

calculating and reporting healthcare statistics

calculating and reporting healthcare statistics is a critical process in the healthcare industry that supports data-driven decision making, policy formulation, and quality improvement initiatives. The accurate calculation and effective reporting of healthcare data enable providers, administrators, and policymakers to monitor health outcomes, allocate resources efficiently, and identify trends and disparities within populations. This article explores the fundamental principles of healthcare statistics, the methodologies involved in calculation, best practices in data reporting, and the challenges encountered in ensuring data accuracy and usability. Emphasizing the importance of statistical literacy and technological tools, the discussion will also cover compliance with regulatory standards and the role of healthcare analytics in modern medicine. By understanding these components, stakeholders can enhance the reliability and impact of healthcare statistics in improving patient care and public health.

- Understanding Healthcare Statistics
- Methods for Calculating Healthcare Statistics
- Reporting Healthcare Statistics Effectively
- Challenges in Calculating and Reporting Healthcare Data
- Tools and Technologies in Healthcare Statistics Management

Understanding Healthcare Statistics

Healthcare statistics encompass the collection, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of data related to health and healthcare services. These statistics provide insights into disease prevalence, treatment outcomes, healthcare utilization, and population health indicators. A foundational understanding of healthcare statistics is essential for professionals tasked with managing health data and translating it into actionable knowledge.

Types of Healthcare Statistics

There are various types of healthcare statistics, each serving distinct purposes in clinical and administrative contexts. These include descriptive statistics, which summarize data characteristics; inferential statistics, which allow for predictions and hypothesis testing; and predictive analytics, which forecast future trends based on historical data.

Importance of Accurate Data Collection

Accurate data collection is the cornerstone of reliable healthcare statistics. Data must be gathered systematically using validated instruments and standardized protocols to minimize errors and bias. This involves clinical records, surveys, registries, and electronic health records (EHRs), which collectively contribute to comprehensive datasets.

Methods for Calculating Healthcare Statistics

Calculating healthcare statistics involves applying quantitative methods to raw data to produce meaningful indicators. This process requires knowledge of epidemiological measures, statistical formulas, and data validation techniques to ensure precision and relevance.

Common Statistical Measures in Healthcare

Several key statistical measures are routinely calculated in healthcare settings, including incidence and prevalence rates, mortality and morbidity rates, risk ratios, and odds ratios. Each measure provides unique insights into health conditions and their impact on populations.

Step-by-Step Calculation Process

The calculation process generally follows these steps:

1. Data Collection: Gathering relevant and high-quality data from reliable sources.
2. Data Cleaning: Removing errors, duplicates, and inconsistencies to ensure accuracy.
3. Data Analysis: Applying statistical formulas and software tools to compute metrics.
4. Interpretation: Evaluating the results in the context of clinical or public health objectives.
5. Validation: Cross-checking findings with other data sources or benchmarks.

Reporting Healthcare Statistics Effectively

Effective reporting of healthcare statistics ensures that complex data is communicated clearly to diverse audiences, including clinicians, administrators, policymakers, and the public. Proper reporting enhances understanding and supports evidence-based decisions.

Key Elements of Healthcare Reports

Healthcare reports must include essential elements such as clear objectives, methodology descriptions, data sources, statistical findings, visualizations, and interpretations. Transparency in methods and limitations is critical to maintain credibility.

Best Practices for Data Presentation

To maximize impact, healthcare statistics should be presented using simple language, standardized formats, and visual aids like charts and graphs. Consistency in terminology and units of measurement aids comparability across reports.

Challenges in Calculating and Reporting Healthcare Data

The process of calculating and reporting healthcare statistics faces numerous challenges that can affect data quality and utility. Recognizing these obstacles is vital for developing strategies to overcome them.

Data Quality Issues

Incomplete, inaccurate, or outdated data can lead to misleading statistics. Challenges include missing data, coding errors, and variability in data entry practices across institutions.

Privacy and Confidentiality Concerns

Healthcare statistics often involve sensitive patient information, necessitating strict adherence to privacy laws and ethical guidelines to protect individual confidentiality while allowing for meaningful analysis.

Interoperability and Standardization

Diverse data systems and lack of standardization impede seamless data integration and comparison. Efforts toward adopting uniform coding systems and data exchange standards are ongoing to address these issues.

