

Community Report

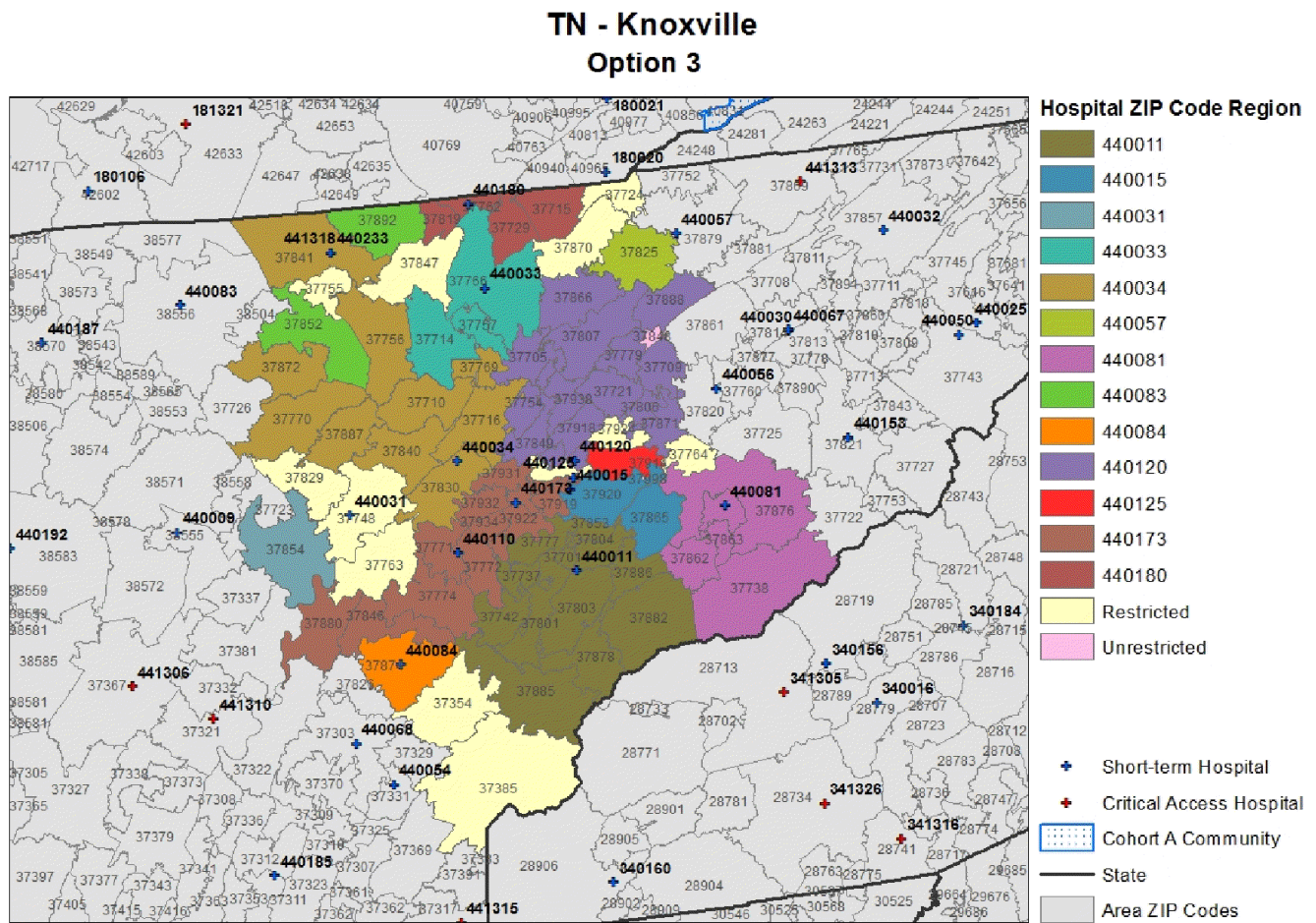
Community-Based Readmission Rates

Community readmission rates differ from traditional hospital-based readmission rates. A readmission event is attributed to the residence of the beneficiary, not the hospital. These events are compiled at the ZIP-code level.

