

## Bibliography: Evidence-based Hospital Referral (EBHR)

1. Finks JF, Osborne NH, and Birkmeyer JD. Trends in Hospital Volume and Operative Mortality for High-Risk Surgery. *N Engl J Med* 2011; 364:2128-37.
2. Birkmeyer NJO, Dimick JB, Share D., et al., Hospital complication rates with bariatric surgery in Michigan. *JAMA*, 2010, 304(1):435-442.
3. Dimick JB, Staiger DO, Birkmeyer JD. Ranking hospitals on surgical mortality: The importance of reliability adjustment. *HESR: Health Services Research* 2010.
4. Dimick JB, Staiger DO, Baser O, Birkmeyer JD. Composite measures for predicting surgical mortality in the hospital. *Health Affairs* 2009, 28(4):1189-1198.
5. Staiger DO, Dimick JB, Baser O, Fan Z, Birkmeyer JD Empirically derived composite measures of surgical performance. *Med Care* 2009 Feb; 47(2):226-33.
6. Birkmeyer JD and Dimick JB. Understanding and reducing variation in surgical mortality. *Annual Review of Medicine*, Feb. 2009, 60:405-15.
7. Dimick JB and Birkmeyer, JD. "Ranking Hospitals on Surgical Quality: Does Risk-Adjustment Always Matter?" *Journal of the American College of Surgeons* 2008, 207 (3): 347-351.
8. Phibbs CS, Baker LC, Caughey AB, et al. Level and Volume of Neonatal Intensive Care and Morality in Very-Low-Birth-Weight Infants. *N Engl J Med* 2007; 356(21):2165-2175.
9. Encinosa W, et al., Healthcare utilization and outcomes after bariatric surgery. *Medical Care* 2006; 44(8):706-712.
10. Synnes AR, MacNabYC, Qiu Z, Ohlsson A, Gustafson P, Dean CB, Lee SK, Canadian Neonatal Network. Neonatal intensive care unit characteristics affect the incidence of severe intraventricular hemorrhage. *Medical Care* 2006; 44(8):754-759.
11. Weller W. Hannan E. Relationship between provider volume and postoperative complications for bariatric procedures in New York State. *J Am Coll Surg* 2006; 202(5):753-761.
12. Birkmeyer NJO, et al., Characteristics of hospitals performing bariatric surgery. *JAMA* 2006; 295(3):282-4.
13. Dimick JB, Staiger DO, Birkmeyer JD. Are mortality rates for different operations related? Implications for measuring the quality of noncardiac surgery. *Med Care* 2006;44: 774-778.
14. Hannan EL, Wu C, Walford G, et al., Volume-outcome relationships for percutaneous coronary interventions in the stent era. *Circulation* 2005; 112:1171-9
15. Moscucci M, Share D, Smith D, et al. Relationship between operator volume and adverse outcome in percutaneous coronary intervention practice: an analysis of a quality-controlled multicenter percutaneous coronary intervention clinical database. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2005; 46: 625-32.

