

Three-Year Tables of Rates

Number of Cesarean Sections per 100 Deliveries

Cesarean section (C-section) is the birth of a baby through surgical incisions (cuts) made in the abdomen and uterus of the mother. C-section rates vary significantly from region to region. Institutions that serve as referral centers may experience larger numbers of high-risk deliveries which require C-section, but other less-well defined factors also produce variation in the utilization of this procedure.

	1999	2000	2001
Texas Average	25.30	26.31	27.91
Abilene	24.20	25.11	26.71
Amarillo	22.12	20.17	21.14
Austin	20.33	21.07	22.90
Beaumont	32.55	35.83	37.00
Bryan	23.31	23.83	25.13
Corpus Christi	29.48	31.51	33.10
Dallas	24.36	25.21	26.44
East Texas	26.18	29.72	27.44
El Paso	26.19	28.10	29.94
Fort Worth	23.91	25.08	26.67
Harlingen	31.04	33.00	36.67
Houston	24.53	25.35	27.03
Longview	28.16	28.28	29.98
Lubbock	27.91	28.95	29.24
McAllen	30.00	31.84	32.98
Odessa	25.85	25.27	25.33
San Angelo	19.38	22.03	24.08
San Antonio	26.43	27.21	29.44
Temple	20.17	19.46	21.32
Texarkana	27.98	27.58	27.34
Tyler	25.24	25.19	27.04
Victoria	31.56	33.71	34.10
Waco	23.59	25.67	28.00
Wichita Falls	28.43	26.83	29.88

Number of Vaginal Births per 100 Discharges with Previous Cesarean Section

Vaginal birth after cesarean section (VBAC) is giving vaginal birth to a baby by a mother who has previously given birth by cesarean section (C-section). An attempt at VBAC is considered appropriate for women who have had a single previous C-section utilizing a "low-transverse" incision, and whose pregnancy is single and appropriately positioned.

	1999	2000	2001
Texas Average	22.43	20.10	15.83
Abilene	19.80	14.46	12.25
Amarillo	31.55	35.92	29.35
Austin	31.72	28.24	24.31
Beaumont	10.41	7.07	6.54
Bryan	23.14	25.07	15.06
Corpus Christi	17.48	13.78	10.70
Dallas	20.47	19.19	15.41
East Texas	25.37	21.13	25.00
El Paso	24.95	22.26	18.69
Fort Worth	28.61	22.63	18.45
Harlingen	17.04	14.15	9.00
Houston	23.57	21.53	17.04
Longview	13.77	16.24	10.00
Lubbock	21.23	21.51	14.00
McAllen	15.74	15.73	10.45
Odessa	19.29	17.40	15.28
San Angelo	42.08	36.12	26.11
San Antonio	22.36	19.13	14.49
Temple	34.14	37.10	26.64
Texarkana	14.55	8.43	10.13
Tyler	21.64	16.96	16.67
Victoria	18.06	15.81	12.18
Waco	28.90	22.48	16.61
Wichita Falls	9.75	13.51	7.66

Number of Incidental Appendectomies per 100 Discharges Age 65 or Older with Other Intra-Abdominal Procedure

Incidental appendectomy, the removal of the appendix while performing another intra-abdominal operation, has been done to prevent future appendicitis. In patients older than 65, the risk of complication from this technique exceeds any potential benefit, and is not recommended.

	1999	2000	2001
Texas Average	2.09	2.09	1.88
Abilene	0.76	1.76	1.62
Amarillo	2.02	2.97	1.56
Austin	2.16	1.33	1.68
Beaumont	2.21	2.12	1.91
Bryan	1.24	2.02	0.74
Corpus Christi	2.14	2.75	1.45
Dallas	1.74	1.54	1.52
East Texas	5.66	0.00	0.00
El Paso	1.36	1.83	1.47
Fort Worth	3.59	3.02	3.09
Harlingen	1.48	3.04	1.32
Houston	2.18	2.24	1.81
Longview	0.85	0.71	1.05
Lubbock	1.24	0.75	1.60
McAllen	2.33	2.72	2.35
Odessa	2.22	2.86	2.06
San Angelo	0.75	2.60	1.72
San Antonio	2.68	1.66	2.56
Temple	0.76	2.52	1.14
Texarkana	2.44	1.97	1.80
Tyler	1.60	2.54	1.69
Victoria	2.57	4.04	3.89
Waco	1.86	2.05	0.99
Wichita Falls	3.46	4.03	4.95

**Number of Hysterectomies per 100 Non-Maternal Female Patients
Age 18-64**

Hysterectomy is the surgical removal of the uterus in women. It is a common surgical procedure performed for a great variety of indications, not all of which are agreed upon by practitioners, leading to substantial regional and interfacility variation in rates. As in other therapies for which evidence is less than compelling, rates of this procedure may depend upon traditional practice, rather than ageed-upon indications. This table excludes hysterectomies with diagnoses of genital cancer and pelvic or lower abdominal trauma. Inpatient discharges related to pregnancy and childbirth (maternal discharges) are also excluded from the table.

