



Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

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The Quality of Inpatient Care Provided to Older Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction:

Findings from the National Healthcare Quality Report (NHQR)

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(presented by Jeff Brady, MD, MPH of AHRQ)

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BACKGROUND

- Annual acute myocardial infarctions (AMIs) in the US
 - ~565,000 new AMIs and ~300,000 recurrent AMIs
 - ~170,000 deaths w/MI as listed cause of death
 - Major contributor to coronary heart disease costs, which include
 - >\$70 billion in *direct* health care costs
 - >\$70 billion in *indirect* costs (lost productivity, etc)
- The quality “chasm” for care of AMI and other conditions
 - The gap between what we *know* (the evidence base) and what we *do*
 - Has multiple dimensions
 - Described in the 2001 Institute of Medicine report “Crossing the Quality Chasm”



IOM Report Addresses Concerns about the Quality of US Health Care



One Response: Healthcare Research and Quality Act (PL 106-129)

- “Beginning in fiscal year 2003, the Secretary, acting through the (AHRQ) Director, shall submit to Congress
 - An annual report on national trends in the quality of health care provided to the American people.”
(National Healthcare Quality Report = NHQR)
 - “An annual report ...on prevailing disparities in health care delivery as it relates to racial factors and socioeconomic factors in priority populations.”
(National Healthcare Disparities Report = NHDR)



METHODS



NHQR Objectives Related to the Quality of Inpatient Care for AMI

- To examine data on process measures from Medicare's Quality Improvement Organization (QIO) Program
- To examine data on outcome measures (i.e., inpatient mortality) from the Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS) of AHRQ's Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP)



QIO Process Measures of AMI Care Quality for 2000-2004 (I)

- Pharmacologic agents prescribed or given
 - Aspirin within 24 hrs before or after arrival
 - Aspirin at discharge
 - Beta blockers within 24 hrs after arrival
 - Beta blockers at discharge
 - Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors given for left ventricular dysfunction (heart failure)
- Smoking cessation provided (if applicable)
- Composite measure based on an “opportunities model”

Σ individual times appropriate care was actually delivered

Σ opportunities to provide appropriate care across measures



QIO Process Measures of AMI Care Quality for 2000-2004 (II)

- Time from hospital arrival to initiation of revascularization for patients meeting specific EKG criteria for AMI with ST elevation (STEMI) or with left bundle branch block (LBBB)
 - Percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI): “door to balloon” time
 - Fibrinolysis: “door to needle” time



QIO Data Source

- Random samples of Medicare claims for patients with principal discharge diagnosis of AMI identified in each state every quarter
- Medical records reviewed by trained outside abstractors
- Criteria for inclusion (e.g., ICD-9-CM codes) and exclusion (e.g., pts < 18 years old, transfers in for some measures, transfers out for others, contraindications to specific care) applied
- Database on adherence to process measures generated
- Data independently analyzed by two QIOs with discrepancies resolved



NIS Outcomes Measure

- Inpatient mortality for patients using same AMI ICD-9-CM principal discharge diagnosis codes as QIO data
- Non-identical exclusion criteria (e.g., transfers out, obstetrical admissions)
- 18+ years of age (data on Medicare enrollees highlighted here)
- Mortality rates adjusted by age, gender, age-gender interaction and mortality risk based on All Patient Refined Diagnosis Related Groups (APR-DRGs)



