



University of Glasgow | School of  
Computing Science

THE AWARDS  
2020

UNIVERSITY  
OF THE YEAR

# Mortality and Length of Stay in MIMIC III

Dr. Fani Deligianni,

[fani.deligianni@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:fani.deligianni@glasgow.ac.uk)

Lecturer (Assistant Professor)

Lead of the Computing Technologies for Healthcare Theme

<https://www.gla.ac.uk/schools/computing/staff/fanideligianni>

WORLD  
CHANGING  
GLASGOW

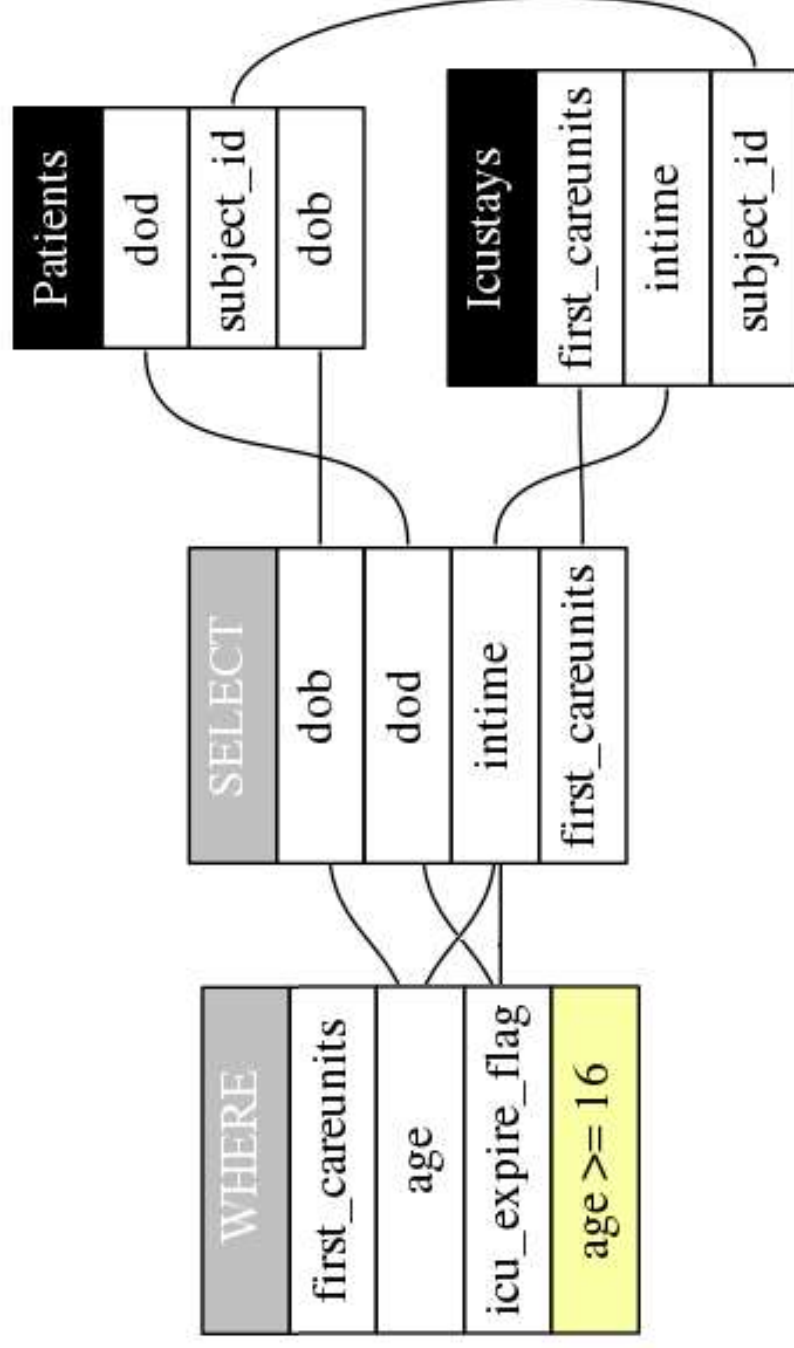


# Mortality

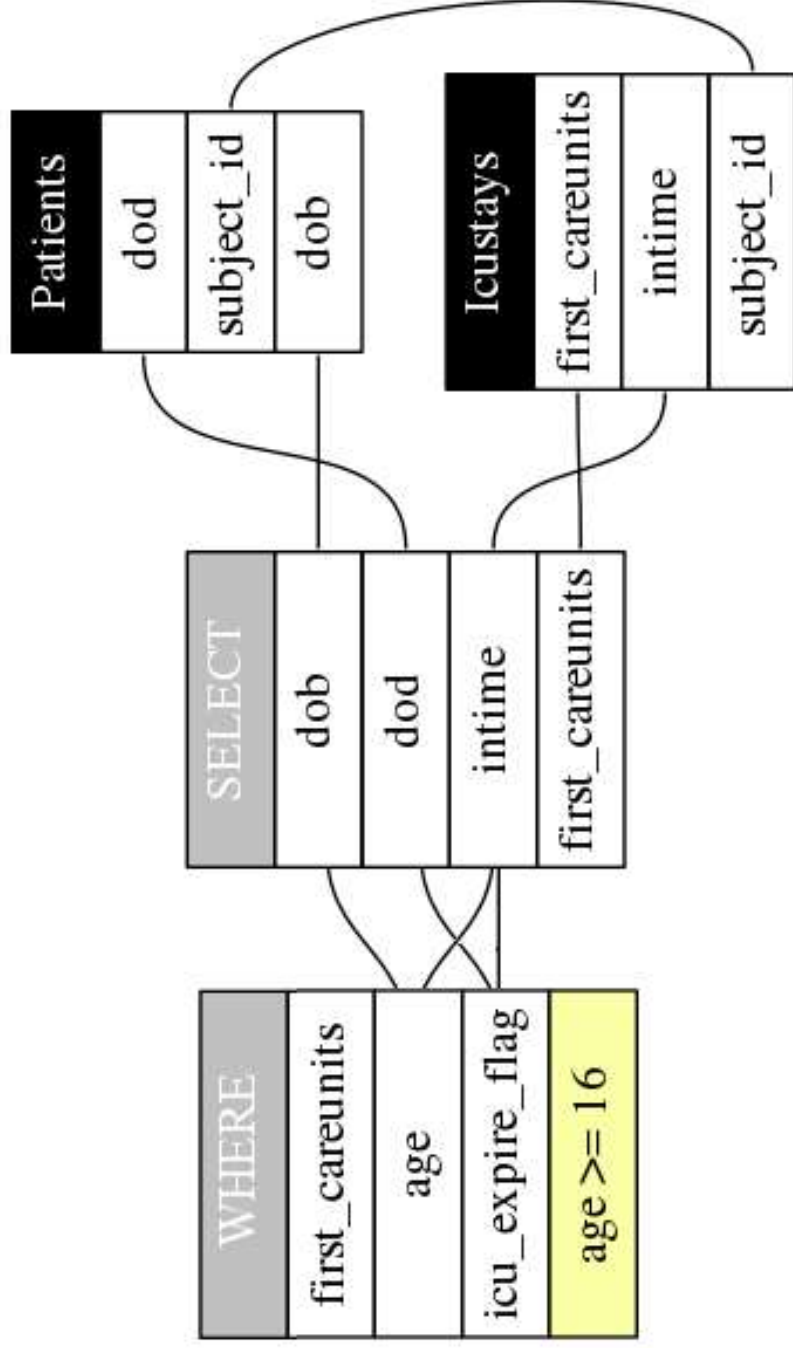
- Most commonly used outcome in prediction studies
- Deceptively simple outcome to define
- Susceptible to selection biases
- Interpretation varies according to the time window



