

American Heart Association® Get with the Guidelines®

Resuscitation

INCIDENCE MEASURES OVERVIEW

Monday January 7, 2019 12:00 PM – 1:00pm Central

Presenters: Dana P. Edelson, MD, MS Jeanette Previdi, MPH, BSN, RN, CPPS Christina Sterzing, RHIA

Meet Our Presenters

Dana Edelson, MD, MS, FAHA, FHM - Disclosures Hospitalist & Executive Medical Director For Rescue Care, University Of Chicago

Research support:

- Philips Healthcare
- Early Sense

Ownership interests:

- Founder and CEO, QuantHC
- Patent pending, ARCD.P0535US.P2

Jeanette Previdi, MPH, BSN, RN, CPPS

Patient Safety and Quality Advisor Patient Safety and Quality Department

Christina Sterzing, RHIA

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THE MAJORITY OF IHCAS ARE PREDICTABLE AND POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE

Publication	Abnormal Physiology/ Total arrests	Within
Franklin, Crit Care Med, 1994	99/150 (66%)	6 hrs
Schein, Chest, 1990	54/64 (84%)	8 hrs
Kause, Resuscitation, 2004	112/141 (79%)	24 hrs



PREVENTION LINK ADDED TO IHCA CHAIN OF SURVIVAL IN 2015





OHCA





Part 4: Systems of Care and Continuous Quality Improvement, Volume: 132, Issue: 18_suppl_2, Pages: S397-S413, DOI: (10.1161/CIR.00000000000258)

MEASURING OUTCOMES OF IHCA IS NOT ENOUGH IHCA INCIDENCE RATES ARE INVERSELY CORRELATED WITH SURVIVAL RATES

FACTORS SHOWN TO IMPACT IHCA INCIDENCE INCLUDE:

• NURSE-BED STAFFING RATIOS

Chen L, et al. JAMA Intern Med. 2013;173(13):1186-1195.

• ICU BED AVAILABILITY

Town J, et al. Crit Care Med. 2014 Sep;42(9):2037-41.

- OTHER PATIENTS DETERIORATING NEARBY Volchenboum S et al, JAMA. 2016;316(24):2674-2675.
- RAPID RESPONSE ACTIVATIONS Jones D, et al. Critical Care 2005, 9:R808-R815





HOSPITAL VARIATION IN IHCA INCIDENCE GWTG-R DATA





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REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF IHCA BY STATE NATIONAL INPATIENT SAMPLE DATA





Circulation. 2015;131:1415-1425. DOI: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.114.014542.

IHCA INCIDENCE VARIATION BY YEAR

GWTG-R + ANNUAL SURVEY DATA





Crit Care Med. 2011 November ; 39(11): 2401–2406. doi:10.1097/CCM.0b013e3182257459.



MEASURING INCIDENCE OF IHCA

NUMERATOR CONSIDERATIONS

- Billed vs reported
- Index vs all
- Include vs exclude: DNAR, staff/visitors, ED, ambulatory/observation

DENOMINATOR CONSIDERATIONS

- Admissions vs patient days
- Include vs exclude: DNAR, staff/visitors, ED, ambulatory/observation



MEASURING INCIDENCE: TOP CANDIDATES

INDEX IHCA / 1000 ADMISSIONS (OPTION)

- Most commonly reported measure
- Ignores multiple arrests in one patient
- Noise created by ICU and pediatric admissions and variations in length of stay

IHCA /10,000 HOSPITALIZED DAYS (PREFERRED)

- Allows for more than one per patient
- Allows measurement by specific populations: ward, pediatrics, etc
- Similar to how Clostridium Difficile rates are measured



PROPOSED OUTCOME MEASURE: WARD CARDIAC ARREST RATE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONSENSUS CONFERENCE ON RAPID RESPONSE SYSTEMS AND MEDICAL EMERGENCY TEAMS

NUMERATOR: NON-ICU, NON-PROCEDURAL IHCA

DENOMINATOR: 10,000 ADULT WARD DAYS

INCLUSIONS: STEP-DOWN/HDU, OBSERVATION PATIENTS/DAY CASES, WARD PATIENTS IN DIAGNOSTIC AREAS. NUMERATOR INCLUDES NON DNR PATIENTS FOUND DEAD IN BED.

