
State-Wide Primary Care Access Authority Meeting
June 19, 2008
LOB Room 1C
Adult Prevention Quality Indicators

- Diabetes, short-term complications
- Perforated appendicitis
- Diabetes, long-term complications
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Hypertension
- Congestive heart failure
- Low birth weight
- Dehydration
- Bacterial pneumonia
- Urinary infections
- Angina without procedure
- Uncontrolled diabetes
- Adult asthma
- Lower extremity amputations among patients with diabetes
Pediatric Quality Indicators
PDIs

- Asthma
- Diabetes Short-Term Complications
- Gastroenteritis
- Perforated Appendix
- Urinary Tract Infection
With high-quality, community-based primary care, hospitalization for these illnesses often can be avoided.
Growing PQI volume and charges

Source: CT Office of Health Care Access Inpatient Acute Care Hospital Database
CT had lower PQI rates than U.S.

Source: CT Office of Health Care Access Inpatient Acute Care Hospital Database
Preventable hospitalization patients require more health care resources
FY 2006

Source: CT Office of Health Care Access Inpatient Acute Care Hospital Database
Seniors account for nearly 3 in 5 preventable hospitalizations

Source: CT Office of Health Care Access Inpatient Acute Care Hospital Database
More minorities among younger PQI patients

Source: CT Office of Health Care Access Inpatient Acute Care Hospital Database
Minorities drove PQI growth, FYs 2000 - 2006

Share of PQI hospitalization growth by race

- Hispanic: 44%
- Black: 31%
- Other: 25%

Source: CT Office of Health Care Access Inpatient Acute Care Hospital Database
Medicaid had largest increase in PQI charges, FYs 2000 - 2006

Source: CT Office of Health Care Access Inpatient Acute Care Hospital Database
New Haven & Windham Counties had highest Adult PQI Hospitalizations Rates, 2006

Source: CT Office of Health Care Access Inpatient Acute Care Hospital Database
New Haven & Hartford Counties had highest Pediatric PQL Hospitalizations, FY 2006

Source: CT Office of Health Care Access Inpatient Acute Care Hospital Database
How can we use “preventable hospitalization” studies?

- As a “screening tool” to help flag potential health care quality problem areas
- To provide a quick check on primary care access or outpatient services
- Identify community disparities
For further information please visit:

http://www.ct.gov/ohca

Or contact:

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