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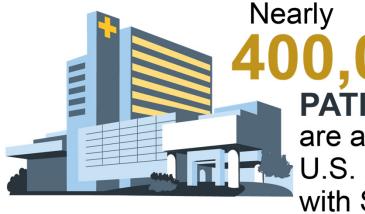


## What is the D2B Alliance?

- ACC quality initiative launched in partnership with the Institute for Healthcare Improvement
- Disseminating evidence-based strategies and sharing best practices among participants
- Launched in November 2006 and ongoing
- More than 1,000 participating hospitals from across the U.S. and internationally



## Why the D2B Alliance?



**OO,000 PATIENTS** are admitted to U.S. hospitals with STEMI ACC/AHA guidelines recommend D2B times of 90 MINUTES or less

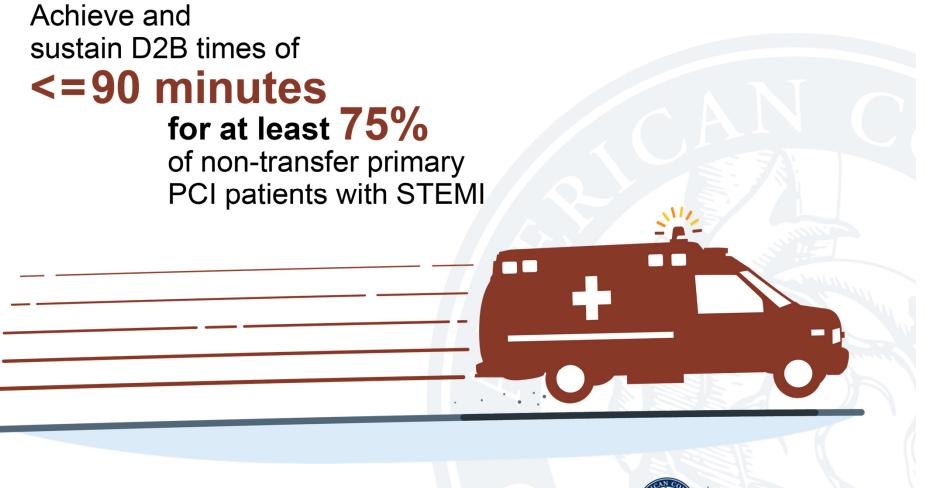


Studies have shown STRONG ASSOCIATIONS between time to primary PCI and in-hospital mortality risk



## D2B Alliance: Closing a Gap

## **Overarching Goal**





## D2B Alliance: How it Works

#### 

and interdisciplina cooperation and coordination



## D2B Alliance: Key Strategies

ED physician activates the cath lab

One call activates the cath lab

Cath lab team ready in 30 minutes

Prompt data feedback

Pre-hospital ECG activates the cath lab (optional)



## The Team Behind the Strategies

Pre-hospital Staff (EMS)

Emergency Medicine Physician

Initial Cardiology Care Provider

**Registration Personnel** (Clerk or Triage Nurse) Cardiac Cath Lab Staff

Primary, Non-physician, Patient Care Provider

Interventional Cardiologist



"**STEMI Alert" Activator** (ED Switchboard, Hospital Operator)

Initial Patient Care Provider (EMT, Primary ED Nurse, ED Charge Nurse)

#### Support Staff

- · Phlebotomist,
- Radiology Tech
- Daytime Cath Lab charge person
- CV research personnel
- hospital admitting
- other-transport,
- pharmacy
- perfusionist
- etc.



## D2B Alliance Results

## Since D2B launched in 2006, D2B times have significantly decreased to be less than 90 minutes

in hospitals across the United States.

**Krumholz, Herrin, Miller, et al.** Circulation 2011



## JACC (December 2009)

 By March 2008, over 75 percent of patients in D2B Alliance-participating hospitals had D2B times of less than 90 minutes.

<u>Changes in How Heart Attack Care is Delivered</u> <u>Saves Lives Nationwide</u> *ACC Press Release*, December 2, 2009



