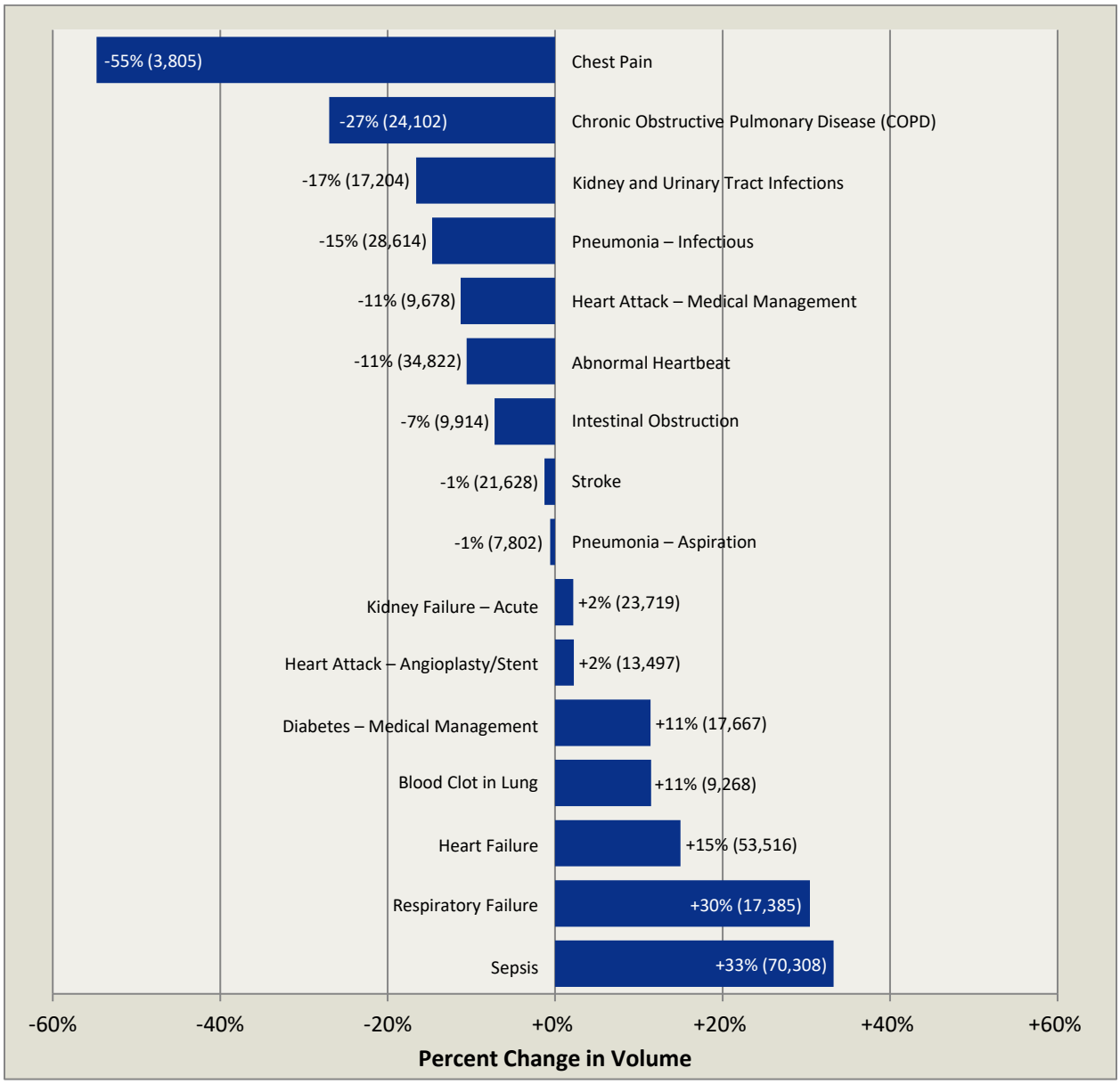
Key Findings and Statewide Statistics

Volume of Hospital Admissions

The following chart shows the statewide percent change in volume*, from federal fiscal year 2014 to federal fiscal year 2019, for each of the 16 conditions and procedures included in this report (admission totals from federal fiscal year 2019 are shown in parentheses).

Chest Pain had the largest percentage decrease in volume (-55%), from 8,414 discharges in federal fiscal year 2014 to 3,805 in federal fiscal year 2019.

Sepsis had the largest percentage increase in volume (+33%), from 52,761 discharges in federal fiscal year 2014 to 70,308 in federal fiscal year 2019.



