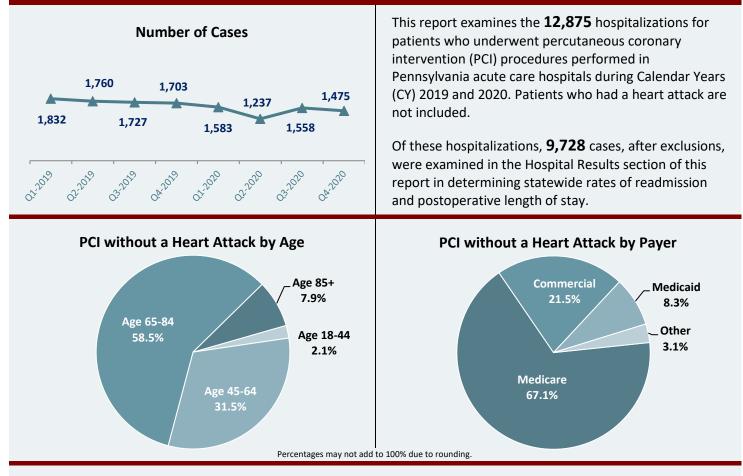
# Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) without a Heart Attack



## Mortality

- The in-hospital mortality rate was **0.9%**.
- Mortality ratings are not reported for hospitals and are not displayed in the Hospital Results section of the report.

## Readmission

- **5.4%** of patients were readmitted to an acute care hospital within 7 days, **12.9%** were readmitted within 30 days, and **22.7%** were readmitted within 90 days.
- Hispanic patients had the highest 30-day readmission rate at **18.0%**. Black (non-Hispanic) and White (non-Hispanic) patients had 30-day readmission rates of **16.8%** and **12.4%**, respectively.

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#### **Postoperative Length of Stay**

- In CY 2019-2020, patients stayed in the hospital an average of **2.1** days following a PCI procedure.
- 4.5% of patients experienced an extended postoperative length of stay; that is, after accounting for patient risk, they stayed in the hospital longer than expected. The average postoperative stay for these patients was 10.1 days.

#### **Medicare Payments**

- The average Medicare fee-for-service payment for hospitalizations in CY 2019-2020 was **\$17,011**.
- The average Medicare fee-for-service payment for hospitalizations with an extended postoperative length of stay was \$21,064.

Based on the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services CY 2019-2020 Medicare fee-for-service payment data.

# PCI without a Heart Attack Hospitalization Rates per 10,000 Pennsylvania Residents (CY 2019-2020) Statewide Rate: 11.9

Age	Female/Male	Race/Ethnicity
Age 18-44 0.6   Age 45-64 11.4   Age 65-84 33.4   Age 85 and older 28.5	Female 7.8 Male 16.2	White (non-Hispanic)12.8 Black (non-Hispanic)9.4 Hispanic5.1
Poverty	Rural/Urban	Region

Rate calculations: Hospitalization rates above were based on Pennsylvania residents (12,070 hospital stays or 93.7% of all 12,875 hospitalizations for patients who underwent a PCI and did not have a heart attack as the primary diagnosis) using PHC4 discharge data and 2020 US Census Bureau population figures, with the exception of rates by poverty level, which were based on 2019 US Census Bureau estimates.

High Poverty rates included hospitalizations for residents living in areas where 20% or more of the population lives in poverty.

*Rural County* and *Urban County* rates were based on the designation of the county of residence as defined by The Center for Rural Pennsylvania. Urban counties are italicized in the following list of counties by region. Regional rates were adjusted for population differences in age and sex.

- Western PA includes the following counties: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Somerset, Venango, Warren, Washington, and Westmoreland.
- Central & Northeastern PA includes the following counties: Adams, Bradford, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, *Cumberland, Dauphin*, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, *Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne*, Lycoming, Mifflin, Monroe, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Pike, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Wayne, Wyoming, and *York*.
- Southeastern PA includes the following counties: Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill.

#### For County Rates, see "Maps – Rates by County"

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