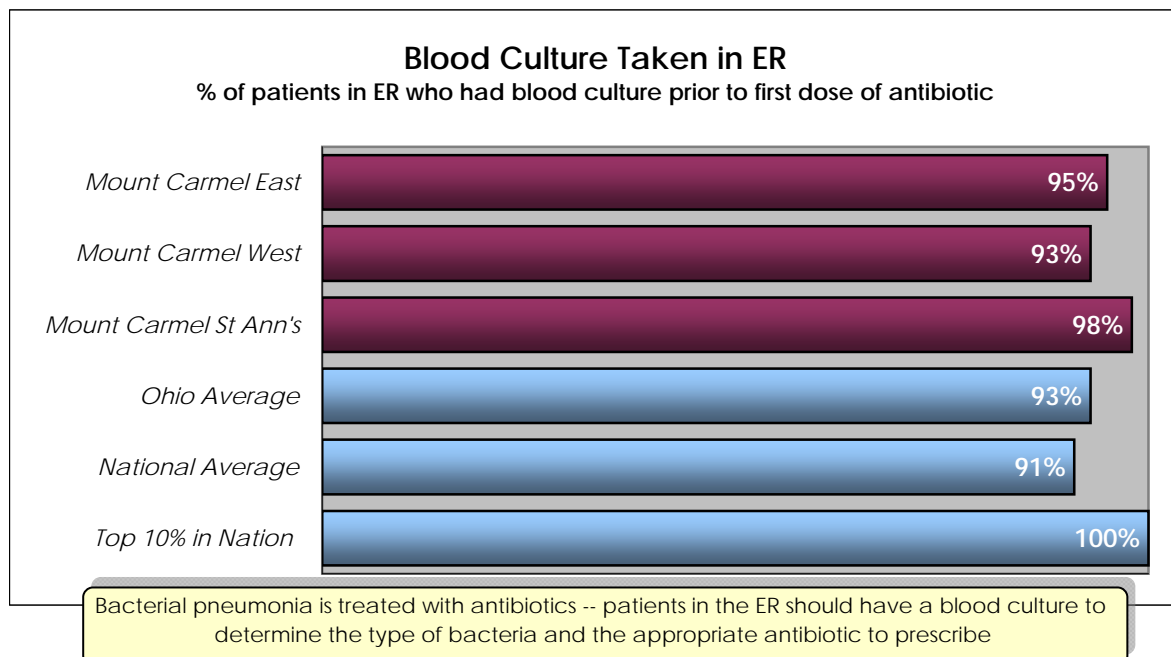
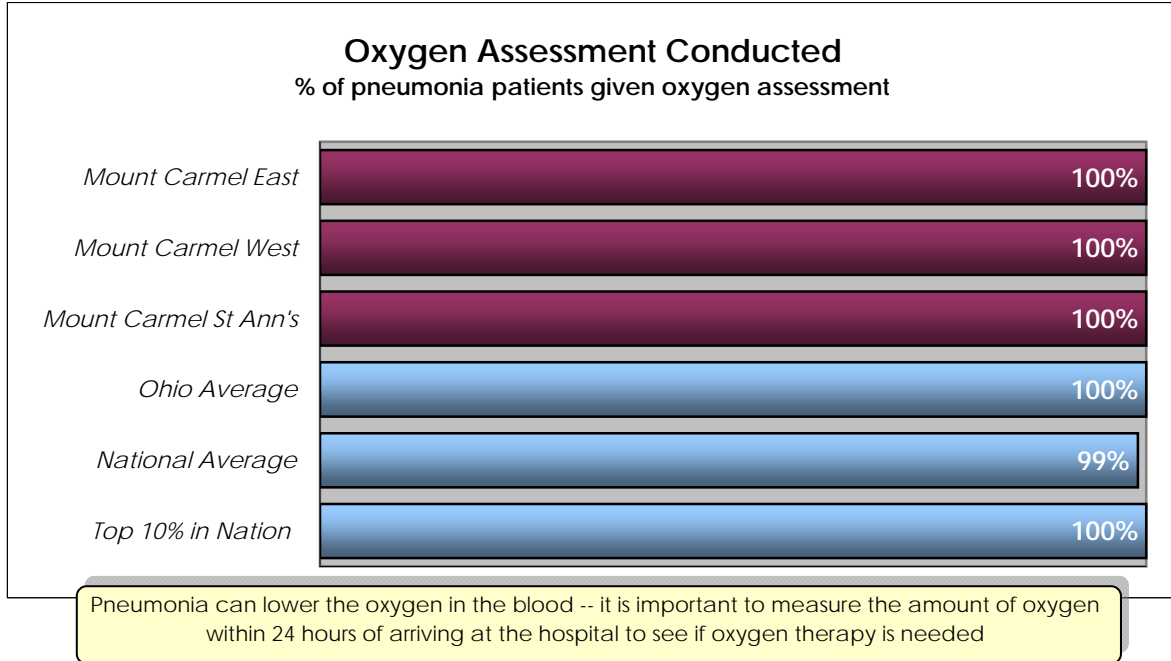


