Exhibit 8. Supply, Use, and Price of Diagnostic Imaging in Select OECD Countries

	MRI Machines			CT Scanners	
	Devices per million pop., 2008	Exams per 100,000 pop., 2008	MRI scan and imaging fees, 2009[g]	Devices per million pop., 2008	Exams per 100,000 pop., 2008
Australia	5.6	21[d]	—[f]	56.0[b,e]	94[d]
Canada	6.7[a]	42	$824	12.7[a]	122
Denmark	—[f]	38	—[f]	21.5	84
France	—[f]	49	$436	—[f]	130
Germany	—[f]	—[f]	$839	—[f]	—[f]
Netherlands	10.4	39	$567	10.3	60
New Zealand	9.6	—[f]	—[f]	12.4	—[f]
Switzerland	—[f]	—[f]	—[f]	32.0	—[f]
United Kingdom	6.9	—[f]	$179	10.2	—[f]
United States	25.9[a]	91[a]	$1,200	34.3[a]	228[a]
Median (countries shown)	*8.3*	*40*	*$696*	*17.1*	*108*

Note: Data on CT scanners and MRI units do not include those outside hospitals in Germany and only for a small number in France. For the United Kingdom, the data refer only to scanners in the public sector. For Australia, the number of MRI units includes only those eligible for reimbursement under Medicare, the universal public health system; in 1999, 60% of total MRI units were eligible for Medicare reimbursement. Also for Australia and France, data for CT and MRI exams refer only to utilization by out-patients and private in-patients (excluding those in public hospitals). Data not available for Norway or Sweden.
[a] 2007.
[b] 2006.
[d] Difference in methodology.
[e] Estimate.
[f] Data not available.
[g] Source: International Federation of Health Plans, 2009 Comparative Price Report.
Source: OECD Health Data 2010 (Oct. 2010), unless otherwise specified.

- Lower-extremity amputations due to diabetes were performed at a rate of 36 per 100,000 population among adults age 15 and older in the U.S— the highest rate among these countries.

Variable Rates of Five-Year Cancer Survival and Cancer Mortality in the U.S. (Exhibit 10)

- From 2002 to 2007, the five-year survival rate for three cancers in the U.S. was relatively high among the eight countries reporting though the ranking varied by condition. For breast cancer, the five-year survival rate in the U.S. was 90.5 percent, the highest among the eight countries reporting and 12 percentage points higher than the lowest performer (the U.K. at 78.5%). The five-year survival rate for colorectal cancer was also highest in the U.S. at 65.5%, which was nearly 14 percentage points higher than the lowest performer (the U.K. at 51.6%). On cervical cancer, the U.S. (67.0%) ranked fourth out of eight countries reporting, behind New Zealand (67.7%), the Netherlands (69.0%), and Canada (71.9%).
- The U.S. had middling-to-low rates of mortality due to cervical cancer (2.1 per 100,000 population), breast cancer (20.7 per 100,000 population), and colorectal cancer (14.4 per 100,000 population). Of the nine countries for which data were available, only the U.S. and France had mortality rates below the median for all three types of cancer.

Variable Rates of In-Hospital Case-Fatality in the U.S. (Exhibit 11)

- Rates of in-hospital case-fatality—that is, the ratio of in-hospital deaths among people admitted with a particular condition—within 30 days of admission for three conditions was available for eight countries. For acute myocardial infarction, the U.S. had the