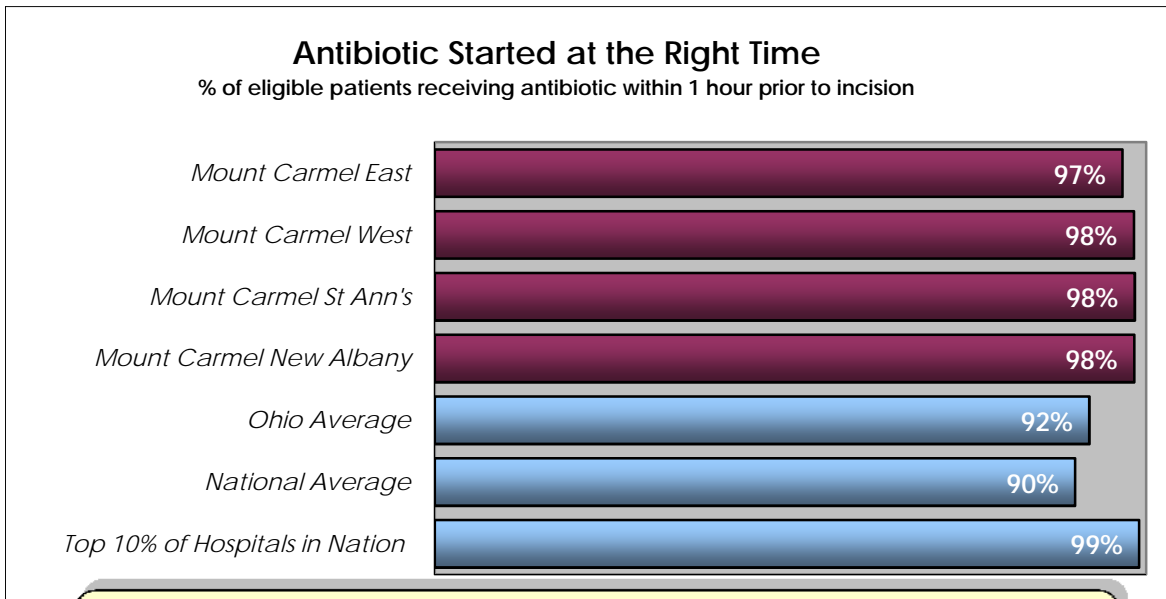


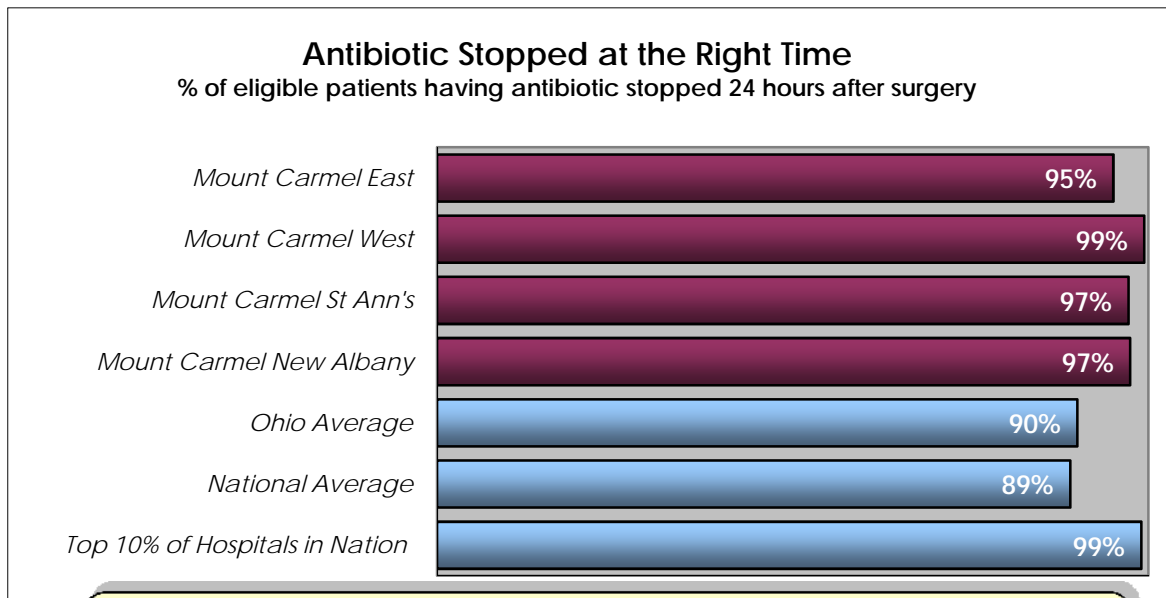
Surgical Care Quality Indicators



Scientific research indicates that the following eight measures represent best practice in surgical care for selected types of surgery. Mount Carmel data is for May 2009 - October 2009. Ohio and national data is from the Hospital Compare website and is for April 2008 - March 2009. The beta blocker indicator has recently been added to the Hospital Compare website with a CMS reporting period between January 2009 and March 2009. Instances with fewer than 25 cases are too small to reliably predict performance.