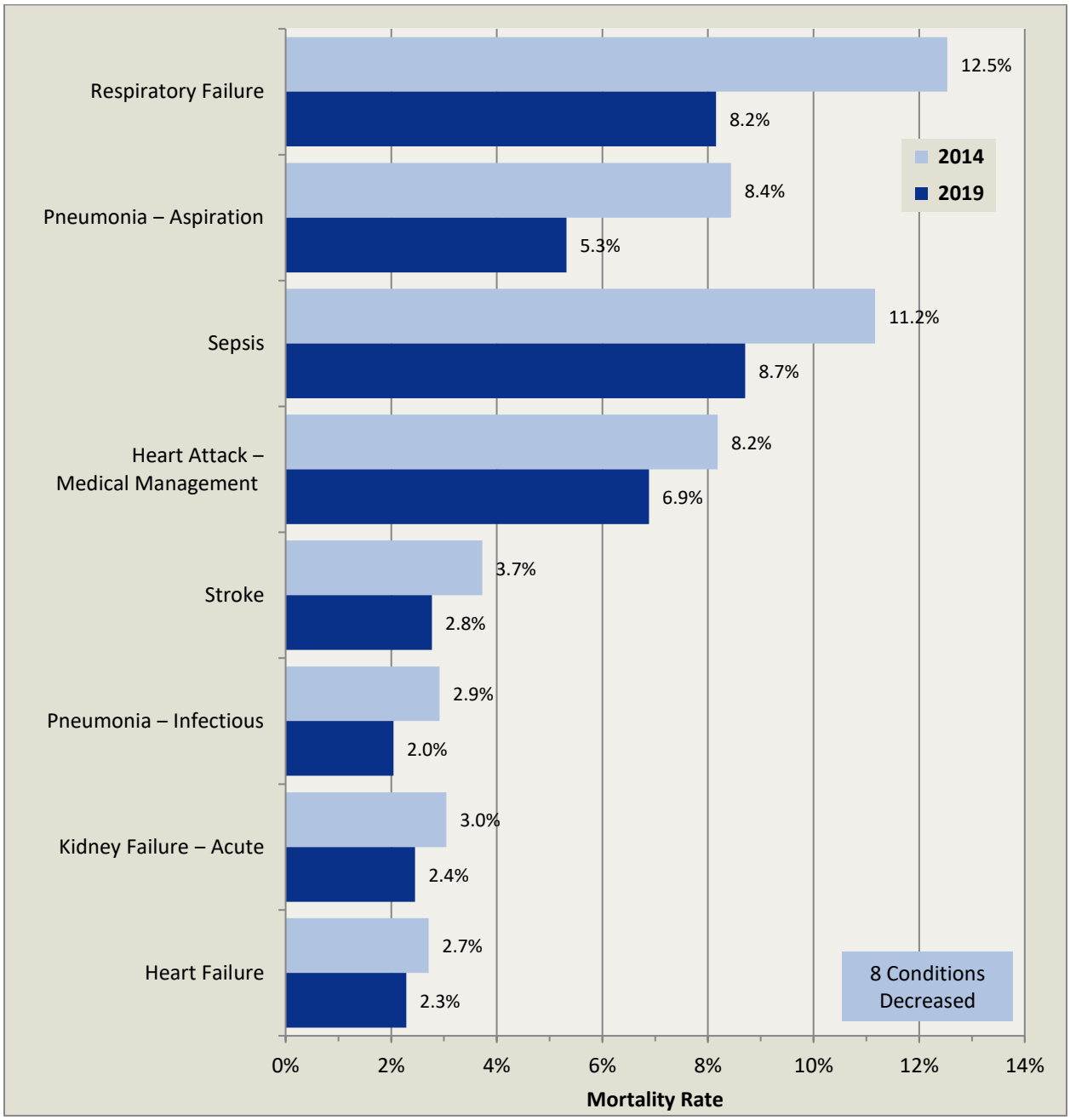
** Changes in coding requirements or usage may have influenced the variations in volume observed over time.*

Key Findings and Statewide Statistics

Mortality Rates

Statewide in-hospital mortality rates showed a statistically significant decrease from 2014 to 2019 in eight of the 15 conditions reported. The largest decrease was in Respiratory Failure, where the mortality rate decreased from 12.5% in federal fiscal year 2014 to 8.2% in federal fiscal year 2019.

No condition showed a statistically significant increase in the in-hospital mortality rate during this time period.

