
Oregon Hospital Payment Report: Outpatient Surgeries 2016

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Oregon Health Authority
Health Policy & Analytics Division
Office of Health Analytics



Oregon
Health
Authority

Oregon Hospital Payment Report: Outpatient Surgeries

The Oregon Hospital Payment Report is an annual report that contains median payment information from commercial insurers to hospitals for common inpatient and outpatient procedures. This fulfills the requirement set forth in Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 442.466. This sub-report of the Oregon Hospital Payment Report and contains payment information for outpatient surgery procedures only. Outpatient surgery – also known as ambulatory surgery, same-day surgery, or day surgery – is surgery that does not require an overnight hospital stay. Payment information for inpatient procedures, medical imaging, procedures relating to pregnancy and radiation and chemotherapy procedures can be found in their own sub-report releases.

Due to the U.S. Supreme Court's March 2016 ruling in *Gobeille v. Liberty Mutual Insurance Company*, the Oregon Health Authority may no longer require self-insured Employment Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) covered health plans to submit claims. It is estimated that Oregon's All Payer All Claims (APAC) database has over 300,000 fewer covered lives reported from the commercial market since the Gobeille decision. As a result, the number of procedures reported has decreased, which in turn affects whether data can be reported.

Highlights of the outpatient surgery sub-report are:

- Most procedures show sizable variations in paid amounts. Variation is seen both within and between hospitals.
- The outpatient surgical procedure with the highest paid amount is heart electrophysiology studies at \$38,800.
- The outpatient surgery with the largest growth in paid amount is also heart electrophysiology studies, increasing \$3,600 from 2015.
- The outpatient surgery with the largest percent growth in paid amount is nerve blocks, increasing by 18% from 2015.
- The weighted average change in median paid amounts for outpatient surgery was an increase of \$148. The range of paid amount change was -\$1,411 to +\$3,660.

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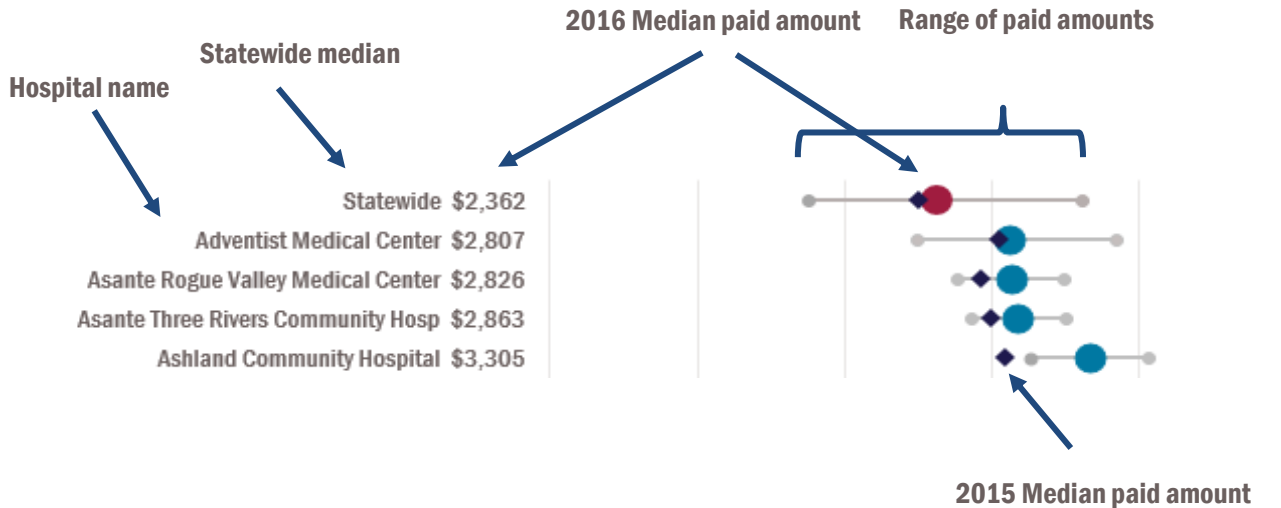
Procedures for calendar year 2016 are broken into several smaller sub-reports. This sub-report contains information for outpatient surgeries only. Listed below are all procedures contained in this sub-report.

Outpatient Surgical Procedures

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How To Use This Report

This report presents information on the amount paid for common outpatient surgery procedures at hospitals in Oregon. The data on these paid amounts come from submissions made to Oregon's All Payer All Claims database (APAC) from commercial reporting entities. The range of typical paid amounts for each procedure is included at the statewide and hospital levels, and a median amount paid is also displayed. The median is the middle value in the range of typical paid amounts.

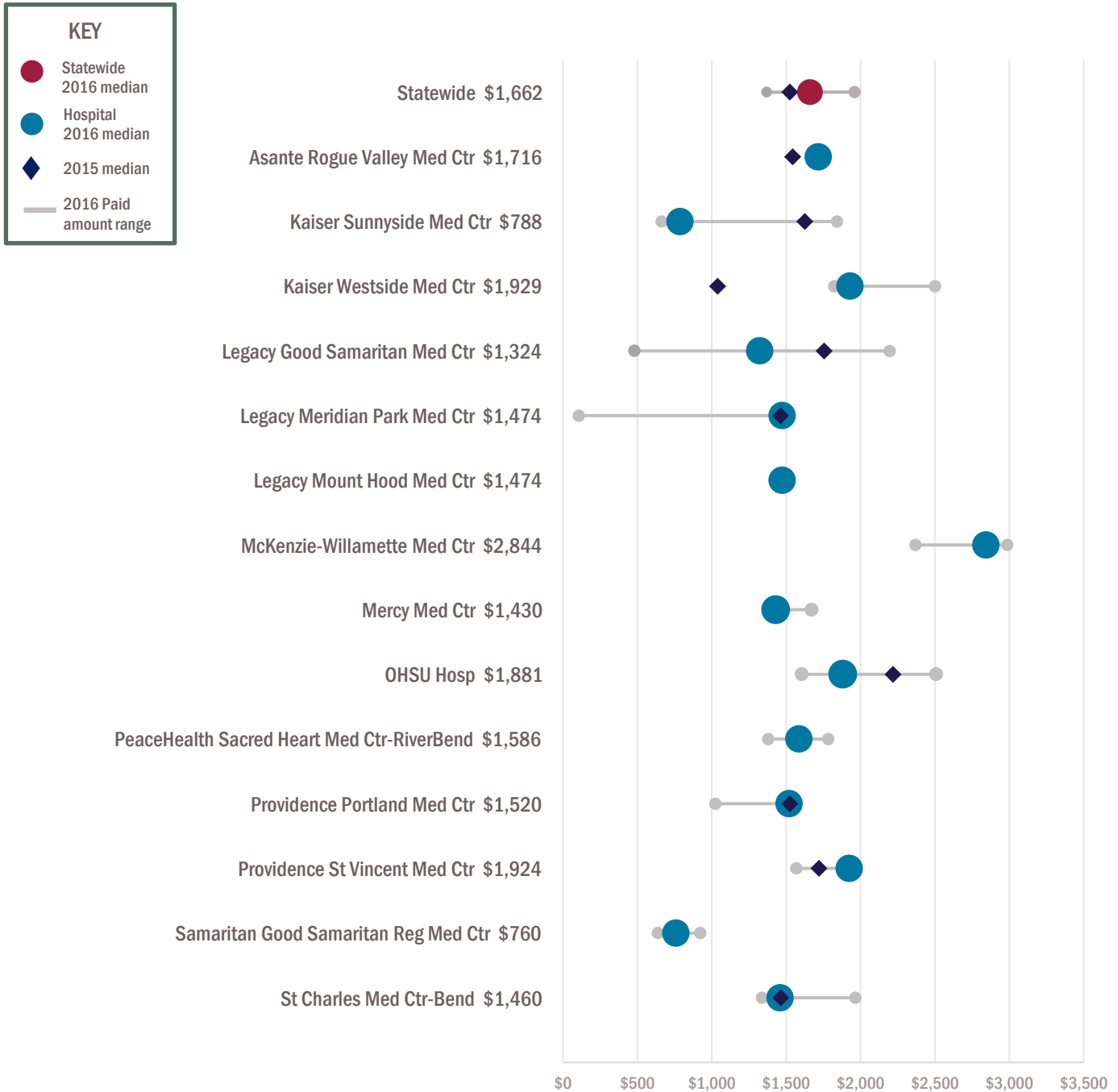


The graphs included in this report contain four main points of information: the hospital name, the 2015 and 2016 median paid amounts, and the range of paid amounts. The **hospital name** is the name of the hospital facility that performed the procedure. Only procedures that were performed at one of Oregon's sixty acute care hospitals are included in this report. The **2016 median paid amount** is reported next to the hospital name, and is also represented on the graph as the large dot. The statewide median paid amount is provided at the top of every graph. The median represents the point that divides the paid amounts in two parts, half above and half below the median amount. This is also known as the 50th percentile. The **range of paid amounts** is represented in the charts as the small grey dots and the grey line. This range excludes outliers in the data and is also known as the interquartile range. It is the range between the lower 25th percentile and the upper 75th percentile. By removing the lower 25% of the data and the upper 25% of the data, we remove outliers that can skew the median values. This range represents the middle 50% of all paid amounts. The **2015 median paid amount** is shown for reference as the dark diamond. Hospitals that do not have a 2015 median paid amount mean that procedures in that year did not qualify for reporting based on established methodology.

The median amount (large dot in the charts) is not necessarily the center point of the interquartile range (grey line and dots). This is because paid amounts are not evenly distributed across the range. It is common to see paid amounts clustered around certain dollar amounts resulting in the median being pulled off center. The variance in the paid amounts within a hospital come from the different co-payment and deductible amounts paid by patients, as well as different levels of severity in the patient's condition. The differences in paid amount between hospitals include the above reasons, as well as each hospital's negotiated payment rate with commercial insurance companies.

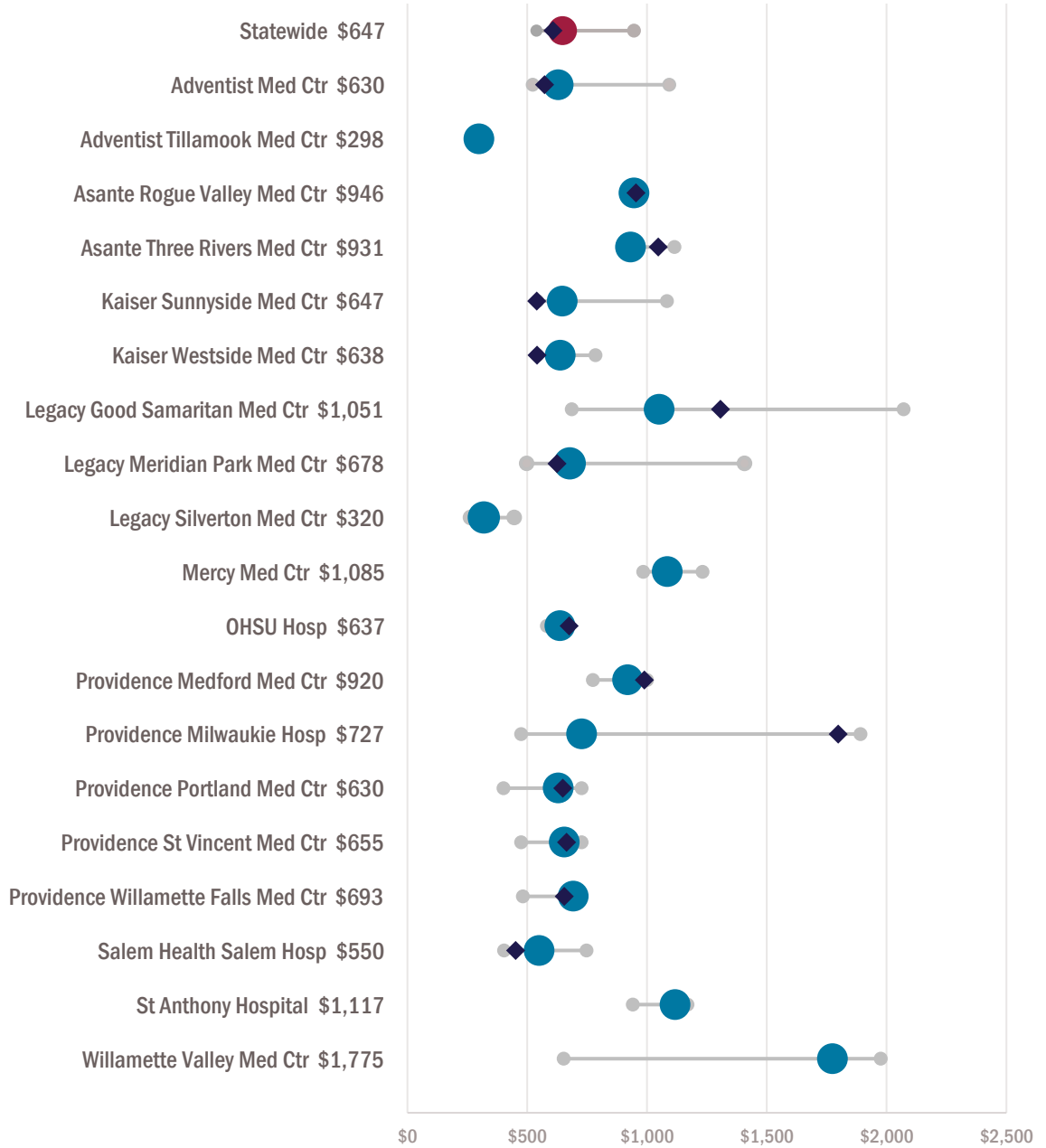
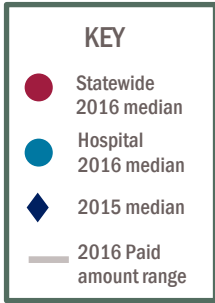
Abdominal Drainage

Percutaneous abdominal drainage is the placement of a small plastic tube to be used as a drain in the abdominal cavity. This is most commonly used to treat abscesses or fluid buildup in the abdomen as a result of disease or infection. Percutaneous abdominal drains may also be used to treat blockages in the urinary system.



