**Performance Assessment**

NAM2 TASK 1: Data Dashboard and Representation

Bader Ale

Department of Information Technology, Western Governors University

D210 Data Dashboard and Representation

December 2023

Table of Contents

[Part I: Purpose and Function 3](#_Toc152416882)

[Part II: Variables 3](#_Toc152416883)

[Part III: Data Preparation 4](#_Toc152416884)

[Part IV: Analysis 7](#_Toc152416885)

[Part V: Data Summary and Implications 8](#_Toc152416886)

# Part I: Purpose and Function

The purpose of the dashboard is to explore the readmission rates for the hospitals and try to uncover the root cause for said readmissions. Our stakeholders include executive leaders the organization such as Senior Vice President of Hospital Operations (SVP), Vice President of Research (VP) as well as a Panel of Regional Vice Presidents (Regional VPs). With a deep dive into the data and root cause, a decision can be made to minimize readmissions and potentially decrease costs and overhead associated with these readmissions.

# Part II: Variables

The variables used in the data dashboard include the state of the health facility, readmission rate, facility name and admission type. Readmission rates further compared to averages tabulated by CMS’ Hospital Readmissions Reduction Program (HRRP) which includes information for readmission rates for specific conditions such as heart failure, pneumonia, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) among others (U.S Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, 2023). Using this data obtained from CMS and using the medical dataset, the readmission rates can be not only compared from facility to facility but also to national averages and other health institutions not within the organization.

# Part III: Data Representations

Much information can be drawn from the dashboard, but two important observations are readmission by admission type and readmission by length of stay. Firstly, readmission by admission type can be used to focus on where the readmissions are happening the most. For example, half of all readmissions within the organization come from the emergency department while the other half is mostly equally distributed between elective and observation admission types. This demonstrates that the emergency department should be the first department analyzed for the root cause of high readmission rates. Secondly, the readmission by length of stay is also important in understanding whether there is any correlation between the number of days the patient spent in the hospital and whether they were readmitted. This information can provide insight into whether the readmission is due to the length of stay of the patient or other health factors particular to that patient.

# Part IV: Interactive Controls

The dashboard includes three interactive controls in order to zoom into the data. These include facility state, facility name and measure name. Facility state and name can be used to determine where and which location had the highest readmission rates. In this way, actions can be taken to reduce them. Furthermore, measure names can be used to compare CMS’ national averages for the chronic conditions outlined previously. They can be used to see how each facility or state compares to publicly available data.

# Part V: Data Summary and Implications

Works Cited

U.S Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (2023, September 06). *Hospital Readmissions Reduction Program (HRRP)*. Retrieved November 2023, from Hospital Readmissions Reduction Program (HRRP): https://www.cms.gov/medicare/payment/prospective-payment-systems/acute-inpatient-pps/hospital-readmissions-reduction-program-hrrp