

CMS Proposes to Suppress Data on 25,000 Preventable Hospital Deaths Last Year. We Say No.

Statistic Charts

ATTRIBUTABLE COSTS, MORTALITY RATES, ESTIMATED ANNUAL LIVES LOST			
Component Patient Safety Indicators Included in CMS PSI 90	Cost Per Event	Mortality Rate	Estimated Lives Lost Per Year
PSI 3--Pressure Ulcers <i>Advanced bedsores (also known as stage 3 or 4 pressure ulcers) that become large and very deep, sometimes reaching muscle or bone, causing severe pain and serious infection.</i>	\$97,922.43	7%	262
PSI 6--Iatrogenic Pneumothorax <i>A collapsed lung when air leaks out of the lung and goes into the area between the lungs and the chest wall that can lead to severe chest pain and other complications.</i>	\$93,693.83	6.99%	101
PSI 8--In-Hospital Fall with Hip Fracture <i>Falls causing broken hips delay a patient's recovery time, require longer hospital stays, and cause depression when patients lose their ability to move.</i>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PSI 9--Perioperative Hemorrhage or Hematoma <i>Blood clots or internal bleeding caused by blood vessels injured during surgery that can cause significant damage to the body's organs, potentially leading to organ failure or even death.</i>	\$115,986.16	3.01%	697
PSI 10--Postoperative Acute Kidney Injury Requiring Dialysis <i>Kidney injury after surgery that can cause kidney failure that can lead to the need for dialysis, an artificial way of replacing the kidneys' function.</i>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PSI 11--Postoperative Respiratory Failure <i>Serious breathing problem in which lungs either cannot take in enough oxygen or cannot get rid of carbon dioxide.</i>	\$289,556.79	21.84%	10,295
PSI 12--Postoperative PE/DVT <i>Dangerous blood clot caused by damage to tissue during surgery that can break away and travel through the bloodstream to other areas of the body.</i>	\$71,738.12	6.56%	2,155
PSI 13--Postoperative Sepsis <i>Sepsis infection after surgery is the body's extreme reaction to an infection and requires immediate treatment or the patient may experience lifelong complications including organ failure or death.</i>	\$312,422.81	21.92%	9,894
PSI 14--Postoperative Wound Dehiscence <i>Surgical wound splits open after a major surgery on the stomach or abdomen area that is very painful and increases risk for infection.</i>	\$218,231.07	9.63%	755
PSI 15-- Unrecognized abdominopelvic accidental puncture/laceration <i>Accidental cuts and tears on the abdomen and pelvis that can happen during surgery or a procedure in which doctors use a tube to look into a patient's body.</i>	\$44,763.27	2.16%	237
Total	N/A	N/A	24, 396

ANNUAL INCIDENCE RATE, ANNUAL INCIDENCES RATE OF HIGHEST PERFORMING HOSPITAL, RATE OF WORST PERFORMING HOSPITAL

Component Patient Safety Indicators Included in CMS PSI 90	Incidence Rate (Observed Rate Per 1,000 Discharges)¹	Incidences (Observed events)¹	Rate of best performing hospital (per 1,000 Medicare Fee-for-Service Discharges)²	Rate of worst performing hospital (per 1,000 Medicare Fee-for-Service Discharges)²	Increase in risk to patients cared for in best vs. worst performing hospital²
PSI 3--Pressure Ulcers <i>Advanced bedsores (also known as stage 3 or 4 pressure ulcers) that become large and very deep, sometimes reaching muscle or bone, causing severe pain and serious infection.</i>	0.62	9,877	0.04	8.78	15.1* (15 times more likely if you go to the wrong hospital)
PSI 6--Iatrogenic Pneumothorax <i>A collapsed lung when air leaks out of the lung and goes into the area between the lungs and the chest wall that can lead to severe chest pain and other complications.</i>	0.19	4,315	0.12	0.48	4.0 (4 times more likely if you go to the wrong hospital)
PSI 8--In-Hospital Fall with Hip Fracture <i>Falls causing broken hips delay a patient's recovery time, require longer hospital stays, and cause depression when patients lose their ability to move.</i>	0.07	1,834	0.07	0.16	2.3 (2 times more likely if you go to the wrong hospital)
PSI 9--Perioperative Hemorrhage or Hematoma <i>Blood clots or internal bleeding caused by blood vessels injured during surgery that can cause significant damage to the body's organs, potentially leading to organ failure or even death.</i>	2.39	14,404	1.26	5.58	4.4 (4 times more likely if you go to the wrong hospital)
PSI 10--Postoperative Acute Kidney Injury Requiring Dialysis <i>Kidney injury after surgery that can cause kidney failure that can lead to the need for dialysis, an artificial way of replacing the kidneys' function.</i>	0.92	2,921	0.58	3.45	5.9 (6 times more likely if you go to the wrong hospital)
PSI 11--Postoperative Respiratory Failure <i>Serious breathing problem in which lungs either cannot take in enough oxygen or cannot get rid of carbon dioxide.</i>	6.47	20,050	1.66	17.09	10.3 (10 times more likely if you go to the wrong hospital)
PSI 12--Postoperative PE/DVT <i>Dangerous blood clot caused by damage to tissue during surgery that can break away and travel through the bloodstream to other areas of the body.</i>	3.41	21,875	1.65	8.41	5.1 (5 times more likely if you go to the wrong hospital)