16. Santry HD, Gillen, Lauderdale D. Trends in bariatric surgical procedures. *JAMA* 2005; 294(15):1901-1917.
17. Zingmond D, McGory M, Ko C. Hospitalization before and after gastric bypass surgery. *JAMA* 2005; 295(15): 1918-1924.
18. Flum DR, Dellinger EP. Impact of gastric bypass operation on survival: a population-based analysis. *J Am Coll Surg* 2004;199(4):543-51
19. Birkmeyer JD, Dimick JB, Birkmeyer NJ. Measuring the quality of surgical care: structure, process or outcomes? *J Am Coll Surg* 2004; 198: 626-632.
20. Ngyuen N, et al., The relationship between hospital volume and outcome in bariatric surgery at academic medical centers. *Annals of Surgery* 2004; 240(4):586-594.
21. Dimick JB, Welch HG, Birkmeyer JD. Surgical mortality as an indicator of hospital quality: The problem with a small sample size. *JAMA* 2004; 292: 847-851.
22. Birkmeyer JD, Dimick JB. Leapfrog safety standards : potential benefits of universal adoption. The Leapfrog Group. Washington, DC: 2004.
23. Liu J, et al., Characterizing the performance and outcomes of obesity surgery in California. *The American Surgeon* 2003; 69(10):823-828.
24. Courcoulas A, et al., The relationship of surgeon and hospital volume to outcome after gastric bypass surgery in Pennsylvania: A 3-year summary. *Surgery* 2003; 134(4):613-623.
25. Hamilton BE, Martin JA, Sutton PD. Births: Preliminary Data for 2002. National vital statistics report. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2003.
26. Birkmeyer JD, Stukel TA, Siewers AS. Surgeon volume and operative mortality in the United States. *N Engl J Med* 2003; 349: 2117-27.
27. Birkmeyer JD, Siewers AE, Finlayson EVA, Stukel TA, Lucas FL, Batista I, Welch HG, Wennberg DE. Hospital volume and surgical mortality in the United States, *N Engl J Med* 2002;346:1137-1144.
28. Weller WE, Hannan EL. Relationship between provider volume and postoperative complications for bariatric procedures in New York State. *J Am Coll Surg* 2002; 202:753-61.
29. Chang RKR, Klitzner TS. Can Regionalization Decrease the Number of Deaths for Children Who Undergo Cardiac Surgery? A Theoretical Analysis. *Pediatrics* 2002; 109:173-181.
30. Cifuentes J, Bronstein JM, Phibbs CS, Phibbs RH, Schmitt SK, Carlo WA. Mortality in Low Birth Weight Infants According to Level of Neonatal Care at Hospital of Birth. *Pediatrics*, 2002:109:745-751.
31. Horbar JD, Badger GJ, Carpenter JH, Fanaroff, AA, Kilpatrick S, La Corte M, Phibbs R, Soll RF; Members of the Vermont Oxford Network. Trends in mortality and morbidity for very low birth weight infants, 1991-1999. *Pediatrics* 2002; 110:143-151.
32. Birkmeyer, JD. High-risk surgery –follow the crowd. *JAMA*. 2000; 283:1191-3.

33. McClellan M, Staiger DO. Comparing the Quality of Health Care Providers. In: Garber A, ed. *Frontiers in Health Policy Research, Volume 3*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press; 2000: 113-136
34. Birkmeyer JD, Birkmeyer CM, Wennberg DE, Young M. Leapfrog patient safety standards: the potential benefits of universal adoption. The Leapfrog Group, Washington, DC., 2000.
35. Camarow A. Higher volume, fewer deaths. *U.S. News & World Report*. July 2000.
36. Dudley RA, Bae RY, Johansen KL, Milstein A. When and how should purchasers seek to selectively refer patients to high quality hospitals. Prepared for National Academy of Sciences, Interpreting the volume-outcome relationship in the context of health care quality workshop. Washington, D.C. May 11, 2000.
37. Dudley RA, Johansen KL, Brand R, Rennie DJ, Milstein A. Selective Referral to High-Volume Hospitals: Estimating Potentially Avoidable Deaths. *JAMA*. 2000; 283:1159-1166.
38. Halm EA, Lee C, Chassin MR. How is volume related to quality in health care? A systematic review of the research literature. Prepared for National Academy of Sciences, Interpreting the volume-outcome relationship in the context of health care quality workshop. Washington, D.C. May 11, 2000.
39. Finlayson SR, Birkmeyer JD, Tosteson AN, Nease RF, Jr. Patient preferences for location of care: implications for regionalization. *Med Care*. 1999; 37:204-9.
40. Begg CB, Cramer LD, Hoskins WJ, Brennan MF. Impact of hospital volume on operative mortality for major cancer surgery. *JAMA*. 1998; 280:1747-51.
41. Cebul RD, Snow RJ, Pine R, Hertzner NR, Norris DG. Indications, outcomes, and provider volumes for carotid endarterectomy. *JAMA*. 1998; 279:1282-7.
42. Dardik A, Burleyson GP, Bowman H, et al. Surgical repair of ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysms in the state of Maryland: factors influencing outcome among 527 recent cases. *J Vasc Surg*. 1998; 28:413-20; discussion 420-1.
43. Hannan EL, Popp AJ, Tranmer B, Fuestel P, Waldman J, Shah D. Relationship between provider volume and mortality for carotid endarterectomies in New York State. *Stroke*. 1998; 29:2292-7.
44. Hannan EL, Racz M, Kavey RE, Quaegebeur JM, Williams R. Pediatric cardiac surgery: the effect of hospital and surgeon volume on in-hospital mortality. *Pediatrics*. 1998; 101:963-9.
45. Hannan EL, Racz M, Kavey RE, Quaegebeur JM, Williams R. Pediatric Cardiac Surgery: The Effect of Hospital and Surgeon Volume on In-hospital Mortality. *Pediatrics* 1998;101:963-969.
46. Kantonen I, Lepantalo M, Salenius JP, Matzke S, Luther M, Ylonen K. Influence of surgical experience on the results of carotid surgery. The Finnvasc Study Group. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg*. 1998; 15:155-60.
47. Karp HR, Flanders WD, Shipp CC, Taylor B, Martin D. Carotid endarterectomy among Medicare beneficiaries: a statewide evaluation of appropriateness and outcome. *Stroke*. 1998; 29:46-52.