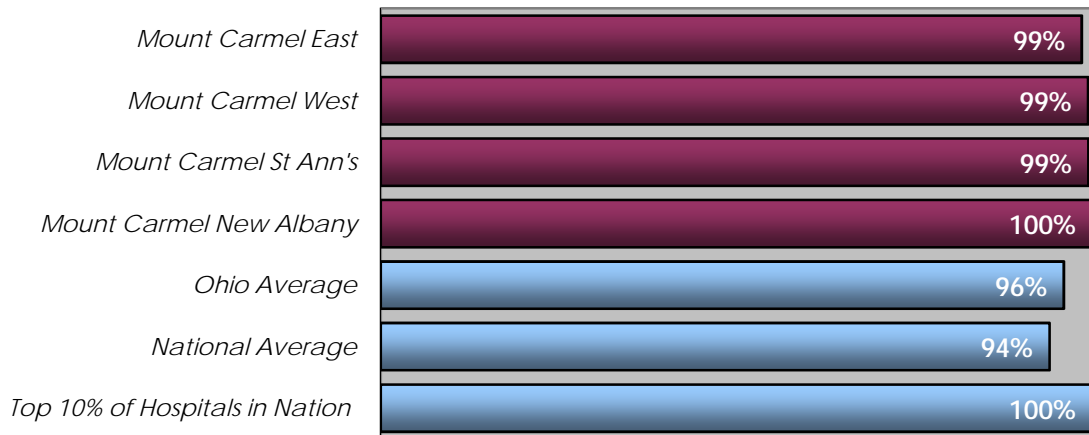
Patients who get antibiotics within the hour before surgery are less likely to get wound infections -- this measure pertains to select patients having colon, hip/knee replacement, hysterectomy, cardiac or vascular surgery



Taking antibiotics for more than 24 hours after surgery is usually not necessary and can increase the risk of side effects and antibiotic resistance -- this measure pertains to select patients having colon, hip/knee replacement, hysterectomy, cardiac or vascular surgery

Right Antibiotic Given

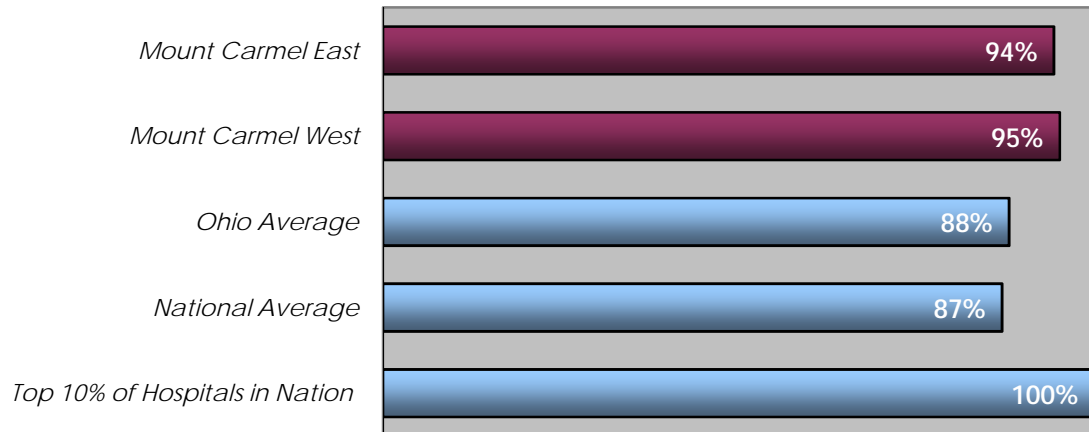
% of eligible patients given an appropriate antibiotic



