Society of Thoracic Surgeons General Thoracic Surgery Database

Quality Improvement Series: Reducing Readmission Rates **STS** National Database[™]

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STS NDB Quality Improvement Series

What are our GOALS?

To demonstrate the value of the database beyond reports and Star Ratings

Decrease Cost

Demonstrating how important YOU are in abstracting Data

Be part of a National Team Effort

Making your STS data actionable for improving outcomes at your hospital Because it's rewarding to work toward something together

Readmission Rates – Why do we care

Readmitted Patients

- Higher Complication Rates
- Higher Rate of Infection
- Increased Rate of Mortality
- Longer Recovery Times
- Increased Opioid Utilization
- Quality of Life Impact
 - Patient-Reported Outcomes

Health Systems

- Throughput Challenges
 - Complications & Readmissions Increase LOS
- Increase cost associated with complications
- Decreased reimbursement risk
 - CMS Hospital Readmission Reduction Program



How do we do it?

D efine	Nationally decrease readmission rates for Lung Cancer patients.
Measure	Baseline data to be pulled from the Spring 24 Harvest Analysis Report. Mean readmission rate and mean LOS will be reported.
A nalyze	Using the STS Harvest Reports, sites will implement processes at their sites to decrease readmission rates. STS will provide education and support for processes.
Improve	Will engage site leaders who have already accomplished decreased readmission rates and to provide education on webinars and be available as resources.
Control	Will track monthly to see improvement nationally.

Original Article

Readmission After Lobectomy for Lung Cancer Not All Complications Contribute Equally

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Objective

- To identify independent predictors of hospital readmission within 30 days of discharge for patients undergoing lobectomy for lung cancer.
- Our goal was to determine whether preoperative, intraoperative, or postoperative factors were most predictive of readmission
 - We hypothesized that postoperative complications would have the greatest effect on the risk of readmission

Readmission within 30 days of discharge to any hospital





Patient Cohort

January 2, 2012 - June 30, 2017 (data collection form versions 2.2 and 2.3)

- 30-day readmission rate: 8.2% (N=3,237)
- Preoperative risk factors (*c* statistic 0.600)

Risk Factor	OR	95% CI	P-value
Interstitial fibrosis	1.69	1.31— 2.19	<0.0001
Steroid use	1.42	1.18 – 1.72	0.0002
Cerebrovascular accident	1.36	1.13 – 1.63	0.001
Zubrod score 2 or 3	1.35	1.12 – 1.62	0.001



• Preoperative and Intraoperative risk factors (*c* statistic 0.604)

Risk Factor	OR	95% CI	P-value
Interstitial fibrosis	1.66	1.28— 2.14	0.0001
Steroid use	1.43	1.19 – 1.73	0.0002
Cerebrovascular accident	1.38	1.15 – 1.66	0.0007
Zubrod score 2 or 3	1.32	1.10 – 1.57	0.003
Intraoperative PRBCs	1.31	1.01 – 1.69	0.04
Middle lobectomy*	0.75	0.64 - 0.89	0.001
Lower lobectomy*	1.15	1.05 – 1.25	0.002

^{*}reference: Upper lobectomy



Postoperative	Not Readmitted	Readmitted	P-value
Complications	N=36,497	N=3,237	I -value
Unexpected reoperation	935 (2.6%)	247 (7.6%)	< 0.0001
Air leak with duration >5 days	3728 (10.2%)	694 (21.4%)	< 0.0001
Pneumonia	911 (2.5%)	390 (12.1%)	< 0.0001
Bronchopleural fistula	73 (0.2%)	41 (1.3%)	< 0.0001
Atelectasis requiring bronchoscopy	1,132 (3.1%)	184 (5.7%)	< 0.0001
Pulmonary embolus	75 (0.2%)	96 (3.0%)	< 0.0001
Pleural effusion requiring drainage	315 (0.9%)	290 (9.0%)	< 0.0001
Pneumothorax requiring chest tube	872 (2.4%)	457 (14.1%)	< 0.0001
Atrial arrhythmia requiring treatment	3694 (10.1%)	521 (16.1%)	< 0.0001
Myocardial infarction	69 (0.2%)	30 (0.9%)	< 0.0001
Deep venous thrombosis	108 (0.3%)	63 (2.0%)	< 0.0001
Urinary complication	3084 (8.5%)	472 (14.6%)	< 0.0001
Empyema	61 (0.2%)	126 (3.9%)	< 0.0001
Sepsis	95 (0.3%)	73 (2.3%)	< 0.001
Central neurologic event	94 (0.3%)	50 (1.5%)	< 0.0001
Delirium	734 (2.0%)	146 (4.5%)	< 0.0001
Renal failure	123 (0.3%)	42 (1.3%)	< 0.0001
Chylothorax requiring			
Drainage/medical treatment	171 (0.5%)	28 (0.9%)	0.002
Postoperative packed red blood cells transfusion	1125 (3.1%)	238 (7.4%)	< 0.0001
Unexpected admission to ICU	918 (2.5%)	232 (7.2%)	< 0.0001
Discharge location other than home	2013 (5.5%)	335 (10.3%)	< 0.0001

• Preoperative, Intraoperative, and Postoperative risk factors (*c* statistic 0.736)

Risk Factor	OR	95% CI	P-value
Pulmonary embolus	12.34	7.94 – 19.18	<0.0001
Empyema	11.66	7.31 – 18.63	<0.0001
Pleural effusion requiring drainage	7.52	6.01 – 9.41	<0.0001
Pneumothorax requiring chest tube	5.08	1.12 – 1.62	0.001
Central neurologic event	3.67	2.23 - 6.04	<0.0001
Myocardial infarction	3.16	1.71 – 5.82	0.0002
Pneumonia	3.13	2.43 - 4.05	<0.0001
Atelectasis requiring bronchoscopy	0.63	0.49 - 0.80	0.0002



Conclusions

- 1 in every 12 patients undergoing lobectomy for lung cancer is readmitted
 - Up to one third of admissions are to hospitals other than where the index operation was done
- Postoperative complications have the greatest effect on risk of readmission, especially those requiring a procedure or inpatient medical treatment



Open Discussion





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Thank You for Joining!