

What is a gastrointestinal (GI) hemorrhage?*

Admission for GI hemorrhage is fairly common, and mortality rates vary greatly. Lower mortality has been associated with more use of treatments such as early endoscopy (within 24-48 hours of presentation). The most common cause of GI hemorrhage in the United States is peptic ulcer disease (PUD), accounting for more than 50% of cases.

See Healthwise for additional information on [peptic ulcer disease](#).

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Summary display

The following display shows the death rate for each hospital. Each hospital is compared to the state death rate. If the death rate is significantly lower than the state death rate, the hospital is displayed as "Better than Average". If the death rate is not significantly different from the state death rate, the hospital is displayed as "Average". If the death rate is significantly higher than the state death rate, the hospital is displayed as "Worse than Average." Hospitals with less than 30 cases are displayed as "Too few cases". Hospitals with no cases are displayed as "No Cases". Within each category, hospitals are listed in alphabetical order, not order of performance.

GI hemorrhage death rate, 2007

State death rate: 1.9%

Better than Average

N/A

Average

Adventist Medical Center	Providence Medford Medical Center
Ashland Community Hospital	Providence Milwaukie Hospital
Bay Area Hospital	Providence Portland Medical Center
Columbia Memorial Hospital	Providence St. Vincent Medical Center
Good Samaritan Regional Med Ctr (Corvallis)	Rogue Valley Medical Center
Good Shepherd Medical Center	Sacred Heart Medical Center
Grande Ronde Hospital	Salem Hospital
Holy Rosary Medical Center	Samaritan Albany General Hospital
Kaiser Sunnyside Medical Center	Samaritan Lebanon Community Hospital
Legacy Emanuel Hospital	Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital
Legacy Good Samaritan Hospital and Med Ctr	Samaritan Pacific Communities Hospital
Legacy Meridian Park Hospital	Silverton Hospital
Legacy Mt. Hood Medical Center	St. Charles Medical Center (Bend)
McKenzie-Willamette Medical Center	St. Charles Medical Center (Redmond)
Mercy Medical Center	Three Rivers Community Hospital
Merle West Medical Center	Tillamook County General Hospital
Mid-Columbia Medical Center	Tuality Healthcare
OHSU Hospital	Willamette Falls Hospital
Providence Hood River Memorial Hospital	Willamette Valley Medical Center
Providence Newberg Hospital	West Valley Community Hospital

Worse than Average

N/A

Too Few Cases

Coquille Valley Hospital
Cottage Grove Hospital
Curry General Hospital
Harney District
Lake District
Lower Umpqua Hospital
Mountain View Hospital

Pioneer Memorial Hospital (Prineville)
Providence Seaside Hospital
Santiam Memorial Hospital
Southern Coos Hospital and Health Center
St. Anthony Hospital
St. Elizabeth Health Services
Wallowa Memorial Hospital

No Cases

Pioneer Memorial Hospital (Heppner)

Detailed hospital comparisons

[Detailed hospital comparisons](#)

Technical documents

[Technical documents](#)

Hospital comments

[Hospital comments](#)

Detailed hospital comparisons

What do these indicators mean?

Volume. In contrast with some of the surgical procedures included in this report, volume is not reported for GI hemorrhage. Please refer to the background information for more information on volume indicators.

Death Rate. The GI hemorrhage death rate is the percent of patients admitted for GI hemorrhage who died in the hospital. Nationally in 2004 (the most recent national data), the in-hospital death rate for GI hemorrhage was 2.5%¹. In Oregon, the death rate was 1.9% in 2007. This report uses the statewide average as the reference rate.

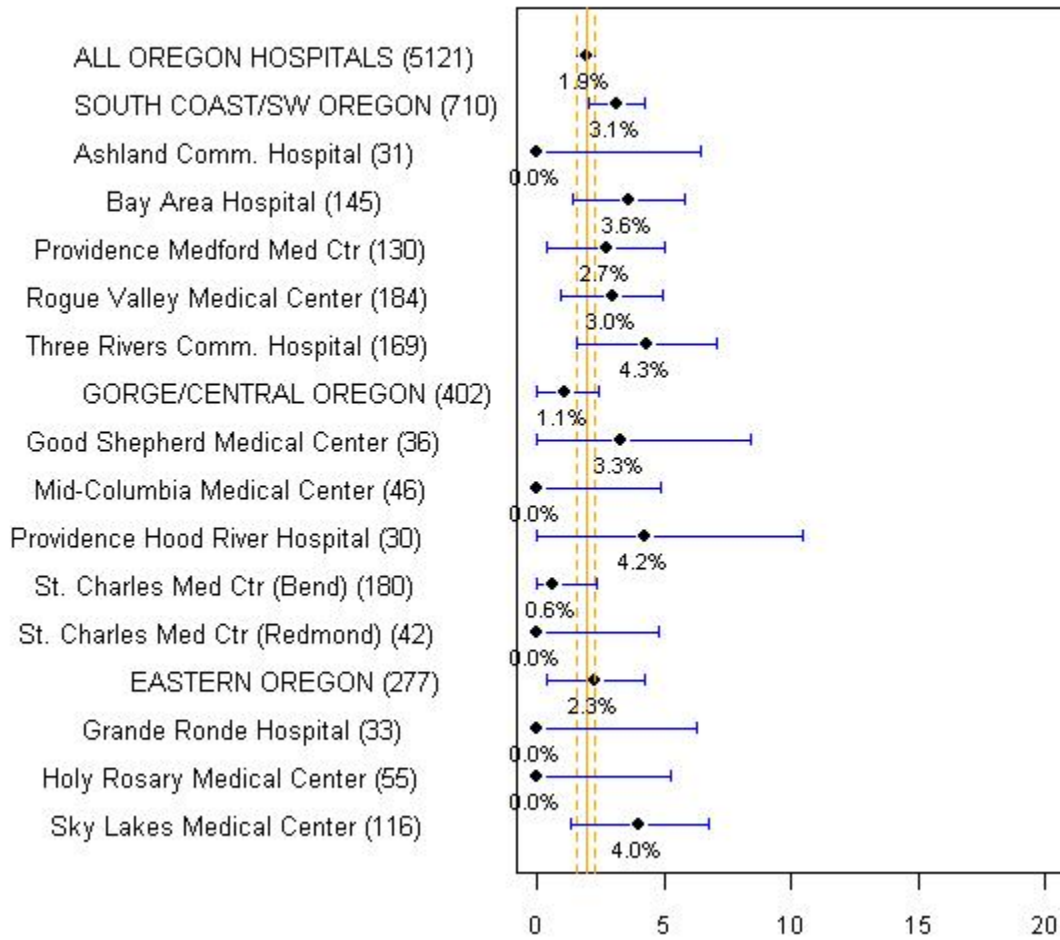
Each hospital rate is displayed as a point on a line in the graphs displayed at the end of this document. These lines represent the amount of random variation in the data. If the hospital line crosses the dotted line representing the state average, the hospital rate is “within the margin of error” and therefore not statistically different than the state average.

