

# Hospital Patient Readmissions

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# The Problem

Readmissions account for extra costs and even penalizations for U.S. hospitals.

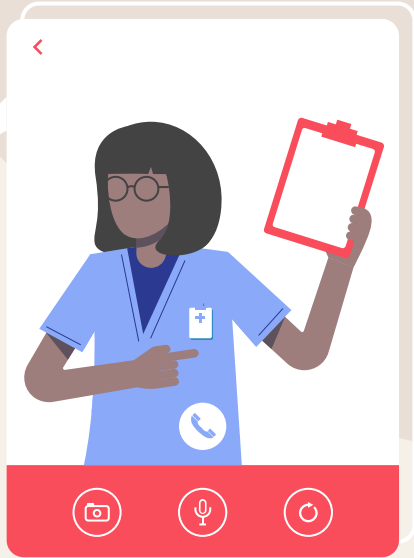
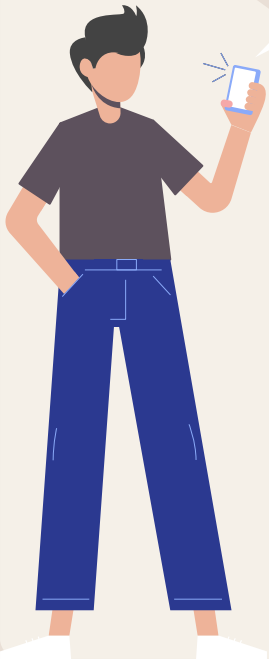
## 2013 – Affordable Care Act

The federal government has created several new programs that penalize hospitals for readmissions.



# Future Losses:

Under Medicare's Hospital Readmissions Reduction Program, hospitals now lose up to 3% of their total Medicare payments for high rates of patients readmitted within 30 days of discharge.





# **\$1.9 Billion**

\$528 Million in the year 2017!

01

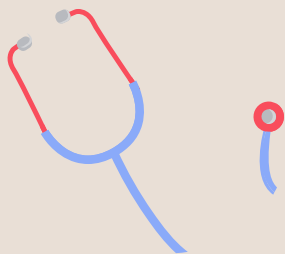
# What Can Hospitals Do?

Keep readmissions low by analyzing previous patient encounters.



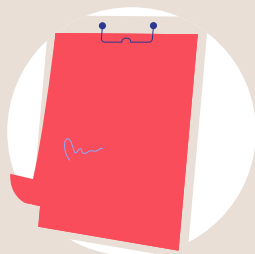
## IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

### PATIENT DEMOGRAPHICS



GENDER, RACE  
AND AGE

### DIAGNOSES



PRIMARY DIAGNOSES  
LINKED TO “EXCESS”  
READMISSIONS

### DISCHARGE DISPOSITIONS



HOME, TRANSFERS TO  
NURSING FACILITIES,  
HOME HEALTH

# Data Analysis Findings:

A patient's age , primary diagnoses and discharge disposition lead to high rates of “excess” readmissions.

- Educational programs aligned with primary care facilities
- Patient incentives for preventative care



## PATIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

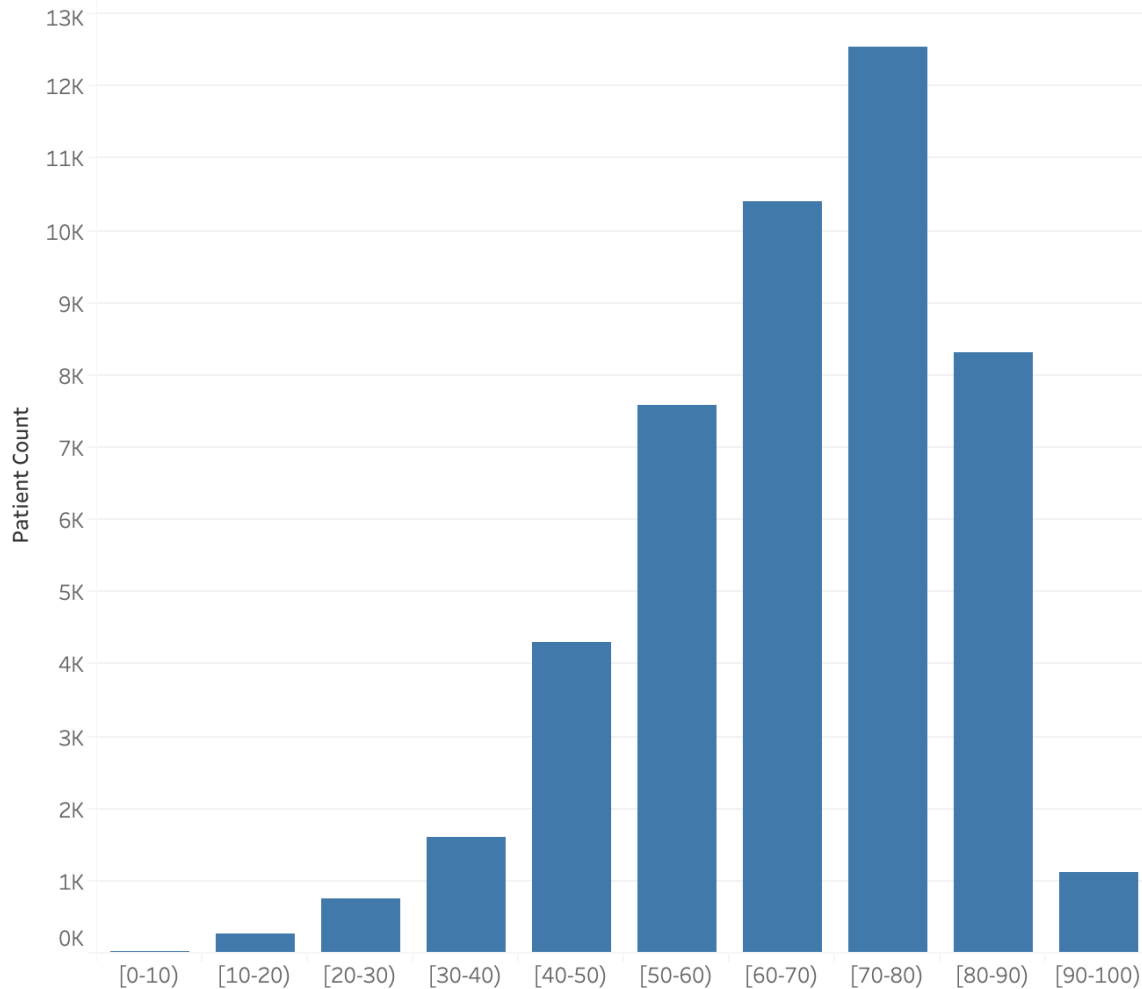
# age

**Patients aged 50-90  
have the highest rate  
of readmissions.**

**Interactive graph**

**\*\* implies possible bias**

Readmissions by Age Group

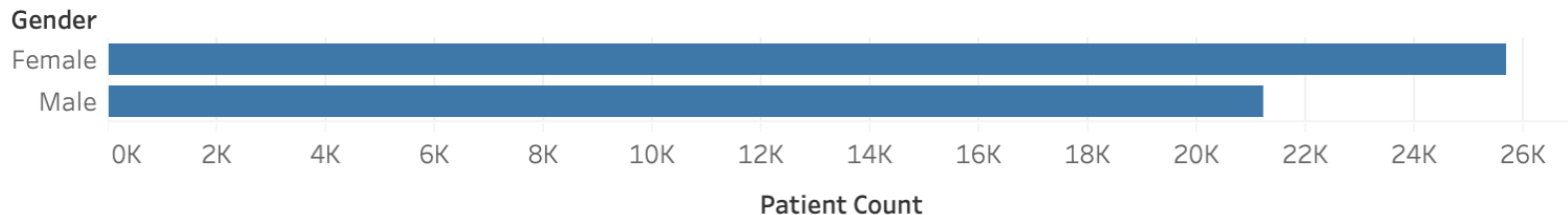




## PATIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

# gender

### Readmissions by Gender



**55% female**  
**45% male**

**Interactive graph**

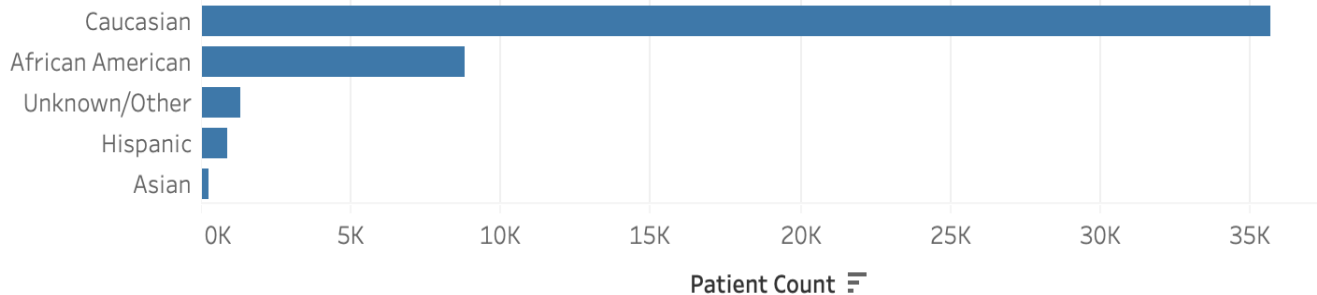
**\*\* implies possible bias**



## PATIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

**race**

Readmissions by Race



**Caucasian /  
African American  
- 95%**

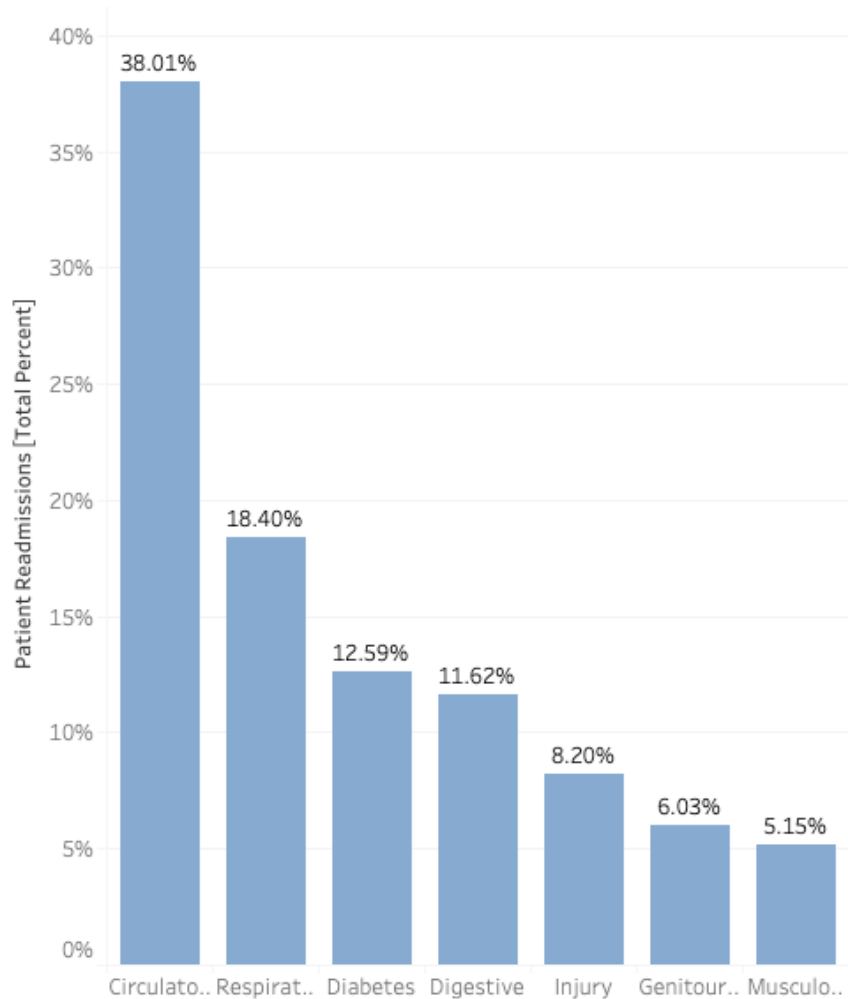
**Caucasian - 76%**

Interactive graph

\*\* implies possible bias



Patient Readmissions by Primary Diagnoses



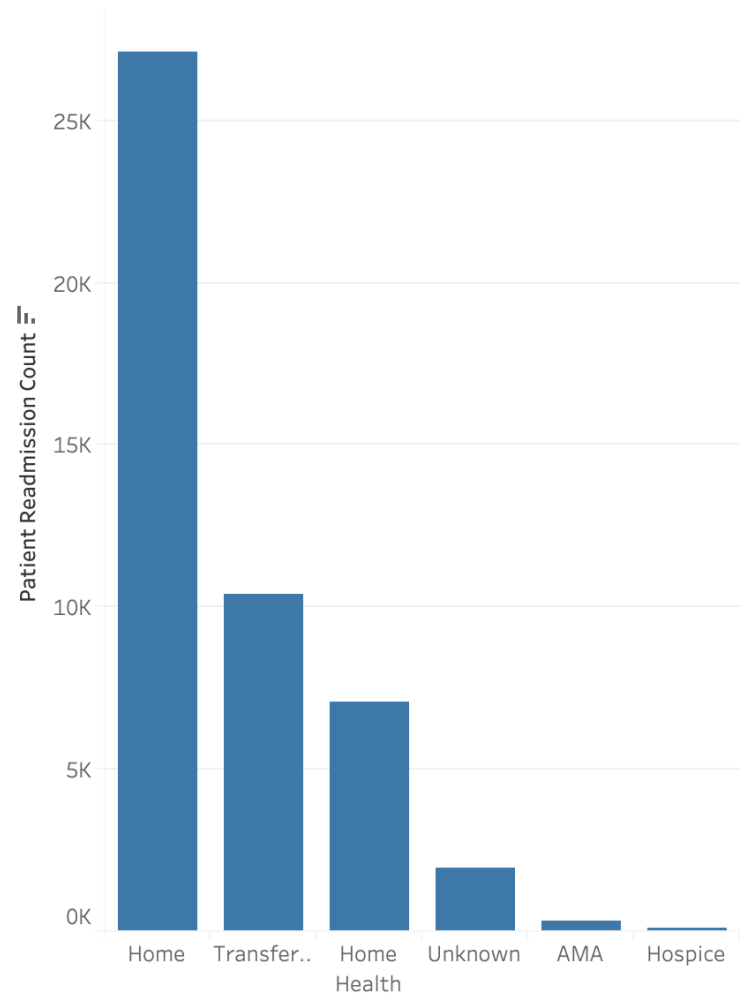
## Leading Primary + Diagnoses

**6,000 +**  
+

Circulatory / Cardiac Related Admissions –  
