Abstract
Hospitalizations consist of traumatic procedures for the patients, beyond representing high social cost for the family and the society. For the hospital institutions these programmed reinternações do not represent an additional cost that overload the system financial of the institution, either state or particular it. A significant number of these internments/reinternações could possibly be prevented with one better understanding of the conditions after-high. The present study with objective was proceeded to evaluate the number of reinternações in a public hospital and to identify the reasons of its occurrence. The data had been collected next to the hospital institution, through documents, registers and interviews next to the patients. The results are based on 205 patients who had suffered to readmission not programmed in the period from January the July of 2006, the general percentage of reinternações in the studied period was 3.1%. They also show that, although the patients to receive recommendations on the cares to be taken in house, exist little observance to the same ones.

Keywords
Patient readmission, Economics hospital, Medical records department hospital.