	1999	2000	2001
Texas Average	9.24	10.01	10.05
Abilene	9.13	10.35	10.28
Amarillo	8.96	10.38	10.43
Austin	10.22	10.70	10.85
Beaumont	9.58	9.04	9.07
Bryan	10.75	12.35	12.54
Corpus Christi	8.88	10.71	11.29
Dallas	9.63	10.52	10.20
East Texas	8.00	8.31	8.04
El Paso	9.74	9.82	10.49
Fort Worth	11.13	12.28	11.72
Harlingen	10.73	10.32	11.23
Houston	8.62	9.10	9.54
Longview	8.06	9.66	10.36
Lubbock	9.64	10.16	10.22
McAllen	8.47	9.62	9.48
Odessa	10.38	11.59	12.66
San Angelo	9.82	12.07	10.84
San Antonio	8.61	9.57	9.37
Temple	8.17	9.26	8.93
Texarkana	7.54	8.40	8.66
Tyler	9.56	10.24	10.14
Victoria	8.86	9.42	8.27
Waco	11.02	12.96	12.17
Wichita Falls	9.26	9.02	8.83

Number of Laminectomies and/or Spinal Fusions per 100 Non-Maternal Discharges Age 18 or Older

Laminectomy (removal of a portion of vertebra) and *spinal fusion* (stabilization of a part of the spine by fusing vertebrae together) are commonly performed for chronic back pain. Utilization of these procedures vary substantially by source of insurance, type of facility (teaching vs. nonteaching), and other nonclinical demographics. There is some evidence to suggest that nonsurgical treatment may produce similar outcomes, and few evidence-based studies exist comparing one form of therapy to another. Inpatient discharges related to pregnancy and childbirth (maternal discharges) are excluded from the table.

	1999	2000	2001
Texas Average	2.42	2.54	2.53
Abilene	2.17	2.68	2.63
Amarillo	3.53	3.99	4.35
Austin	2.85	2.72	2.55
Beaumont	2.53	2.45	2.37
Bryan	1.89	2.19	2.30
Corpus Christi	1.58	1.88	2.09
Dallas	2.56	2.85	2.86
East Texas	1.66	1.99	2.05
El Paso	1.79	1.91	2.00
Fort Worth	3.22	3.52	3.32
Harlingen	1.38	1.47	1.93
Houston	1.94	2.12	2.14
Longview	3.31	3.34	3.36
Lubbock	2.16	2.51	2.72
McAllen	1.29	1.16	1.49
Odessa	2.91	4.16	4.28
San Angelo	4.03	4.81	4.06
San Antonio	2.77	2.91	2.72
Temple	1.63	1.91	2.00
Texarkana	2.95	2.99	3.15
Tyler	2.34	2.38	2.61
Victoria	1.86	1.78	1.86
Waco	4.19	4.52	3.67
Wichita Falls	4.32	4.97	4.36

**Number of Transurethral Prostatectomies per 100 Male Discharges
Age 50 or Older**

Transurethral prostatectomy refers to removal of prostate tissue through the penis using cutting instruments. Such therapy is generally reserved for men who have not responded to less invasive treatment. Death from this procedure is rare; complications such as impotence and urinary leakage occur, but are uncommon.

	1999	2000	2001
Texas Average	1.67	1.63	1.55
Abilene	2.21	2.05	1.52
Amarillo	2.22	2.01	1.97
Austin	1.69	1.53	1.40
Beaumont	1.77	1.63	1.55
Bryan	0.85	1.06	1.13
Corpus Christi	2.39	2.24	1.98
Dallas	1.51	1.69	1.56
East Texas	0.48	0.51	0.58
El Paso	2.26	2.58	2.40
Fort Worth	1.61	1.59	1.50
Harlingen	2.39	1.68	1.60
Houston	1.37	1.50	1.44
Longview	1.65	1.53	2.24
Lubbock	1.63	1.26	1.63
McAllen	2.13	1.47	1.59
Odessa	1.61	1.74	1.44
San Angelo	1.65	2.33	1.72
San Antonio	1.84	1.48	1.64
Temple	1.71	0.99	0.70
Texarkana	1.18	1.27	1.62
Tyler	1.41	1.40	1.20
Victoria	1.82	1.89	1.74
Waco	2.74	2.26	2.46
Wichita Falls	2.78	2.93	1.32

Number of Radical Prostatectomies per 100 Male Discharges Age 50 or Older

Radical prostatectomy is the removal of the prostate through an open incision. It is one of the therapeutic options utilized for cancer of the prostate, a common cancer in older men. The use of sensitive blood tests which can detect prostate cancer at an early stage has increased the number of men who may be candidates for this procedure. Other techniques for treatment of prostate cancer, such as localized (internal) radiation treatment (brachytherapy), radiation treatment from an external source, or hormonal therapy may also be utilized. Differences in the utilization rate of radical prostatectomy may depend upon local availability of other therapy or other factors.