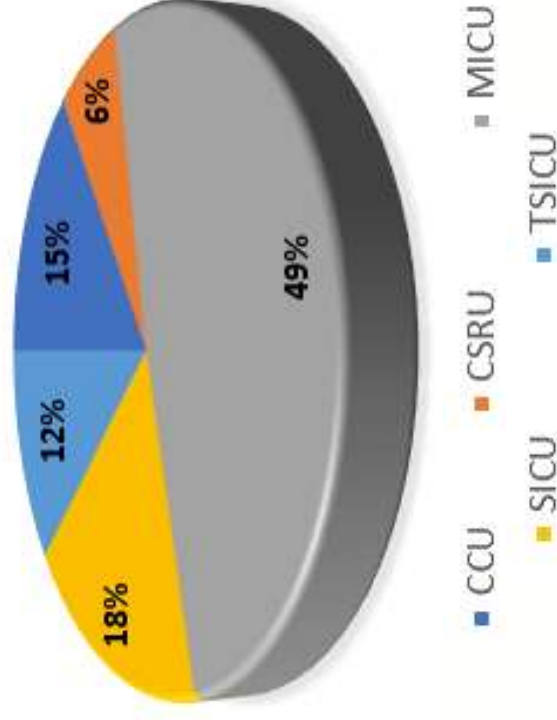
# MIMIC-III: ICU Mortality



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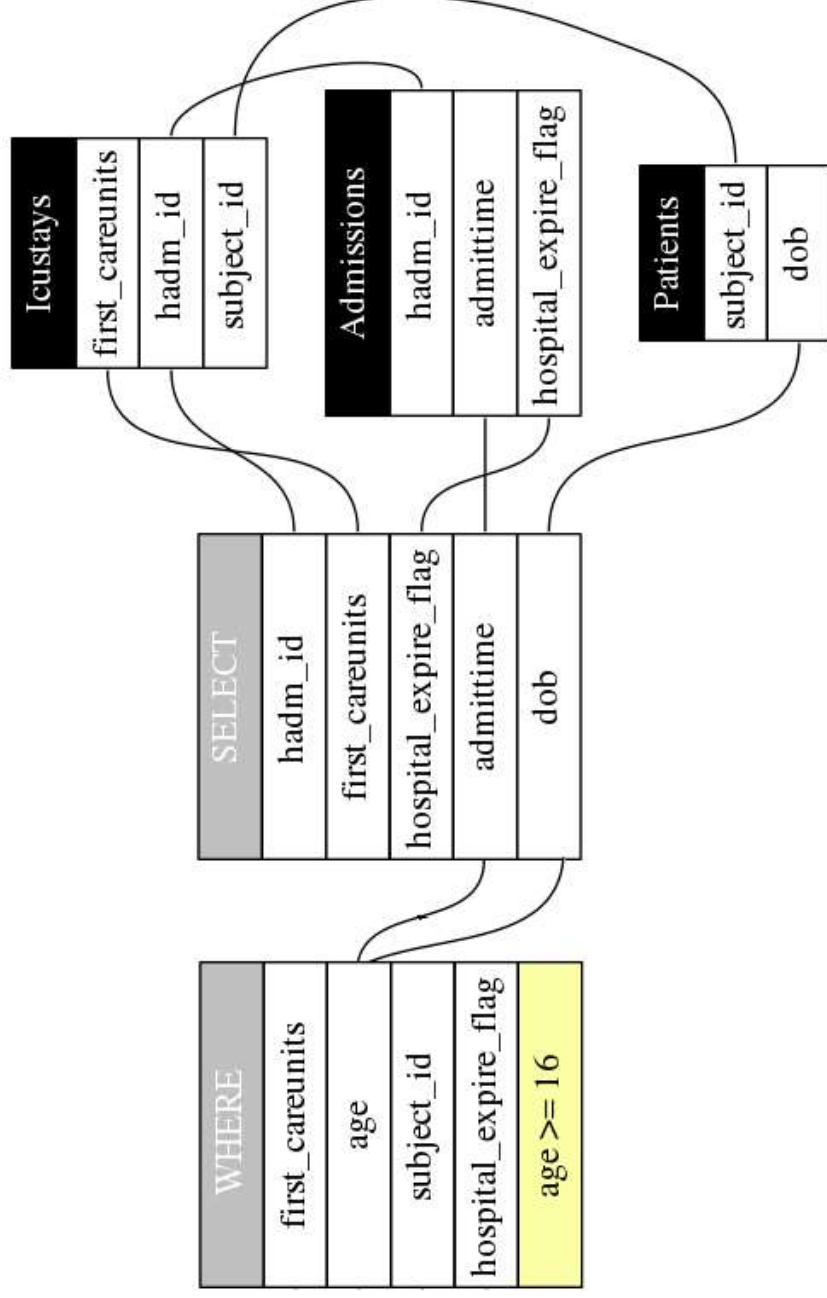
ICU MORTALITY  
(PERCENT OF UNIT STAYS)



