

Mt. Ascutney Hospital and Health Center	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0% 0/1	0/0	0% 0/1
North Country Hospital	100% 16/16	87.5% 7/8	94.12% 16/17	100% 11/11	100% 1/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	90% 18/20
Northeastern Vermont Regional Hospital	100% 22/22	100% 15/15	95.83% 23/24	93.33% 14/15	100% 1/1	100% 2/2	0/0	0/0	96.3% 26/27
Northwestern Medical Center	75% 6/8	66.67% 2/3	77.78% 7/9	42.86% 3/7	0/0	100% 2/2	0/0	0/0	44.44% 4/9
Porter Hospital	90% 9/10	100% 5/5	87.5% 7/8	100% 5/5	100% 2/2	100% 1/1	0/0	0/0	90% 9/10
Rutland Regional Medical Center	94.55% 52/55	86.36% 19/22	92.5% 37/40	96.67% 29/30	92.31% 12/13	100% 1/1	40% 2/5	0/0	83.82% 57/68
Southwestern Vermont Medical Center	100% 73/73	95.56% 43/45	96.23% 51/53	98.25% 56/57	90.91% 10/11	100% 9/9	40% 2/5	0/0	92.55% 87/94
Springfield Hospital	100% 17/17	100% 12/12	100% 16/16	100% 12/12	75% 3/4	100% 1/1	0% 0/1	0/0	89.47% 17/19

The facilities below are voluntary reporters:

	Aspirin at Arrival	Aspirin at Discharge	Beta Blocker at Arrival	Beta Blocker at Discharge	ACEI or ARB's for LVSD	Smoking Cessation Counseling	Thrombolytic Agent within 30 Min.	PCI Within 120 Min.	Composite Score
Veterans Affairs Medical Center	100% 9/9	100% 5/5	100% 9/9	100% 5/5	100% 3/3	100% 1/1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dartmouth- Hitchcock Medical Center (Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital)	99% 108/109	98% 418/425	99% 90/91	99% 613/618	88% 141/160	95% 164/172	n/a	n/a	n/a

Would you like to see a further source of hospital performance data? See Vermont information on the ["Hospital Compare" website](#).

"Hospital Compare" was developed in conjunction with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the Hospital Quality Alliance (HQA). "Hospital Compare" shows measures based on data from hospitals' patient records. The data is converted to rates that measure how well hospitals care for their patients.

The table format, measure descriptions and definition of "Achievable Benchmark" were developed by the New Hampshire-based Foundation for Healthy Communities. The Northeast Healthcare Quality Foundation provided the data analysis. The Vermont Department of Banking, Insurance, Securities and Health Care Administration expresses its gratitude to both organizations.

Definitions / Explanations of Terms for HEART ATTACK CARE MEASUREMENTS

ASPIRIN AT ARRIVAL

The heart is a muscle that gets oxygen through blood vessels. Sometimes blood clots can block these blood vessels, and the heart can't get enough oxygen. This can cause a heart attack. Chewing an aspirin as soon as symptoms of a heart attack begin may help reduce the severity of the attack. This chart shows the percent of heart attack patients who were given (or took) aspirin within 24 hours of arrival at the hospital. **Higher percentages are better.**

ASPIRIN AT DISCHARGE

Blood clots can block blood vessels. Aspirin can help prevent blood clots from forming or help dissolve blood clots that have formed. Following a heart attack, continued use of aspirin may help reduce the risk of another heart attack. Aspirin can have side effects like stomach inflammation, bleeding, or allergic reactions. Talk to your health care provider before using aspirin on a regular basis to make sure it's safe for you. **Higher percentages are better.**

BETA BLOCKER AT ARRIVAL

Beta blockers are a type of medicine that is used to lower blood pressure, treat chest pain (angina) and heart failure, and to help prevent a heart attack. Beta blockers relieve the stress on the heart by slowing the heart rate and reducing the force with which the heart muscle contracts to pump blood. Most heart attack patients should be given a beta blocker within 24 hours of arriving at the hospital. **Higher percentages are better.**

BETA BLOCKER AT DISCHARGE

Beta blockers are a type of medicine that is used to lower blood pressure, treat chest pain (angina) and heart failure, and to help prevent a heart attack. Beta blockers relieve the stress on your heart by slowing the heart rate and reducing the force with which your heart muscles contract to pump blood. They also help keep blood vessels from constricting in your heart, brain, and body. If you have a heart attack, you should get a prescription for a beta blocker before you leave the hospital. **Higher percentages are better.**

ACE INHIBITOR AT DISCHARGE

ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) inhibitors and ARBs (angiotensin receptor blockers) are medicines used to treat heart attacks, high blood pressure, and heart failure. They are also frequently prescribed for a condition called 'left ventricular systolic dysfunction', which is a decreased function of the left part of your heart. ACEI or ARBs can help reduce the risk of death from a heart attack if taken within 24 hours of the first symptoms of a heart attack. Continued use may help prevent heart failure. These drugs work by stopping the production of a hormone that can narrow your blood vessels. This helps reduce the pressure in your heart, lowering blood pressure. **Higher percentages are better.**

SMOKING CESSATION COUNSELING

Smoking increases your risk for developing blood clots and heart disease, which can result in a heart attack, heart failure or stroke. Smoking causes your blood vessels to thicken. Fat and plaque then stick to the wall of your blood vessels, which makes it harder for blood to flow. Reduced blood flow to your heart may result in chest pain, high blood pressure, and an increased heart rate. Smoking is linked to lung disease and cancer, and can cause premature death. It is important for your health that you get information to help you quit smoking before you leave the hospital.

Higher percentages are better.

THROMBOLYTIC AGENT WITHIN 30 MINUTES

Blood clots can cause heart attacks. Doctors may give this medicine, or perform a procedure to open the blockage, and in some cases, may do both.

PCI WITHIN 120 MINUTES

The procedures called Percutaneous Coronary Interventions (PCI) are among those that are the most effective for opening blocked blood vessels that cause heart attacks. Doctors may perform PCI, or give medicine to open the blockage, and in some cases, may do both.

COMPOSITE SCORE

This represents the percent of patients that received ALL the care they were qualified to receive - the right care for every patient every time.