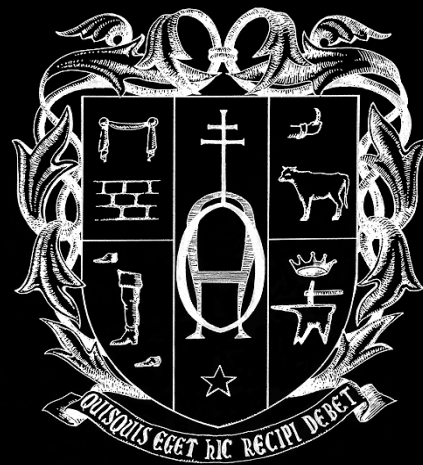


Torino
15-16 Ottobre 2009

GREAT INNOVATIONS IN CARDIOLOGY

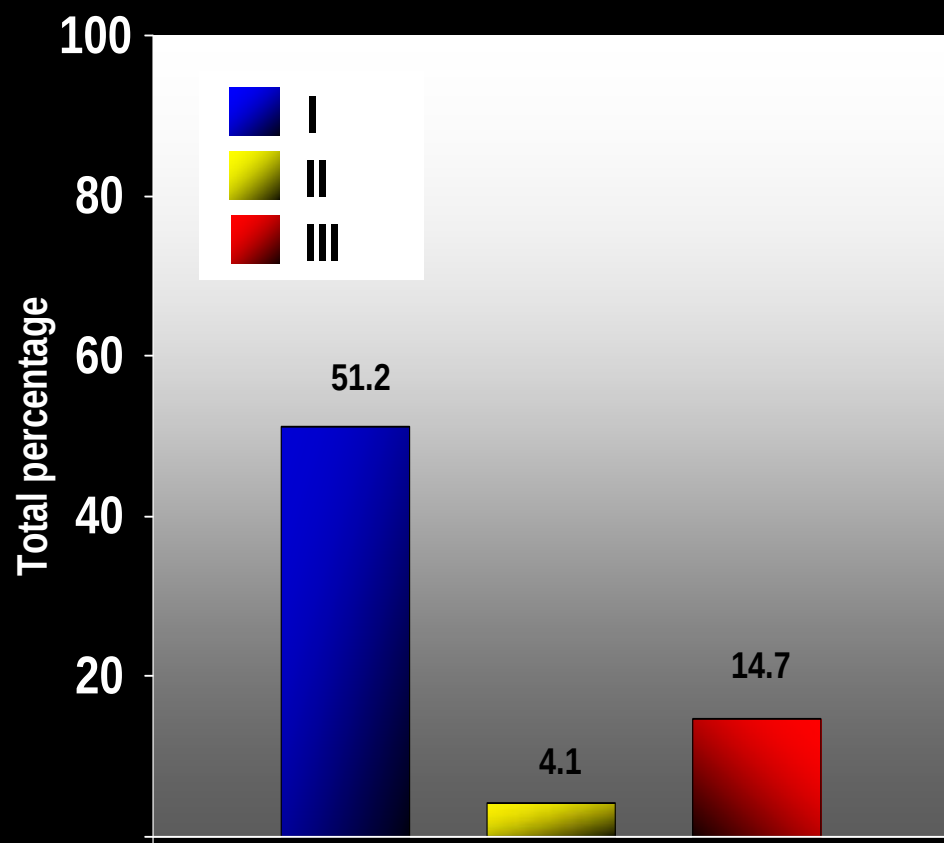
*Optimal care of NSTEMI:
why to follow the guidelines?*