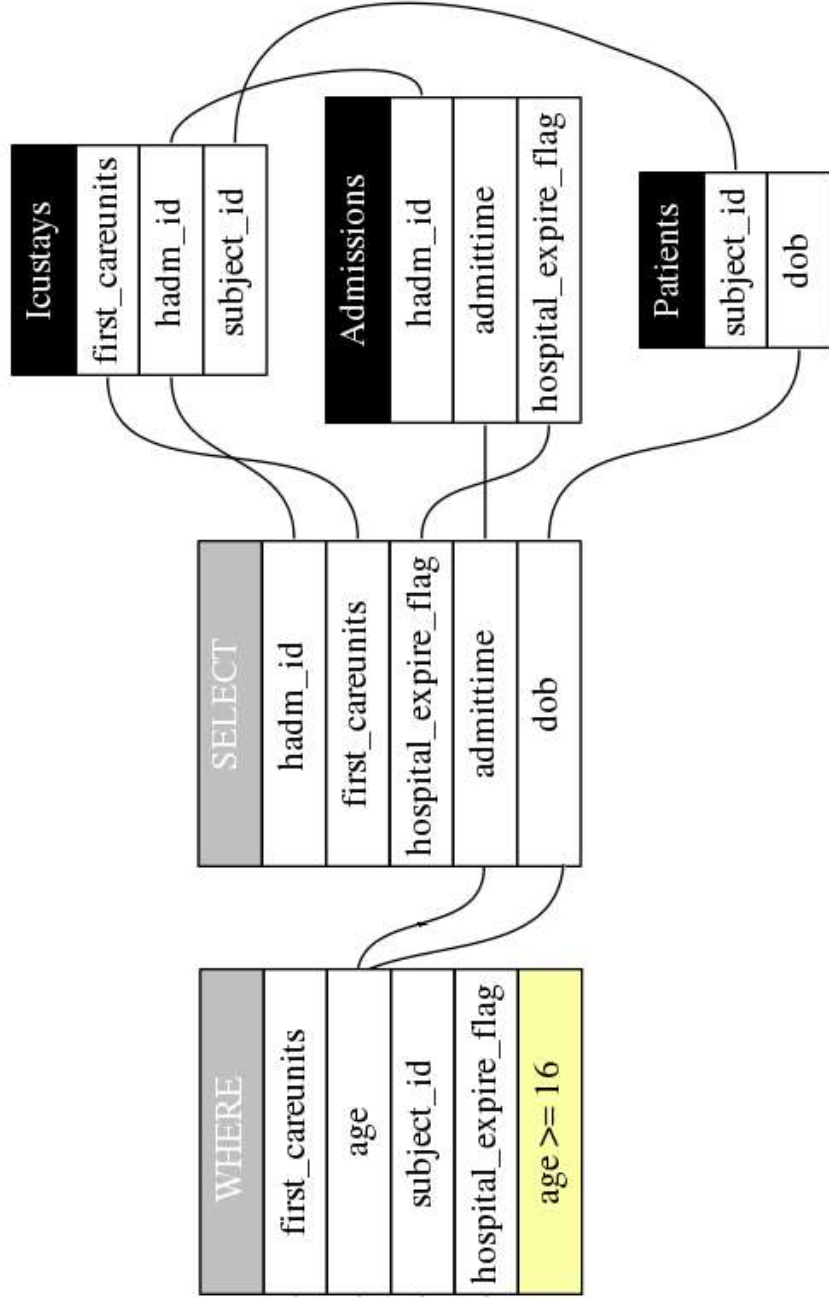
Total Mortality: 8.5% (4565 patients)



