

Efficient Use of Medical Imaging

Hospital Quality Measures	What Is This? Why Is It Important?
<p>Outpatients with low-back pain who had an MRI without trying recommended treatments first (such as physical therapy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ An MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) is a test that uses a powerful magnetic field, with no radiation risk, and a computer to produce detailed pictures of the inside of the body (<i>such as the bones, organs, and other body parts</i>). ◆ Standards of care say that most patients with low-back pain should start with treatment, like physical therapy or chiropractic care, and have an MRI only if the treatment does not help. ◆ Lower Percentages are Better.
<p>Outpatient CT scans of the abdomen that were “combination” (double) scans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A CT scan (also known as a CAT scan) uses multiple X-rays to produce detailed pictures of the inside of the body (<i>such as the bones, organs, and other body parts</i>) ◆ “Combination” CT scan means that the patient gets 2 CT scans: one scan without contrast, followed by a second scan with contrast. Contrast is a substance consumed by the patient prior to the scan for body parts to stand out more clearly.
<p>Outpatient CT scans of the chest that were “combination” (double) scans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Standards of quality care say that most patients who are getting a CT scan of the chest or abdomen should be given a single CT scan (either one with contrast or one without contrast), rather than a “combination” CT scan. ◆ Lower Percentages are Better.
<p>Outpatients who got cardiac imaging stress tests before low-risk outpatient surgery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A cardiac stress test measures the heart's ability to respond when it is working hard, and can be useful in evaluating a patient's surgical risk. ◆ This includes the percentage of all cardiac stress tests done in a hospital outpatient imaging department for Medicare patients (<i>using echocardiograms, CT scans, and MRIs</i>) who were having certain low-risk outpatient surgical procedures. ◆ Lower Percentages are Better.
<p>Outpatients with brain CT scans who got a sinus CT scan at the same time</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Brain and sinus CT scans can be important tools for diagnosing problems that may be causing severe headaches or chronic sinus infections; however, they also expose patients to high levels of radiation. ◆ It is recommended that only patients with head injuries or tumors get both a brain and sinus CT scan at the same time. ◆ Lower Percentages are Better.
<p><i>Not calculated in Efficient Use of Medical Imaging Overall Quality Star Rating Group Score</i></p>	
<p>Outpatients who had a follow-up mammogram, breast ultrasound, or breast MRI within the 45 days after a screening mammogram</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A screening mammogram is an X-ray of the breast to check for possible breast cancer before it can be detected by patients or health care professionals. ◆ There are many reasons for differences in follow-up rates, including poor technique (<i>blurry X-rays that need to be repeated</i>), medical history of the patient undergoing screening, a lack of skill or experience in interpreting the screening mammograms, and whether he/she is being screened for the first time or has previously had a mammography screening. ◆ Hospitals that are rated well on this measure have a percentage of about 9%. Scores above 14% may mean a facility is doing unnecessary follow-up, while percentages near 0% may mean a hospital is missing cancer signs.

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Hospital Quality Measures	* Indicator	Performance Period	Dearborn	Farmington Hills	Grosse Pointe	Royal Oak	Taylor	Trenton	Troy	Wayne	** National Scores
Outpatients with low-back pain who had an MRI without trying recommended treatments first (such as physical therapy)	↓	July 2016 – June 2017	41.3%	47.2%	44.3%	31.6%	N/A Too Few to Report	35.4%	32.6%	33.1%	39.3%
Outpatient CT scans of the abdomen that were "combination" (double) scans	↓	July 2016 – June 2017	10.2%	6.0%	7.4%	6.4%	10.2%	15.1%	8.1%	7.5%	7.8%
Outpatient CT scans of the chest that were "combination" (double) scans	↓	July 2016 – June 2017	10.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.5%	8.7%	11.7%	0.9%	5.6%	1.5%
Outpatients who got cardiac imaging stress tests before low-risk outpatient surgery	↓	July 2016 – June 2017	6.4%	6.3%	3.2%	4.5%	9.3%	4.2%	5.2%	3.1%	4.6%
Outpatients with brain CT scans who got a sinus CT scan at the same time	↓	July 2016 – June 2017	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%

Not calculated in Efficient Use of Medical Imaging Overall Quality Star Rating Group Score

Outpatients who had a follow-up mammogram, breast ultrasound, or breast MRI within the 45 days after a screening mammogram	*** ↔	July 2016 – June 2017	6.5%	9.7%	17.1%	15.6%	6.9%	8.1%	12.3%	10.3%	8.9%
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Footnote Legend:

*** Follow-up rate near 0% may be too low, a rate higher than 14% may be too high.

* Indicator	
↑	Higher Values Signify Better Performance
↓	Lower Values Signify Better Performance

** National Scores
National Benchmarks Not Available National Scores Shown for Reference

We Report All Our Data to CMS and CMS Reports Our Data through Medicare.gov	
Learn More At:	beaumont.org/quality medicare.gov/hospitalcompare