

30-Day Readmissions

Hospital Quality Measures	What Is This? Why Is It Important?
30-Day Readmission Rate for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Patients	<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.
30-Day Readmission Rate for Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Surgery Patients	
30-Day Readmission Rate After Hip/Knee Replacement	
30-Day Readmission Rate for Heart Attack Patients	
30-Day Readmission Rate for Heart Failure Patients	
30-Day Readmission Rate for Pneumonia Patients	
Hospital Return Days for Heart Attack Patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This measure assesses days spent in acute care 30 days after discharge from an inpatient hospitalization for heart attack, heart failure, or pneumonia 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, heart failure, or pneumonia 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. • Less Days are Better.
Hospital Return Days for Heart Failure Patients	
Hospital Return Days for Pneumonia Patients	
Rates of Unplanned Hospital Visits After an Outpatient Colonoscopy	<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.
30-Day Readmission Rate After Hospital Discharge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall rate of unplanned readmission after discharge from the hospital (also known as “hospital-wide readmission”) 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 .