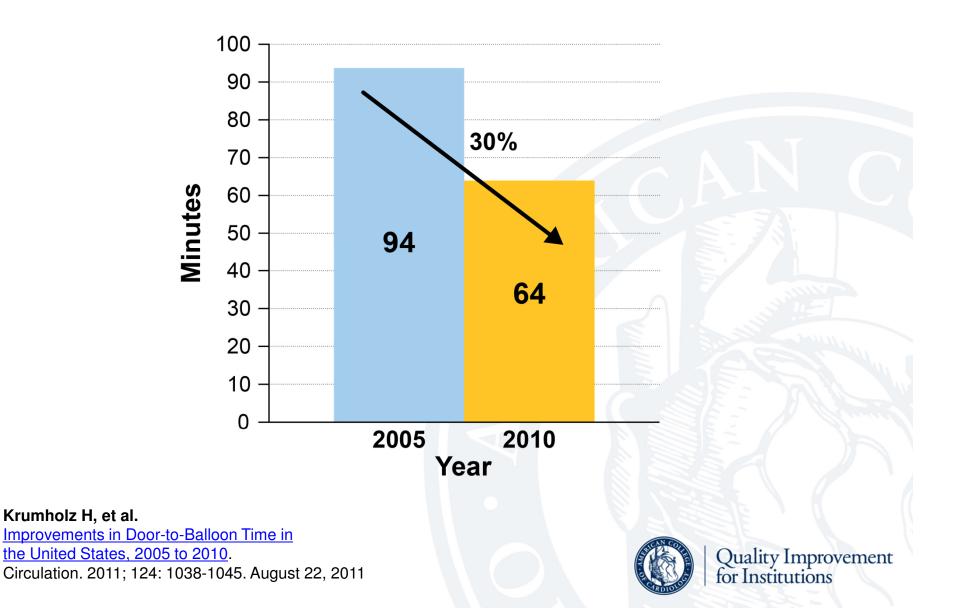
## BMC Cardiovascular Disorders (July 2009)

- ED physician activation of the cath lab and immediate patient transfer to the cath lab by an inhouse nursing team led to a substantial reduction in D2B time and reductions in myocardial infarct size and decreased length of stay.
- With this improvement in quality, total hospital costs decreased substantially for the initial hospitalization and subsequent care within one-year post-hospital discharge

Khot UN, Johnson-Wood ML, Geddes J. <u>Financial impact of</u> reducing door-to-balloon time in <u>ST-elevation myocardial infarction: a single hospital experience</u>. *BMC Cardiovascular Disorders*. July 26, 2009



#### D2B Times for Patients Undergoing PCI Following Acute MI



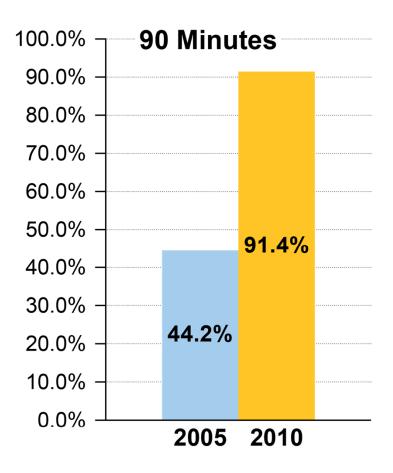
## Circulation (August 2011)

 Over 90% of patients receiving primary percutaneous coronary intervention for ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) are now treated within the recommended 90 minutes after hospital arrival

Krumholz H, et al. Improvements in Door-to-Balloon Time in the United States, 2005 to 2010. Circulation. 2011; 124: 1038-1045. August 22, 2011



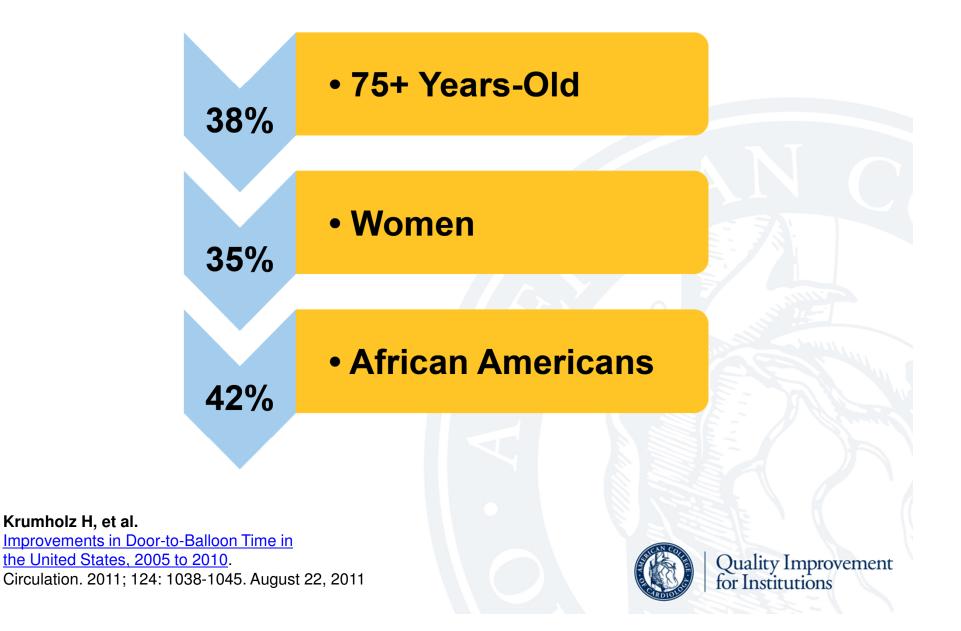
## Percent of Patients with D2B Time Under...



