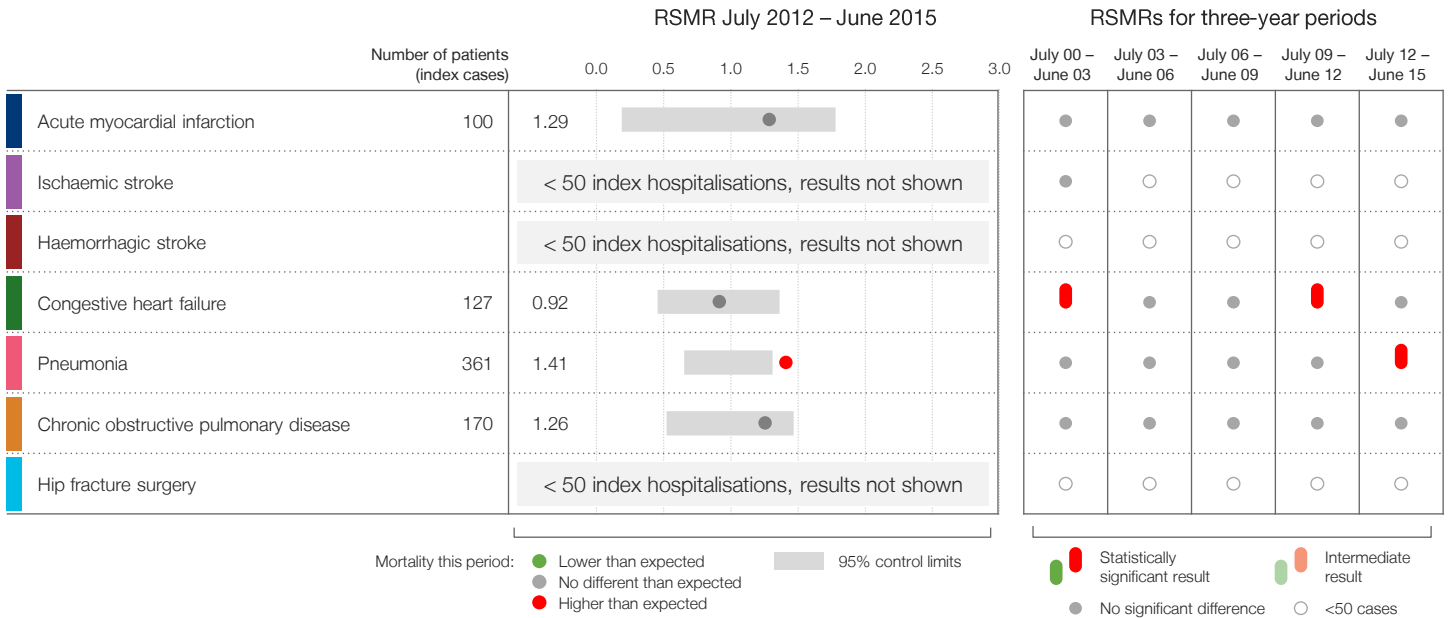


# Blue Mountains District ANZAC Memorial Hospital

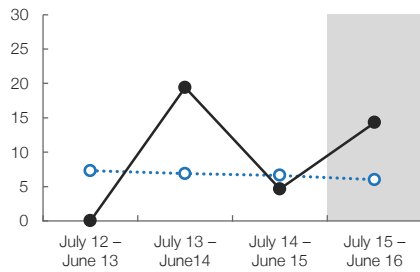
## 30-day mortality following hospitalisation for seven conditions

