

# **MEPS HC-199 2017 Medical Conditions August 2019**

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The MEPS instrument design changed beginning in Spring of 2018, affecting Panel 23 Round 1, Panel 22 Round 3, and Panel 21 Round 5. For the Full-Year 2017 PUFs, the Panel 22 Round 3 and Panel 21 Round 5 data were transformed to the degree possible to conform to the previous design. **Data users should be aware of possible impacts on the data and especially trend analysis for these data years due to the design transition.**

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## **A. Data Use Agreement**

Individual identifiers have been removed from the micro-data contained in these files. Nevertheless, under sections 308 (d) and 903 (c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242m and 42 U.S.C. 299 a-1), data collected by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) and/or the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) may not be used for any purpose other than for the purpose for which they were supplied; any effort to determine the identity of any reported cases is prohibited by law.

Therefore in accordance with the above referenced Federal Statute, it is understood that:

1. No one is to use the data in this data set in any way except for statistical reporting and analysis; and
2. If the identity of any person or establishment should be discovered inadvertently, then (a) no use will be made of this knowledge, (b) the Director Office of Management AHRQ will be advised of this incident, (c) the information that would identify any individual or establishment will be safeguarded or destroyed, as requested by AHRQ, and (d) no one else will be informed of the discovered identity; and
3. No one will attempt to link this data set with individually identifiable records from any data sets other than the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey or the National Health Interview Survey. Furthermore, linkage of the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey and the National Health Interview Survey may not occur outside the AHRQ Data Center, NCHS Research Data Center (RDC) or the U.S. Census RDC network.

By using these data you signify your agreement to comply with the above stated statutorily based requirements with the knowledge that deliberately making a false statement in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the Federal Government violates Title 18 part 1 Chapter 47 Section 1001 and is punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 or up to 5 years in prison.

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality requests that users cite AHRQ and the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey as the data source in any publications or research based upon these data.

## **B. Background**

### **1.0 Household Component**

The Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) provides nationally representative estimates of health care use, expenditures, sources of payment, and health insurance coverage for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. The MEPS Household Component (HC) also provides estimates of respondents' health status, demographic and socio-economic characteristics, employment, access to care, and satisfaction with health care. Estimates can be produced for individuals, families, and selected population subgroups. The panel design of the survey, which includes 5 Rounds of interviews covering 2 full calendar years, provides data for examining person level changes in selected variables such as expenditures, health insurance coverage, and health status. Using computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) technology, information about each household member is collected, and the survey builds on this information from interview to interview. All data for a sampled household are reported by a single household respondent.

The MEPS-HC was initiated in 1996. Each year a new panel of sample households is selected. Because the data collected are comparable to those from earlier medical expenditure surveys conducted in 1977 and 1987, it is possible to analyze long-term trends. Each annual MEPS-HC sample size is about 15,000 households. Data can be analyzed at either the person or event level. Data must be weighted to produce national estimates.

The set of households selected for each panel of the MEPS HC is a subsample of households participating in the previous year's National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. The NHIS sampling frame provides a nationally representative sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population and reflects an oversample of Blacks and Hispanics. In 2006, the NHIS implemented a new sample design, which included Asian persons in addition to households with Black and Hispanic persons in the oversampling of minority populations. NHIS introduced a new sample design in 2016 that discontinued oversampling of these minority groups. The linkage of the MEPS to the previous year's NHIS provides additional data for longitudinal analytic purposes.

### **2.0 Medical Provider Component**

Upon completion of the household CAPI interview and obtaining permission from the household survey respondents, a sample of medical providers are contacted by telephone to obtain information that household respondents can not accurately provide. This part of the MEPS is called the Medical Provider Component (MPC) and information is collected on dates of visits, diagnosis and procedure codes, charges and payments. The Pharmacy Component (PC), a subcomponent of the MPC, does not collect charges or diagnosis and procedure codes but does collect drug detail information, including National Drug Code (NDC) and medicine name, as well as date filled and sources and amounts of payment. The MPC is not designed to yield national estimates. It is primarily used as an imputation source to supplement/replace household reported expenditure information.

### **3.0 Survey Management and Data Collection**

MEPS HC and MPC data are collected under the authority of the Public Health Service Act. Data are collected under contract with Westat, Inc. (MEPS HC) and Research Triangle Institute (MEPS MPC). Data sets and summary statistics are edited and published in accordance with the confidentiality provisions of the Public Health Service Act and the Privacy Act. The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provides consultation and technical assistance.

As soon as data collection and editing are completed, the MEPS survey data are released to the public in staged releases of summary reports, micro data files, and tables via the [MEPS website](#). Selected data can be analyzed through MEPSnet, an on-line interactive tool designed to give data users the capability to statistically analyze MEPS data in a menu-driven environment.

Additional information on MEPS is available from the MEPS project manager or the MEPS public use data manager at the Center for Financing, Access, and Cost Trends, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857 (301-427-1406).

## C. Technical and Programming Information

### 1.0 General Information

This documentation describes the data contained in MEPS Public Use Release HC-199, which is one in a series of public use data files to be released from the 2017 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey Household Component (MEPS HC). Released in ASCII (with related SAS, SPSS, and Stata programming statements and data user information) and SAS formats, this public use file provides information on household-reported medical conditions collected on a nationally representative sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States for calendar year 2017 MEPS HC. The file contains 25 variables and has a logical record length of 81 with an additional 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record.

This documentation offers a brief overview of the types and levels of data provided and the content and structure of the files. It contains the following sections:

- Data File Information
- Survey Sample Information
- Merging/Linking MEPS Data Files
- Appendices
  - Variable-Source Crosswalk
  - Detailed ICD-10-CM Condition Code Frequencies
  - List of Conditions Asked in Priority Conditions Enumeration Section

A codebook of all the variables included in the 2017 Medical Conditions File is provided in an accompanying file.

For more information on the MEPS sample design, see Chowdhury et al (2019). A copy of the survey instrument used to collect the information on this file is available on the [MEPS website](#).

### 2.0 Data File Information

This file contains 112,630 records. Each record represents one *current* medical condition reported for a household survey member who resides in an eligible responding household and who has a positive person or family weight. A condition is defined as *current* if it is linked to an event or a condition the person reported as experiencing during 2017 (i.e., a condition selected in the Condition Enumeration (CE) section). Starting with Panel 21 Round 5 and Panel 22 Round 3, the CE section is no longer asked. Conditions in the Priority Condition Enumeration (PE) section are asked in the context of “has person ever been told by a doctor or other health care professional that they have (condition)?” except joint pain and chronic bronchitis, which ask only about the last 12 months. Persons with a response of Yes (1) to a priority condition question for whom the condition is not *current* as defined above will not have a record for that condition in this file.

Records meeting one of the following criteria are included on the file:

In Panel 22:

- Round 1 and Round 2 records that are linked to a 2017 event or a condition the person is currently experiencing (i.e., a condition selected in the CE section);
- Round 3 conditions that were linked to a 2017 event.

In Panel 21:

- Round 1 and Round 2 condition records that are linked to a 2017 event or a condition the person is currently experiencing in 2017 (i.e., a condition selected in the CE section);
- Round 3 and Round 4 records that are linked to a 2017 event or a condition the person is currently experiencing (i.e., a condition selected in the CE section);
- Round 5 condition records linked to a 2017 event.

For most variables on the file, the codebook provides both weighted and unweighted frequencies. The exceptions to this are weight variables and variance estimation variables. Only unweighted frequencies of these variables are included in the accompanying codebook file. See the Weights Variables list in Appendix 1, Variable-Source Crosswalk.

Person-level data (e.g., demographic or health insurance characteristics) from the 2017 MEPS full-year consolidated file (HC-201) can be merged to the records in this file using DUPERSID (see Section 4.0 for details). Since each record represents a single condition reported by a household respondent, some household members may have multiple medical conditions and thus will be represented by multiple records on this file. Other household members may have had no reported medical conditions and thus will have no records on this file. Still other household members may have had a reported medical condition that did not meet the criteria above and thus will have no records on this file. Data from this file also can be merged to 2017 MEPS Event Files (HC-197A, and HC-197D through HC-197H) by using the link files provided in HC-197I. (See HC-197I documentation for details.)

## **2.1 Codebook Structure**

The codebook and data file list variables in the following order:

- Unique person identifiers
- Unique condition identifiers
- Medical condition variables
- Utilization variables
- Weight and variance estimation variables

Note that the person identifier is unique within this data year.