Tools and Technologies in Healthcare Statistics Management

Advancements in technology have revolutionized the calculation and reporting of

healthcare statistics, offering sophisticated tools that enhance accuracy, efficiency, and accessibility.

Statistical Software and Analytics Platforms

Popular statistical software such as SAS, SPSS, R, and Python libraries provide powerful capabilities for data manipulation, analysis, and visualization. These tools facilitate complex calculations and generate comprehensive reports.

Electronic Health Records and Data Warehousing

EHR systems and data warehouses serve as centralized repositories for healthcare data, enabling streamlined data collection and retrieval. Integration with analytics platforms allows for real-time reporting and monitoring.

Emerging Technologies: AI and Machine Learning

Artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms offer new opportunities for predictive analytics, anomaly detection, and automated reporting in healthcare statistics. These technologies support proactive health management and personalized medicine initiatives.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the key steps involved in calculating healthcare statistics?

The key steps in calculating healthcare statistics include data collection, data cleaning and validation, selecting appropriate statistical methods, performing the analysis using software tools, and interpreting the results in the context of healthcare outcomes.

Which software tools are commonly used for reporting healthcare statistics?

Commonly used software tools for reporting healthcare statistics include Microsoft Excel for basic analysis, SPSS and SAS for advanced statistical analysis, R and Python for customizable and reproducible analytics, and Tableau or Power BI for data visualization and reporting.

How can healthcare organizations ensure the accuracy of their reported statistics?

Healthcare organizations can ensure accuracy by implementing rigorous data quality checks, using standardized data collection protocols, training staff on data entry and

management, conducting regular audits, and validating statistical methods against known benchmarks or external datasets.

What are some challenges faced in calculating healthcare statistics?

Challenges include dealing with incomplete or inconsistent data, ensuring patient privacy and data security, selecting appropriate statistical models for complex healthcare data, handling large datasets, and interpreting results in a clinically meaningful way.

Why is it important to report healthcare statistics accurately?

Accurate reporting of healthcare statistics is crucial for informed decision-making, policy development, resource allocation, monitoring public health trends, improving patient outcomes, and maintaining transparency and trust among stakeholders.

Additional Resources

1. Healthcare Analytics: From Data to Knowledge to Healthcare Improvement

This book provides a comprehensive overview of healthcare analytics, focusing on how to collect, analyze, and interpret healthcare data. It covers statistical methods and tools used for improving healthcare delivery and outcomes. Readers will learn practical techniques for transforming raw data into actionable insights in clinical and operational settings.

2. Applied Statistics in Healthcare

Designed for healthcare professionals and statisticians, this book introduces fundamental statistical concepts and their applications in healthcare research and administration. It emphasizes real-world data analysis, including clinical trials, epidemiology, and health services research. The text includes numerous examples and case studies to illustrate practical use of statistics.

3. Medical Statistics: A Textbook for the Health Sciences

This textbook offers a clear and accessible introduction to medical statistics, tailored for students and practitioners in health sciences. It explains key statistical techniques used in designing studies, analyzing data, and reporting results. The book also discusses common pitfalls and best practices in healthcare data interpretation.

4. Healthcare Performance Measurement and Improvement

Focusing on the measurement and reporting of healthcare quality and performance, this book guides readers through the development of performance indicators and benchmarking methods. It explains how to interpret statistical reports to drive quality improvement initiatives. The text is suitable for healthcare managers, policymakers, and analysts.

5. Biostatistics for Healthcare Research: A Practical Approach

This practical guide covers biostatistical methods essential for healthcare research, including hypothesis testing, regression analysis, and survival analysis. It emphasizes the correct application and reporting of statistics in healthcare studies. The book includes

examples from a variety of healthcare fields to demonstrate key concepts.

6. Data Science for Healthcare: Methodologies and Applications

This book explores the use of data science and statistical techniques in healthcare settings, focusing on data collection, processing, analysis, and visualization. It highlights advanced methods like machine learning and predictive analytics for improving patient care and operational efficiency. Readers will gain insights into reporting complex healthcare data effectively.

