

Statistics on Myocardial Infarctions 2018

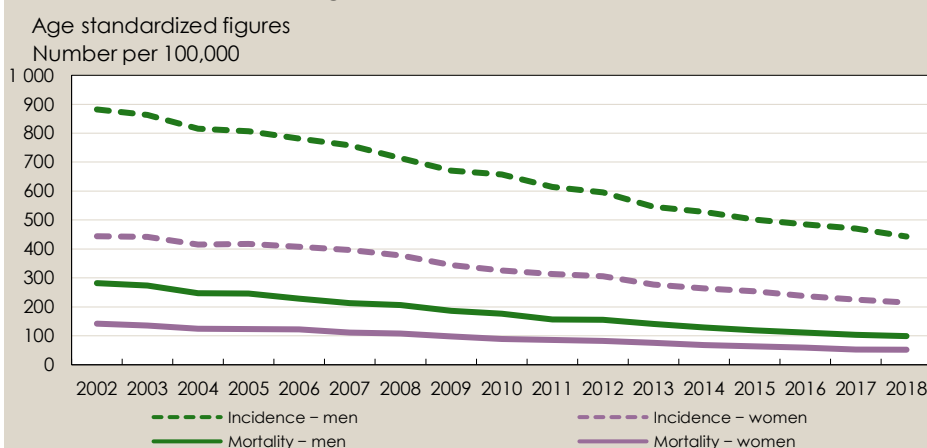
In the year 2018, about 24,800 people suffered from a myocardial infarction (AMI) and 5,800 people died with acute myocardial infarction as an underlying or contributing cause of death. The number of attacks and mortality increases with age. More men than women suffers and dies from myocardial infarction.

Incidence and mortality rate decreases

In recent decades, both incidence, number of infarctions per 100,000 inhabitants, and mortality, number of deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, have decreased steadily (figure 1). Preliminary numbers for 2018 show that around 24,800 cases of acute myocardial infarction occurred, corresponding to about 322 cases per 100,000 inhabitants (see info box on page 5). Nearly 5,800 people died, corresponding to 74 deceased per 100,000 inhabitants.

It is much more common for men to suffer from acute myocardial infarction compared with women. The difference between the sexes has decreased over time, but in 2018, both the age standardized incidence and the age standardized mortality rate were around twice as high for men as for women.

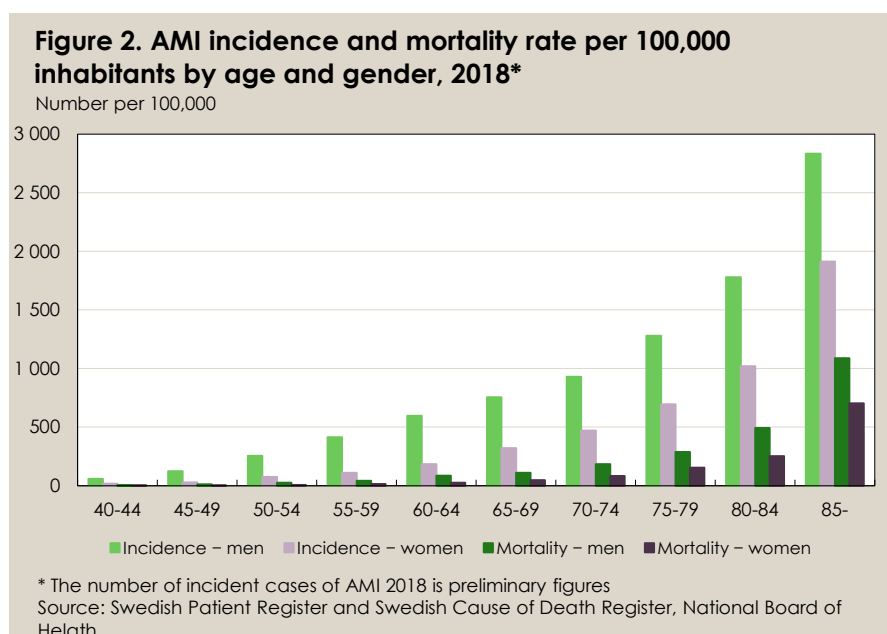
Figure 1. AMI incidence and mortality rate per 100,000 inhabitants, 20 years and older, by gender, 2002–2018*



*The number of incident cases of AMI 2018 is preliminary figures
Source: Swedish Patient Register and Swedish Cause of Death Register, National Board of Health and Welfare

Large age differences

Acute myocardial infarction and mortality in myocardial infarction increases with increasing age. Men are more affected regardless of age. Less than five percent of the cases of AMI among men that occurred in 2018 affected a man younger than 50 years. The corresponding figure for women was two percent. Figure 2 shows incidence and mortality for different age groups in 2018. Among women, in the age group 85 years and older, acute myocardial infarction was almost six times more common than in the age group 65–69 years. For men it was almost four times more common.



