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QUALITY OF CARE AND OUTCOMES ASSESSMENT

RECENT TRENDS IN HOSPITALIZATION RATES FOR ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

ACC Poster Contributions

Ernest N. Morial Convention Center, Hall F

Sunday, April 03, 2011, 10:00 a.m.-11:15 a.m.

Session Title: Outcomes after Acute Myocardial Infarction

Abstract Category: 46. Outcomes Assessment

Session-Poster Board Number: 1032-156

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Background There has not been a recent description of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) hospitalization rates in adult patients from a nationally representative sample. For this study, we characterized recent AMI hospitalization rates in adult patients.

Methods We used data from the 2001-2007 National Inpatient Sample from the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP). Survey analysis methods are used based on the data sampling strategy of HCUP data. Age-adjusted AMI hospitalization rates were calculated by age groups, race, and sex for individuals 18 years and older. A hospitalization was classified as AMI based on ICD-9 codes of 410.xx excluding the 5th digit of 2.

Results There are 838,472 AMI and 44,828,976 total hospitalizations in the study cohort. Age-adjusted rates of AMI hospitalizations as a percentage of all hospitalizations decreased every year during the study period with a cumulative decline of 23.7% over the study period. Significant decreases ($p < 0.05$) were found across virtually all race, sex and age groups. There were differential rates of decreases seen, with black men and women in demonstrating a slower rate of decline (14.6% and 11.3%) compared to white men and women (23.6% and 23.7%) over the 2001-07 period.

Conclusion Adjusted AMI hospitalization rates for adults declined every year over the 2001-07 period with smaller decreases observed in black patients compared to white patients.