38%

- Respiratory Diseases
  - Diabetes
- Digestive Diseases
- Injuries (Traumas)
- Genitourinary Diseases
- Musculoskeletal Diseases

Readmissions by Discharge Type



# Discharge Dispositions in Relation to Readmissions



## Home Discharges

- Home without home health care
- Follow up patient's responsibility



## Facility Transfers

- Physical Rehabilitation Centers
- Skilled Nursing
- Other Hospitals

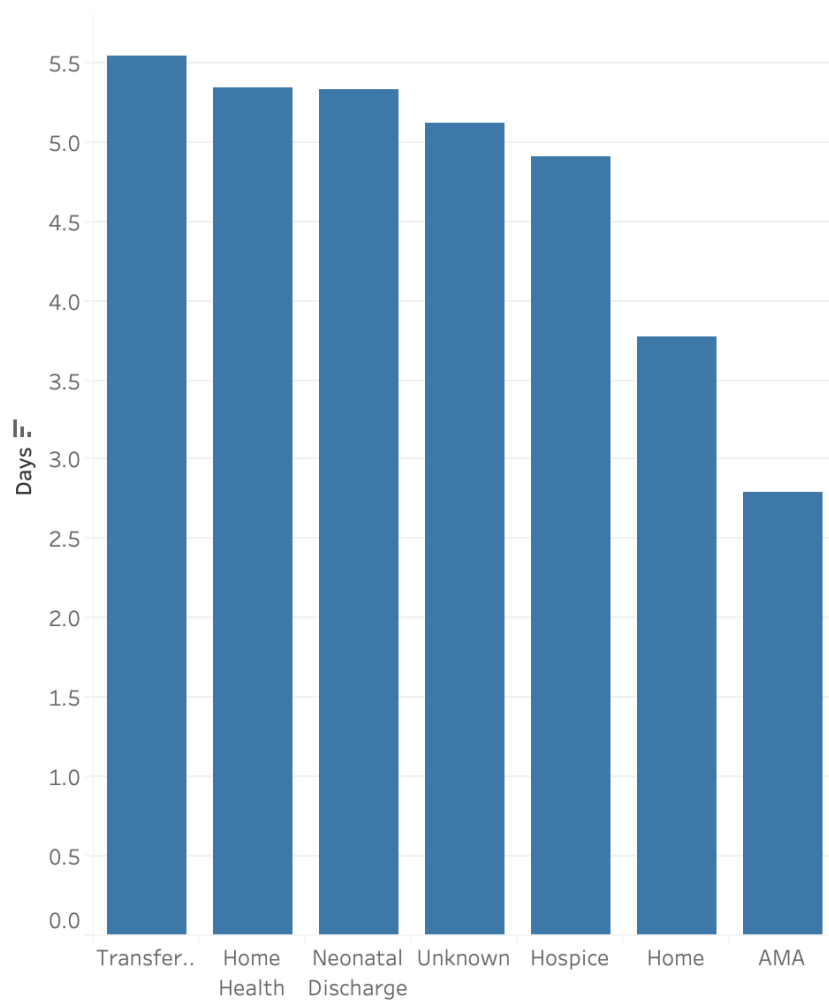
[Interactive graph](#)