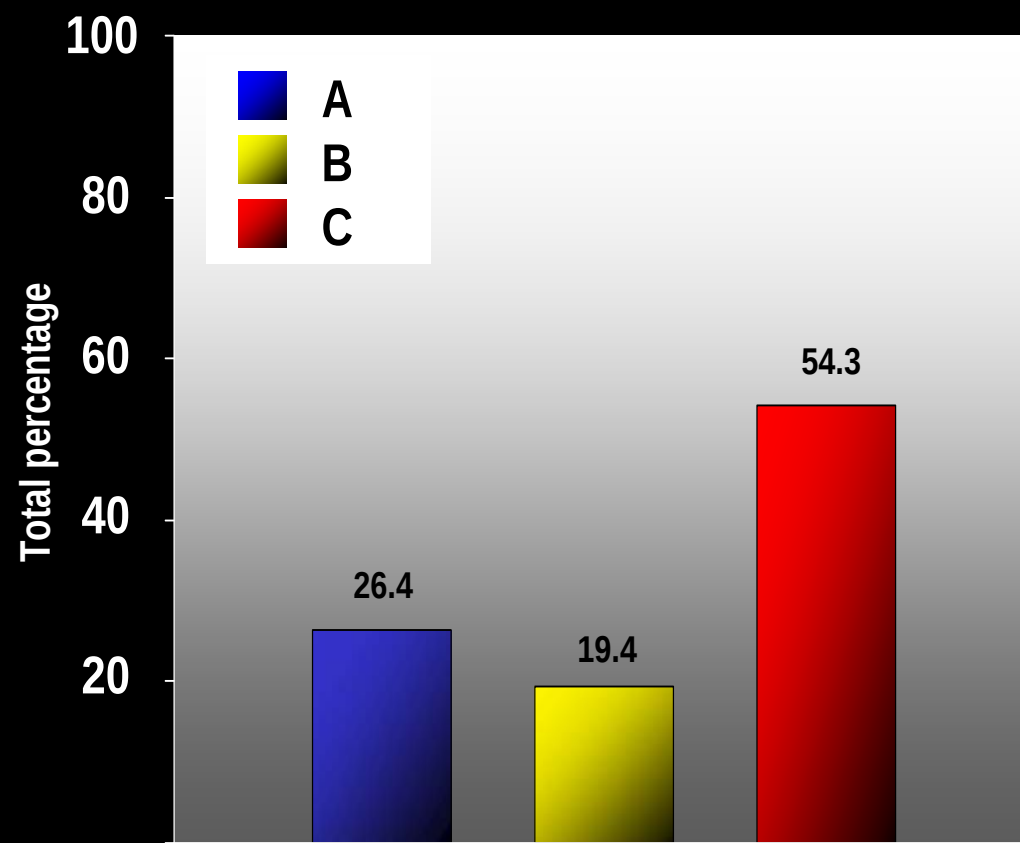
Diego Ardissino
Parma

AHA/ACC Guidelines

Heart failure

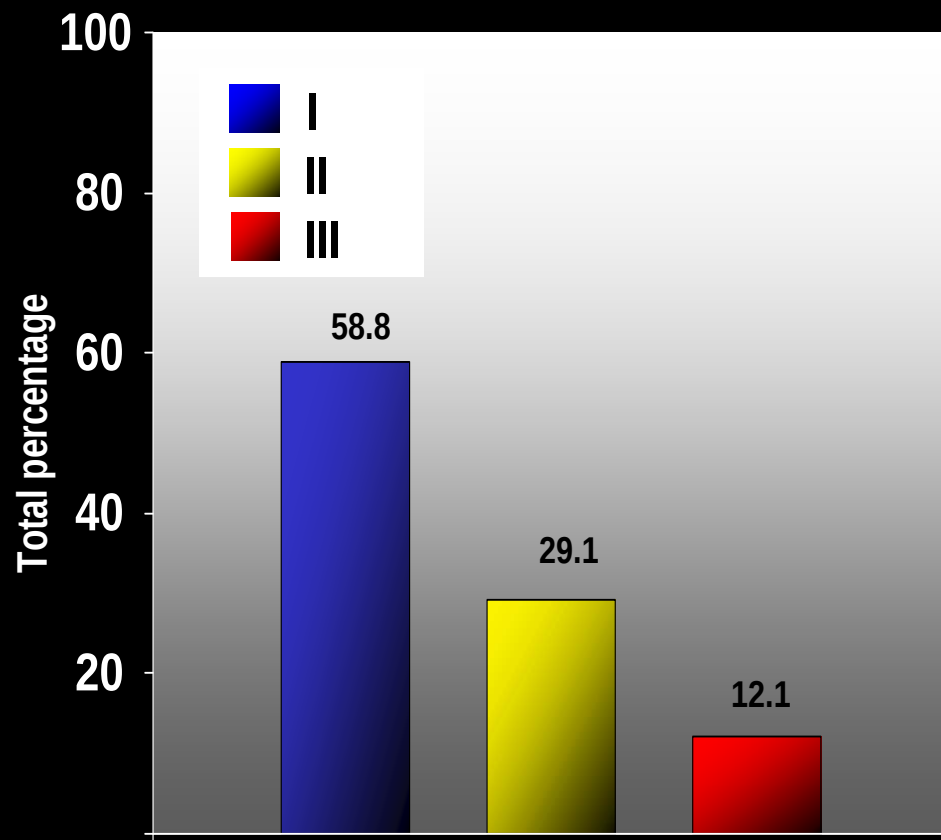


Class of recommendations

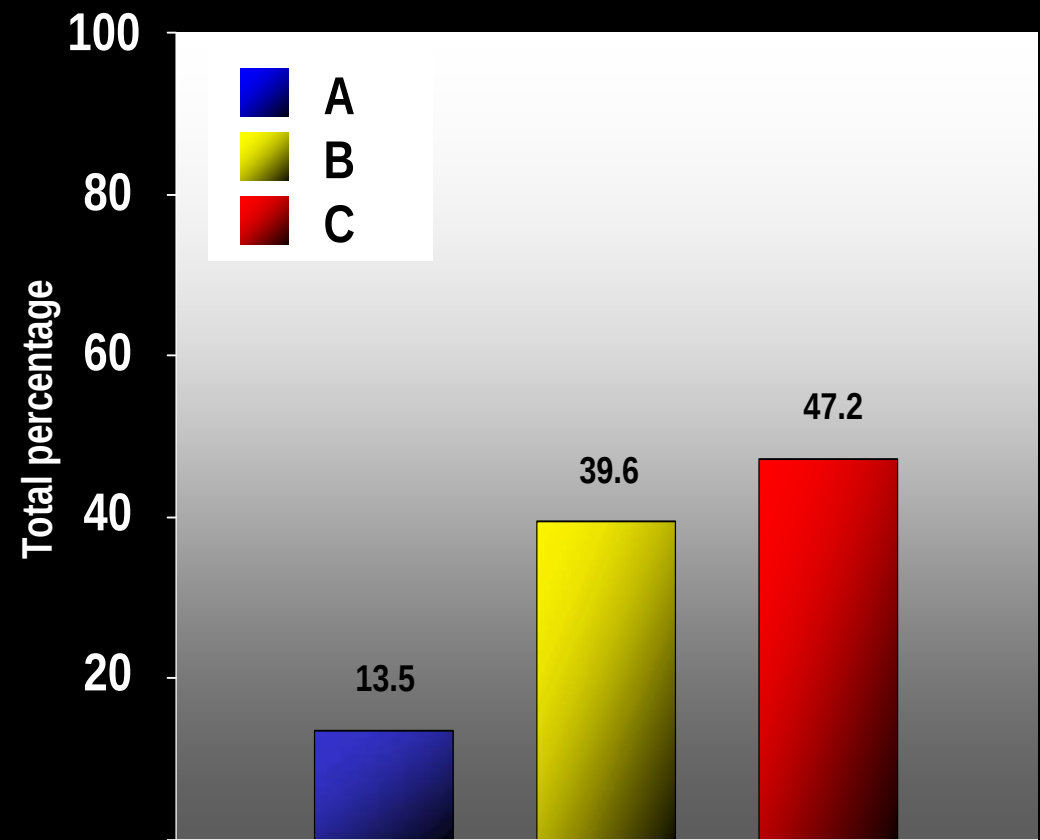


Level of evidence

AHA/ACC Guidelines *STEMI*



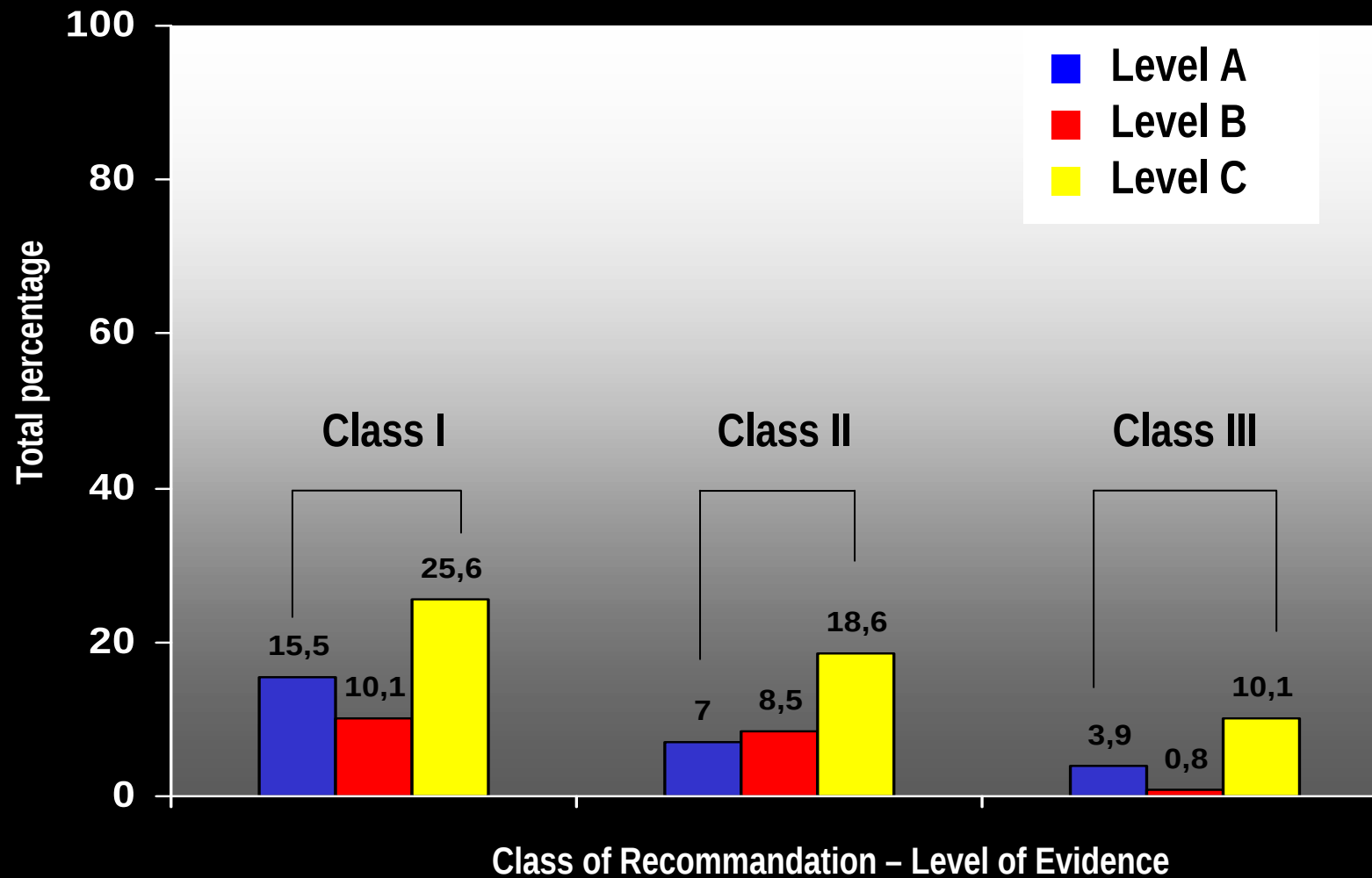
Class of recommendations



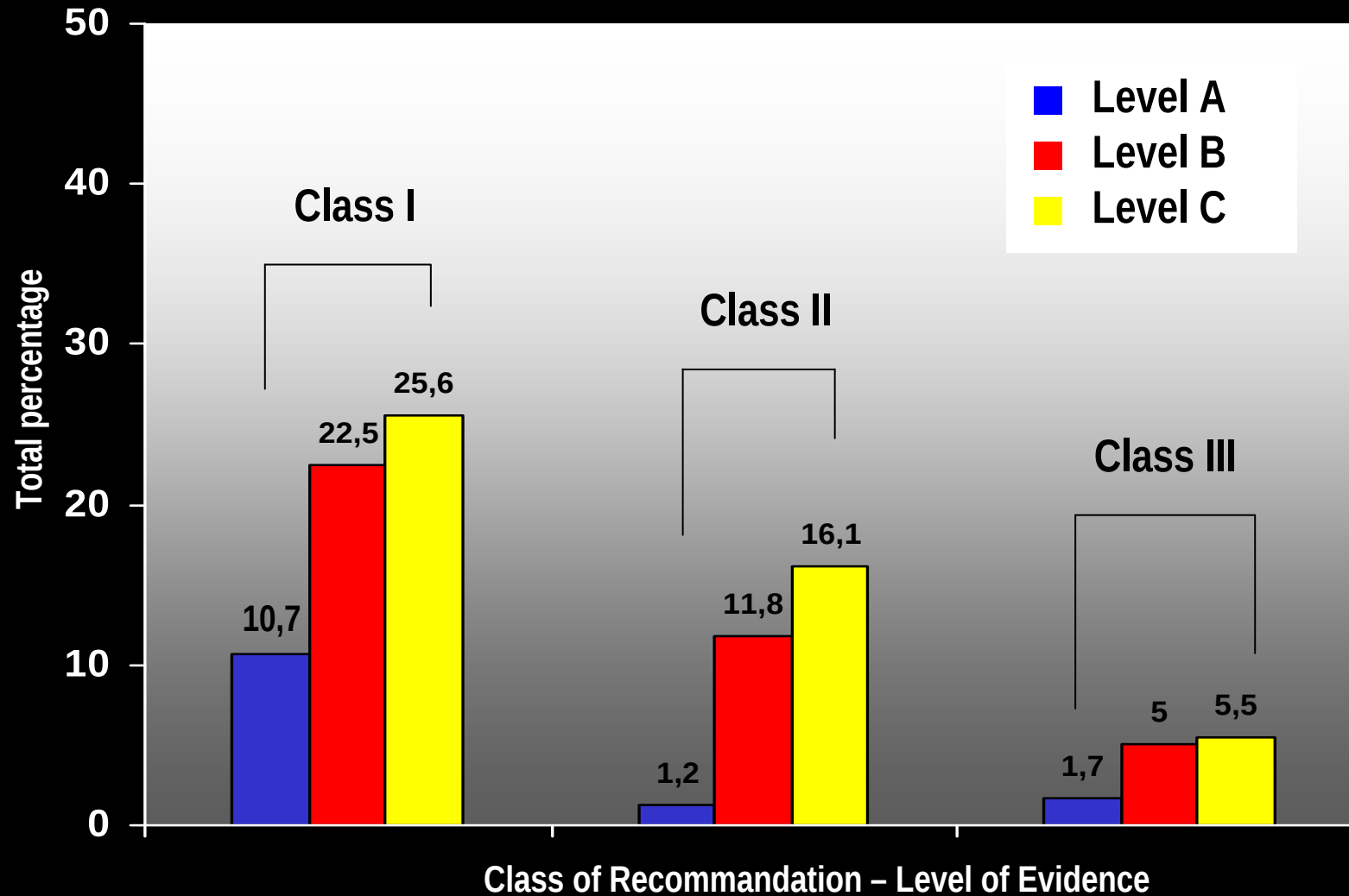
Level of evidence

AHA/ACC Guidelines

Heart failure



AHA/ACC Guidelines STEMI



Too many guidelines?



