

Statistics on Myocardial Infarctions 2022

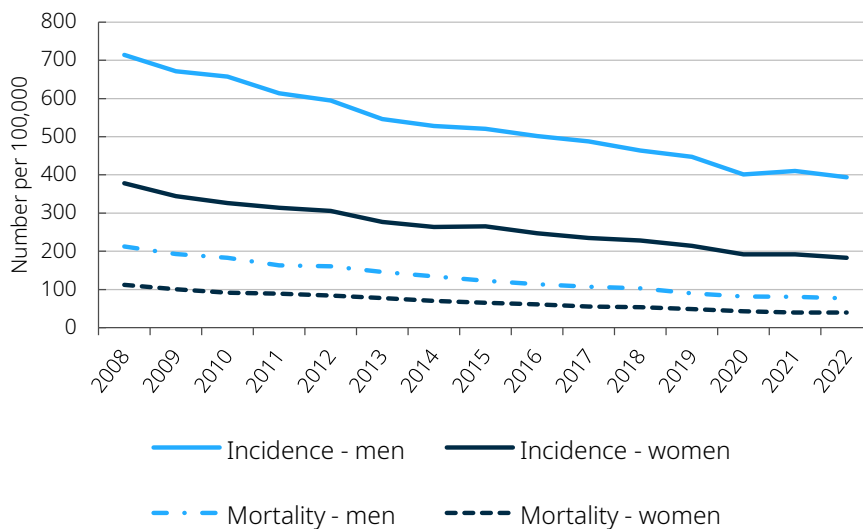
In 2022, 23,200 cases of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) occurred and 4,700 people died with AMI as a cause of death. The number of patients suffering from AMI has decreased over several decades. After a temporary increase in 2021, the trend continues downward for 2022.

Downward trends in AMI incidence rate

In 2022, approximately 23,200 cases of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) occurred, a rate of 288 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. In recent decades, both the incidence of acute myocardial infarction (number of cases per 100,000 inhabitants) and the mortality (number of deaths from acute myocardial infarction per 100,000 inhabitants) have decreased steadily. Figure 1 shows the development for women and men between the years 2008 and 2022. The figures are age standardized, which means that they are adjusted for differences in the age structure of the population between different years. In 2022, the incidence was the lowest for the entire period, both for men and women. Generally speaking, it is considerably more common for men to be affected than women, both when it comes having and dying from acute myocardial infarction.

Figure 1. AMI incidence and mortality rate per 100,000 inhabitants 20 years and older, by sex, 2008-2022

Age standardized figures



Source: National Patient Register and National Cause of Death Register, National Board of Health and Welfare.

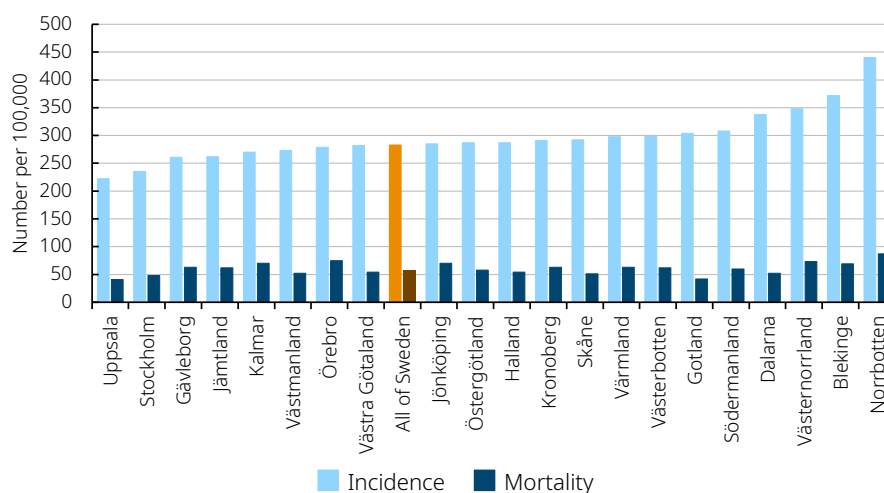
Approximately 4,700 people died of AMI in 2022, corresponding to a mortality rate of 58 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants. These statistics include deaths with acute myocardial infarction as the underlying cause of death, complications as a result of the underlying cause of death and as a contributing cause of death. The age standardized mortality for women was the same in both 2021 and 2022 at 40 deceased women per 100,000 inhabitants. For men there was a slight decrease between 2021 and 2022, from 81 to 77 deceased men per 100,000 inhabitants.

Differences between counties

AMI incidence and mortality rate differ between different counties in Sweden. During 2022, Norrbotten County had the highest age standardized number of cases of acute myocardial infarction per 100,000 inhabitants and the highest number of deaths from acute myocardial infarction per 100,000 inhabitants (figure 2). People living in Uppsala county had the lowest age standardized incidence and mortality rates.

Figure 2. AMI incidence and mortality rate per 100,000 inhabitants 20 years and older, by county, 2022

Age standardized figures



Source: National Patient Register and National Cause of Death Register, National Board of Health and Welfare.

