

## **Safety culture and mortality after acute myocardial infarction: a study of Medicare beneficiaries at 171 hospitals.**

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Shahian DM, Liu X, Rossi LP, et al. Safety Culture and Mortality after Acute Myocardial Infarction: A Study of Medicare Beneficiaries at 171 Hospitals. *Health Serv Res.* 2018;53(2):608-631. doi:10.1111/1475-6773.12725.

<https://psnet.ahrq.gov/issue/safety-culture-and-mortality-after-acute-myocardial-infarction-study-medicare-beneficiaries>

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Measuring [safety culture](#) is viewed as a best practice and is endorsed by the [Leapfrog Group](#) and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). However, studies have not consistently demonstrated a direct relationship between safety culture and improved [patient outcomes](#). In this observational cohort study, researchers analyzed data from 19,357 discharges for acute myocardial infarction (AMI) across 171 hospitals and associated data from AHRQ [Hospital Survey on Patient Safety Culture](#) surveys between 2008 and 2013. They found no association between 30-day AMI mortality and safety culture scores. A recent [PSNet interview](#) with Mary Dixon-Woods discussed the evolving concept of safety culture.