PSI 13--Postoperative Sepsis <i>Sepsis infection after surgery is the body's extreme reaction to an infection and requires immediate treatment or the patient may experience lifelong complications including organ failure or death.</i>	4.09	13,056	2.31	9.73	4.2 (4 times more likely if you go to the wrong hospital)
PSI 14--Postoperative Wound Dehiscence <i>Surgical wound splits open after a major surgery on the stomach or abdomen area that is very painful and increases risk for infection.</i>	0.80	1,608	0.57	1.54	2.7 (3 times more likely if you go to the wrong hospital)
PSI 15-- Unrecognized abdominopelvic accidental puncture/laceration <i>Accidental cuts and tears on the abdomen and pelvis that can happen during surgery or a procedure in which doctors use a tube to look into a patient's body.</i>	1.04	4,415	0.37	3.97	10.7 (11 times more likely if you go to the wrong hospital)
Total	20	94,335	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Compared best performing to average performance as worst performance was extreme outlier

¹ AHRQ PSI Benchmark Data Tables, v2021. https://qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Downloads/Modules/PSI/V2021/Version_2021_Benchmark_Tables_PSI.pdf

² Based on hospitals that received a Spring 2022 Safety Grade from The Leapfrog Group. PSI rates obtained from data.medicare.gov based on the data collection period of 07/01/2018 – 12/31/2019.

DIFFERENCE IN INCIDENCE RATE BETWEEN BLACK AND WHITE PATIENTS

Component Patient Safety Indicators Included in CMS PSI 90	Difference in incidence rate between Black and white patients ²
<p>PSI 3--Pressure Ulcers <i>Advanced bedsores (also known as stage 3 or 4 pressure ulcers) that become large and very deep, sometimes reaching muscle or bone, causing severe pain and serious infection.</i></p>	Not Available
<p>PSI 6--Iatrogenic Pneumothorax <i>A collapsed lung when air leaks out of the lung and goes into the area between the lungs and the chest wall that can lead to severe chest pain and other complications.</i></p>	Not Available
<p>PSI 8--In-Hospital Fall with Hip Fracture <i>Falls causing broken hips delay a patient's recovery time, require longer hospital stays, and cause depression when patients lose their ability to move.</i></p>	Not Available
<p>PSI 9--Perioperative Hemorrhage or Hematoma <i>Blood clots or internal bleeding caused by blood vessels injured during surgery that can cause significant damage to the body's organs, potentially leading to organ failure or even death.</i></p>	20%
<p>PSI 10--Postoperative Acute Kidney Injury Requiring Dialysis <i>Kidney injury after surgery that can cause kidney failure that can lead to the need for dialysis, an artificial way of replacing the kidneys' function.</i></p>	15%
<p>PSI 11--Postoperative Respiratory Failure <i>Serious breathing problem in which lungs either cannot take in enough oxygen or cannot get rid of carbon dioxide.</i></p>	18%
<p>PSI 12--Postoperative PE/DVT <i>Dangerous blood clot caused by damage to tissue during surgery that can break away and travel through the bloodstream to other areas of the body.</i></p>	30%
<p>PSI 13--Postoperative Sepsis <i>Sepsis infection after surgery is the body's extreme reaction to an infection and requires immediate treatment or the patient may experience lifelong complications including organ failure or death.</i></p>	27%
<p>PSI 14--Postoperative Wound Dehiscence <i>Surgical wound splits open after a major surgery on the stomach or abdomen area that is very painful and increases risk for infection.</i></p>	19%
<p>PSI 15-- Unrecognized abdominopelvic accidental puncture/laceration <i>Accidental cuts and tears on the abdomen and pelvis that can happen during surgery or a procedure in which doctors use a tube to look into a patient's body.</i></p>	2%

³ Gangopadhyaya, Anuj. Do Black and White Patients Experience Similar Rates of Adverse Safety Events at the Same Hospital? Urban Institute. July 2021.

<https://www.urban.org/research/publication/do-black-and-white-patients-experience-similar-rates-adverse-safety-events-same-hospital>.