



Branch-Hillsdale-St. Joseph Community Health Agency

**Ten Leading Causes of Preventable Hospitalizations
for Patients of All Ages
Branch County Residents, Michigan 2002**

LEADING PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATION CONDITIONS	<u>PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS</u> (Click Above For Definition)		BRANCH RANK	MICHIGAN RANK
	NUMBER	PERCENT		
ALL PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS	1,132	100.0		
Bacterial Pneumonia	196	17.3	1	2
Congestive Heart Failure	158	14.0	2	1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary	130	11.5	3	3
Asthma	73	6.5	4	4
Kidney/Urinary Infections	58	5.1	5	5
Diabetes	54	4.8	6	7
Dehydration	52	4.6	7	6
Angina	51	4.5	8	10
Cellulitis	50	4.4	9	8
Gastroenteritis	45	4.0	10	11
All Other Preventable Hospitalization Conditions	265	23.4		

Notes:

Preventable Hospitalizations are hospitalizations for conditions where timely and effective ambulatory

care can decrease hospitalizations by preventing the onset of an illness or condition, controlling an acute episode of an illness or managing a chronic disease or condition.

Hospitalizations are inpatient hospital stays as measured by stays that were completed during the specified year. The number of hospitalizations is often greater than the number of persons hospitalized since some persons are hospitalized more than once during a year.

Percent of all hospitalizations that were categorized as preventable hospitalizations for the specified year.

Leading Preventable Hospitalization Conditions in the table are based on primary diagnosis only.

All Other Preventable Hospitalization Conditions include primary and secondary diagnoses for iron deficiency anemia and nutritional deficiency, by secondary diagnosis for dehydration, and by primary diagnosis for all other conditions.

Source: Michigan Resident Inpatient Files,
Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Community Health.

Last Updated: 03/19/2004