



Persistence of Beta-Blocker Treatment After a Heart Attack

Best Practice

About half of all heart attack survivors are readmitted to the hospital within one year of the event, and reoccurring heart attack rates remain exceedingly high¹. The American Heart Association and the American College of Cardiology strongly recommend treatment using beta-blockers following a heart attack to reduce mortality during acute and long-term management of heart attacks².

Wellness Report

Molina Healthcare annually monitors the percentage of members 18 years of age and older who were hospitalized with a diagnosis of Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) and who received persistent beta-blocker treatment for six months after discharge.

HEDIS [®] Measure	2008 Rate	2009 Rate	Goal*
Persistence of Beta-Blocker Treatment after a Heart Attack	81.03%	84.62%	78.00%

* National NCQA 75th percentile for Medicaid HMO plans.

¹ Tavazzi L. Clinical epidemiology of acute myocardial infarction. Am Heart J 1999; 138 (2 Pt 2): S48-S54.

² Antman EM, et al. ACC/AHA guidelines for the management of patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction-executive summary. Circulation 2004 Aug 3; 110 (5): 588-636.