## 2.2 Reserved Codes

The following reserved code values are used:

<b>Value</b>	<b>Definition</b>
-1 INAPPLICABLE	Question was not asked due to skip pattern
-7 REFUSED	Question was asked and respondent refused to answer question
-8 DK	Question was asked and respondent did not know answer
-9 NOT ASCERTAINED	Interviewer did not record the data

## 2.3 Codebook Format

This codebook describes an ASCII data set and provides the following programming identifiers for each variable:

<b>Identifier</b>	<b>Description</b>
Name	Variable name (maximum of 8 characters)
Description	Variable descriptor (maximum 40 characters)
Format	Number of bytes
Type	Type of data: numeric (indicated by NUM) or character (indicated by CHAR)
Start	Beginning column position of variable in record
End	Ending column position of variable in record

## 2.4 Variable Naming

In general, variable names reflect the content of the variable, with an 8-character limitation. Edited variables end in an “X” and are so noted in the variable label. (CONDIDX, which is an encrypted identifier variable, also ends in an “X”.)

Variables contained in this delivery were derived either from the questionnaire itself or from the CAPI. The source of each variable is identified in Appendix 1, Variable-Source Crosswalk. Sources for each variable are indicated in one of three ways: (1) variables derived from CAPI or assigned in sampling are so indicated; (2) variables collected at one or more specific questions have those numbers and questionnaire sections indicated in the “SOURCE” column; and (3) variables constructed from multiple questions using complex algorithms are labeled “Constructed” in the “SOURCE” column.

## 2.5 File Contents

### 2.5.1 Identifier Variables (DUID-CONDRN)

The definitions of Dwelling Units (DUs) in the MEPS HC are generally consistent with the definitions employed for the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). The dwelling unit ID

(DUID) is a 5-digit random number assigned after the case was sampled for MEPS. The person number (PID) uniquely identifies each person within the dwelling unit.

The variable DUPERSID uniquely identifies each person represented on the file and is the combination of the variables DUID and PID.

CONDN is the condition number and uniquely identifies each condition reported for an individual. The range on this file for CONDN is 11-581 and the range of total records for any one person on the file is 1-54.

The variable CONDIDX uniquely identifies each condition (i.e., each record on the file) and is the combination of DUPERSID and CONDN. CONDIDX is always a length of 12 with DUPERSID (8) and CONDN (4) combined. For CONDIDX, the condition number is padded with leading zeroes to ensure consistent length.

PANEL is a constructed variable used to specify the panel number for the interview in which the condition was reported. PANEL will indicate either Panel 21 or Panel 22.

CONDRN indicates the round in which the condition was first *reported*. For a small number of cases, conditions that actually began in an earlier round were not reported by respondents until subsequent rounds of data collection. During file construction, editing was performed for these cases in order to reconcile the round in which a condition began and the round in which the condition was first reported.

## **2.5.2 Medical Condition Variables (AGEDIAG-ICD10CDX)**

This file contains variables describing medical conditions reported by respondents in several sections of the MEPS questionnaire, including the Condition Enumeration section, and all questionnaire sections collecting information about health provider visits and/or prescription medications (see Variable-Source Crosswalk in Appendix 1 for details).

### **2.5.2.1 Priority Conditions and Injuries**

Certain conditions were *a priori* designated as “priority conditions” due to their prevalence, expense, or relevance to policy. Some of these are long-term, life-threatening conditions, such as cancer, diabetes, emphysema, high cholesterol, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, and stroke. Others are chronic manageable conditions, including arthritis and asthma. The only mental health condition on the priority conditions list is attention deficit hyperactivity disorder/attention deficit disorder.

When a condition was first mentioned, respondents were asked whether it was due to an accident or injury (INJURY=1). Only non-priority conditions (i.e., conditions reported in a section other than PE) are eligible to be injuries. The interviewer is prevented from selecting priority conditions as injuries.

### **2.5.2.2 Age Priority Condition Began**

The age of diagnosis (AGEDIAG) was collected for all priority conditions, except joint pain. For confidentiality reasons, AGEDIAG is set to Inapplicable (-1) for cancer conditions.

To ensure confidentiality, age of diagnosis was top-coded to 85. This corresponds with the age top-coding in person-level PUFs.

### **2.5.2.3 Follow-up Questions for Injuries and Priority Conditions**

When a respondent reported that a condition resulted from an accident or injury (INJURY=1), respondents were asked during the round in which the injury was first reported whether the accident/injury occurred at work (ACCDNWRK). This question was not asked about persons aged 15 and younger; the condition had ACCDNWRK coded to inapplicable (-1) for those persons.

### **2.5.2.4 Sources for Conditions on the MEPS Conditions File**

The records on this file correspond with medical condition records collected by CAPI and stored on a person's MEPS conditions roster. Conditions can be added to the MEPS conditions roster in several ways. A condition can be reported in the Priority Condition Enumeration (PE) section in which persons are asked if they have been diagnosed with specific conditions. The condition can be identified as the reason reported by the household respondent for a particular medical event (hospital stay, outpatient visit, emergency room visit, home health episode, prescribed medication purchase, or medical provider visit). Some condition information is collected in the Medical Provider Component of MEPS. However, since it is not available for everyone in the sample, it is not used to supplement, replace, or verify household-reported condition data.

Finally, prior to Panel 21 Round 5 and Panel 22 Round 3, the condition may be reported by the household-level respondent as a condition "bothering" the person during the reference period (see question CE03). Conditions reported in the PE section that are not current are not included on this file.

### **2.5.2.5 Treatment of Data from Rounds Not Occurring in 2017**

Prior to the 2008 file, priority conditions reported during Rounds 1 and 2 of the second year panel were included on the file even if the conditions were not related to an event or reported as a serious condition occurring in the second year of the panel. Beginning in 2008, priority conditions are included on the file only if they are current conditions. A current condition is defined as a condition linked to an event or a condition the person is currently experiencing (i.e., a condition selected in the Condition Enumeration (CE) section). However, starting in Panel 21 Round 5 and Panel 22 Round 3, a current condition is defined only as a condition linked to a 2017 event. Conditions from Rounds 1 and 2 that are not included in the 2017 file may be available in the 2016 Medical Conditions File if the person had a positive person or family weight in 2016. For 2017, 66 conditions from Panel 21 Rounds 1 and 2 are included on the 2017 Medical Conditions File for persons who did not appear on the previous year's file.

Note: Priority conditions are generally chronic conditions. Even though a person may not have reported an event in 2017 due to the condition, or reported generally experiencing the condition in 2017, analysts should consider that the person is probably still experiencing the condition. If a Panel 21 person reported a priority condition in Round 1 or 2 and did not have an event for the condition in Round 3, 4, or 5, the condition will not be included on the 2017 Medical Conditions File.

#### **2.5.2.6 Rounds in Which Conditions Were Reported/Selected (CRND1 – CRND5)**

A set of constructed variables indicates the round in which the condition was first reported (CONDRN), and the subsequent round(s) in which the condition was selected (CRND1 – CRND5). The condition may be reported or selected when the person reports an event that occurred due to the condition, or the condition was reported in the CE section but is not linked to any events. For example, consider a condition for which CRND1 = 0, CRND2 = 1, and CRND3 = 1. For non-priority conditions, this sequence of indicators on a condition record implies that the condition was not present during Round 1 (CRND1 = 0), was first mentioned during Round 2 (CRND2 = 1, CONDRN = 2), and was selected again during Round 3 (CRND3 = 1). For priority conditions, this sequence of indicators implies that the condition was reported in the PE section in Round 1 (CONDRN = 1) but was not connected with an event in that round (CRND1 = 0), and the condition was not selected in the CE section as a current condition until Rounds 2 and 3 (CRND2 = 1, CRND3 = 1). Because priority conditions are asked in the context of “has person ever been told by a doctor or other health care professional that they have (condition)?” except joint pain and chronic bronchitis, which ask only about the last 12 months, a priority condition might not be selected in the round in which it was first reported.

#### **2.5.2.7 Diagnosis and Condition Codes**

The medical conditions and procedures reported by the Household Component respondent were recorded by the interviewer as verbatim text. Beginning FY16, ICD-9-CM codes (ICD9CODX) are no longer used and medical conditions now are coded to ICD-10-CM codes (ICD10CDX). Also beginning in FY16, condition names are no longer coded to procedure codes, and ICD9PROX has been dropped from the file.

Professional coders followed specific guidelines in coding missing values to the ICD-10-CM diagnosis condition variable. ICD10CDX was coded -9 (Not Ascertained) where the verbatim text fell into one of three categories: (1) the text indicated that the condition was unknown (e.g., DK); (2) the text indicated the condition could not be diagnosed by a doctor (e.g., doctor doesn’t know); or (3) the specified condition was not codeable. If the text indicated a procedure and the condition associated with the procedure could be discerned from the text, the condition itself is coded. For example, “cataract surgery” is coded as the condition “other cataract” (ICD10CDX is set to code “H26”). If the condition could not be discerned (e.g. “outpatient surgery”), ICD10CDX is set to -9.

