

The VA Cardiovascular Assessment, Reporting, and Tracking System for Cath Labs

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Broad Background

- Congressional mandate: VA to provide care 'at least equivalent' to non-VA sector
 - Explicit comparison required
- Problem: No direct VA and non-VA clinical data available on representative scale
 - Internal quality improvement programs
 - Electronic medical record, but significant clinical data in narrative text
 - Administrative and pharmacy databases
- Concern: Veterans have more comorbidities,
 worse health status, lower SES than non-Veterans

On a positive note.....

- Previous comparative studies support equivalent VA cardiac care
 - No difference in post-MI mortality
 - VA patients at least as likely as Fee-For-Service patients to receive guideline indicated medical therapy for MI

Acute MI

The Harvard Report

- Comparison of matched VA and Medicare AMI patients 1997-1999 (n=13,129 in each group)
- Main Results:
 - VA patients traveled further to hospital with MI
 - VA patients much less likely to be admitted to hospital with onsite cardiac cath facilities
 - One year mortality: VA 34.5% versus Medicare 30.9%
 - 30-day revascularization: VA 22.0% vs. Medicare 44.9%
- Limitations: Veterans more comorbidities & lower estimated SES, <u>administrative data</u>, <u>missing key</u> clinical data

As if that weren't enough...

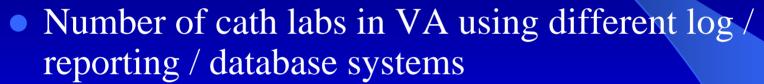
- New England Journal of Medicine, 2003
 - 1,665 VA patients; 19,305 Medicare patients
 - VA patients less likely to undergo cardiac cath when indicated by guidelines at time of AMI
 - 44% versus 51%
 - Odds Ratio for cath (VA vs Medicare) = 0.75 (95% CI 0.57-0.96)
 - 'There is underuse of needed angiography after AMI in both the VA and Medicare systems, but the rate of underuse is significantly higher in the VA'

VA Response

- Cardiac Care Initiative
 - Regional cardiac care plans (hub/spoke model)
 and local ACS care pathways
 - New cath labs
 - National VA performance measures
 - Chart review of all AMI and unstable angina patients
 - Focus on cardiac procedures How many, In whom? Results? Safety?

Black Hole

- Number of cath labs in VA
 - 70, 72, 75?



- 70, 72, 75?
- VA administrative data compared to individual cath lab logs
 - Average discrepancy 40%
- No QI program for cardiac care/procedures

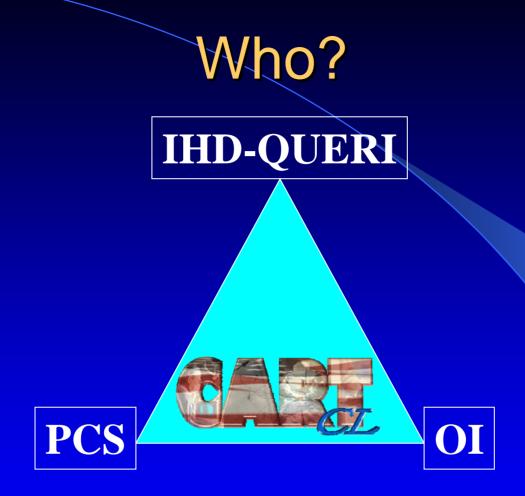


The CART-CL Project

Cardiovascular Assessment Reporting and Tracking System for Cath Labs

Create a national VA cath lab data repository, including software for data entry and report generation for <u>all</u> VA cath labs, as part of a national QI program