	1999	2000	2001
Texas Average	0.77	0.77	0.79
Abilene	0.63	0.61	0.76
Amarillo	0.88	0.89	0.70
Austin	0.66	0.92	1.01
Beaumont	0.83	0.74	0.68
Bryan	0.79	0.73	0.72
Corpus Christi	0.54	0.71	0.52
Dallas	0.81	0.82	0.84
East Texas	0.24	0.72	0.58
El Paso	0.55	0.56	0.58
Fort Worth	0.95	0.93	0.97
Harlingen	0.38	0.27	0.22
Houston	0.73	0.72	0.81
Longview	1.02	0.92	0.68
Lubbock	0.71	0.70	0.68
McAllen	0.36	0.24	0.35
Odessa	0.41	0.47	0.45
San Angelo	1.01	0.85	0.92
San Antonio	0.85	0.84	0.86
Temple	0.78	1.07	0.93
Texarkana	0.60	0.82	0.67
Tyler	0.97	0.67	0.64
Victoria	0.59	0.60	0.31
Waco	0.73	0.59	0.90
Wichita Falls	0.96	1.30	1.09

Number of Laparoscopic Cholecystectomies per 100 Non-Maternal Discharges with Cholecystectomies Age 18 or Older

Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is the surgical removal of the gallbladder performed with a laparoscope. Compared with open cholecystectomy, laparoscopic cholecystectomy has significantly lower morbidity and mortality. Because this procedure is most often performed on out-patients and this data represents only inpatients, this data is not a complete representation of the regional utilization of the procedure. It is also limited to uncomplicated cases of cholecystitis and/or cholelithiasis. Inpatient discharges related to pregnancy and childbirth (maternal discharges) are excluded from the table.

	1999	2000	2001
Texas Average	76.28	77.79	78.66
Abilene	51.32	58.15	61.22
Amarillo	76.37	77.09	79.21
Austin	83.21	84.00	82.35
Beaumont	74.70	77.99	74.88
Bryan	77.06	84.00	82.14
Corpus Christi	73.74	71.83	72.84
Dallas	79.34	79.42	79.13
East Texas	82.61	92.06	80.60
El Paso	75.92	78.92	77.50
Fort Worth	73.79	76.01	80.36
Harlingen	74.23	75.46	72.65
Houston	75.95	77.38	80.87
Longview	84.46	84.76	78.45
Lubbock	73.54	76.70	78.65
McAllen	85.54	87.20	87.57
Odessa	77.53	76.33	67.61
San Angelo	71.04	79.91	77.73
San Antonio	80.80	83.64	84.43
Temple	68.63	72.86	78.23
Texarkana	81.08	76.60	74.53
Tyler	76.51	77.79	73.68
Victoria	80.43	78.54	78.57
Waco	63.72	71.27	76.99
Wichita Falls	48.67	56.65	49.24

Number of Coronary Artery Bypass Grafts per 100 Non-Maternal Discharges Age 40 or Older

Coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) is the surgical restoration of blood flow to the vessels serving the heart. It is a commonly used approach for those with obstructions of the heart vessels. Substantial variations in the rate at which this procedure is performed have been noted, and may reflect the availability of other revascularization techniques, the availability of surgeons and other skilled personnel, or variations in the way patients are chosen for the procedure. There is evidence to suggest that those facilities and surgeons that perform a larger number of such procedures may have better results. Inpatient discharges related to pregnancy and childbirth (maternal discharges) are excluded from the table.

	1999	2000	2001
Texas Average	1.09	1.05	0.97
Abilene	1.46	1.14	1.28
Amarillo	1.35	1.20	0.90
Austin	0.99	1.00	0.75
Beaumont	1.36	1.40	1.22
Bryan	1.78	2.36	1.98
Corpus Christi	1.14	0.86	0.94
Dallas	0.86	0.91	0.86
East Texas	0.86	0.81	0.88
El Paso	1.18	0.96	0.95
Fort Worth	0.92	0.85	0.75
Harlingen	1.45	1.23	1.00
Houston	0.70	0.70	0.68
Longview	1.11	1.09	1.29
Lubbock	2.33	1.95	1.84
McAllen	2.21	1.94	1.66
Odessa	1.30	1.10	0.98
San Angelo	1.10	1.31	1.43
San Antonio	1.32	1.29	1.19
Temple	0.81	1.04	0.76
Texarkana	1.56	1.69	1.92
Tyler	1.48	1.46	1.38
Victoria	0.63	0.75	0.53
Waco	1.40	1.54	1.03
Wichita Falls	0.86	0.81	0.92

Source: *Texas Hospital Inpatient Discharge Data, 1999-2001*. Texas Health Care Information Council, 2001-2002.