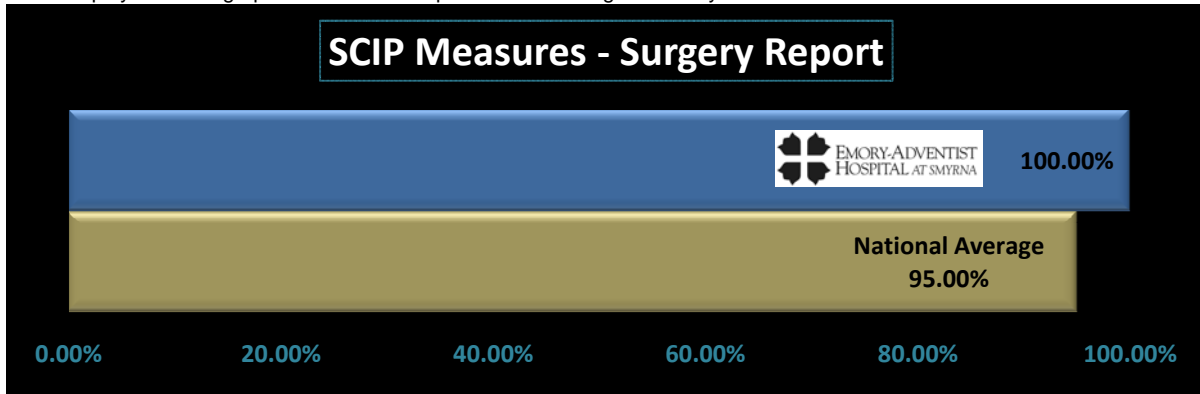


SCIP Measures

(Surgical Care Improvement Project)

The rates displayed in this graph are from data reported for discharges January 2009 - December 2009.

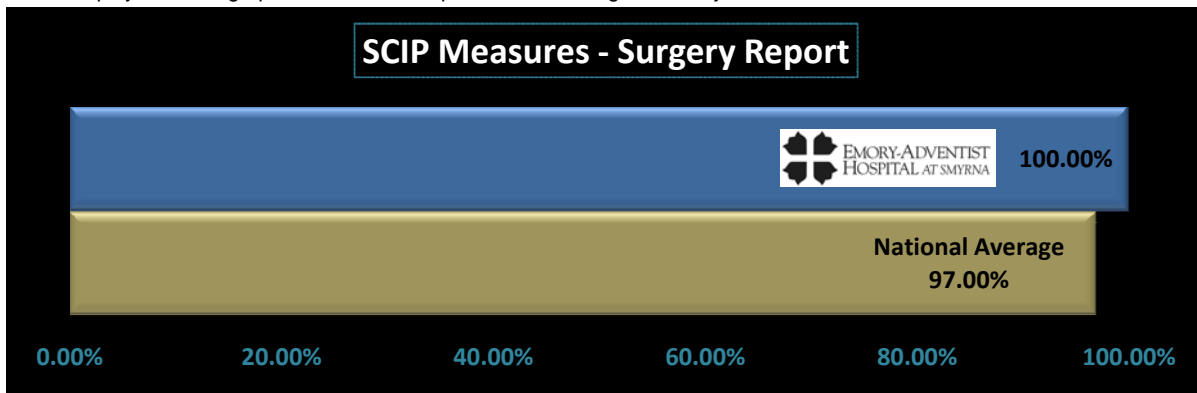


Antibiotic to Prevent Infection Given Within 1 Hour Before Surgical Incision

Why is this important?

Surgical wound infections can be prevented. Medical research shows that surgery patients who get antibiotics within the hour before surgery are less likely to get wound infections. Getting an antibiotic earlier, or after surgery begins, is not as effective. Hospital staff should make sure surgery patients get antibiotics at the right time.

The rates displayed in this graph are from data reported for discharges January 2009 - December 2009.



Percentage of patients given appropriate preoperative antibiotics.

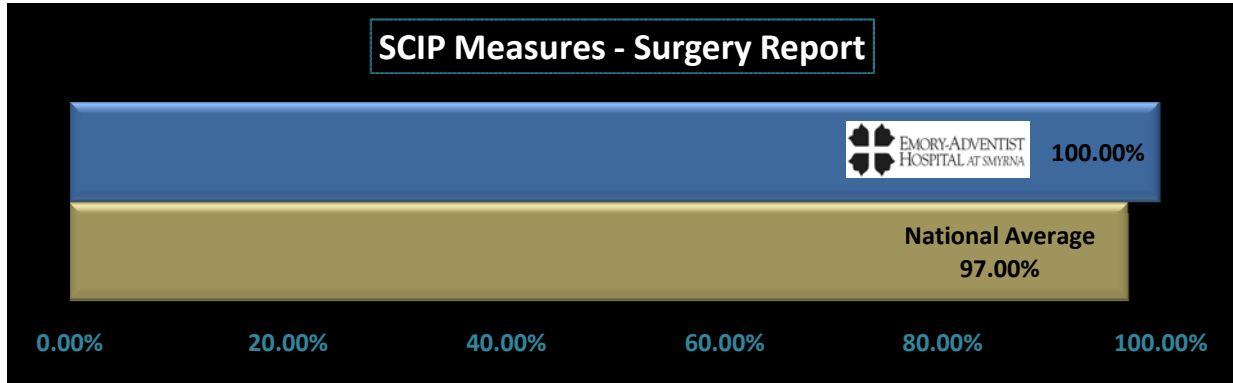
Why is this important?