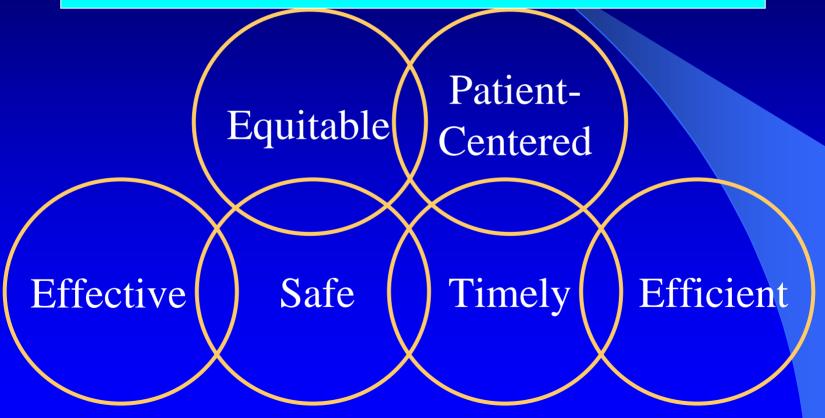




Other key collaborators / communications: OQP, VISN
Directors/CMO's/ISO's, Clinical Procedures, DSS, FDA,
ACC, Individual Facilities (administration, clinical,
technical, ISO), PBM, CICSP, ViSTA Imaging, etc.

What?

Highest Quality Health Care



Institute of Medicine. Crossing the Quality Chasm:
A New Healthcare System for the 21st Century
National Academy Press

Project Requirements

- > Software must be clinically useful
 - No duplicate data entry
 - Used as part of regular clinical care
 - Pre-Procedure, Diagnostic Procedure, & PCI report generation for CPRS, while automatically capturing key data
 - No new personnel
 - Flexible graphical user interface combining categorical data entry and 'free' text
 - Core of American College of Cardiology data elements/standards

More Requirements

- > Integrated with CPRS
 - Launch within CPRS; Flow of data to and from CPRS
- Easy to modify/update/expand
 - New/evolving clinical, administrative, regulatory needs
- Centralized national data repository
 - Not '75 databases for 75 cath labs'
 - National workload capture for VA (link to DSS/PCE/billing)
 - Support local QA for sites (access to their own data)
 - National QI program feedback to sites with benchmarking, both within VA and VA / non-VA



Timeline

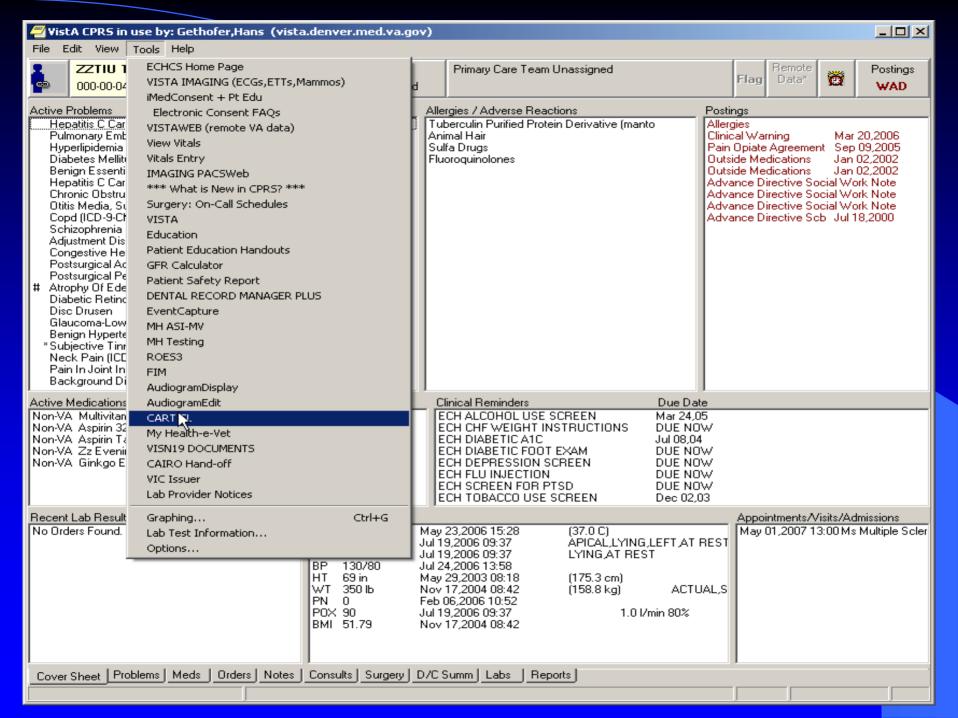
- ➤ <u>June 2003</u>: 'Seed' funding from Patient Care Services
- > August 2003-present: Software development
 - Small group of clinicians (3) working directly with small group of technical folks (programmer, database architect)
- Feb 2004: Prototype demo to VA National Leadership Board
- ➤ May 2004: Project funding
- ➤ <u>June 2004</u>: Software deployment, Denver VAMC

