Same-Day Discharge in Patients Undergoing Elective PCI: How Barnes-Jewish Hospital Used National Cardiovascular Data Registry (NCDR®) CathPCI Registry® Risk Models to Develop a Novel 'Patient-Centered' Approach

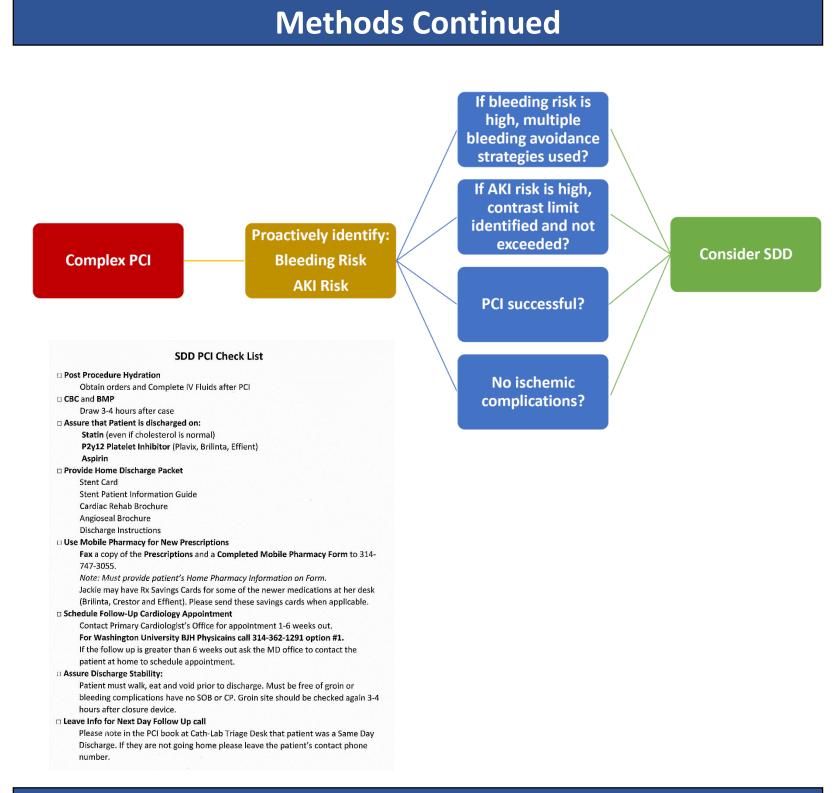
Marissa Pendegraft, RN, BSN; Brandon Rahn MHA; Samantha Miller, RN, MSN; Mary Caruso, RN; Patricia Crimmins-Reda, RN, MSN; Amit Amin, MD, MSc Department of Medicine, Division of Cardiovascular Diseases, Washington University School of Medicine, Barnes-Jewish Hospital, St. Louis, MO

Background

- Same-Day Discharge (SDD) after elective percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) is primarily performed in low-risk patients.
- We examined a 'Patient-Centered' approach to enable SDD in an 'all-comer' high-risk, complex, elective PCI population at Barnes Jewish Hospital (BJH).
- We evaluated a time trend in SDD while comparing patient characteristics, outcomes, satisfaction, and cost in a large, urban academic medical center.

