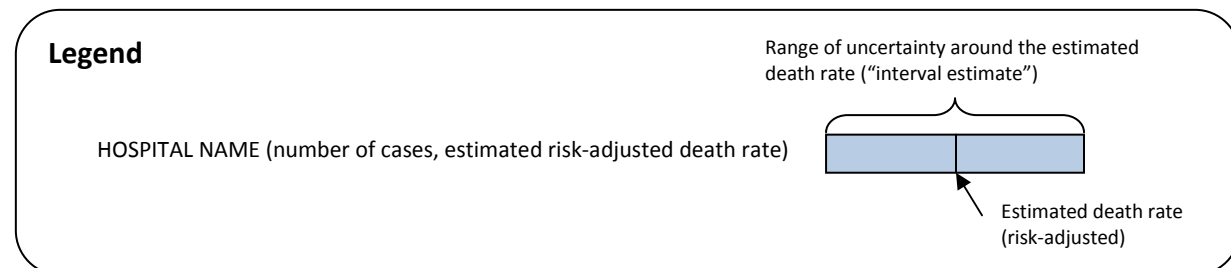


Hospital 30-Day Mortality Rates from Heart Attack

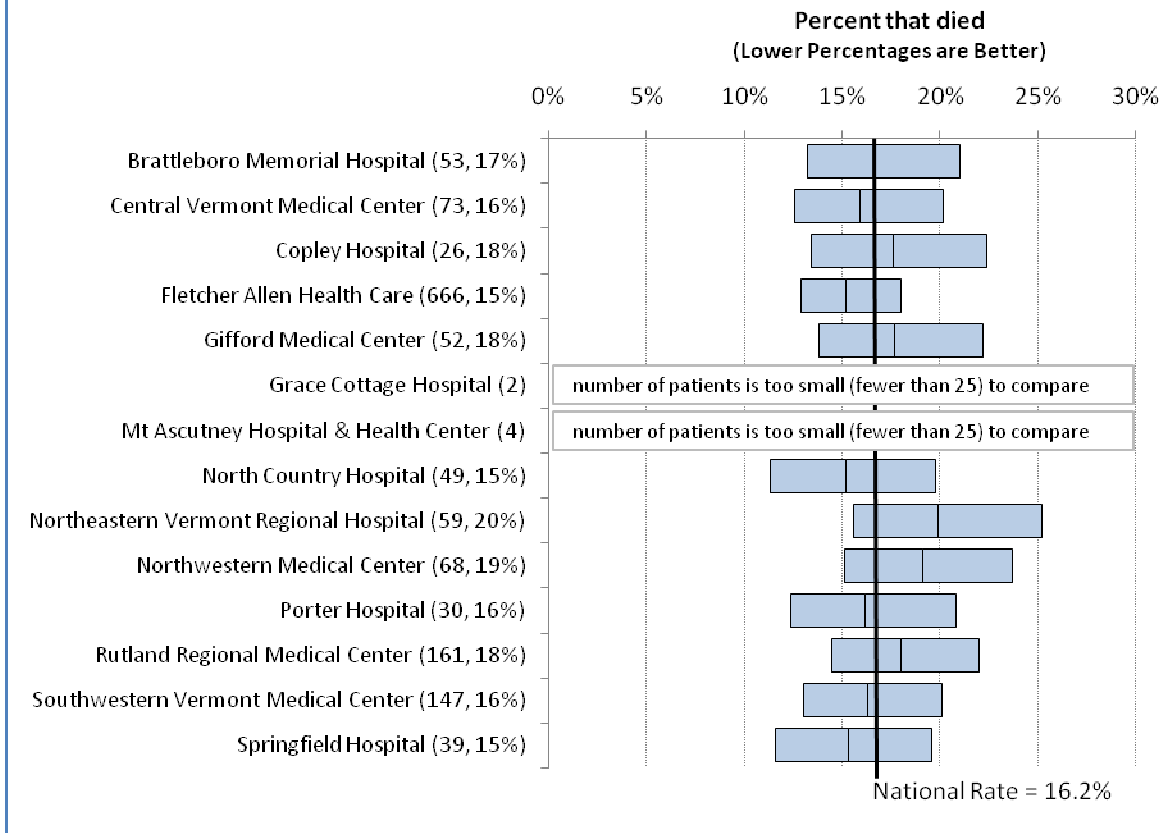
“Mortality Rates” show the death rates of patients with certain conditions. The following graph shows the percentage of **Medicare** patients who died **from any cause** within 30 days after they were hospitalized for heart attack.

- Each hospital’s mortality rate is compared to the national mortality rate. For some hospitals, the number of cases is too small (fewer than 25) to reliably tell how well the hospital is performing, so no comparison to the national rate is shown.
- The measure takes into account how sick patients were before they were admitted to the hospital (known as “risk adjustment”). However, some factors that influence mortality are not available for this measure, and cannot be taken into account with risk adjustment.
- This measure is calculated from Medicare data on patients discharged from the hospital between July 1, 2006 and June 30, 2009. It does not include people under the age of 65 or those in Medicare Advantage Plans (like an HMO or PPO), or people who do not have Medicare.

Reading these graphs: If a hospital’s interval estimate crosses over the line representing the national rate, that hospital’s death rate is similar (not statistically different) to the national rate. If a hospital’s interval estimate is completely below the line representing the national rate, that hospital’s death rate is significantly lower (better) than the national rate. If a hospital’s interval estimate is completely above the line representing the national rate, that hospital’s death rate is significantly higher (worse) than the national rate.



Medicare Heart Attack Patients 30-Day Hospital Death Rates



No hospitals in Vermont had 30-day mortality rates for heart attack that were statistically different than the national rate.