MERCY HEALTH PARTNERS
HACKLEY CAMPUS

Quality Report Card

Surgical Care Improvement/Surgical Infection Prevention

Key Indicators	MHP Hackley Campus (1)	National Average (2)	State Average (2)	Top 10% of Hospitals Nationwide (2)
Percent of surgery patients who were taking heart drugs called beta blockers before coming to the hospital, who were kept on the beta blockers during the period just before and after their surgery (3)	90%	87%	91%	100%
Percent of surgery patients who were given an antibiotic at the **right time** (within one hour before surgery) to help prevent infection	93%	92%	93%	100%
Percent of surgery patients who were given the **right kind** of antibiotic to help prevent infection	97%	95%	96%	100%
Percent of surgery patients whose preventive antibiotics were **stopped at the right time** (within 24 hours after surgery)	98%	90%	94%	99%
Percent of **all** heart surgery patients whose blood sugar (blood glucose) is kept under good control in the days right after surgery (4)	no patients population	91%	91%	99%
Percent of surgery patients needing hair removed from the surgical area before surgery, who had hair removed using a safer method (electric clippers or hair removal cream not a razor)	98%	98%	98%	100%
Percent of surgery patients **whose doctors ordered treatments to prevent blood clots** after certain types of surgeries	93%	88%	91%	100%
Percent of patients **who got treatment at the right time** (within 24 hours before or after their surgery) to help prevent blood clots after certain types of surgery	94%	87%	90%	100%
Outpatients having surgery who got an antibiotic at the right time - within one hour before surgery (5)	89%	87%	83%	100%
Outpatients having surgery who got the right kind of antibiotic (5)	98%	93%	92%	100%

*The percentage includes only patients whose history and condition indicate the treatment is appropriate. Talk to your doctor if you have questions about your treatment.

(1) Hospital data time period: October 2009 through March 2010
(2) National average, State average, and Top 10% of hospitals nationwide were obtained from the Hospital Compare website on May 25, 2010. The latest reporting period is October 2008 through September 2009 for all indicators.
(3) Percent of Surgery Patients Taking Heart Drugs Called Beta Blockers has a CMS reporting period between January 2009 and September 2009.
(4) Only 12 hospitals have cases for this indicator.
(5) Two new indicators for Outpatients Having Surgery with the CMS reporting period between July 2009 and September 2009. Hospital data time period: October 2009 through March 2010

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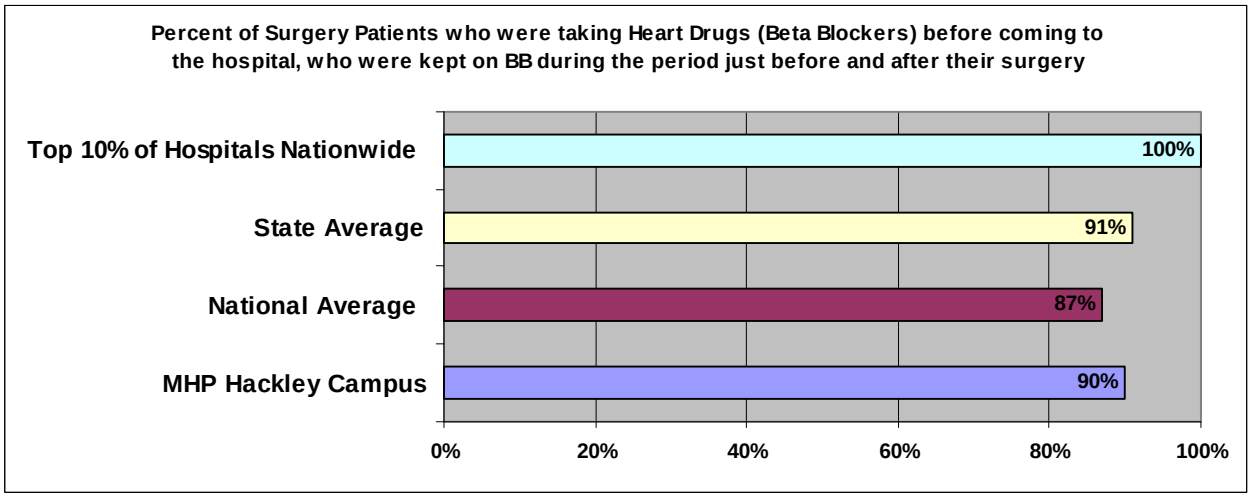

Why is This Information Important?

It is often standard procedure to stop patients' usual medications for awhile before and after their surgery. But if patients who have been taking beta blockers suddenly stop taking them, they can have heart problems such as a fast heart beat. For these patients, staying on beta blockers before and after surgery makes it less likely that they will have heart problems.

Higher percentages are better.

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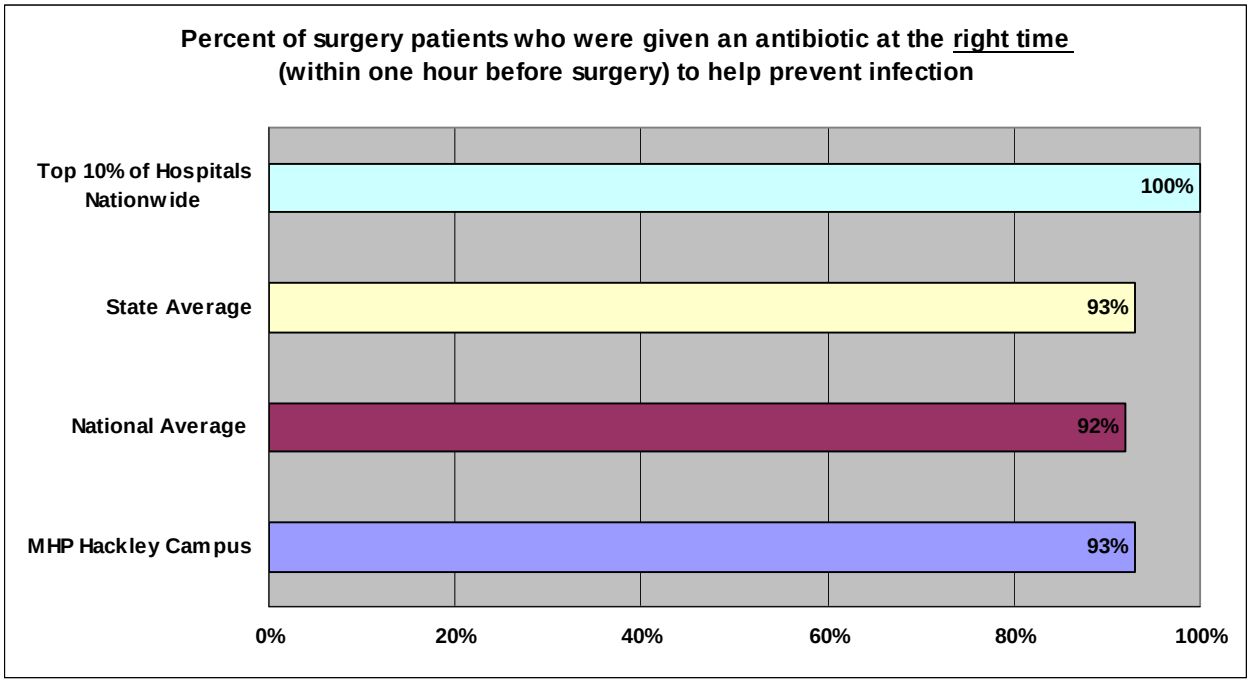

Why is This Information Important?

Surgical wound infections can be prevented. Medical research shows that surgery patients who get antibiotics within the hour before their surgery are less likely to get wound infections. Getting an antibiotic earlier, or after surgery begins, is not as effective. Hospital staff should make sure surgery patients get antibiotics at the right time.

Higher percentages are better.

