

Reviewer's report

Title: ICD-10 Coding Algorithms for Defining Comorbidities of Acute Myocardial Infarction

Version: 1 **Date:** 6 October 2006

Reviewer: Søren Rasmussen

Reviewer's report:

General

This paper proposes a prediction rule for mortality after AMI in administrative data using ICD-10 codes. The paper concludes that comorbidity factors in the rule has comparable validity in ICD-9 and ICD-10 and similar prediction of mortality.

Major Compulsory Revisions (that the author must respond to before a decision on publication can be reached)

None

Minor Essential Revisions (such as missing labels on figures, or the wrong use of a term, which the author can be trusted to correct)

None

Discretionary Revisions (which the author can choose to ignore)

1.pp.7. How is length of stay defined: (discharge date- admission date + 1)? Are patients dying the day of the event excluded? - Please clarify

2.pp 7. If patients dying the day of the event are not included- how would an inclusion affects the prediction of mortality?

3 pp 12. Could better treatment of diabetes be related to the non-significant effect of diabetes with complications related to mortality?

4.pp.12 Has the definition of AMI changed in the two study periods e.g. introduction of biochemical markers for AMI and could this influence the associations between mortality and some of the factors in the index? - in the last paragraph in the Discussion section occurrence of AMI is mentioned -please be more specific?!

5.Table 3: Consider to expand Table 3 with the figures from Table 2 and delete table 2.

6. Table 5 Consider to have a footnote that it is patients surviving the day of AMI event (+1 day? - See earlier comment) if this is true?

7. Table 6 ---do---

8. Table 6 AIM (sic)

What next?: Accept after discretionary revisions

Level of interest: An article of importance in its field

Quality of written English: Acceptable

Statistical review: No

Declaration of competing interests:

I declare that I have no competing interest