Through FY15, the text strings were coded by professional coders to fully-specified ICD-9-CM codes, including medical condition and V codes (see Health Care Financing Administration, 1980). Condition names were coded to ICD-9-CM diagnosis codes (ICD9CODX), and to ICD-9-CM procedure codes (ICD9PROX) when applicable (the condition name indicated a

procedure/surgery). Through FY15, ICD9CODX also was coded -9 if the specified condition was not codeable and a procedure could not be discerned from the text; if the verbatim text strictly denoted a procedure and not a condition, ICD9CODX was coded -1.

In order to preserve confidentiality, all of the conditions provided on this file have been coded to 3-digit diagnosis code categories rather than the fully-specified ICD-10-CM code. For example, the ICD10CDX value of J02 “Acute pharyngitis” includes the fully-specified subclassifications J020 and J029; the value F31 “Bipolar disorder” includes the fully-specified subclassifications F3110 through F319. Table 1 in Appendix 2 provides unweighted and weighted frequencies for all ICD-10-CM condition code values reported on the file. Approximately 2 percent of the ICD-10-CM codes on this file were edited further by collapsing two or more 3-digit codes into one 3-digit code. This includes clinically rare conditions that were recoded to broader codes by clinicians. A condition is determined to be clinically rare if it appears on the [National Institutes of Health’s list of rare diseases](#).

For confidentiality purposes, approximately 5% of ICD-10-CM codes were recoded to -9 (Not Ascertained) for conditions where the frequency was less than 20 for the total unweighted population in the file or less than 200,000 for the weighted population. Additional factors used to determine recoding include age and gender.

In a small number of cases, diagnosis and condition codes were recoded to -9 (Not Ascertained) if they denoted a pregnancy for a person younger than 16 or older than 44. Less than one-tenth of 1 percent of records were recoded in this manner on the 2017 Medical Conditions File. The person’s age was determined by linking the 2017 Medical Conditions File to the 2016 and 2017 Person-Level Use PUFs. If the person’s age is under 16 or over 44 in the round in which the condition was reported, the appropriate condition code was recoded to -9 (Not Ascertained).

Users should note that because of the design of the survey, most deliveries (i.e., births) are coded as pregnancies. For more accurate estimates for deliveries, analysts should use RSNINHOS “Reason Entered Hospital” found on the Hospital Inpatient Stays Public Use File (HC-197D).

Each year, a few conditions on the final file may fall below the confidentiality threshold. This is due to the multistage file development process. The confidentiality recoding is performed on the preliminary version of the Conditions file each year. This preliminary version is used in the development of other event PUFs and, in turn, these event PUFs are used in the development of the final conditions file. During this process, some records from the preliminary file are dropped because only records that are relevant to the current data year are reflected in the final Conditions PUF.

Conditions file data can be merged with the 2017 MEPS Event Files. Because the conditions have been coded to 3-digit diagnosis code categories rather than the fully-specified ICD-10-CM code, it is possible for there to be duplicate ICD-10-CM condition codes linked to a single medical event when different fully-specified conditions are coded to the same 3-digit code. For information on merging data on this file with the 2017 MEPS Event Files (HC-197A, and HC-197D through HC-197H) refer to the link files provided in HC-197I, and see HC-197I documentation for details.

Conditions were reported in sections of the HC questionnaire (see Variable-Source Crosswalk in Appendix 1). Labels for all values of ICD10CDX, as shown in Table 1 of Appendix 2, are provided in the SAS programming statements included in this release (see the H199SU.TXT file).

### **2.5.2.8 Clinical Classification Codes**

The 2016 Medical Conditions public use file (PUF) was the first time ICD10 codes were provided on MEPS public use files. As a consequence of the adoption of the new condition classification system, the ICD-10 mapping to CCS codes is still under review and a final mapping is not available at the time of this file release. Users can visit the [Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project \(HCUP\) website](#) for more information.

### **2.5.3 Utilization Variables (OBNUM – RXNUM)**

The variables OBNUM, OPNUM, HHNUM, IPNUM, ERNUM, and RXNUM indicate the total number of 2017 events that can be linked to each condition record on the current file, i.e., office-based, outpatient, home health, inpatient hospital stays, emergency room visits, and prescribed medicines, respectively.

These counts of events were derived from Expenditure Event Public Use Files (HC-197G, HC-197F, HC-197H, HC-197D, HC-197E, and HC-197A). Events associated with conditions include all utilization that occurred between January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2017.

Because persons can be seen for more than one condition per visit, these frequencies will not match the person or event-level utilization counts. For example, if a person had one inpatient hospital stay and was treated for a fractured hip, a fractured shoulder, and a concussion, each of these conditions has a unique record in this file and IPNUM=1 for each record. By summing IPNUM for these records, the total inpatient hospital stays would be three when actually there was only one inpatient hospital stay for that person and three conditions were treated. These variables are useful for determining the number of inpatient hospital stays for head injuries, hip fractures, etc.

## **3.0 Survey Sample Information**

### **3.1 Overview**

There is a single full year person-level weight (PERWT17F) assigned to each record for each key, in-scope person who responded to MEPS for the full period of time that he or she was in-scope during 2017. A key person was either a member of a responding NHIS household at the time of the interview or joined a family associated with such a household after being out-of-scope at the time of the NHIS (the latter circumstance includes newborns as well as those returning from military service, an institution, or residence in a foreign country). A person is in-scope whenever he or she is a member of the civilian noninstitutionalized portion of the U.S. population.

## **3.2 Details on Person Weight Construction**

The person-level weight PERWT17F was developed in several stages. First, person-level weights for Panel 21 and Panel 22 were created separately. The weighting process for each panel included adjustments for nonresponse over time and calibration to independent population totals. The calibration was initially accomplished separately for each panel by raking the corresponding sample weights to Current Population Survey (CPS) population estimates based on six variables. The six variables used in the establishment of the initial person-level control figures were: educational attainment of the reference person (no degree, high school/GED no college, some college, bachelor's or a higher degree); census region (Northeast, Midwest, South, West); MSA status (MSA, non-MSA); race/ethnicity (Hispanic; Black, non-Hispanic; Asian, non-Hispanic; and other); sex; and age. A 2017 composite weight was then formed by multiplying each weight from Panel 21 by the factor .500 and each weight from Panel 22 by the factor .500. Using such factors to form composite weights serves to limit the variance of estimates obtained from pooling the two samples. The resulting composite weight was raked to the same set of CPS-based control totals. Then, when the poverty status information (derived from the MEPS income variables) became available, another raking was undertaken, using dimensions reflecting poverty status in addition to the previously mentioned six variables. Control totals were established using poverty status (five categories: below poverty, from 100 to 125 percent of poverty, from 125 to 200 percent of poverty, from 200 to 400 percent of poverty, at least 400 percent of poverty) as well as the other five variables previously used in the weight calibration. Thus, the raking for the final weight reflected poverty status as well as the other five variables previously used in the weight calibration.

### **3.2.1 MEPS Panel 21 Weight Development Process**

The person-level weight for an individual in MEPS Panel 21 was developed using the 2016 full year weight as a “base” weight for each survey participant present in 2016. For key, in-scope members who joined an RU some time in 2017 after being out-of-scope in 2016, the initially assigned person-level weight was the corresponding 2016 family weight. The weighting process included an adjustment for person-level nonresponse over Rounds 4 and 5 as well as raking to population control figures for December 2017 for key, responding persons in-scope on December 31, 2017. These control figures were derived by scaling back the population distribution obtained from the March 2018 CPS to reflect the December 31, 2017 estimated population total (estimated based on Census projections for January 1, 2018). Variables used for person-level raking included: educational attainment of the reference person (no degree, high school/GED no college, some college, bachelor's or a higher degree); census region (Northeast, Midwest, South, West); MSA status (MSA, non-MSA); race/ethnicity (Hispanic; Black, non-Hispanic; Asian, non-Hispanic; and other); sex; and age. The final weight for key, responding persons who were not in-scope on December 31, 2017 but were in-scope earlier in the year was the person weight after the nonresponse adjustment.

Note that the 2016 full-year weight that was used as the base weight for Panel 21 was derived using the MEPS Round 1 weight and adjusting it further for nonresponse over the remaining data collection rounds in 2016 and raking to the December 2016 population control figures.