# PNEUMONIA

## Quality Indicators

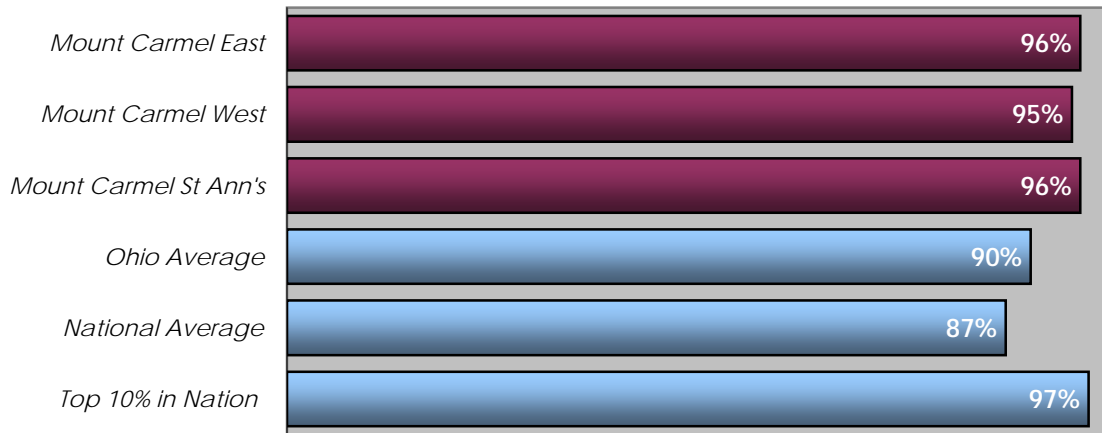


Scientific research indicates the following seven measures represent best practice in the treatment of bacterial pneumonia (also called community acquired pneumonia). Mount Carmel data is for the time period October 2008 - March 2009. Ohio and national data is from the Hospital Compare website and is for the time period January 2008 - December 2008.



### Appropriate Antibiotic Selected

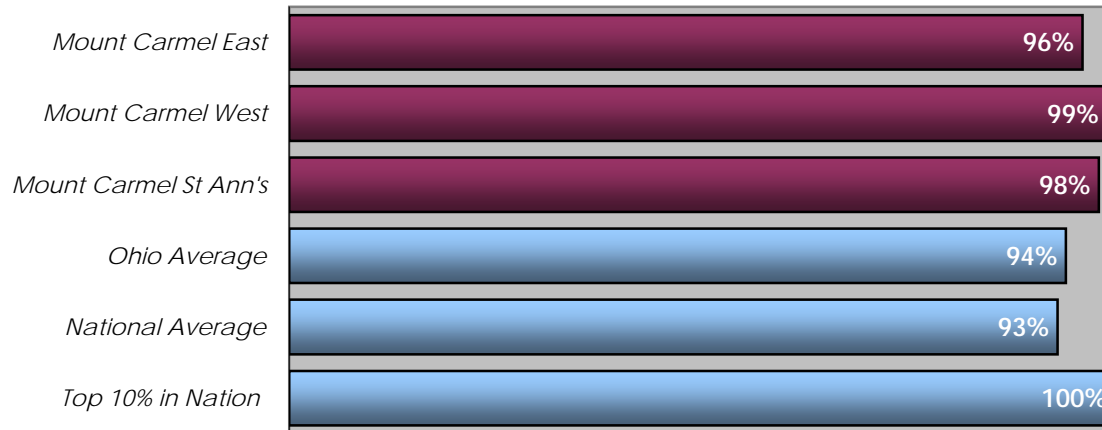
% of pneumonia patients given the appropriate antibiotic



Pneumonia that is caused by a bacteria is treated with antibiotics -- different bacteria are treated with different antibiotics, so it is important to select the appropriate antibiotic

### Antibiotic Given at the Right Time

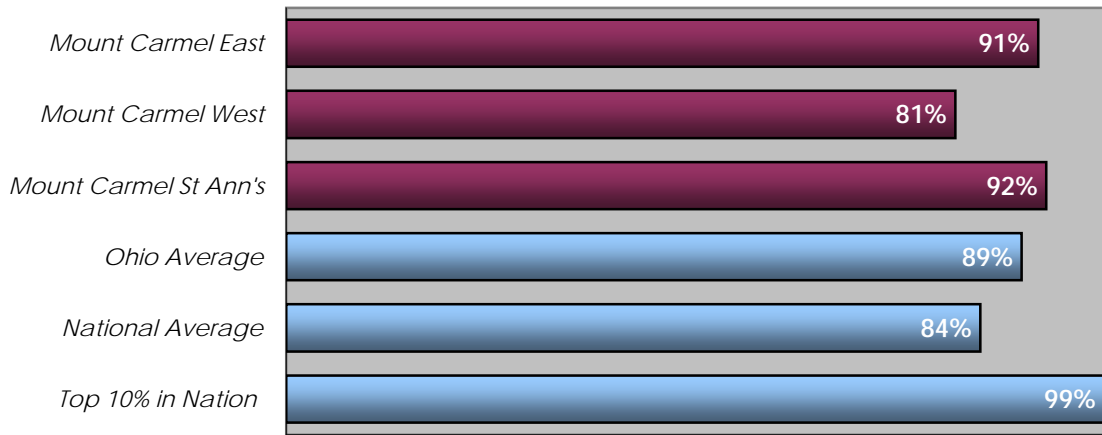
% of patients given antibiotic within 6 hours of arrival at hospital