Arthrocentesis

Arthrocentesis is the procedure to drain fluid from a joint capsule using a needle and syringe. It is also called joint aspiration. Arthrocentesis is used in the diagnosis of gout, arthritis and infections of the synovial fluid that lubricates joints in the body.



Arthrography

Arthrography is a method of imaging the inside of a joint. A dye is injected into a joint, highlighting areas of soft tissue and fluid. This injection is usually performed with a local anesthetic and with additional imaging to guide the needle placement. It is most commonly performed on the shoulder to diagnose fine damage to the rotator cuff muscles, but is also done on the hip, knee, ankle and elbow. After the injection, X-ray, MRI, or CT images are collected. Arthrography is separated from other imaging because the injection procedure is performed in the operating room.



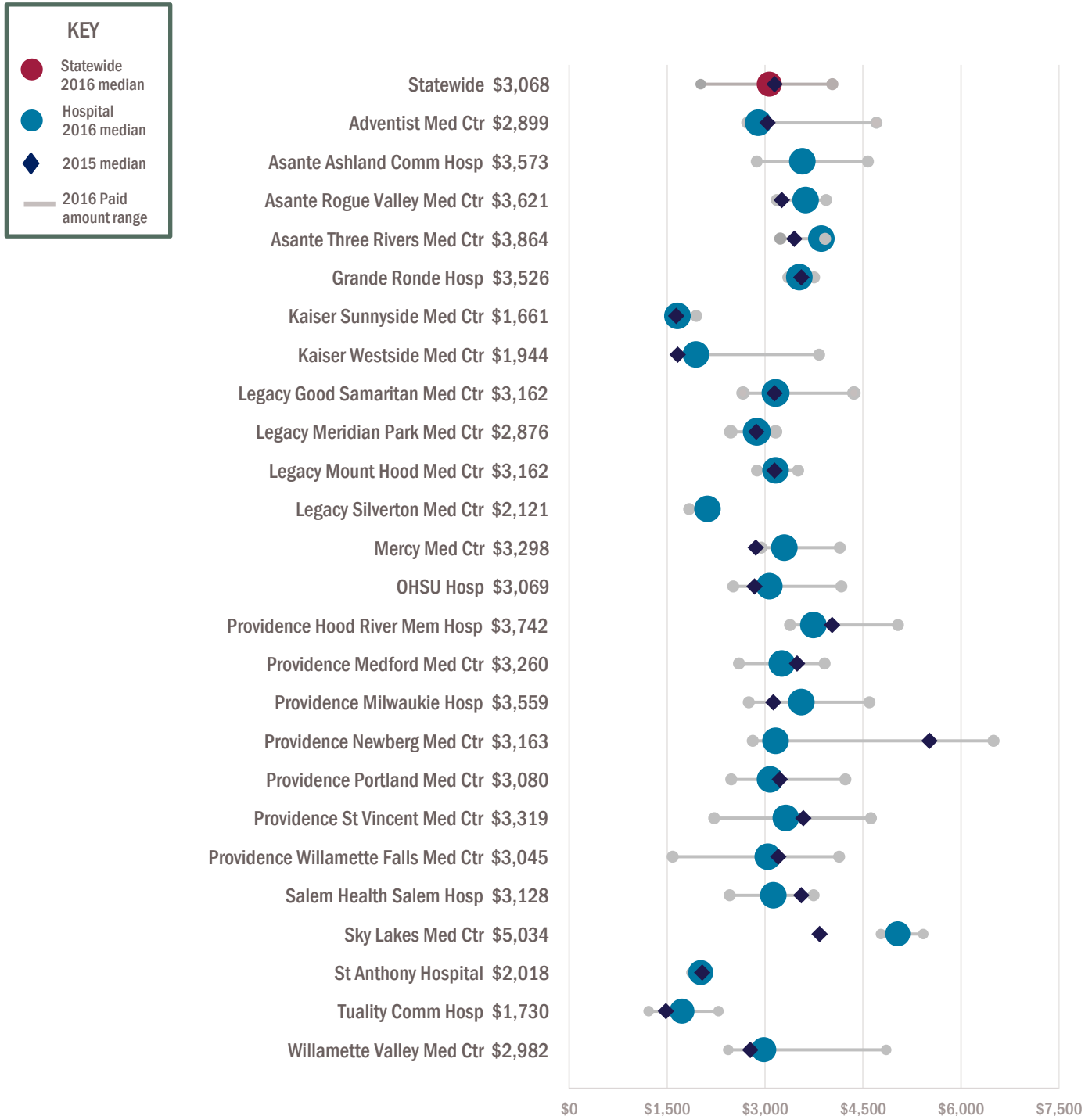
Big Toe Surgery

Big toe surgeries are any one of several surgical procedures done to correct a misalignment of the big toe. These surgeries typically involve moving or realigning the bones, tendons or ligaments in order to correct the alignment of the big toe.



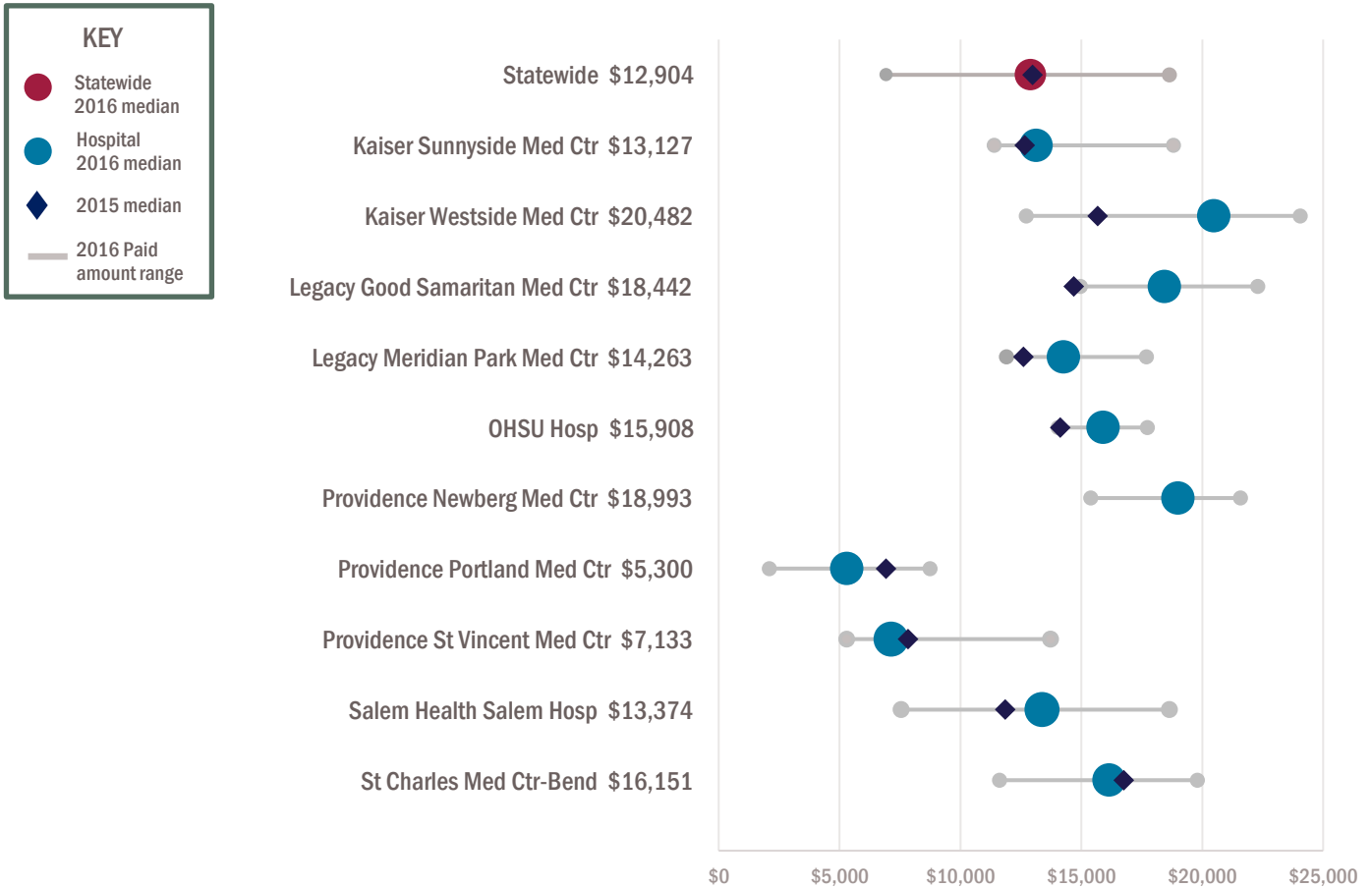
Breast Biopsy

A breast biopsy is the removal of a small sample of tissue from an area in the breast for the purpose of laboratory examination. This is most commonly performed to diagnose – or rule out – potential breast cancer.



