In order to begin analyzing the data for the patient population, several data extractions will be made and inserted with explanations of what exactly is being presented. After each slice of data has been presented and explained, a composite analysis will be completed and explained. As defined in the executive summary of the project plan, the data will be pulled for the CMS defined periods of 2016 – 2017 as well as 2017 – 2018. The first sets of data will describe the entire patient population of these diagnoses, subsequent sets of data and analysis will look at the data at a more granular level.

Definitions:

CC- Complication or comorbidity

MCC – Major complication or comorbidity

The data above helps provide a baseline of the total percent of all admissions that are affected by the two relevant patient populations, acute myocardial infarction and coronary bypass. These two patient populations accounted for 38% of all inpatient admissions during this time frame. It is important to understand the entire patient population in terms of volume and demographics as a baseline prior to analyzing any trends.

 The majority of all inpatient admissions are from four demographically distinct groups of patients. Black females ages 48 – 83, white females ages 60 – 83, black males ages 48 – 71, and white males ages 48 – 83 aggregately comprise 67% of all inpatient admissions.

 The above graph demonstrates that across all races and genders, AMI with complications/co-morbidities and AMI with multiple complications/co-morbidities is the largest percent of the population. It also of significance that amongst white males, coronary bypass with cardiac cath without multiple complications/co-morbidities is a large portion of volume.