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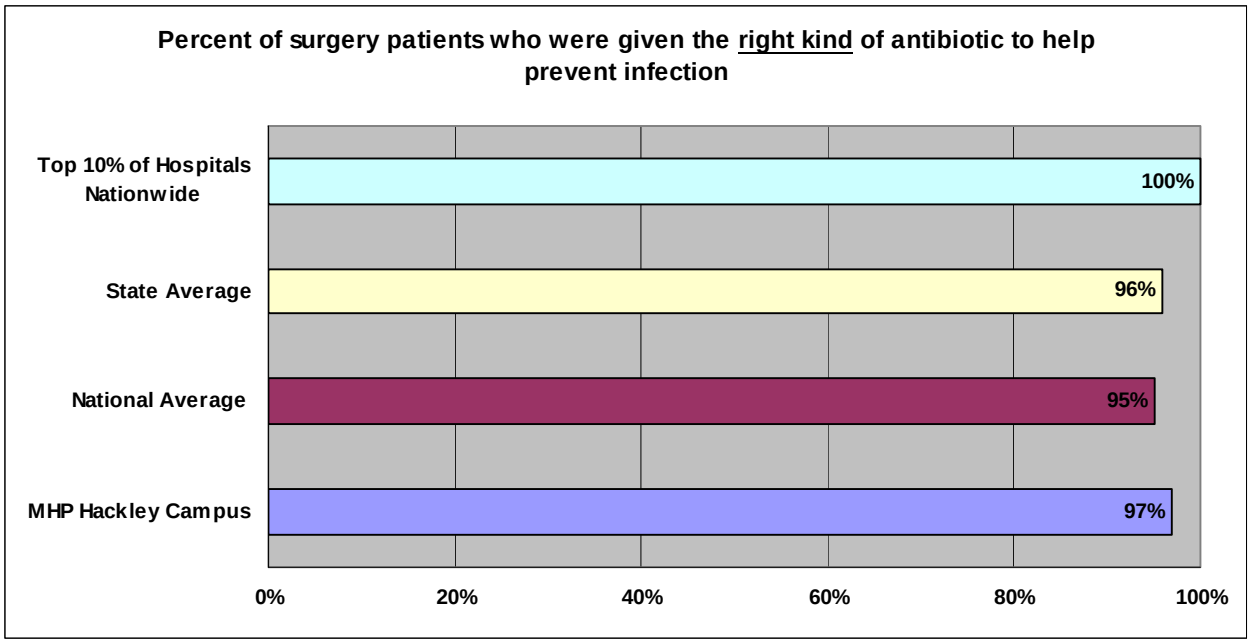

Why is This Information Important?

Surgical wound infections can be prevented. Medical research has shown that certain antibiotics work better to prevent wound infections for certain types of surgery. Hospital staff should make sure patients get the antibiotic that works best for their type of surgery.

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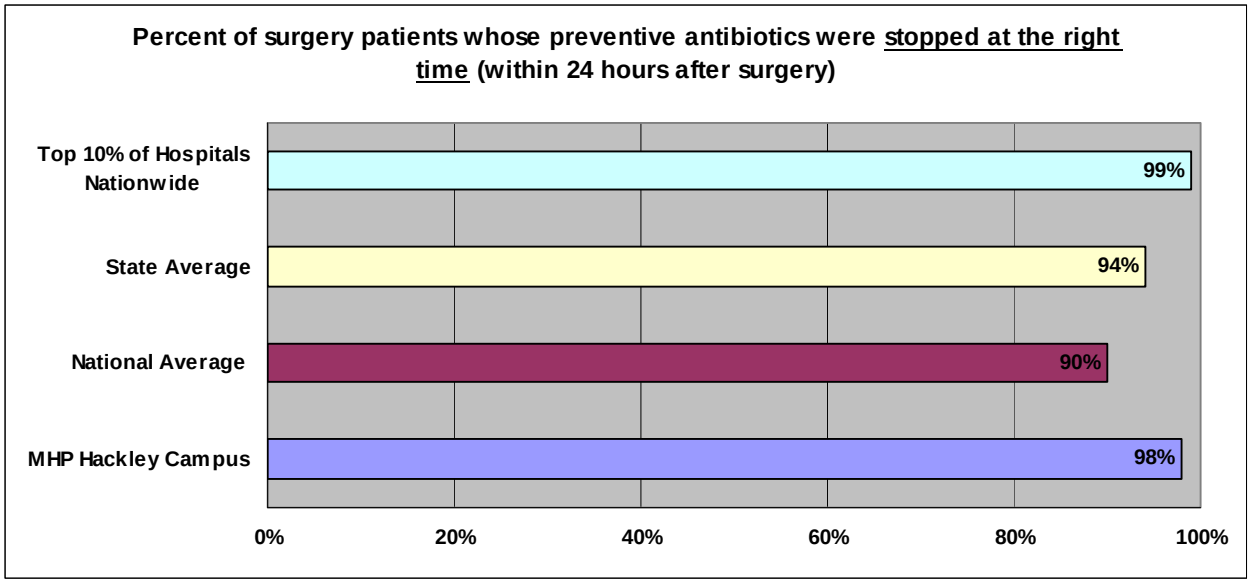

Why is This Information Important?