48. Manheim LM, Sohn MW, Feinglass J, Ujiki M, Parker MA, Pearce WH. Hospital vascular surgery volume and procedure mortality rates in California, 1982-1994. *J Vasc Surg.* 1998; 28:45-56.
49. Patti M, Corvera CU, Glasgow RE, Way LW. A hospital's annual rate of esophagectomy influences the operative mortality rate. *J Gastrointest Surg.* 1998; 2:186-92.

50. Perler BA, Dardik A, Burleyson GP, Gordon TA, Williams GM. Influence of age and hospital volume on the results of carotid endarterectomy: a statewide analysis of 9918 cases. *J Vasc Surg.* 1998; 27:25-31; discussion 31-3.
51. Wennberg DE, Lucas FL, Birkmeyer JD, Bredenberg CE, Fisher ES. Variation in carotid endarterectomy mortality in the Medicare population: trial hospitals, volume, and patient characteristics. *JAMA.* 1998; 279:1278-81.
52. Zhang J, Yu KF. What's the relative risk? A method of correcting the odds ratio in cohort studies of common outcomes. *Journal of the American Medical Association.* 1998;280:1690-1.
53. Grassman ED, Johnson SA, Krone RJ. Predictors of success and major complications for primary percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty in acute myocardial infarction. An analysis of the 1990 to 1994 Society for Cardiac Angiography and Interventions registries. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 1997; 30:201-8.
54. Hannan EL, Racz M, Ryan TJ, et al. Coronary angioplasty volume-outcome relationships for hospitals and cardiologists. *JAMA.* 1997; 277:892-8.
55. Jollis JG, Peterson ED, Nelson CL, et al. Relationship between physician and hospital coronary angioplasty volume and outcome in elderly patients. *Circulation.* 1997; 95:2485-91.
56. Glasgow RE, Mulvihill SJ. Hospital volume influences outcome in patients undergoing pancreatic resection for cancer. *West J Med.* 1996; 165:294-300.
57. Kazmers A, Jacobs L, Perkins A, Lindenauer SM, Bates E. Abdominal aortic aneurysm repair in Veterans Affairs medical centers. *J Vasc Surg.* 1996; 23:191-200.
58. Phibbs CS, Bronstein JM, Buxton E, Phibbs RH. The effects of patient volume and level of care at the hospital of birth on neonatal mortality. *JAMA.* 1996; 276:1054-9.
59. Shroyer AL, Marshall G, Warner BA, et al. No continuous relationship between Veterans Affairs hospital coronary artery bypass grafting surgical volume and operative mortality. *Ann Thorac Surg.* 1996; 61:17-20.
60. Wen SW, Simunovic M, Williams JI, Johnston KW, Naylor CD. Hospital volume, calendar age, and short term outcomes in patients undergoing repair of abdominal aortic aneurysms: the Ontario experience, 1988-92. *J Epidemiol Community Health.* 1996; 50:207-13.
61. Hannan EL, Siu AL, Kumar D, Kilburn H Jr., Chassin MR. The decline in coronary artery bypass graft surgery mortality in New York State. The role of surgeon volume. *JAMA* 1995; 273:209-13.
62. Gordon TA, Burleyson GP, Tielsch JM, Cameron JL. The effects of regionalization on cost and outcome for one general high-risk surgical procedure. *Ann Surg.* 1995; 221:43-9.
63. Grumbach K, Anderson GM, Luft HS, Roos LL, Brook R. Regionalization of cardiac surgery in the United States and Canada. Geographic access, choice, and outcomes. *JAMA.* 1995; 74:1282-1248.

