

****NQF-ENDORSED VOLUNTARY CONSENSUS STANDARDS FOR HOSPITAL CARE****

Measure Information Form

Measure Set: Acute Myocardial Infarction

Set Measure ID#: AMI-9

Performance Measure Name: Inpatient Mortality

Description: Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients who expired during hospital stay.

Rationale: Mortality of patients with AMI represents a significant outcome potentially related to quality of care. This rate-based indicator identifies an undesirable outcome of care. High rates over time may warrant investigation into the quality of care provided.

Type of Measure: Outcome; JCAHO ONLY

Improvement Noted As: A decrease in the rate

Numerator Statement: Inpatient mortality of AMI patients

Included Populations: Not Applicable

Excluded Populations: None

Data Elements:
Discharge Status

Denominator Statement: AMI patients

Included Populations: Discharges with an *ICD-9-CM Principal Diagnosis Code* for AMI as defined in Appendix A, Table 1.1

Excluded Populations:

- Patients less than 18 years of age
- Patients transferred to another acute care hospital or federal hospital
- Patients received in transfer from another acute care hospital
- Patients discharged to hospice

Note: The measure population does not include deaths that occurred in the

emergency department.

Data Elements:

- *Admission Date*
- *Admission Source*
- *Birthdate*
- *Discharge Status*
- *ICD-9-CM Principal Diagnosis Code*

Risk Adjustment: Yes; refer to Appendix B, for risk factor definitions.

Data Elements:

- *Admission Date*
- *Admission Source*
- *Birthdate*
- *ICD-9-CM Other Diagnosis Codes*
- *Sex*

Data Collection Approach: Retrospective data sources for required data elements include administrative data and medical records.

Data Accuracy: Variation may exist in the assignment of ICD-9-CM codes; therefore, coding practices may require evaluation to ensure consistency.

Measure Analysis Suggestions: None

Sampling: Yes, for additional information see the Sampling section

Data Reported As: Aggregate rate generated from count data reported as a proportion

Selected References:

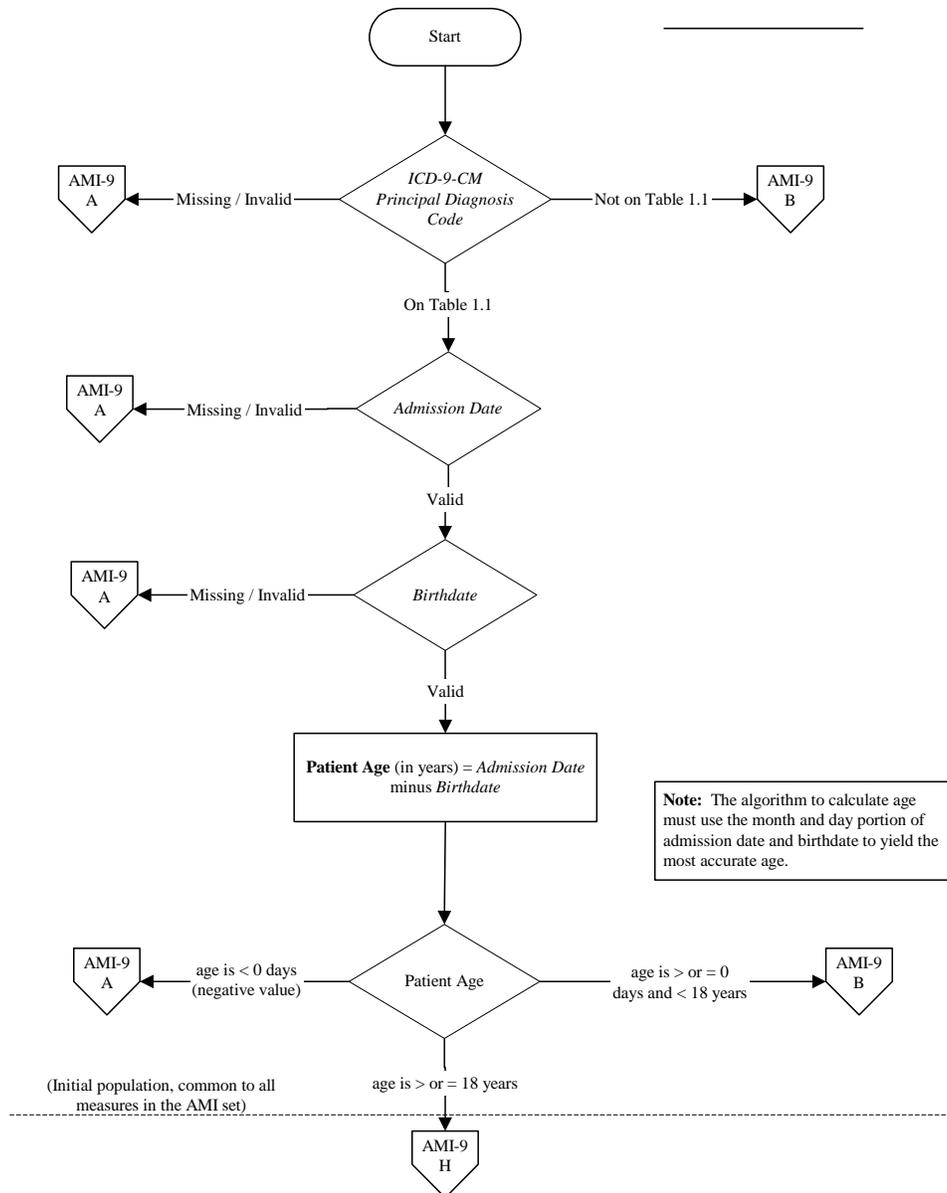
- Ryan TJ, Antman EM, Brook NH, Califf RM, Hillis LD, Hiratzka LF, Rapaport E, Riegel B, Russell RO, Smith EE III, Weaver WD. 1999 update: ACC/AHA guidelines for the management of patients with acute myocardial infarction: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Committee on Management of Acute Myocardial Infarction). Available at <http://www.acc.org/clinical/guidelines> and <http://www.americanheart.org>.
- Maggioni AP, et al: Age related increase in mortality among patients with first myocardial infarctions treated with thrombolysis: the Investigators of the Gruppo Italiano per lo Studio della Sopravvivenza nell'Infarto Miocardico (GISSI-2). *N Engl J Med.* 329:1442-1448, 1993.

