Socialstyrelsen
THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

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Statistics on Myocardial Infarctions 2025

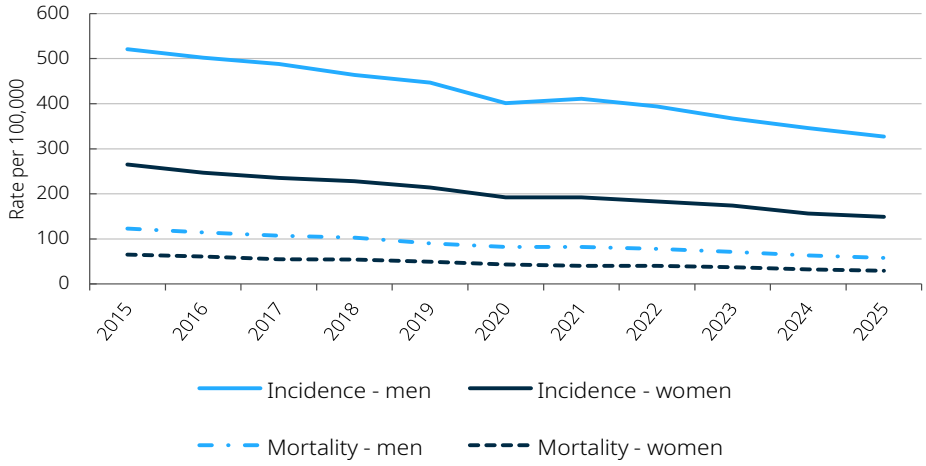
The number of cases and the number of deaths due to acute myocardial infarction (AMI) continue to decline. Differences exist between men and women, as well as between different types of residential areas with varying socioeconomic conditions. One in five people who suffer an AMI dies within 28 days.

The number of myocardial infarction cases continues to decrease

In 2025, approximately 20,300 cases of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) were reported, corresponding to 247 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. This is roughly 700 fewer cases than the year before. Men are affected about twice as often as women, both in terms of incidence and mortality. Over the past decades, both the incidence (number of cases per 100,000 inhabitants per year) and the mortality (number of deaths with AMI per 100,000 inhabitants per year) have steadily decreased for men and women. Figure 1 shows the development for men and women between 2014 and 2025. The figures are age standardized, meaning they take into account changes in the population's age structure over time. In 2025, the incidence was the lowest recorded for the entire period for both men and women.

Figure 1. Myocardial infarction incidence and mortality rate per 100,000 inhabitants 20 years of age and older, by sex 2015–2025

Age standardized figures



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

A total of approximately 3,700 people died from myocardial infarction in 2025, corresponding to 45 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants. The age-standardized mortality decreased by 9 percent compared with the previous year and by 54 percent compared with 2015. In 2025, the age-standardized mortality amounted to 29 deceased women and 58 deceased men per 100,000 inhabitants.

Sources of data

The statistics are based on the diagnosis codes for acute myocardial infarction (I21) and subsequent myocardial infarction (I22) in ICD-10. The statistics include persons, 20 years or older, registered as hospitalised in The National Patient Register with these diagnosis codes as well as registered deaths with acute myocardial infarction as the underlying cause of death, as a complication of the underlying cause of death, or as a contributing cause of death in the National Cause of Death Register.

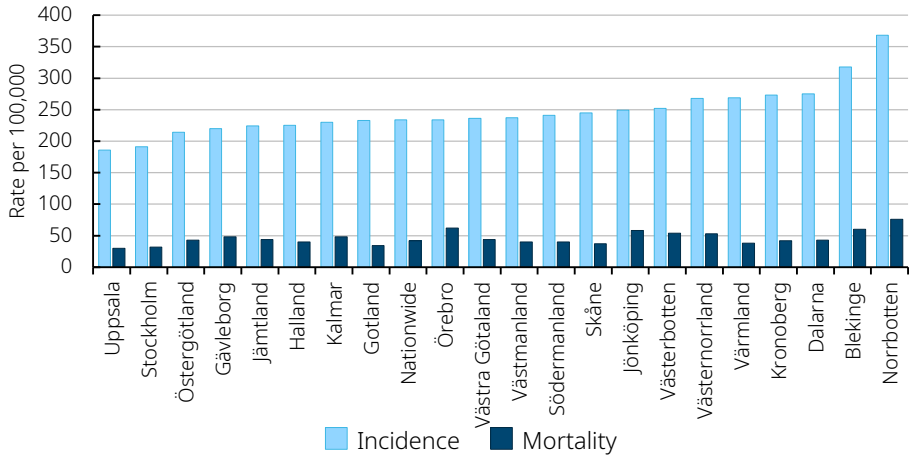
In the AMI statistics, the incidence date is estimated using the admission date in the National Patient Register. If the patient died without having received hospital treatment, the incidence date is estimated using the date of death in the National Cause of Death Register. Infarctions occurring within 28 days after the incidence date are included in the same case of acute AMI.

Differences between counties

The incidence and mortality rates in acute myocardial infarction vary between counties. In 2025, Norrbotten had the highest number of acute myocardial infarction and the highest number of deaths from myocardial infarction per 100,000 inhabitants, even after adjustment for age differences (Figure 2). Residents of Uppsala County had the lowest age-standardised incidence and lowest mortality, with 30 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants in the county.