Antibiotics are often given to patients before surgery to prevent infection. Taking these antibiotics for more than 24 hours after routine surgery is usually not necessary. Continuing the medication longer than necessary can increase the risk of side effects such as stomach aches and serious types of diarrhea. Also, when antibiotics are used for too long, patients can develop resistance to them and the antibiotics won't work as well.

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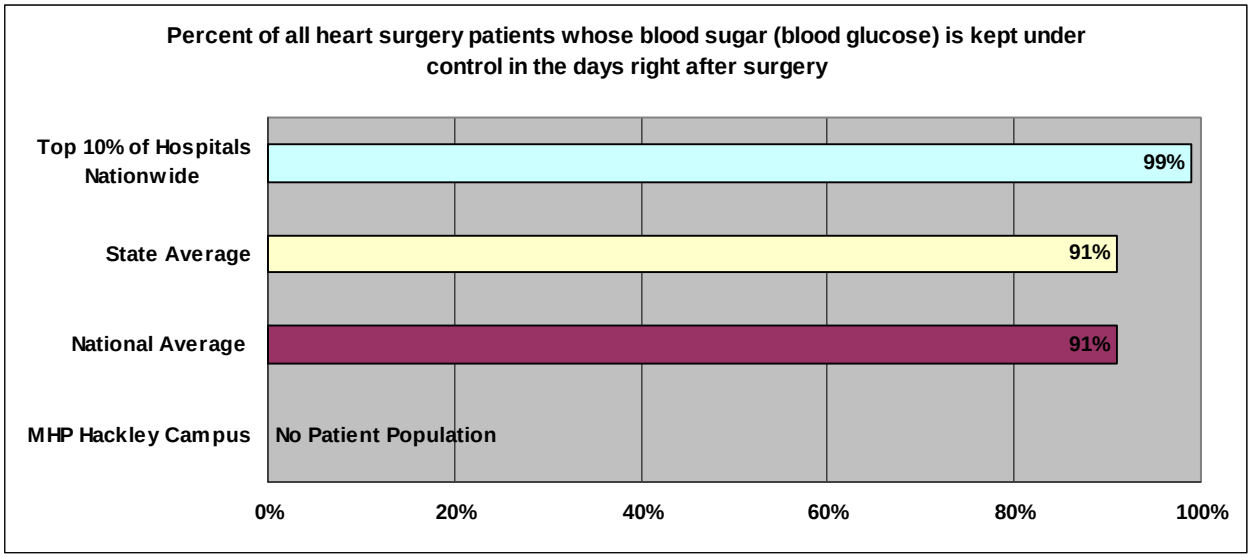

Why is This Information Important?

Even if heart surgery patients do not have diabetes, keeping their blood sugar under good control after surgery lowers the risk of infection and other problems. "Under good control" means their blood sugar should be 200 mg/dL or less when checked first thing in the morning.