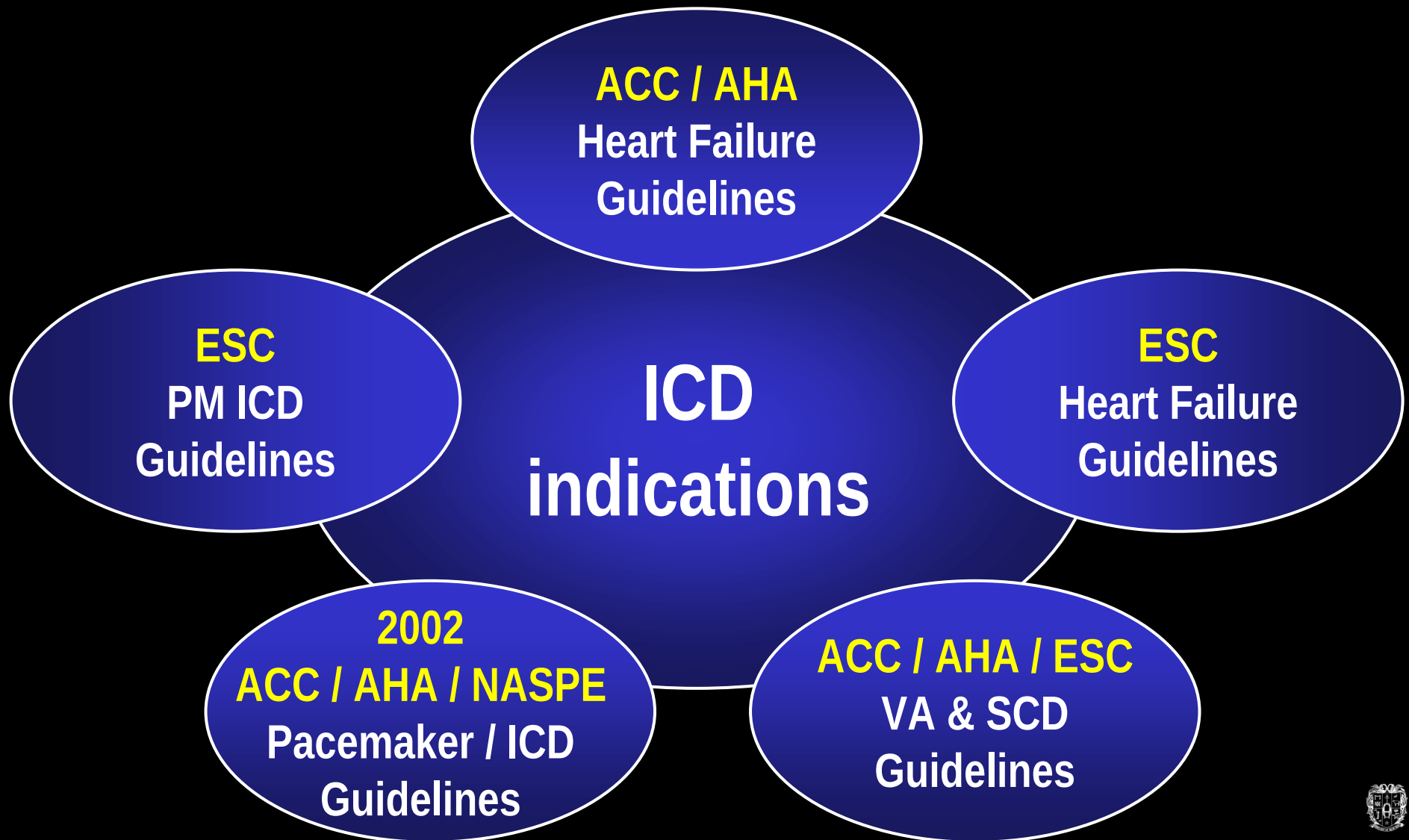
But ...

... too many guidelines may
create confusion!

Pile of 855 guidelines in General
practices in the Cambridge and
Huntingdon Health Authority



So Many Overlapping Guidelines !



Consistency Among Different Guidelines

- Several organizations are involved in the production of Guidelines
- Despite they are based on “evidence” from trials, a substantial discrepancy may be present in different documents
- Inconsistency creates a major challenge for implementation



Challenging the Guidelines

- Why should we follow the guidelines?
- Who should they target ?
- Who should produce them?
- When should they be updated?
- How should they be implemented?



Why Do We Need Guidelines?

'FRIGHTENING' GAPS IN ADHERENCE

Acute MI Mortality Is 40% Lower In Hospitals That Follow Guidelines

CHICAGO — Acute MI mortality is far lower in hospitals that excel at following treatment guidelines, Dr. Eric D. Peterson reported at the annual scientific sessions of the American Heart Association.

Researchers used National Registry of Myocardial Infarction data to analyze over 257,000 acute MIs at more than 1,200 U.S. hospitals from June 2000 to June 2002. They correlated outcomes with hospital adherence to quality of care indicators.

When the hospitals were grouped in quartiles based upon adherence to 15

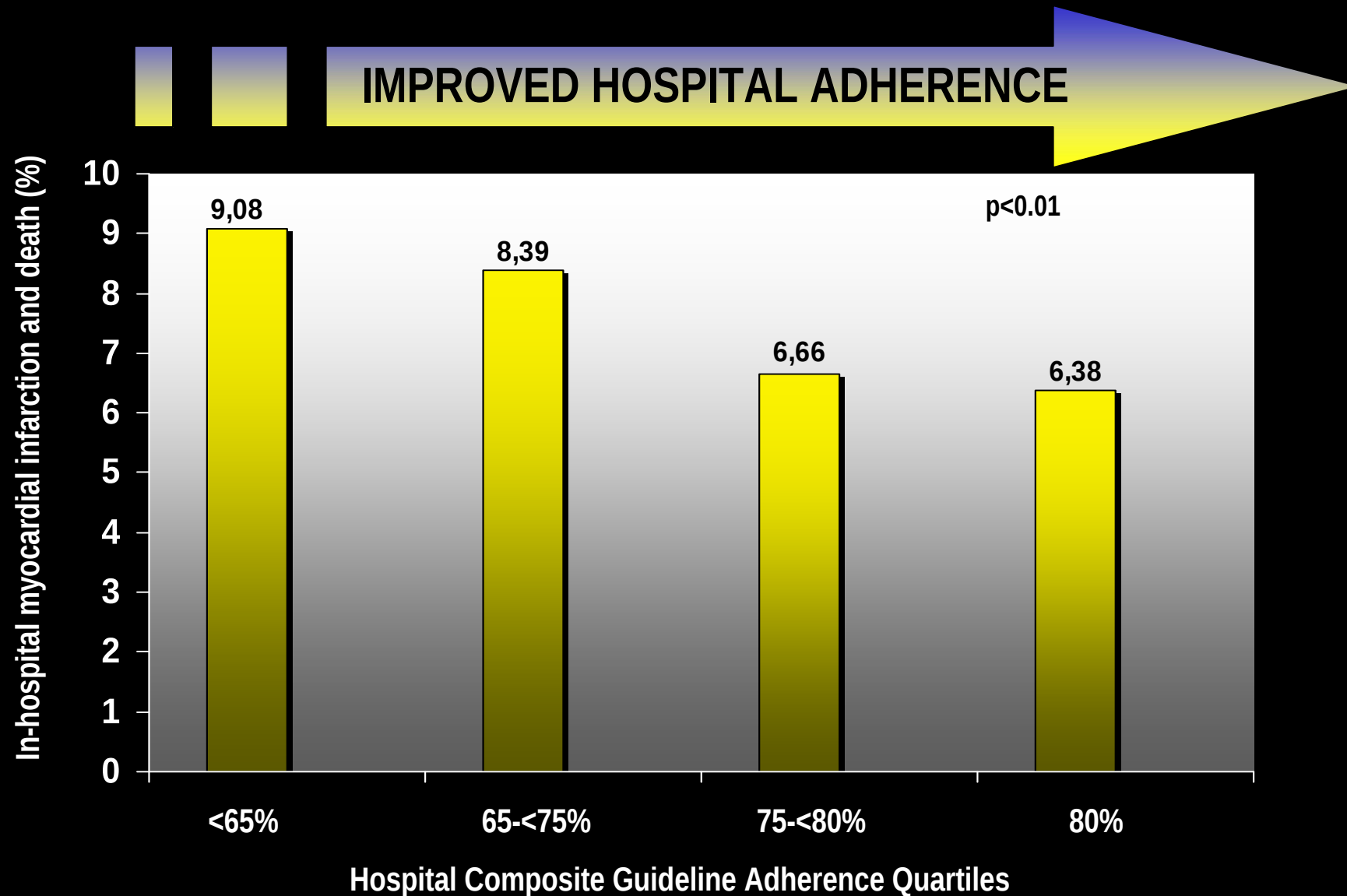
presence of an on-site interventional cardiology facility, investigators determined that for every 10% higher a hospital's level of adherence to the AHA/ACC guidelines, the chances of an MI patient dying during hospitalization declined by about 12%.

