

QUALITY REPORTS

ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Heart attacks (also known as Acute Myocardial Infarctions) will occur when a blood clot becomes stuck in a narrowed artery of the heart, blocking blood filled with oxygen from the rest of the heart. The heart will try to make up for its weakened state by pumping faster, thus putting more strain on it.

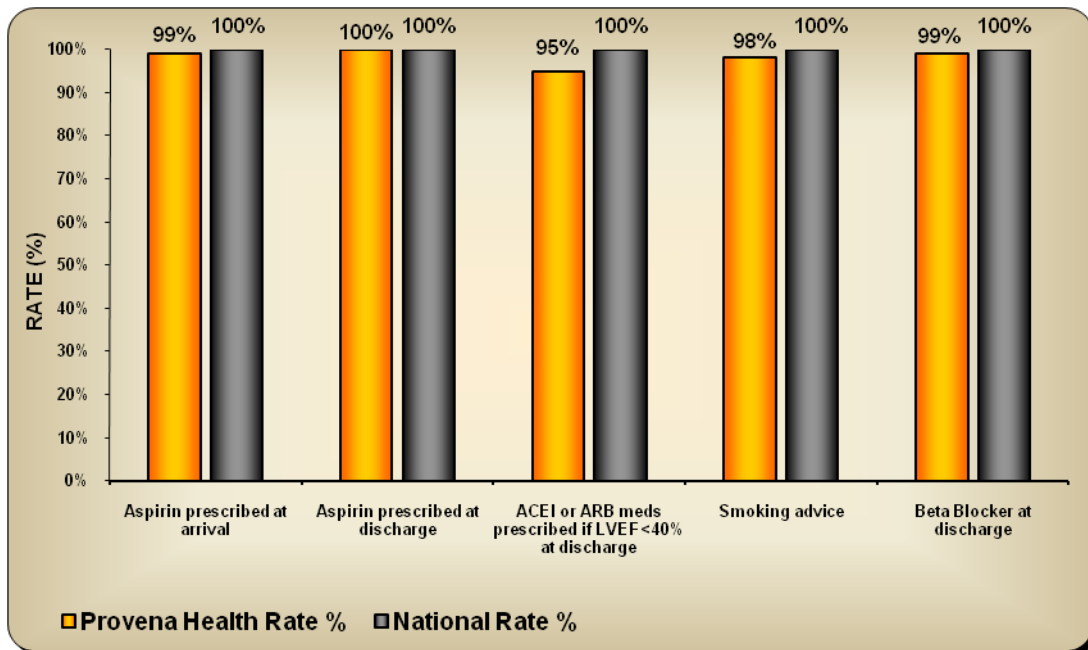
There are medications that help with these symptoms and are crucial in treating heart attacks. Beta-blockers reduce the heart's tendency to pump faster reducing the strain on the heart. Aspirin has been shown to prevent more blood clots from forming. See the graph below to see how we compare with national rates.

ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (Heart Attack)

PROVENA HEALTH

TJC Core Process Measures

Fourth Quarter 2010



QUALITY REPORTS

CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE

Congestive heart failure is a chronic condition in which at least one part of the heart is not pumping enough blood to maintain the body due to narrowed blood vessels. This may lead to congestion in the lungs and cause swelling in the legs and ankles. ACE inhibitors are medicines that expand the blood vessels allowing the blood to flow more easily. ACE inhibitors also lower blood pressure so the heart does not have to work as hard to pump blood throughout the body.

CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE

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