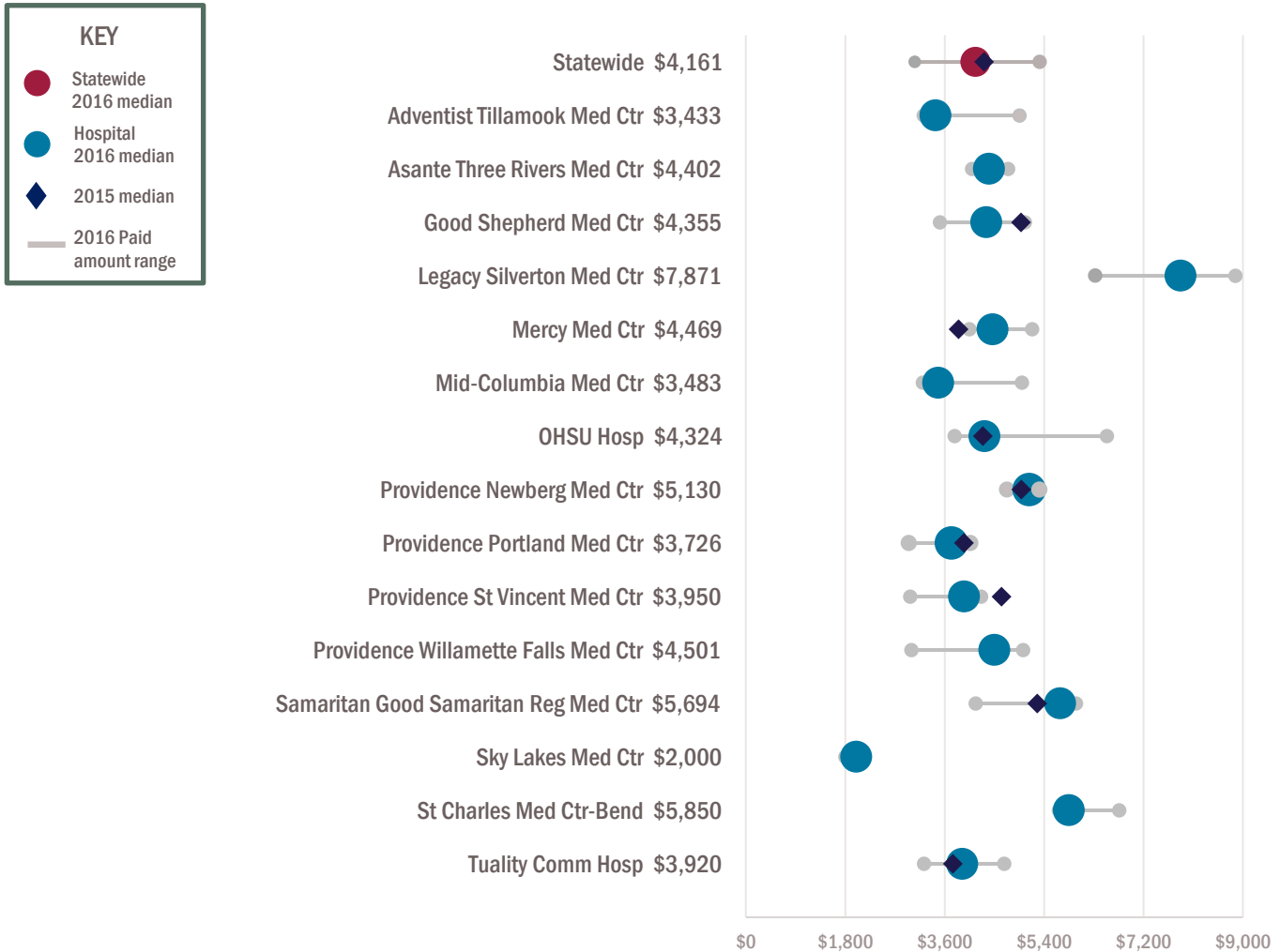
Breast Reconstruction

Breast reconstruction surgery is a procedure to rebuild or create breast tissue using artificial implants. These surgeries are done following a mastectomy. These procedures do not include aesthetic breast enhancements.



Carpal Tunnel

Carpal tunnel surgery is a procedure to correct carpal tunnel syndrome. Carpal tunnel syndrome occurs when nerves that travel through the wrist become compressed, resulting in pain, numbness and tingling in the hand and fingers. Surgery is performed to release ligaments in the wrist that are placing pressure on the nerves that pass through the wrist.



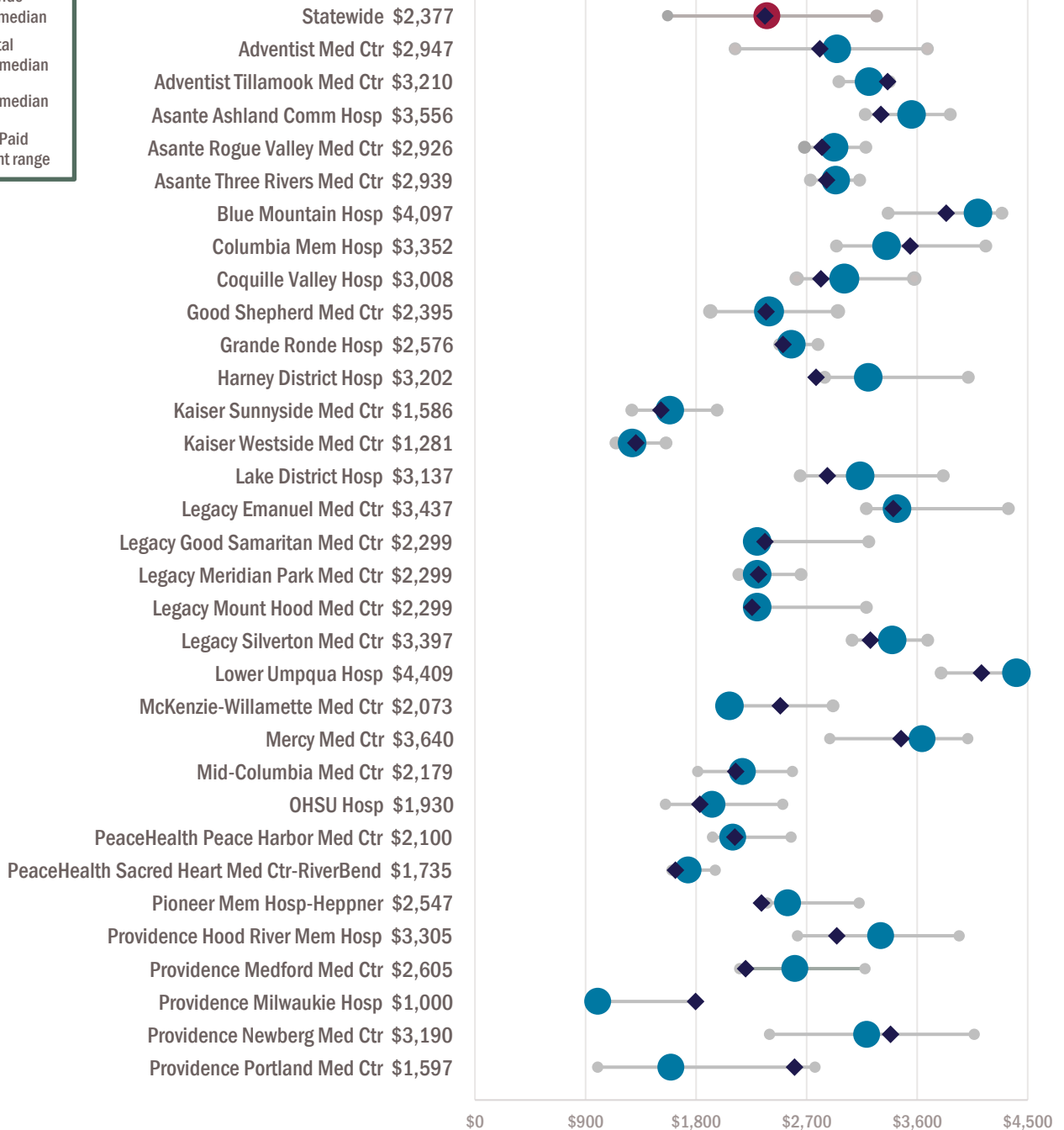
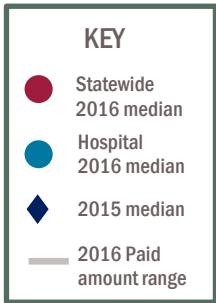
Cataract

Cataract surgery is a procedure to remove the lens of an eye and replace it with an artificial one. This is performed when the lens in the eye becomes cloudy, a state known as cataract. A highly specialized machine is used to extract the damaged lens through a very small incision cut into the eye, and replace it with an artificial one.



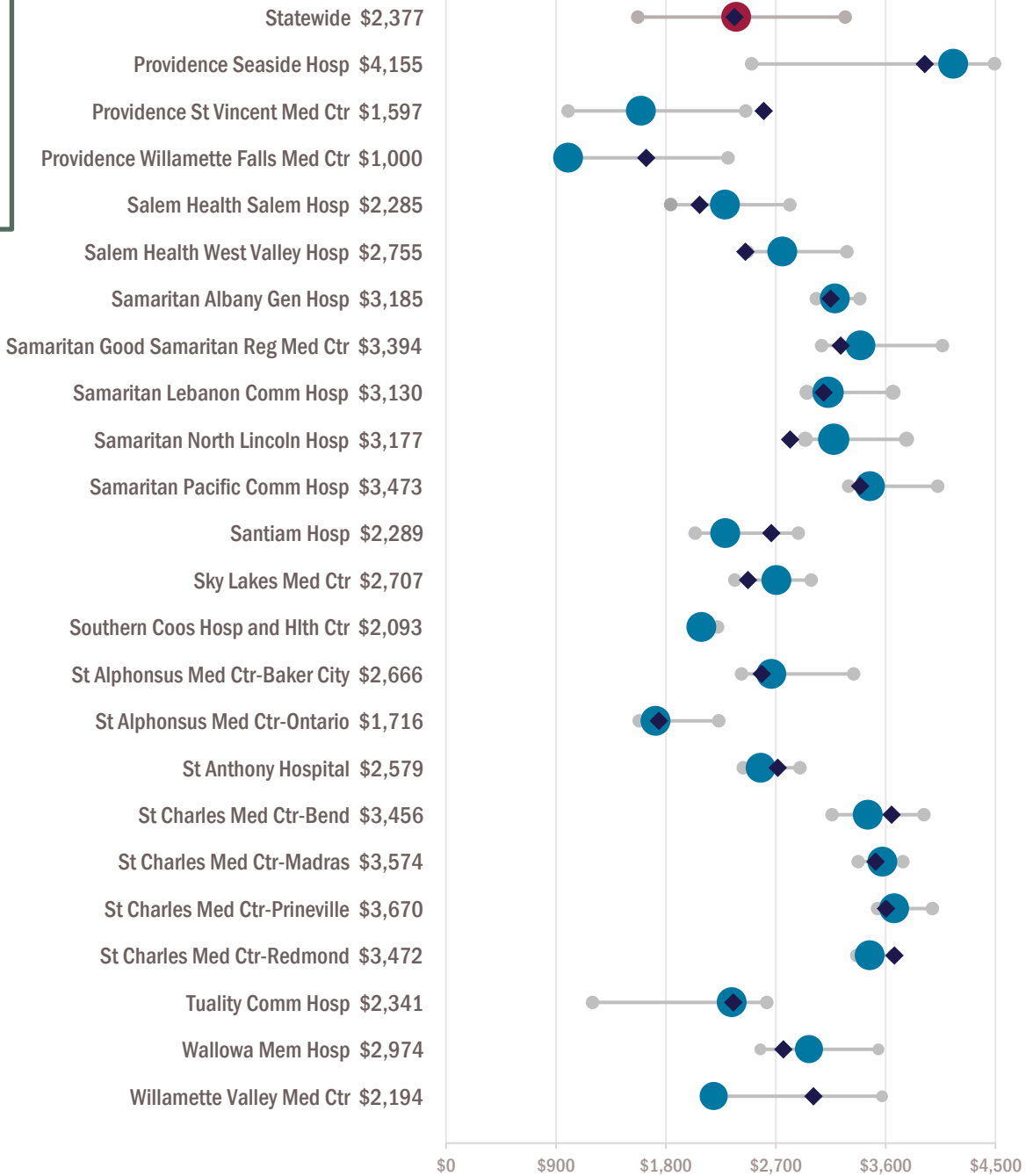
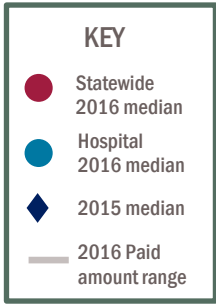
Colonoscopy

A colonoscopy is an examination of the large intestine using an endoscope. An endoscope is a slender device that is inserted into the body and used to examine internal organs by capturing video and displaying it on a monitor for the doctor. It is most commonly performed to screen for cancer.



