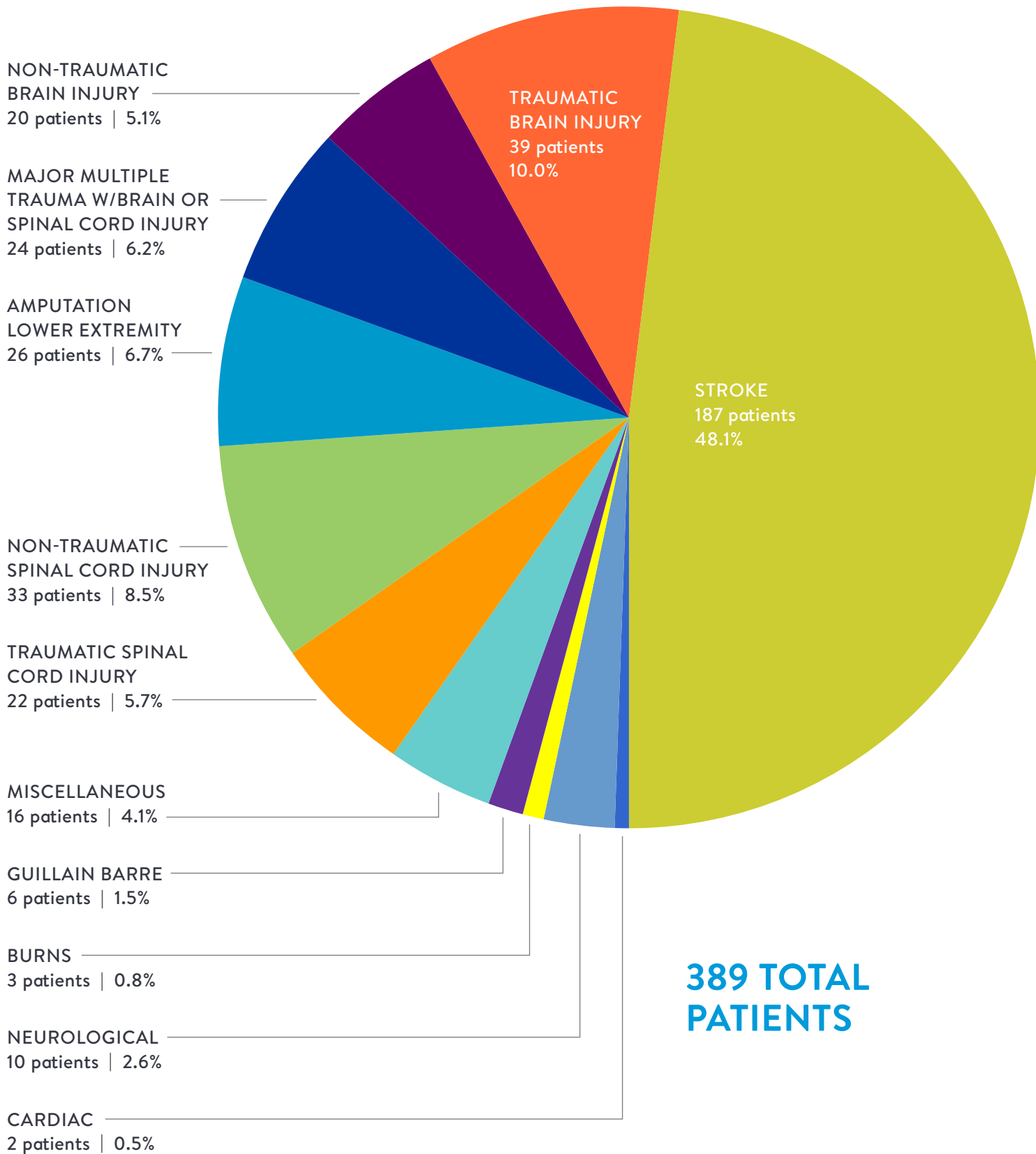
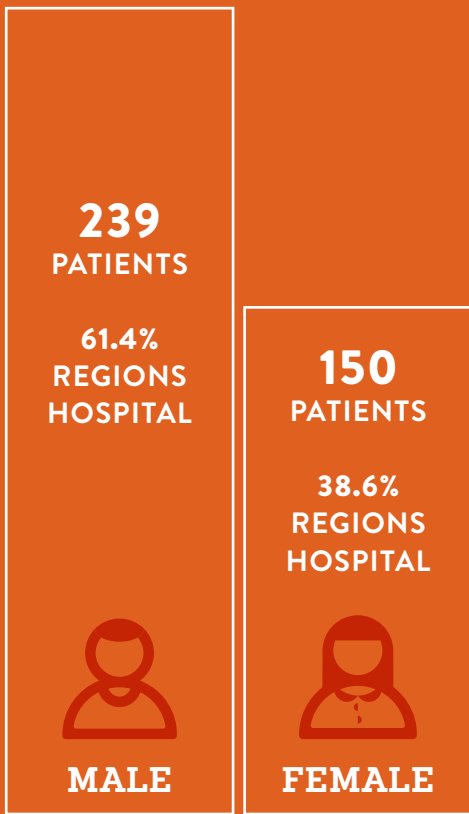