### **3.2.2 MEPS Panel 22 Weight Development Process**

The person-level weight for an individual in MEPS Panel 22 was developed using the 2017 MEPS Round 1 person-level weight as a “base” weight. For key, in-scope members who joined an RU after Round 1, the Round 1 family weight served as a “base” weight. The weighting process included an adjustment for nonresponse over the remaining data collection rounds in 2017 as well as raking to the same population control figures for December 2017 used for the MEPS Panel 21 weights for key, responding persons in-scope on December 31, 2017. The same six variables employed for Panel 21 raking (educational attainment of the reference person, census region, MSA status, race/ethnicity, sex, and age) were used for Panel 22 raking. Again, the final weight for key, responding persons who were not in-scope on December 31, 2017 but were in-scope earlier in the year was the person weight after the nonresponse adjustment.

Note that the MEPS Round 1 weights for Panel 22 incorporated the following components: the original household probability of selection for the NHIS and for the NHIS subsample reserved for MEPS and adjustment for NHIS nonresponse, the probability of selection for MEPS from NHIS, an adjustment for nonresponse at the dwelling unit level for Round 1, and poststratification to U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population estimates at the family and person level obtained from the corresponding March CPS databases.

### **3.2.3 The Final Weight for 2017**

The final raking of those in-scope at the end of the year has been described above. In addition, the composite weights of two groups of persons who were out-of-scope on December 31, 2017 were poststratified. Specifically, the weights of those who were in-scope some time during the year, out-of-scope on December 31, and entered a nursing home during the year were adjusted to compensate for expected undercoverage for this subpopulation. The weights of persons who died while in-scope during 2017 were poststratified to corresponding estimates derived using data obtained from the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey (MCBS) and Vital Statistics information provided by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Separate decedent control totals were developed for the “65 and older” and “under 65” civilian noninstitutionalized populations.

Overall, the weighted population estimate for the civilian noninstitutionalized population for December 31, 2017 is 321,529,965 (PERWT17F>0 and INSC1231=1). The sum of the person-level weights across all persons assigned a positive person-level weight is 324,779,909.

### **3.2.4 Coverage**

The target population for MEPS in this file is the 2017 U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. However, the MEPS sampled households are a subsample of the NHIS households interviewed in 2015 (Panel 21) and 2016 (Panel 22). New households created after the NHIS interviews for the respective panels and consisting exclusively of persons who entered the target population after 2015 (Panel 21) or after 2016 (Panel 22) are not covered by MEPS. Neither are previously out-of-scope persons who join an existing household but are unrelated to the current household residents. Persons not covered by a given MEPS panel thus include some members of the following groups: immigrants, persons leaving the military, U.S. citizens returning from



residence in another country, and persons leaving institutions. The set of uncovered persons constitutes only a small segment of the MEPS target population.

### 3.3 Using MEPS Data for Trend Analysis

MEPS began in 1996, and the utility of the survey for analyzing health care trends expands with each additional year of data; however, there are a variety of methodological and statistical considerations when examining trends over time using MEPS. Examining changes over longer periods of time can provide a more complete picture of underlying trends. In particular, large shifts in survey estimates over short periods of time (e.g. from one year to the next) that are statistically significant should be interpreted with caution unless they are attributable to known factors such as changes in public policy, economic conditions, or survey methodology.

In 2013 MEPS survey operations introduced an effort to obtain more complete information about health care utilization from MEPS respondents with full implementation in 2014. This effort resulted in improved data quality and a reduction in underreporting in the second half of 2013 and throughout 2014. Respondents tended to report more visits, especially non-physician visits, by sample members and the new approach appeared particularly effective among those subgroups with relatively large numbers of visits, such as the elderly, Medicare beneficiaries, and people with multiple chronic conditions, disabilities, or poor health. Reported spending on visits also tended to increase, especially for such subgroups.

Changes to the MEPS survey instrument should also be considered when analyzing trends. Thus, the note on the title page of this document is repeated here:

The MEPS instrument design changed beginning in Spring of 2018, affecting Panel 23 Round 1, Panel 22 Round 3, and Panel 21 Round 5. For the Full-Year 2017 PUFs, the Panel 22 Round 3 and Panel 21 Round 5 data were transformed to the degree possible to conform to the previous design. **Data users should be aware of possible impacts on the data and especially trend analysis for these data years due to the design transition.**

As always, it is recommended that data users review relevant sections of the documentation for descriptions of these types of changes before undertaking trend analyses.

Analysts may also wish to consider using statistical techniques to smooth or stabilize analyses of trends using MEPS data such as comparing pooled time periods (e.g. 1996-97 versus 2011-12), working with moving averages or using modeling techniques with several consecutive years of MEPS data to test the fit of specified patterns over time.

Finally, statistical significance tests should be conducted to assess the likelihood that observed trends are not attributable to sampling variation. In addition, researchers should be aware of the impact of multiple comparisons on Type I error. Without making appropriate allowance for multiple comparisons, undertaking numerous statistical significance tests of trends increases the likelihood of concluding that a change has taken place when one has not.

## 4.0 Merging/Linking MEPS Data Files

Data from the current file can be used alone or in conjunction with other files. Merging characteristics of interest from person-level files expands the scope of potential estimates. See HC-197I for instructions on merging the Conditions File to the Medical Event Files. Person-level characteristics can be merged to this Conditions File using the following procedure:

1. Sort the person-level file by person identifier, DUPERSID. Keep only DUPERSID and the variables to be merged onto the Conditions File.
2. Sort the Conditions File by person identifier, DUPERSID.
3. Merge both files by DUPERSID, and output all records in the Conditions File.
4. If PERS contains the person-level variables, and COND is the Conditions File, the following code can be used to add person-level variables to the person's conditions in the Condition-level file.

```
PROC SORT DATA=PERS(KEEP=DUPERSID AGE SEX EDUCYR HIDEQ)  
OUT=PERSX; BY DUPERSID;  
RUN;
```

```
PROC SORT DATA=COND; BY DUPERSID;  
RUN;
```

```
DATA COND;  
MERGE COND (IN=A) PERSX(IN=B); BY DUPERSID;  
IF A;  
RUN;
```

## 4.1 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)

Data from this file can be used alone or in conjunction with other files for different analytic purposes. Each MEPS panel can also be linked back to the previous years' National Health Interview Survey public use data files. For information on MEPS/NHIS link files please see the [AHRQ website](#).

## 4.2 Longitudinal Analysis

Panel-specific longitudinal files are available for downloading in the data section of the MEPS website. For each panel, the longitudinal file comprises MEPS survey data obtained in Rounds 1 through 5 of the panel and can be used to analyze changes over a two-year period. Variables in the file pertaining to survey administration, demographics, employment, health status, disability days, quality of care, patient satisfaction, health insurance, and medical care use and expenditures were obtained from the MEPS full-year Consolidated files from the two years covered by that panel.

For more details or to download the data files, please see Longitudinal Data Files at the [AHRQ website](#).

## References

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**Appendix 1**  
**Variable-Source Crosswalk**

**Appendix 1 – Variable-Source Crosswalk**  
**FOR MEPS HC-199: 2017 MEDICAL CONDITIONS**  
**UNIQUE IDENTIFIER VARIABLES**

<b>VARIABLE</b>	<b>LABEL</b>	<b>SOURCE<sup>1</sup></b>
DUID	Dwelling Unit ID	Assigned In Sampling
PID	Person Number	Assigned In Sampling
DUPERSID	Person ID (DUID + PID)	Assigned In Sampling
CONDN	Condition Number	CAPI Derived
CONDIDX	Condition ID	CAPI Derived
PANEL	Panel Number	Constructed
CONDRN	Condition Round Number	CAPI Derived

**MEDICAL CONDITION VARIABLES**

<b>VARIABLE</b>	<b>LABEL</b>	<b>SOURCE<sup>1</sup></b>
AGEDIAG	Age When Diagnosed	PE section
CRND1	Has Condition Information In Round 1	Constructed
CRND2	Has Condition Information In Round 2	Constructed
CRND3	Has Condition Information In Round 3	Constructed
CRND4	Has Condition Information In Round 4	Constructed
CRND5	Has Condition Information In Round 5	Constructed
INJURY	Was Condition Due To Accident/Injury	CN01A
ACCDNWRK	Did Accident Occur At Work	CN07
ICD10CDX	ICD-10-CM Code For Condition - Edited	CE05, HS04, ER04, OP09, MV09, HH05, PM09 (Edited)

**UTILIZATION VARIABLES**

<b>VARIABLE</b>	<b>LABEL</b>	<b>SOURCE<sup>1</sup></b>
HHNUM	# Home Health Events Assoc. w/ Condition	Constructed
IPNUM	# Inpatient Events Assoc. w/ Condition	Constructed
OPNUM	# Outpatient Events Assoc. w/ Condition	Constructed
OBNUM	# Office-Based Events Assoc. w/ Condition	Constructed
ERNUM	# ER Events Assoc. w/ Condition	Constructed
RXNUM	# Prescribed Medicines Assoc. w/ Cond.	Constructed

<sup>1</sup> See the Household Component section under Survey Questionnaires on the MEPS home page for information on the MEPS HC questionnaire sections shown in the Source column (e.g., CN, PE).