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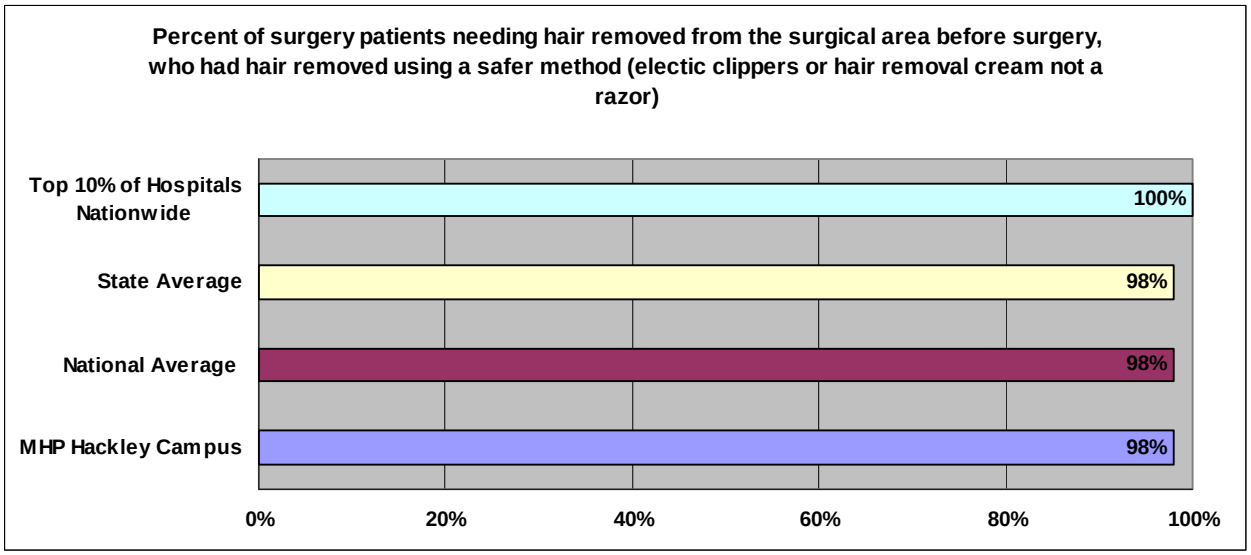

Why is This Information Important?

Preparing a patient for surgery may include removing body hair from skin in the area where the surgery will be done. Medical research has shown that shaving with a razor can increase the risk of infection. It is safer to use electric clippers or hair removal cream.

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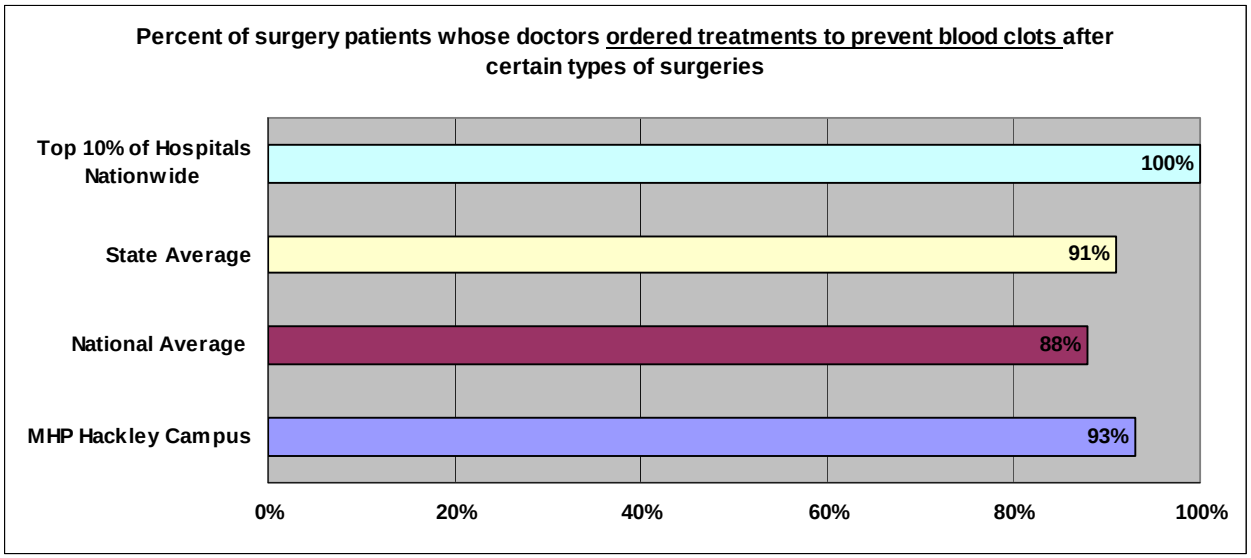

Why is This Information Important?

Certain surgeries increase the risk that the patient will develop a blood clot (venous thromboembolism). When patients stay still for a long time after some types of surgery, they are more likely to develop a blood clot in the veins of the legs, thighs, or pelvis. A blood clot slows down the flow of blood, causing swelling, redness, and pain. A blood clot can also break off and travel to other parts of the body. If the blood clot gets into the lung, it is a serious problem that can cause death.