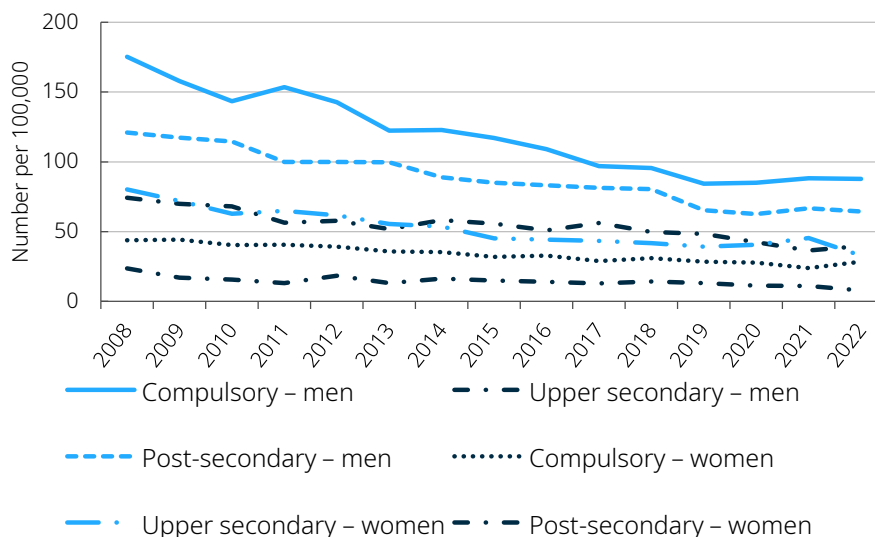
Higher mortality among people with lower education

There is a difference in AMI mortality rate for groups with different levels of education. People with compulsory education only have the highest mortality rate per 100,000 inhabitants. The difference between men and women is visible for all levels of education. Figure 3 shows the age standardized mortality rate for the age group 45–74 divided by education

level and sex. The differences between educational levers have decreased over time. Incidence rate also differs between education levels following a similar pattern.

Figure 3. AMI mortality rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex, educational level, 45-74 years of age, 2008-2022

Age standardized figures



Source: National Cause of Death Register, National Board of Health and Welfare and Register of Education, Statistics Sweden.

Sources of data

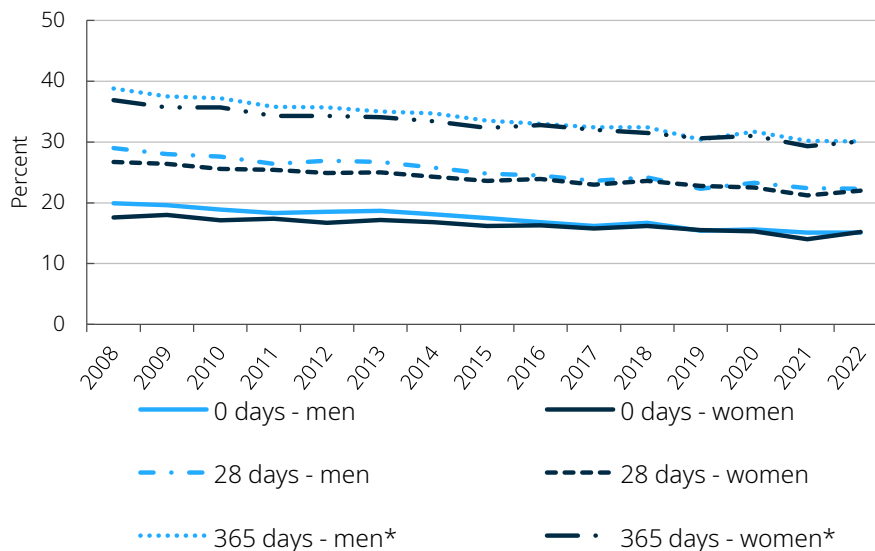
The statistics are based on the diagnosis codes for acute myocardial infarction (I21) and subsequent myocardial infarction (I22). In the AMI statistics, the incidence date is estimated using the admission date in the National Patient Register with the diagnosis codes as principal or secondary diagnosis. In case the patient died without having received treatment at a hospital, the incidence date is estimated using the date of death in the National Cause of Death Register. Heart attacks occurring within 28 days after the incidence date are included in the same case of AMI.

AMI case fatality rate (the proportion of people who suffer an acute heart attack and then die regardless of the cause of death) has decreased over time (figure 4). This applies regardless of whether the person died on the same day, within 28 days or within a year. The percentage who die after an acute myocardial infarction has been higher for men than for women, but the difference has gradually decreased. By 2022, the age standardized fatality rate for women increased, leaving it roughly the same for both sexes. Of the people who suffered an acute myocardial infarction in 2022, 15 percent died

on the same day and 22 percent died within 28 days. Within a year, 30 percent of the men and women who had suffered a heart attack had died.

Figure 4. AMI case fatality rate, deaths within 0, 28 and 365 days, 20 years of age and older, 2008–2022

Age standardized figures. * Preliminary figures for 2022



Source: National Patient Register and National Cause of Death Register, National Board of Health and Welfare.

More information

You find more tables, diagrams and information here

<https://www.socialstyrelsen.se/en/statistics-and-data/statistics/>

If you want to use our statistical database:

https://sdb.socialstyrelsen.se/if_hji/val_eng.aspx

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