7. Health Statistics: A Tool for Public Health

Aimed at public health professionals, this book explains the role of health statistics in monitoring and evaluating public health programs. It covers sources of health data, statistical methods for analysis, and how to communicate findings clearly. The text reinforces the importance of accurate reporting for evidence-based public health decisions.

8. Statistical Methods in Healthcare Quality Improvement

This book details statistical techniques used to analyze and report healthcare quality data, including control charts, root cause analysis, and process capability studies. It provides guidance on interpreting statistical results to support quality improvement efforts. Case studies help readers understand how to apply these methods in real-world healthcare environments.

9. Introduction to Health Services Research

Offering a broad overview of health services research, this book discusses study design, data collection, and statistical analysis relevant to healthcare systems. It emphasizes the importance of transparent and accurate reporting of healthcare statistics to inform policy and practice. The text is suitable for researchers, clinicians, and healthcare administrators seeking to understand healthcare data.

Calculating And Reporting Healthcare Statistics

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Ebook Title: Mastering Healthcare Data: A Guide to Accurate Calculation and Reporting

Ebook Outline:

Introduction: The Importance of Accurate Healthcare Statistics

Chapter 1: Data Collection Methods in Healthcare

Defining the Target Population

Data Sources (Administrative, EMR, Surveys)

Ensuring Data Quality and Validity

Chapter 2: Key Statistical Measures in Healthcare

Rates, Ratios, and Proportions

Measures of Central Tendency (Mean, Median, Mode)

Measures of Dispersion (Standard Deviation, Variance)

Prevalence and Incidence

Mortality Rates

Readmission Rates
Chapter 3: Data Analysis and Interpretation
Descriptive Statistics
Inferential Statistics (Hypothesis Testing, Confidence Intervals)
Regression Analysis (Linear, Logistic)
Identifying Trends and Patterns
Chapter 4: Data Visualization and Reporting
Choosing Appropriate Charts and Graphs
Creating Clear and Concise Reports
Data Presentation for Different Audiences
Utilizing Data Dashboards
Chapter 5: Legal and Ethical Considerations
Data Privacy (HIPAA, GDPR)
Data Security
Informed Consent
Conclusion: The Future of Healthcare Data Analysis and Reporting

Calculating and Reporting Healthcare Statistics: A Comprehensive Guide

Healthcare is a data-rich industry. From patient records to hospital admissions, vast amounts of information are generated daily. The ability to effectively collect, analyze, and report this data is crucial for improving patient care, optimizing resource allocation, and informing healthcare policy. This comprehensive guide will walk you through the essential steps of calculating and reporting healthcare statistics, covering everything from data collection methods to ethical considerations.

Introduction: The Importance of Accurate Healthcare Statistics

Accurate and reliable healthcare statistics are the bedrock of evidence-based decision-making in the healthcare sector. They provide vital insights into population health, disease trends, treatment efficacy, and the overall performance of healthcare systems. Without accurate data, healthcare providers, policymakers, and researchers are operating in the dark, making it difficult to identify areas for improvement, allocate resources effectively, and ultimately, improve patient outcomes. The consequences of inaccurate statistics can be significant, leading to misallocation of funds, ineffective interventions, and potentially harm to patients. This introduction sets the stage for understanding the critical role of data in modern healthcare.

Chapter 1: Data Collection Methods in Healthcare

Effective data analysis begins with accurate data collection. This chapter explores the various methods used to gather healthcare data, emphasizing the importance of rigorous methodology.

Defining the Target Population: Before collecting any data, it's crucial to clearly define the target population. This could be patients with a specific disease, residents of a particular geographic area, or members of a specific demographic group. The definition must be precise and unambiguous to avoid confusion and ensure the results are relevant to the research question.

Data Sources: Healthcare data comes from many sources. Administrative data, such as billing records and hospital discharge summaries, provide information on diagnoses, procedures, and resource utilization. Electronic medical records (EMRs) contain detailed patient information, including medical history, test results, and treatment plans. Surveys and interviews can be used to collect patient-reported outcomes and experiences. Each source has its strengths and limitations, and researchers must carefully consider the appropriateness of each source for their specific needs.

