

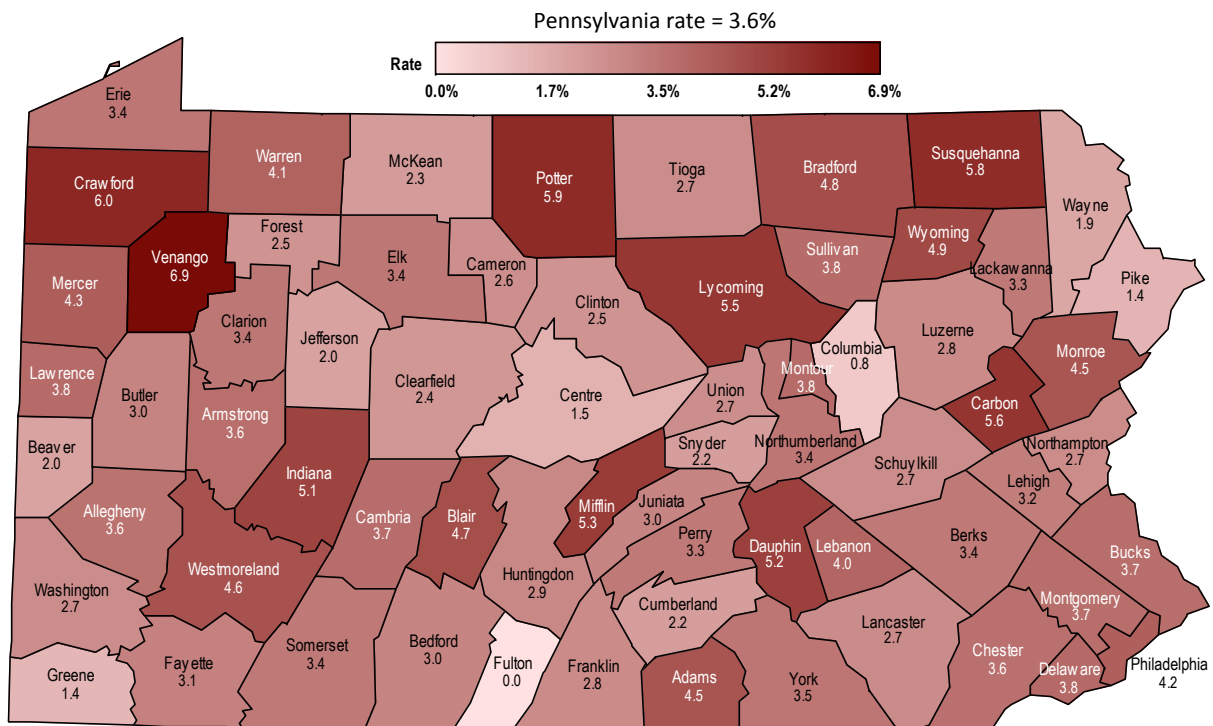
County-Level Rates and Regional Trends

Rates of Readmission for the Same Condition by County

The rates of readmission for the same condition for each county are provided in the following maps. Each county rate is based on all discharges (for the given condition) for patients residing in that county and does not represent the rate for any specific hospital within the county. If a patient is hospitalized repeatedly, each of their hospitalizations is counted independently. County rates are not adjusted for differences in patient risk characteristics (such as age, gender, etc.), so that the true differences in rates would not be masked by differences in underlying risk. Rates for counties with small volumes of hospitalizations are sensitive to small changes in the number of readmissions, so higher rates may be reflective of minor fluctuations in the number of readmissions.