### Risk-standardised mortality ratios (RSMRs) for seven conditions

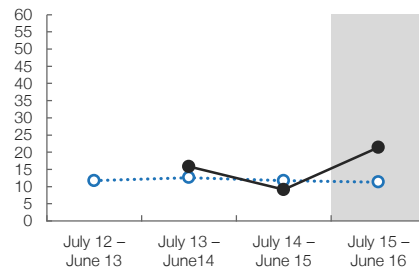


### Annual unadjusted mortality rates

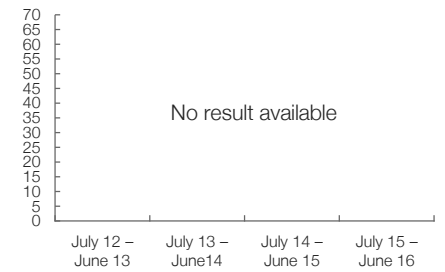
#### Acute myocardial infarction



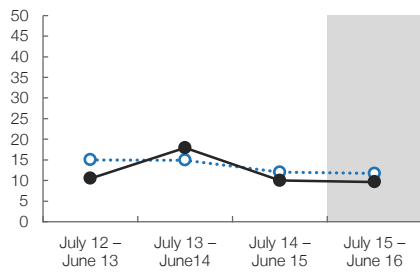
#### Ischaemic stroke



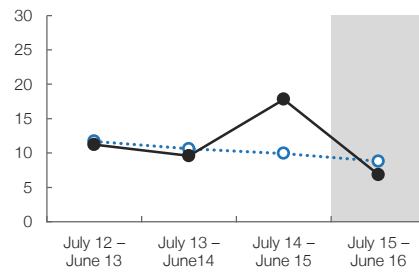
#### Haemorrhagic stroke



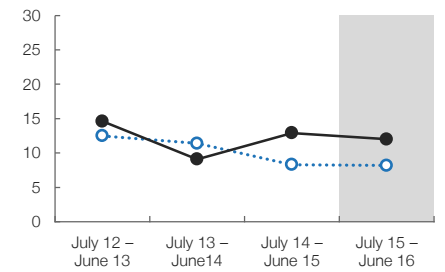
#### Congestive heart failure



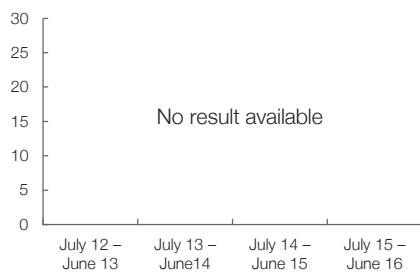
#### Pneumonia



#### 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.

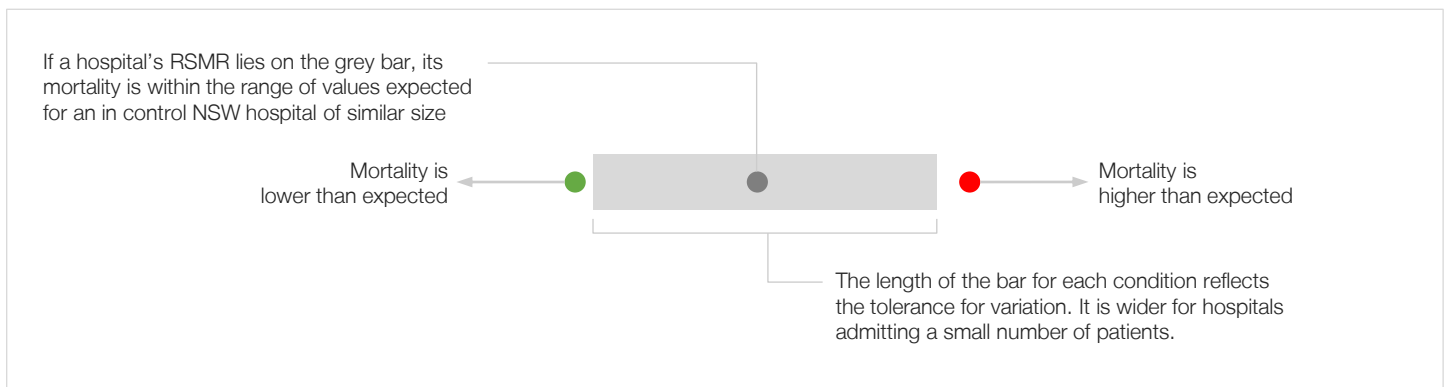
If the number of index cases <10, the annual rate is suppressed.