## WEIGHTS AND VARIANCE ESTIMATION VARIABLES

<b>VARIABLE</b>	<b>LABEL</b>	<b>SOURCE<sup>1</sup></b>
PERWT17F	Expenditure File Person Weight, 2017	Constructed
VARSTR	Variance Estimation Stratum, 2017	Constructed
VARPSU	Variance Estimation PSU, 2017	Constructed

<sup>1</sup> See the Household Component section under Survey Questionnaires on the MEPS home page for information on the MEPS HC questionnaire sections shown in the Source column (e.g., CN, PE).

**Appendix 2**  
**Condition Code Frequencies**



TABLE 1  
UNWEIGHTED AND WEIGHTED COUNT OF RECORDS FOR EACH VALUE OF ICD10CDX

ICD10CDX VALUE	LABEL	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED BY perwt17f
-9	NOT ASCERTAINED	6,777	74,046,357
A04	OTHER BACTERIAL INTESTINAL INFECTION	37	369,549
A08	VIRAL AND OTHER SPECIFIED INTEST INF	519	5,740,821
A09	INFECT GASTROENTERIT AND COLITIS, UN	53	459,691
A41	OTHER SEPSIS	26	239,155
A49	BACTERIAL INFECTION OF UNSPECIFIED S	229	2,867,411
B00	HERPESVIRAL [HERPES SIMPLEX] INFECTI	144	1,832,996
B02	ZOSTER [HERPES ZOSTER]	114	1,211,221
B07	VIRAL WARTS	138	1,887,501
B08	OTH VIR INFECTION SKIN AND MUC MEMB LES,	56	815,646
B19	UNSPECIFIED VIRAL HEPATITIS	61	536,666
B34	VIRAL INFECTION OF UNSPECIFIED SITE	283	3,039,759
B35	DERMATOPHYTOSIS	180	2,001,838
B36	OTHER SUPERFICIAL MYCOSES	21	270,021
B37	CANDIDIASIS	231	2,708,277
B49	UNSPECIFIED MYCOSIS	37	401,327
C18	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF COLON	70	764,976
C34	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BRONCHUS AND L	69	709,262
C44	OTHER AND UNSPEC MALIGNANT NEOPLASM	437	6,079,625
C50	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF BREAST	207	2,318,839
C53	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF CERVIX UTERI	27	399,747
C55	MAL NEO OF UTERUS, PART UNSPECIFIED	22	206,492
C61	MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF PROSTATE	167	1,753,181
C64	MAL NEO KIDNEY, EXCEPT RENAL PELVIS	36	394,548
C76	MAL NEO OTHER AND ILL-DEFINED SITES	40	452,203
C80	MALIGN NEO W/O SPECIFICATION OF SITE	35	400,543
C85	OTHER SPEC AND UNSPEC NON-HODGK LYMP	42	481,113
C95	LEUKEMIA OF UNSPECIFIED CELL TYPE	28	286,175
D04	CARCINOMA IN SITU OF SKIN	55	660,156
D17	BENIGN LIPOMATOUS NEOPLASM	28	247,718
D21	OTH BEN NEO CONNECT AND OTHER SOFT T	44	434,527
D22	MELANOCYTIC NEVI	143	1,824,966
D36	BENIGN NEOPLASM OTHER AND UNSPEC SIT	21	236,581
D48	NEO UNCERT BEHAV OTH AND UNSPECI SIT	23	324,868
D49	NEOPLASMS OF UNSPECIFIED BEHAVIOR	392	4,732,605
D64	OTHER ANEMIAS	295	2,878,819
D72	OTHER DISORDERS OF WHITE BLOOD CELLS	24	215,228
E03	OTHER HYPOTHYROIDISM	653	8,304,036
E04	OTHER NONTOXIC GOITER	52	695,134
E05	THYROTOXICOSIS [HYPERTHYROIDISM]	128	1,274,587
E06	THYROIDITIS	42	550,423
E07	OTHER DISORDERS OF THYROID	1,042	11,114,516
E11	TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS	2,916	27,580,093
E16	OTH DISORD PANCREATIC INTERNAL SECRE	20	209,467
E28	OVARIAN DYSFUNCTION	56	798,531
E34	OTHER ENDOCRINE DISORDERS	117	1,493,032
E53	DEFICIENCY OF OTHER B GROUP VITAMINS	65	805,048
E56	OTHER VITAMIN DEFICIENCIES	51	470,222
E58	DIETARY CALCIUM DEFICIENCY	31	203,382
E61	DEFICIENCY OF OTHER NUTRIENT ELEMENT	75	747,138
E63	OTHER NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES	365	3,402,253
E66	OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY	165	1,657,808
E78	DISORD LIPOPROTEIN METAB AND OTH LIP	4,861	51,389,999
E83	DISORDERS OF MINERAL METABOLISM	45	567,837
E86	VOLUME DEPLETION	117	1,593,743
E87	OTH DISORD FLUID, ELECTROL ACID-BASE	288	2,857,434
E88	OTHER AND UNSPEC METABOLIC DISORDERS	22	243,590
F03	UNSPECIFIED DEMENTIA	128	1,338,063
F06	OTH MENT DISORD DUE TO KNOWN PHYSIO	85	989,979
F11	OPIOID RELATED DISORDERS	20	230,959
F17	NICOTINE DEPENDENCE	24	284,338
F31	BIPOLAR DISORDER	306	3,031,800

TABLE 1  
UNWEIGHTED AND WEIGHTED COUNT OF RECORDS FOR EACH VALUE OF ICD10CDX

ICD10CDX VALUE	LABEL	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED BY perwt17f
F32	MAJ DEPRESSIVE DISORDER, SINGLE EPIS	2,444	25,886,837
F34	PERSISTENT MOOD [AFFECTIVE] DISORDER	46	417,058
F39	UNSPECIFIED MOOD [AFFECTIVE] DISORDE	84	1,133,254
F40	PHOBIC ANXIETY DISORDERS	44	476,782
F41	OTHER ANXIETY DISORDERS	2,684	30,318,274
F42	OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER	47	436,902
F43	REACTION SEVER STRESS, AND ADJUST DI	808	8,750,618
F48	OTHER NONPSYCHOTIC MENTAL DISORDERS	20	192,604
F51	SLEEP DIS NOT DUE TO SUB OR KNOW PHY	24	218,557
F60	SPECIFIC PERSONALITY DISORDERS	94	750,842
F80	SPEC DEVELOP DISORD SPEECH AND LANGU	63	625,184
F84	PERVASIVE DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS	118	1,251,282
F90	ATTENTION-DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISO	812	9,074,020
F91	CONDUCT DISORDERS	81	755,527
F99	MENTAL DISORDER, NOT OTHERWISE SPECI	85	801,666
G20	PARKINSON'S DISEASE	48	618,844
G25	OTHER EXTRAPYRAMIDAL AND MOVEMENT DI	186	2,115,595
G30	ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	58	662,519
G40	EPILEPSY AND RECURRENT SEIZURES	118	1,110,556
G43	MIGRAINE	689	7,717,820
G44	OTHER HEADACHE SYNDROMES	23	273,633
G45	TRANSNT CEREB ISCHEM ATTACK AND REL	397	3,646,694
G51	FACIAL NERVE DISORDERS	30	315,693
G56	MONONEUROPATHIES OF UPPER LIMB	187	1,896,531
G57	MONONEUROPATHIES OF LOWER LIMB	139	1,687,995
G58	OTHER MONONEUROPATHIES	79	867,845
G62	OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED POLYNEUROPATHI	289	3,360,065
G89	PAIN, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	542	5,710,863
G93	OTHER DISORDERS OF BRAIN	34	309,378
G98	OTHER DISORDERS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM NE	1,738	19,126,853
H00	HORDEOLUM AND CHALAZION	52	606,319
H02	OTHER DISORDERS OF EYELID	56	732,971
H04	DISORDERS OF LACRIMAL SYSTEM	269	2,917,521
H10	CONJUNCTIVITIS	225	2,644,879
H18	OTHER DISORDERS OF CORNEA	26	318,733
H33	RETINAL DETACHMENTS AND BREAKS	60	875,103
H35	OTHER RETINAL DISORDERS	233	2,962,876
H40	GLAUCOMA	514	5,231,434
H43	DISORDERS OF VITREOUS BODY	42	527,395
H44	DISORDERS OF GLOBE	176	1,990,390
H52	DISORDERS REFRACTION AND ACCOMMODATI	758	8,927,524
H53	VISUAL DISTURBANCES	285	3,487,652
H54	BLINDNESS AND LOW VISION	156	1,738,200
H57	OTHER DISORDERS OF EYE AND ADNEXA	290	2,738,166
H60	OTITIS EXTERNA	32	414,226
H61	OTHER DISORDERS OF EXTERNAL EAR	133	1,536,711
H65	NONSUPPURATIVE OTITIS MEDIA	50	663,142
H66	SUPPURATIVE AND UNSPECIFIED OTITIS M	922	10,443,332
H81	DISORDERS OF VESTIBULAR FUNCTION	29	332,288
H91	OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED HEARING LOSS	357	4,115,680
H92	OTALGIA AND EFFUSION OF EAR	135	1,405,504
H93	OTHER DISORDERS OF EAR, NEC	109	1,110,366
I10	ESSENTIAL (PRIMARY) HYPERTENSION	6,546	66,636,166
I20	ANGINA PECTORIS	211	2,322,209
I21	ST ELEVATION AND NON-ST ELEVATION MI	524	5,450,838
I25	CHRONIC ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE	946	9,755,864
I34	NONRHEUMATIC MITRAL VALVE DISORDERS	59	770,976
I35	NONRHEUMATIC AORTIC VALVE DISORDERS	21	241,114
I38	ENDOCARDITIS, VALVE UNSPECIFIED	83	962,054
I42	CARDIOMYOPATHY	22	228,858
I47	PAROXYSMAL TACHYCARDIA	22	367,365
I48	ATRIAL FIBRILLATION AND FLUTTER	287	3,448,457

