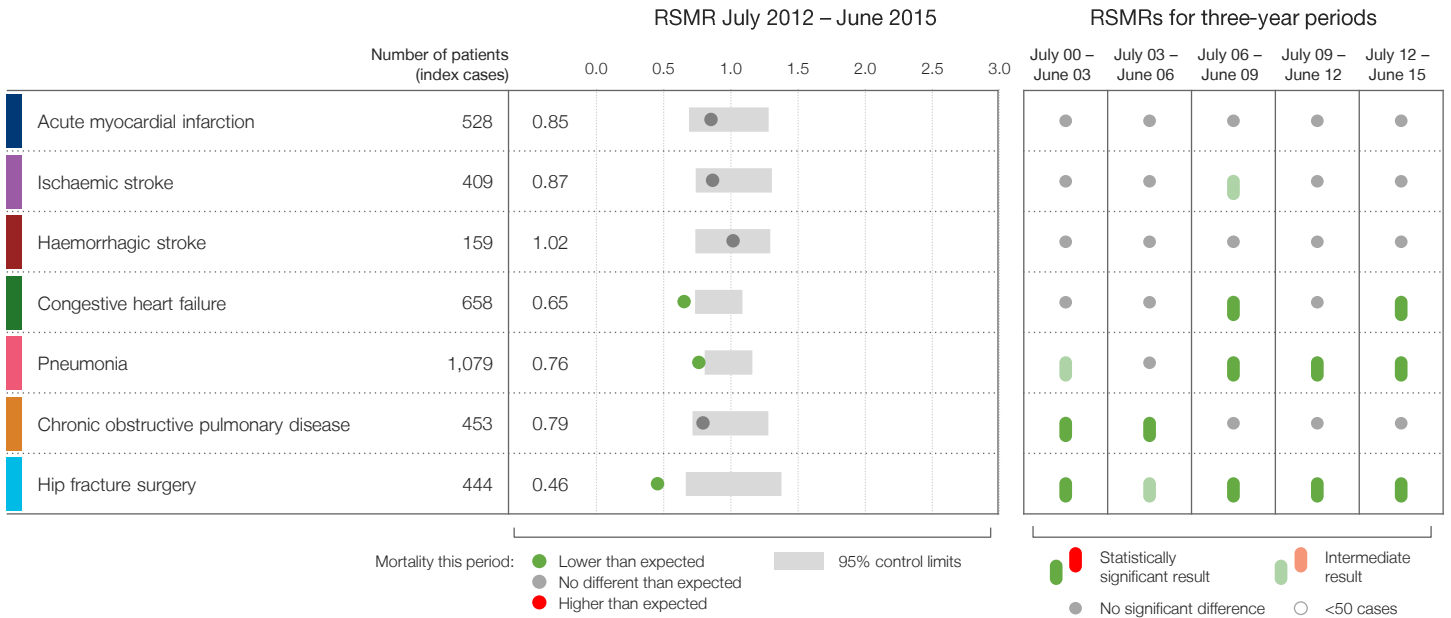


St Vincent's Hospital, Darlinghurst

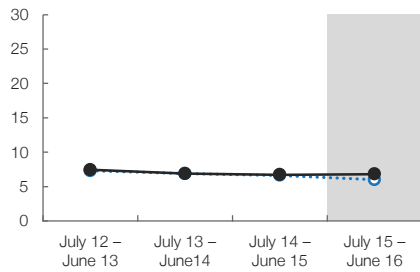
30-day mortality following hospitalisation for seven conditions