NIS Data Source: All Patients from a Stratified Sample of Hospitals

Sample

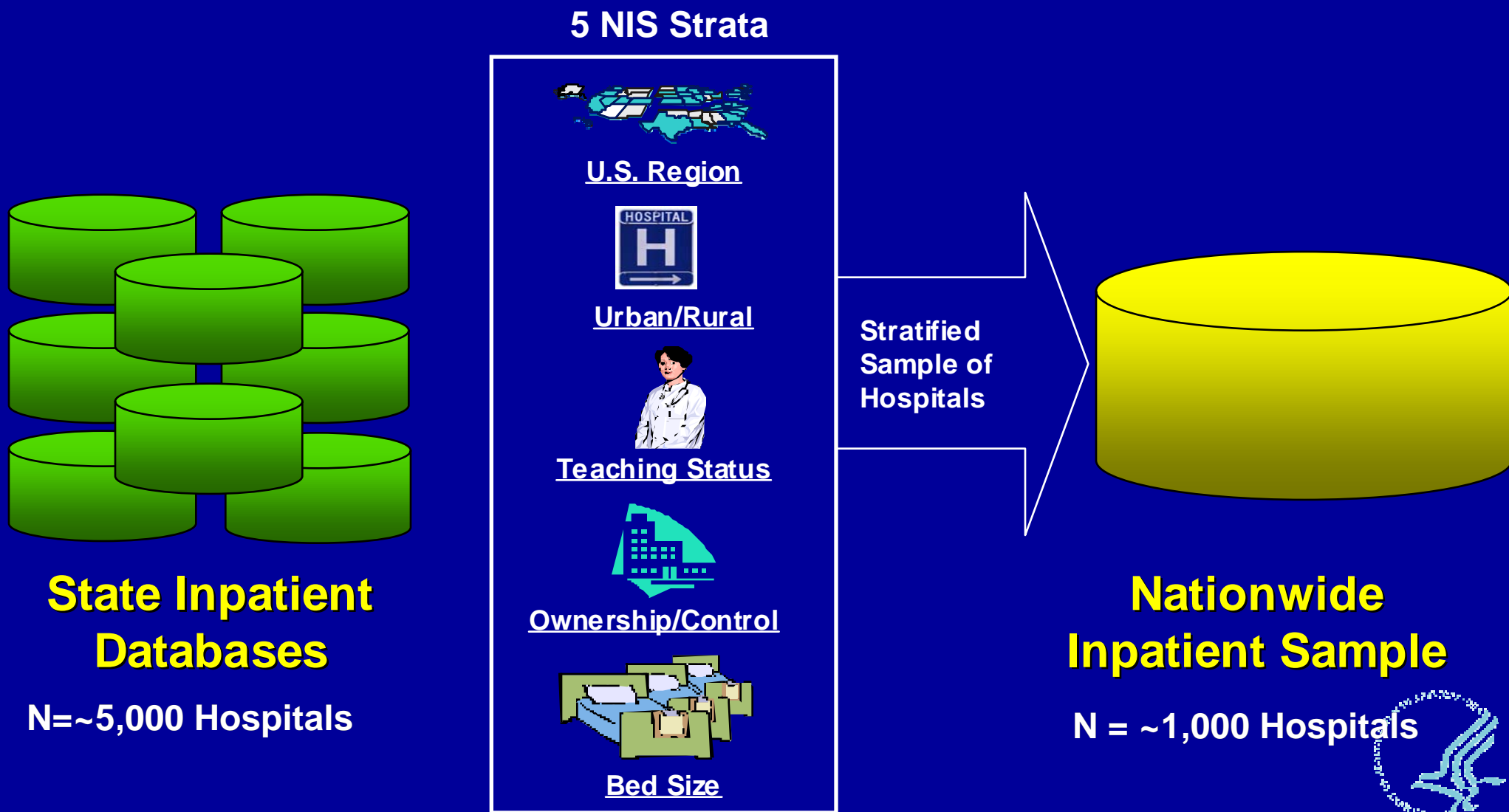
- All discharges from a 20% sample of short-term community hospitals from AHRQ's (All-Payer) State Inpatient Databases (SIDs)
- Hospitals sampled based on region, location, ownership, teaching status, bed-size

Description of NIS database

- 36-38 states (~90% of US population) and ~ 1,000 hospitals
- ~8 million records (unweighted): ~38 million records (weighted)