TABLE 1  
UNWEIGHTED AND WEIGHTED COUNT OF RECORDS FOR EACH VALUE OF ICD10CDX

ICD10CDX VALUE	LABEL	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED BY perwt17f
I49	OTHER CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS	246	2,758,257
I50	HEART FAILURE	191	1,902,033
I63	CEREBRAL INFARCTION	79	843,931
I70	ATHEROSCLEROSIS	20	263,139
I71	AORTIC ANEURYSM AND DISSECTION	40	461,533
I72	OTHER ANEURYSM	24	243,714
I73	OTHER PERIPHERAL VASCULAR DISEASES	64	626,592
I74	ARTERIAL EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS	210	2,073,324
I77	OTH DISORDERS OF ARTERIES AND ARTERI	78	855,539
I83	VARICOSE VEINS OF LOWER EXTREMITIES	79	1,062,821
I87	OTHER DISORDERS OF VEINS	29	283,906
I89	OTH NONINF DISOR LYMPH VESSEL LYMPH	20	245,728
I99	OTH AND UNSPEC DISORD CIRCULATORY SY	57	464,891
J00	ACUTE NASOPHARYNGITIS [COMMON COLD]	2,863	30,489,657
J02	ACUTE PHARYNGITIS	973	10,826,714
J03	ACUTE TONSILLITIS	38	393,666
J04	ACUTE LARYNGITIS AND TRACHEITIS	30	383,393
J05	ACUTE OBSTR LARYNG [CROUP] EPIGLOTTI	45	480,570
J06	ACUTE UP RESP INFEC MULT AND UNSPEC	305	4,008,350
J09	INFLU DUE TO CERTAIN IDENT INFLU VIR	25	418,549
J11	INFLU DUE TO UNIDENTIFIED INFLU VIR	1,911	20,000,577
J12	VIRAL PNEUMONIA, NEC	35	498,688
J18	PNEUMONIA, UNSPECIFIED ORGANISM	450	4,942,708
J20	ACUTE BRONCHITIS	61	691,246
J30	VASOMOTOR AND ALLERGIC RHINITIS	431	5,260,895
J32	CHRONIC SINUSITIS	1,010	13,296,018
J34	OTHER AND UNSPEC DIS NOSE, NASAL SIN	370	4,070,808
J35	CHRONIC DISEASES OF TONSILS AND ADEN	69	660,998
J38	DISEASES OF VOCAL CORDS AND LARYNX,	26	374,947
J39	OTHER DISEASE OF UPPER RESPIRATORY T	124	1,344,092
J40	BRONCHITIS, NOT SPEC AS ACUTE OR CHR	653	7,776,090
J42	UNSPECIFIED CHRONIC BRONCHITIS	358	3,592,040
J43	EMPHYSEMA	270	3,022,944
J44	OTH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMON DISEA	321	3,451,699
J45	ASTHMA	2,100	21,542,379
J81	PULMONARY EDEMA	25	269,078
J98	OTHER RESPIRATORY DISORDERS	282	3,262,921
K00	DISORDERS TOOTH DEVELOPMENT AND ERUP	22	229,218
K01	EMBEDDED AND IMPACTED TEETH	91	1,352,221
K02	DENTAL CARIES	72	747,066
K03	OTHER DISEASES OF HARD TISSUES OF TE	22	334,364
K04	DISEASES OF PULP AND PERIAPICAL TISS	239	2,508,585
K05	GINGIVITIS AND PERIODONTAL DISEASES	91	869,420
K06	OTH DIS GING AND EDENTULOUS ALVEO RI	30	393,883
K08	OTH DISORD TEETH AND SUPPORT STRUCTU	637	7,187,598
K11	DISEASES OF SALIVARY GLANDS	25	295,836
K13	OTHER DISEASES OF LIP AND ORAL MUCOS	49	464,531
K14	DISEASES OF TONGUE	22	240,565
K21	GASTRO-ESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE	1,782	18,948,020
K22	OTHER DISEASES OF ESOPHAGUS	64	841,403
K25	GASTRIC ULCER	34	318,002
K29	GASTRITIS AND DUODENITIS	161	1,125,847
K30	FUNCTIONAL DYSPEPSIA	208	2,103,283
K31	OTHER DISEASES OF STOMACH AND DUODEN	320	3,153,763
K44	DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA	66	633,453
K46	UNSPECIFIED ABDOMINAL HERNIA	185	1,924,406
K50	CROHN'S DISEASE [REGIONAL ENTERITIS]	47	578,912
K52	OTH/UNSPEC NONINFECT GASTROENT, COLI	78	799,941
K56	PARALYT ILEUS INTEST OBST W/O HERNIA	50	530,809
K57	DIVERTICULAR DISEASE OF INTESTINE	132	1,422,664
K58	IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME	155	1,787,903
K59	OTHER FUNCTIONAL INTESTINAL DISORDER	402	3,690,710