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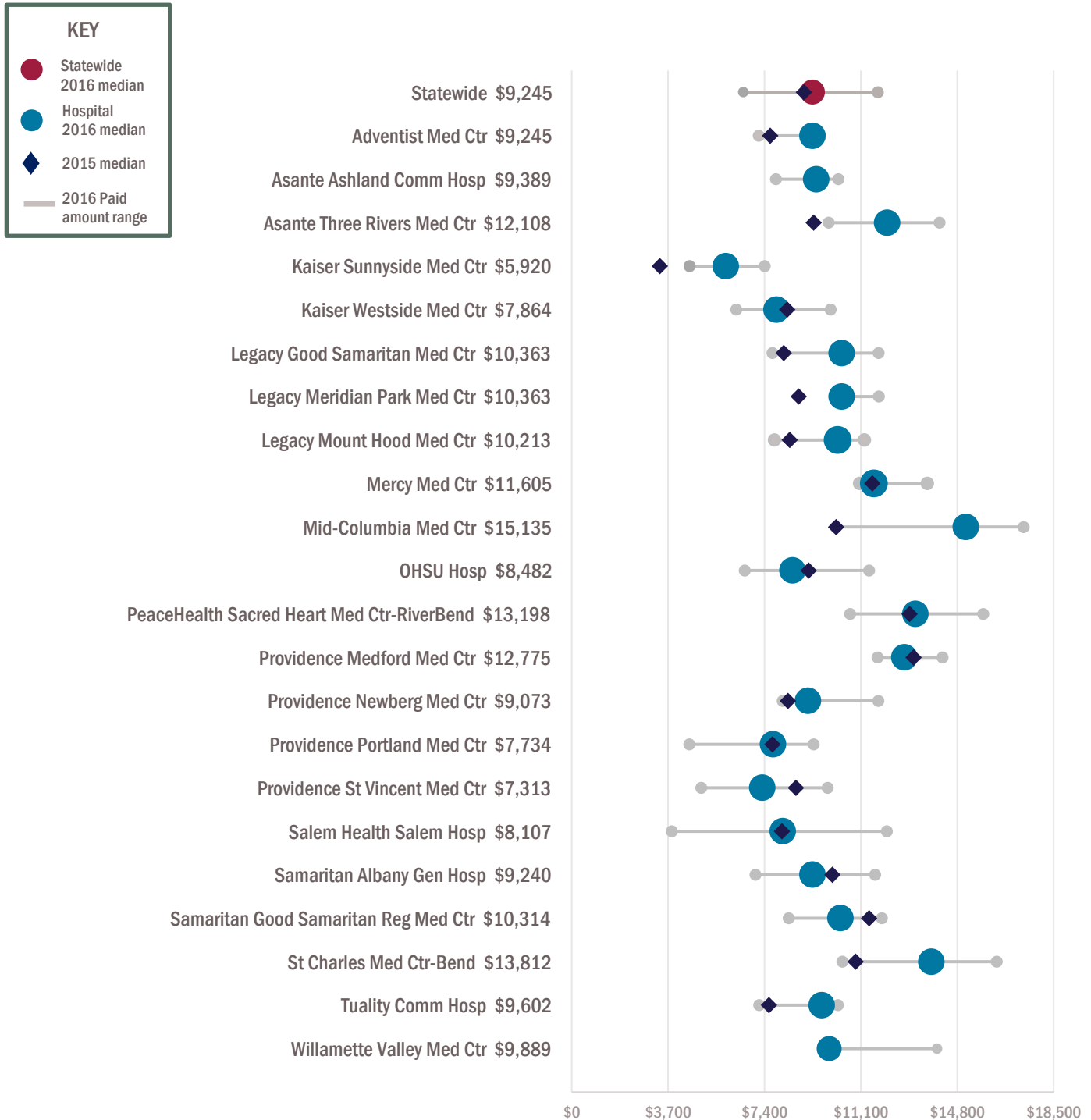
Central Venous Catheter Insertion

A central venous catheter, also known as a "central line," is a procedure to place a catheter – or thin hollow tube – into a large vein in the body for use in long term therapy such as chemotherapy or dialysis. This is typically done in the chest, neck or upper thigh. In the outpatient setting, central lines are placed in anticipation of a long term treatment plan.



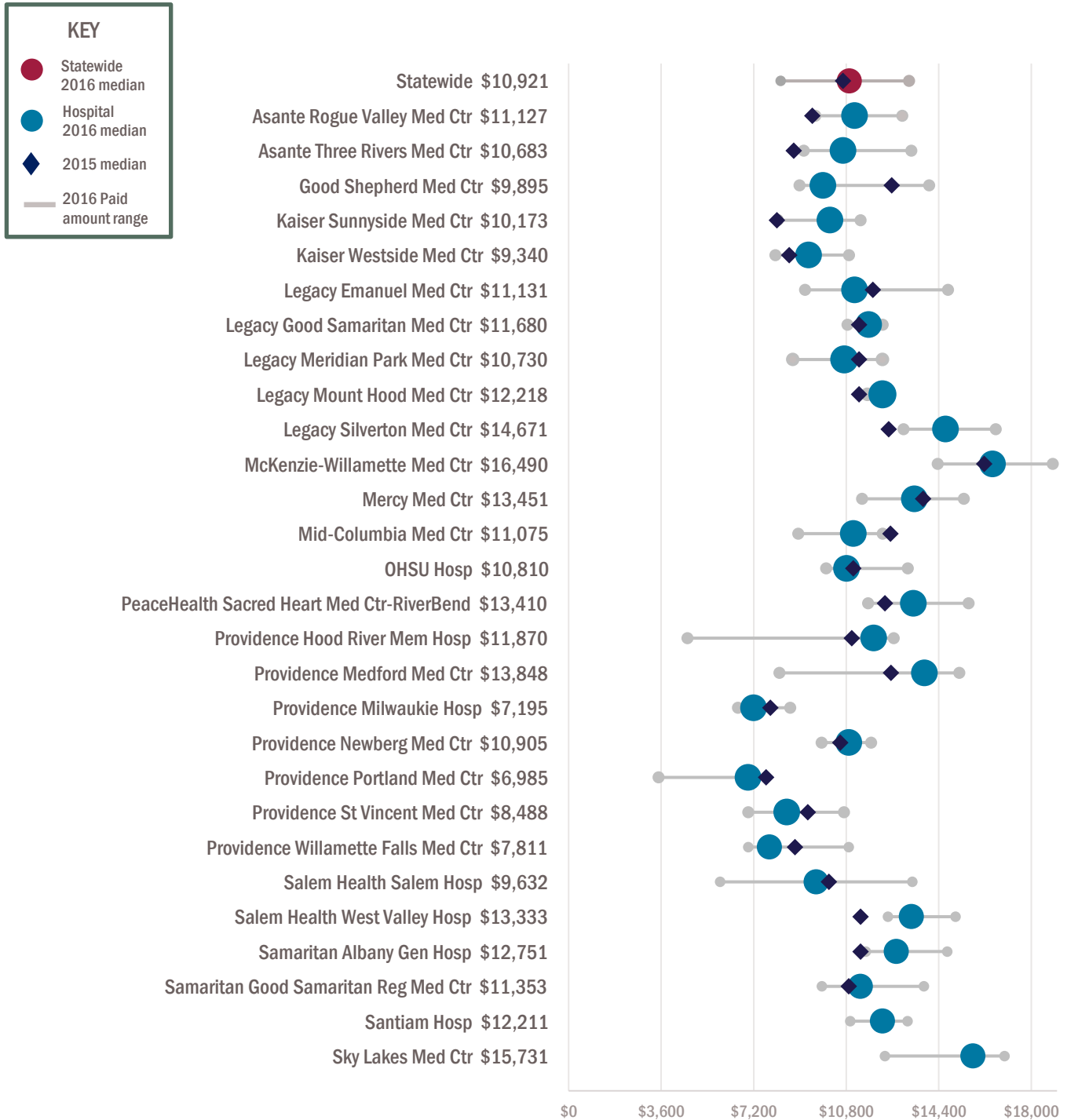
Cystoscopy Lithotripsy

Cystoscopy Lithotripsy is a procedure to remove stones from the urinary tract. These stones can become lodged in the bladder, kidney, or in the connecting ducts. A doctor inserts a specialized scope called a cystoscope into the urinary tract to locate the stone, which is then typically destroyed with a laser.



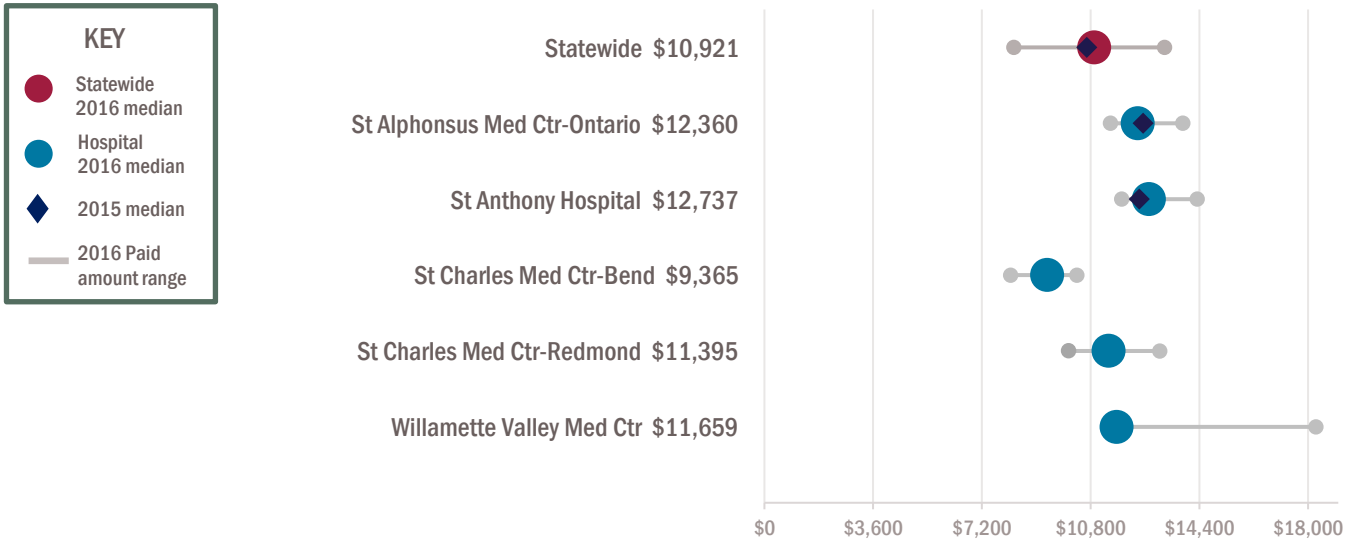
Gallbladder Surgery

Gallbladder surgery is the surgical removal of the gallbladder. This is most commonly due to the presence of hard mineral deposits in the gallbladder known as gall stones. Like appendectomies, gallbladder surgery is most often performed as a laparoscopic surgery.



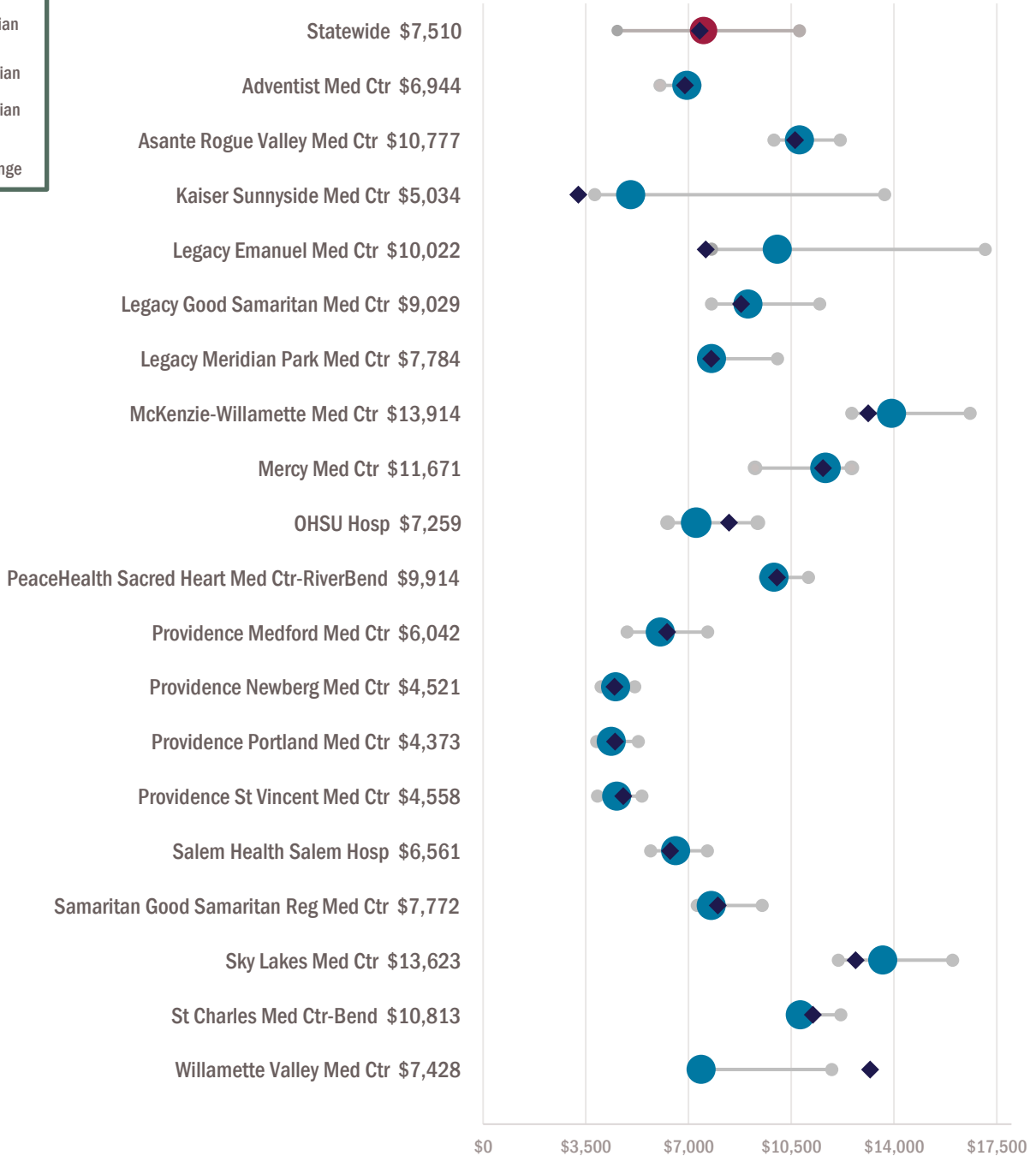
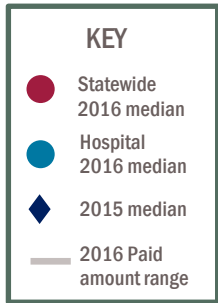
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Heart Catheterization

