

Preventable Hospitalizations

A preventable hospital stay is one that might have been avoided with better medical care outside of the hospital. Good quality health care, self-management, and early intervention can prevent complications or worsening of several chronic diseases; thus preventing the need for hospitalization. People who are uninsured, lower income, minority, and self-report limited access to care have higher rates of preventable hospitalizations.

Data at Your Fingertips

The MONAHRQ® system uses the Prevention Quality Indicators (PQIs) to identify preventable hospital stays. The PQIs can be used as a "screening tool" to help flag potential community health system issues that need further investigation and to provide a quick check on primary care access or other community services by using in-patient hospital data.

The chronic diseases and conditions accountable for many potentially avoidable hospitalizations are:

- Chronic lung conditions -
 - Breathing problems
 - Young adult asthma
- Diabetes -
 - Uncontrolled
 - Short-term complications
 - Long-term complications,
 - Amputations
- Heart conditions -
 - Angina
 - Congestive heart failure
 - High blood pressure

MONAHRQ® maps are color coded with five equal groupings of highest rates, higher rates,



rates in the middle, lower rates, and lowest rates.

- Darker colors represent higher rates, and lighter colors represent lower rates.
- The rates represent the number of hospital stays for each county for every 100,000 county residents.

The data table shows the number and rate of preventable hospitalizations for the health condition and measure selected. Cost savings associated with preventing 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, and 50% of the hospitalizations are also listed. Cost savings are based on charges that have been adjusted to costs, using hospital-specific cost-to-charge ratios. In the table, values based on 10 or fewer hospitalizations are suppressed to protect confidentiality of patients and are designated with a "c".

The data is based upon hospital discharge data which excludes hospitalizations:

- Transferred from another hospital, skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, or from another health care facility,
- In another state, and
- In Tribal Nation, Indian Health Service, or Veterans facilities.

Access MONAHRQ[®] at the Oklahoma State Department of Health website - <http://www.ok.gov/health/>. Click the link to **OK2SHARE** - Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available to Everyone. The link is located in the Online Services section of the website.

OSDH and County Health Department personnel can access OK2SHARE at <http://intranet1/ok2share/>.



In OK2SHARE, go to **Hospital & ASC** and select **Quality Reports (MONAHRQ[®])**. Select the year of the hospitalization data. For years 2011-2013:

- Click on the **Service Use Rates** tab.
- Locate the **Avoidable Hospital Stays** section.
- Click on the blue box, **Find More Information**.



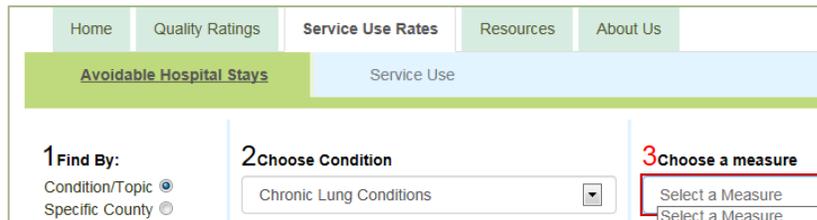
To view a county's data table for all measures of selected conditions.

- Click on **Specific County**.
- Select **county name** from list.
- **Choose condition(s)** for data table.
- Click **Search** – scroll down for results.

No data maps are available using this selection method.

To view a data map,

- Find by **Condition/Topic**.
- Select one **condition**.
- Select one **specific measure**.
- Scroll down to view the data table that includes all counties.
- Click on the **View Map** tab to view the state map.



Health Equity Lens

Understanding more about those who experience preventable hospitalizations can better inform the decision-making process. Qualitative data can show the unique points of view from the community, patients, or practitioners identify barriers and opportunities for health systems, chronic disease self-management, and/or other resources in the community.