Rates are expressed using the geographic boundaries established by the Dartmouth Atlas Project – the Health Referral Region (HRR) and its smaller subunit, the Hospital Service Area (HSA) – as the units of analysis. The HRR rate is expressed as readmission events per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries.

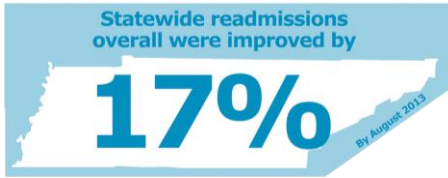
In comparison to the more familiar risk-standardized readmission rate used by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and reported publicly via the Hospital Compare website, **the community-based readmission rates count how many times (not if) the individual was readmitted within 30-day windows.**

Knoxville Community Zip Code Area

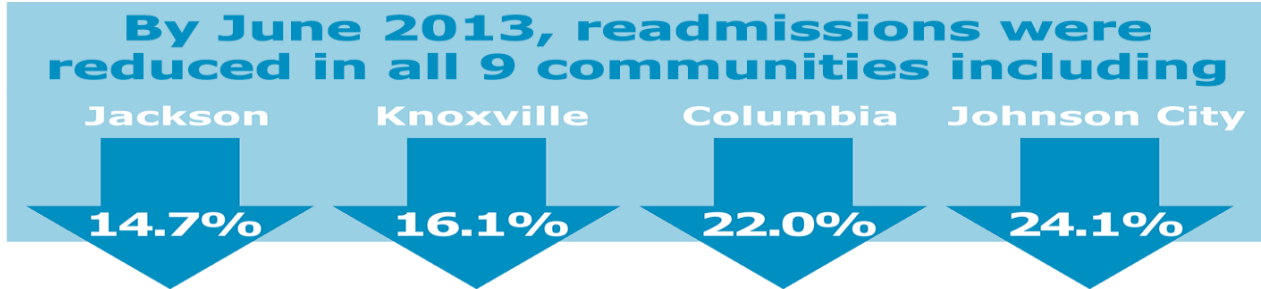


Progress Timeline

Tennessee Statewide Readmission Success (2013)



Tennessee Communities



Dollars Saved by improving readmissions!