"The most frightening thing was the variation in quality," noted Dr. Peterson, director of cardiovascular outcomes and quality at the Duke Clinical Research Institute. For example, 82% of MI patients in hospitals in the top quartile received a β -blocker with-



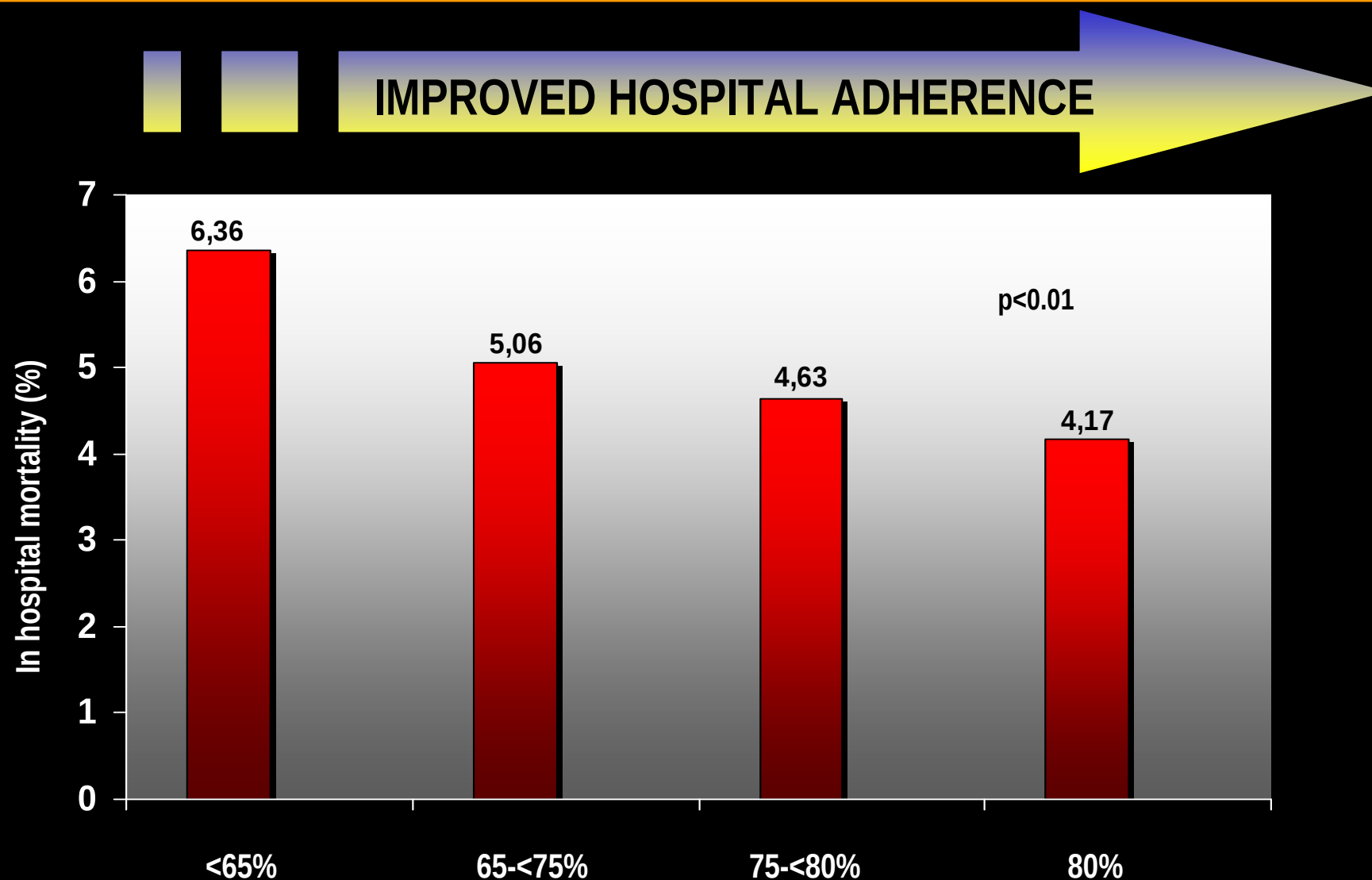
In-hospital outcomes and Guideline Adherence

