Rysunek1

## C3.1. Patient based AMI 30 day in-hospital (same hospital) mortality rate

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| Short name | Patient based AMI 30 day in-hospital (same hospital) mortality rate. |
| Detailed name | In-hospital (same hospital) mortality rate within 30 days of hospital admission for acute myocardial infarction (AMI). |
| Short definition | Percent of patients admitted (alternative: percent of admission) for AMI who died in the hospital within 30 days of admission. |
| Type of indicator | Outcome measure |
| Domain | Clinical effectiveness, Safety |
| Numerator | Number of deaths **in the hospital** that occurred within 30 days of initial acute hospital admission among cases at the denominator |
| Denominator | Number patients admitted to hospital (*alternative: number of admissions to hospital),* age 15 years and older, with the principal/primary diagnoses of acute myocardial infarction (AMI). All patients are included, whether transferred or not. |
| Exclusion | - |
| Dimension | percent |
| Data source | Retrospective data collection. Administrative databases (eg. discharge abstracts). Compute the indicator on three full years/same period of three years to identify potential trends. (e.g. October and February 2009, 2010 and 2011). |
| Minimum case number | 60 consecutive patients per period |
| Subindicators | * hospital mortality rate within 30 days without transmissions * hospital mortality rate within 2 days |
| Adjustment/ stratification | - |
| Interpretation | Improvement is noted as a decrease in the rate. Very low rates may indicate early discharges or transfers, lack of registration of deaths in emergency room settings (and no readmission to the hospital) rather than high quality of care |
| Codes | ICD-10: I21, I22  *(codes should be defined by each country)* |