TABLE 1  
UNWEIGHTED AND WEIGHTED COUNT OF RECORDS FOR EACH VALUE OF ICD10CDX

ICD10CDX VALUE	LABEL	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED BY perwt17f
K62	OTHER DISEASES OF ANUS AND RECTUM	22	206,194
K63	OTHER DISEASES OF INTESTINE	115	1,237,328
K64	HEMORRHOIDS PERIANAL VENOUS THROMBOS	106	1,179,922
K74	FIBROSIS AND CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER	34	387,965
K76	OTHER DISEASES OF LIVER	108	1,048,542
K80	CHOLELITHIASIS	65	669,141
K82	OTHER DISEASES OF GALLBLADDER	120	1,130,716
K85	ACUTE PANCREATITIS	24	293,480
K86	OTHER DISEASES OF PANCREAS	21	210,919
K90	INTESTINAL MALABSORPTION	29	407,279
K92	OTHER DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	134	1,558,362
L02	CUTAN ABSCESS, FURUNCLE AND CARBUNCL	107	1,075,287
L03	CELLULITIS AND ACUTE LYMPHANGITIS	97	1,231,479
L08	OTH LOCAL INFEC SKIN AND SUBCUTAN TI	207	2,254,982
L21	SEBORRHEIC DERMATITIS	37	452,508
L23	ALLERGIC CONTACT DERMATITIS	147	1,735,827
L25	UNSPECIFIED CONTACT DERMATITIS	27	371,473
L27	DERMATITIS DUE TO SUBST TAKEN INTERN	23	224,562
L29	PRURITUS	91	888,078
L30	OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED DERMATITIS	291	2,845,219
L40	PSORIASIS	136	1,669,017
L50	URTICARIA	64	737,067
L57	SKIN CHANGE CHRON EXPOS NONIONIZ RAD	30	403,575
L60	NAIL DISORDERS	205	2,021,029
L65	OTHER NONSCARRING HAIR LOSS	51	569,953
L70	ACNE	284	3,635,359
L71	ROSACEA	76	1,040,739
L72	FOLLIC CYSTS SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS T	105	1,068,002
L81	OTHER DISORDERS OF PIGMENTATION	49	515,426
L84	CORNS AND CALLOSITIES	72	794,159
L90	ATROPHIC DISORDERS OF SKIN	25	332,774
L91	HYPERTROPHIC DISORDERS OF SKIN	66	808,047
L98	OTH DISORD SKIN SUBCUTANEOUS TISS, N	408	5,030,777
M06	OTHER RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	641	6,176,496
M10	GOUT	342	3,557,132
M16	OSTEOARTHRITIS OF HIP	28	409,807
M17	OSTEOARTHRITIS OF KNEE	100	1,194,912
M19	OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED OSTEOARTHRITIS	2,762	29,446,057
M20	ACQUIRED DEFORMITIES OF FINGERS AND	29	318,035
M21	OTHER ACQUIRED DEFORMITIES OF LIMBS	95	1,125,357
M23	INTERNAL DERANGEMENT OF KNEE	37	518,122
M25	OTHER JOINT DISORDER, NEC	4,117	44,823,033
M26	DENTOFACIAL ANOMALIES [INCLUDING MAL	48	643,527
M32	SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS (SLE)	71	653,636
M41	SCOLIOSIS	100	1,164,179
M43	OTHER DEFORMING DORSOPATHIES	111	1,388,272
M46	OTHER INFLAMMATORY SPONDYLOPATHIES	48	570,865
M47	SPONDYLOSIS	23	241,333
M48	OTHER SPONDYLOPATHIES	85	986,983
M50	CERVICAL DISC DISORDERS	46	522,162
M51	THOR, THORACO, LUMBOS INTERV DISC DI	446	4,962,835
M53	OTHER AND UNSPEC DORSOPATHIES, NEC	359	4,229,494
M54	DORSALGIA	2,261	24,782,379
M62	OTHER DISORDERS OF MUSCLE	394	4,206,487
M65	SYNOVITIS AND TENOSYNOVITIS	64	748,436
M67	OTHER DISORDERS OF SYNOVIUM AND TEND	44	556,134
M70	SOFT TISS DISOR REL TO USE/OVERUS/PR	42	450,874
M71	OTHER BURSOPATHIES	65	766,745
M72	FIBROBLASTIC DISORDERS	165	2,003,270
M75	SHOULDER LESIONS	191	2,574,297
M76	ENTHESOPATHIES, LOWER LIMB, EXCLUDI	56	740,648
M77	OTHER ENTHESOPATHIES	243	2,784,731

TABLE 1  
UNWEIGHTED AND WEIGHTED COUNT OF RECORDS FOR EACH VALUE OF ICD10CDX

ICD10CDX VALUE	LABEL	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED BY perwt17f
M79	OTH AND UNSPEC SOFT TISSUE DISORDER,	1,455	14,628,665
M81	OSTEOPOROSIS W/O CURR PATHOL FRACTUR	207	2,257,917
M85	OTH DISORD OF BONE DENSITY AND STRUC	90	1,086,958
M89	OTHER DISORDERS OF BONE	80	791,855
M99	BIOMECHANICAL LESIONS, NEC	25	293,122
N15	OTHER RENAL TUBULO-INTERSTITIAL DISE	71	616,340
N18	CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (CKD)	78	747,588
N19	UNSPECIFIED KIDNEY FAILURE	59	588,123
N20	CALCULUS OF KIDNEY AND URETER	224	2,543,809
N23	UNSPECIFIED RENAL COLIC	24	213,066
N28	OTHER DISORDER OF KIDNEY AND URETER,	293	2,888,105
N30	CYSTITIS	158	1,799,546
N32	OTHER DISORDERS OF BLADDER	198	2,076,499
N39	OTHER DISORDERS OF URINARY SYSTEM	808	8,969,496
N40	ENLARGED PROSTATE	245	2,993,381
N42	OTHER AND UNSPECI DISORDERS OF PROST	245	2,837,022
N50	OTH AND UNSPEC DISORDER MALE GEN ORG	25	257,702
N52	MALE ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION	38	431,525
N60	BENIGN MAMMARY DYSPLASIA	48	502,234
N61	INFLAMMATORY DISORDERS OF BREAST	21	230,178
N63	UNSPECIFIED LUMP IN BREAST	83	1,057,599
N64	OTHER DISORDERS OF BREAST	47	508,109
N76	OTHER INFLAMMATION OF VAGINA AND VUL	40	500,993
N80	ENDOMETRIOSIS	41	474,602
N81	FEMALE GENITAL PROLAPSE	43	536,241
N83	NONINFLAM DISOR OVA, FALLO TUB BROAD	109	1,323,309
N85	OTH NONINFLAM DISOR UTERUS, EXCEP CE	52	663,413
N89	OTHER NONINFLAM DISORDERS OF VAGINA	45	598,204
N92	EXCESS, FREQUENT, IRREGULAR MENSTRUA	137	1,754,550
N93	OTH ABNRM UTERINE AND VAGINAL BLEEDI	47	466,697
N94	PAIN OTH COND ASSOC WITH FEM ORG MEN	105	1,222,315
N95	MENOPAUSAL AND OTH PERIMENOPAUSAL DI	173	2,248,954
O03	SPONTANEOUS ABORTION	55	552,164
O80	ENCOUNT FULL-TERM UNCOMPLICATED DELI	80	794,546
P07	DISOR OF NB SHRT GESTN, LOW BRTH WGT	25	312,538
R00	ABNORMALITIES OF HEART BEAT	243	2,718,460
R01	CARDIAC MURMURS AND OTHER CARDIAC SO	196	2,230,301
R03	ABNORMAL BLOOD-PRESS READ, W/O DIAGN	76	824,465
R04	HEMORRHAGE FROM RESPIRATORY PASSAGES	80	776,947
R05	COUGH	751	7,778,363
R06	ABNORMALITIES OF BREATHING	391	4,375,025
R07	PAIN IN THROAT AND CHEST	359	3,526,694
R09	OTH SYMP AND SIGNS INVOLV CIRC RESP	191	2,126,463
R10	ABDOMINAL AND PELVIC PAIN	564	5,293,447
R11	NAUSEA AND VOMITING	471	4,748,658
R12	HEARTBURN	239	2,471,758
R13	APHAGIA AND DYSPHAGIA	47	553,191
R14	FLATULENCE AND RELATED CONDITIONS	42	500,493
R17	UNSPECIFIED JAUNDICE	35	418,420
R19	OTH SYMP AND SIGNS DIGEST SYST AND A	228	2,311,024
R20	DISTURBANCES OF SKIN SENSATION	197	2,111,562
R21	RASH AND OTHER NONSPECIFIC SKIN ERUP	502	5,611,182
R22	LOC SWELL, MASS AND LUMP SKIN SUBCU	164	1,832,118
R25	ABNORMAL INVOLUNTARY MOVEMENTS	164	1,560,783
R26	ABNORMALITIES OF GAIT AND MOBILITY	121	1,337,981
R29	OTH SYM SIGNS INVOLV NERV MUSCULOSK	84	810,776
R31	HEMATURIA	59	835,603
R32	UNSPECIFIED URINARY INCONTINENCE	167	1,799,094
R33	RETENTION OF URINE	31	325,955
R35	POLYURIA	39	467,410
R39	OTH UNSP SYMP SIGNS INVOLV GENITOUR	49	528,643
R41	OTH SYMP SIGNS INVOLV COG FUNC AND A	196	1,943,958