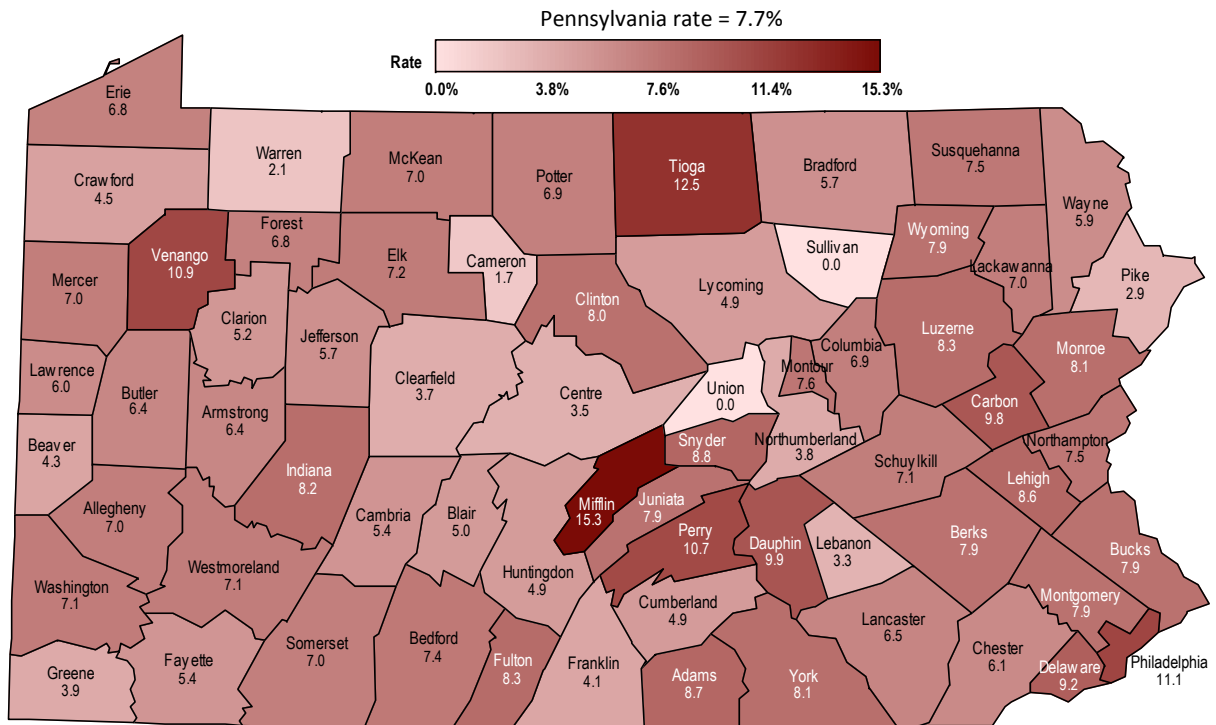
For each of the reported conditions, rates of readmission for the same condition varied by county. Even within regions and for neighboring counties, the rates were sometimes very different.