### How to interpret RSMRs

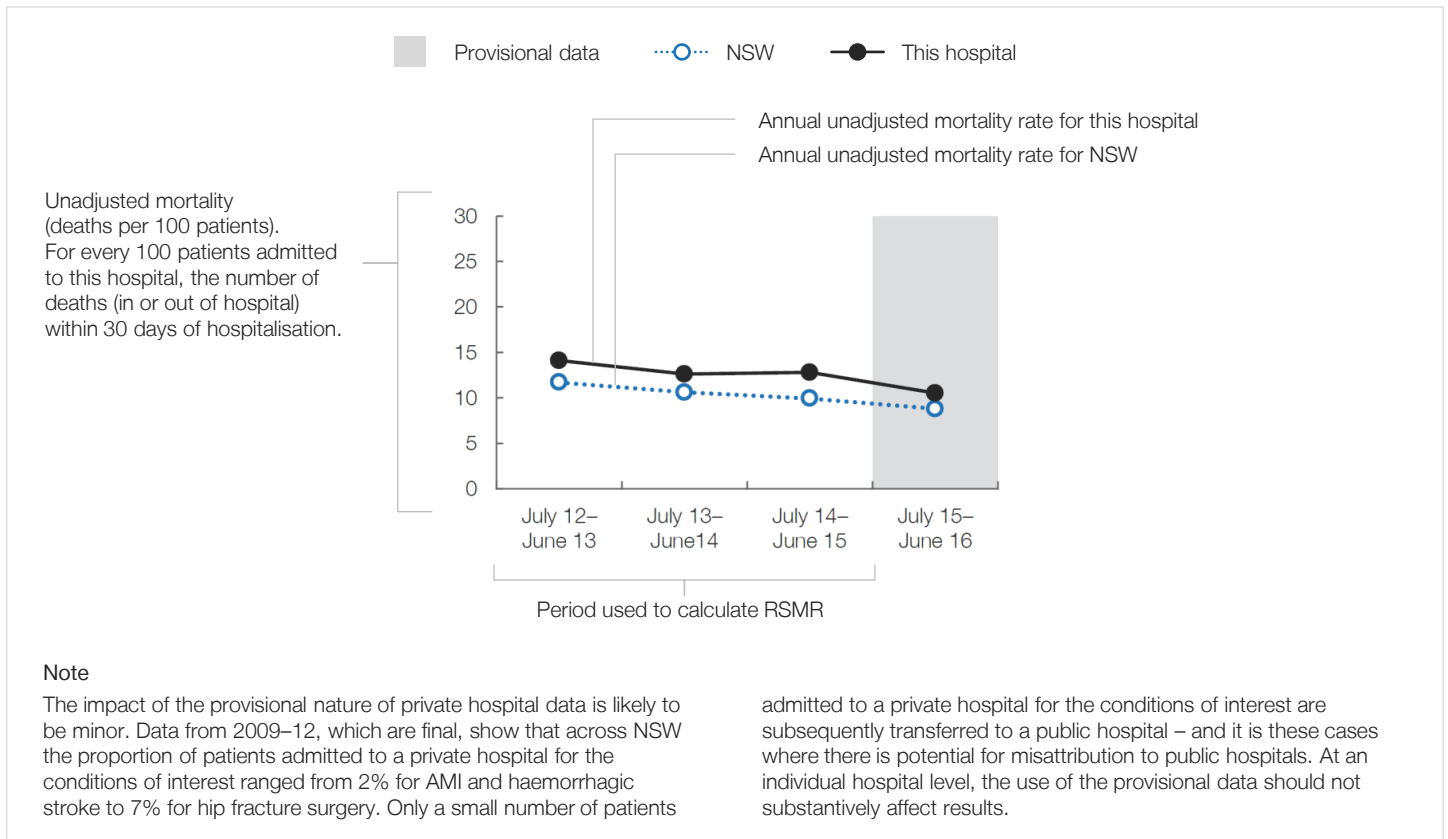
The risk-standardised mortality ratio (RSMR) compares deaths in or out of hospital within 30 days of admission with the 'expected' number of deaths. The 'expected' number of deaths is generated by a statistical model that takes into account patient characteristics that affect the likelihood of dying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