Figure 2. Myocardial infarction incidence and mortality rate per 100,000 inhabitants, 20 years of age and older, by county 2025

Age standardized figures



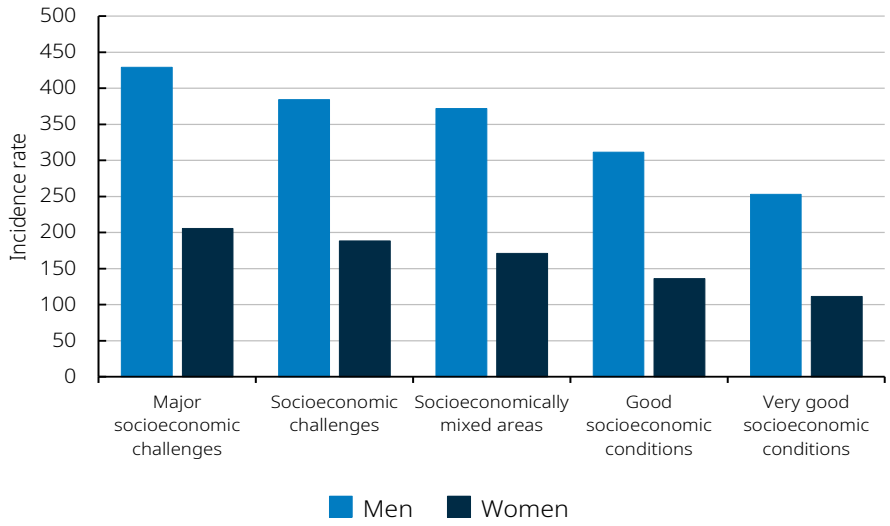
Source: National Patient Register and National Cause of Death Register, National Board of Health and Welfare.

Higher incidence among people who live in areas with major socioeconomic challenges

The incidence rate of myocardial infarction is substantially higher in areas with major socioeconomic challenges (see figure 3). Men are affected to a greater extent than women in all area types. Between 2015 and 2025, the incidence rate of acute myocardial infarction declined across all area types, with a proportionally similar reduction across these areas.

Figure 3. Myocardial infarction incidence rate per 100,000 inhabitants, 20 years of age and older, by sex and area type 2025

Age standardized figures



Source: The National Patient Register, The National Board of Health and Welfare and Statistics Sweden

Regional statistical areas and area type

Area type is a measure of socioeconomic conditions. The measure is based on an index that contains the proportion of people with a low economic standard, the proportion of people with pre-secondary education and the proportion receiving financial assistance and/or long-term unemployed. In total, there are five area types that range from areas with major socioeconomic challenges (1) to areas with very good socioeconomic conditions (5). The area types are categorized based on regional statistical areas, RegSo. RegSo divides Sweden into 3,363 areas that follow the county and municipal borders, and this information is updated annually based on the population as of 31 December.

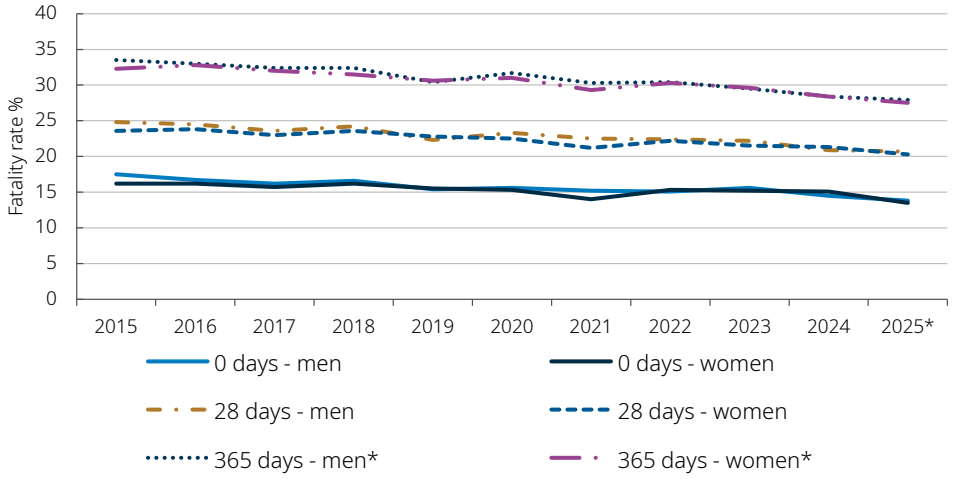
Higher mortality among older individuals

Of the people who suffered an acute myocardial infarction in 2025, 14 percent died on the same day and 21 percent within 28 days. Just over 28 percent died within a year. The case fatality rate—that is, the proportion of people who suffer an acute myocardial infarction and subsequently die regardless of cause—has decreased over time (see figure 4). The proportion who die after an acute myocardial infarction has historically been higher for men than for women, but the difference has gradually decreased and is now essentially the same for both sexes. Case fatality also increases with age. In the age group 85 years and older, 35 percent of women and 36 percent of men died within 28 days after an acute myocardial infarction in 2025. In the

age group 20–49 years, 7 percent of men and 5 percent of women died within 28 days after experiencing an acute myocardial infarction.

Figure 4. Myocardial infarction case fatality rate, deaths within 0, 28 and 365 days, 20 years of age and older, by sex 2015–2025

Age standardized figures



Source: National Patient Register and National Cause of Death Register, National Board of Health and Welfare. * Preliminary figures for 2025

More information

You can find more tables, graphs and information here (select *tillhörande dokument* och *bilagor*): www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik-och-data/statistik/alla-statistikamnen/hjartinfarkter (in Swedish, but with English list of terms).

If you want to use our statistical database: https://sdb.socialstyrelsen.se/if_hji/val_eng.aspx

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