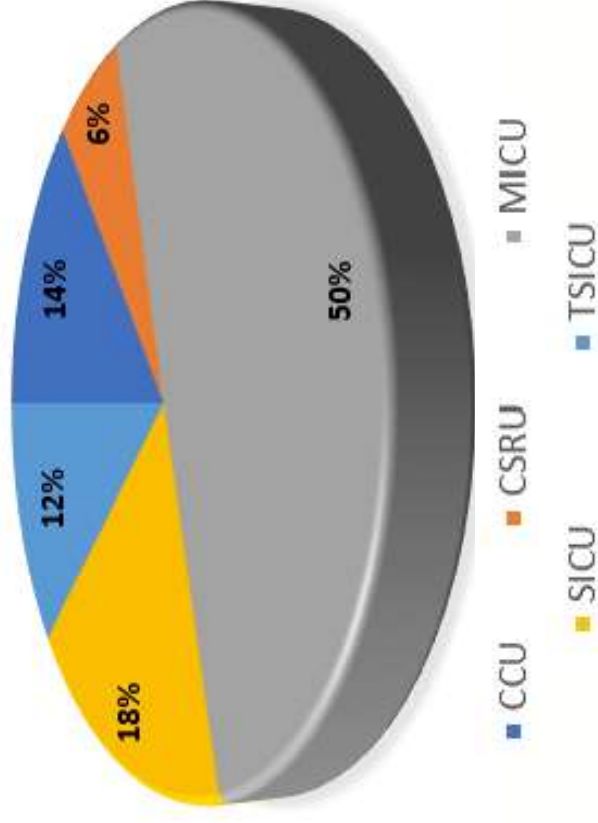
# MIMIC-III: Hospital Mortality



# MIMIC-III: Hospital Mortality



**HOSPITAL MORTALITY  
(PERCENT OF UNIT STAYS)**

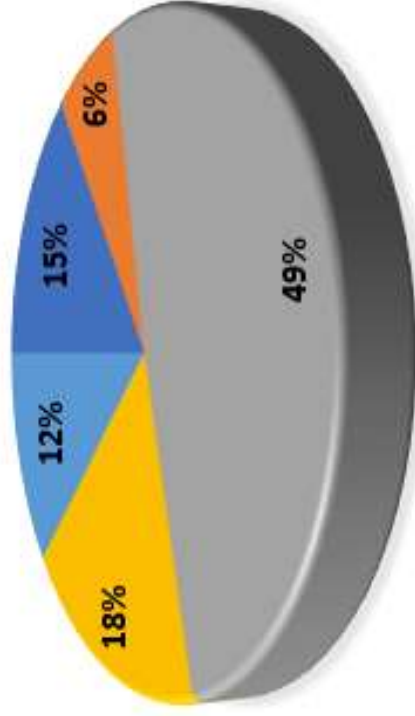


**Total Mortality: 11.5% (5748 patients)**



# MIMIC-III: Mortality

ICU MORTALITY  
(PERCENT OF UNIT STAYS)



■ CCU

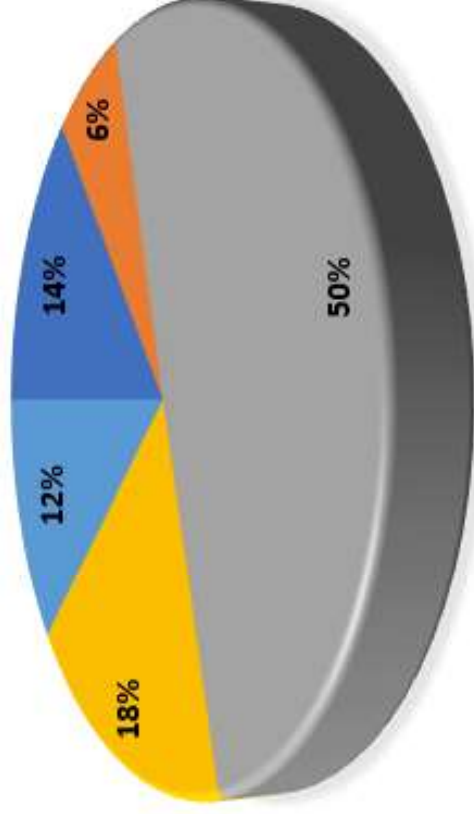
■ CSRU

■ MICU

■ TSICU

Total Mortality: 8.5% (4565 patients)

HOSPITAL MORTALITY  
(PERCENT OF UNIT STAYS)



