- 12-3. Increase the proportion of eligible patients with heart attacks who receive timely artery-opening therapy from symptom onset.
- 12-3a. Fibronlytics within one hour of symptom onset.

National Data Source	National Registry of Myocardial Infarction (NRMI–4), National Acute Myocardial Infarction Project, CMS.
State Data Source	Not identified.
Healthy People 2000 Objective	Not applicable.
Changes since the 2000 publication	New subobjective (see Comments).
Measure	Percent.
Baseline (Year)	4.0 (2000-04)
Target	6.0
Target-Setting Method	Better than the best racial/ethnic subgroup.
	For a discussion of target-setting methods, see Part A, section 4.
Numerator	Number of eligible patients with heart attacks who receive fibrinolytics within an hour of symptom onset.
Denominator	Number of eligible patients with heart attacks.
Population Targeted	U.S. civilian, noninstitutionalized population.
Questions Used to Obtain the National Baseline Data	Not applicable.
Expected Periodicity	Periodic.
Comments	The objective definition follows the guidelines in the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Guidelines for the Management of

Patients with (ST-Elevation) Myocardial Infarction. The time-to-treatment recommendations in these Guidelines start with when the patient presents to the medical system.

Objective 12-3 moved from developmental to measurable during the Healthy People 2010 Midcourse Review. Two subobjectives were created: 12-3a, which addresses fibronlytics and 12-3b, which addresses percutaneous intervention.

For some measures, data do not meet the criteria for statistical reliability, data quality, or confidentiality and have been suppressed. Information on suppression of data for the major Healthy People 2010 data systems has been published in a *Healthy People Statistical Note.*¹

See Appendix A for focus area contact information.

References

 Klein, R.J.; Proctor, S.E.; Boudreault, M.A.; Turczyn, K.M. Healthy People 2010 Criteria for Data Suppression. *Statistical Notes* No. 24. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2002.