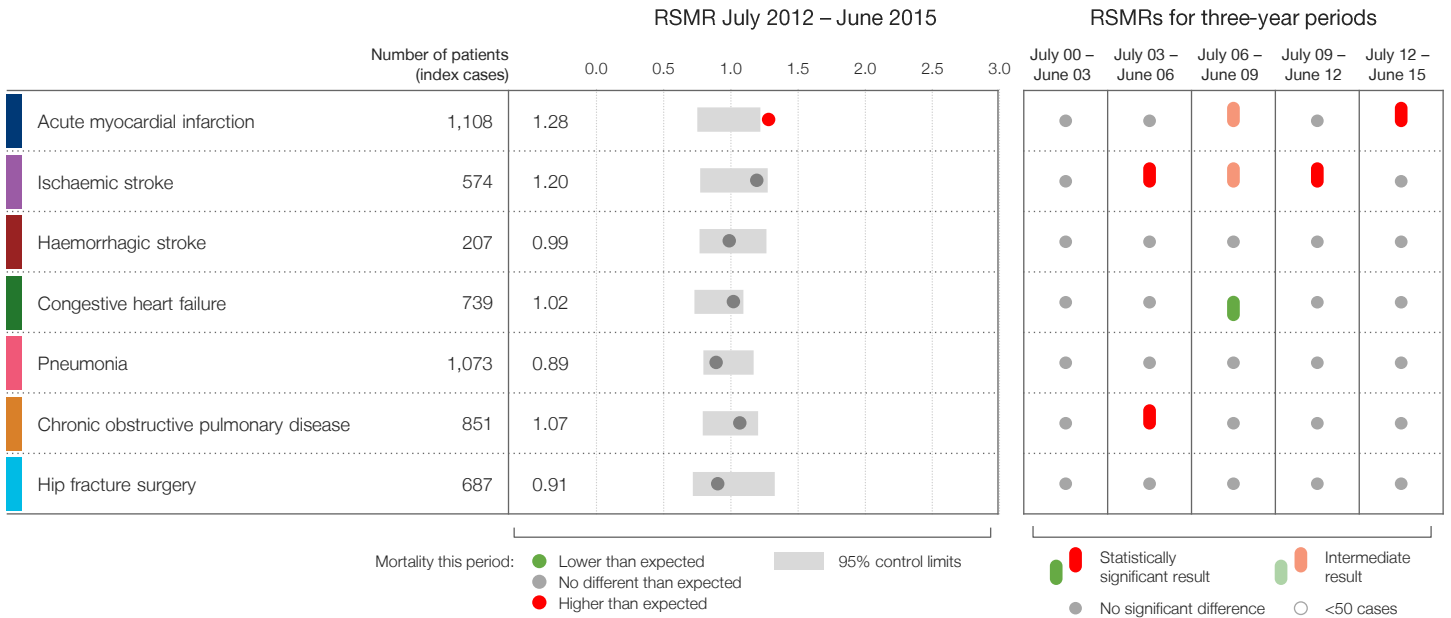
### How to interpret the rate charts



# Nepean Hospital

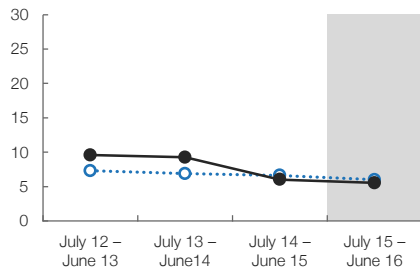
## 30-day mortality following hospitalisation for seven conditions