Map 1. Abnormal Heartbeat

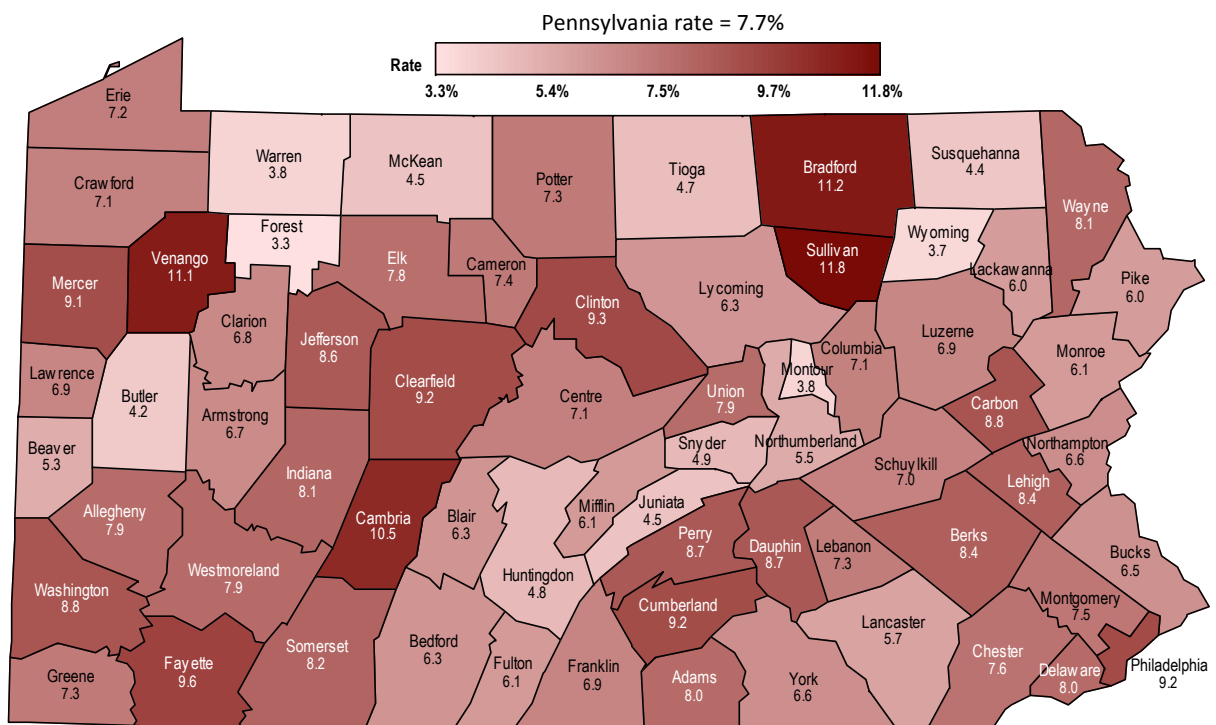


County-Level Rates and Regional Trends

Map 2. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

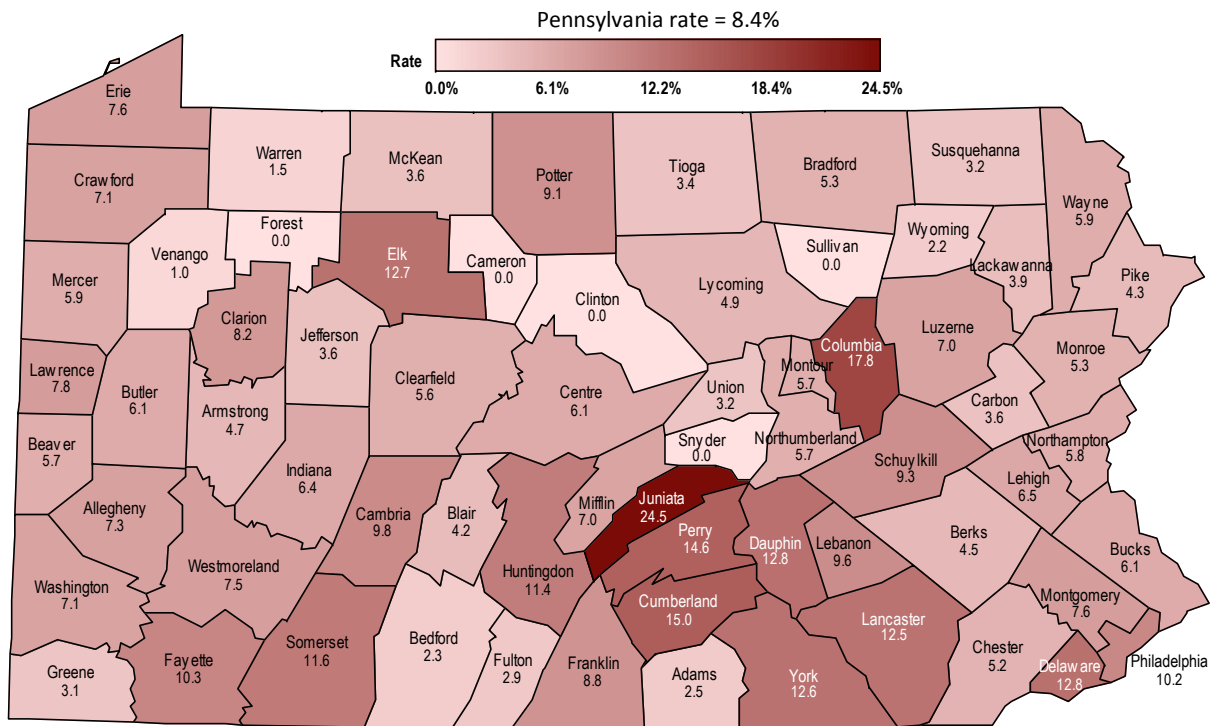


Map 3. Congestive Heart Failure (CHF)



County-Level Rates and Regional Trends

Map 4. Diabetes - Medical Management



For each of the reported conditions, rates of readmission for the same condition varied by county. Even within regions and for neighboring counties, the rates were sometimes very different.