To help prevent blood clots from forming after surgery, doctors can order treatments to be used just before or after the surgery. These include blood-thinning medications, elastic support stockings, or mechanical air stockings that help with blood flow in the legs.

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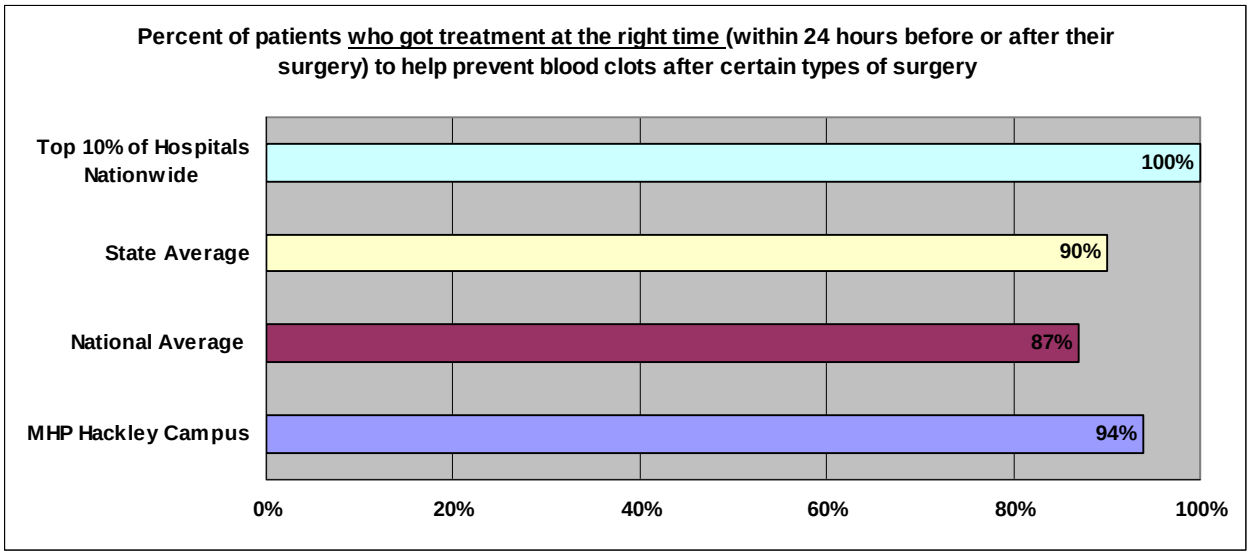

Why is This Information Important?

Many factors influence a surgery patient's risk of developing a blood clot, including the type of surgery. When patients stay still for a long time after some types of surgery, they are more likely to develop a blood clot in the veins of the legs, thighs, or pelvis. A blood clot slows down the flow of blood, causing swelling, redness, and pain. A blood clot can also break off and travel to other parts of the body. If the blood clot gets into the lung, it is a serious problem that can sometimes cause death.

Treatments to help prevent blood clots from forming after surgery include blood-thinning medications, elastic support stockings, or mechanical air stockings that help with blood flow in the legs. **These treatments need to be started at the right time,** which is typically during the period that begins 24 hours before surgery and ends 24 hours after surgery.

