

Readmission Risk Intelligence Dataset

RRID v1.0 — Business Glossary

Business Glossary

This glossary defines key business terms used throughout the Readmission Risk Intelligence Dataset (RRID).

30-Day Readmission

An unplanned hospital admission occurring within 30 days of a prior discharge from the same or different hospital.

HRRP

Hospital Readmission Reduction Program — CMS program that penalizes hospitals with excess readmission rates for specified conditions.

DRG

Diagnosis-Related Group — CMS payment classification system grouping inpatient stays by diagnosis and procedure.

ICD-10-CM

International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Clinical Modification — standard diagnosis coding system.

HCC

Hierarchical Condition Category — CMS risk adjustment model that predicts healthcare costs based on diagnosis codes.

LACE Score

A validated readmission risk scoring tool using Length of stay, Acuity, Comorbidities, and Emergency department visits.

Charlson Comorbidity Index

A validated scoring system predicting 10-year mortality based on comorbid conditions.

TCM

Transitional Care Management — CMS-reimbursed post-discharge care coordination service within 30 days of discharge.

Preventable Readmission

A readmission that could have been avoided through appropriate discharge planning, follow-up care, or medication management.

HRRP Excess Readmission Ratio

The ratio of a hospital's predicted readmission rate to its expected readmission rate; values >1.0 trigger penalties.

Post-Acute Care

Care provided after an inpatient hospital stay, including SNF, home health, IRF, and LTACH.

Care Transition

The movement of a patient from one care setting to another, requiring coordination to prevent adverse events.

Avoidable Cost

The estimated cost of a preventable readmission that could have been avoided through appropriate intervention.

PMPM Impact

Per Member Per Month cost impact of an admission or readmission event.

Medication Reconciliation

The process of comparing a patient's medication orders to all medications the patient has been taking to avoid discrepancies.

SDOH

Social Determinants of Health — non-clinical factors such as food insecurity, housing, and transportation that affect health outcomes.

HAC

Hospital-Acquired Condition — a condition that a patient develops during a hospital stay that was not present on admission.

PSI

Patient Safety Indicator — AHRQ quality measure identifying potentially preventable complications during inpatient stays.