Heart catheterization is the use of thin hollow tubes, or catheters, to examine the inside of the heart and blood vessels around the heart. These catheters may also be used to inject dye for use in imaging, or to collect samples of heart muscle. The heart catheter is inserted in the large veins in the leg, arm or neck and threaded through the blood vessels towards the heart. Doctors observe the advancement of the catheter using a special X-ray camera called a fluoroscope.



Heart Electrophysiology Testing

Heart electrophysiology testing is a special type of heart catheterization procedure. Doctors use catheters to place electrodes inside the heart in order to alter the heartbeat and monitor the responses. The heart is intentionally sped up to bring about an irregular heartbeat, which will then be treated with a variety of drugs. Doctors aim to establish in each patient which drugs treat the irregular heartbeat the best. They may also choose to use an additional procedure called ablation, a means of scarring heart tissue to restore normal rhythm.



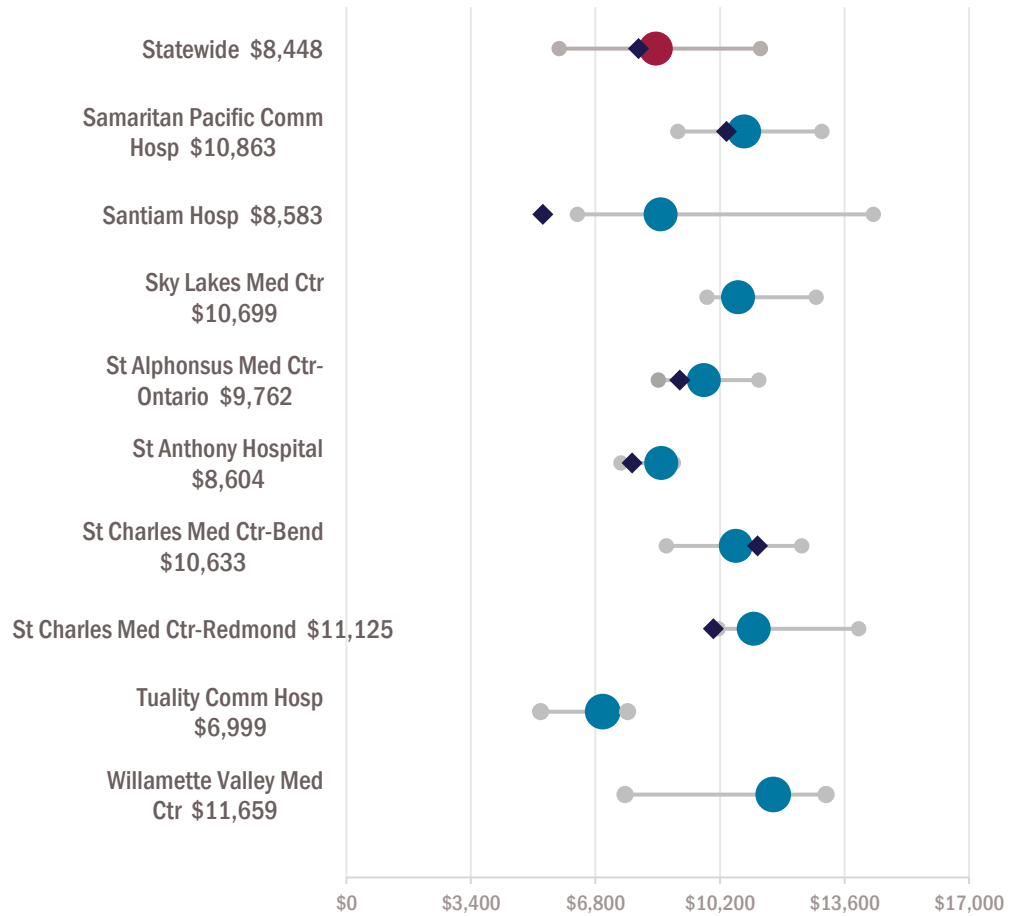
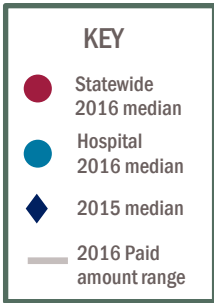
Hernia Repair

Hernia surgery is a procedure to repair a hernia in the body. A hernia is created when an organ pushes through the wall of the body cavity that normally holds it in place. Hernias most commonly occur in the abdomen, with portions of the bowel pushing through the muscle wall.



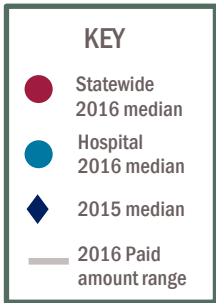
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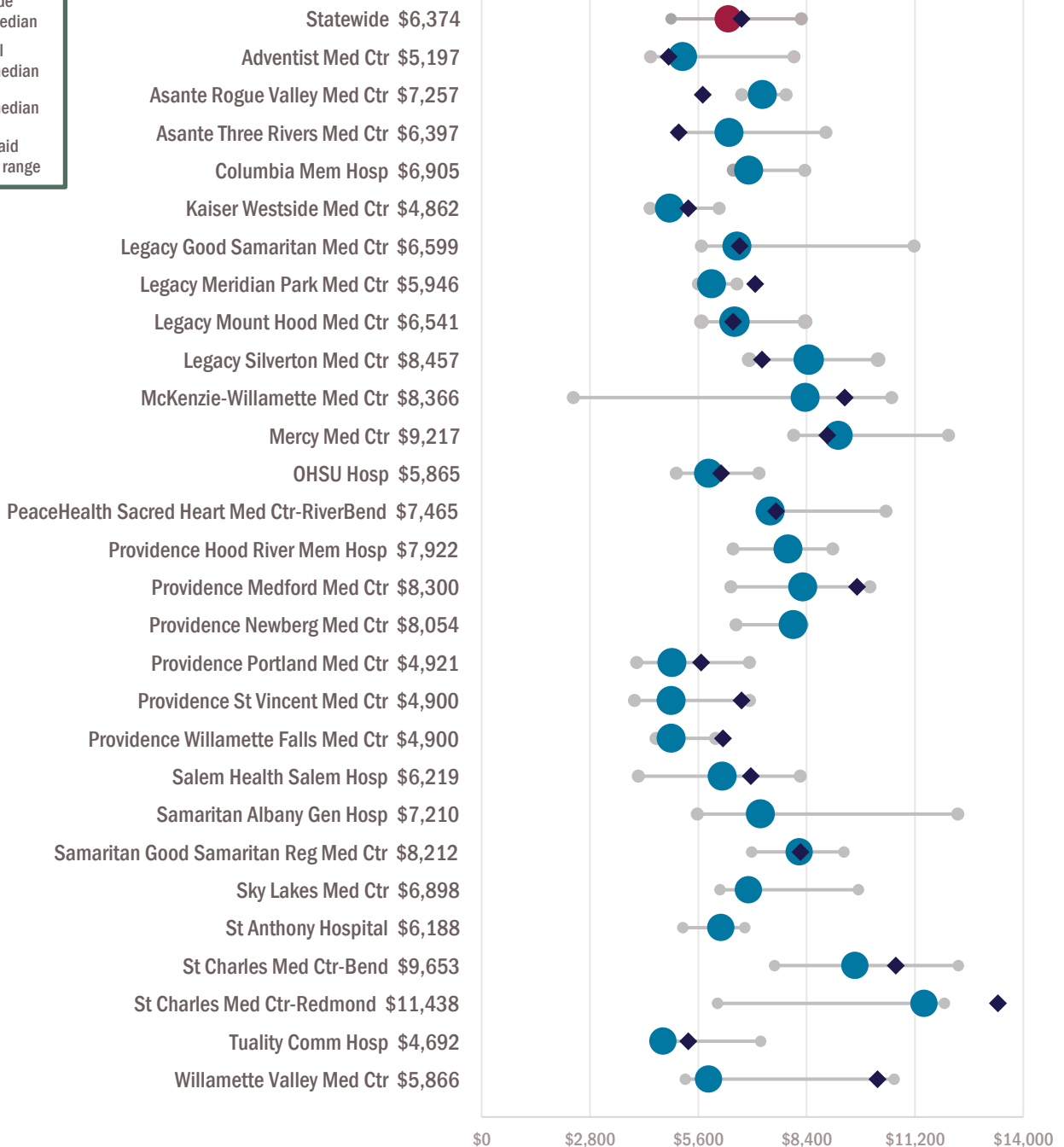
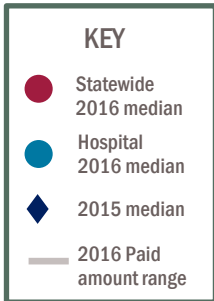
Hysterectomy

A hysterectomy is the surgical removal of the uterus, and in some cases, the ovaries as well. Hysterectomies are most commonly performed to treat uterine fibroids, noncancerous tumors that grow in the muscles of the uterus.



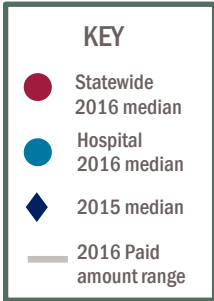
Hysteroscopy

Hysteroscopy is a procedure to look inside the uterus in order to diagnose and treat disorders inside the uterus. The most common reason to use a hysteroscope is for abnormal bleeding. Treatments performed with hysteroscopy are considered minor and minimally invasive.