Ensuring Data Quality and Validity: Data quality is paramount. Inaccurate or incomplete data can lead to misleading conclusions. Data quality control measures should be implemented throughout the data collection process, including data cleaning, validation, and verification. This may involve checking for inconsistencies, outliers, and missing values. Validity refers to the extent to which the data accurately measures what it is intended to measure. Careful consideration of the study design and measurement instruments is crucial to ensure data validity.

Chapter 2: Key Statistical Measures in Healthcare

This chapter delves into the specific statistical measures commonly used in healthcare. Understanding these measures is crucial for interpreting and communicating healthcare data effectively.

Rates, Ratios, and Proportions: These are fundamental measures used to describe the frequency of events in a population. Rates express the number of events per unit of population over a specific time period (e.g., mortality rate). Ratios compare two quantities (e.g., the ratio of male to female patients). Proportions represent the fraction of a population with a particular characteristic (e.g., the proportion of patients who experienced a complication).

Measures of Central Tendency (Mean, Median, Mode): These describe the "center" of a dataset. The mean is the average, the median is the middle value, and the mode is the most frequent value. The choice of measure depends on the distribution of the data.

Measures of Dispersion (Standard Deviation, Variance): These describe the spread or variability of the data. The standard deviation measures the average distance of data points from the mean, while the variance is the square of the standard deviation.

Prevalence and Incidence: Prevalence refers to the proportion of a population with a disease at a

specific point in time, while incidence refers to the number of new cases of a disease that occur during a specific time period.

Mortality Rates: These measure the number of deaths in a population over a specific time period, often expressed as a rate per 1,000 or 100,000 population.

Readmission Rates: These indicate the percentage of patients who are readmitted to a hospital within a specified timeframe after discharge. High readmission rates can indicate problems with patient care or discharge planning.

Chapter 3: Data Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter covers the techniques used to analyze and interpret healthcare data.

Descriptive Statistics: These summarize and describe the main features of a dataset. This includes calculating measures of central tendency, dispersion, and frequency distributions.

Inferential Statistics (Hypothesis Testing, Confidence Intervals): These methods are used to make inferences about a population based on a sample of data. Hypothesis testing involves formulating a hypothesis and then testing it using statistical methods. Confidence intervals provide a range of values within which the true population parameter is likely to fall.

Regression Analysis (Linear, Logistic): These techniques are used to model the relationship between variables. Linear regression models the relationship between a continuous dependent variable and one or more independent variables. Logistic regression models the relationship between a binary dependent variable (e.g., presence or absence of a disease) and one or more independent variables.

Identifying Trends and Patterns: Analyzing healthcare data often involves identifying trends and patterns over time or across different groups. This can help to identify areas for improvement and inform healthcare policy.

Chapter 4: Data Visualization and Reporting

Effective communication of healthcare data is crucial. This chapter focuses on data visualization and report writing.

Choosing Appropriate Charts and Graphs: Different types of charts and graphs are suitable for different types of data. Bar charts are useful for comparing categories, while line charts are useful for showing trends over time. Pie charts show proportions, and scatter plots show the relationship between two variables.

Creating Clear and Concise Reports: Healthcare reports should be clear, concise, and easy to understand, even for those without a statistical background. They should include a clear summary of

the findings, along with supporting data and visualizations.

Data Presentation for Different Audiences: The way data is presented should be tailored to the audience. A report for healthcare professionals may include more technical details than a report for the general public.

Utilizing Data Dashboards: Data dashboards provide a dynamic and interactive way to present healthcare data. They allow users to explore the data in different ways and identify key trends and patterns.

Chapter 5: Legal and Ethical Considerations

This chapter addresses the important legal and ethical considerations involved in handling healthcare data.

Data Privacy (HIPAA, GDPR): Healthcare data is protected by stringent privacy regulations, such as HIPAA in the United States and GDPR in Europe. Researchers and healthcare providers must adhere to these regulations to protect patient confidentiality.

Data Security: Healthcare data is vulnerable to security breaches, which can have serious consequences for patients and healthcare organizations. Robust security measures must be implemented to protect data from unauthorized access.

Informed Consent: Patients must provide informed consent before their data is used for research or other purposes. This means that they must be fully informed about the purpose of the data collection, how the data will be used, and the potential risks and benefits.