On the following pages are figures displaying trends in these readmission rates over time, focusing on regional differences. The regions are defined as follows:

Western Pennsylvania — Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, McKean, Mercer, Potter, Somerset, Venango, Warren, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties

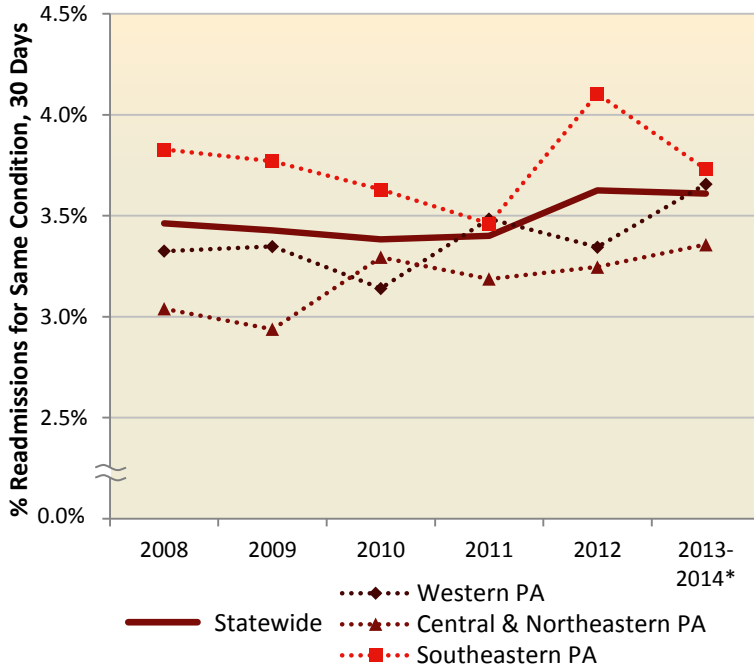
Central & Northeastern Pennsylvania — Adams, Bradford, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mifflin, Monroe, Montour, Northumberland, Perry, Pike, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Wayne, Wyoming, and York Counties

Southeastern Pennsylvania — Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Delaware, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill Counties

County-Level Rates and Regional Trends

Trends in Rates of Readmission for the Same Condition by PA Region and Overall

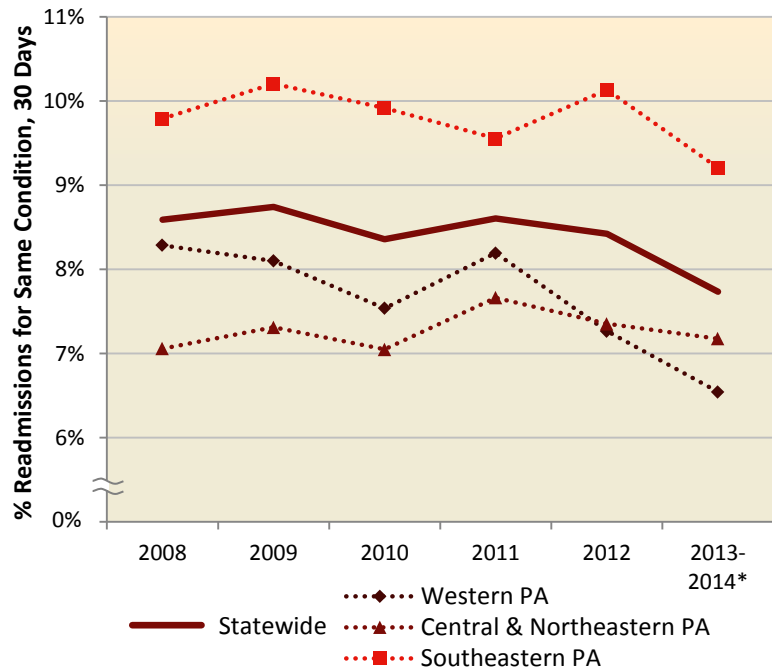
Figure 1. Abnormal Heartbeat



The statewide rate of readmission for the same condition (abnormal heartbeat) showed no significant change since 2008. Rates for each of the PA regions also showed no significant changes over this time period.