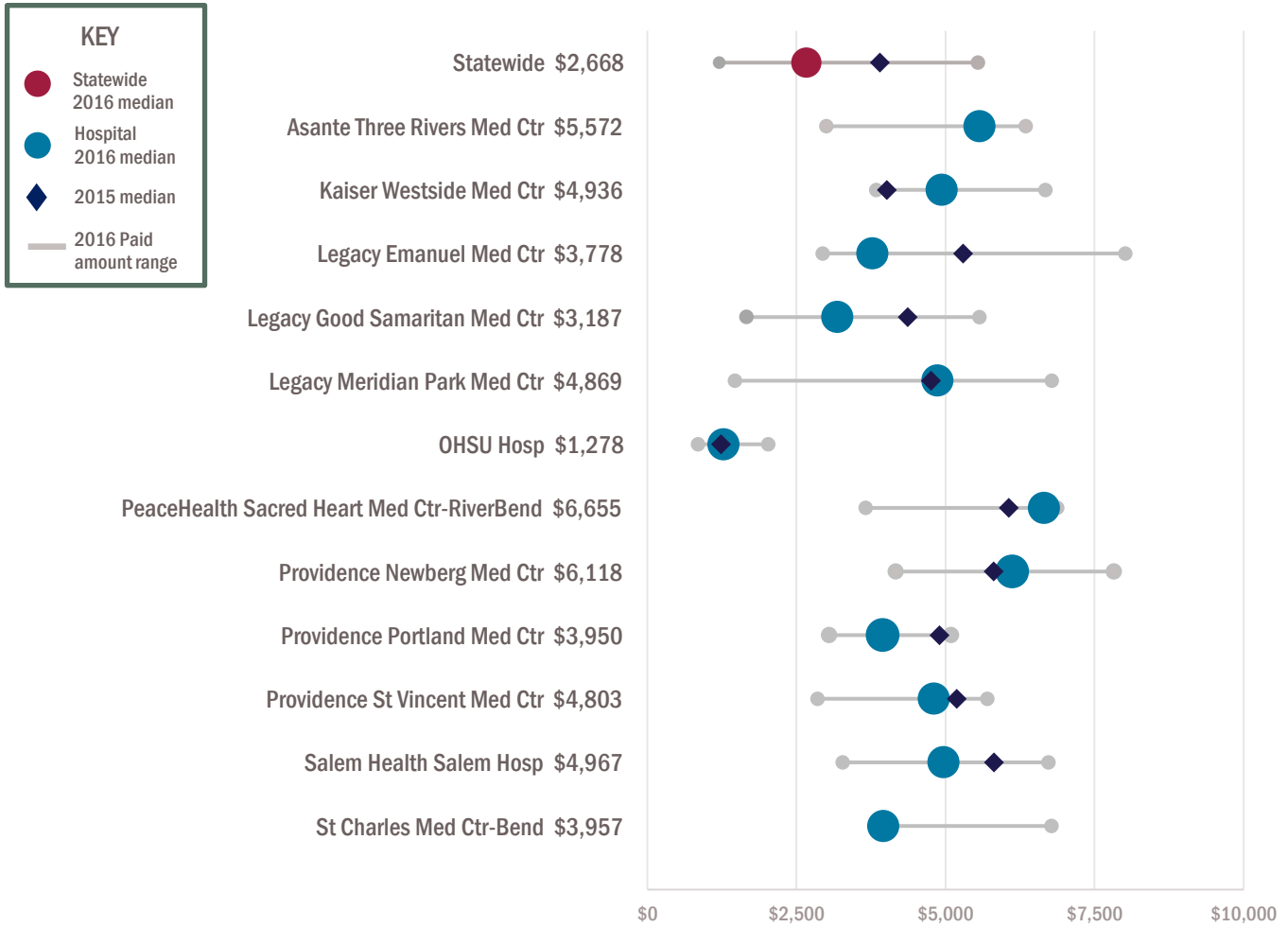
Knee Arthroscopy

Knee arthroscopy surgery is a procedure to repair ligament or cartilage damage to the knee. This includes meniscus repairs and collateral ligament repairs, but excludes ACL, PCL or knee replacement surgeries. These surgeries are typically arthroscopic and minimally invasive.



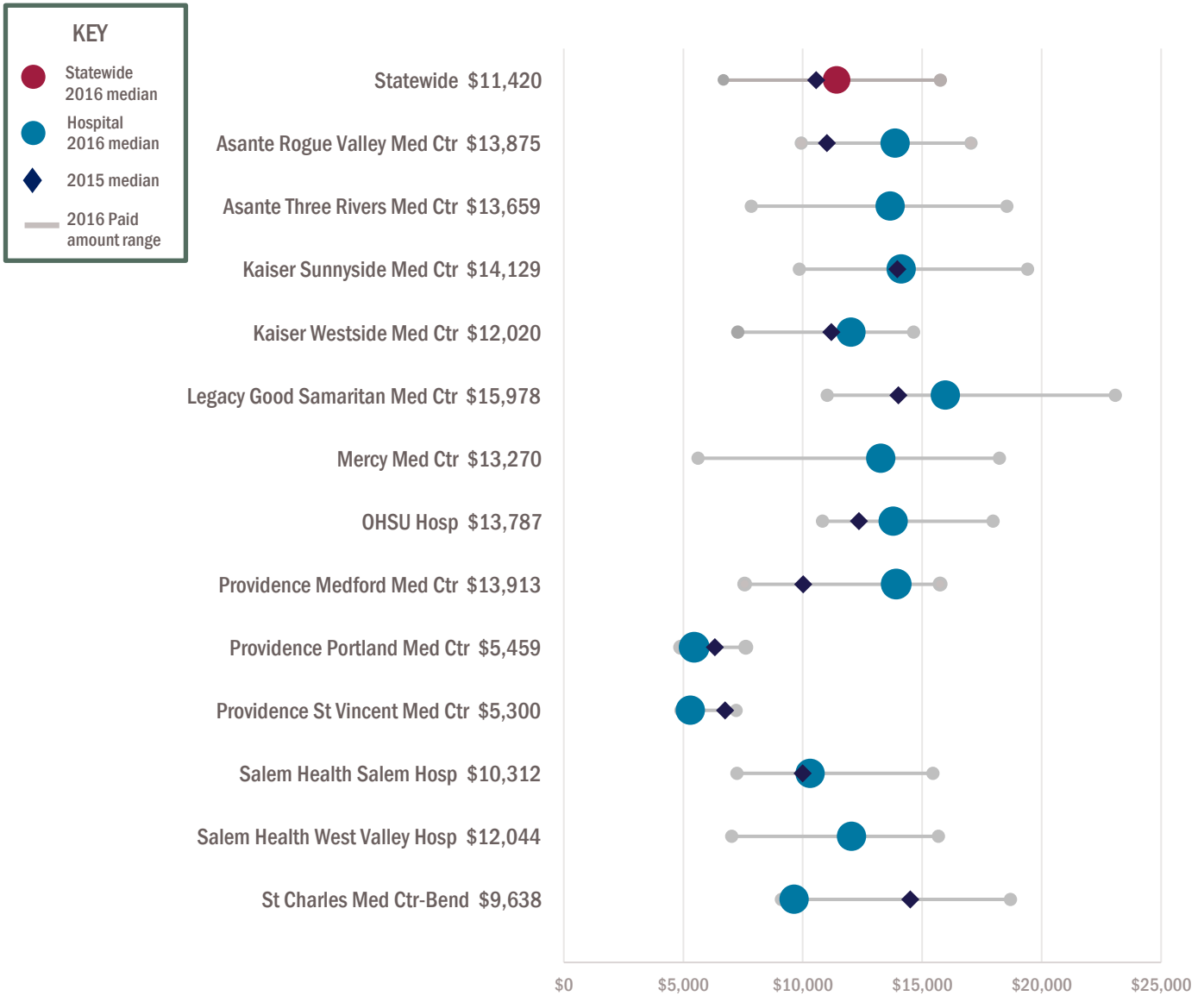
Lesion Removal

Lesion removal is a procedure to remove abnormal or unusual growths on the skin. These procedures include the removal of both benign and malignant growths and include the cost of anesthesia. Lesion removal is billed based on the surface area treated - up to a maximum of four square centimeters.



Mastectomy

A mastectomy is the surgical removal of one or both breasts due to disease. The most common reason is breast cancer.



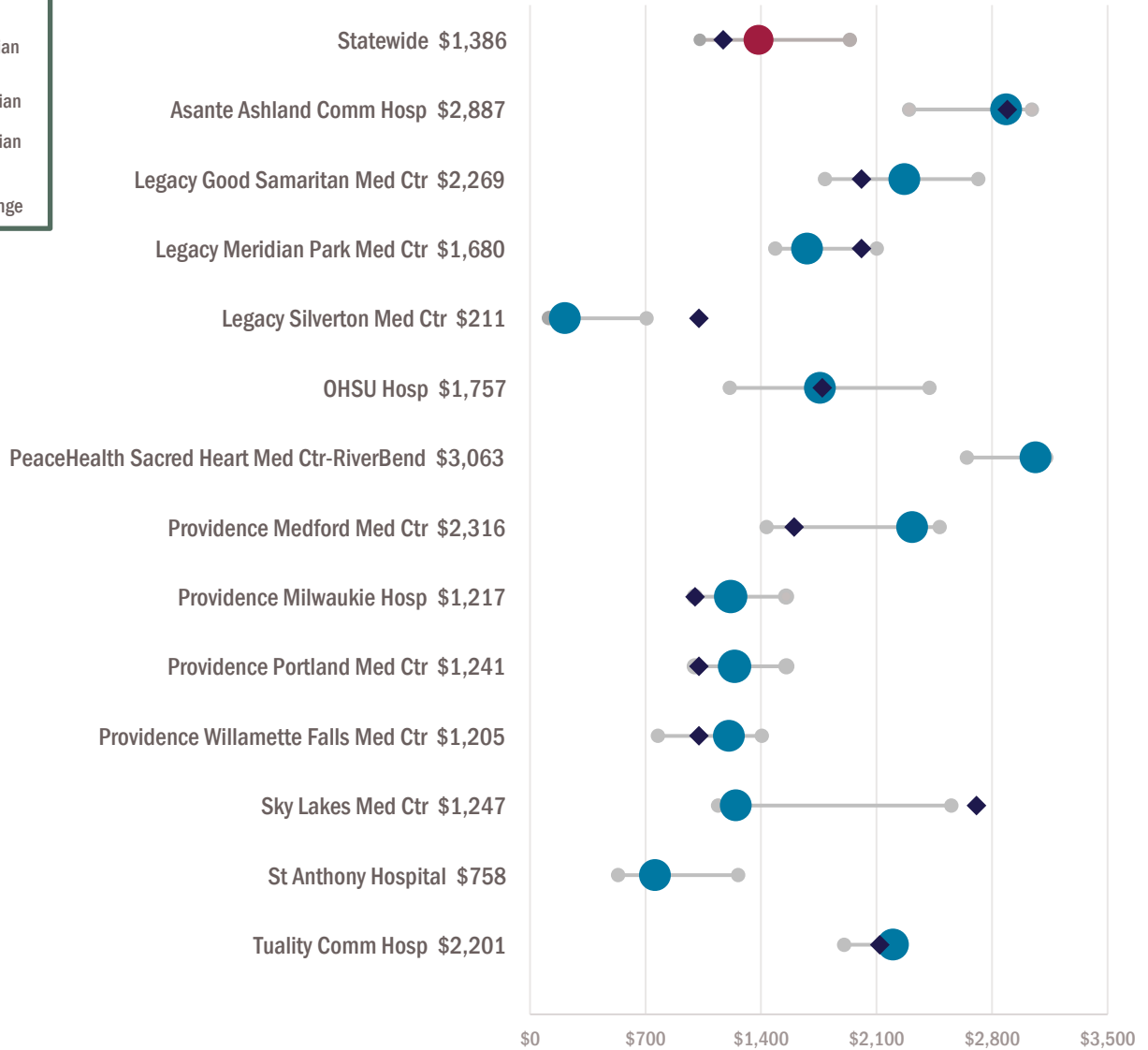
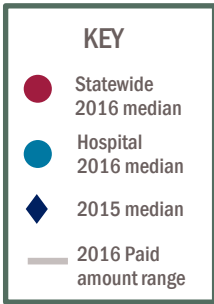
Nasal Endoscopy

A nasal endoscopy is a procedure that uses an endoscope to examine the sinus cavity for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment. A thin flexible scope is inserted through the nose allowing the doctor to inspect features of the sinuses. This procedures may include removal or biopsy of tissue.