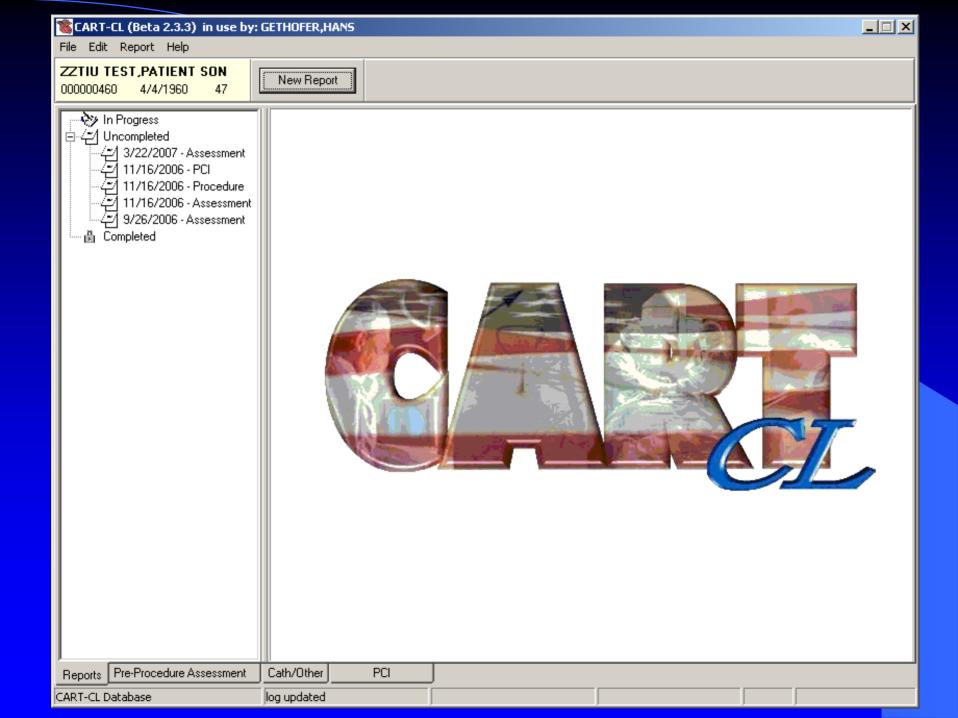
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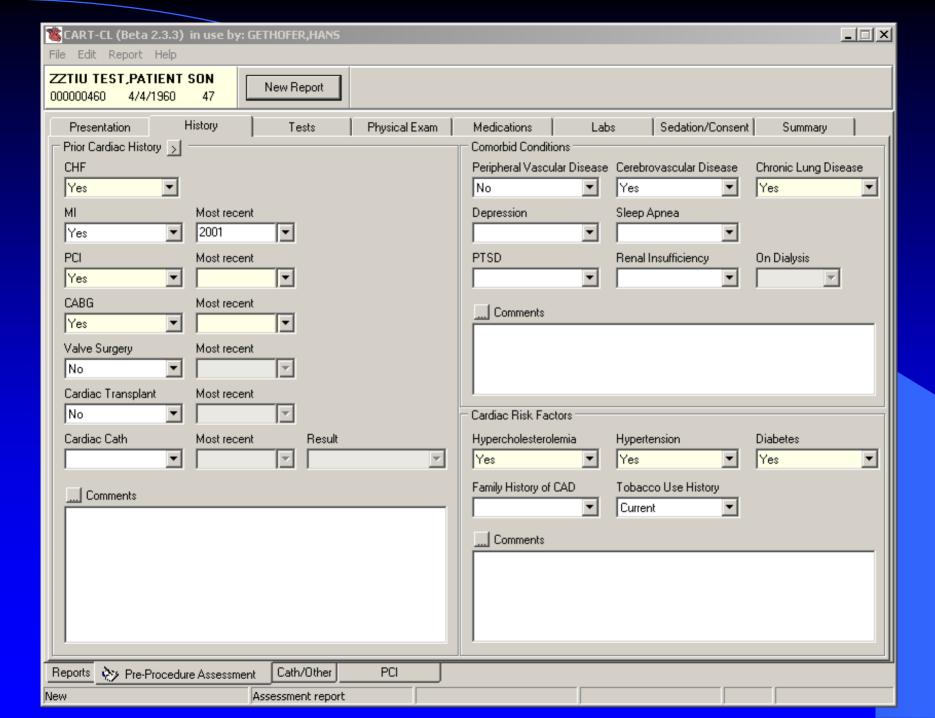
- > July-Dec, 2004: 'Beta testing' (6 sites)
- > Jan, 2005: Data repository 'live'
- Jan, 2005-present: Incremental national installation with ongoing clinical testing / feedback / modification / expansion
- ➤ As of today, all 75 sites installed or in process