CRUSADE registry

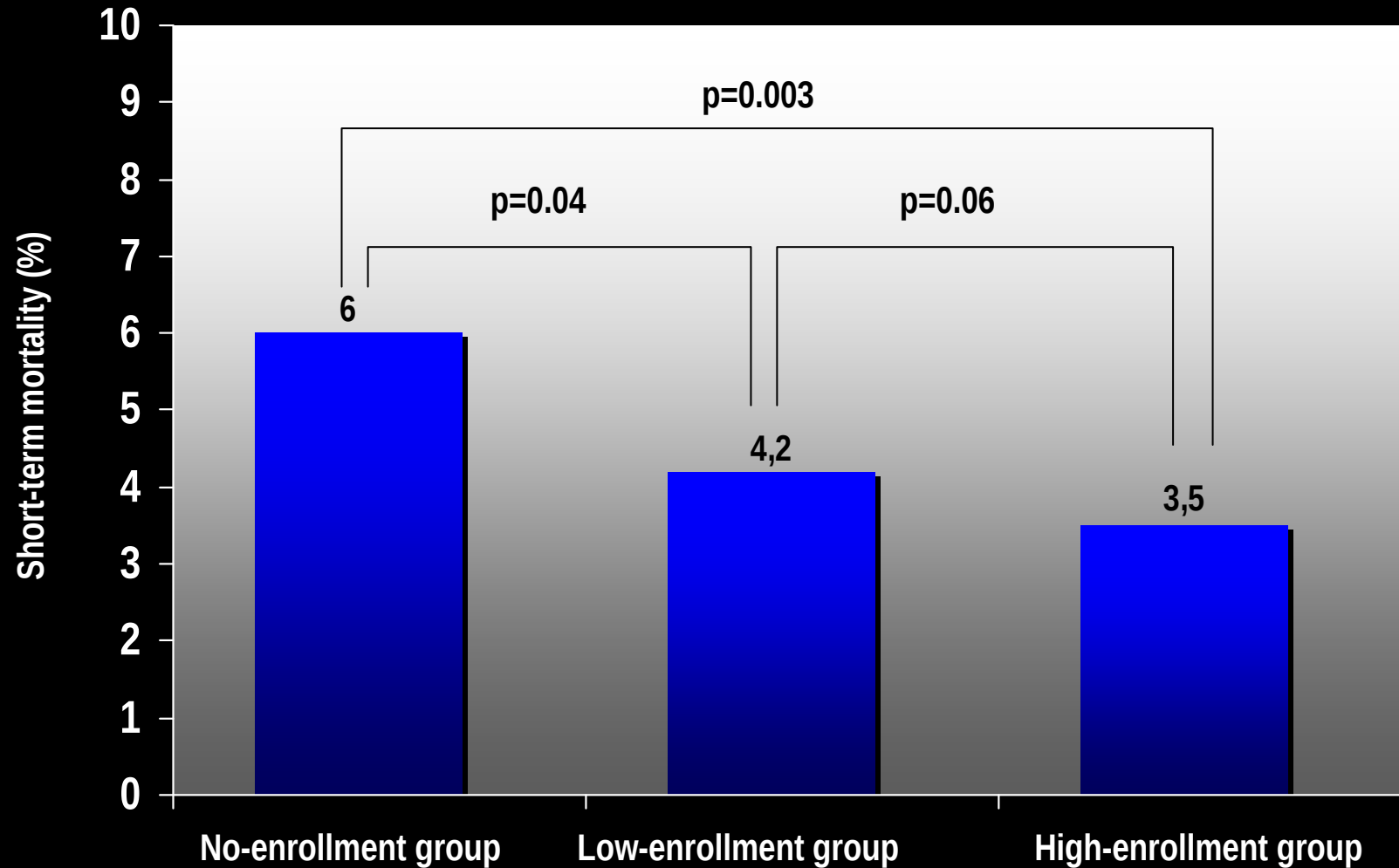


In-hospital mortality and Guideline Adherence

CRUSADE registry

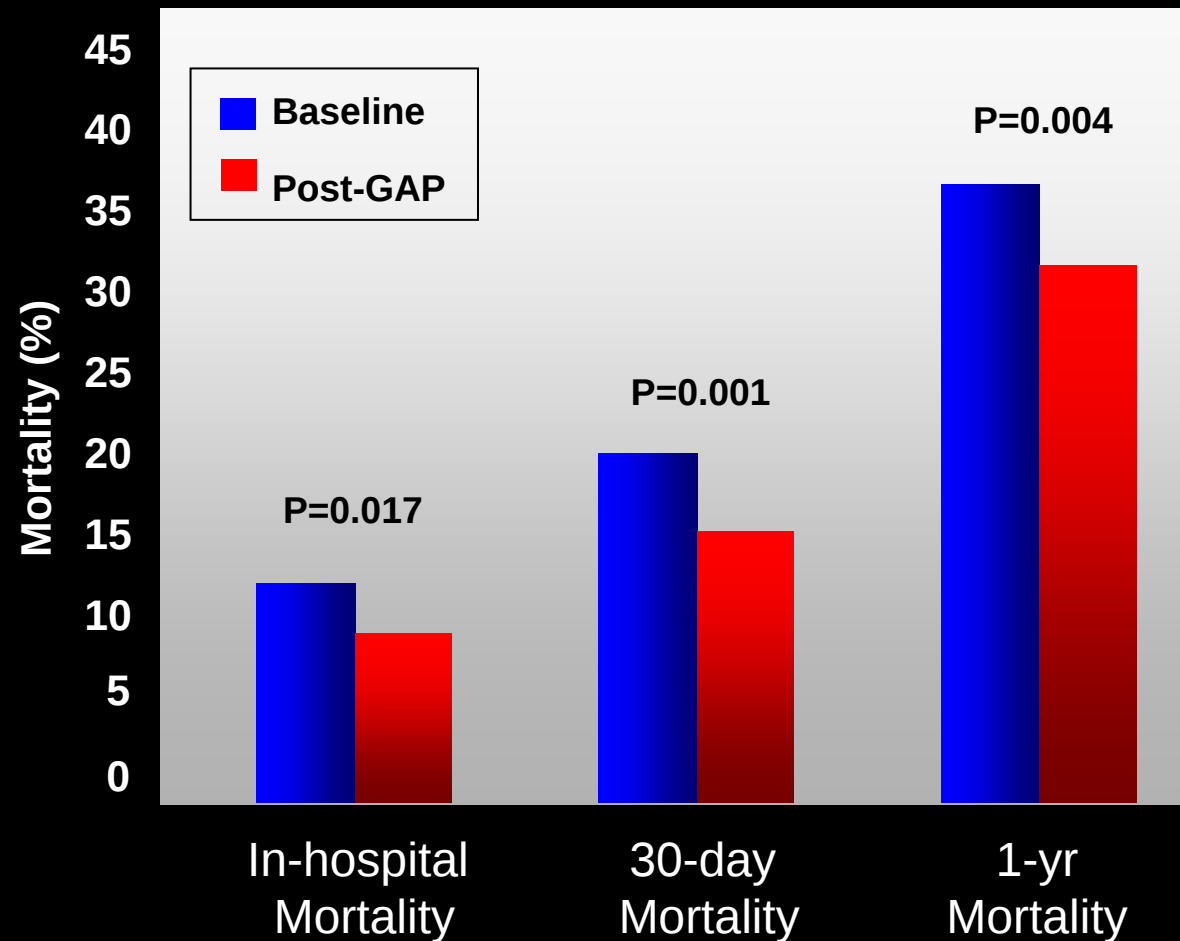


Short-term mortality in NSTEMI-ACS according to clinical trial participation *The CRUSADE registry*



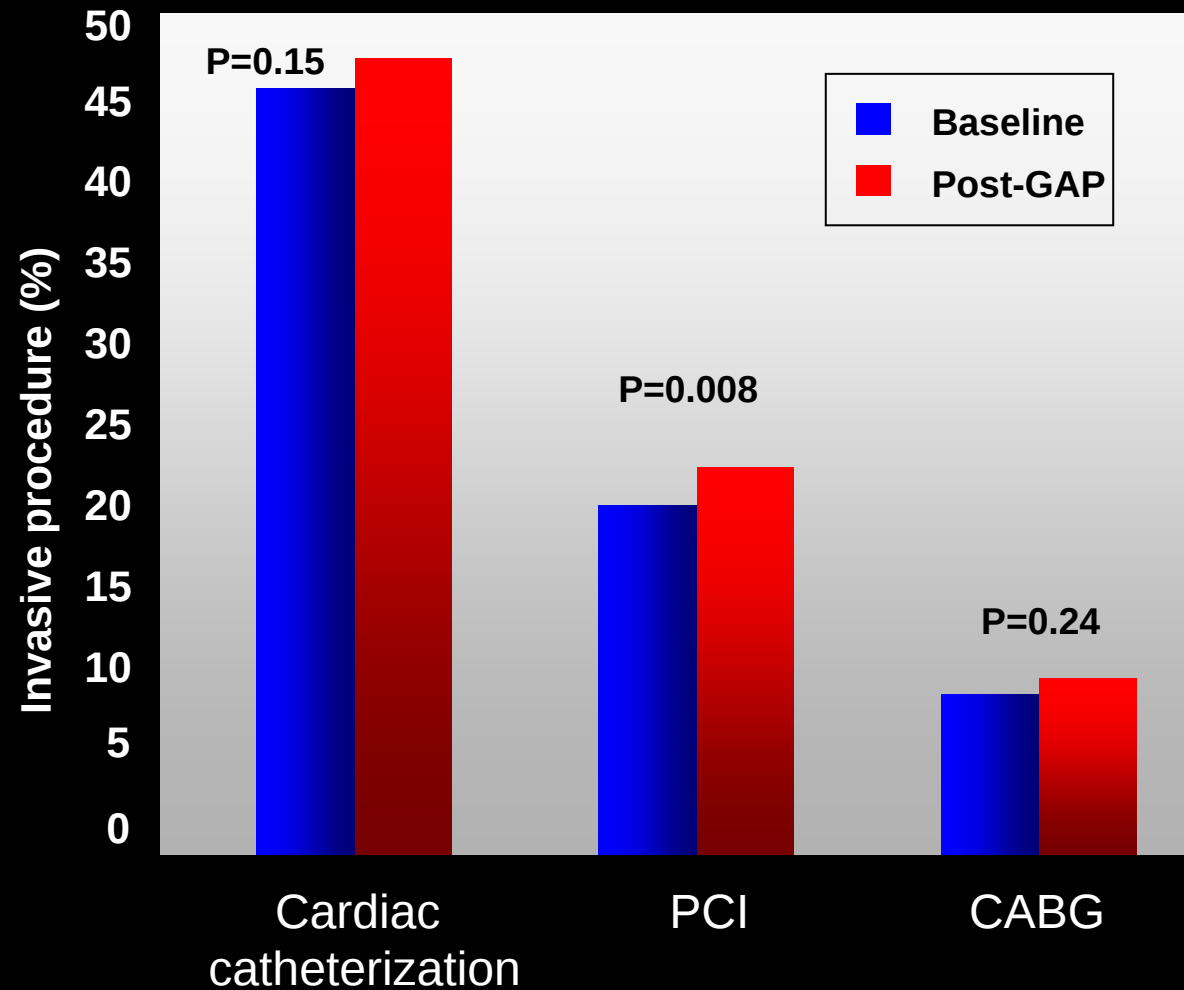
Mortality After Acute myocardial infarction

The GAP (guidelines applied in practice) project



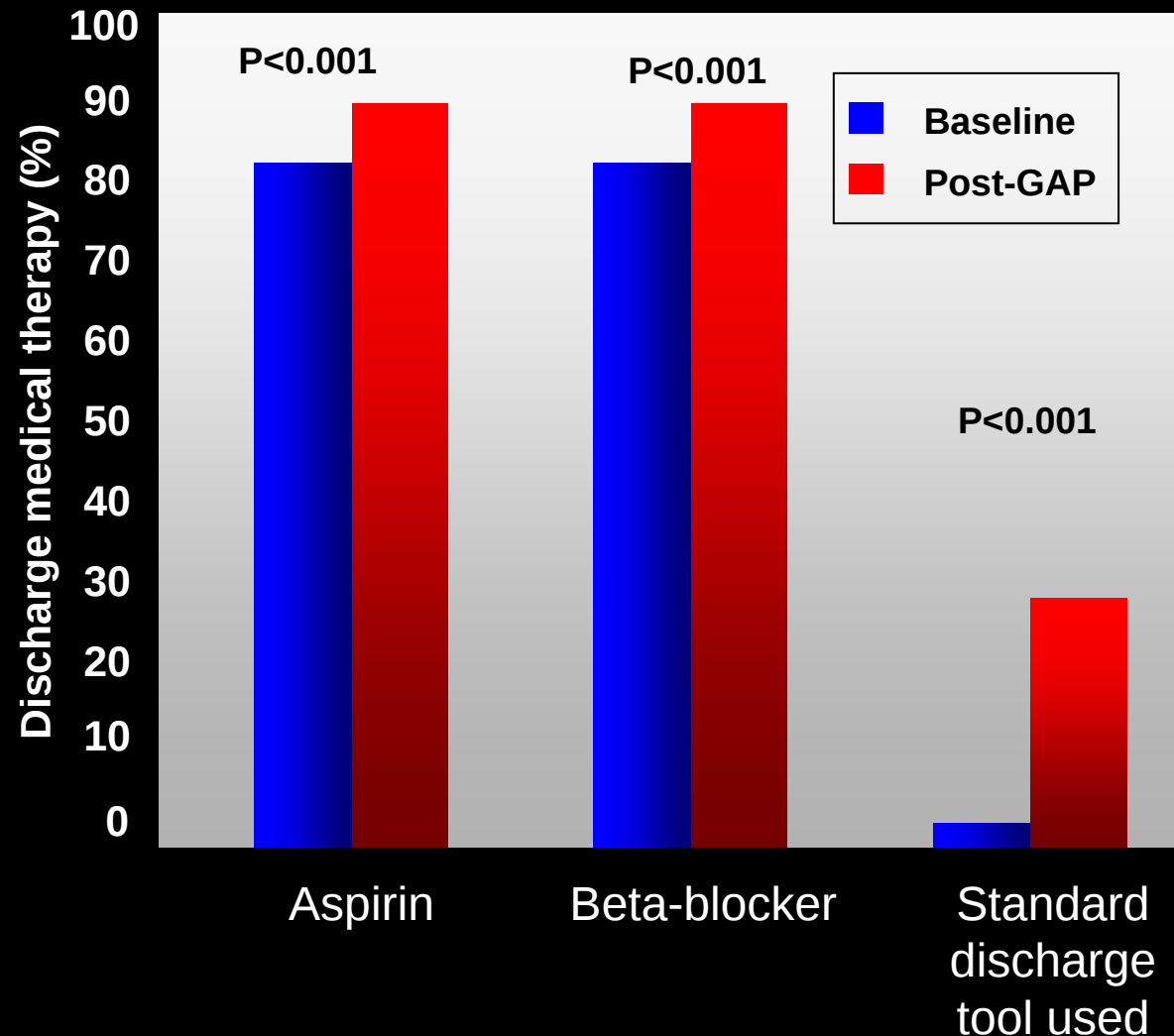
Invasive procedure in acute myocardial infarction

