

Complications

Patients who are admitted to the hospital for treatment of medical problems sometimes get other serious injuries, complications, or conditions, and may even die. Some patients may experience problems soon after they are discharged and need to be admitted to the hospital again. These events can often be prevented if hospitals follow best practices for treating patients.

Surgical Complications

This section shows serious complications that patients with Original Medicare experienced during a hospital stay or after having certain inpatient surgical procedures. These complications can often be prevented if hospitals follow procedures based on best practices and scientific evidence. Acronyms: AHRQ - Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

| Measure | Jackson Health System | More Info |
|--|---|---|
| Rate of complications for hip/knee replacement patients |  No different than the National Rate | Lower is Better Date Range: 2013-2016 |
| Serious complications (From AHRQ) |  Lower than the National Rate | Lower is Better Date Range: 2014-2015 |
| Deaths among patients with serious treatable complications after surgery (From AHRQ) |  No different than the National Rate | Lower is Better Date Range: 2014-2015 |

Healthcare-Associated Infections

Healthcare-associated infections, or HAIs, are infections that people get while they're getting treatment for another condition in a healthcare setting. HAIs can occur in all settings of care, including acute care hospitals, long term acute care hospitals, rehabilitation facilities, surgical centers, cancer hospitals, and skilled nursing facilities. Many of these infections can be prevented through the use of proper procedures and precautions.

| Measure | Jackson Health System | More Info |
|--|--|---|
| Surgical site infections from colon surgery |  No different than the National Rate | Lower is Better Date Range: 2016 |
| Surgical site infections from abdominal hysterectomy |  No different than the National Rate | Lower is Better Date Range: 2016 |
| Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) Blood Laboratory-identified Events (Bloodstream infections) |  Lower than the National Rate | Lower is Better Date Range: 2016 |
| Clostridium difficile (C.diff) Laboratory-identified Events (Intestinal Infections) |  No different than the National Rate | Lower is Better Date Range: 2016 |

30-Day Death Rates

Death rates show how often patients die, for any reason, within 30 days of admission to a hospital.

| Measure | Jackson Health System | More Info |
|--|--|--|
| Death rate for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) patients |  No different than the National Rate | Lower is Better Date Range: 2013-2016 |
| Death rate for heart attack patients |  No different than the National Rate | Lower is Better Date Range: 2013-2016 |
| Death rate for heart failure patients |  No different than the National Rate | Lower is Better Date Range: 2013-2016 |
| Death rate for pneumonia patients |  No different than the National Rate | Lower is Better Date Range: 2013-2016 |
| Death rate for stroke patients |  No different than the National Rate | Lower is Better Date Range: 2013-2016 |