- Number of GI hemorrhage patients appears in parentheses. Hospitals not shown admitted fewer than 30 GI hemorrhage patients in 2007.
- Rates have been adjusted for age, sex, and risk of death
- Applies to adults 18 years of age and older.
- See [Technical Documentation](#) for more detail
- According to the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, lower rates may represent better quality.

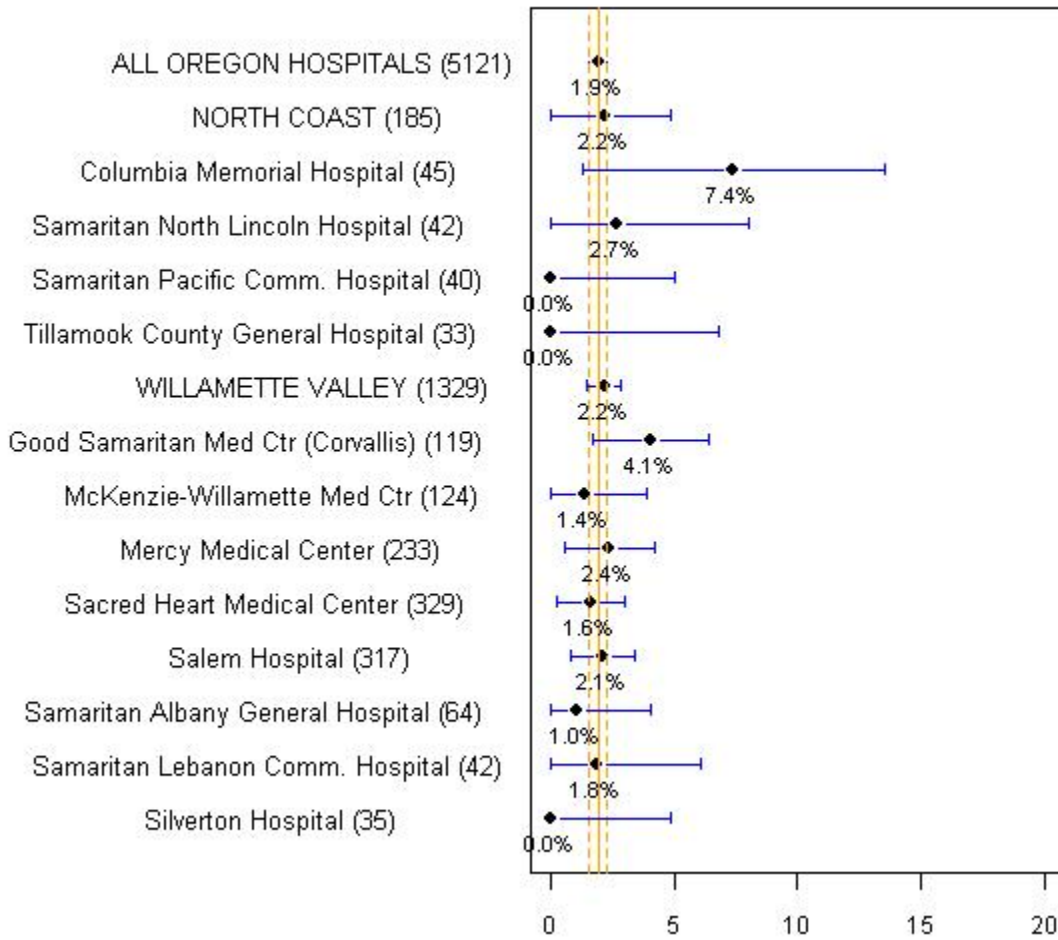
No hospitals had death rates that were statistically different than the state average.

¹ Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project, Trends in Hospital Risk-Adjusted Mortality for Select Diagnoses and Procedures, 1994-2004. Access on October 24, 2007 from <http://www.hcup-us.ahrq.gov/reports/statbriefs/sb38.pdf>

Gastrointestinal (GI) Hemorrhage Death Rate (IQI18)



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