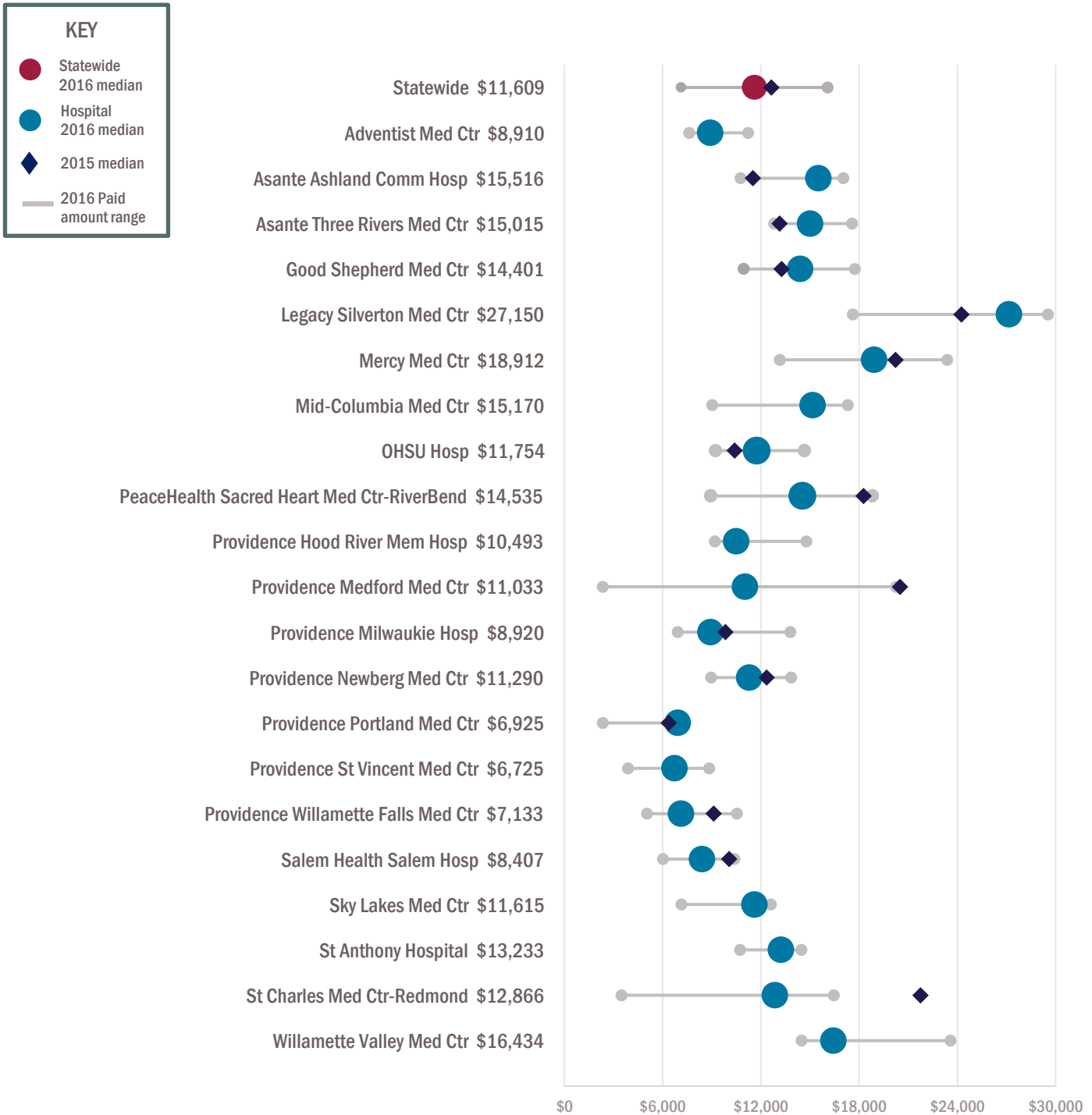
Nerve Block

A nerve block is a procedure to inject a drug into a certain nerve or group of nerves to treat pain. The drug acts to desensitize the nerve and "turn off" pain signals temporarily. Because such injections are often quite deep inside the body additional imaging equipment is often used for accurate needle placement.



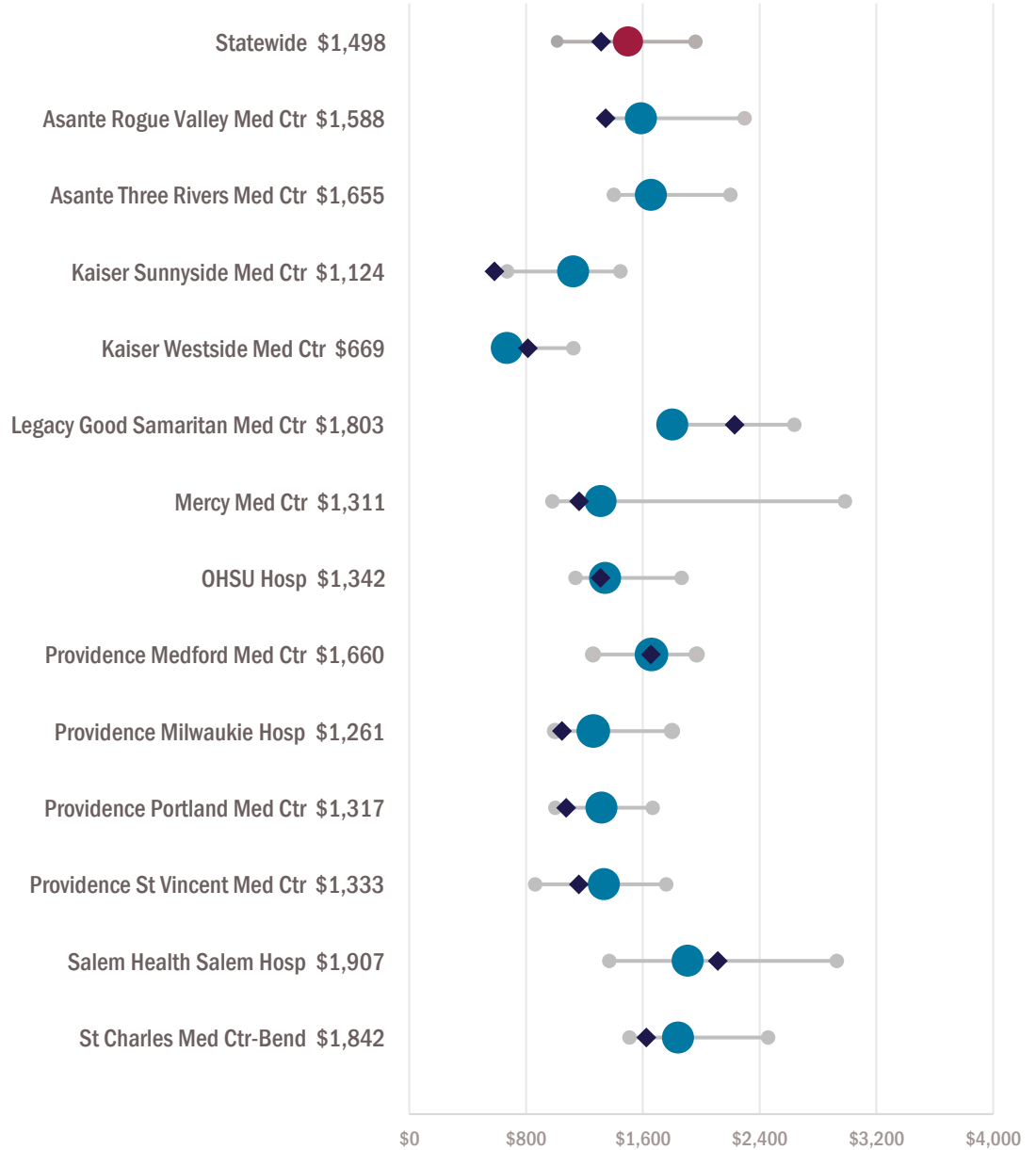
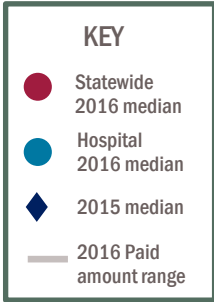
Shoulder Arthroscopy

Shoulder arthroscopy is a procedure to fix damaged ligaments, tendons and muscles in the shoulder joint. Similar to knee arthroscopes, these surgeries are performed by inserting tubes through a small incision in the skin. Rotator cuff damage and shoulder impingement are the most common reasons for shoulder arthroscopy surgery.



Spinal Injections

A spinal injection is a procedure to inject drugs into the spine or a joint in the spine in order to treat disease or injury. Also called Epidural Steroid Injections (ESIs), the most commonly injected drug is a cortisone steroid.



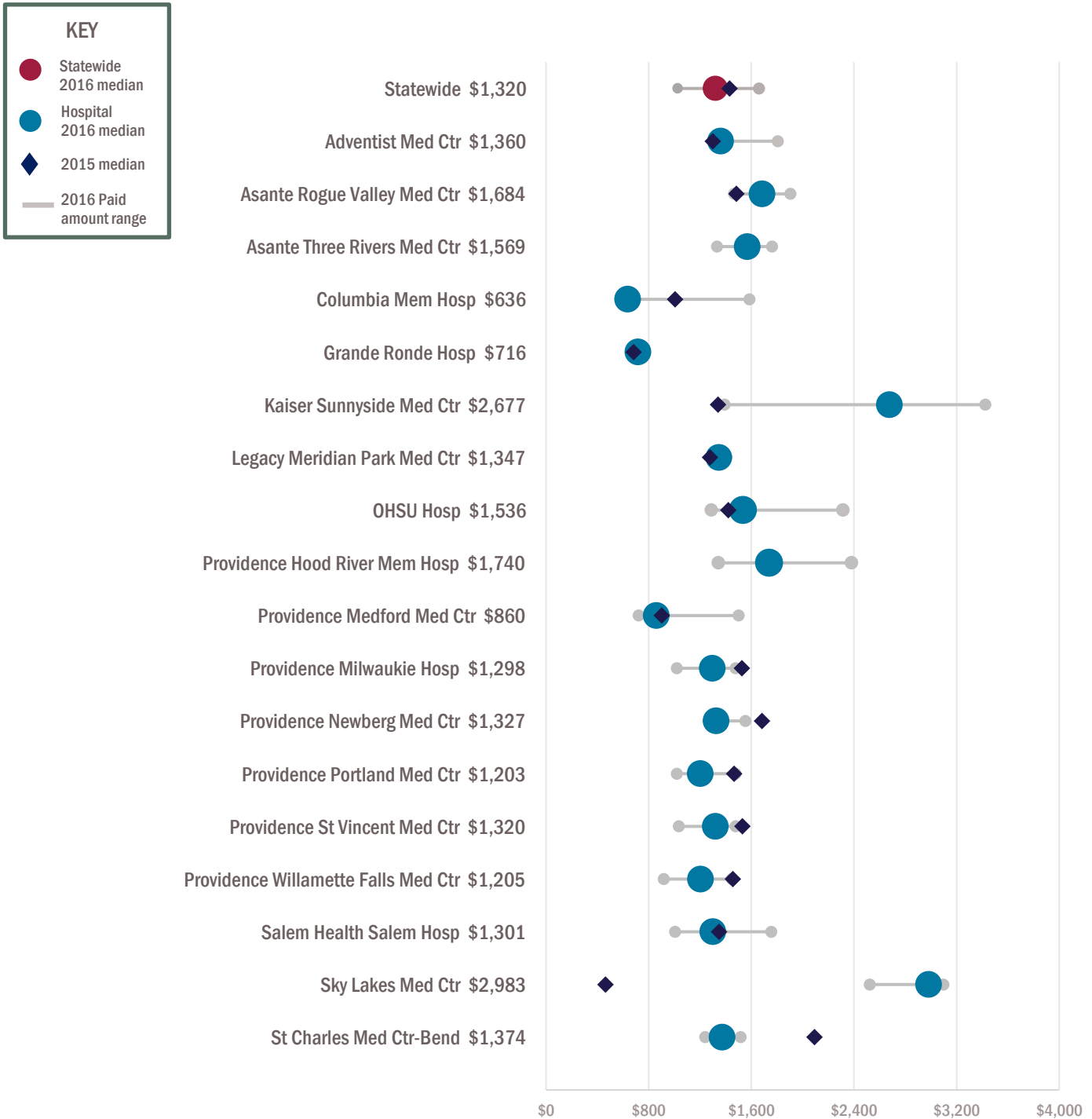
Spinal Laminectomy

Spinal laminectomy, also known as spinal decompression, is a procedure to remove parts of bone or thickened tissue that are putting pressure on the spinal cord. These surgeries are most often performed on the lower back, where narrowing of the spinal canal (spinal stenosis) is most common.



