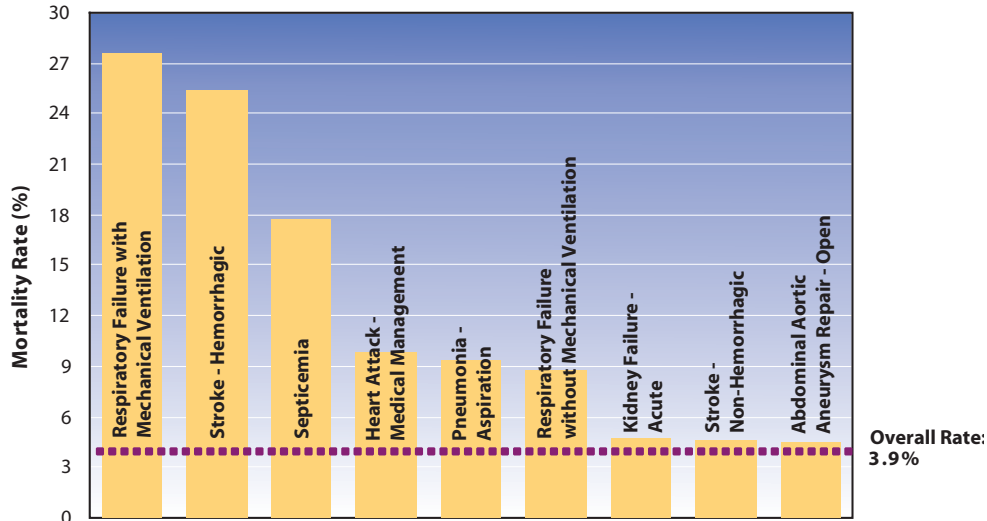


## Key Findings

### Mortality Rates

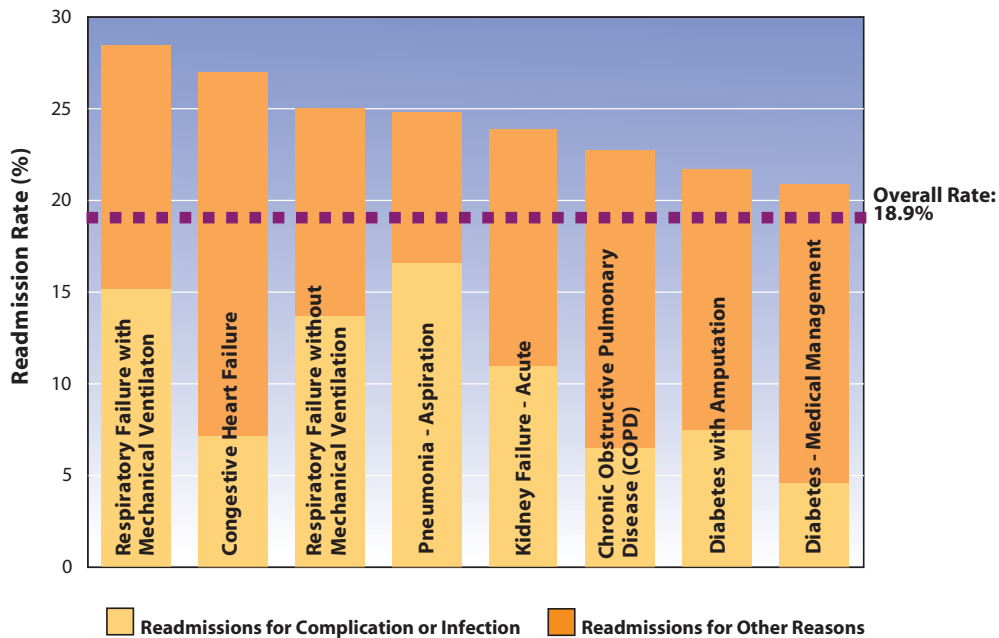
- The overall mortality rate for the 20 conditions consistently reported from 2002 through 2009 showed a statistically significant decrease from 5.1% in 2002 to 4.1% in 2009.
- Patient mortality rates showed a statistically significant decrease in 15 of these 20 conditions between 2002 and 2009. The largest statistically significant decline was in Stroke - Hemorrhagic, where the mortality rate decreased from 33.7% in 2002 to 25.4% in 2009.
- Nine of the conditions had mortality rates that exceeded the overall rate of 3.9% (based on all 28 conditions for which mortality was reported in 2009).



- Among the conditions reported in 2009, Respiratory Failure with Mechanical Ventilation had the highest mortality rate at 27.6%. Hysterectomy - Abdominal had the lowest rate at 0.1%.

## Readmissions for Any Reason

- There were 58,084 readmissions for any reason in 2009 (for the 21 conditions for which readmission ratings were reported). These readmissions amounted to approximately \$2.6 billion in charges and 343,000 hospital days.
- The overall readmission rate for the 15 conditions reported consistently from 2002 through 2009 showed a statistically significant increase from 18.3% in 2002 to 19.2% in 2009. However, it is important to note that this rate reached a plateau in recent years; the 2009 rate was not significantly different from the 2004 rate of 19.0%. The largest statistically significant increase over this time period was in Congestive Heart Failure, where the readmission rate increased from 25.5% in 2002 to 27.0% in 2009.
- Eight of the conditions had readmission rates for any reason that exceeded the overall rate of 18.9% (based on all 21 conditions for which readmissions were reported in 2009).

