

Unplanned Hospital Visits

Hospital Quality Measures	What Is This? Why Is It Important?
<p>30-Day Readmission Rate for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Patients</p> <p>30-Day Readmission Rate for Heart Attack Patients</p> <p>30-Day Readmission Rate for Heart Failure Patients</p> <p>30-Day Readmission Rate for Pneumonia Patients</p> <p>30-Day Readmission Rate for Stroke Patients</p> <p>30-Day Readmission Rate for Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Surgery Patients</p> <p>30-Day Readmission Rate After Hip/Knee Replacement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The rates of unplanned readmission focus on whether patients who were discharged from a hospital were hospitalized again within 30 days. ◆ Patients may have been readmitted back to the same hospital or to a different hospital. They may have been readmitted for a condition that is related to their recent hospitalization, or for an entirely different reason. ◆ Rates of unplanned readmission show whether a hospital is doing its best to prevent complications, provide clear discharge instructions to patients, and help patients make a smooth transition to their home or another setting like a nursing home. ◆ Lower Percentages are Better.
<p>Hospital Return Days for Heart Attack Patients</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ This measure assesses days spent in acute care within 30 days of discharge from an inpatient hospitalization for heart attack or heart failure to provide a patient-centered assessment of the post-discharge period. ◆ This measure is intended to capture the quality of care transitions provided to discharged patients hospitalized with heart attack or heart failure by collectively measuring a set of adverse acute care outcomes: observation stays, Emergency Department (ED) visits, and unplanned readmissions at any time during the 30 days after hospitalization.
<p>Hospital Return Days for Heart Failure Patients</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Less Days are Better.
<p>Rate of Unplanned Hospital Visits After an Outpatient Colonoscopy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ This measure shows the rate of unplanned hospital visits within 7 days of an outpatient colonoscopy procedure. A colonoscopy is a procedure where doctors can potentially find colorectal cancer and/or remove precancerous polyps (abnormal growths). Outpatient colonoscopies are common procedures that may result in complications, which may lead to unplanned hospital visits. ◆ Lower Percentages are Better.
<p>30-Day Readmission Rate After Hospital Discharge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The overall rate of unplanned readmission after discharge from the hospital (<i>also known as "hospital-wide readmission"</i>) focuses on whether patients who were discharged from a hospital stay were hospitalized again within 30 days. ◆ This measure includes all medical, surgical and gynecological, cardiorespiratory, cardiovascular, and neurological hospital patients. ◆ Patients may have been readmitted back to the same hospital or to a different hospital. They may have been readmitted for a condition that is related to their recent hospital stay, or for an entirely different reason. ◆ The overall rate of unplanned readmission shows whether a hospital is doing its best to prevent complications, provide clear discharge instructions to patients, and help ensure patients make a smooth transition to their home or another setting like a nursing home. ◆ Lower Percentages are Better.

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Hospital Quality Measures	* Indicator	Performance Period	Dearborn	Farmington Hills	Grosse Pointe	Royal Oak	Taylor	Trenton	Troy	Wayne	National Benchmarks
30-Day Readmission Rate for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Patients	↓	July 2013 – June 2016	22.8%	21.1%	21.6%	22.0%	22.1%	20.2%	21.7%	21.8%	19.8%
30-Day Readmission Rate for Pneumonia Patients	↓	July 2013 – June 2016	21.0%	18.5%	18.6%	19.7%	18.5%	16.2%	17.9%	18.9%	16.9%
30-Day Readmission Rate for Stroke Patients	↓	July 2013 – June 2016	14.5%	12.4%	14.5%	16.3%	13.6%	11.2%	15.1%	12.5%	12.2%
30-Day Readmission Rate for Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Surgery Patients ¹	↓	July 2013 – June 2016	14.3%	N/A	N/A	13.6%	N/A	N/A	14.7%	N/A	13.8%
30-Day Readmission Rate After Hip/Knee Replacement	↓	July 2013 – June 2016	4.1%	4.6%	4.1%	4.4%	4.4%	4.9%	4.2%	4.3%	4.4%
30-Day Readmission Rate After Hospital Discharge	↓	July 2015 – June 2016	16.8%	17.0%	15.9%	17.6%	16.4%	15.5%	16.9%	16.7%	15.3%
Hospital Return Days for Heart Attack Patients	↓	July 2013 – June 2016	38.3 Days	32.3 Days	18.5 Days	38.6 Days	-2.9 Days	29.8 Days	8 Days	-4 Days	N/A
Hospital Return Days for Heart Failure Patients	↓	July 2015 – June 2016	67.9 Days	25.8 Days	7.1 Days	37.3 Days	36.9 Days	3.8 Days	11.4 Days	53.4 Days	N/A
Rates of Unplanned Hospital Visits After an Outpatient Colonoscopy	↓	Calendar Year 2016	16.1%	17.0%	17.5%	14.4%	15.7%	17.0%	15.6%	17.8%	16.4%

Not calculated in Readmissions Overall Quality Star Rating Group Score

30-Day Readmission Rate for Heart Attack Patients	↓	July 2013 – June 2016	17.5%	17.6%	16.9%	17.8%	16.7%	15.9%	17.6%	16.2%	16.3%
30-Day Readmission Rate for Heart Failure Patients	↓	July 2013 – June 2016	25.2%	23.2%	23.1%	23.5%	23.3%	22.2%	20.9%	25.3%	21.6%

Footnote Legend:

¹ N/A: CABG Surgery Not Performed at this Hospital.

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

Colors Indicate Beaumont Performance (Based on Confidence Intervals) Against National Performance			
Better Performance	Same Performance	Worse Performance	N/A Not Applicable

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