**HCQO 2020-21 Acute Care Indicator Definitions**

ICD-10-WHO codes supplied by the OECD for acute care indicators were assessed by the AIHW and found to be equivalent to ICD-10-AM codes. ICD-10-AM diagnosis codes used for indicator calculation are considered appropriate for use and consistent in meaning for the reference years reported.

Note that same-day hospital episodes (that is, day cases) were included in both the numerator and denominator for the acute care indicators only.

**Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in-hospital mortality rate**

**OECD indicator name**: AMI 30 day mortality – national level using unlinked data.

**Coverage**: Patients aged 15 and over (5 year age groups).

**Numerator**: Number of deaths in the same hospital that occurred within 30 days of the admission date of the denominator cases.

*Note*: The AIHW could only identify instances within the one episode of care.

**Denominator**: Number of admissions to hospital for acute non-elective (urgent) care with a primary diagnosis of AMI (Table 1) from 1 January to 31 December in the specified year.

*Note*: All admissions (including day cases) are to be counted in the denominator including admissions resulting a) in a transfer to another acute care facility (transfers out) and b) from a transfer from another acute care facility (transfers in).

**Table 1: ICD-10 (WHO and AM) AMI codes**

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| --- | --- |
| **Codes** | **Description** |
| I21 | Acute myocardial infarction |
| I22 | Subsequent myocardial infarction |

**Haemorrhagic stroke in-hospital mortality rate**

**OECD indicator name**: Hemorrhagic stroke 30 day mortality – national level using unlinked data.

**Coverage**: Patients aged 15 and over (5 year age groups).

**Numerator**: Number of deaths in the same hospital that occurred within 30 days of the admission date of the denominator cases.

*Note*: The AIHW could only identify instances within the one episode of care.

**Denominator**: Number of admissions to hospital for acute non-elective (urgent) care with a primary diagnosis of haemorrhagic stroke (Table 2) from 1 January to 31 December in the specified year.

*Note*: All admissions (including day cases) are to be counted in the denominator including admissions resulting a) in a transfer to another acute care facility (transfers out) and b) from a transfer from another acute care facility (transfers in).

**Table 2: ICD-10 (WHO and AM) haemorrhagic stroke codes**

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| --- | --- |
| **Code** | **Description** |
| I60 | Subarachnoid haemorrhage |
| I61 | Intracerebral haemorrhage |
| I62 | Other nontraumatic intracranial haemorrhage |

**Ischaemic stroke in-hospital mortality rate**

**OECD indicator name**: Ischemic stroke 30 day mortality – national level using unlinked data.

**Coverage**: Patients aged 15 and over (5 year age groups).

**Numerator**: Number of deaths in the same hospital that occurred within 30 days of the admission date of the denominator cases.

*Note*: The AIHW could only identify instances within the one episode of care.

**Denominator**: Number of admissions to hospital for acute non-elective (urgent) care with a primary diagnosis of ischaemic stroke (Table 3) from 1 January to 31 December in the specified year.

*Note*: All admissions (including day cases) are to be counted in the denominator including admissions resulting in a transfer to another acute care facility (transfers out) and from a transfer from another acute care facility (transfers in).

**Table 3: ICD-10 (WHO and AM) ischaemic stroke codes**

|  |  |
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| **Code** | **Description** |
| I63 | Cerebral infarction |
| I64 | Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction |