**Reducing Sepsis readmission rates(30 days) in B6 Unit**

We conducted chart reviews of all 147 patients through the EPIC system to understand disease diagnosis trends across all these patients

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Scientific Key Insights:

1. Sepsis and Related Infections as Persistent Issues:
   * Findings: Sepsis and Related Infections show a marked increase in prevalence over the 20-30 day period, with 79.3% of cases in this category. This persistent rise indicates that patients with sepsis have a high likelihood of prolonged or recurring infection issues.
   * Implication: This suggests the need for enhanced sepsis management protocols, including early intervention, continuous monitoring, and possibly extended antibiotic courses or other targeted treatments to prevent recurrence.
2. Progressive Impact of Renal and Metabolic Conditions:
   * Findings: Renal and Metabolic Conditions show a significant increase from 27.0% in the 1-10 day period to 82.8% in the 20-30 day period. This pattern highlights the increasing complexity and severity of these conditions over time.
   * Implication: Chronic management strategies and interventions for renal and metabolic disorders should be robust and adaptable, considering their tendency to complicate over extended hospitalizations.
3. Cardiovascular Conditions' Compounding Effect:
   * Findings: The prevalence of Cardiovascular Conditions increases from 22.2% in the 1-10 day period to 65.5% in the 20-30 day period. This suggests that cardiovascular issues may exacerbate or become more severe with prolonged hospitalization.
   * Implication: Cardiovascular health needs proactive management, including regular monitoring and treatment adjustments, to address complications that may arise during extended hospital stays.
4. Variable Respiratory Conditions Trends:
   * Findings: Respiratory Conditions show a decrease in the 10-20 day period (14.5%) followed by an increase in the 20-30 day period (55.2%). This indicates an initial improvement followed by potential relapse or new respiratory issues.
   * Implication: Respiratory management should focus on both acute and long-term care strategies, ensuring that patients do not experience relapses or new complications as their hospital stay progresses.
5. Increasing Prevalence of Diabetes and Endocrine Conditions:
   * Findings: Diabetes and Endocrine Conditions show an increase in prevalence from 19.0% to 37.9% across the readmission periods. This suggests worsening or complications related to endocrine disorders over time.
   * Implication: Continuous monitoring and management of diabetes and endocrine conditions are essential, especially for patients experiencing extended hospital stays, to prevent deterioration.
6. Nutritional and Gastrointestinal Conditions' Persistent Impact:
   * Findings: Nutritional and Gastrointestinal Conditions also show a gradual increase in prevalence (19.0% to 34.5%), which might contribute to or result from prolonged hospitalization.
   * Implication: There is a need for consistent nutritional assessments and interventions, as well as gastrointestinal management, to address issues that could worsen over time.
7. Hematologic Conditions Increasing Over Time:
   * Findings: Hematologic Conditions exhibit a significant rise from 14.3% to 55.2% over the readmission periods, indicating that these conditions become more prevalent or severe with extended stays.
   * Implication: Hematologic conditions require vigilant monitoring and management, potentially involving specialists to address complications that can escalate during extended hospitalizations.
8. Miscellaneous Conditions with High Variability:
   * Findings: Miscellaneous Conditions show variability with an increase from 11.1% to 41.4% across the periods, suggesting a broad range of issues that may arise or persist over time.
   * Implication: The broad and varied nature of miscellaneous conditions necessitates flexible and comprehensive care plans to address a range of potential issues that can contribute to prolonged hospital stays.
9. Urinary Conditions with Late Onset:
   * Findings: Urinary Conditions have a lower prevalence in the 1-10 day period (4.8%) but increase significantly in the 20-30 day period (20.7%), indicating that urinary issues might develop or become more prominent over time.
   * Implication: There should be increased vigilance and management of urinary conditions as the hospitalization period extends to address issues that may emerge later in the stay.

Conclusion

The increasing prevalence of certain conditions, such as Sepsis, Renal and Metabolic Conditions, and Cardiovascular Conditions, with extended hospital stays highlights the importance of proactive and ongoing management strategies. Conditions that exhibit variable trends, such as Respiratory and Urinary Conditions, underscore the need for adaptive care approaches. By focusing on these insights, healthcare providers can improve patient outcomes and reduce readmission rates through targeted interventions and comprehensive management plans.