Early administration of antibiotics can cure bacterial pneumonia and reduce complications -- antibiotics should be received within 6 hours of arriving at the hospital

### Pneumonia Vaccine

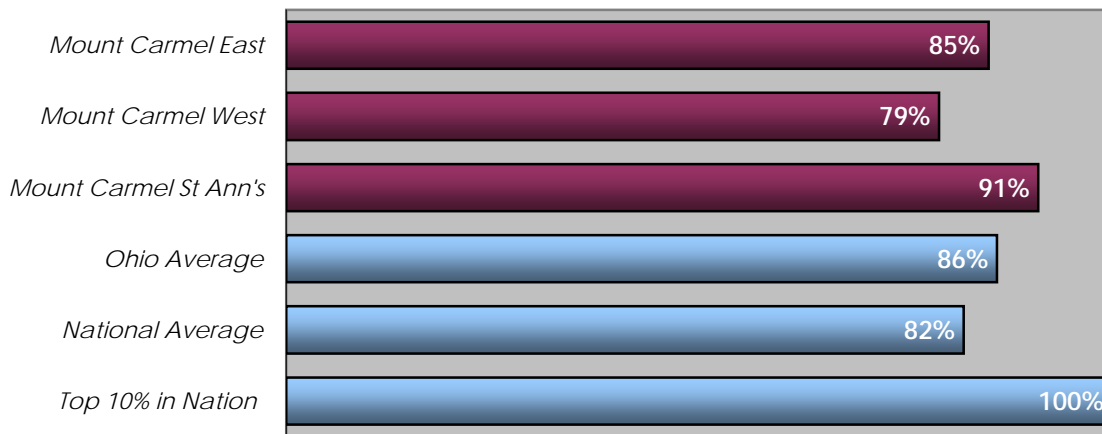
% of patients who were assessed and given vaccine if needed



The pneumococcal vaccine can prevent complications and future infections -- pneumonia patients should be given a pneumonia vaccination if they do not have one

### Influenza Vaccine

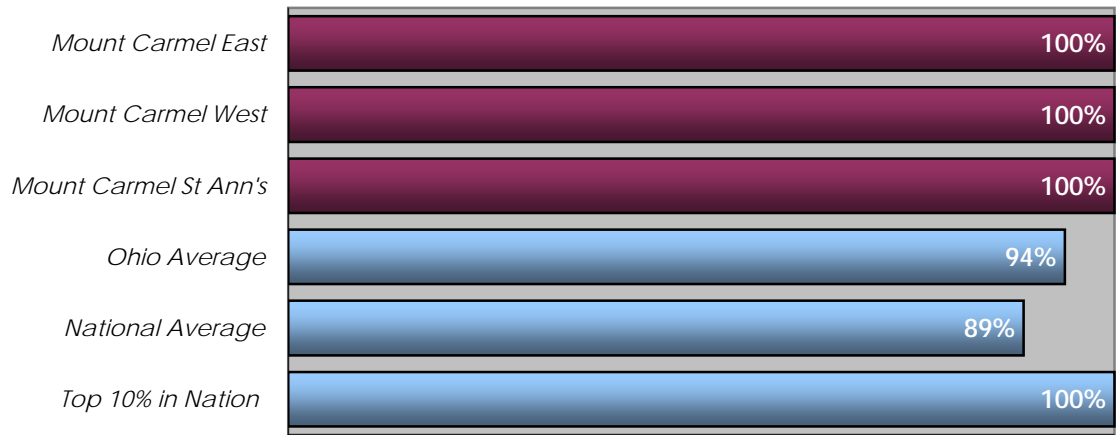
% of patients who were assessed and given influenza if needed



Influenza is a serious and sometimes deadly lung infection -- pneumonia patients, particularly those over age 50, should be given a flu vaccine if they do not have one (Ohio and national data is for time period October 2007 - March 2008)

### Smoking Cessation Advice Given

% of pneumonia patients given smoking cessation advice or counseling



Smoking damages the lungs and increases the chances of getting pneumonia, emphysema and bronchitis -- patients should get smoking cessation information before leaving the hospital