64. Jenkins KJ, Newburger JW, Lock JE, Davis RB, Coffman GA, Lezzoni LI. In-hospital mortality for surgical repair of congenital heart defects: preliminary observations of variation by hospital caseload. *Pediatrics*. 1995; 95:323-30.
65. Kimmel SE, Berlin JA, Laskey WK. The relationship between coronary angioplasty procedure volume and major complications. *JAMA*. 1995; 274:1137-42.
66. NIH Consensus Development Panel on the Effect of Corticosteroids for Fetal Maturation on Perinatal Outcomes. Effect of corticosteroids for fetal maturation on perinatal outcomes. *Journal of the American Medical Association*. 1995;273:413-418.
67. Phillips KA, Luft HS, Ritchie JL. The association of hospital volumes of percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty with adverse outcomes, length of stay, and charges in California. *Med Care*. 1995; 33:502-14.
68. Crane JP, LeFevre ML, Winborn RC, et al. A randomized trial of prenatal ultrasonographic screening: impact on the detection, management, and outcome of anomalous fetuses. The RADIUS Study Group. *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology*. 1994;171:392-9.

69. Hannan EL, Kilburn H, Jr., Racz M, Shields E, Chassin MR. Improving the outcomes of coronary artery bypass surgery in New York State. *JAMA*. 1994; 271:761-6.
70. Jollis JG, Peterson ED, DeLong ER, et al. The relation between the volume of coronary angioplasty procedures at hospitals treating Medicare beneficiaries and short-term mortality. *N Engl J Med*. 1994; 331:1625-9.
71. Ritchie JL, Phillips KA, Luft HS. Coronary angioplasty. Statewide experience in California. *Circulation*. 1993; 88:2735-43.
72. Farley DE, Ozminkowski RJ. Volume-outcome relationships and in-hospital mortality: the effect of changes in volume over time. *Med Care*. 1992; 30:77-94.
73. Hannan EL, Kilburn H, Jr., O'Donnell JF, et al. A longitudinal analysis of the relationship between in-hospital mortality in New York State and the volume of abdominal aortic aneurysm surgeries performed. *Health Serv Res*. 1992; 27:517-42.
74. Hannan EL, Kilburn H, Jr., Bernard H, O'Donnell JF, Lukacik G, Shields EP. Coronary artery bypass surgery: the relationship between inhospital mortality rate and surgical volume after controlling for clinical risk factors. *Med Care*. 1991; 29:1094-107.
75. O'Connor GT, Plume SK, Olmstead EM, et al. A regional prospective study of in-hospital mortality associated with coronary artery bypass grafting. *JAMA*. 1991;266:803-9.
76. Williams SV, Nash DB, Goldfarb N. Differences in mortality from coronary artery bypass graft surgery at five teaching hospitals. *JAMA*. 1991;266:810-5.
77. Zelen J, Bilfinger TV, Anagnostopoulos CE. Coronary artery bypass grafting. The relationship of surgical volume, hospital location, and outcome. *N Y State J Med*. 1991; 91:290-2.
78. Amundsen S, Skjaerven R, Trippstad A, Soreide O. Abdominal aortic aneurysms. Is there an association between surgical volume, surgical experience, hospital type and operative mortality? Members of the Norwegian Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Trial. *Acta Chir Scand*. 1990; 156:323-7; discussion 327-8.
79. Fisher ES, Malenka DJ, Solomon NA, Bubolz TA, Whaley FS, Wennberg JE. Risk of carotid endarterectomy in the elderly. *Am J Public Health*. 1989; 79:1617-20.
80. Hannan EL, O'Donnell JF, Kilburn H, Jr., Bernard HR, Yazici A. Investigation of the relationship between volume and mortality for surgical procedures performed in New York State hospitals. *JAMA*. 1989; 262:503-10.
81. Hughes RG, Hunt SS, Luft HS. Effects of surgeon volume and hospital volume on quality of care in hospitals. *Med Care*. 1987; 25:489-503.
82. Luft HS, Hunt SS, Maerki SC. The volume-outcome relationship: practice-makes-perfect or selective-referral patterns? *Health Serv Res*. 1987; 22:157-82.
83. Showstack JA, Rosenfeld KE, Garnick DW, Luft HS, Schaffarzick RW, Fowles J. Association of volume with outcome of coronary artery bypass graft surgery. Scheduled vs. nonscheduled operations. *JAMA*. 1987; 257:785-9.

84. Maerki SC, Luft HS, Hunt SS. Selecting categories of patients for regionalization. Implications of the relationship between volume and outcome. *Med Care*. 1986; 24:148-58.
85. Riley G, Lubitz J. Outcomes of surgery among the Medicare aged: surgical volume and mortality. *Health Care Financ Rev*. 1985; 7:37-47.
86. Luft HS, Bunker JP, Enthoven AC. Should operations be regionalized? The empirical relation between surgical volume and mortality. *N Engl J Med*. 1979;301: 1364-9.