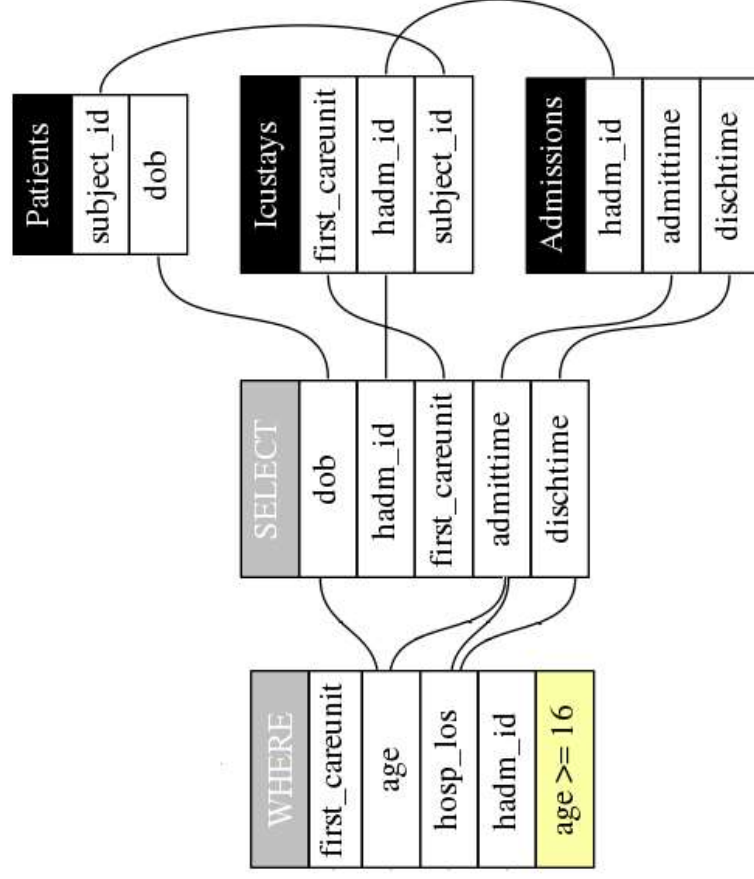
■ SICU

■ TSICU

Total Mortality: 11.5% (5748 patients)

