

Process of Care

Hospital Quality Measures	What Is This? Why Is It Important?
Patients Assessed and Given Influenza Vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Influenza, or the "flu," is a respiratory illness that is caused by flu viruses and easily spread from person to person. Flu viruses change yearly, hence, it is important to get a flu shot each year during the fall season for prevention. To reduce the spread of flu within a hospital, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommended that all healthcare workers who work in a healthcare setting get the flu vaccine ("flu shot") each year. ● Vaccinating healthcare workers and patients has been found to reduce the risk of flu illness, medical visits, antibiotic use, and flu-related deaths. It is recommended that healthcare facilities provide the flu vaccine to their healthcare workers. ● Higher Percentages are Better.
Healthcare Workers Given Influenza Vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This measure shows the percentage of patients with severe sepsis or septic shock for which a hospital provides appropriate care. ● Sepsis is a complication that occurs when the body has an extreme response to an infection, causing damage to organs. If not treated, sepsis can be life-threatening and may develop into septic shock. ● Best practice guidelines show that early identification and care can lower the risk of death from sepsis. ● Higher Percentages are Better.
% of Patients Who Received Appropriate Care for Severe Sepsis & Septic Shock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This measure shows the percentage of patients who developed blood clots while in the hospital who did not get preventive treatment beforehand. ● Hospitals can prevent blood clots by routinely evaluating patients for their risk of developing blood clots and using appropriate prevention and treatment procedures. ● Lower Percentages are Better.
Blood Clot Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brain scans are necessary to determine the type and severity of the stroke before treatment can be provided. ● Standards of care say that patients with stroke symptoms should get brain scan results (to diagnose whether and how severely a stroke occurred) within 45 minutes of arriving at the ED. ● Higher Percentages are Better.
% of Patients who came to the ED with stroke symptoms who received brain scan results within 45 minutes of arrival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brain scans are necessary to determine the type and severity of the stroke before treatment can be provided. ● Standards of care say that patients with stroke symptoms should get brain scan results (to diagnose whether and how severely a stroke occurred) within 45 minutes of arriving at the ED. ● Higher Percentages are Better.

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% Patients Receiving Appropriate Recommendation for Follow-Up Screening Colonoscopy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This measure shows the percentage of patients aged 50 to 75 years whose colonoscopy did not require removal of a polyp or a biopsy and who received a recommendation for having their next follow-up colonoscopy in 10 years. ● A colonoscopy is a test doctors use to find precancerous polyps (abnormal growths) or colorectal cancer. ● Higher Percentages are Better.
% Patients with history of polyps receiving Follow-Up Colonoscopy in the appropriate timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This measure shows the percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a history of polyp(s) in a previous colonoscopy who received a follow-up colonoscopy at least 3 years following their previous one. ● If your colonoscopy finds precancerous polyps, the length of time before you will need a follow-up colonoscopy depends on the size, type, and number of polyps removed. ● In most cases, experts recommend waiting at least 3 years between the first colonoscopy that identifies the polyps and a repeat colonoscopy. ● Higher Percentages are Better .
External Beam Radiation Therapy (EBRT) % Patients receiving appropriate radiation therapy for cancer spread to the bone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This measure shows often patients with bone cancer regardless of age receive the recommended EBRT treatment. Appropriate use of EBRT prevents unnecessary exposure to radiation along with decreasing the frequency and severity of side effects. ● EBRT uses high doses of radiation to destroy cancer cells and shrink tumors. EBRT is a common therapy to control pain with few side effects, for patients with cancer spread to the bone. In patients with certain types of cancer, it is more likely for cancer to spread to the bone, which causes pain and disability. ● Evidence has shown that short-term radiation treatment can have similar pain relief outcomes to longerterm use of this therapy, while being efficient, preferred by many patients, and cost effective. ● Higher Percentages are Better.