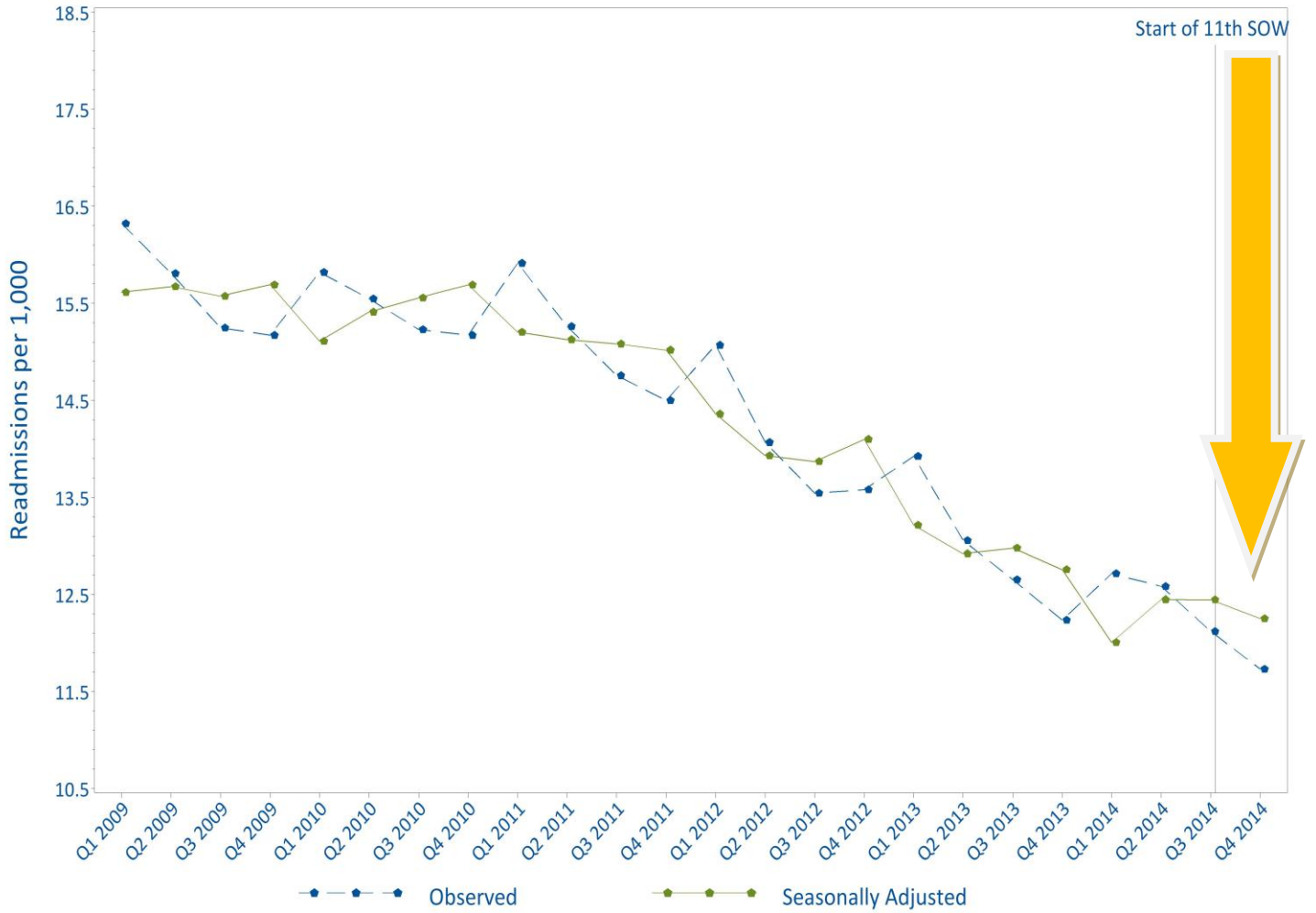
2015 – 2019 Goals

Tennessee Statewide Readmission

Q4 2014 13.5%

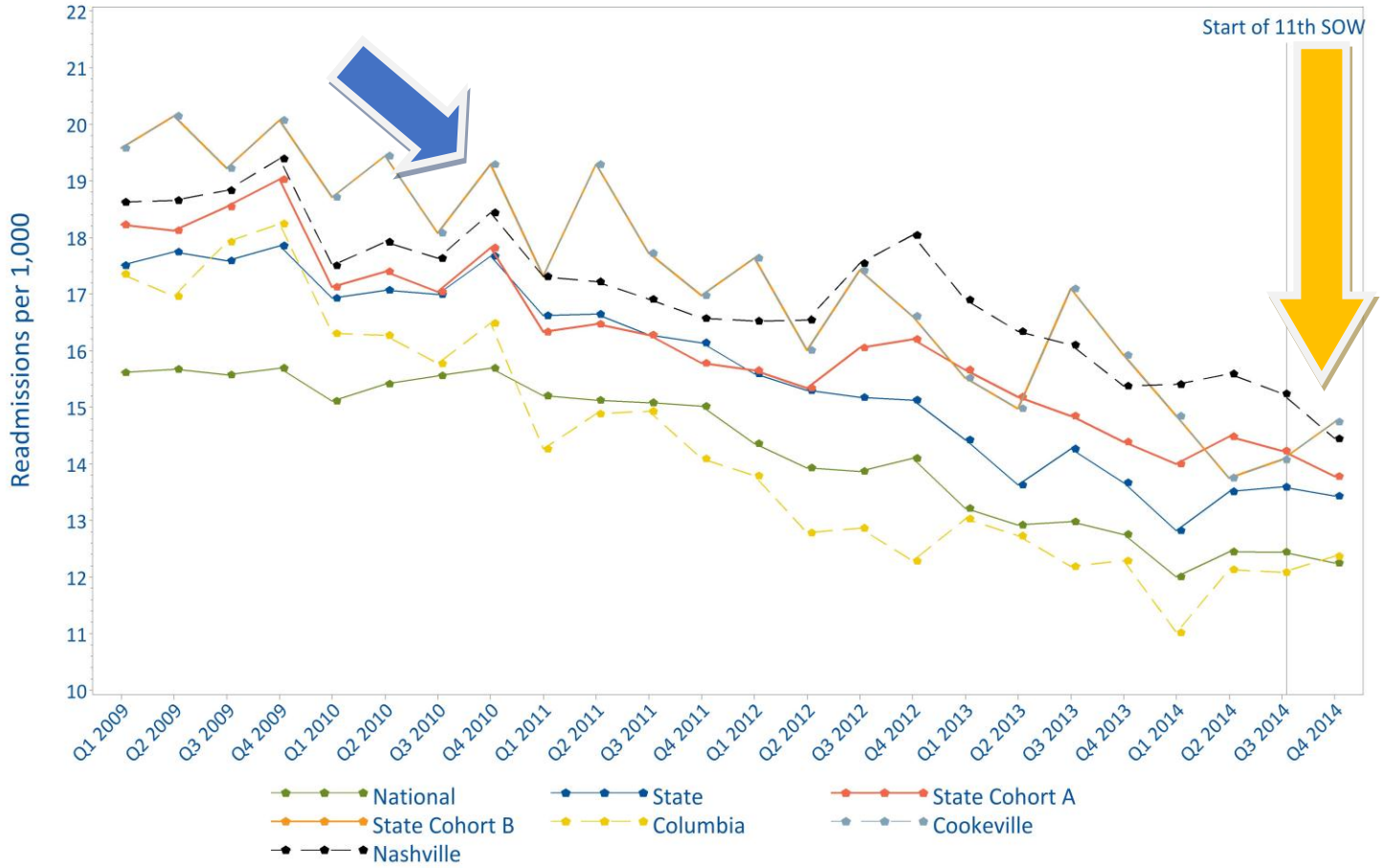
- Reduce Medicare hospital admission and readmission rates by 20 percent by 2019
- Increase patients with Medicare number of nights spent at home post discharge by 10 percent
- Reduce adverse drug events (ADEs) resulting from uncoordinated transitions of care

