

## Efficient Use of Medical Imaging

Hospital Quality Measures	What Is This? Why Is It Important?
<p><b>Outpatients with low-back pain who had an MRI without trying recommended treatments first (such as physical therapy)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ An <b>MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)</b> 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>).</li> <li>◆ Standards of care say that most patients with low-back pain should start with treatment, like physical therapy or chiropractic care, and have an <b>MRI</b> only if the treatment does not help.</li> <li>◆ <b>Lower Percentages are Better.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Outpatient CT scans of the abdomen that were “combination” (double) scans</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ A <b>CT scan (also known as a CAT scan)</b> 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>)</li> <li>◆ “Combination” <b>CT scan</b> means that the patient gets 2 <b>CT scans</b>: 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outpatient CT scans of the chest that were “combination” (double) scans</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Standards of quality care say that most patients who are getting a <b>CT scan</b> of the chest or abdomen should be given a single <b>CT scan (either one with contrast or one without contrast)</b>, rather than a “combination” <b>CT scan</b>.</li> <li>◆ <b>Lower Percentages are Better.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Outpatients who got cardiac imaging stress tests before low-risk outpatient surgery</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 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.</li> <li>◆ 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.</li> <li>◆ <b>Lower Percentages are Better.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Outpatients with brain CT scans who got a sinus CT scan at the same time</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Brain and sinus <b>CT scans</b> 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.</li> <li>◆ It is recommended that only patients with head injuries or tumors get both a brain and sinus <b>CT scan</b> at the same time.</li> <li>◆ <b>Lower Percentages are Better.</b></li> </ul>

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

<p><b>Outpatients who had a follow-up mammogram, breast ultrasound, or breast MRI within the 45 days after a screening mammogram</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ 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.</li> <li>◆ 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.</li> <li>◆ <b>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.</b></li> </ul>
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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:	<a href="http://beaumont.org/quality">beaumont.org/quality</a> <a href="http://medicare.gov/hospitalcompare">medicare.gov/hospitalcompare</a>