One in four with myocardial infarction dies within 28 days

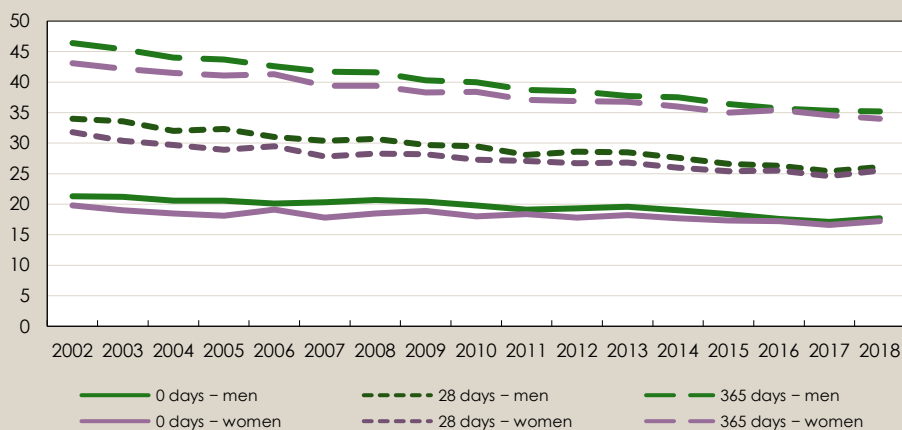
The case fatality rate, the proportion who die among the cases of AMI, has decreased over time (figure 3). The case fatality rate has been higher for men than for women, but the difference between the sexes has declined. By 2018, age-standardized case fatality rate was slightly higher among men compared to women.

Of the acute myocardial infarctions that occurred in 2018, the person died the same day in 18 percent of the cases for men and 17 percent of the cases for women. In 26 percent of the cases both among men and women, the person died within 28 days. Within a year, 35 percent of the men and 34 percent of the women who suffered a myocardial infarction had died, regardless of cause of death.

Figure 3. AMI case fatality rate, deaths within 0, 28 and 365* days, 20 years of age or older, 2002-2018*

Age standardized figures

Percent



* Preliminary figures for 2018

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

More heart attacks among people with low education

There are clear differences, both in the number of cases of acute myocardial infarction and mortality, between groups with different educational levels. People with upper secondary education have the lowest incidence with 113 cases per 100,000 inhabitants for women and 375 cases per 100,000 cases per inhabitants for men. In the group with compulsory education, the incidence was 250 cases per 100,000 inhabitants for women and 589 cases per 100,000 inhabitants for men.

From 2015, the mortality of myocardial infarction among men with post-secondary education have been lower than among women with compulsory education (figure 4). The reason is that men with post-secondary education have had a more favorable trend with regard to mortality than women with compulsory education had.

Figure 4. AMI mortality rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex, educational level, 45–74 years of age, 2002–2018

Age standardized figures



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

Lower case fatality rate among people with high education

The proportion that dies within 28 days of an acute myocardial infarction follows almost the same pattern as the incidence and the mortality with regard to education (table 1). There are however some differences. Men with post-secondary education have a lower case fatality than both women with compulsory education and women with upper secondary education. Women with compulsory education have higher case fatality than men with a corresponding education have.

Among both men and women, the case fatality is lower with increasing education. Women with compulsory education have an eight percent increased case fatality than women with post-secondary education. For men the corresponding figure is six percent units.

Table 1. AMI case fatality rate, deaths within 28 days, 45-74 years of age, average 2014–2018*

Age standardized figures

	Compulsory education	Upper Secondary education	Post-secondary education
Men	17,9	16,3	12,1
Women	19,6	15,3	11,5

*Preliminary figures for 2018

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

Preliminary figures from the Swedish Patient Register for 2018

In the AMI statistics, the incidence date is estimated as the start date of the inpatient care in the Swedish Patient Register or the date of death in the Swedish Cause of Death Register. Hospitalizations in the Swedish Patient Register are reported when the patient is discharged. Hospitalizations that began in 2018 and ended in 2019 are therefore not included in this report, which means that the figures for inpatient care 2018 will be slightly adjusted. Hospitalizations with inpatient start date one year and discharge date the year after represents approximately 2 percent of the cases.

Age standardized numbers

Some of the figures are age standardized, which means they are adjusted for differences in the age structure of the population.

www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistics/statisticaldatabase/ami

More information

You can find more tables, graphs and information in the following Excel file

<https://www.socialstyrelsen.se/statistik-och-data/statistik/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.aspx

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