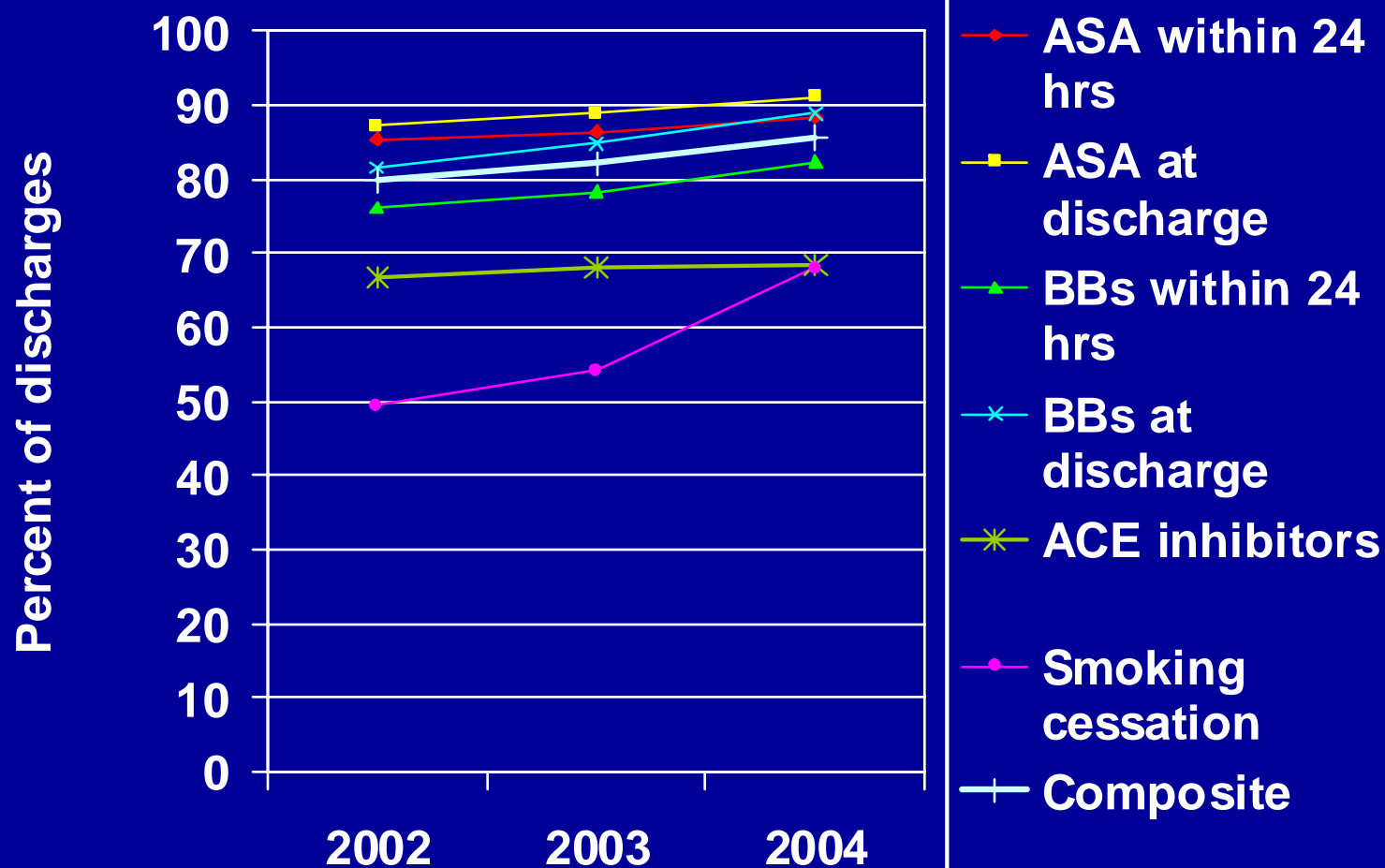
NIS Data: All Patients from a Stratified Sample of Hospitals from State (All-Payer) Inpatient Databases



