Douglas	4 (0.4%)	13 (1.4%)	10 (0.8%)	19 (1.8%)	19 (1.6%)	65 (1.2%)
Elko	9 (1.0%)	12 (1.3%)	12 (1.1%)	16 (1.5%)	20 (1.6%)	69 (1.3%)
Esmeralda	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
Eureka	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Humboldt	5 (0.5%)	4 (0.4%)	6 (0.5%)	5 (0.4%)	8 (0.7%)	28 (0.5%)
Lander	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	4 (0.3%)	8 (0.2%)
Lincoln	3 (0.3%)	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.3%)	6 (0.5%)	17 (0.3%)
Lyon	18 (1.9%)	8 (0.9%)	17 (1.5%)	15 (1.4%)	29 (2.3%)	87 (1.6%)
Mineral	4 (0.4%)	7 (0.8%)	4 (0.4%)	5 (0.5%)	4 (0.3%)	24 (0.5%)
Nye	27 (2.9%)	22 (2.4%)	29 (2.6%)	35 (3.2%)	29 (2.3%)	142 (2.7%)
Pershing	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	9 (0.2%)
Storey	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.1%)
Washoe	93 (9.9%)	108 (11.8%)	135 (12.0%)	123 (11.3%)	155 (12.5%)	614 (11.6%)
White Pine	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.3%)	2 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (0.2%)
Total	943 (100.0%)	912 (100.0%)	1,121 (100.0%)	1,080 (100.0%)	1,237 (100.0%)	5,293 (100.0%)

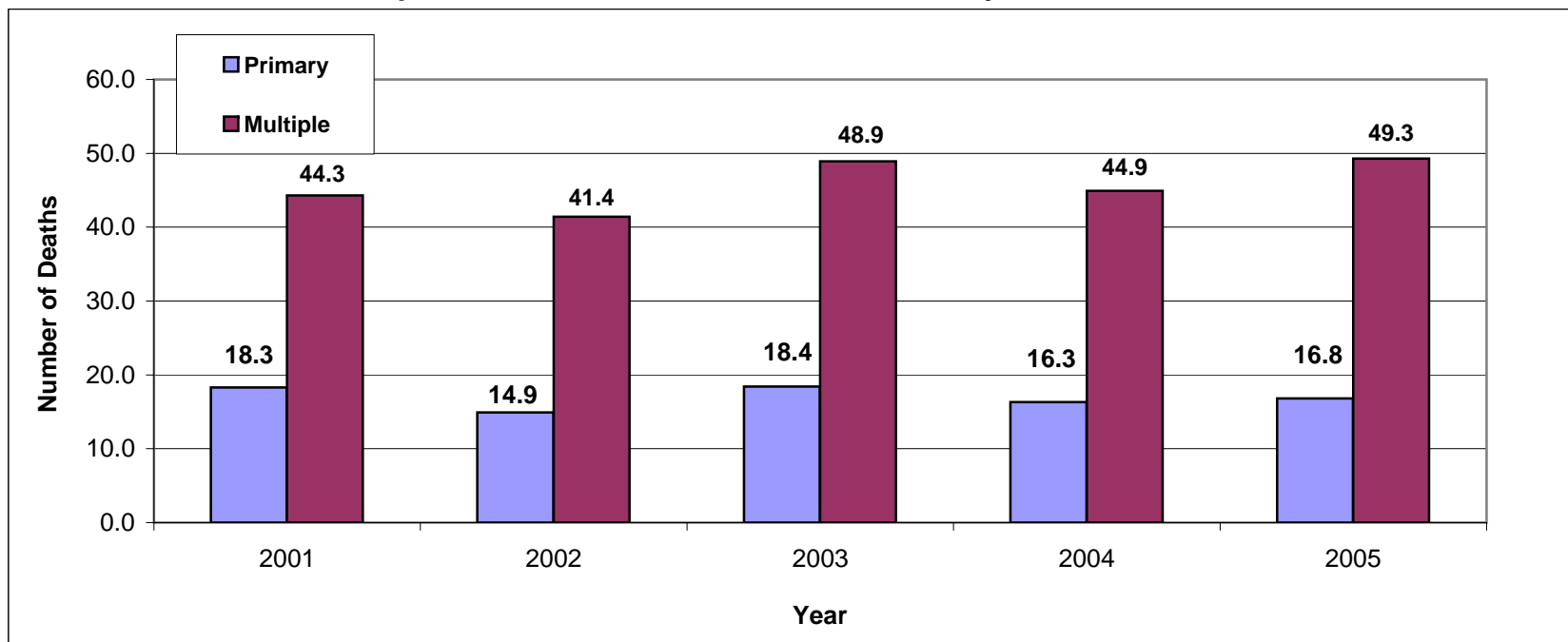
Note: In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. Includes deaths with Septicemia listed as Primary Cause of Death.

Figure 29. Septicemia as a Multiple Cause of Death, Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, by County of Residence, Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 2001-2005.



Note: In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. Includes deaths with Septicemia listed as Primary Cause of Death.

Figure 30. Comparison of Septicemia as the Primary Cause of Death and a Multiple Cause of Death, Crude Rate Per 100,000 Population, Nevada Vital Statistics Mortality Data, 2001-2005.



Note: In certain county, race/ethnic or age groups, the number of people in the specific group are so small caution must be used in interpreting the presented data because a small sample group may render the data unreliable. Includes deaths with Septicemia listed as Primary Cause of Death.