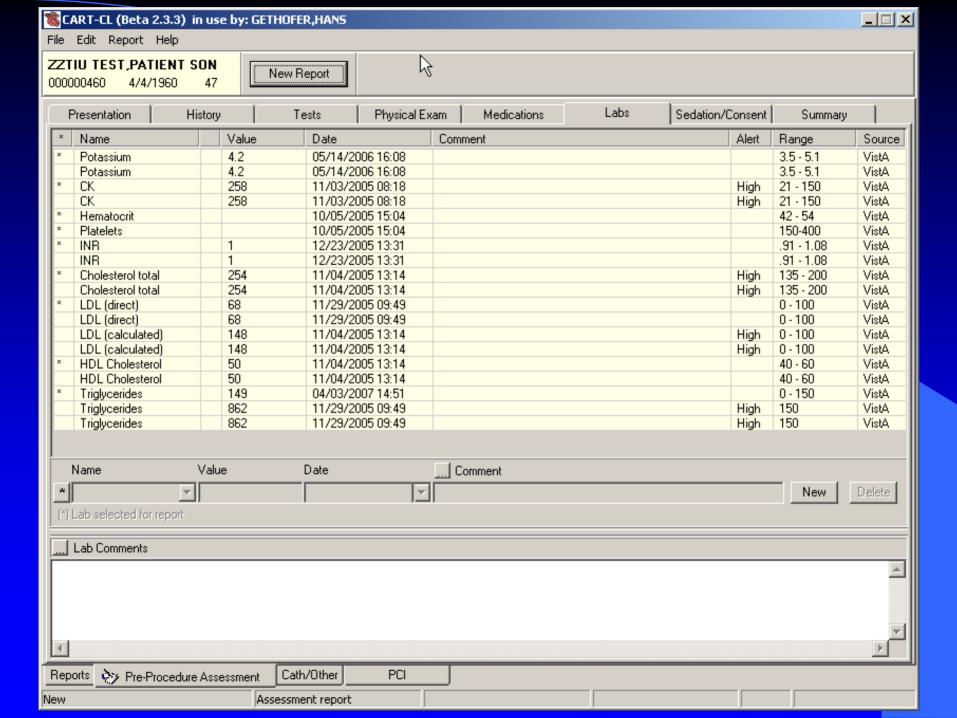
More Technical (slightly)

