Oakwood Hospital – Wayne

Hysterectomy

- Antibiotics Prior to Surgery
- Antibiotics Discontinued in 24 Hrs.
- Appropriate Preventative Antibiotics

2009: 100%
2010: 100%
2011: 100%
2012: 100%
2013: 97.2%

Learn what these quality indicators mean on page 5.
Oakwood Healthcare System Quality Report Card – 2013

Oakwood Hospital – Taylor

Hysterectomy

[Graph showing data for Antibiotics Prior to Surgery, Antibiotics Discontinued in 24 Hrs., and Appropriate Preventative Antibiotics from 2009 to 2013.]

Learn what these quality indicators mean on page 5.
Oakwood Healthcare System Quality Report Card – 2013

Oakwood Hospital – Dearborn

Hysterectomy

Antibiotics Prior to Surgery
Antibiotics Discontinued in 24 Hrs.
Appropriate Preventative Antibiotics

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013
Oakwood Healthcare System Quality Report Card – 2013

Oakwood Hospital – Southshore

Hysterectomy

Antibiotics Prior to Surgery

- 2009: 98%
- 2010: 98%
- 2011: 100%
- 2012: 100%
- 2013: 96.3%

Antibiotics Discontinued in 24 Hrs.

- 2009: 100%
- 2010: 96%
- 2011: 94%
- 2012: 94%
- 2013: 94%

Appropriate Preventative Antibiotics

- 2009: 100%
- 2010: 100%
- 2011: 96%
- 2012: 100%
- 2013: 92.6%

Learn what these quality indicators mean on page 5.
What the quality indicators mean

**Hysterectomy**

**Antibiotics Prior to Surgical Incision**
Antibiotics are medicines to prevent and treat infections. Research shows that surgery patients who get antibiotics within the hour before their surgical incision are less likely to get wound infections. Getting an antibiotic earlier, or after surgery begins, is not as effective. This shows how often hospitals make sure surgery patients get antibiotics at the right time. Higher percentages are better.

**Antibiotics Discontinued within 24 hours**
Antibiotics are medicines to prevent and treat infections. While the likelihood of infection after surgery can be reduced by giving patients preventative antibiotics, taking these antibiotics for more than 24 hours after routine surgery is usually not necessary and can increase the risk of side effects such as stomach aches, serious types of diarrhea, and antibiotic resistance (when antibiotics are used too much, they will not work anymore.) There are exceptions – for example, where the surgical site has been contaminated (making the surgery not routine). Talk to your doctor if you have questions about how long you should take antibiotics after surgery. Higher percentages are better.

**Appropriate preventative antibiotics**
Certain antibiotics are recommended to help prevent wound infection for particular types of surgery. This measure looks at how often hospital surgical patients get the appropriate antibiotic in order to prevent a surgical wound infection.

Infections continue to be the main preventable complication of most surgical procedures. Antibiotics are medicines to prevent and treat infections. By following the standard guidelines for timing and giving you the correct antibiotic drug, hospitals can reduce your risk of getting a wound infection after surgery.

Hospitals can reduce the risk of wound infection after surgery by making sure patients get the right medicines at the right time on the day of their surgery. These quality measures show some of the standards of care.

**Why we use these measures to report quality**
These quality measures show recommended care for some of the most common and costly conditions that hospitals treat. Research has shown that these treatments provide the best results for most adults with those conditions and are an important part of the patient’s overall care.

Hospitals, doctors, scientists, and other health care professionals agree that these quality measures give a good snapshot of how well hospitals provide these specific types of care. Hospitals should try to give all of their patients the recommended care when it is appropriate. The goal for each measure is 100 percent.

You should know, however, that a hospital’s quality is more than just its scores on these measures. Hospitals provide care for other illnesses and conditions. A hospital should be able to tell you what steps it is taking to improve its care. This information is intended to help you start a conversation with your physician or hospital about how you can best get the care you need. Providing high quality and affordable healthcare to our patients is just one more way Oakwood is providing value to the communities we serve.

Hospitals can vary in the quality of care they provide. A quality measure is one way to see how well a hospital is caring for its patients. This report has quality measures on how often Oakwood hospitals provide recommended care known
What the quality indicators mean

Hysterectomy –continued

Why we use these measures to report quality –continued

to get the best results for most adult patients being treated for a heart attack, heart failure, pneumonia, or having surgery. It is very common for adults in the hospital to get treatment for one of these conditions. Getting the recommended care means you are more likely to have better outcomes.

There may be a specific reason you should not get a certain treatment. For instance, a recommended treatment to help prevent a heart attack is to take aspirin daily. However, you should not take aspirin if you are allergic to aspirin. This is considered when prescribing the treatment plan and monitoring care delivery.

The measures are based on scientific evidence about treatments that are known to get the best results. Health care experts and researchers are constantly evaluating the evidence to make sure that guidelines and measures continue to reflect the most up-to-date information.

For additional information about quality, please contact your physician.