## Efficient Use of Medical Imaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital Quality Measures</th>
<th>What Is This? Why Is It Important?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Outpatients with low-back pain who had an MRI without trying recommended treatments first (such as physical therapy) | ✷ 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 (such as the bones, organs, and other body parts).  
✦ 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. |
| Outpatient CT scans of the abdomen that were “combination” (double) scans | ✷ A CT scan (also known as a CAT scan) uses multiple X-rays to produce detailed pictures of the inside of the body (such as the bones, organs, and other body parts)  
✦ “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.  
✦ 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. |
| Outpatient CT scans of the chest that were “combination” (double) scans | ✷ 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 (using echocardiograms, CT scans, and MRIs) who were having certain low-risk outpatient surgical procedures.  
✦ Lower Percentages are Better. |
| Outpatients who got cardiac imaging stress tests before low-risk outpatient surgery | ✷ 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. |
| Outpatients with brain CT scans who got a sinus CT scan at the same time | ✷ 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 (blurry X-rays that need to be repeated), 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. |

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital Quality Measures</th>
<th>* Indicator</th>
<th>Performance Period</th>
<th>Dearborn</th>
<th>Farmington Hills</th>
<th>Grosse Pointe</th>
<th>Royal Oak</th>
<th>Taylor</th>
<th>Trenton</th>
<th>Troy</th>
<th>Wayne</th>
<th>** National Scores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outpatients with low-back pain who had an MRI without trying recommended treatments first (such as physical therapy)</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>July 2017 – June 2018</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Too Few to Report</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
<td>28.8%</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient CT scans of the abdomen that were “combination” (double) scans</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>July 2017 – June 2018</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient CT scans of the chest that were “combination” (double) scans</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>July 2017 – June 2018</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatients who got cardiac imaging stress tests before low-risk outpatient surgery</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>July 2017 – June 2018</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatients with brain CT scans who got a sinus CT scan at the same time</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>July 2017 – June 2018</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
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### Not calculated in Efficient Use of Medical Imaging Overall Quality Star Rating Group Score

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<tr>
<td>Outpatients who had a follow-up mammogram, breast ultrasound, or breast MRI within the 45 days after a screening mammogram</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>July 2017 – June 2018</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Footnote Legend:**

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

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**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](http://beaumont.org/quality) [medicare.gov/hospitalcompare](http://medicare.gov/hospitalcompare)