TABLE 1  
UNWEIGHTED AND WEIGHTED COUNT OF RECORDS FOR EACH VALUE OF ICD10CDX

ICD10CDX VALUE	LABEL	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED BY perwt17f
R42	DIZZINESS AND GIDDINESS	400	4,056,863
R45	SYMPT AND SIGNS INVOLV EMOTIONAL STA	127	1,140,053
R47	SPEECH DISTURBANCES, NEC	52	514,309
R50	FEVER OF OTHER AND UNKNOWN ORIGIN	430	3,932,942
R51	HEADACHE	552	5,149,951
R52	PAIN, UNSPECIFIED	758	7,082,823
R53	MALAISE AND FATIGUE	242	2,646,678
R54	AGE-RELATED PHYSICAL DEBILITY	61	542,784
R55	SYNCOPE AND COLLAPSE	102	1,228,768
R56	CONVULSIONS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIE	237	2,168,528
R58	HEMORRHAGE, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	57	712,488
R59	ENLARGED LYMPH NODES	48	581,419
R60	EDEMA, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	419	4,093,387
R62	LACK EXPECT NORM PHYS DEVEL CHILD AD	27	328,607
R63	SYMP AND SIGN CONCERN FOOD FLUID INT	178	1,842,426
R68	OTHER GENERAL SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS	44	405,445
R69	ILLNESS, UNSPECIFIED	95	1,170,166
R73	ELEVATED BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVEL	238	2,565,595
R79	OTH ABNORMAL FINDINGS OF BLOOD CHEMI	173	1,716,402
R87	ABNORM FIND SPECIMEN FEMALE GENITAL	33	403,193
R91	ABNORM FIND DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING OF LU	49	572,260
R92	ABNORM INCONCLUS FIND DIAGN IMAG BRE	19	251,609
R94	ABNORMAL RESULTS OF FUNCTION STUDIES	32	376,532
R97	ABNORMAL TUMOR MARKERS	24	292,947
S00	SUPERFICIAL INJURY OF HEAD	49	617,821
S01	OPEN WOUND OF HEAD	63	792,069
S02	FRACTURE OF SKULL AND FACIAL BONES	99	1,183,399
S05	INJURY OF EYE AND ORBIT	80	988,540
S09	OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED INJURIES OF HE	163	1,532,100
S13	DISLOCAT SPRAIN JOINT LIGAMENT NECK	54	593,621
S19	OTH SPEC AND UNSPEC INJURIES OF NECK	23	273,718
S20	SUPERFICIAL INJURY OF THORAX	43	537,212
S22	FRACTURE RIB(S), STERNUM THORACIC SP	89	1,125,731
S32	FRACTURE OF LUMBAR SPINE AND PELVIS	55	644,470
S39	OTH UNS INJUR ABD/LOW BACK/PEL/EXT G	281	3,206,723
S40	SUPERFIC INJURY SHOULDER AND UPPER A	27	326,470
S42	FRACTURE OF SHOULDER AND UPPER ARM	114	1,197,100
S43	DISLOC SPRAIN JOINT LIG SHOULDER GIR	84	1,030,747
S46	INJ MUSCL/FASCIA/TENDN SHOULDER/UPPR	95	1,101,690
S49	OTH AND UNSPEC INJ SHOULDER AND UPR	106	1,086,472
S59	OTH AND UNSPEC INJUR ELBOW AND FOREA	23	273,155
S60	SUPERFIC INJURY WRIST, HAND AND FING	35	508,854
S61	OPEN WOUND OF WRIST, HAND AND FINGER	173	2,181,291
S62	FRACTURE AT WRIST AND HAND LEVEL	201	2,148,876
S63	DISLOCN/SPRAIN JOINTS/LIGAMTS WRIST/	100	957,023
S67	CRUSHING INJURY WRIST, HAND AND FING	24	278,821
S69	OTH/UNSPEC INJ WRIST, HAND, FINGER(S	143	1,606,750
S72	FRACTURE OF FEMUR	34	332,938
S76	MUSCL/FASCIA/TENDN INJ HIP AND THIGH	50	714,125
S79	OTH AND UNSPEC INJURIES OF HIP AND T	26	208,092
S80	SUPERFICIAL INJURY OF KNEE AND LOWER	70	684,313
S81	OPEN WOUND OF KNEE AND LOWER LEG	57	587,604
S82	FRACTURE OF LOWER LEG, INCLUDING ANK	146	1,588,899
S83	DISLOCAT SPRAIN JOINTS LIGAMENTS KNE	218	2,850,785
S86	INJ OF MUSCLE, FASCIA, TENDON LOWER	61	744,122
S89	OTH AND UNSPEC INJURIES OF LOWER LEG	182	2,038,842
S90	SUPERFICIAL INJURY ANKLE, FOOT AND T	38	462,161
S91	OPEN WOUND OF ANKLE, FOOT AND TOES	48	517,649
S92	FRACTURE OF FOOT AND TOE, EXCEPT ANK	164	1,671,219
S93	DISLOC SPRAIN JOINT LIG ANKLE, FOOT	289	3,386,446
S99	OTH AND UNSPEC INJUR OF ANKLE AND FO	127	1,493,648
T07	UNSPECIFIED MULTIPLE INJURIES	68	754,503

TABLE 1  
UNWEIGHTED AND WEIGHTED COUNT OF RECORDS FOR EACH VALUE OF ICD10CDX

ICD10CDX VALUE	LABEL	UNWEIGHTED	WEIGHTED BY perwt17f
T14	INJURY OF UNSPECIFIED BODY REGION	712	8,132,282
T15	FOREIGN BODY ON EXTERNAL EYE	26	312,382
T23	BURN AND CORROSION OF WRIST AND HAND	28	269,340
T30	BURN AND CORROSION, BODY REGION UNSP	20	313,830
T62	TOX EFF OTH NOXIOUS SUBS EATEN AS FO	52	499,352
T63	TOX CONTACT W/ VENOMOUS ANIMALS/PLAN	63	727,268
T78	ADVERSE EFFECTS, NEC	2,048	21,824,971
T81	COMPLICATIONS OF PROCEDURES, NEC	39	419,339
T88	OTH COMPLICNS OF SURG AND MED CARE,	80	994,875
Z00	GEN EXAM W/O COMP, SUSPEC OR REPORT	641	6,623,991
Z01	SPEC EXAM W/O COMPLAINT/SUSP/REP DIA	535	6,429,873
Z02	ENCOUNTER FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXAMINA	48	578,964
Z04	EXAM AND OBSERVATION FOR OTHER REASO	175	1,888,531
Z09	F/U EXAM AFT TREAT COND OTH THAN MAL	157	1,589,174
Z11	SCREENING INFECTIOUS PARASITIC DISEA	29	363,508
Z12	SCREENING FOR MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS	362	4,475,730
Z13	SCREENING FOR OTH DISEASES AND DISOR	729	7,603,804
Z21	ASYMPTOMATIC HIV INFECTION STATUS	58	490,563
Z23	ENCOUNTER FOR IMMUNIZATION	182	2,164,767
Z29	ENCOUNTER FOR OTH PROPHYLACTIC MEASU	121	1,366,314
Z30	ENCOUNTER FOR CONTRACEPTIVE MANAGEME	479	6,702,933
Z31	ENCOUNTER FOR PROCREATIVE MANAGEMENT	42	542,403
Z34	ENCOUNTER FOR SUPERVISION OF NORMAL	538	5,144,896
Z38	LIVE INFANTS PLACE BIRTH TYPE OF DEL	116	1,406,069
Z39	MATERNAL POSTPARTUM CARE AND EXAMINA	33	303,176
Z41	PROCED PURP OTH THAN REMEDY HEALTH S	36	392,495
Z45	ADJUST AND MANAGE IMPLANTED DEVICE	35	372,677
Z46	FITTING AND ADJUSTMENT OF OTHER DEVI	62	753,156
Z47	ORTHOPEDIC AFTERCARE	23	287,172
Z48	OTHER POSTPROCEDURAL AFTERCARE	102	1,109,793
Z51	ENCOUNTER FOR OTHER AFTERCARE	154	1,720,987
Z56	PROBS REL TO EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOY	24	380,826
Z63	OTH PROB PRIM SUPP GRP, INCLUD FAM C	69	827,421
Z71	OTH COUNSELING AND MEDICAL ADVICE, N	234	2,418,386
Z73	PROBS REL TO LIFE MANAGEMENT DIFFICU	30	400,284
Z74	PROBS REL TO CARE PROVIDER DEPENDENC	28	277,524
Z76	PERSON ENCOUNTE HEALTH SERVIC OTH CIR	605	6,555,268
Z79	LONG TERM (CURRENT) DRUG THERAPY	344	3,986,826
Z89	ACQUIRED ABSENCE OF LIMB	28	266,055
Z90	ACQUIRED ABSENCE OF ORGANS, NEC	66	740,564
Z91	PERSONAL RISK FACTORS, NEC	77	1,001,762
Z95	PRESENCE CARD AND VASC IMPLANTS GRAF	139	1,682,272
Z96	PRESENCE OF OTHER FUNCTIONAL IMPLANT	201	2,513,895
Z97	PRESENCE OF OTHER DEVICES	30	384,249
Z98	OTHER POSTPROCEDURAL STATES	28	285,015
Z99	DEPEND ENABLING MACHINE AND DEVICE,	32	240,386
	TOTAL	112,630	1,222,042,345

**Appendix 3**  
**List of Conditions Asked**  
**in Priority Conditions Enumeration Section**



**LIST OF CONDITIONS ASKED IN  
PRIORITY CONDITIONS ENUMERATION SECTION**

Angina/Angina Pectoris  
Arthritis  
Asthma  
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)/Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)  
Cancer/Malignancy  
Chronic Bronchitis  
Coronary Heart Disease  
Diabetes/Sugar Diabetes  
Emphysema  
Heart Attack/Myocardial Infarction (MI)  
High Cholesterol  
Hypertension/High Blood Pressure  
Joint Pain  
Other Heart Disease (not coronary heart disease, angina, or heart attack)  
Stroke/Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA)/Mini-stroke