Surgical wound infections can be prevented. Medical research has shown that certain antibiotics work better to prevent wound infections for certain types of surgery. Hospital staff should make sure patients get the antibiotic that works best for their type of surgery.

SCIP Measures

(Surgical Care Improvement Project)

The rates displayed in this graph are from data reported for discharges January 2009 - December 2009.

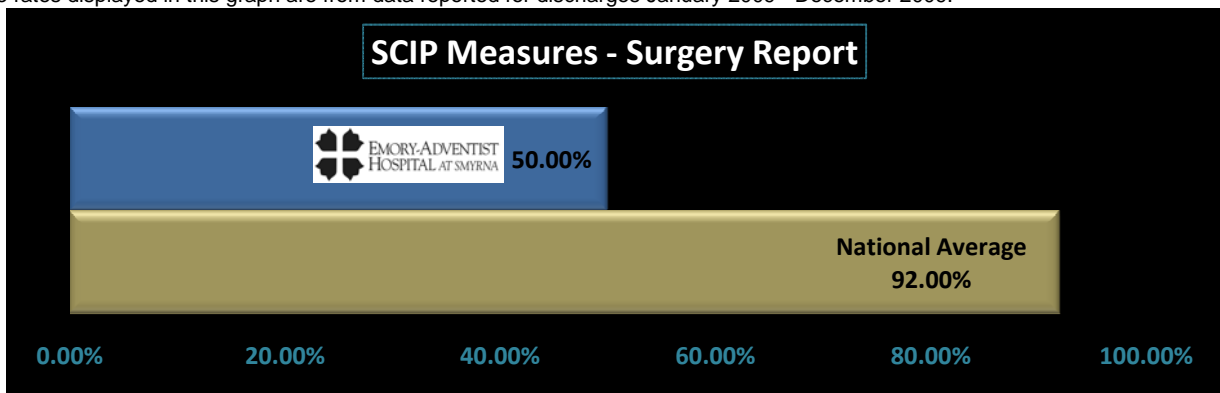


Percentage of surgery patients whose physicians ordered treatments to prevent blood clots after certain types of surgeries.

Why is this important?

Certain surgeries increase the risk that the patient will develop a blood clot. When patients stay still for a long time after some types of surgery, they are more likely to develop a blood clot in the veins of the legs, thighs, or pelvis. A blood clot slows down the flow of blood, causing swelling, redness, and pain. A blood clot can also break off and travel to other parts of the body. If the blood clot gets into the lung, it is a serious problem that can cause death. To help prevent blood clots from forming after surgery, doctors can order treatments to be used just before or after the surgery. These include blood-thinning medications, elastic support stockings, or mechanical air stockings that help with blood flow in the legs.

The rates displayed in this graph are from data reported for discharges January 2009 - December 2009.



Percentage of patients who were given treatment to prevent blood clots within 24 Hrs. after certain types of surgery.

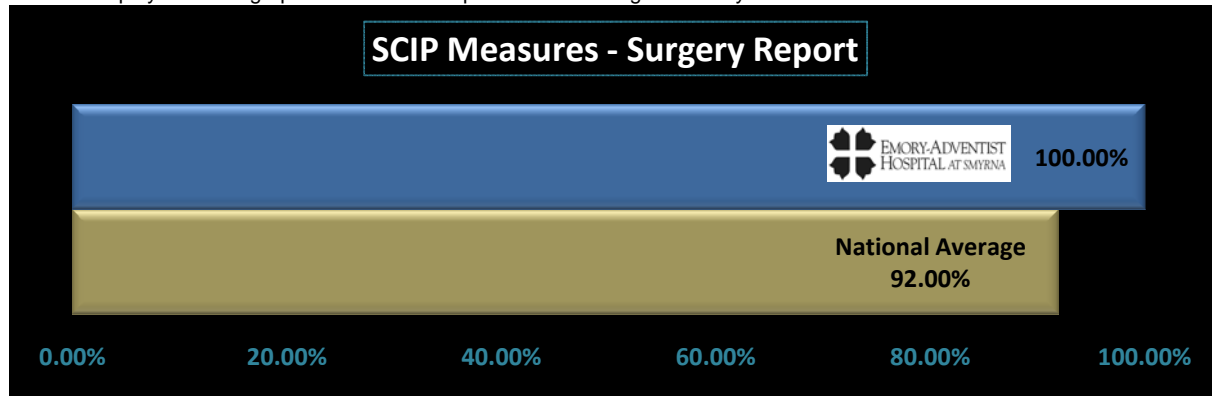
Why is this important?

Treatments to help prevent blood clots from forming after surgery include blood-thinning medications, elastic support stockings, or mechanical air stockings that help with blood flow in the legs. These treatments need to be started at the right time, which is typically during the period that begins 24 hours before surgery and ends 24 hours after surgery.

SCIP Measures

(Surgical Care Improvement Project)

The rates displayed in this graph are from data reported for discharges January 2009 - December 2009.



Percentage of patients with prophylactic antibiotics discontinued within 24 hours.

Why is this important?

Antibiotics are often given to patients before surgery to prevent infection. Taking these antibiotics for more than 24 hours after routine surgery is usually not necessary. Continuing the medication longer than necessary can increase the risk of side effects such as stomach aches and serious types of diarrhea. Also, when antibiotics are used for too long, patients can develop resistance to them and the antibiotics won't work as well.