

## IHAA DASHBOARD

### INFORMATION ON HOW THE KEY QUALITY INDICATORS (KQIs) ARE CALCULATED

#### Defining the cohort for analysis

Data on all cases submitted to the Heartbeat portal are sent to NOCA from the Healthcare Pricing Office (HPO) every month. Before the data analyst reports on the data, all patients who do not have a discharge diagnosis of STEMI and patients aged 16 years and under are excluded.

#### This now forms the dataset to report on the 9 KQIs:

##### **KQI 1: Percentage of eligible patients with a STEMI who received reperfusion**

Out of all the patients, what was the percentage who received reperfusion therapy (primary PCI or thrombolysis).

##### Analysis:

The total number of patients divided by the total number of patients who received reperfusion – expressed as a percentage.

##### Cases were excluded if:

- Patient was contraindicated to reperfusion therapy

##### **KQI 2: Percentage of patients with a STEMI who had timely primary PCI – arrived directly to a Primary PCI centre.**

Out of all the patients who had primary PCI and were admitted to a Primary PCI centre directly, what was the percentage who received a timely primary PCI.

##### Analysis:

The total number of patients who had primary PCI and were admitted to a Primary PCI centre directly and received timely primary PCI divided by the total number of patients who had primary PCI and were admitted to a Primary PCI directly – expressed as a percentage.

- Definition of “arrived directly” – patient’s initial source of referral is direct by ambulance; patient has presented to the Primary PCI centre by own transport; patient already in a hospital that is a Primary PCI centre and developed STEMI
- Timely reperfusion was analysed by calculating difference in minutes between date and time of first positive ECG and date and time of PCI/wire cross. If the difference was 120 minutes or less, it was considered a timely reperfusion

##### Cases were included if:

- Patient’s initial source of referral was direct by ambulance; patient has presented to a PCI centre by own transport; patient was already in a hospital that is a Primary PCI centre and developed STEMI
- Patient received Primary PCI

##### Cases were excluded if:

- Patient was contraindicated to reperfusion therapy
- If the date/time of first positive ECG and/or PCI/wire cross date/time was not recorded
- If the date/time of positive ECG was recorded as after the PCI/wire cross date/time. This indicated that wrong date was recorded

**KQI 3: Percentage of patients with STEMI who had timely primary PCI – transferred to a Primary PCI centre**

Out of all the patients who had primary PCI and were transferred from another hospital to a Primary PCI centre, what was the percentage who received a timely primary PCI.

Analysis:

The total number of patients who had primary PCI and were transferred from another hospital to a Primary PCI centre and received timely primary PCI divided by the total number of patients who had primary PCI and were transferred from another hospital to a Primary PCI centre – expressed as a percentage.

- Definition of “transferred” – patient was transferred from another hospital or was an inpatient in another hospital and was transferred to a Primary PCI centre.
- Timely reperfusion was analysed by calculating difference in minutes between date and time of first positive ECG and date and time of PCI/wire cross. If the difference was 120 minutes or less, it was considered a timely reperfusion

Cases were included if:

- Patient’s initial source of referral was a transfer; transferred from other hospital or an inpatient in another hospital
- Patient received Primary PCI

Cases were excluded if:

- Patient was contraindicated to reperfusion therapy
- If the date/time of first positive ECG and/or PCI/wire cross date/time was not recorded
- If the date/time of positive ECG was recorded as after the PCI/wire cross date/time. This indicated that wrong date was recorded

**KQI 4: Percentage of patients with STEMI who had radial access for Primary PCI**

Out of all the patients who received Primary PCI, what was the percentage who had the procedure by radial access.

Analysis:

The total number of patients who received Primary PCI with radial access divided by total number of patients who received Primary PCI – expressed as a percentage.

Cases were included if:

- Patient received Primary PCI

Cases were excluded if:

- Patient was contraindicated to reperfusion therapy

**KQI 5: Percentage of patients with a STEMI who had an appropriate secondary prevention discharge bundle prescribed.**

Out of all the patients, what was the percentage who had an appropriate secondary prevention discharge bundle prescribed.

Analysis:

The total number of patients who had an appropriate secondary prevention discharge bundle prescribed divided by total number of patients – expressed as a percentage.

- Secondary prevention discharge bundle is defined as: if on discharge, the patient was prescribed or were contraindicated to each of the following treatments: ACEI or ARB, betablocker, aspirin, statin, another anti-platelet

Cases were excluded if:

- Patients were dead on discharge from the hospital

**KQI 6: Percentage of patients with a STEMI who smoke and were offered smoking cessation advice**

Out of all the patients who smoked prior to admission to hospital, what was the percentage who were offered smoking cessation advice.

Analysis:

The total number of patients who smoke and who were offered smoking cessation advice divided by total number of patients who smoke – expressed as a percentage.

Cases were included if:

- Patients were smoking prior to admission to hospital

**KQI 7: Percentage of patients with a STEMI referred for cardiac rehabilitation phase 3**

Out of all eligible patients, what was the percentage who were referred for cardiac rehabilitation phase 3.

Analysis:

The total number of eligible patients who were referred for cardiac rehabilitation phase 3 divided by total number of patients – expressed as a percentage.

Cases were excluded if:

- Patients were dead on discharge from the hospital
- Patients declined referral for cardiac rehabilitation
- Patients were not offered referral for cardiac rehabilitation due to comorbidities

**KQI 8: Percentage completeness of survival status at 30 days**

Out of all the patients, what was the percentage who had 30-day survival information recorded.

Analysis:

The total number of patients who had 30-day survival recorded (including those who died while in hospital) divided by total number of patients – expressed as a percentage.

**KQI 9: Percentage of patients who have cardiac rehabilitation phase 3 date recorded**

Out of all the patients referred for cardiac rehabilitation phase 3, what was the percentage who had the date of cardiac rehabilitation phase 3 recorded.

Analysis:

The total number of patients who had date of 1st phase 3 cardiac rehabilitation recorded divided by total number of patients who were referred for cardiac rehabilitation phase 3 – expressed as a percentage.

Cases were included if:

- Patients were referred for cardiac rehabilitation phase 3

Cases were excluded if:

- Patients were dead on discharge from the hospital