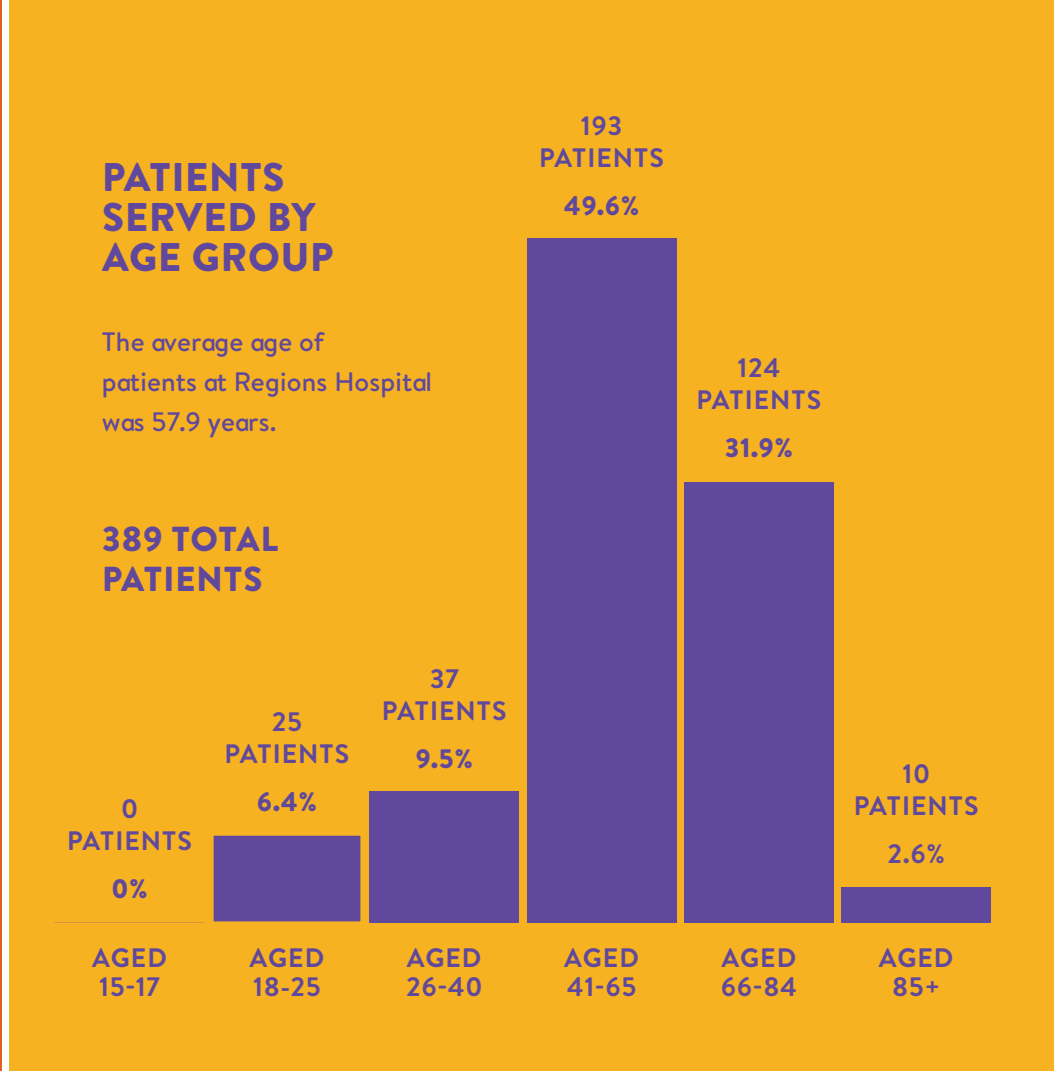
OUTCOMES AND DATA – 2016

PATIENTS SERVED BY REHAB IMPAIRMENT CATEGORY





GENDER OF PATIENTS SERVED




FUNCTIONAL OUTCOMES

Regions Hospital patients made greater functional improvements from admission to discharge and greater improvement per day of rehabilitation than the national average with comparable length of stay. Nearly three fourths of all patients at Regions returned to home and community.

*Regions Hospital utilizes the Uniform Data System for Medical Rehabilitation as the source for benchmarking data and outcomes comparison.

ALL PERSONS SERVED, 389 PATIENTS	REGIONS HOSPITAL MEAN	NATIONAL ADJUSTED MEAN*
Length of stay in days (lower is better)	14.4	14.4
Functional improvement/FIM change (higher is better)	28.9	26.7
Length of stay efficiency (higher is better)	2.43	2.36
DISCHARGE DESTINATION		
To home and community	72.2%	76.5%
To long term care, includes transitional care unit	21.9%	14.0%
To acute care	5.4%	8.8%
To other	0.5%	0.7%



FUNCTIONAL OUTCOMES FOR PATIENTS WITH TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

Our patients with traumatic brain injury made significantly greater gains than the national benchmarks, including greater functional improvement from admission to discharge, greater progress per day and far higher rate of return to home.

TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY, 39 PATIENTS	REGIONS HOSPITAL MEAN	NATIONAL ADJUSTED MEAN*