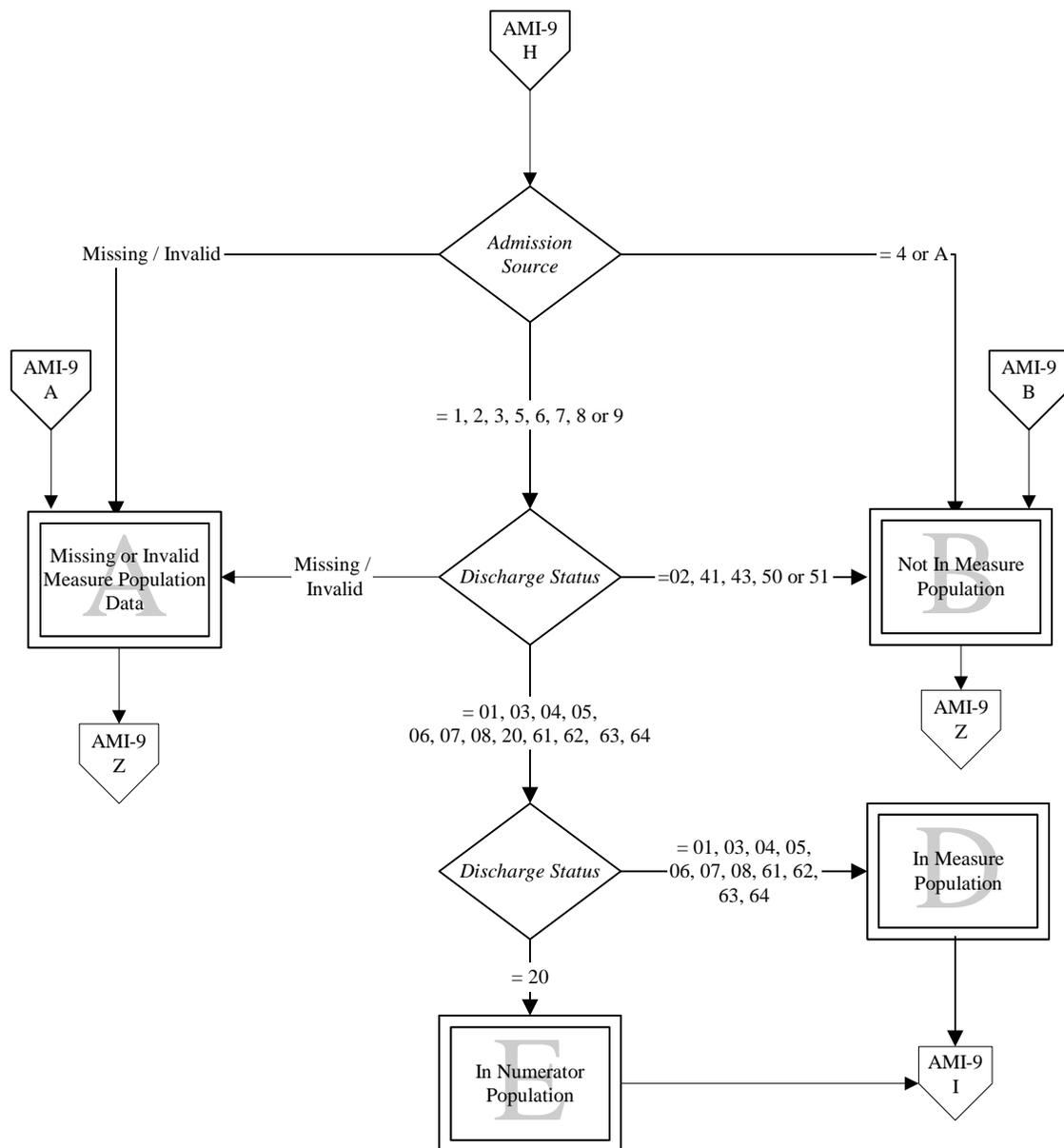
AMI-9: Inpatient Mortality

Numerator: Inpatient mortality of AMI patients.

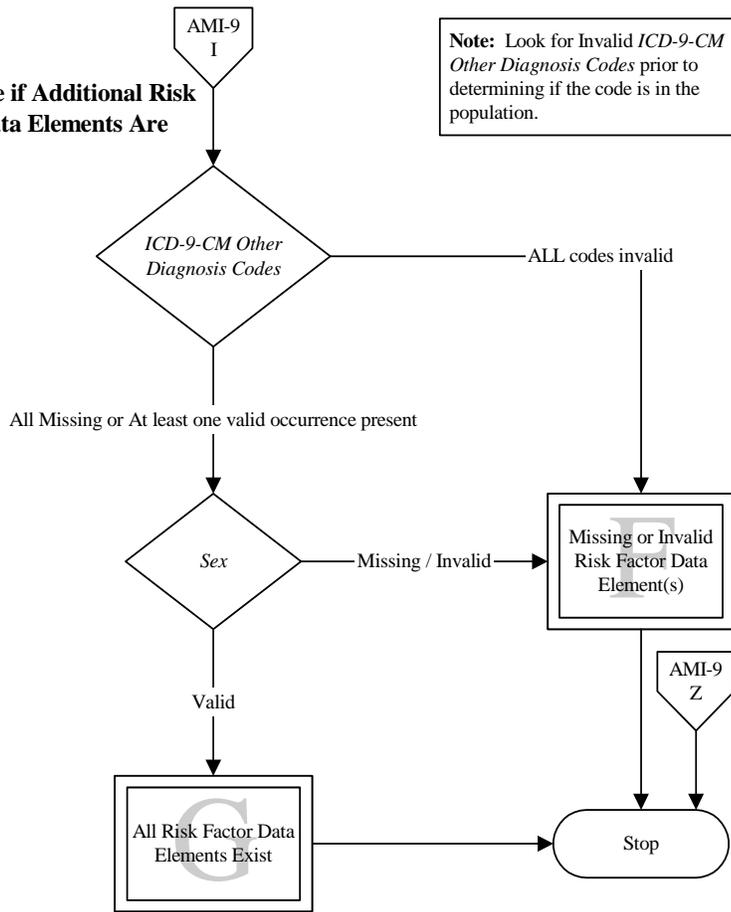
Denominator: AMI patients.

Variable Key:
Patient Age





Determine if Additional Risk Factor Data Elements Are Present



Note: Look for Invalid *ICD-9-CM Other Diagnosis Codes* prior to determining if the code is in the population.

Note: Apply risk model to calculate predicted probability for each EOC. See Risk Adjustment section.