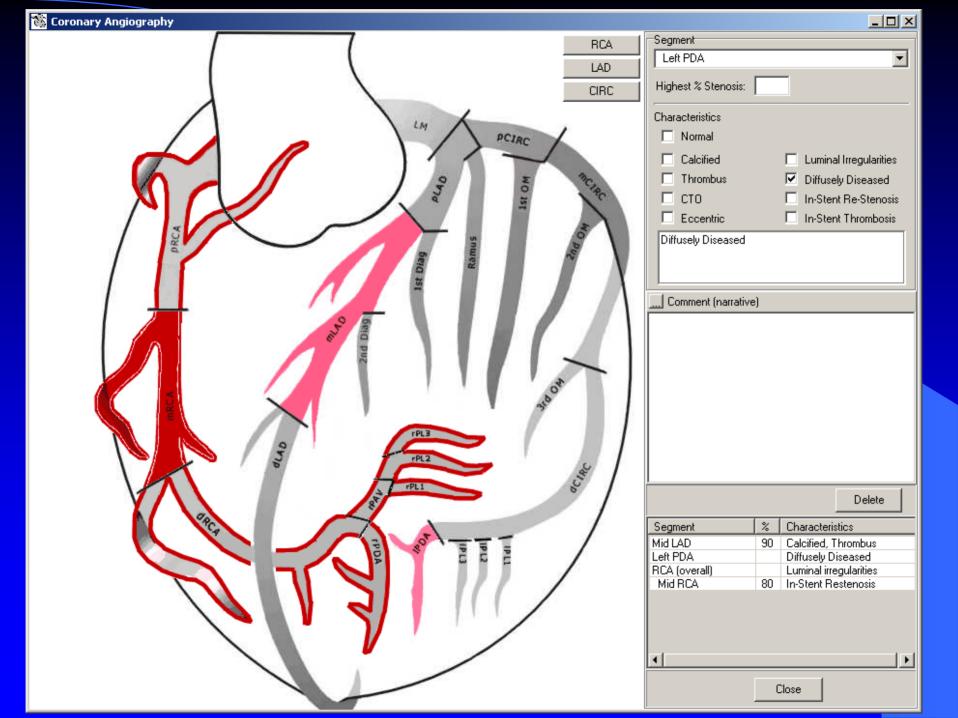
- Model-driven application
 - Extensible database
 - Extensible application
 - Over 95% of application is not directly coded
- Data repository = Microsoft SQL server
- Software developed in Delphi
- Integration with CPRS via RPC's











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unitarion Report
                                                                           Generated by the VA Cardiac Assessment, Reporting, and Tracking (CART) system
Patient: ZZTIU TEST, PATIENT SON SSN: 000000460 DOB: 4/4/1960 AGE: 47
Procedure Date: 4/16/2007
Attending: MESSENGER, JOHN C
Operators: GARCIA, JOEL A
Procedures: Left Heart Catheterization, LV Angiography, Coronary Angiography,
 Bypass Graft Angiography, Right Heart Catheterization, Aortography
 Intra-Aortic Balloon Pump
Status: Elective
This was an inpatient procedure.
 Type of procedure, site, and patient ID were verified with the patient.
Indications: Acute Coronary Syndrome, Valvular Heart Disease
Primary Arterial: Right Femoral, 5F sheath, Seal closure
CATHETERS
Right coronary artery: JR 5, 5 fr
LEFT HEART CATHETERIZATION
Pressures (mm Hg)
Aorta: 80/120, mean 100
Mild Aortic Valve Stenosis
Mild Mitral Valve Stenosis
LV-ANGIOGRAPHY
EF = 46% Abnormal - Global wall motion
CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY
_____
Native Vessels
Summarv: 2 vessel CAD
Dominance: Right dominant
Stenoses Details
Segment
                 Stenosis* Characteristics and Comments
Mid LAD
                     90 Calcified, Thrombus
                            Diffusely Diseased
Left PDA
                             Luminal irregularities
RCA (overall)
                           In-Stent Restenosis
Mid RCA
                      80
 * Highest % Stenosis Within Segment
BYPASS GRAFTS
 # Graft Type
              Insertion Segment % Stenosis Location
                                       75 Aortic/Ostial
               1st Diagonal
                 In-Stent Restenosis
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Close



CART support center Cardiovascular Assessment Reporting and Tracking System

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The VA's Cardiovascular Assessment, Reporting and Tracking (CART) system is a software application for standardized report generation, national data repository, and national quality improvement program for VA cath labs. The application is integrated within the VA's EHR, enabling providers to document care as part of routine clinical work. The application combines discrete data entry (based on ACC data standards) with narrative text for customization. To minimize data entry, CART-CL automatically incorporates data from the EHR (history, medications, vitals, labs). CART-CL tracks all cath lab procedures to accomplish workload capture/coding (i.e. automated CPT/ICD-9 coding). Summary data (e.g. procedures, complications) are available to each site to support local quality improvement. CART-CL will enable participation by all VA cath labs in the ACC-NCDR for national benchmarking. Currently, the VA is working with the FDA toward designating CART-CL as a 'sentinal patient safety network' for the U.S. for cath lab device safety.

