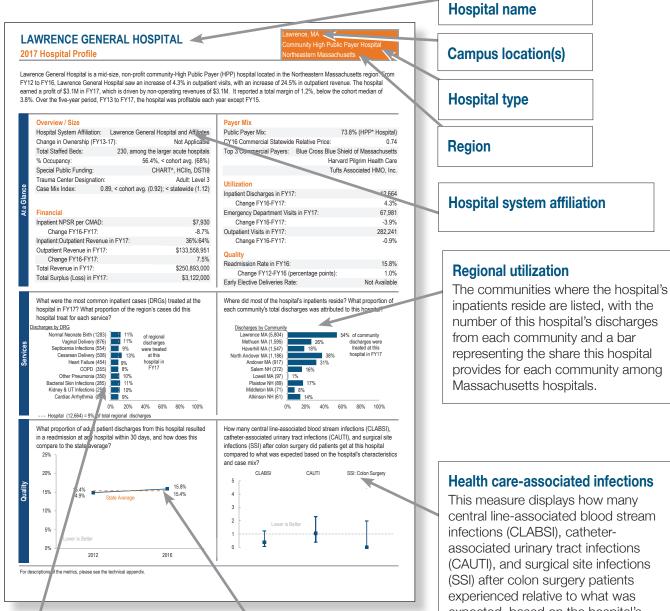
HOW TO READ ACUTE HOSPITAL PROFILES – FISCAL YEAR 2017

This sheet provides a brief introduction to the metrics on the acute hospital profiles. Definitions and notes on all metrics are available in the technical appendix.



Types of inpatient cases

This hospital's most frequent inpatient cases are listed, with the number of discharges in each group and a bar representing the proportion of regional cases treated at this hospital.

Readmissions

This measure is designed to follow adult patients for 30 days from discharge and determine whether they are admitted to a hospital during this period. The unadjusted readmission rates for 2012 and 2016 are displayed in the graph. A lower score is better. inpatients reside are listed, with the number of this hospital's discharges from each community and a bar representing the share this hospital provides for each community among

Health care-associated infections

This measure displays how many central line-associated blood stream infections (CLABSI), catheterassociated urinary tract infections (CAUTI), and surgical site infections (SSI) after colon surgery patients experienced relative to what was expected, based on the hospital's characteristics and case mix.

The dotted line indicates that the expected and observed number of infections were equal. A lower score is better.

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Each of the first four graphs compares trends at the featured hospital (in blue) to the trend among the peer cohort hospitals (in orange). Both trends are anchored at 100 to emphasize recent changes. The labeled points are cumulative over the time period.

Absolute differences between the hospital and the cohort cannot be read from these graphs, but are available in the data supplement to these reports.