### Risk-standardised mortality ratios (RSMRs) for seven conditions

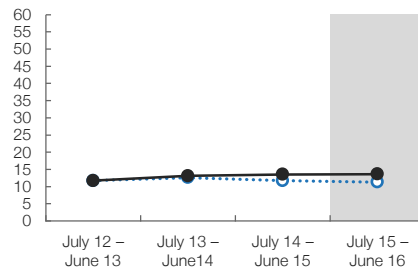


### Annual unadjusted mortality rates

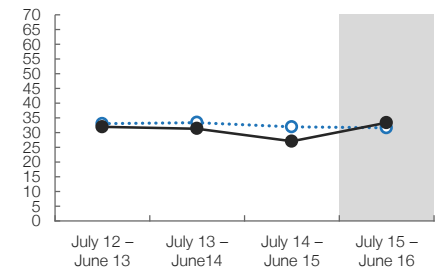
#### Acute myocardial infarction



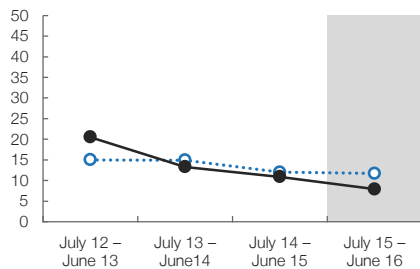
#### Ischaemic stroke



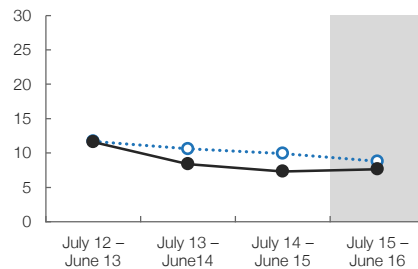
#### Haemorrhagic stroke



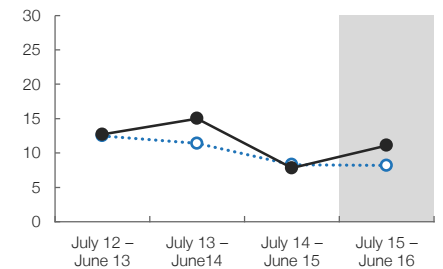
#### Congestive heart failure



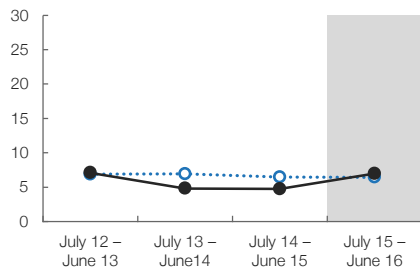
#### Pneumonia



#### Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease



#### Hip fracture surgery



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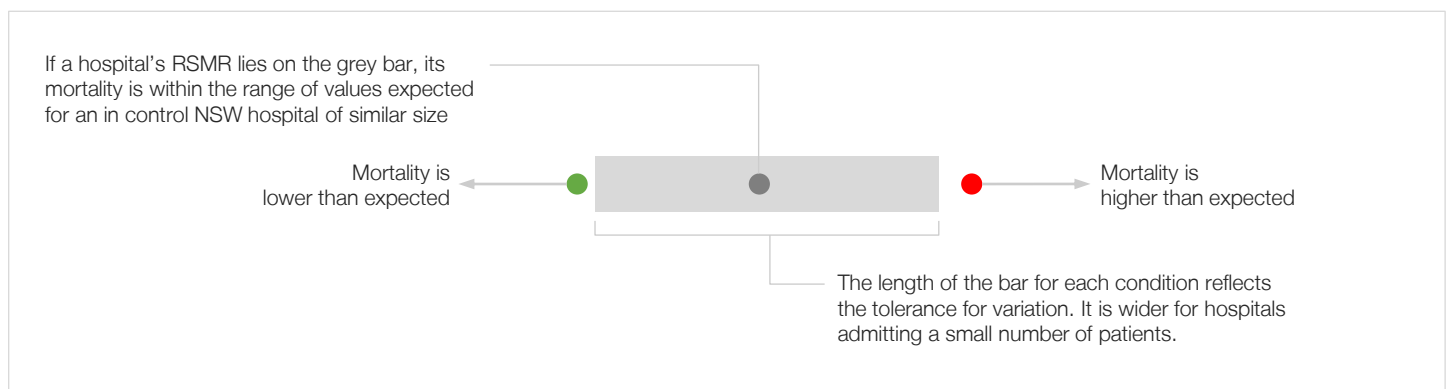
If the number of index cases <10, the annual rate is suppressed.