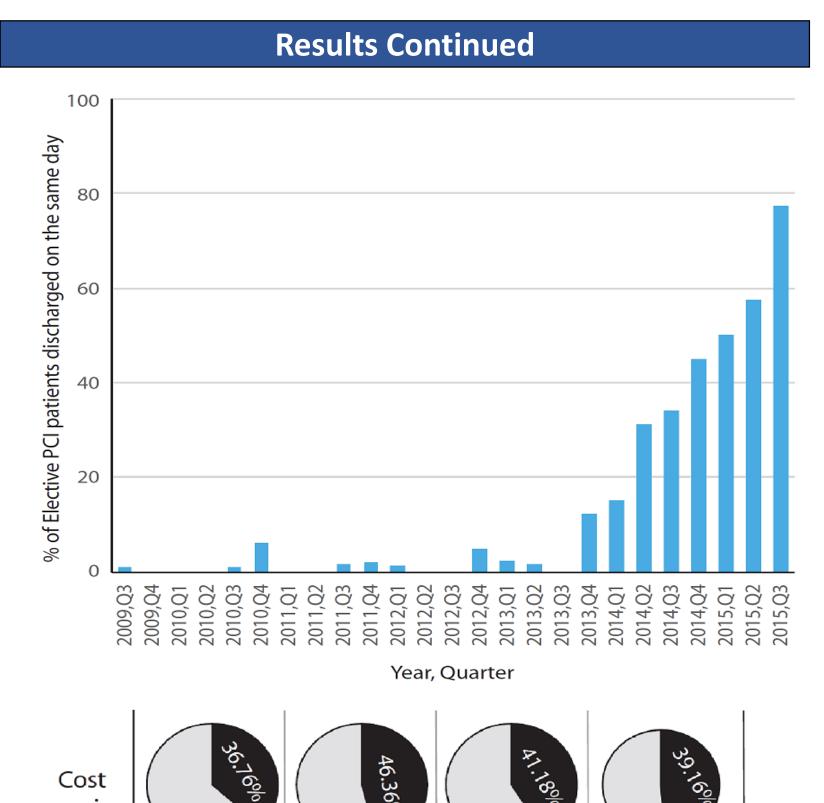
Methods

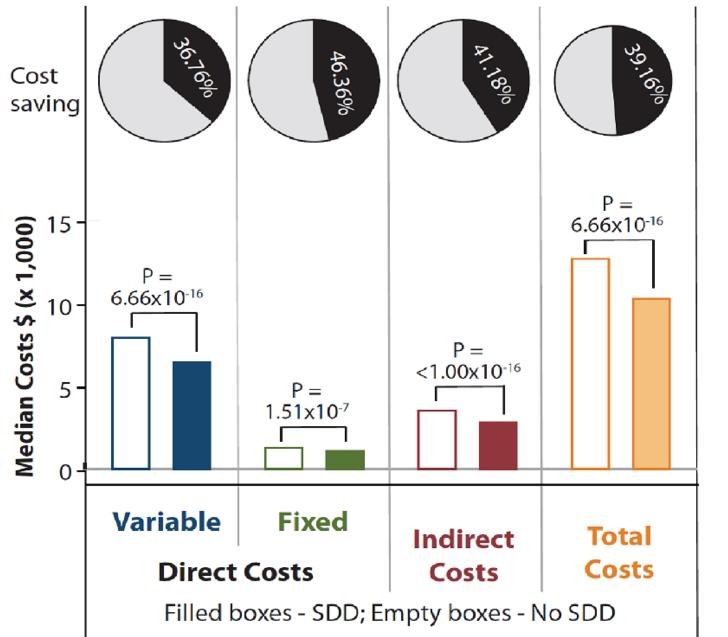
- From July 2014 to September 2015, we developed and implemented a SDD protocol for complex PCI patients, using individualized patient risks and collaborative decision-making between nurses and physicians at BJH.
- We used a nurse-led health IT solution (ePRISM) pre-PCI to proactively identify risks of bleeding, mortality, and AKI using CathPCI Registry risk models.
- SDD was based upon collaborative decision-making on mitigation of risks via bleeding avoidance therapies (BATs), minimizing contrast volume, PCI lesion complexity, and post-procedure nursing evaluation.
- Nursing team used a standardized checklist to ensure proper cath lab discharge and patient management (see Figure).
- Safety and patient satisfaction with SDD was evaluated via a follow up phone call the next day.



Results

- We analyzed NCDR CathPCI Registry Data from July 2009 to September 2015 (N=1,752).
- SDD occurred in 230 (13%) patients, but increased rapidly from 0% to 77%, p<0.001 (see Figure).
- While SDD patients were comparable to Non-SDD patients, SDD was not associated with adverse outcomes: 0% mortality, 0% bleeds, and 0.4% AKI.
- Costs were lower in SDD by \$6,710 (p <0.001) (see Figure).
- Patient satisfaction was high with same-day discharge.





Conclusion

- SDD rapidly increased and was achieved in 75% of elective PCIs despite PCI complexity, when NCDR CathPCI risk models were used in a nurse-led patient centered approach.
- Utilization of health IT tool (ePRISM) allowed for proactive PrePCI risk mitigation thereby enabling safe SDD in more complex patients.
- Our study underscores an important opportunity to improve patient satisfaction and lower costs among highrisk, elective PCI population.

Disclosures

Amit Amin, MD, MSc: National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences of the NIH; National Cancer Institute of the NIH; AHRQ; Medicines Company; Terumo;

Marissa Pendegraft RN, BSN: No Disclosures.

Brandon Rahn. MHA: No Disclosures.

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Correspondence

Amit Amin, MD, MSc CB 8086, 660 S. Euclid Ave. St. Louis, MO 63110

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