



Branch-Hillsdale-St. Joseph Community Health Agency

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

LEADING PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATION CONDITIONS	<u>PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS</u> (Click Above For Definition)		ST. JOSEPH RANK	MICHIGAN RANK
	NUMBER	PERCENT		
ALL PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS	1,539	100.0		
Bacterial Pneumonia	244	15.9	1	2
Congestive Heart Failure	235	15.3	2	1
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary	140	9.1	3	3
Dehydration	98	6.4	4	6
Kidney/Urinary Infections	95	6.2	5	5
Asthma	61	4.0	6	4
Diabetes	55	3.6	7	7
Cellulitis	53	3.4	8	8
Gastroenteritis	39	2.5	9	11
Angina	30	2.0	10	10
All Other Preventable Hospitalization Conditions	489	31.8		

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