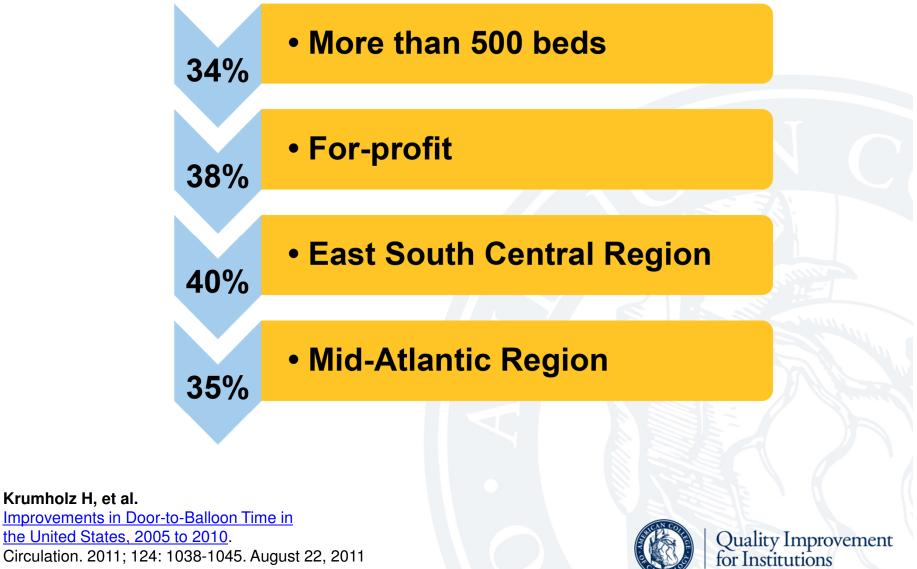
75 Minutes 80.0% ¬ 70.0% 60.0% 50.0% 40.0% 70.4% 30.0% 20.0% 23.3% 10.0% 0.0% 2005 2010 Quality Improvement for Institutions

Krumholz H, et al. Improvements in Door-to-Balloon Time in the United States, 2005 to 2010. Circulation. 2011; 124: 1038-1045. August 22, 2011

## Patient Demographics: Decrease in D2B Times



## Hospital Demographics: Decrease in D2B Times



the United States, 2005 to 2010. Circulation. 2011; 124: 1038-1045. August 22, 2011

### New England Journal of Medicine (September 2013)

## Overall Results:

- National D2B times for STEMI patients have improved
- The percentage of patients meeting the guideline recommendation of 90 minutes or less has increased
- BUT in-hospital and short-term mortality has remained unchanged

Menees DS, Peterson ED, Wang Y, et al. Door-to-Balloon Time and Mortality among Patients Undergoing Primary PCI. N Engl J Med 2013; 369:901-909, September 5, 2013

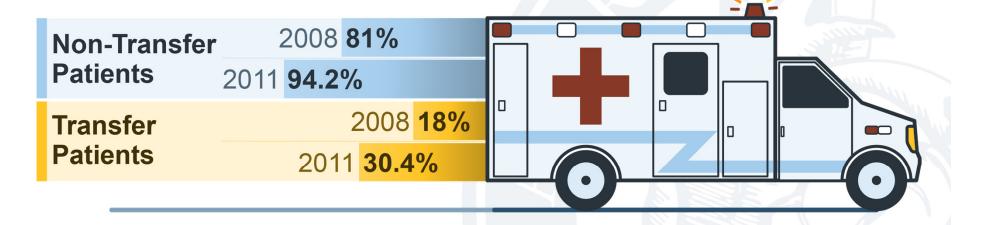


## JACC (September 2013)

## D2B

Continued improvements in meeting guideline-recommended **Door-to-Balloon (D2B) times** of 90 minutes or less

for both ICD and CathPCI patients.



Masoudi FA, Ponirakis A, Yeh RW, et al. <u>Cardiovascular Care Facts: A Report</u> <u>From the National Cardiovascular Data Registry: 2011</u>. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2013;62(21):1931-1947. doi:10.1016/j.jacc.2013.05.099.



## D2B Alliance: Words of Wisdom

What is inspiring is how the cardiologists came together to improve care – leading change within their institutions even as it required them to work harder – because it was the right thing to do. >>

Harlan Krumholz, MD, FACC



## D2B Alliance: Words of Wisdom

<sup>66</sup> The incredible success of the D2B Alliance represents aspects of the best of health care delivery in the United States; the integration of the highest medical science, technology and our medical community through the organization and integration of systems of care leading to seamless translation of evidence based medicine into clinical practice.

Ralph Brindis, MD, MACC.





## AMERICAN COLLEGE of CARDIOLOGY