National Quarterly Readmissions per 1,000 Beneficiaries



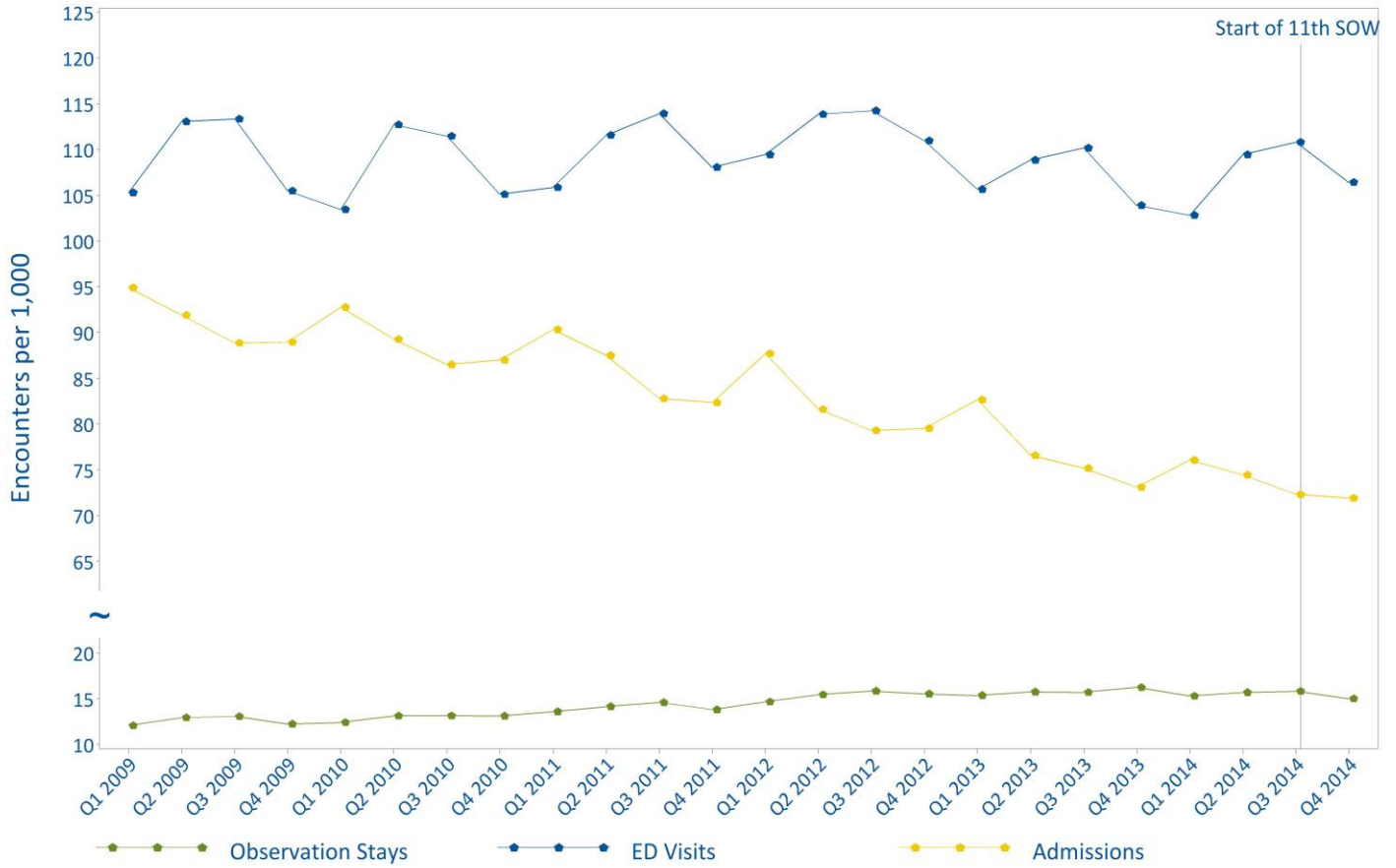
This material was prepared by Telligen, the Quality Innovation Network National Coordinating Center, under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The contents presented do not necessarily reflect CMS policy. [11SOW-QINCC-00208-05/08/15]