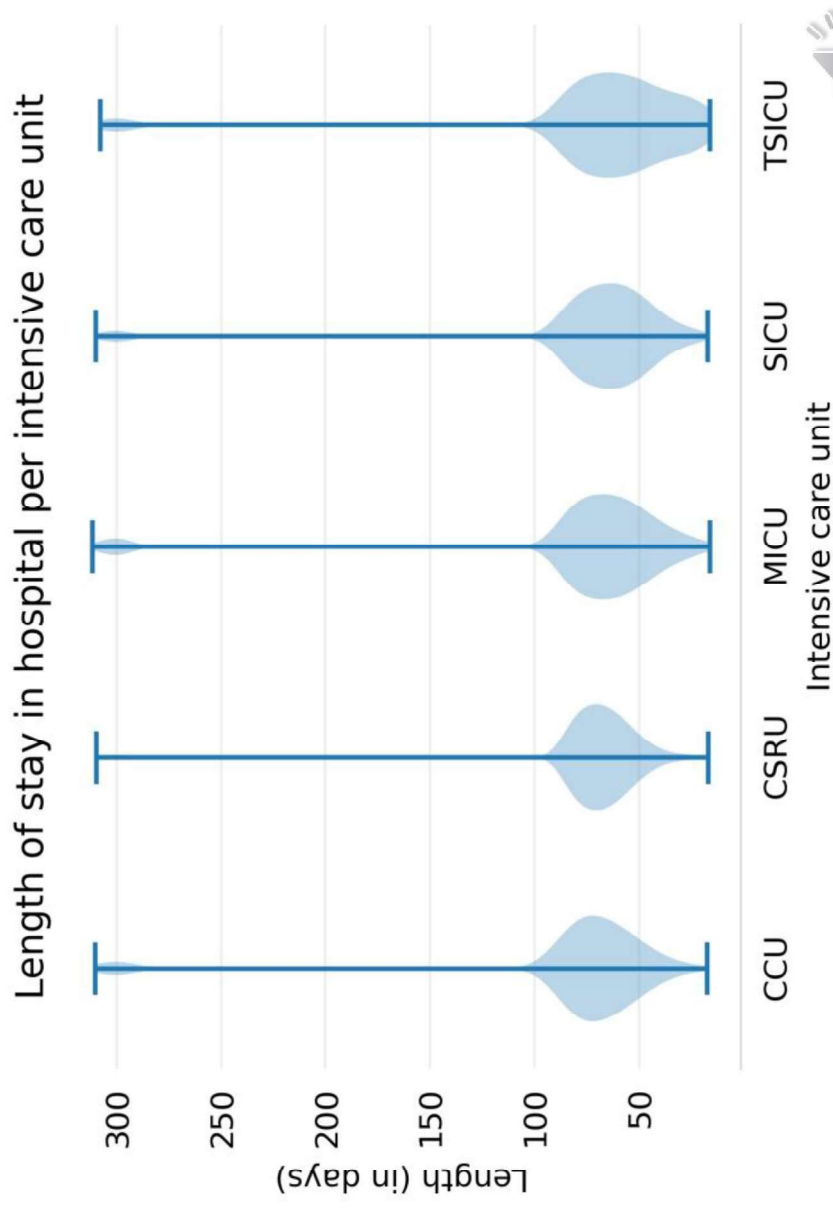
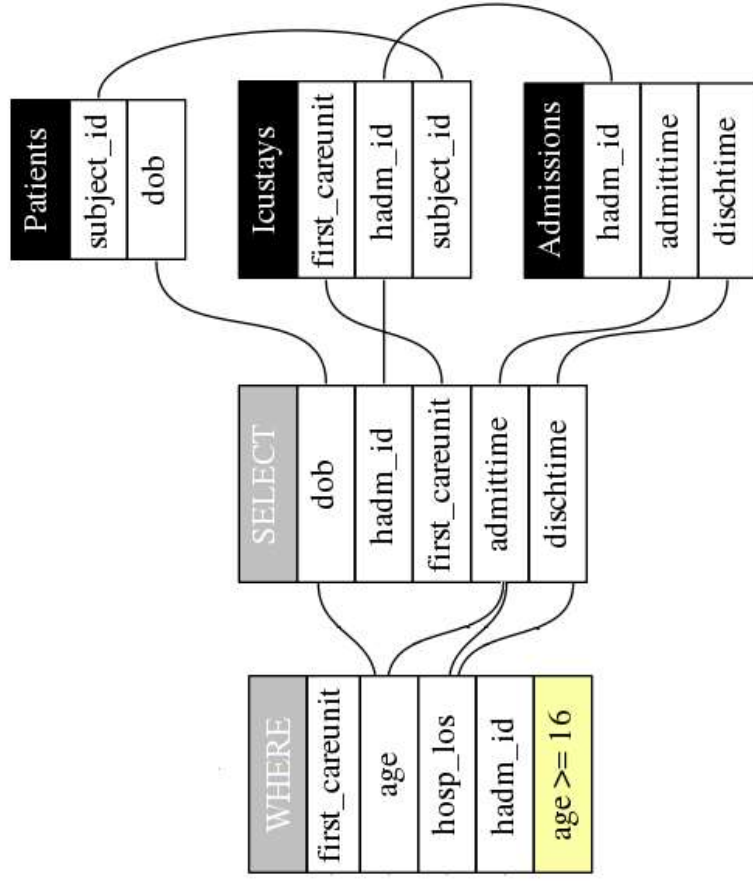


# MIMIC-III: Hospitalisation Length





# MIMIC-III: Hospitalisation Length



## Summary

- Mortality and length of stay are common outcomes in prediction models
- They seem easy to define but small differences in their estimation can result in different conclusions
- MIMIC-III provides a useful substrate to understand how to form these queries and extract data



## References

- Johnson et al. 'MIMIC-III, a freely accessible critical care database', Scientific Data, 2016.
- Gamal et al. 'Standardized electronic health record data modeling and persistence: A comparative review', Journal of Biomedical Informatics, 2020.