

Quality of Care: Outpatient Care After Hospitalization

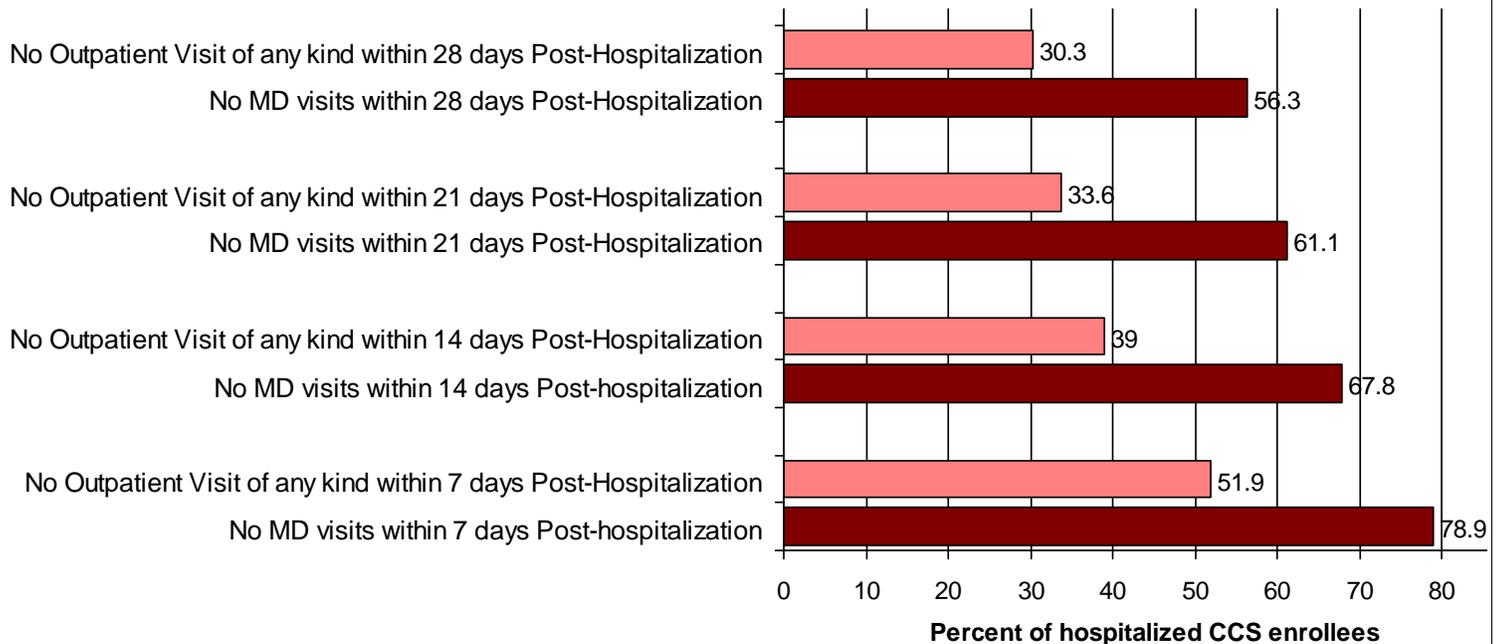
THE FINDINGS

- 9.6% of CCS enrollees were readmitted to the hospital within 28 days of hospital discharge.
- Of the children not readmitted
 - 30% received no outpatient care during the 28 days after hospital discharge.
 - 56% received no MD visit during the 28 days after hospital discharge.
- Those in the following categories had higher-than-average rates of “no visits after hospitalization”:
 - Ages 13-21 years
 - Non-chronic conditions (e.g., injuries, surgical conditions)

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- “Outpatient care after hospitalization” may be a useful quality indicator for some CSHCN. This may be particularly true for children with specific, non-complex chronic conditions.
- Appropriate receipt of timely post-hospital care may be a target for policy change and program improvement.

Percent of Hospitalized CCS Enrollees without an Outpatient Visit 28 Days After Hospital Discharge



Outpatient visit includes MD, EPSDT, diagnostics, physical therapy and occupational therapy.

MD visit includes any EPSDT, dental, and psychiatric visits.

Index hospitalization is defined as the hospitalization that occurred 6 months after CCS enrollment and more than 28 days after the start of fiscal year 2006. This analysis excludes any child with a subsequent hospitalization within 28 days after discharge from index hospitalization.

CCS enrollee is any child enrolled in California Children's Services for > 6 months from 7/1/2006 to 6/30/2012. As the nation's largest Title V program, CCS provides case management each year for >150,000 children with a serious chronic medical condition and whose family has an eligible adjusted annual income. Most CCS enrollees are enrolled in MediCal or Healthy Families. <http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/ccs>. Data analyzed were de-identified information from all paid claims for these CCS enrollees, as abstracted from the state's Management Information System / Decision Support System.