

## Changes in hospital adverse events and patient outcomes associated with private equity acquisition.

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Kannan S, Bruch JD, Song Z. Changes in hospital adverse events and patient outcomes associated with private equity acquisition. JAMA. 2023;330(24):2365-2375. doi:10.1001/jama.2023.23147.

<https://psnet.ahrq.gov/issue/changes-hospital-adverse-events-and-patient-outcomes-associated-private-equity-acquisition>

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[Changes](#) in hospital leadership and [ownership](#) can impact patient safety and health outcomes. This study compared hospital-acquired adverse events among Medicare patients treated at private equity-acquired hospitals versus matched controls over a ten-year period. Researchers found that Medicare patients experienced a 25% increase in hospital-acquired conditions when treated at private equity hospitals. Findings indicate a significant increase in [in-hospital falls](#) and [healthcare-associated infections](#) (i.e., central-line associated blood stream infections, surgical site infections) despite private equity hospitals placing fewer central lines overall and having lower surgical volume. There was no change in 30-day mortality after hospital discharge, but in-hospital mortality decreased slightly at private equity versus control hospitals.