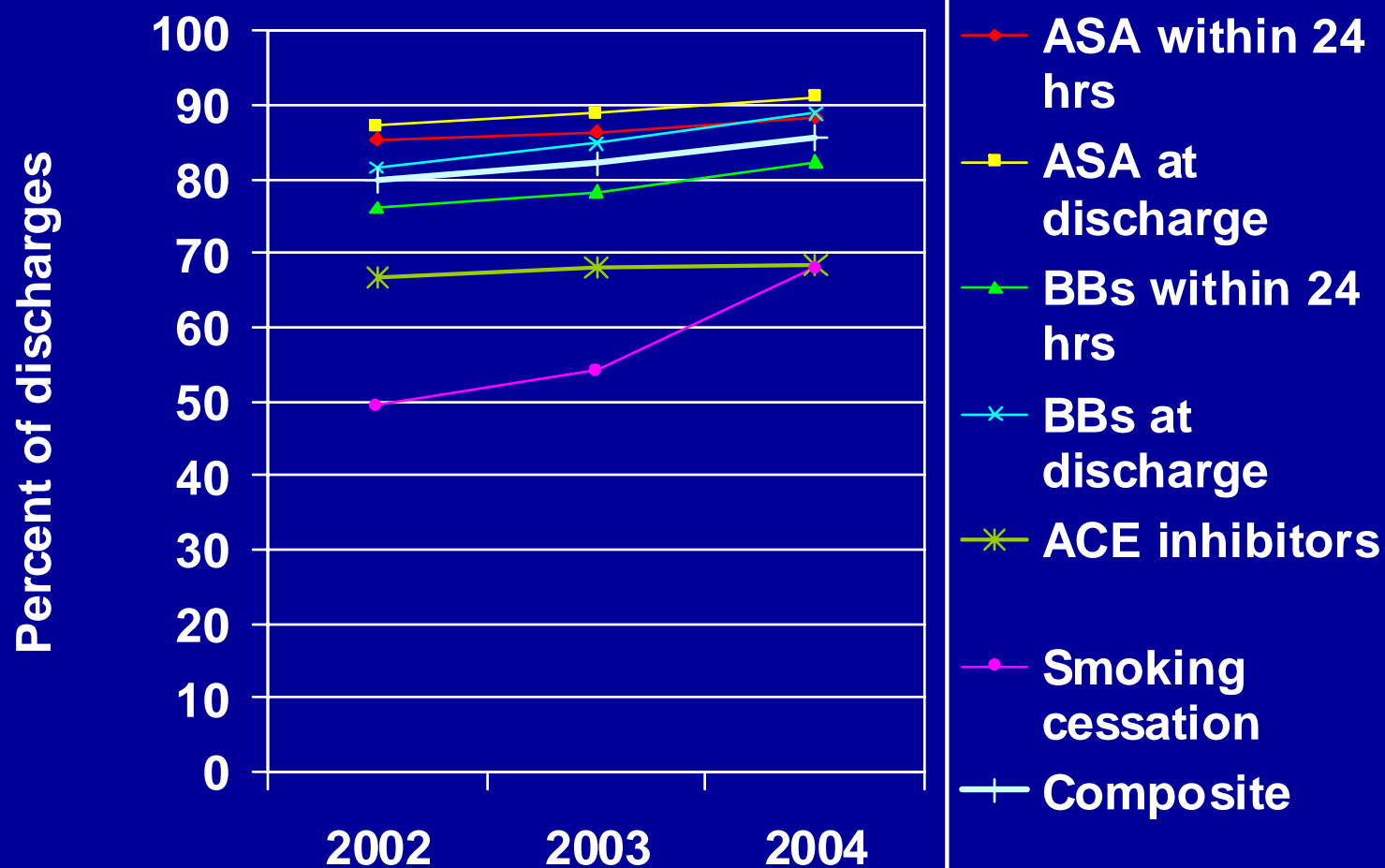
RESULTS



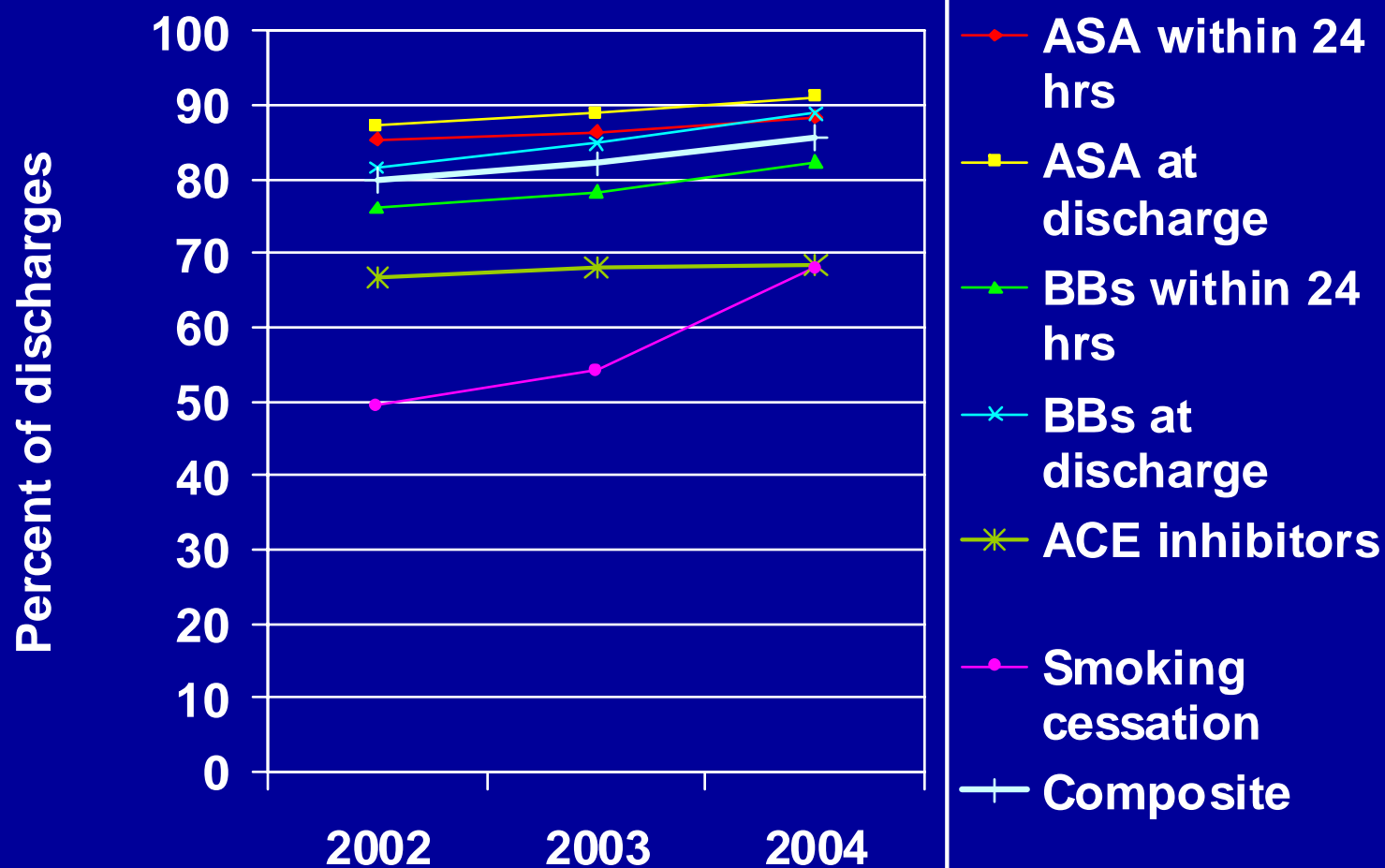
Nation-wide Compliance with Pharmacologic and Counseling Measures, 2002-2004



Nation-wide Compliance with Pharmacologic and Counseling Measures, 2002-2004



Nation-wide Compliance with Pharmacologic and Counseling Measures, 2002-2004



DISCUSSION



Study Limitations

■ Process measures

- Limited to Medicare pts (the majority of AMI patients)
- ? chart documentation (e.g., smoking cessation counseling)
- Selective process measures of AMI care
- Not all appropriate drugs (e.g., angiotensin receptor blockers) listed
- Unusual results (e.g., some median times) suggest possible sample size and/or data quality issues

■ Outcome measures

- NIS inpatient mortality partly risk-adjusted (e.g., not for MI severity)
- QIO and NIS AMI patient populations partly overlap
- Outcomes other than inpatient mortality are important

