

How Can We Lower Hospital Readmission Rates?

Jocelyn Lau



Readmissions: unplanned repeat visits to the hospital

- Costly and avoidable
- Commonly used indicator of a hospital's quality of care
- Tied to Medicare payments

Besides patient characteristics, are there other predictors of readmission rates?

Predicting All-Cause Readmission Rates With Linear Regression

Outcome: # of unplanned all-cause readmissions / 100 admissions for pneumonia

- Pneumonia common and prevalent
- Medicare (65+ population)
- Already adjusted for age, sex, and specific clinical conditions

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- geographic/demographic
- performance-related
- hospital characteristics

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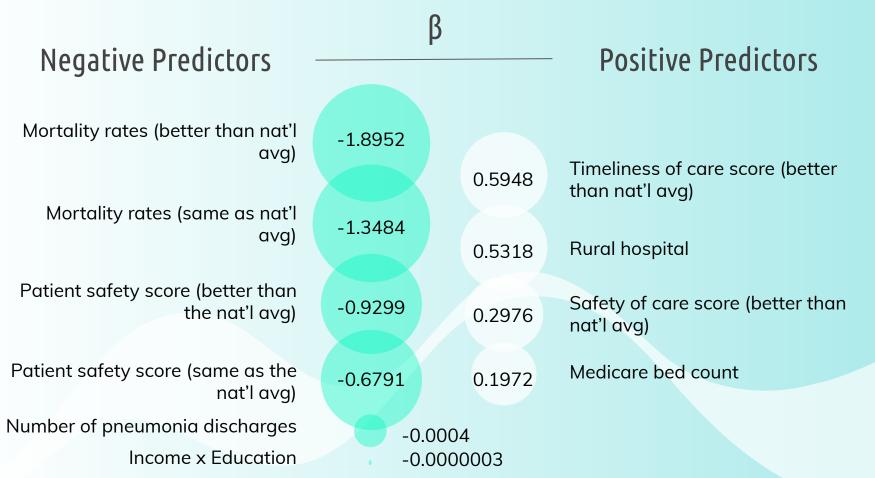
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Approach:

- Linear regression: Statsmodel OLS
- Cross-validation: GridSearchCV w/ Ridge and LASSO





Positive Predictors

Mortality rates (better than nat'l avg)

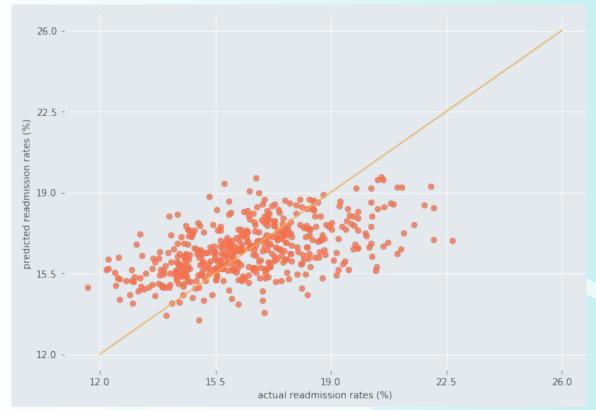
-1.8952

0.5318

Rural hospital

Income x Education

-0.0000003



Actual vs. Predicted Hospital Readmission Rates

Readmission rates are hard to predict with geographic and hospital-level features

Mean Absolute Error: 1.366

Ridge MAE: 1.365 LASSO MAE: 1.363

Readmission rates are weakly predicted by a small subset of variables

- Regardless of model regularization
- Not explored: skill/quality of doctors/nurses

To improve readmission rates, focus on:

- Encouraging hospitals to invest in improving mortality scores
- Investing in hospitals in rural areas
- Patient level, not hospital-level factors

Thank You



Who Cares?