Tennessee
 Quarterly Readmissions per 1,000 Beneficiaries (Seasonally Adjusted)
 National, State, State Cohort A, State Cohort B (where applicable), and Community



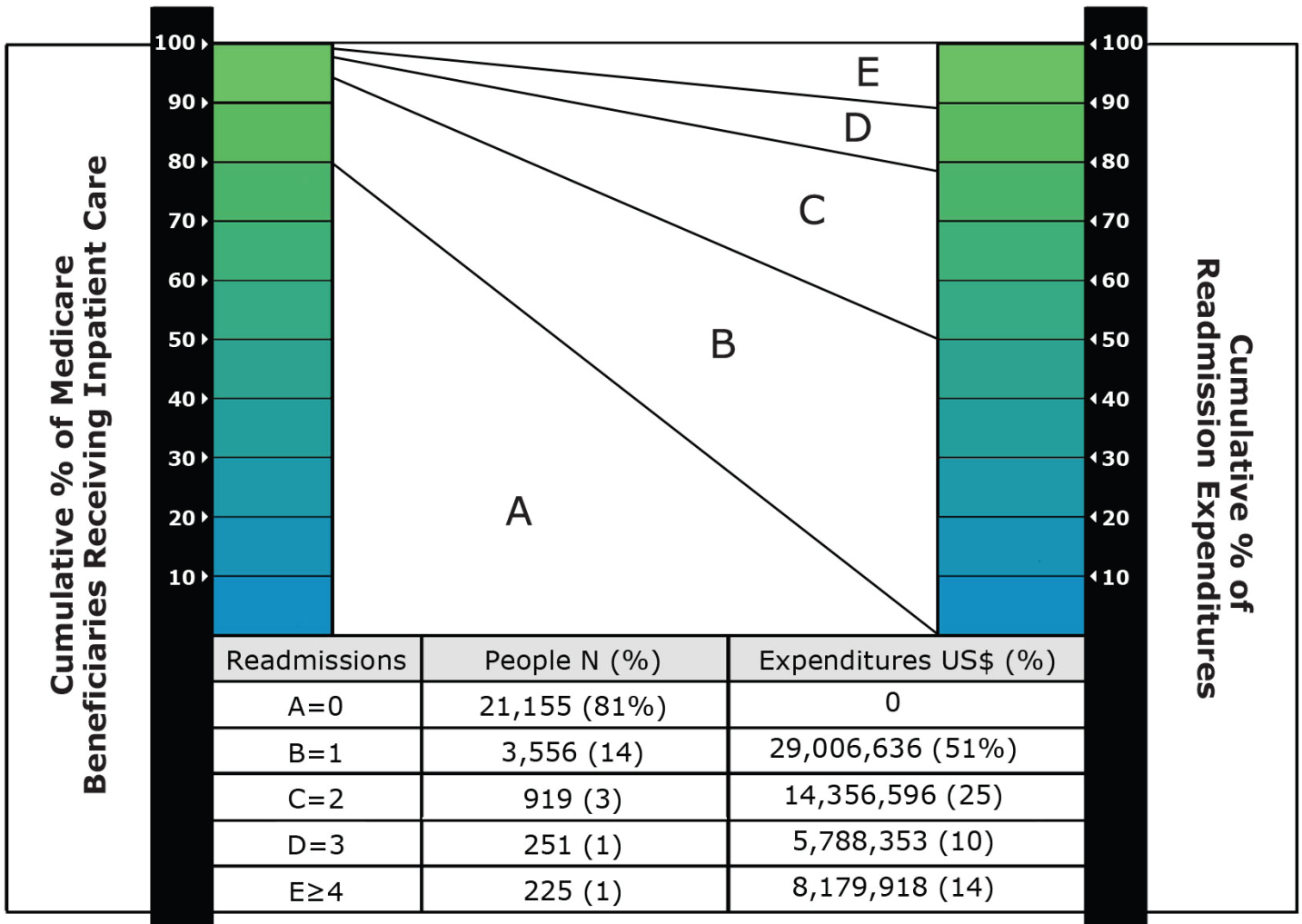
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Tennessee State Acute Care Encounters per 1,000 Beneficiaries