EXCLUSIONS: ALL ICU PATIENTS REGARDLESS OF LOCATION (EG DIAGNOSTIC AREA). ALL ARRESTS OCCURRING IN AN OR, ER, PACU, CATH LAB, OR OTHER PROCEDURAL AREA, REGARDLESS OF ADMISSION STATUS. OUTPATIENTS/VISITORS/EMPLOYEES. EXCLUDES DNR DEATHS.

LEVEL: ESSENTIAL

COMPARING METRICS VIZIENT MEMBER SURVEY [N=49]

Measure	Median Rate (IQR)
Billed IHCA / 1,000 admissions	5.86 (4.42 – 6.88)
Billed IHCA / 10,000 total patient days	9.85 (7.75 – 12.3)
Reported Ward IHCA / 10,000 ward days	4.46 (2.46 – 7.21)



Jeanette Previdi, MPH, BSN, RN, CPPS

CALL TO ACTION:

Setting National Accreditation Standards For Cardiac Arrest For Hospital And Healthcare Systems



2015 IOM REPORT STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE CARDIAC ARREST SURVIVAL - A TIME TO ACT



"THE IOM COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT A NATIONAL REGISTRY BE ESTABLISHED TO TRACK CARDIAC ARREST EVENTS AND MAKE INFORMATION ABOUT CARDIAC ARREST INCIDENCE AND OUTCOMES PUBLICLY AVAILABLE.

THIS WOULD HELP INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS RELATED TO CARDIAC ARREST, IMPROVE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR EMS SYSTEM AND HEALTH CARE SYSTEM PERFORMANCE, AND PINPOINT INTERVENTIONS THAT CAN BEST IMPROVE THE PUBLIC'S HEALTH.

FURTHERMORE, A STANDARD SET OF DEFINITIONS AND DATA ELEMENTS ACROSS LOCAL, STATE, NATIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL LINES WOULD HELP TO REDUCE UNNECESSARY CONFUSION IN AN ALREADY COMPLEX FIELD."



WHY SET NATIONAL ACCREDITATION STANDARDS FOR CARDIAC ARREST FOR HOSPITAL & HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS?

To Respond To The Institute Of Medicine (IOM) Report – "Strategies To Improve Cardiac Arrest Survival: A Time To Act (2015)"

 Recommendation #4: Set National Accreditation Standards for Cardiac Arrest for Hospital and Health Care Systems

To Help Achieve The American Heart Association's Emergency Cardiovascular Care (ECC) Committee's 10-year Goal For Doubling Out-of-hospital (OHCA) And In-hospital (IHCA) Cardiac Arrest Survival

- Incidence of IHCA is approximately 209,000 people per year in U.S. with mean event rate of 0.92/1000 bed days
- IHCA survival is low and ranges from 19 38%
 - (Merchant RM et al. Incidence of treated cardiac arrest in hospitalized patients in the United States. Crit Care Med. 2011;39:2401-2406)

To Better Identify Disparities And Highlight Improvement Opportunities For IHCA Survival

• Measurement & reporting of key metrics are essential in order to benchmark care, address challenges of resuscitation and highlight opportunities for improvement



WHY SET NATIONAL ACCREDITATION STANDARDS FOR CARDIAC ARREST FOR HOSPITAL & HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS?