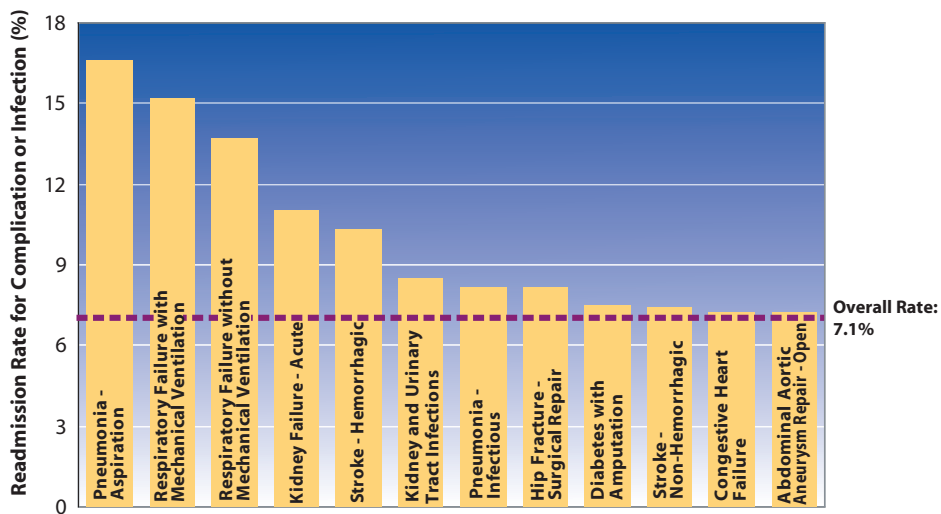


- Among the conditions reported, Respiratory Failure with Mechanical Ventilation had the highest readmission rate at 28.5%. Hysterectomy - Vaginal had the lowest rate at 3.6%.

## Key Findings

### Readmissions for Complication or Infection

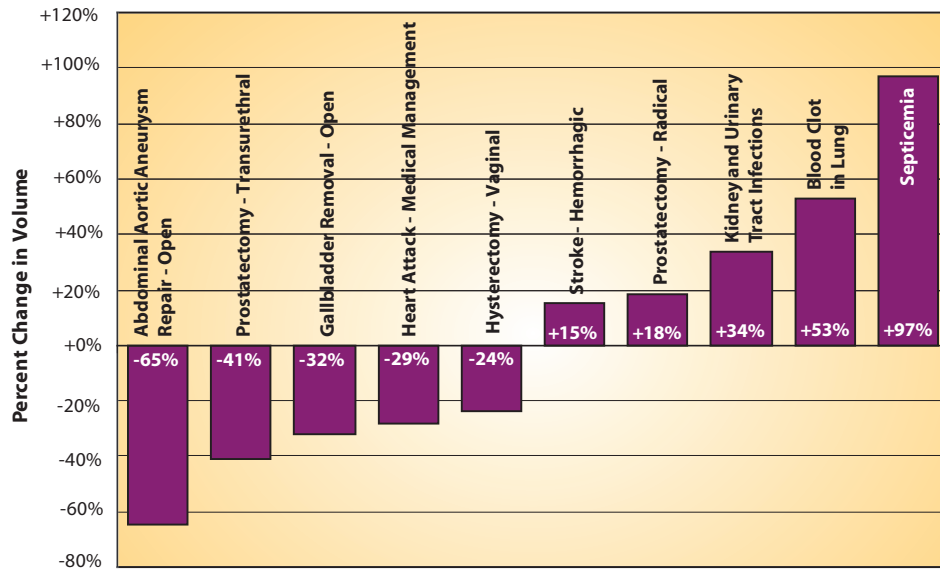
- There were 21,688 readmissions for complication or infection in 2009 (for the 21 conditions for which these ratings were reported in 2009). These readmissions amounted to approximately \$1.1 billion in charges and 150,000 hospital days.
- Twelve of the conditions had readmission rates for complication or infection that exceeded the overall rate of 7.1% (based on all 21 conditions for which these ratings were reported in 2009).



- The condition with the highest readmission rate for complication or infection was Pneumonia - Aspiration (16.6%). The condition with the lowest rate was Hysterectomy - Vaginal (2.5%).

## Volume

- The following ten conditions represent the top five increases and decreases in volume from 2002 through 2009.



- Septicemia had the largest percentage increase in volume (97%), from 13,810 discharges in 2002 to 27,213 discharges in 2009.
- Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Repair - Open had the largest percentage decrease in volume (65%), from 1,269 discharges in 2002 to 445 discharges in 2009.

## Length of Stay

- There was wide variation in length of stay among hospitals. The category with the most variation was Colorectal Procedures, where hospitals' average length of stay ranged from 5.0 days to 17.8 days after taking patient risk factors into account.
- The average length of stay showed a statistically significant decrease in 19 of the 24 conditions for which length of stay was consistently reported between 2002 and 2009. The largest statistically significant decline was in Prostatectomy - Radical, where the average length of stay decreased from 3.3 days in 2002 to 2.1 days in 2009. The average length of stay also showed a statistically significant increase for three conditions in this time period. The largest statistically significant increase was in Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Repair - Open, where the average length of stay increased from 7.7 days in 2002 to 8.2 days in 2009.