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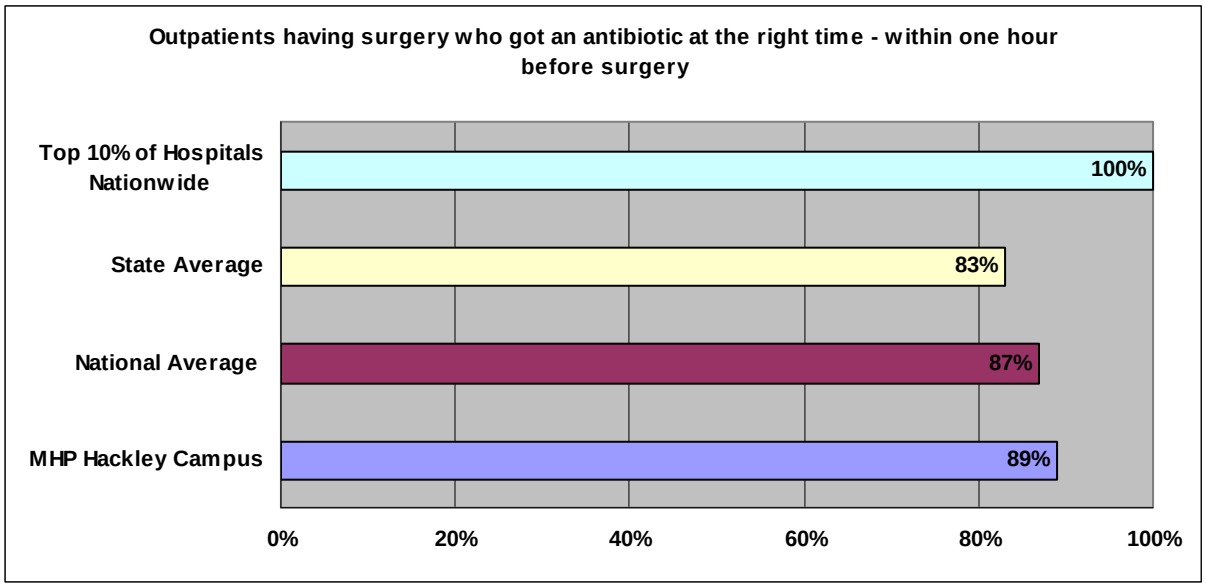
Surgical Care Improvement/Out-patient



Why is This Information Important?

Hospitals can prevent surgical wound infections. Medical research shows that surgery patients who get antibiotics within the hour before their surgery are less likely to get wound infections.

The timing is important: getting an antibiotic earlier, or after surgery begins, is not as effective. Hospital staff should make sure patients get antibiotics at the right time.

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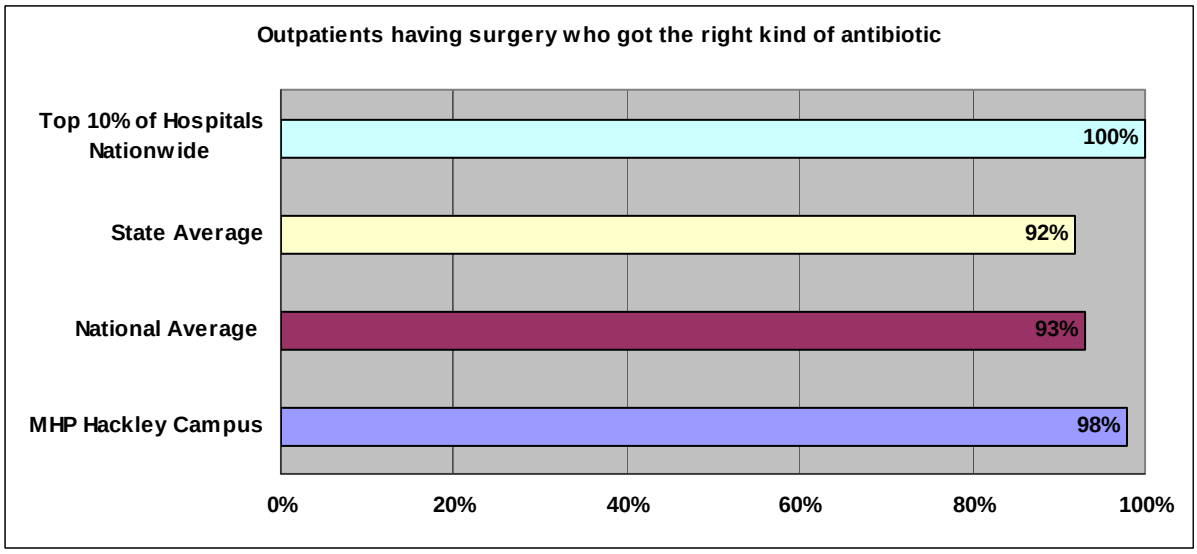

Why is This Information Important?

Hospitals can prevent surgical wound infections. Medical research has shown that certain antibiotics work better to prevent wound infections for certain types of surgery.

Hospital staff should make sure patients get the antibiotic that works best for their type of surgery.

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