Policy Makers

Inform the design of incentive and payment programs



Healthcare Businesses

Identify
opportunities for
their related
products and
services



Hospitals

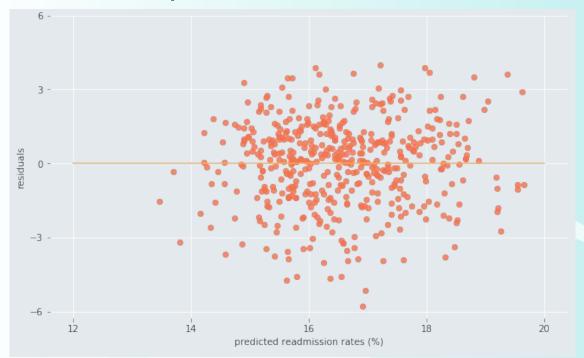
Understand
their
performance
relative to
other hospitals



Potential Predictors

Focus	Features	Data Source	
Geographical/ demographic	 Median income of county Education level of county Urban or Rural 	 2014-2017 Census 2013-2017 American Community Survey 2017 Provider of Services file 	
Performance- related	 Number of pneumonia discharges Performance on 5 other Medicare measures (Better, same, worse than national average) 	2014-2017 data.medicare.gov	
Hospital-specific	 Bed count (hospital size) Wage index (labor costs) Case mix index Hospital ownership Emergency services Medical school affiliation 	 2017 Provider of Services file 2014-2016 Federal IPPS files 2014-2017 data.medicare.gov 	

Linear Assumptions and Other Evaluation Criteria

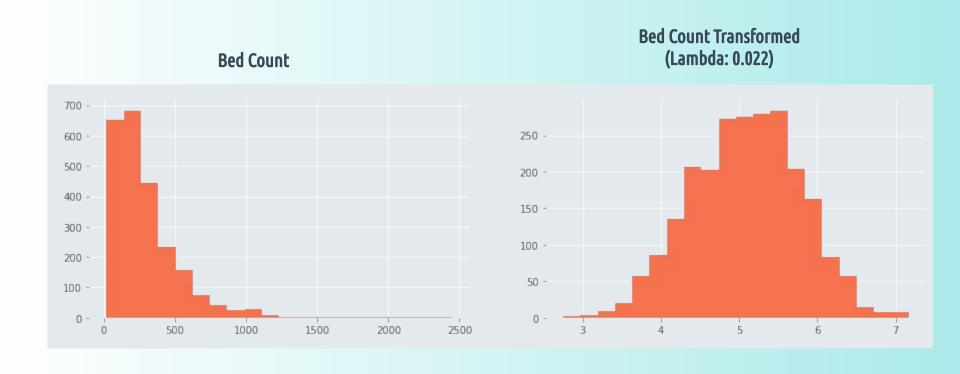


R-squared:	0.278	
Adj. R-squared:	0.274	
F-statistic:	72.66	
Prob (F-statistic):	6.15e-126	
Log-Likelihood:	-3782.3	
AIC:	7587.	
BIC:	7648.	

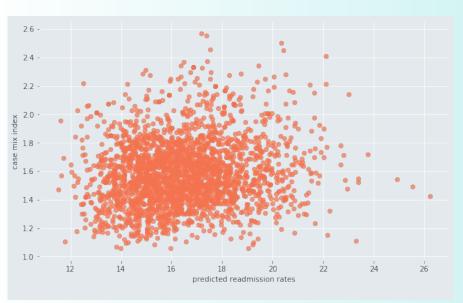
Omnibus:	69.187	Durbin-Watson:	1.980
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	77.956
Skew:	0.449	Prob(JB):	1.18e-17
Kurtosis:	3.423	Cond. No.	2.77

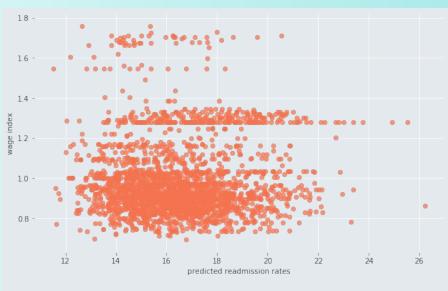
Predicted Hospital Readmission Rates vs Residuals

Box-cox transformation of Medicare bed count



Non-significant Features





Case Mix Index

Wage Index

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