Risk-standardised mortality ratios (RSMRs) for seven conditions

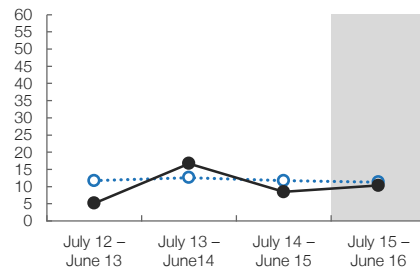


Annual unadjusted mortality rates

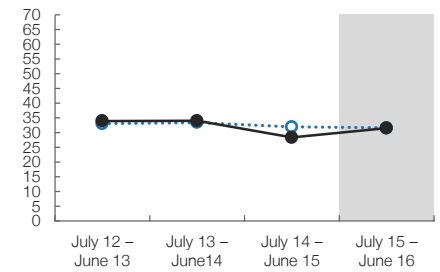
Acute myocardial infarction



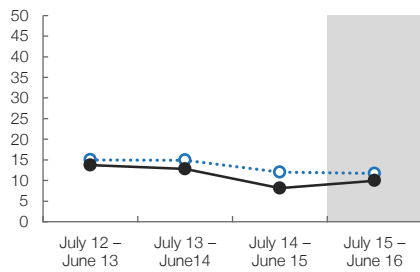
Ischaemic stroke



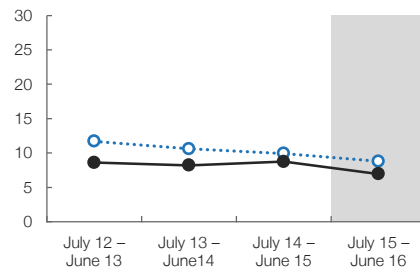
Haemorrhagic stroke



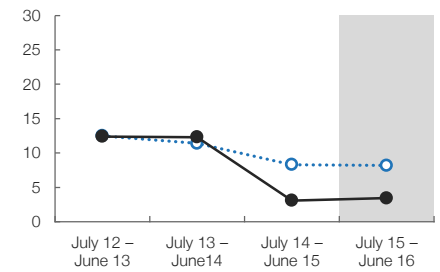
Congestive heart failure



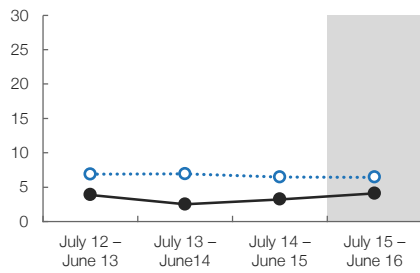
Pneumonia



Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease



Hip fracture surgery



About this dashboard

This edition of On Board provides an overview of hospital results for 30-day mortality. It summarises the findings of the risk-standardised mortality analysis published in *Exploring clinical variation in mortality, seven conditions, NSW, July 2012 – June 2015*.

It also provides supplementary information on the trajectory of unadjusted mortality, with an additional year's data for July 2015 to June 2016.

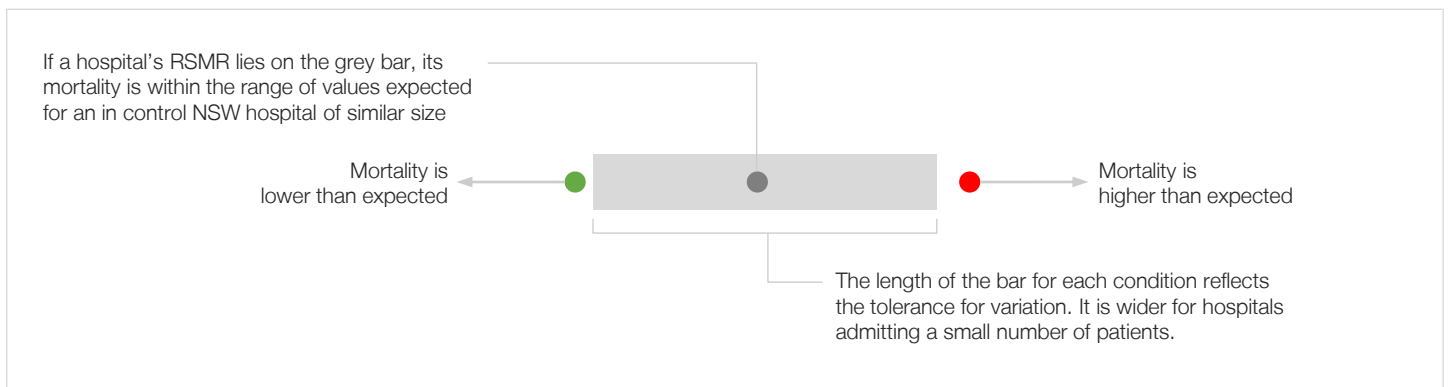
If the number of index cases <10, the annual rate is suppressed.

How to interpret RSMRs

The risk-standardised mortality ratio (RSMR) compares deaths in or out of hospital within 30 days of admission with the 'expected' number of deaths. The 'expected' number of deaths is generated by a statistical model that takes into account patient characteristics that affect the likelihood of dying following hospitalisation.

RSMRs less than 1.0 indicate lower than expected mortality, and RSMRs greater than 1.0, indicate higher than expected mortality. Small deviations from 1.0 are not meaningful and do not indicate significant variation in performance at the hospital level.

How to interpret the dashboard



How to interpret the rate charts