Conclusion: The Future of Healthcare Data Analysis and Reporting

The future of healthcare is inextricably linked to the ability to effectively collect, analyze, and report healthcare statistics. Advances in technology, such as big data analytics and artificial intelligence, are transforming the way healthcare data is used to improve patient care, optimize resource allocation, and inform healthcare policy. By mastering the principles of calculating and reporting healthcare statistics, healthcare professionals can play a vital role in shaping the future of healthcare.

FAQs

1. What is the difference between prevalence and incidence? Prevalence refers to the total number of cases at a specific time, while incidence refers to new cases within a defined period.
2. What are some common errors in healthcare data reporting? Common errors include incorrect data entry, missing values, and inappropriate statistical methods.
3. How can I ensure data confidentiality when reporting healthcare statistics? Adhere to regulations like HIPAA and GDPR, utilize anonymization techniques, and implement robust data security measures.
4. What types of visualizations are best for presenting healthcare data? The best visualization depends on the data; bar charts, line graphs, and pie charts are frequently used.
5. How can I interpret p-values in statistical hypothesis testing? A p-value less than a predetermined significance level (often 0.05) suggests that the results are statistically significant.
6. What is the importance of data validation in healthcare statistics? Data validation ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data, preventing misleading conclusions.
7. What ethical considerations should be addressed when using patient data? Maintain patient confidentiality, obtain informed consent, and ensure data anonymity.
8. What are some common statistical software packages used in healthcare data analysis? Examples include SAS, SPSS, R, and Stata.
9. How can I improve the clarity and readability of my healthcare data reports? Use clear and concise language, appropriate visualizations, and a logical structure.

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registries created to increase understanding of patient outcomes. For the purposes of this guide, a patient registry is an organized system that uses observational study methods to collect uniform data (clinical and other) to evaluate specified outcomes for a population defined by a particular disease, condition, or exposure, and that serves one or more predetermined scientific, clinical, or policy purposes. A registry database is a file (or files) derived from the registry. Although registries can serve many purposes, this guide focuses on registries created for one or more of the following purposes: to describe the natural history of disease, to determine clinical effectiveness or cost-effectiveness of health care products and services, to measure or monitor safety and harm, and/or to measure quality of care. Registries are classified according to how their populations are defined. For example, product registries include patients who have been exposed to biopharmaceutical products or medical devices. Health services registries consist of patients who have had a common procedure, clinical encounter, or hospitalization. Disease or condition registries are defined by patients having the same diagnosis, such as cystic fibrosis or heart failure. The User's Guide was created by researchers affiliated with AHRQ's Effective Health Care Program, particularly those who participated in AHRQ's DEcIDE (Developing Evidence to Inform Decisions About Effectiveness) program. Chapters were subject to multiple internal and external independent reviews.

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calculating and reporting healthcare statistics: *Calculated Risks* Gerd Gigerenzer, 2015-11-10 At the beginning of the twentieth century, H. G. Wells predicted that statistical thinking would be as necessary for citizenship in a technological world as the ability to read and write. But in the twenty-first century, we are often overwhelmed by a baffling array of percentages and probabilities as we try to navigate in a world dominated by statistics. Cognitive scientist Gerd Gigerenzer says that because we haven't learned statistical thinking, we don't understand risk and uncertainty. In order to assess risk -- everything from the risk of an automobile accident to the certainty or uncertainty of some common medical screening tests -- we need a basic understanding of statistics. Astonishingly, doctors and lawyers don't understand risk any better than anyone else. Gigerenzer reports a study in which doctors were told the results of breast cancer screenings and then were asked to explain the risks of contracting breast cancer to a woman who received a positive result from a screening. The actual risk was small because the test gives many false positives. But nearly every physician in the study overstated the risk. Yet many people will have to make important health decisions based on such information and the interpretation of that information by their doctors. Gigerenzer explains that a major obstacle to our understanding of numbers is that we live with an illusion of certainty. Many of us believe that HIV tests, DNA fingerprinting, and the growing number of genetic tests are absolutely certain. But even DNA evidence can produce spurious matches. We cling to our illusion of certainty because the medical industry, insurance companies, investment advisers, and election campaigns have become purveyors of certainty, marketing it like a commodity. To avoid confusion, says Gigerenzer, we should rely on more understandable representations of risk, such as absolute risks. For example, it is said that a mammography screening reduces the risk of breast cancer by 25 percent. But in absolute risks, that means that out of every 1,000 women who do not participate in screening, 4 will die; while out of 1,000 women who do, 3 will die. A 25 percent risk reduction sounds much more significant than a benefit that 1 out of 1,000 women will reap. This eye-opening book explains how we can overcome our ignorance of numbers and better understand the risks we may be taking with our money, our health, and our lives.

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are faced with greater opportunity and challenge than ever before. The opportunity stems from the explosion in publicly available data that simultaneously informs and inspires new avenues of investigation. The challenge is that the analytic tools required go far beyond the standard methods and models of basic statistics. This textbook aims to equip health care researchers with the most important elements of a modern health analytics toolkit, drawing from the fields of statistics, health econometrics, and data science. This textbook is designed to overcome students' anxiety about data and statistics and to help them to become confident users of appropriate analytic methods for health care research studies. Methods are presented organically, with new material building naturally on what has come before. Each technique is motivated by a topical research question, explained in non-technical terms, and accompanied by engaging explanations and examples. In this way, the authors cultivate a deep ("organic") understanding of a range of analytic techniques, their assumptions and data requirements, and their advantages and limitations. They illustrate all lessons via analyses of real data from a variety of publicly available databases, addressing relevant research questions and comparing findings to those of published studies. Ultimately, this textbook is designed to cultivate health services researchers that are thoughtful and well informed about health data science, rather than data analysts. This textbook differs from the competition in its unique blend of methods and its determination to ensure that readers gain an understanding of how, when, and why to apply them. It provides the public health researcher with a way to think analytically about scientific questions, and it offers well-founded guidance for pairing data with methods for valid analysis. Readers should feel emboldened to tackle analysis of real public datasets using traditional statistical models, health econometrics methods, and even predictive algorithms. Accompanying code and data sets are provided in an author site:

<https://roman-gulati.github.io/statistics-for-health-data-science/>

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morbidity data undercuts the nation's capacity to protect its population. Information about disaster-related mortality and significant morbidity adds value at all phases of the disaster management cycle. As a disaster unfolds, the data are crucial in guiding response and recovery priorities, ensuring a common operating picture and real-time situational awareness across stakeholders, and protecting vulnerable populations and settings at heightened risk. A Framework for Assessing Mortality and Morbidity After Large-Scale Disasters reviews and describes the current state of the field of disaster-related mortality and significant morbidity assessment. This report examines practices and methods for data collection, recording, sharing, and use across state, local, tribal, and territorial stakeholders; evaluates best practices; and identifies areas for future resource investment.

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Add the financial cost to the human tragedy, and medical error easily rises to the top ranks of urgent, widespread public problems. *To Err Is Human* breaks the silence that has surrounded medical errors and their consequence—but not by pointing fingers at caring health care professionals who make honest mistakes. After all, to err is human. Instead, this book sets forth a national agenda—with state and local implications—for reducing medical errors and improving patient safety through the design of a safer health system. This volume reveals the often startling statistics of medical error and the disparity between the incidence of error and public perception of it, given many patients' expectations that the medical profession always performs perfectly. A careful examination is made of how the surrounding forces of legislation, regulation, and market activity influence the quality of care provided by health care organizations and then looks at their handling of medical mistakes. Using a detailed case study, the book reviews the current understanding of why these mistakes happen. A key theme is that legitimate liability concerns discourage reporting of errors—which begs the question, How can we learn from our mistakes? Balancing regulatory versus market-based initiatives and public versus private efforts, the Institute of Medicine presents wide-ranging recommendations for improving patient safety, in the areas of leadership, improved data collection and analysis, and development of effective systems at the level of direct patient care. *To Err Is Human* asserts that the problem is not bad people in health care—it is that good people are working in bad systems that need to be made safer. Comprehensive and straightforward, this book offers a clear prescription for raising the level of patient safety in American health care. It also explains how patients themselves can influence the quality of care that they receive once they check into the hospital. This book will be vitally important to federal, state, and local health policy makers and regulators, health professional licensing officials, hospital administrators, medical educators and students, health caregivers, health journalists, patient advocates—as well as patients themselves. First in a series of publications from the Quality of Health Care in America, a project initiated by the Institute of Medicine

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