Length of stay in days (lower is better)	14.6	13.0
Functional improvement/FIM change (higher is better)	39.2	28.6
Length of stay efficiency (higher is better)	3.37	2.69
DISCHARGE DESTINATION		
To home and community	87.2%	78.7%
To long term care, includes transitional care unit	12.8%	11.4%
To acute care	0%	8.9%
To other	0%	1.1%

FUNCTIONAL OUTCOMES FOR PATIENTS WITH STROKE

Regions Hospital patients with stroke made greater functional improvements from admission to discharge than the national average while length of stay was comparable to national benchmark.

STROKE, 187 PATIENTS	REGIONS HOSPITAL MEAN	NATIONAL ADJUSTED MEAN*
Length of stay in days (lower is better)	14.9	14.6
Functional improvement/FIM change (higher is better)	27.7	26.1
Length of stay efficiency (higher is better)	2.22	2.28
DISCHARGE DESTINATION		
To home and community	67.4%	74.5%
To long term care, includes transitional care unit	28.9%	17.4%
To acute care	3.7%	7.6%
To other	0.0%	0.5%

*Regions Hospital utilizes the Uniform Data System for Medical Rehabilitation as the source for benchmarking data and outcomes comparison.

FUNCTIONAL OUTCOMES FOR PATIENTS WITH NON-TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

Our patients with non-traumatic brain injury had greater functional improvement and more progress per day of rehabilitation than the national average. There was a high rate of return to home and community, which was comparable to the national adjusted average.

