

Mortality



Hospital Quality Measures	What Is This? Why Is It Important?
30-Day Death Rate for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The death rates show whether patients died within 30 days of being hospitalized for a specific condition or having had surgery. ● Death rates provide information about important aspects of hospital care that affect patients' outcomes – like prevention of and response to complications, emphasis on patient safety, and the timeliness of care. ● Lower Percentages are Better.
30-Day Death Rate for Heart Attack Patients	
30-Day Death Rate for Heart Failure Patients	
30-Day Death Rate for Pneumonia Patients	
30-Day Death Rate for Stroke Patients	
30-Day Death Rate for Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) Surgery Patients	
Deaths (per 1,000) Among Patients with Serious Treatable Complications After Surgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This measure refers to surgical patients who died after developing serious complications that could have been treated. ● There is always a risk of serious complication during or after surgery. However, hospitals with trained, well organized, and efficient staff identify these complications quickly and treat them aggressively. ● Some deaths may be unavoidable. Higher death rates from complications may be a sign that patients were not watched closely after surgery or that effective action was not taken. ● Lower Numbers are Better.