The GAP (guidelines applied in practice) project



Discharge medical therapy in acute myocardial infarction

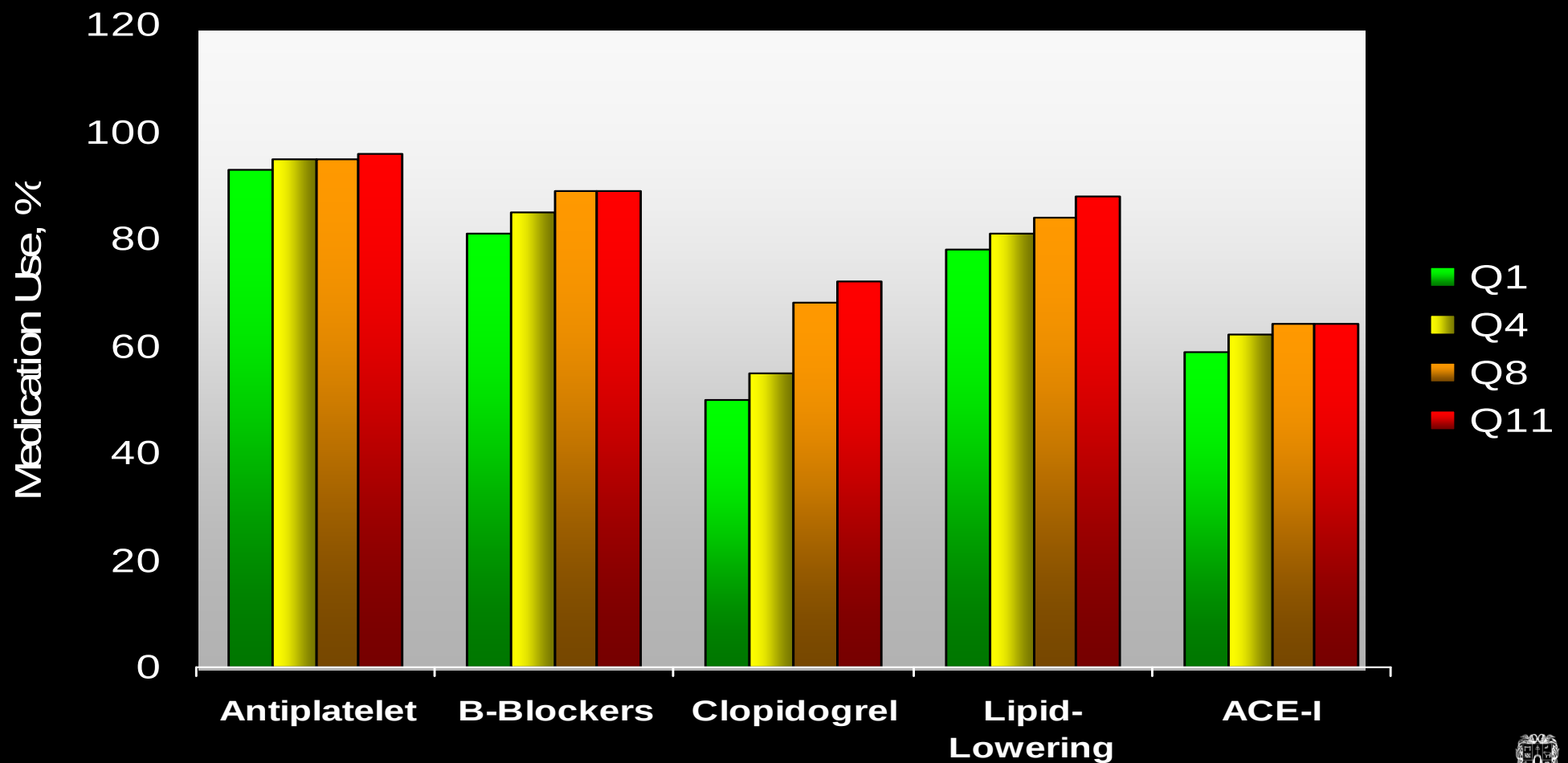
The GAP (guidelines applied in practice) project