Please use the links on this site to locate information, support, or report options for the VA's Cardiovascular Assessment, Reporting and Tracking (CART-CL) System.

LAST UPDATED (TUESDAY, 20 MARCH 2007)

NEWS & EVENTS

CART-CL Mandated for All VA Cath Labs

In December 2005, a National Directive (VHA Directive 2005-062) was released that mandates CART-CL installation and use by the end of 2006 for all VA cath labs. Click here to view the Directive.

Read more...

February National Conference

The minutes for the February 12, 2007 National CART-CL Conference Call are available. Please CLICK HERE to view the minutes.

View Sample Screens from the CART-CL Application







How To Get CART-CL At Your VA

Section 508 Accessibility | Intranet Privacy Policy | No Fear Act VHA Intranet Home | VBA Intranet Home | NCA Intranet Home Site Core Last Updated: 10.31.2006 by Tamára L. Box

http://vhaechcartweb/

Implementation Process

- 1) Clinical site contact(s)
 - Cath lab director
- 2) Technical contact via clinical contact
- 3) Web demo if requested
- 4) CART-CL technical team works with local technical folks to set up (install)
 - Remote permissions
 - Remote set up / modest work for local IRMS
- 5) Once set up, in-service with clinical champion
 - Remote, 1.5 hour in-service
 - Local champion teaches others at site

Implementation Conceptual Model: Macro and Micro Site Evidence Successful Quality Context Improvement **Facilitation**

Clinical Acceptance

- \triangleright As of 4/15/07:
 - Use by 837 VA clinicians
 - >48,000 reports generated on >27,000 patients
- > Implementation process has worked well
 - Rapid clinical adoption at most sites
- > Positive clinician feedback
 - Ease of use
 - Time-saving over previous methods
 - Integration with CPRS / format of notes
 - Commitment to contribute to a single national VA data repository and QI program (including promise of participation in ACC-NCDR)
 - Local QA, Workload capture, JCAHO help

Sample Email Comment from Ed Toggart, MD, Cath Lab Director, West LA VAMC

"With CART-CL- the fellow and attending pull up CPRS and CART-CL, and enter angio and hemodynamic data together as a "team" generating the cath report IMMEDIATELY after the case, which as you know appears directly in CPRS as a completed report. We-fellows and attendings are very pleased because of the immense time saving- only one report is necessary- no administrative headache of tracking is necessary, etc..."

Improve Clinical Care

Documentation

- ✓ Data entry based on ACC standards
- Reinforces information already in CPRS
- Improves review of data within cardiology teams
- Carry forward of data in CART-CL to next procedure

Communication / Continuity of Care

- Cardiology procedure results now part of CPRS
- Standardized reports improve communication within and between VA centers

Quality Improvement

- National data now available to evaluate the care we provide
- Sites have access to their own data for local QI
- VA participation in ACC-NCDR
 - Participation in ACC-NCDR quality improvement programs
 - Obviates need for full VA-only program
- National VA Cath Lab 'Community'

Patient Safety

- In lab complications
- Follow-up module
- Link to other VA data sources to monitor longer-term patient outcomes
 - Example: stent thrombosis following DES
- Unexpected problems with devices
 - Working with FDA
 - o CART-CL as national patient safety network

Research

- Clinical and health services research related to cardiac procedures
 - CART-CL data in and of itself
 - Link CART-CL data to other VA data sources
 - Mortality, hospitalization, pharmacy, cost
 - Use CART-CL within broader clinical research projects
- Quality Improvement Research
 - Care delivery interventions
 - Assess impact of QI, policy, clinical care changes

Administration

- Program Evaluation
 - Workload capture of cardiac procedures built into the CART application
 - Link to billing, administrative databases
 - Inform planning for future cardiac care (procedure capacity, cost, etc.)
 - Quality oversight (Dr. Jesse)