It is important that patients get an appropriate antibiotic to prevent wound infections -- this measure pertains to select patients having colon, hip/knee replacement, hysterectomy, cardiac or vascular surgery

Blood Sugar Controlled After Open Heart Surgery

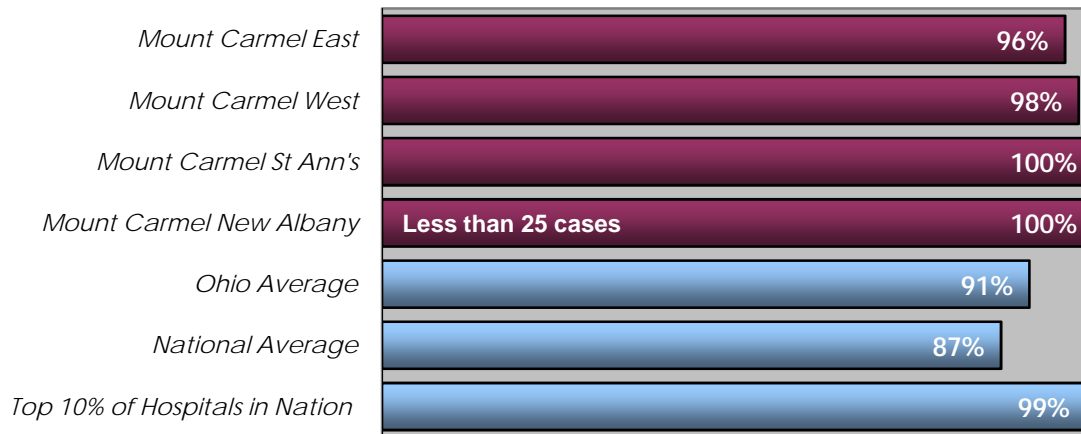
% of open heart patients with blood sugar well controlled after surgery



Even if heart surgery patients do not have diabetes, keeping blood sugar under good control after heart or vascular surgery lowers the risk of infection and other problems

Blood Clot Treatment Ordered by Physician

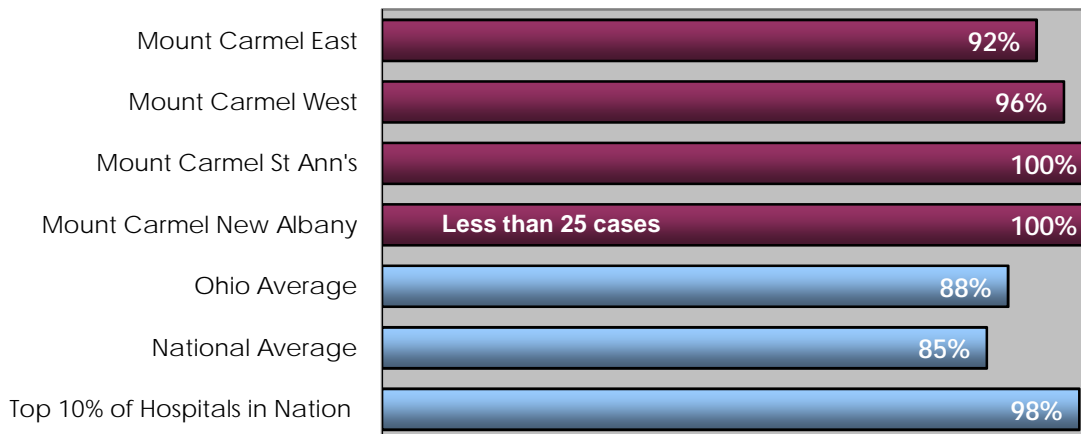
% of eligible patients with treatment ordered to prevent blood clots



