STS Measure – Operative Mortality for Lobectomy

Title	Operative Mortality for Lobectomy
Description	Percentage of patients who underwent lobectomy surgery for lung cancer who
	suffer an operative mortality.
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Denominator	Number of patients who underwent lobectomy surgery for lung cancer
Denominator Time Window	12 months
Numerator	Number of patients who underwent lobectomy surgery for lung cancer who
Numerator	suffer an operative mortality within 30 days of the procedure.
Exclusions	None
Rationale	Operative mortality is defined as death during the same hospitalization as surgery or within 30 days of the procedure. Measurement and outcome analysis of this quality metric for lobectomy will drive process improvement for providers and assist patients in decision making related to lung cancer.
Evidence	Benchmark: 1.3% (STS Spring 2017 report))
	Supporting evidence (excerpts from 2012 NQF submission form)
	Lung cancer is the second most common cancer (1). An estimated 226,160 new cases of lung cancer are expected in 2012, accounting for about 14% of cancer diagnoses. Lung cancer accounts for more deaths than any other cancer in both men and women (2).
	Reduced morbidity and mortality following postoperative complications is a goal when elective lung resections are performed. Providing outcomes data to participating thoracic surgery sites allows benchmarking of practice group results against the STS national results and allows demonstration of improvement when QI efforts are undertaken. These outcomes data aid clinicians and patients in making informed clinical decisions and also compare risk-adjusted outcomes for quality improvement purposes.
	National Cancer Institute website at: http://www.cancer.gov/aboutnci/servingpeople/cancer-statistics/snapshots American Cancer Society: http://www.cancer.org/Research/CancerFactsFigures/CancerFactsFigures/cancer-facts-figures-2012