

Patient Safety



Hospital Quality Measures	What Is This? Why Is It Important?
Patient Safety & Adverse Events Composite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher rates of these serious, but potentially preventable, complications may be a sign of poorer quality hospital care. • Hospitals can reduce the chance of these serious complications by following safe practices. • Lower Numbers are Better.
Rate of Complications for Hip/Knee Replacement Patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During or after hip/knee replacement surgery, there is a chance a patient may experience a problem or complication. • Higher rates of these serious, but potentially preventable, complications may be a sign of poorer quality hospital care. • Hospitals can reduce the likelihood of these serious complications by following clinical guidelines for patient safety, maintaining effective communication channels between providers, and better coordinating patients' transition to the outpatient setting. • Lower Percentages are Better.
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This measures the number of Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI) in certain locations in a hospital. • CLABSI data are available that include ICUs, NICUs, and adult and pediatric medical, surgical and medical/surgical wards. • A central line is a narrow tube inserted into a large blood vessel to give important medical treatment. When not put in correctly or not kept clean, central lines can become an easy way for germs to enter the body and cause serious infections in the blood. • Lower Numbers are Better. A score of zero (0)—meaning no CLABSIs—is best.
Catheter-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CAUTI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This measures the number of Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI) in certain locations in a hospital. • CAUTI data are available that include ICUs and adult and pediatric medical, surgical and medical/ surgical wards. • A catheter is a drainage tube inserted into a patient's bladder through the urethra and left in place to collect urine. When not put in correctly, kept clean, or when left in place for long periods of time, catheters can become an easy way for germs to enter the body and cause serious infections in the urinary tract. • Lower Numbers are Better. A score of zero (0)—meaning no CAUTIs—is best.
Surgical Site Infections (SSI) from Colon Surgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This measures the number of Surgical Site Infections (SSI) from specific types of operative procedures conducted at a hospital. • A surgical operative procedure is one that is performed on a patient in an operating room where a surgeon makes at least one incision through the skin or mucous membrane to give important medical treatment. When not conducted in a sterile environment and following sterile procedures, a surgical site can become an easy way for germs to enter the body and cause serious infections in a patient, which can affect the skin, tissues under the skin, organs, or implanted material.
Surgical Site Infections (SSI) from Abdominal Hysterectomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSIs are mostly preventable when healthcare providers use infection control steps recommended by the CDC. • Lower Numbers are Better. A score of zero (0)—meaning no SSIs—is best.
Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) Bacteremia (Bloodstream Infection)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This measures the number of MRSA-positive blood specimens collected 4 or more days after the patient entered the hospital. • Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) is a type of bacteria that is resistant to certain antibiotics. • MRSA infections in the bloodstream can be caught in hospital settings, and may cause severe or life-threatening symptoms. • Patients are tested for MRSA if they show signs of illness while in the hospital. Symptoms often take a few days to develop. • Lower Numbers are Better. A score of zero (0)—meaning no MRSA infections—is best.
Clostridium difficile (C.diff) (Intestinal Infections)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This measures the number of positive C.diff stool specimens 4 or more days after the patient entered the hospital. • Clostridium difficile (C. diff.) is a type of bacteria that causes inflammation of the colon. C. diff. infection can cause severe diarrhea, fever, appetite loss, nausea, and abdominal pain. Symptoms from C. diff. infections often take a few days to develop. • Patients are tested for C. diff. infections if they show signs of illness while in the hospital. • Lower Numbers are Better. A score of zero (0)—meaning no C. diff. infections—is best.