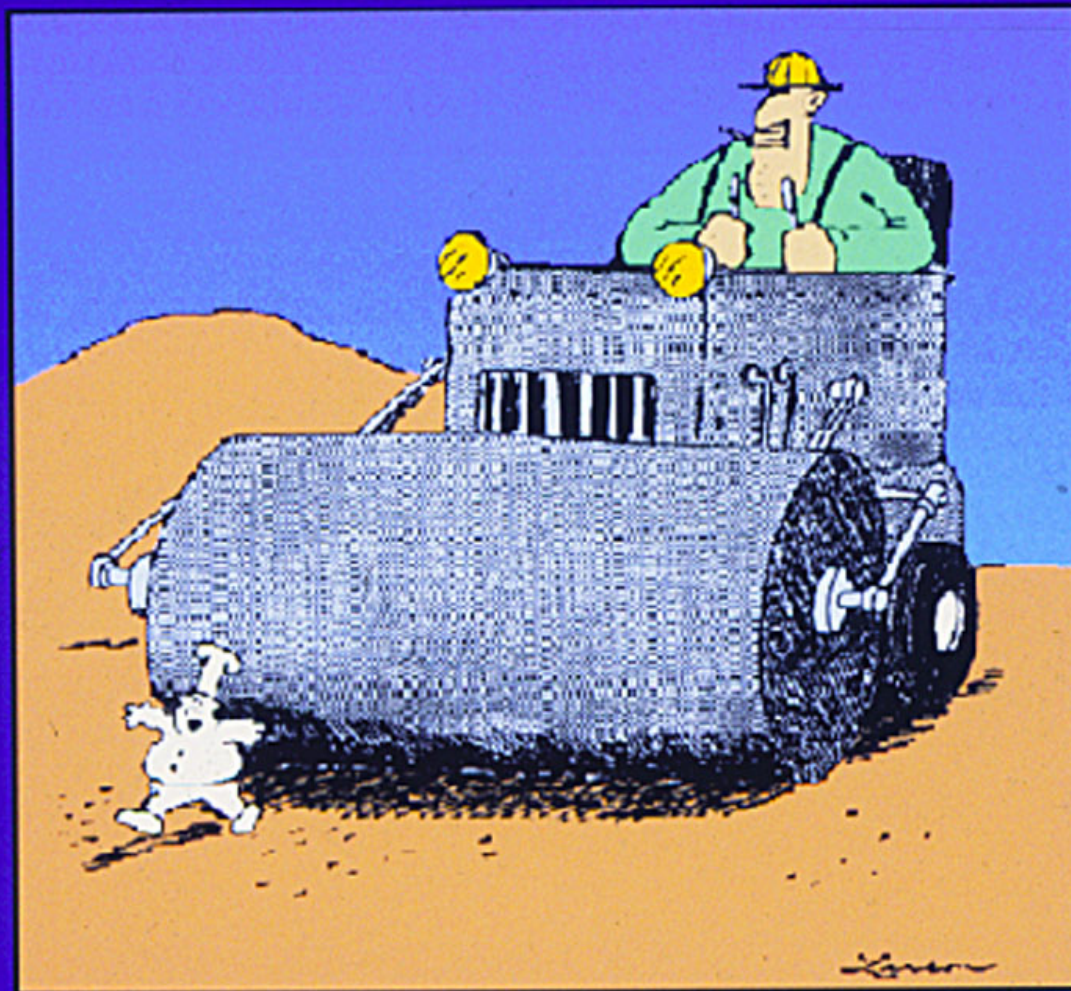
■ More current process and outcome measure results may differ



Conclusions

- Quality measures provide potentially valuable insight regarding care of AMI patients
- The quality of inpatient AMI care is improving by most process and outcome measures examined
- The wide variation in results (state composite process measure scores ranged from 66.9-91.2% in 2004) indicates room for improvement in the quality of care
- Data quality should be closely tracked
- The provider community should be involved in quality measurement and quality improvement efforts because...





"If you're not part of the steamroller,
you're part of the road."

-Rich Frank

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Download the National Healthcare Quality Report and National
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