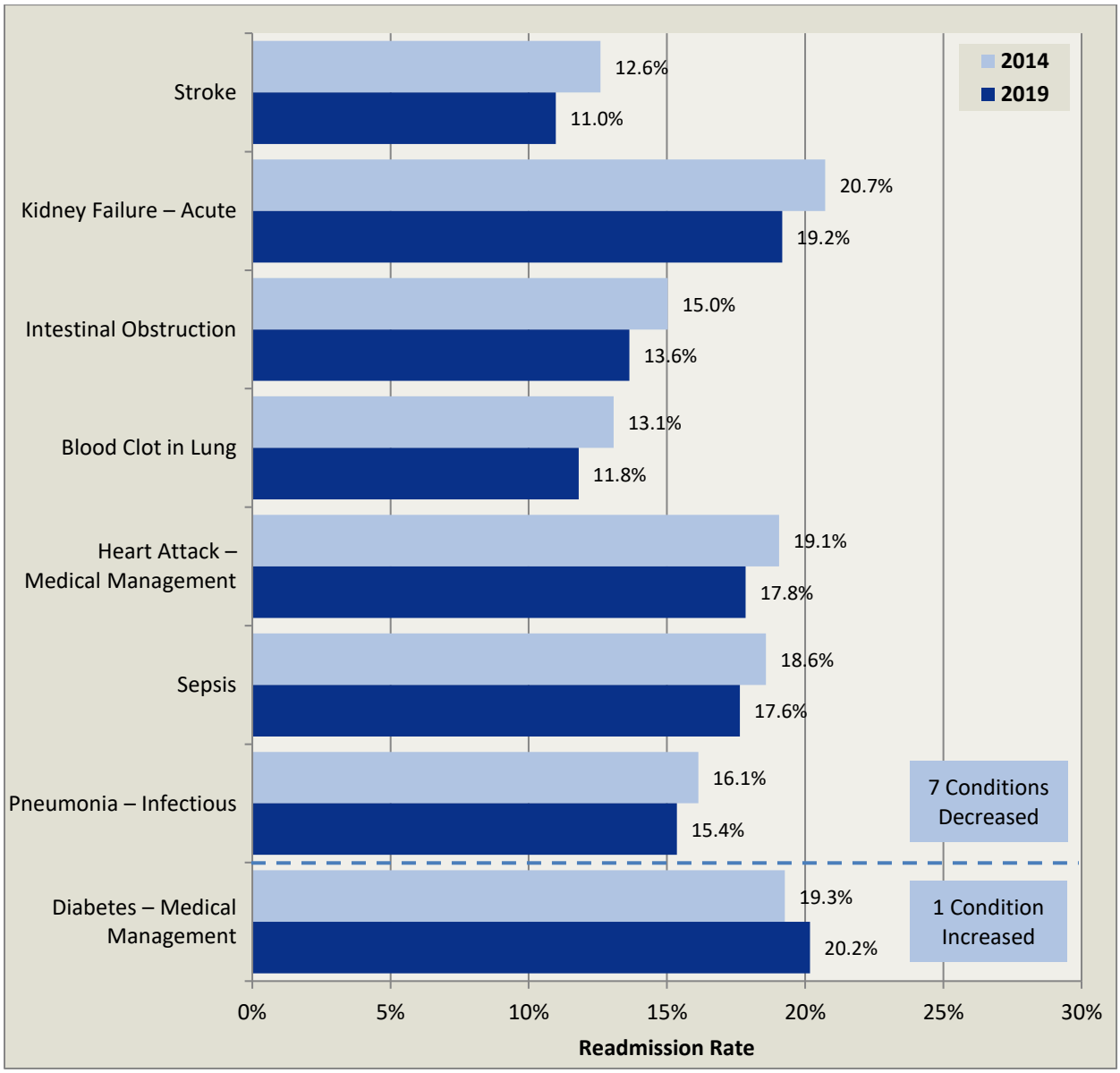


Key Findings and Statewide Statistics

Readmission Rates

Statewide 30-day readmission rates* showed a statistically significant decrease from 2014 to 2019 in seven of the 16 conditions reported. The largest decrease was in Stroke, where the readmission rate decreased from 12.6% in federal fiscal year 2014 to 11.0% in federal fiscal year 2019.

A statistically significant increase in the 30-day readmission rate occurred in only one condition, Diabetes – Medical Management, where the rate increased from 19.3% in federal fiscal year 2014 to 20.2% in federal fiscal year 2019.



** Planned readmissions were excluded from the analysis. Please refer to the Technical Notes at www.phc4.org for more information.*