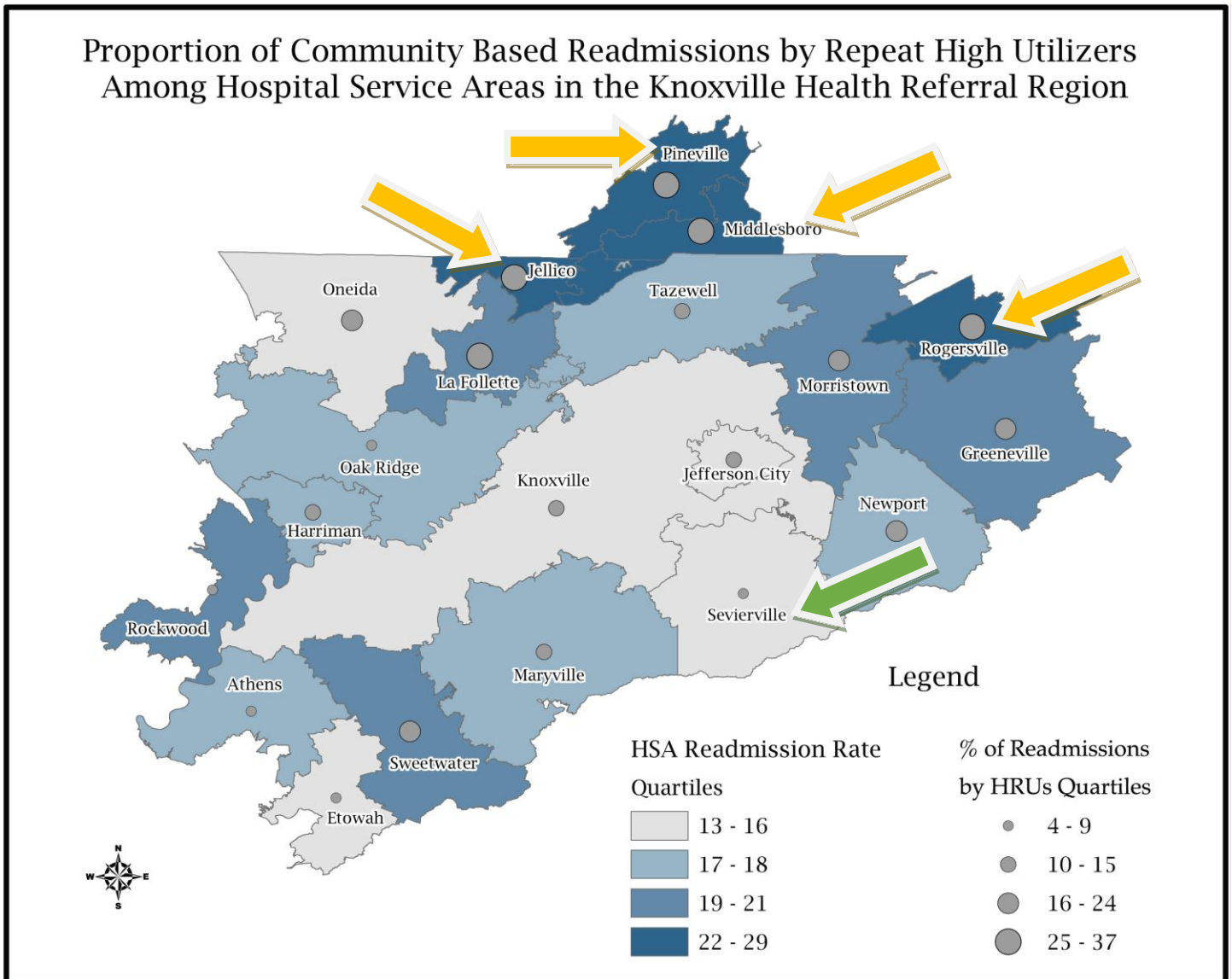
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Because the methodology used to calculate the community rate of readmission is highly sensitive to individuals with high personal rates of readmissions, successful outreach to a relatively smaller number of high utilizing patients can result in a significant decrease in the rate of readmission.