The risk of blood clots can be reduced through preventive treatments such as blood thinning medications, elastic support stockings and mechanical air stockings -- this measure pertains to select patients having colon, hip/knee replacement, hysterectomy and certain other major surgeries

Blood Clot Treatment Given at the Right Time

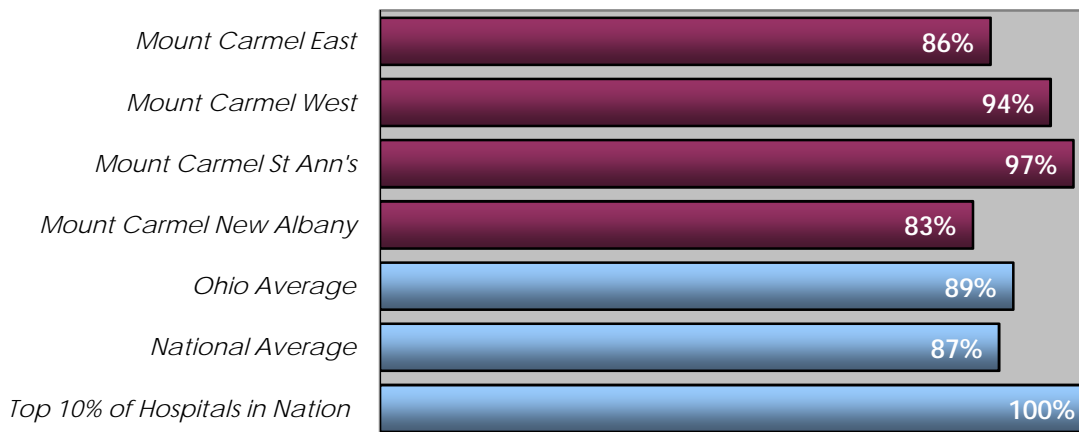
% of eligible patients treated for blood clots 24 hours before or after surgery



Treatment to prevent blood clots must be given 24 hours before or after surgery -- this measure pertains to select patients having colon, hip/knee replacement, hysterectomy, and certain other major surgeries

Beta Blockers

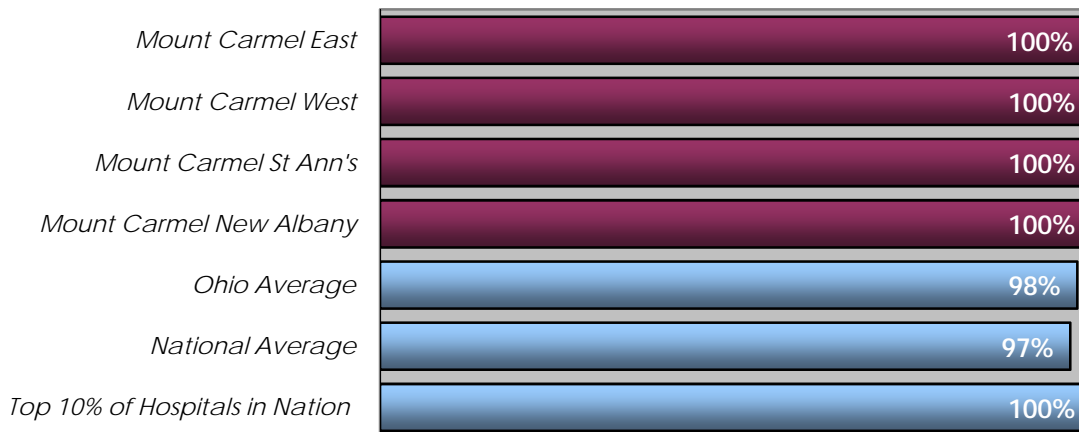
% of patients kept on beta blockers in the period before and after surgery



Typically, a patient's usual medications are stopped for a while before and after surgery. However, patients who suddenly stop taking beta blockers can have problems such as a rapid heart rate. For these patients, staying on beta blockers before and after surgery reduces the risk of developing heart problems.

Hair Removed Appropriately

% of patients whose hair was removed with electric clippers or cream



Removing body hair from the skin prior to surgery should be done with an electric clippers or hair removal cream as shaving with a razor increases the risk of infection -- this measure refers to most types of surgeries