The statewide rate of readmission for the same condition (COPD) showed a significant decline since 2008. However, the region of Western PA showed the only significant decline in the rate during that time. Central & Northeastern PA and Southeastern PA showed no significant changes since 2008.

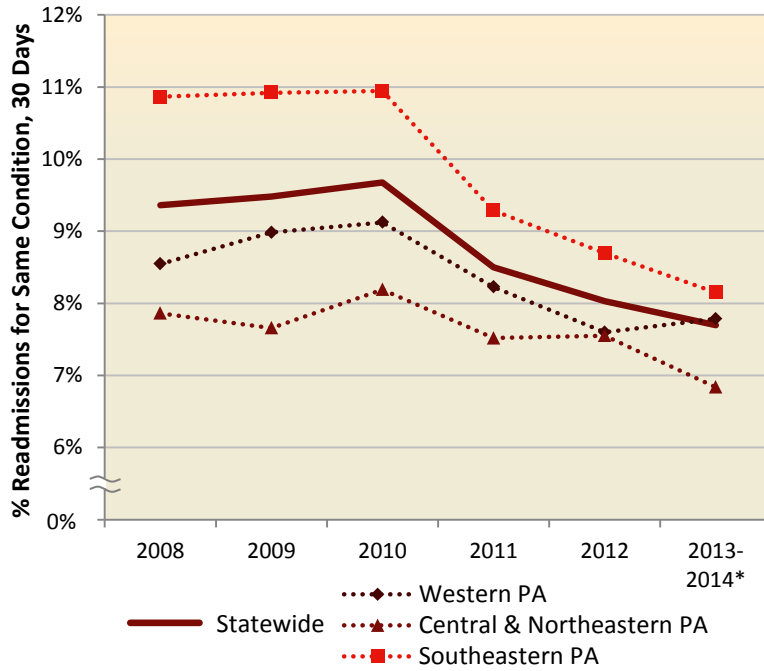
Figure 2. COPD



*Represents data from January 1, 2013 through August 31, 2014

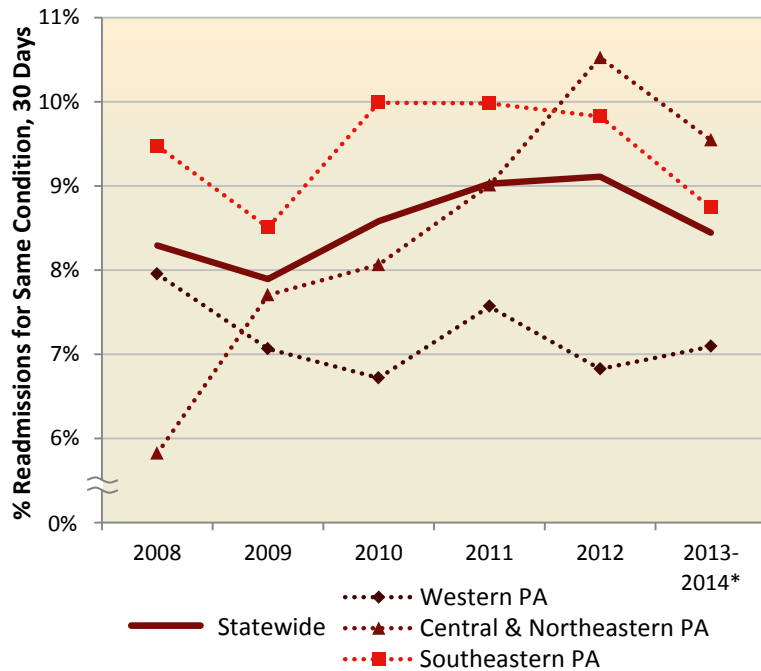
County-Level Rates and Regional Trends

Figure 3. CHF



The statewide rate of readmission for the same condition (CHF) showed no significant change from 2008 to 2010, and then showed a significant decline since 2010. Similarly, the rates for each of the PA regions also showed no significant changes from 2008 to 2010, and then showed significant declines since 2010.

Figure 4. Diabetes - Medical Management



The statewide rate of readmission for the same condition (diabetes - medical management) showed no significant change from 2008. The rate for Central & Northeastern PA showed a significant increase during that time, but the other regions showed no significant differences.

*Represents data from January 1, 2013 through August 31, 2014