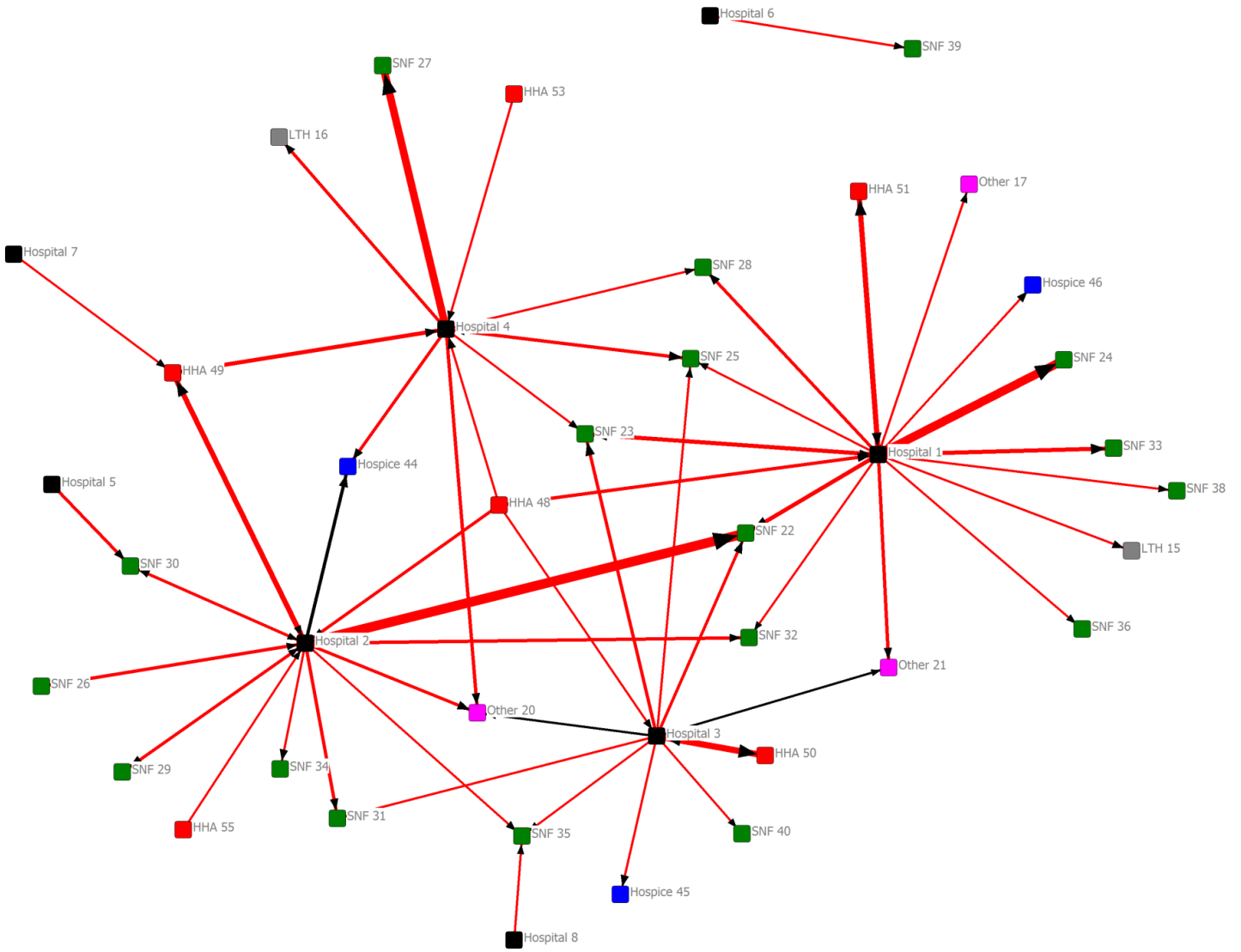
2010 Knoxville HRR Readmissions Expenditures