Mandatory Reporting Of Certain Process Measures (I.E. AMI And CHF Core Measures) And Outcome Measures (I.E. Mortality, Readmissions, Patient Safety Indicators And Hospital-acquired Conditions) Have Lead To Vast Improvements Over Time, Especially When Tied Into Public Reporting and/or Financial Penalties

- Voluntary reporting of IHCA data is low across the United States (ex. <10% of hospitals report cardiac arrest data to GWTG-Resuscitation)
- There are no financial or quality incentives for hospitals to report cardiac arrest data



WHY SET NATIONAL ACCREDITATION STANDARDS FOR CARDIAC ARREST FOR HOSPITAL & HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS?

Cardiac Arrest Survival Is Generally Higher When It Occurs In The Critical Care Setting, Yet In-hospital Cardiac Arrests Outside An ICU Setting Occur Approximately 33% Of The Time In Adult Patients And 5% Of The Time In Pediatric Patients

- Location of cardiac arrest and many other important metrics are not part of any mandatory cardiac arrest reporting requirements
- A number of early warning scores are available to help identify adult and pediatric patients at risk for deterioration
- It is important to understand the IHCA event rate in terms of arrests that are not inevitable and are preventable
- There may be financial and quality of life burdens associated with poor neurological outcomes after resuscitation in less than ideal settings



WHY SET NATIONAL ACCREDITATION STANDARDS FOR CARDIAC ARREST FOR HOSPITAL & HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS?

Presence Of Advance Directives and/or Do-Not-Resuscitate (DNR) Orders May Decrease Incidence Of Resuscitation When Not Appropriate

- The inclusion of an advance directive in the hospital medical record, even if one does exist, is low
- Presence of advance directives and/or DNR orders are not included as part of any mandatory cardiac arrest reporting requirements
- There may be financial and quality of life burdens associated with poor outcomes after resuscitative efforts in patients for whom resuscitation may have been inappropriate and/or against their wishes



CURRENT STATE

NATIONAL DATA EXISTS FOR OUT OF HOSPITAL ARREST (OHCA)

- Cardiac Arrest Registry to Enhance Survival (CARES)
- Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium (ROC)
- Participation is voluntary, of limited scope and primarily a research tool





CURRENT STATE

- Get With The Guidelines™ (GWTG) registry captures limited and partial data
- Unknown number of hospitals and hospital systems collect resuscitation data
- No centralized data
- No standardized measures





FUTURE STATE

- Standardized measures
- All Hospitals and Health Systems aggregate, analyze, and report data
- Clinicians use data to prevent cardiac arrest
- Incidence of Cardiac Arrest decreases





Call to Action

LET'S WORK TOGETHER TO SET NATIONAL ACCREDITATION STANDARDS FOR CARDIAC ARREST.

LET'S GIVE HOSPITALS & HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS THE TOOLS THEY NEED TO BE ABLE TO:

- Identify opportunities for improvement
- Benchmark themselves against high performing organizations across the country
- Make a difference in improving survival from in-hospital cardiac arrest!

AFTER ALL, ISN'T CARDIAC ARREST THE ULTIMATE POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED CONDITION?



THEY ARE COUNTING ON YOU!





http://www.heart.org

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Thank you for all that you do to improve the quality of care for our patients!





Christina Sterzing, RHIA **PMT OVERVIEW**



REPORTS OVERVIEW

- Annual incidence of adult in-hospital cardiac arrests occurring in a non-critical care area per 10,000 adult non-critical bed days.
- Annual incidence of pediatric in-hospital cardiac arrests occurring in a non-critical care area per 10,000 pediatric non-critical bed days.
- Annual incidence of adult in-hospital cardiac arrests occurring in a critical care area per 10,000 adult critical bed days.
- Annual incidence of in-hospital cardiac arrests occurring in a critical care area per 10,000 pediatric and neonatal critical care bed days stratified by the following populations:
 - Pediatric <=1-18
 - Neonate >=24 hours <1
 - Newly born<24 hours and born this admission



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Data entry is optional for the 2019 recognition submission period. We are considering making this a requirement for Get With The Guidelines-Resuscitation Recognition going forward.
- Data for the previous year should be entered by February 15, 2019.
- See webinar handouts for a printable CRF and data definitions.
- Data will be preserved year over year for Contiguous Reporting



WHERE TO ENTER DATA IN THE PMT



CLICK ON "UPDATE RESUS SITE CHARACTERISTICS".

