

Acute Myocardial Infarction Core Measures Performance Report

Clinical Significance:

Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) was identified by key Joint Commission stakeholders as one of the initial priority focus areas for hospital core measure development. The literature supports the importance of measuring the processes and outcomes of care for patients with AMI based primarily on disease prevalence. Currently, cardiovascular disease, including AMI, is the leading cause of death in the United States and is the primary disease category for hospital patient discharges. Each year 900,000 people in the United States are diagnosed with AMI; of these, approximately 225,000 cases result in death and, it is estimated that an additional 125,000 patients die before obtaining medical care. The Joint Commission's cardiovascular advisory panel articulated the clinical logic that provided the framework for identifying inter-related, evidence-based measures that, when used together, can more fully assess the overall quality of care provided for AMI patients. The scope of the AMI core measure set was limited to patients 18 years of age and older because the clinical treatment of younger patients is substantially different.

Source: JCAHO Website: <http://www.jcaho.org/pms/core+measures/ami-overview.html>

Population Description:

An ICD-9-CM Principal Diagnosis Code of AMI (410.X1) is required for inclusion in the population. The patient age must be 18 years of age and older.

AMI Core Measure Indicators:

AMI 1	Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients without aspirin contraindications who received aspirin within 24 hours before or after hospital arrival.
AMI 2	Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients without aspirin contraindications who are prescribed aspirin at hospital discharge.
AMI 3	Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVSD) and without angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI) contraindications who are prescribed an ACEI at hospital discharge. For purposes of this measure, LVSD is defined as chart documentation of a left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) less than 40% or a narrative description of left ventricular function (LVF) consistent with moderate or severe systolic dysfunction.
AMI 4	Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients with a history of smoking cigarettes, who are given smoking cessation advice or counseling during hospital stay. For the purposes of this measure, a smoker is defined as someone who has smoked cigarettes anytime during the year prior to hospital arrival.
AMI 5	Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients without beta blocker contraindications who are prescribed a beta blocker at hospital discharge.
AMI 6	Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients without beta blocker contraindications who received a beta blocker within 24 hours after hospital arrival.
AMI 7	Mean time in minutes from arrival to administration of thrombolytic agent in patients with ST segment elevation or left bundle branch block (LBBB) on the electrocardiogram (ECG) performed closest to hospital arrival time.
AMI 8	Mean time in minutes from arrival to percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) in patients with ST segment elevation or left bundle branch block (LBBB) on the electrocardiogram (ECG) performed closest to hospital arrival time.
AMI 9	Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients who expired during hospital stay. Excludes transfer-in and transfer-out patients.



AMI Core Measures Performance Report

July 01, 2004 - June 30, 2005



= Within 10% of Goal
 = > 10% and < 30% of Goal
 = > 30% from Goal

Data reflects patients eligible for process measures.

Minimum sample is 225 patients per hospital per quarter or 100% of population

Physician: Dr. John Doe				
Indicator	Specialty CAR	Hospital A	Health System	JCAHO Goal
AMI 1 ASA at Arrival	100.00% n = 7	96.27% n = 161	97.94% n = 872	100%
AMI 2 ASA at D/C	95.45% n = 22	94.70% n = 283	96.17% n = 991	100%
AMI 3 ACEI for LVSD	100.00% n = 2	82.35% n = 51	86.47% n = 207	100%
AMI 4 Smoking Cessation Advice	100.00% n = 5	87.32% n = 71	92.46% n = 305	100%
AMI 5 Beta Blocker at D/C	95.00% n = 20	88.28% n = 273	91.70% n = 940	100%
AMI 6 Beta Blocker at Arrival	100.00% n = 8	82.98% n = 141	90.35% n = 684	100%
AMI 7 Time to Thrbx ^(min)	30 n = 3	35 n = 16	33 n = 48	30
AMI 8 Time to PCI^(min)	85 n = 2	130 n = 18	120 n = 114	120
AMI 9 Inpatient Mortality^^	6.67% n = 15	9.76% n = 205	10.19% n = 962	9.69% *

* JCAHO National Comparative

^ Data reflects ST elevation or LBBB on the patient's ECG performed closest to hospital arrival

^^ Mortality rate excludes patients transferred in or out of facility

Source: MEDai PPQ