### How to interpret RSMRs

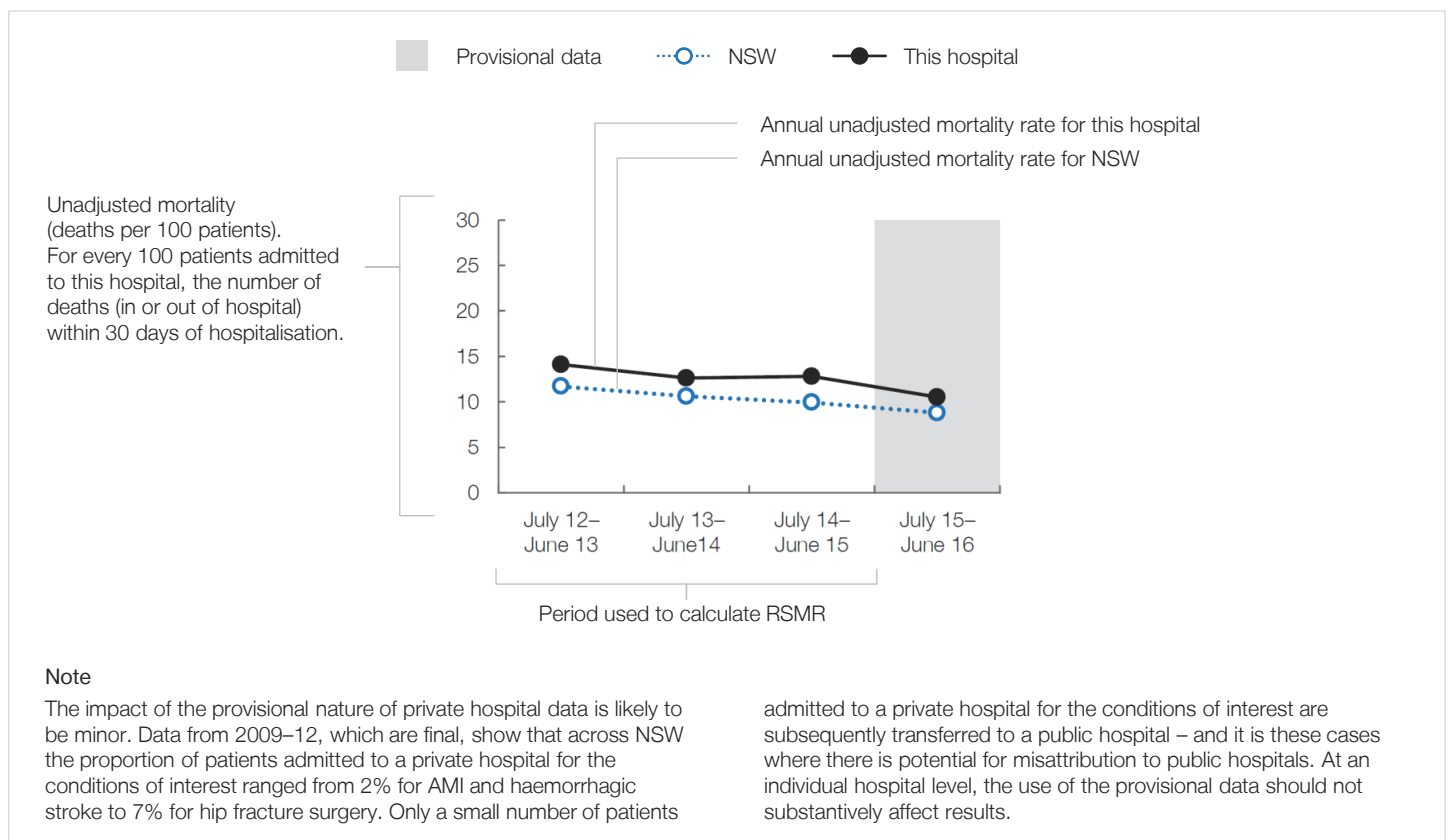
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### How to interpret the dashboard