# Discharge Dispositions and Average Hospital Stay

Noteworthy insight:

- Facility transfers
  - Home health
  - Pregnancies
    - Unknown
    - Hospice
    - Home
- Against Medical Advice

Average Time Spent in Hospital



02

# Predicting Patient Readmissions

Keep readmissions low by predicting high risk patient encounters.



## Factors for Predicting Patient Readmissions:

01

Patient Demographics

03

Primary Diagnoses

Discharge Disposition

02

Time Spent in Hospital

04

# Evaluating the Prediction Model:+

## True Positive (TP):

- Reality: A wolf threatened.
- Shepherd said: "Wolf."
- Outcome: Shepherd is a hero.

## False Positive (FP):

- Reality: No wolf threatened.
- Shepherd said: "Wolf."
- Outcome: Villagers are angry at shepherd for waking them up.

## False Negative (FN):

- Reality: A wolf threatened.
- Shepherd said: "No wolf."
- Outcome: The wolf ate all the sheep.

## True Negative (TN):

- Reality: No wolf threatened.
- Shepherd said: "No wolf."
- Outcome: Everyone is fine.

## True Positives:



Our model correctly predicts that a patient is at high risk for readmission.  
AND they are actually high risk

## False Negatives:



Our model incorrectly predicts that a patient is not at high risk for readmission. BUT they actually are high risk.



# Prediction Model Evaluation

Not  
Readmitted

Patient  
Readmitted

Not  
Readmitted

14%

4%

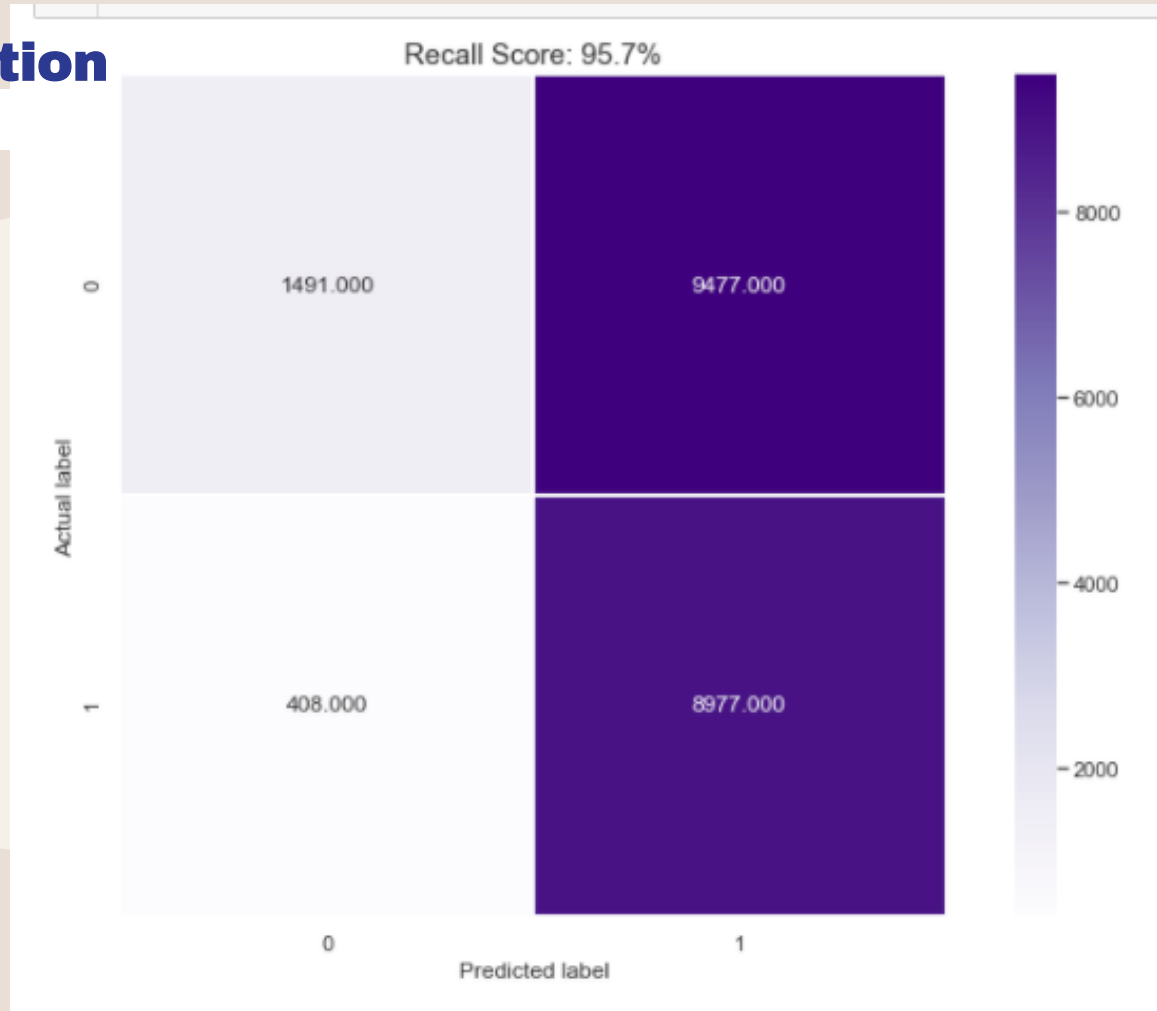
Patient  
Readmitted

86%

96%

# Prediction Model Evaluation

- Recall (Sensitivity) Score of about 96 %
- High True Positives
- Low False Negatives





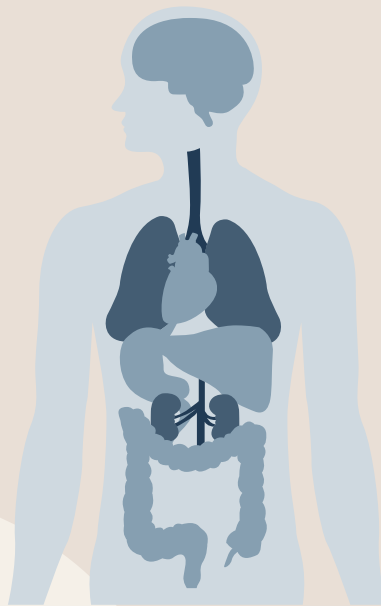
03

# NEXT STEPS

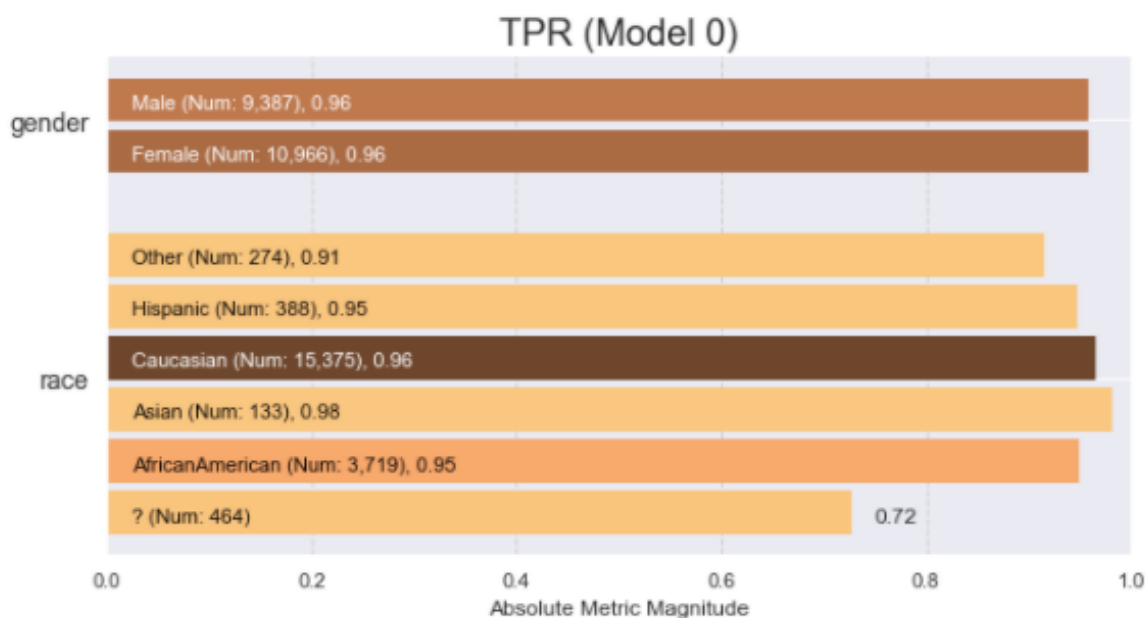
Limitations, future work  
wishes and goals...

