


# Want better patient outcomes?

## Follow these interventions for your heart patients. **ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION**

INTERVENTION	RATIONALE
<b>Early administration of aspirin</b> Within 24 hours of hospital arrival	<b>Inhibits platelet aggregation and coronary thrombosis.</b>
<b>Timely reperfusion</b> Interval from time of arrival to initiation of thrombolysis or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)	<b>Dissolves or mechanically breaks up blood clot responsible for coronary artery occlusion and reestablishes blood flow.</b>
<b>Aspirin at discharge</b> Evidence of drug prescribed upon hospital discharge	<b>Inhibits platelet aggregation and coronary thrombosis.</b>
<b>Beta-blocker at discharge</b> Evidence of drug prescribed upon hospital discharge	<b>Decreases myocardial oxygen demand; decreases recurrent infarction and death.</b>
<b>ACEI/ARB at discharge for low LVEF</b> Evidence of either drug prescribed upon hospital discharge	<b>Promotes optimal healing and scar formation for individuals with substantial myocardial damage after acute myocardial infarction.</b>
<b>Smoking cessation counseling</b> Documentation in patient's hospital chart of advice or counseling on smoking cessation	<b>Decreases the likelihood of progression of underlying coronary artery disease and acute myocardial infarction.</b>
<b>Statin at discharge</b>  Evidence of a drug prescribed upon hospital discharge	<b>Reduces risk of death and recurrent cardiovascular events.</b>