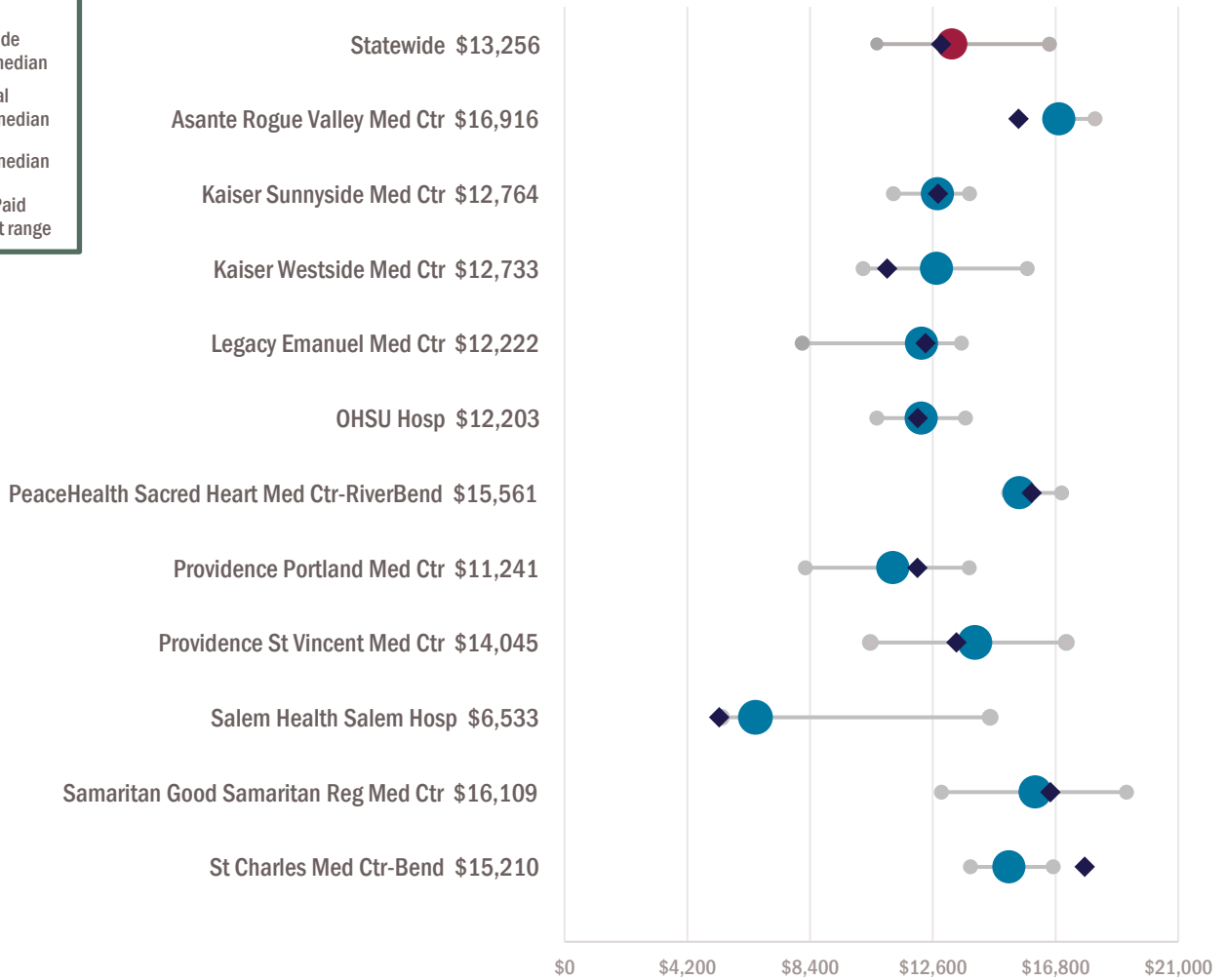
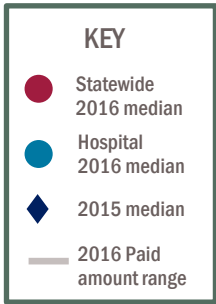
Subcutaneous Incision and Drainage

Subcutaneous incision and drainage is any procedure to open and drain abscesses, cysts, hematomas or any other collection of fluid in the shallow layers of the skin. These procedures include anesthesia, incision, draining and wound cleaning, and closure.



Thyroidectomy

Thyroidectomy is the surgical procedure to remove the thyroid. The most common reason for thyroid removal is cancer. These procedures include both partial and total removal, as well as parathyroid gland removal.



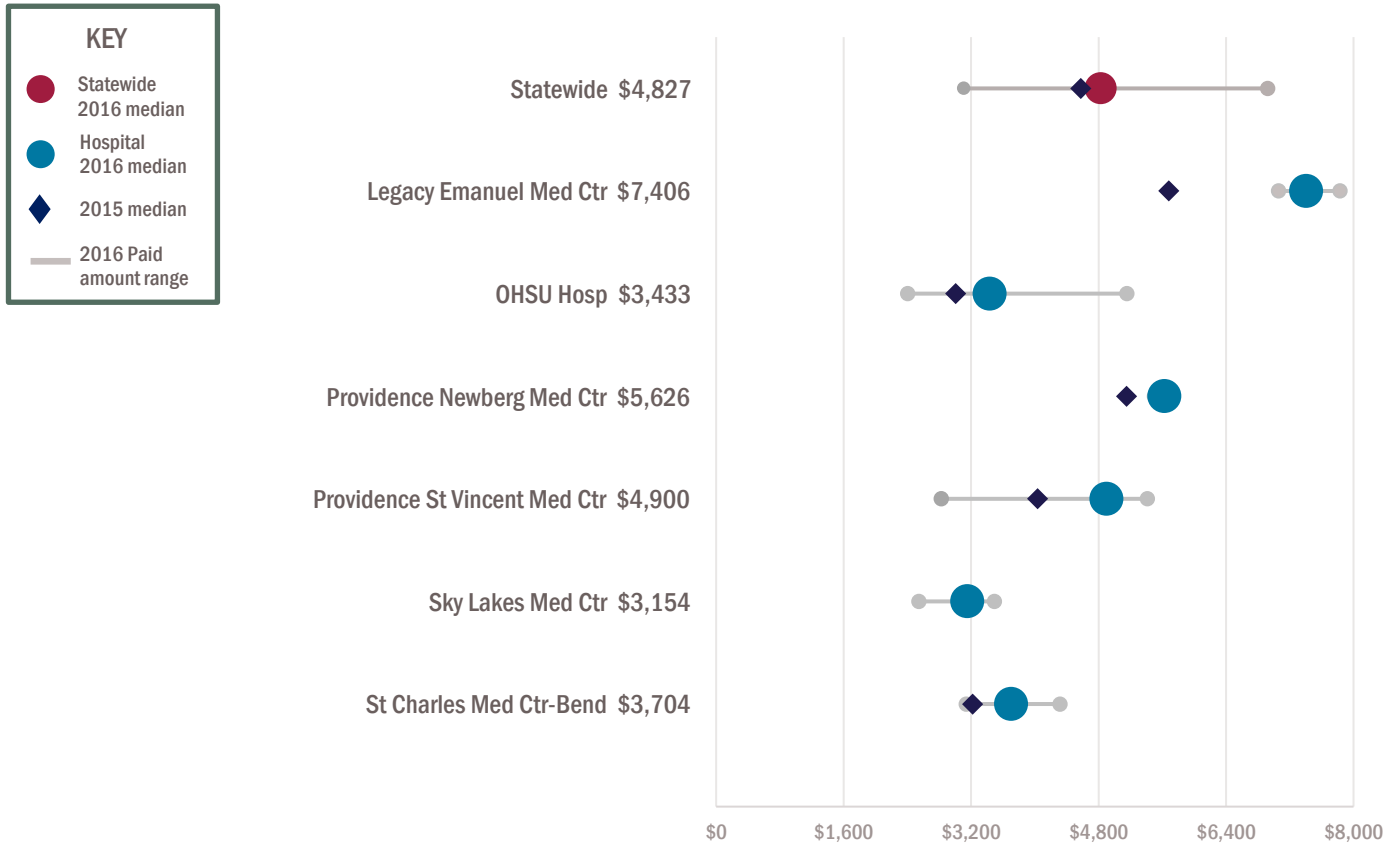
Tonsillectomy

Tonsillectomy is a surgical procedure to remove the tonsil and adenoids glands. Persistent infection of the tonsils, known as tonsillitis is the most common reason for removal.



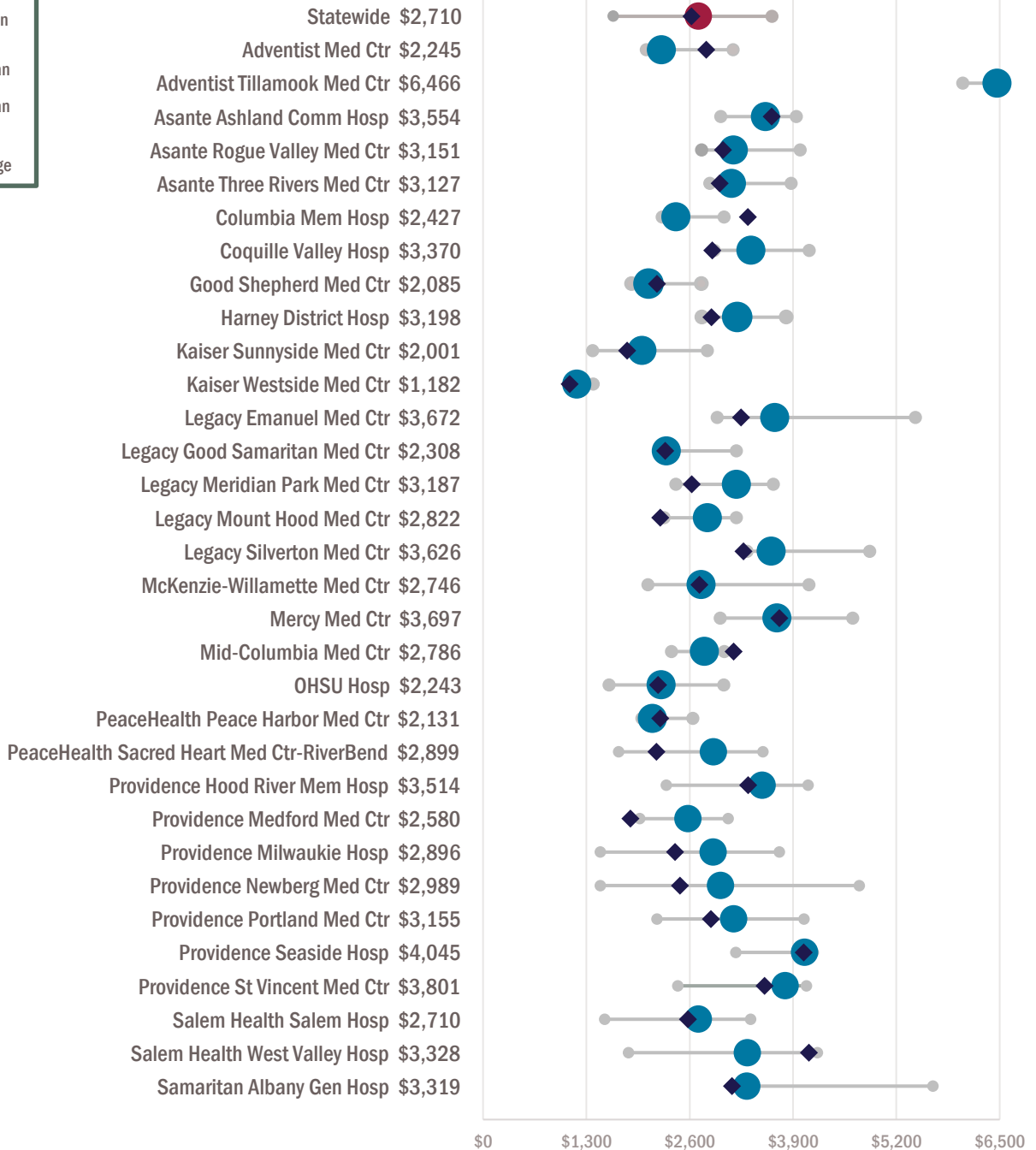
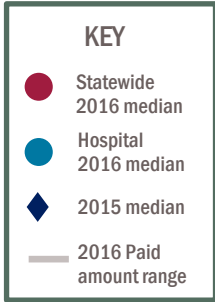
Tympanostomy

Tympanostomy is the procedure to place a small tube into the ear drum in order to keep the middle ear aerated and drained for a prolonged period of time. These procedures most commonly occur in young children with persistent ear infections.



Upper Endoscopy

An upper endoscopy is a surgical examination of the stomach or small intestines using an endoscope. An endoscope is a slender device that is inserted into the mouth or nose and down the throat to examine internal organs by capturing video and displaying it on a monitor for the doctor.



Upper Endoscopy Cont.

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