# + Limitations and Biases

- **Not all patient demographics are represented.**
- **Race and gender biases.**
- **Missing features that could assist with predictions.**



# Aequitas Biases Check:



## Gender and Race

No significant bias in the model across gender and race when looking at model's True Positive Rate.

# Push the Biases

What other features could be collected for readmissions analysis?

Time between  
admissions



Demos across regions



Cardiac subset  
diagnoses



# Recommendations:

## Incentives

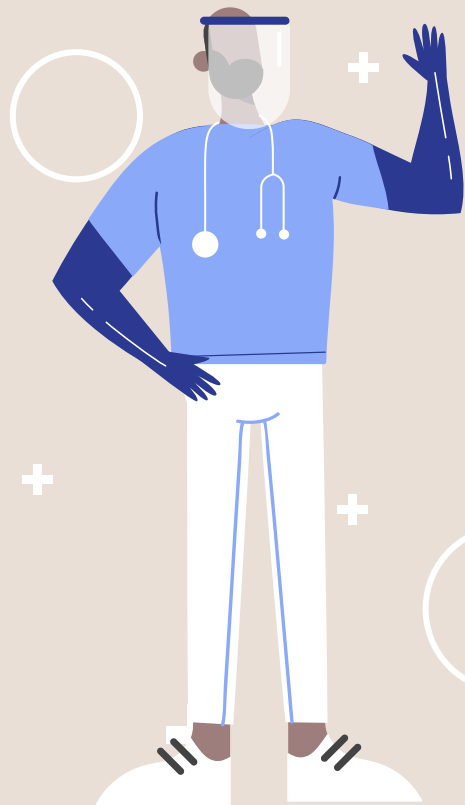
Patient and primary care physician incentives for preventative care and regular physical exams.

## Education

Provide more substantial education and resource support to patients with high risk diagnoses.



# Recommendations:



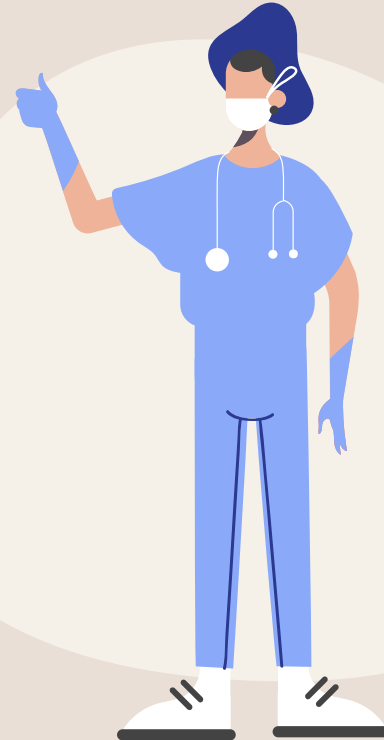
## Discharge Planning

Case management and discharge planners have systems in place to ensure safe discharge and provide follow-up care plan.



# Resources and Further Reading

- [The Hidden Financial Incentives Behind Your Shorter Hospital Stay](#)– The New York Times
- American Hospital Association – [Readmissions Reduction Fact Sheet](#)



# Our Team Thanks You!



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Patient Health and  
Wellness Advocate



**John Doe**

Imaginary affirmation  
giver and cheerleader