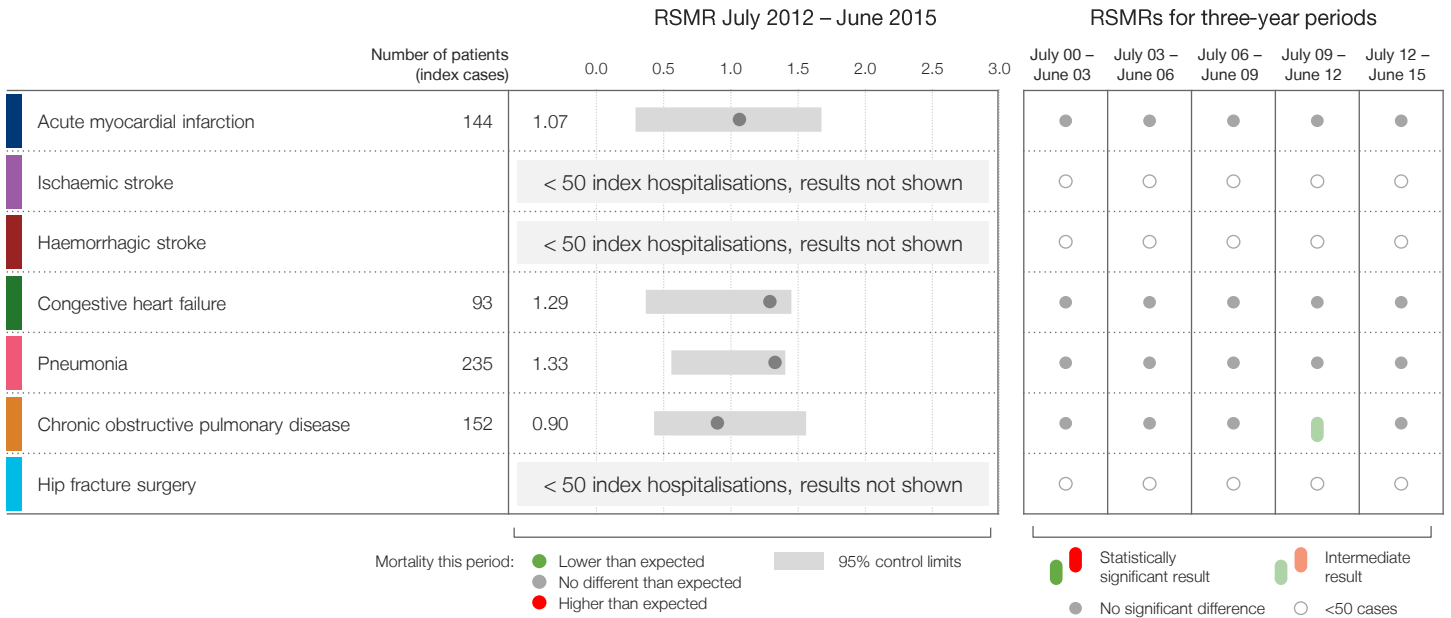
### How to interpret the rate charts



# Lithgow Health Service

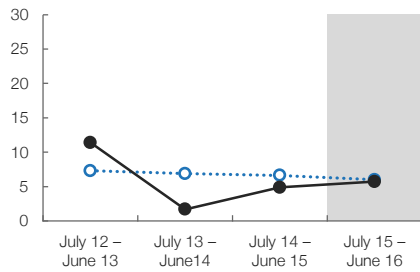
## 30-day mortality following hospitalisation for seven conditions

