

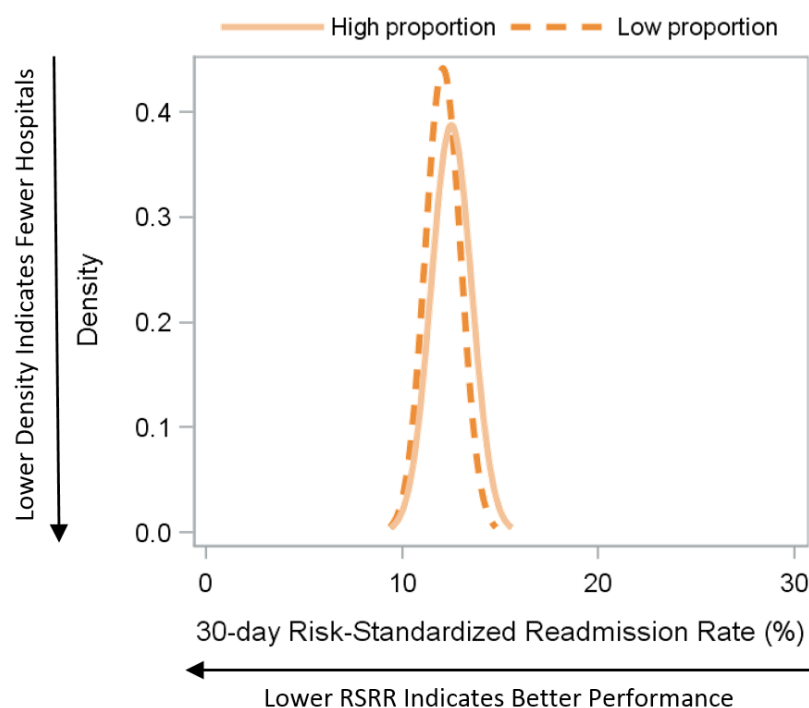
► **Performance on the acute ischemic stroke readmission measure:** Hospitals that serve high and low proportions of Medicaid patients.

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) evaluates hospital performance in relation to the proportion of Medicaid patients served, in order to monitor patterns, changes, and potential unintended consequences in the measure results. This information allows CMS to better understand the current state of care within U.S. hospitals.

The stroke readmission measure includes Medicare fee-for-service (FFS) beneficiaries aged 65 or older and assesses the occurrence of unplanned readmission for any cause within 30 days after discharge from hospitalization for acute ischemic stroke [1].

CMS began publicly reporting 30-day risk-standardized readmission rates (RSRRs) following hospitalizations for stroke in 2014 [2]. Publicly reported measure results are updated annually on the [Hospital Compare](#) website.

FIGURE I. Distributions of stroke RSRRs (%) for hospitals with low and high proportions of Medicaid admissions, July 2013–June 2016.



Variation in RSRRs reflects differences in performance among hospitals; lower RSRRs suggest better quality and higher RSRRs suggest worse quality. To understand how caring for Medicaid patients might impact a hospital's RSRR, we examined RSRRs among hospitals with high and low proportions of Medicaid patients. We compared the stroke RSRRs for the 259 hospitals with $\leq 9.6\%$ Medicaid admissions to the 259 hospitals with $\geq 32.4\%$ Medicaid admissions for the July 2013 – June 2016 reporting period. We defined hospitals with low and high proportions of Medicaid admissions as those that fall within the lowest and highest deciles of all hospitals with 25 or more qualifying discharges ($N = 2,597$). The proportion of Medicaid admissions for each hospital was determined using the American Hospital Association (AHA) Annual Survey Database Fiscal Year 2015 [3]. To ensure accurate assessment of each hospital, the stroke readmission measure uses a statistical model to adjust for key differences in patient risk factors that are clinically relevant and that have a strong relationship with the readmission outcome [1].

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TABLE I. Distributions of stroke RSRRs (%) for hospitals with low and high proportions of Medicaid admissions, July 2013-June 2016.

	Stroke RSRR (%)	
	Hospitals with low proportions ($\leq 9.6\%$) of Medicaid admissions n = 259	Hospitals with high proportions ($\geq 32.4\%$) of Medicaid admissions n = 259
Maximum	15.9	16.3
90%	13.2	13.8
75%	12.6	13.0
Median (50%)	12.0	12.4
25%	11.5	11.8
10%	11.1	11.3
Minimum	10.0	10.4

The median stroke RSRR for hospitals with low proportions of Medicaid admissions was 12.0% (interquartile range [IQR]: 11.5%- 12.6%; Figure 1 and Table 1). The median stroke RSRR for hospitals with high proportions of Medicaid admissions was 12.4% (IQR: 11.8%- 13.0%; Figure 1 and Table 1).

Hospitals with low proportions of Medicaid admissions had a median stroke RSRR that was 0.4 percentage points lower than hospitals with high proportions.

1. Jaymie Simoes, Jacqueline N. Grady, Jo DeBuhr, et al. 2017 Condition-Specific Measures Updates and Specifications Report Hospital-Level 30-Day Risk-Standardized Readmission Measures: Acute Myocardial Infarction – Version 10.0 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease – Version 6.0 Heart Failure – Version 10.0 Pneumonia – Version 10.0 Stroke – Version 6.0. <https://www.qualitynet.org/dcs/ContentServer?c=Page&pagename=QnetPublic%2FPage%2FQnetTier4&cid=1219069855841>. Available as of April 4, 2017.

2. Hospital Inpatient Quality Reporting (IQR) Program Overview. QualityNet website. <https://www.qualitynet.org/dcs/ContentServer?c=Page&pagename=QnetPublic%2FPage%2FQnetTier2&cid=1138115987129>. Accessed March 1, 2017.

3. AHA Annual Survey Database Fiscal Year 2015; <http://www.ahadataviewer.com/book-cd-products/AHA-Survey/>. Accessed March 2, 2017.