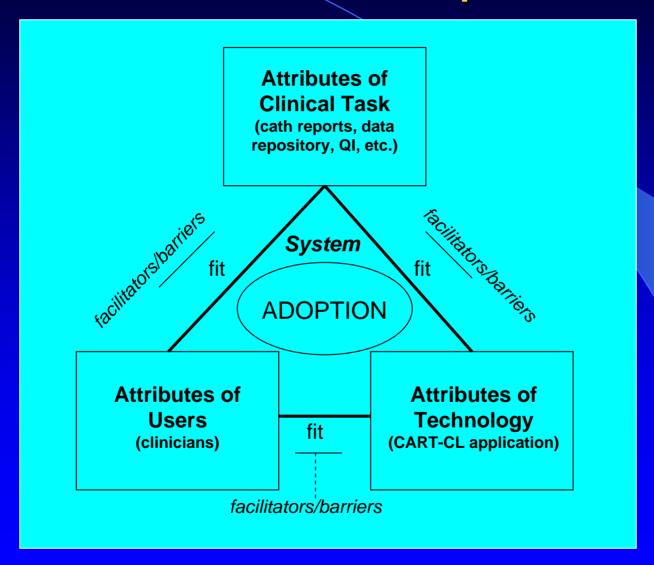
Platform for Expansion

- > CART-ACS
- > CART-Peripheral
- > CART-ICD
- > CART-CPR
- Other diseases / procedures?

Variation in Implementation

- Project Delays
 - 'Scope creep' (e.g. workload capture, JCAHO)
 - VA data security crisis
 - Technical challenges (e.g. C&A, labs, note upload)
- Site-specific delays
 - Technical (e.g. remote permissions)
 - Clinical (e.g. alternative local solution)
- Formal study of variation in CART-CL implementation, including identification of key facilitators and barriers (QUERI RRP)

Health IT Adoption



Sample Barriers

- Lack of clear local clinical champion
- Competing local solutions
- Clinical inertia / noise to signal
- Failure to engage local IRMS
- Unexpected security and technical delays (national and site-specific)
- Challenge of 'production version' software while still 'testing/modifying'

Sample Facilitators

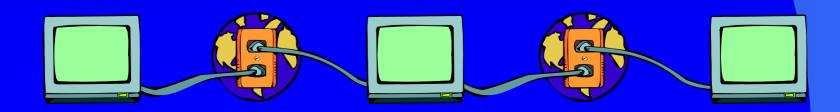
- National administrative backing
 - Email from Dr. Jesse to Chiefs of Cardiology, letter from Dr. Kolodner to IRMS, National Directive
- Engagement of local clinical champions
- One site at a time' engagement, testing, feedback, participation
- Flexible software application (ease of use, time saving)
- Integration with CPRS
- Desire to contribute to national data repository, VA
 + ACC-NCDR

Other Lessons Learned - Technical

- ➤ Value of clinician-driven software development
 - Software as a 'clinical tool'
- > Core of data standards
- > Extensible database architecture
- > Stay 'within' CPRS
- Don't wait on possible national technical 'solutions' / changes (but talk with everyone)
- > Small, effective project group
 - Importance of Hans Gethoffer

Final Lessons Learned

- Importance of 'clinical champions' cannot be overstated
- Yet...the backbone of success is technical
- Integration into broader system of care / QI efforts
- Engagement of administration / fit with administrative goals



Quality Improvement



Data Benchmarking

System changes information technology protocols

collaborative care

Clinician leaders

Administrative support

CART-CL Program

Leadership / Oversight

- Steve Fihn (IHD-QUERI)
- Bob Jesse/Mahdu Aggarwal/Mike Kussman (Patient Care Services)
- Hank Rappaport/Rob Kolodner (Office of Information)
- Jon Perlin (Former Acting Undersecretary for Health)

CART Project Team

- Clinical Director (JR)
- Technical Director (Hans Gethoffer)
- Technical/Analytic Team (Brian Gillespie, Greg Noonan, Tami Box, Meg Plomondon)
- Administrative Coordinators (M. McDonnel/J. Nance)

Thank You

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