Trends in guideline adherence in NSTEMI-ACS

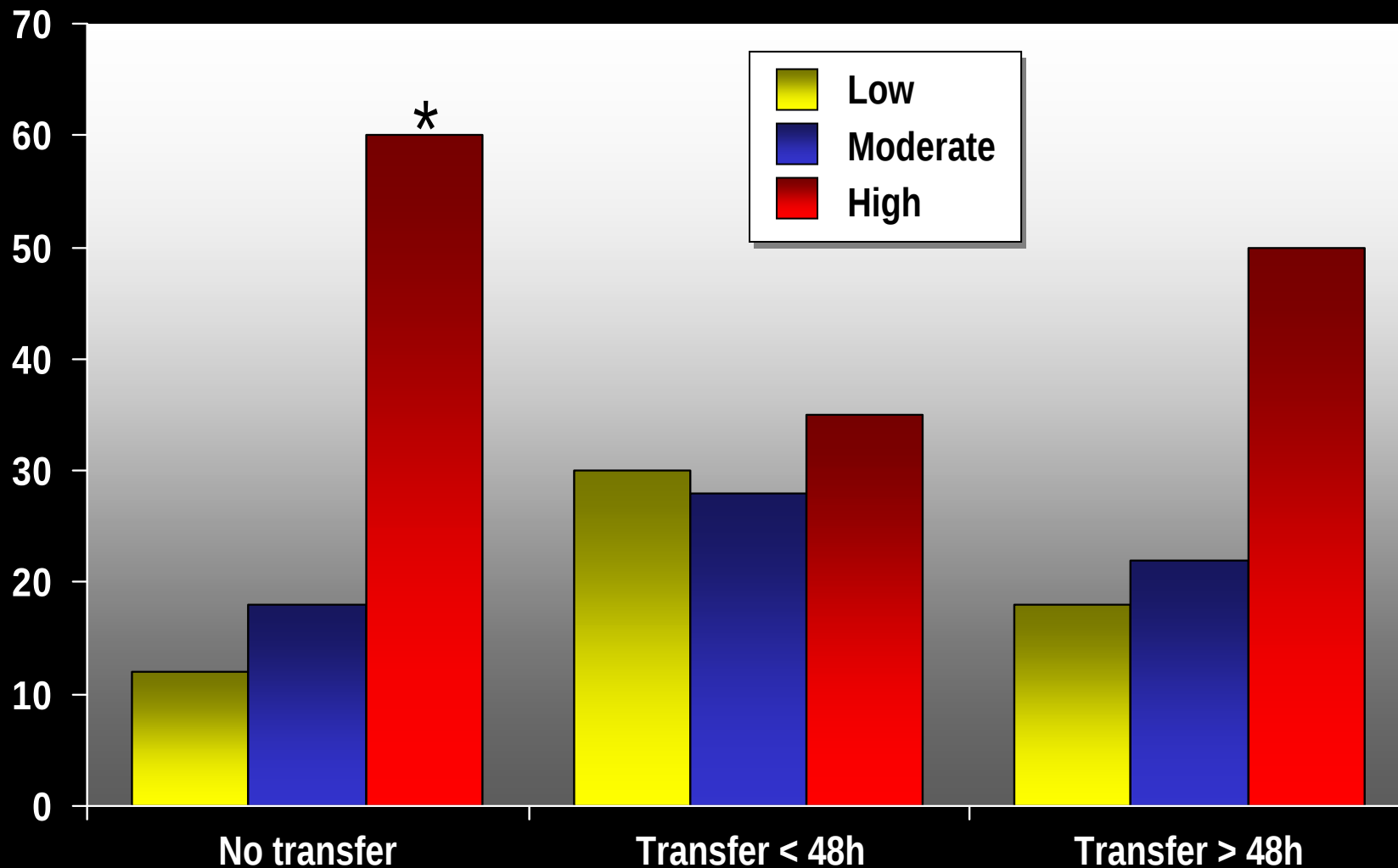
CRUSADE registry

Discharge medication



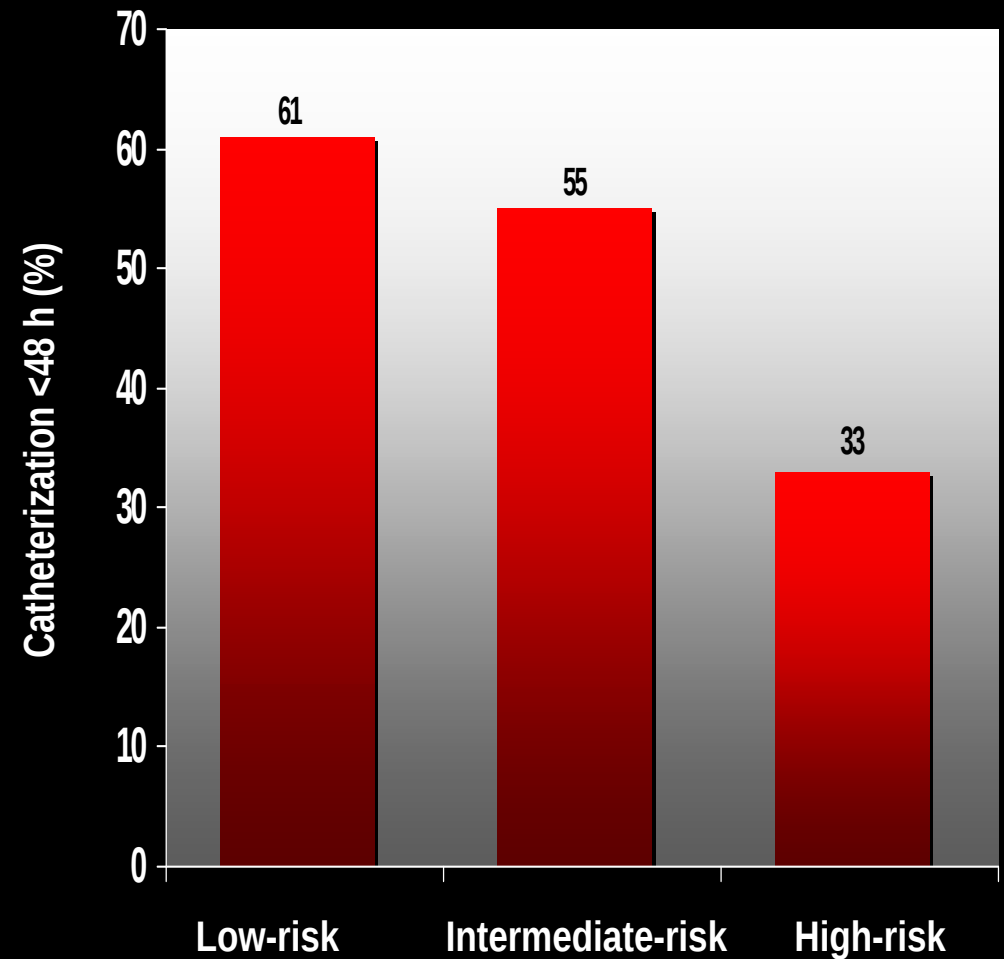
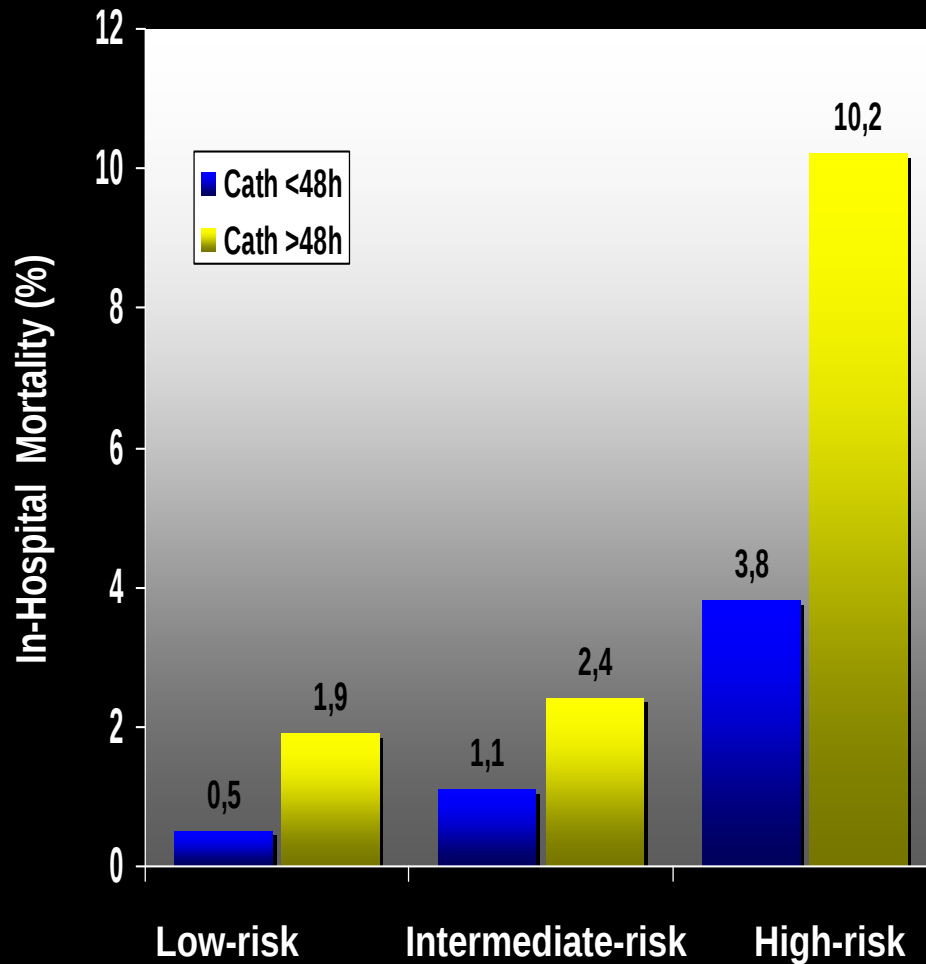
Transfer to Tertiary Hospital

11.645 high-risk ACS stratified by PURSUIT risk scores



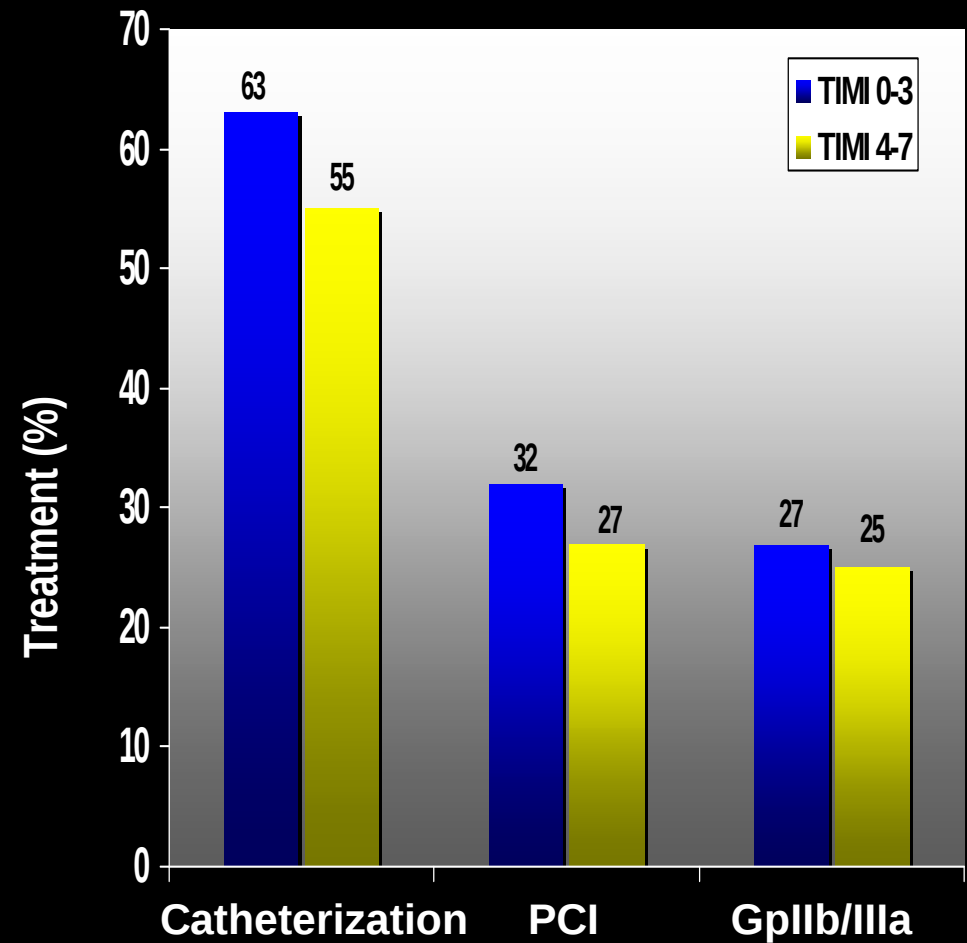
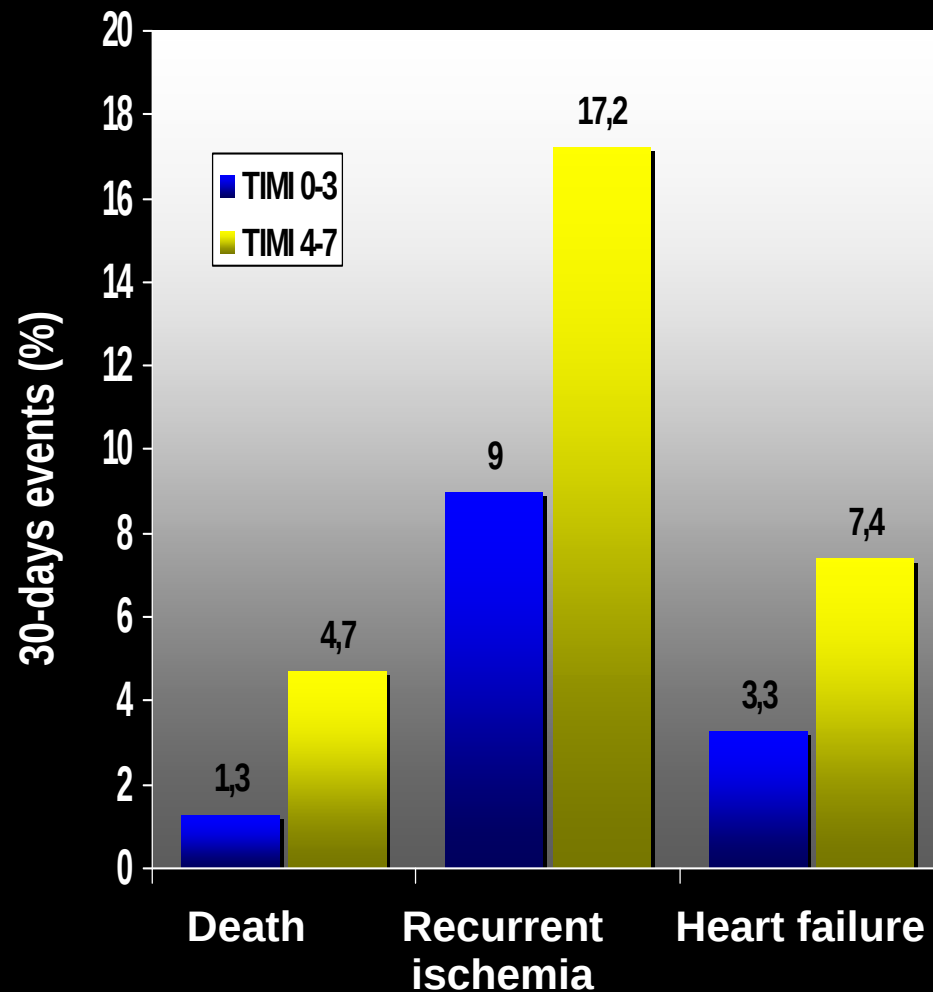
Outcomes and invasive procedures according to risk status in NSTEMI-ACS