GUIDELINES. Community Page

My Hospital Characteristics

To update billing contacts, email: provider.collections@quintiles.com

Update HF Site Characteristics Update Stroke Site Characteristics Update Resus Site Characteristics



WHERE TO ENTER DATA IN THE PMT (CONT.)

Save Changes

Back to My Account

Organization Contact Information		Get With The
Organization Name		Benchmarking Group Assignment Guide
Phone Number		
Fax Number		

	IHCA		
	How many med/surg bed days?		
	How many ped ward bed days?		
CHARACTERISTICS	Total adult admissions		
FORM, SCROLL DOWN TO "IHCA"	Total ped admissions		
	Total neonate/infant		
	Total newly born		
	Adult ICU bed days		
	Ped ICU bed days		
	NICU bed days		



MAKE SURE YOU

"SAVE CHANGES"

HOW TO FIND THE DATA DEFINITIONS IN THE PMT

DATA DEFINITIONS ARE LOCATED IN THE CODING INSTRUCTIONS.

ON THE PATIENT GRID, CLICK ON "CODING INSTRUCTIONS"

		User I	Manual Print Bla	ank Forms (Coding Instructions
Search By Patient ID				Legend	
Form to Search	CPA Event 🗸			Italic Text	= Upcoming
Completeness	All Forms ~			MM/DD/YYY	Y = Incomplete C = Complete
Date Restriction	Earliest MM DD YYYY Latest MM DD				_
Date Range	All Dates V				
Patient Population	All ~				
Patients Per Page	10 ~				
Sort Field and Order	Admit/Discharge V Descending	~			
[-] Hide Advanced Search		Search			



Get With The Guidelines® - Resuscitation PMT® Coding Instructions

Last Updated December 2018







DATA DEFINITIONS

- Note: all inpatients and observation patients should be included.
- Med/surg bed days: the number of occupied bed days in the adult med/surg units (non-procedural, non-critical, and licensed beds) January 1 through December 31.
- Ped ward bed days: the number of occupied bed days in all pediatric med/surg units (non-procedural, non-critical, and licensed beds) January 1 through December 31.
- Total adult admissions: enter the total adult admissions from January 1 through December 31 for patients 18 years or older.
- Total ped admissions: enter the total pediatric (patients >=1 year old to <18 years old) admissions from January 1 through December 31.



DATA DEFINITIONS (CONT.)

- Total neonate/infant admissions: Enter the total neonate/infant (patients >24 hours old to <1 years old) admissions from January 1 through December 31.
- Total newly born admissions: Enter the total newly born (born this admission or <24hrs old) admissions from January 1 through December 31.
- Adult ICU bed days: The number of occupied bed days in the all Adult Intensive Care Units from January 1 through December 31.
- Ped ICU bed days: The number of occupied bed days in all Pediatric Intensive Care Units from January 1 through December 31.
- NICU (neonatal intensive care unit) bed days: The number of occupied bed days in all Neonatal Intensive Care Units from January 1 through December 31.



WHERE CAN YOU FIND OCCUPIED BED DAYS AND ADMISSIONS INFORMATION?

- Start with your Finance Office
- Other departments to contact:
 - Quality and/or Nursing Departments
 - CFO or Finance Office
 - VP Quality
 - CNO Office
 - Administration
 - Business Intelligence (BI)



EXAMPLES

- The finance department may maintain this as a standard report provided to each unit for budgeting purposes.
- This information is provided by Unit Managers via the midnight census to Administration.
- In some institutions, this information may have been developed by HIM as part of their overall finance and billing.



CONTACT US TO LEARN MORE

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Thank You For Your Active Participation and Contributions to Get With The Guidelines-Resuscitation!