Spatial Analysis (SA)



- Using **Spatial Analysis** to explore the relationship between the rate of community-based readmissions and the proportion of readmissions that can be attributed to HRUs (High Readmission Utilizers) has important implications for developing interventions.
- The graduated dot symbol represents the proportion of all readmissions that are attributed to HRUs (4+readmissions).
- Rogersville, Middlesboro, Pineville, and Jellico HSAs have both high readmission rates and large proportions of readmissions due to HRUs.
- Readmission rates may be dramatically reduced by allocating resources to a target population likely to readmit multiple times.
- Also of importance is looking at areas like Sevierville that have a low overall readmission rate and a low proportion of readmissions by HRUs to identify potential factors that can be attributed to positive patterns of inpatient utilization.




Providers connected by a minimum of 30 transitions (CY 2011)







Key	Provider	Zip Code
Hospital 1	Tennova Healthcare	37917
SNF 24	Tennova Healthcare - TCU	37917
HHA 51	Tennova Home Health	37920
Hospital 2	Parkwest Medical Center	37923
SNF 22	NHC Healthcare, Farragut	37922

So What?

Spatial Analysis

-  Asks 'where are the high utilizers?'
-  Focus readmissions work on the 'few' that make a BIG difference
-  Allows targeted interventions

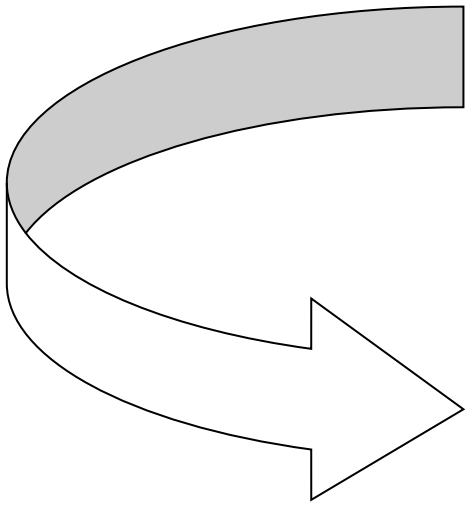
Social Network Analysis

-  Asks 'who are providers/settings in the transition of care?'
 -  'Where are the patients going and coming from?'
-  Focus readmissions work on key players in the game
-  Allows relationship building and collaboration

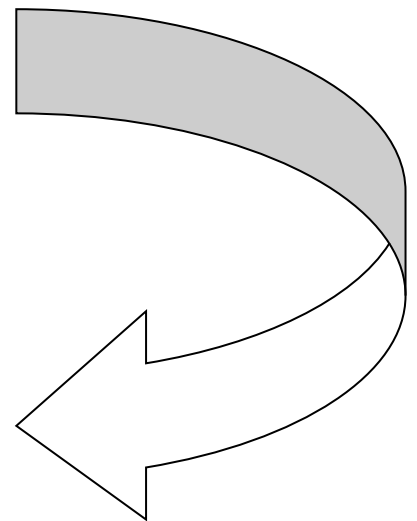
What Next?

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats



Interventions



Results