The CRUSADE registry



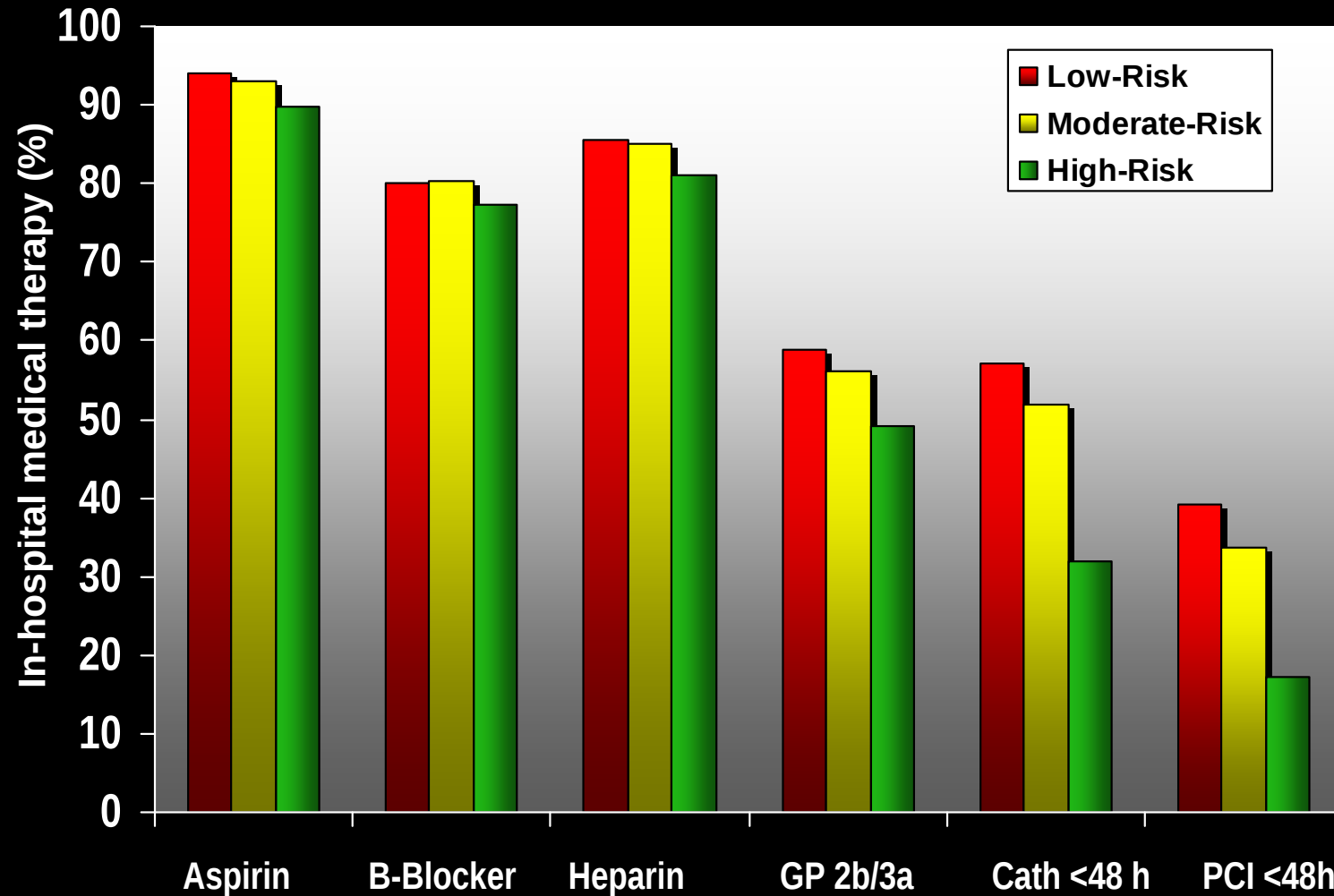
Outcomes and invasive procedures according to risk status in NSTEMI-ACS

The BLITZ 2 registry

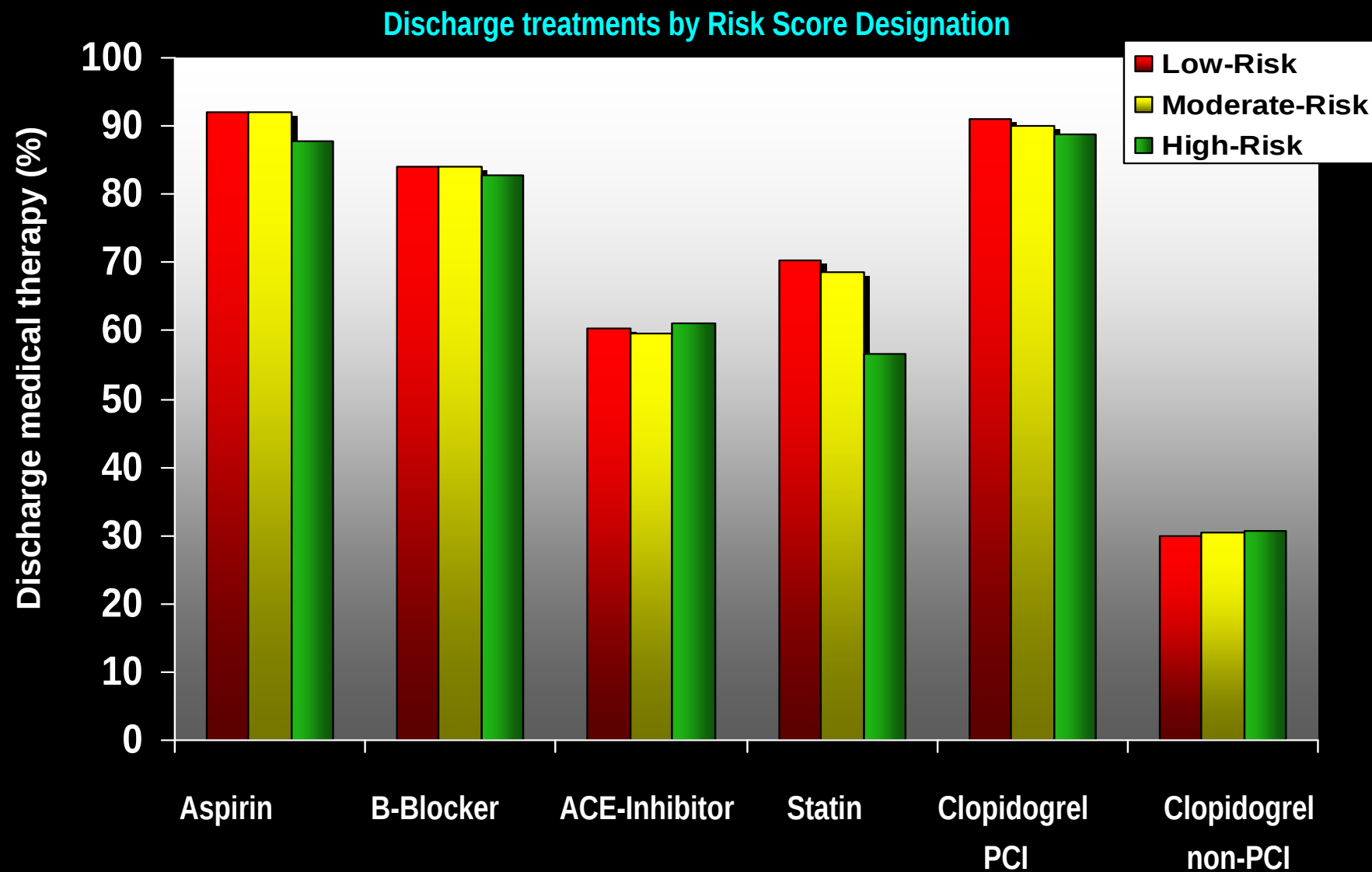


Influence of risk status on guideline adherence in NSTEMI-ACS

Acute (<24h) medications and procedures by Risk Score Designation



Influence of risk status on guideline adherence in NSTEMI-ACS



The Challenge of Implementation

- It is easier to produce a consensus document than to change clinical practice
- The implementation of guidelines is a necessary but complex task that requires substantial dissemination and educational efforts within the profession



EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CARDIOLOGY GUIDELINES

Non ST Segment Elevation ACS

ANTITHROMBOTIC THERAPY

Anticoagulation should be selected according to the risk of both ischaemic and bleeding events.

Several anticoagulants are available, namely UFH, LMWH, fondaparinux, bivalirudin. The choice depends on the initial strategy.

CLASS I

EVIDENCE B

The cycle of continuous quality improvement