### Risk-standardised mortality ratios (RSMRs) for seven conditions

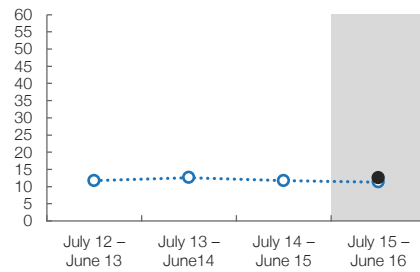


### Annual unadjusted mortality rates

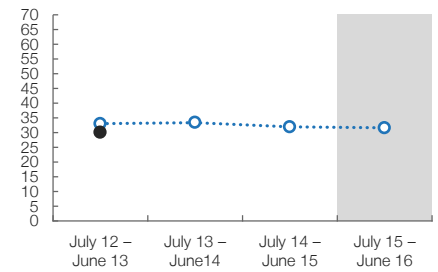
#### Acute myocardial infarction



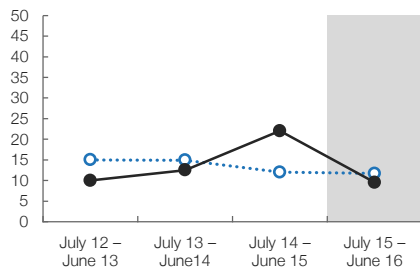
#### Ischaemic stroke



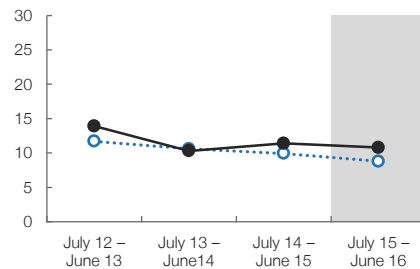
#### Haemorrhagic stroke



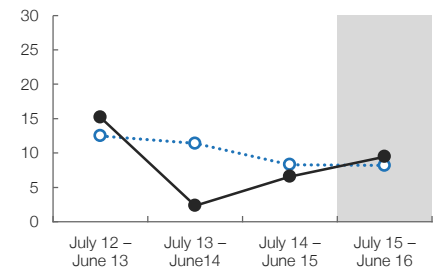
#### Congestive heart failure



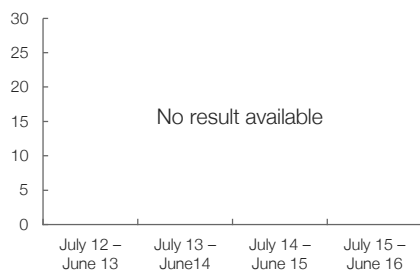
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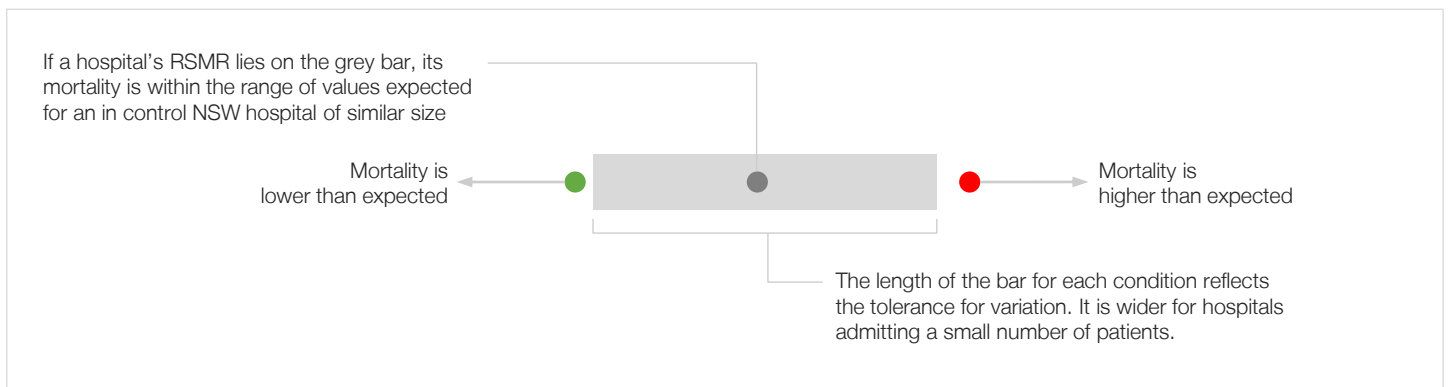
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### How to interpret the dashboard



### How to interpret the rate charts