NON-TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY, 20 PATIENTS	REGIONS HOSPITAL MEAN	NATIONAL ADJUSTED MEAN*
Length of stay in days (lower is better)	11.6	10.8
Functional improvement/FIM change (higher is better)	27.9	24.6
Length of stay efficiency (higher is better)	2.95	2.74
DISCHARGE DESTINATION		
To home and community	80.0%	83.1%
To long term care, includes transitional care unit	15.0%	7.7%
To acute care	5.0%	8.9%
To other	0.0%	0.3%

FUNCTIONAL OUTCOMES FOR PATIENTS WITH MAJOR MULTIPLE TRAUMA WITH BRAIN OR SPINAL CORD INJURY

Our patients with major multiple trauma experienced greater functional improvement from admission to discharge and greater improvement per day with the same length of stay compared to national adjusted average. However, fewer patients returned to home/community at discharge and more went to acute care and long term or transitional care. This is a continued focus for improvement.

MAJOR MULTIPLE TRAUMA WITH BRAIN OR SPINAL CORD INJURY, 24 PATIENTS	REGIONS HOSPITAL MEAN	NATIONAL ADJUSTED MEAN*
Length of stay in days (lower is better)	16.5	16.5
Functional improvement/FIM change (higher is better)	37.6	34.2
Length of stay efficiency (higher is better)	2.68	2.66
DISCHARGE DESTINATION		
To home and community	58.3%	80.6%
To long term care, includes transitional care unit	25.0%	9.2%
To acute care	16.7%	9.0%
To other	0.0%	1.3%

*Regions Hospital utilizes the Uniform Data System for Medical Rehabilitation as the source for benchmarking data and outcomes comparison.

FUNCTIONAL OUTCOMES FOR PATIENTS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY

Patients with traumatic spinal cord injury (TSCI) had a shorter length of stay, greater functional improvement and made more progress per day of rehabilitation.

TRAUMATIC SPINAL CORD INJURY, 22 PATIENTS	REGIONS HOSPITAL MEAN	NATIONAL ADJUSTED MEAN*
Length of stay in days (lower is better)	17.3	21.4
Functional improvement/FIM change (higher is better)	27.0	25.8
Length of stay efficiency (higher is better)	2.14	1.97
DISCHARGE DESTINATION		
To home and community	59.1%	75.2%
To long term care, includes transitional care unit	27.3%	12.6%
To acute care	9.1%	10.0%
To other	4.5%	2.2%

Patients with non-traumatic spinal cord injury made greater progress from admission to discharge and had shorter length of stay than national benchmarks, and discharge to home was close to the national average.

NON-TRAUMATIC SPINAL CORD INJURY, 33 PATIENTS	REGIONS HOSPITAL MEAN	NATIONAL ADJUSTED MEAN*
Length of stay in days (lower is better)	14.7	15.1
Functional improvement/FIM change (higher is better)	29.9	27.3
Length of stay efficiency (higher is better)	2.5	2.28
DISCHARGE DESTINATION		
To home and community	72.7%	75.1%
To long term care, includes transitional care unit	18.2%	13.0%
To acute care	6.1%	11.2%
To other	3.1%	0.6%

*Regions Hospital utilizes the Uniform Data System for Medical Rehabilitation as the source for benchmarking data and outcomes comparison

NUMBER OF PATIENTS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY (SCI) BY LEVEL AND TYPE IN 2016

LEVEL AND TYPE OF INJURY	NUMBER OF TRAUMATIC SCI	NUMBER OF NON-TRAUMATIC SCI
Paraplegia Incomplete	6	17
Paraplegia Complete	3	2
Quadriplegia	0	4
Quadriplegia Incomplete C1-4	2	5
Quadriplegia Incomplete C5-8	8	4
Quadriplegia Complete C1-4	0	0
Quadriplegia Complete C5-8	3	1
Total	22	33

AGE OF PATIENTS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY (SCI) IN 2016

AGE GROUP (YEARS)	NUMBER OF TRAUMATIC SCI	NUMBER OF NON-TRAUMATIC SCI
15-17	0	0
18-25	3	3
26-40	5	3
41-65	12	20
66-84	2	7
85+	0	0

88%
OF PATIENTS

DURABILITY OF OUTCOMES IN 2016 | As part of our efforts to assure equitable care, the 90-day follow-up call process was expanded to Wisconsin patients and to all non-English-speaking patients using interpreters or the language line. At 90 days post-discharge from acute inpatient rehabilitation, 88 percent of patients reached by phone had sustained or improved their functional status from discharge to follow up.