

ADVANCES IN QUALITY & OUTCOMES:

A Data Managers Meeting

SEPTEMBER 26-29, 2023 • VIRTUAL

How to Use Intermacs Data for Performance Improvement and Quality Initiatives

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I, Dr. Cowger, have the following Disclosures

Abbott, Inc: Steering Committee for Tendyne, Advisory Board member and Steering Committee Member for HM3 clinical trials, speaker

Medtronics, Inc: National PI and Steering Committee for HVAD DT PAS study Procyrion, Inc: Advisor and Steering committee member for Aortix (stock options) Endotronix, Inc: Steering committee member (unpaid) for Proactive HF trial

Nuwellis, Inc: Steering committee member (unpaid)

Bioventrix, Inc: Steering committee member for ALIVE trial (paid); speaker (paid)

BiVACOR, Inc: DSMB member CoreWave, Inc: Advisory Board Berlin Heart Excor: DSMB member

STS: unpaid member of Intermacs leadership panel ACC and ISHLT: editorial board members (paid)





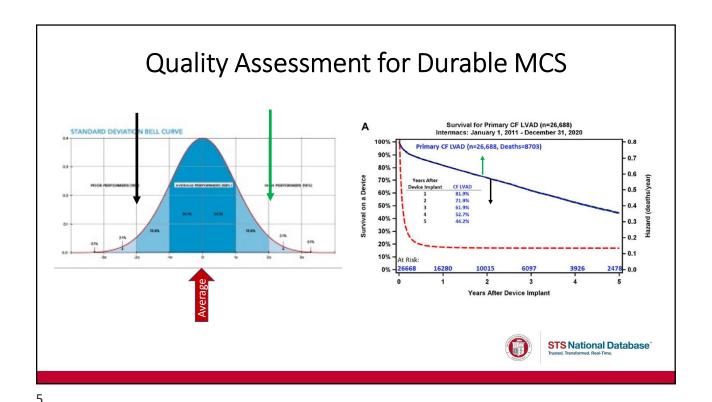
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Learning Objectives

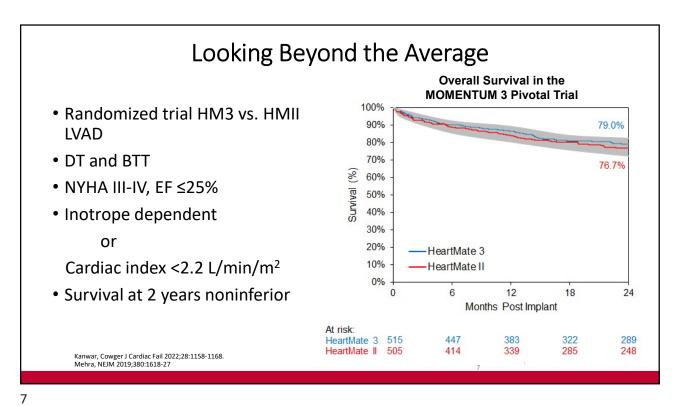
- 1) Integrate Intermacs data into programmatic quality assessment to reveal opportunities for programmatic performance improvement
- 2) Use Intermacs data to assess where improvements are needed for your center's short-term outcomes
- 3) Use Intermacs data to assess where improvements are needed for your center's long-term outcomes



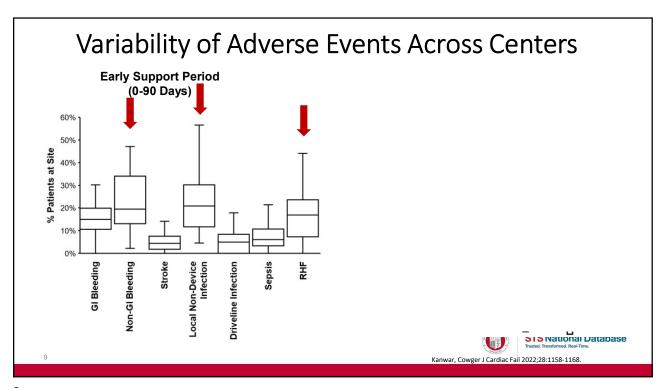


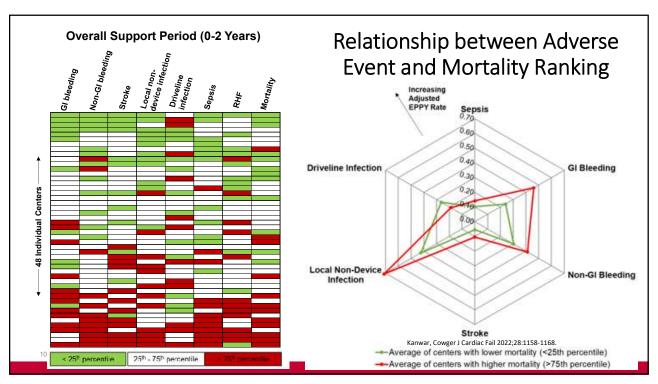


Quality Assessment for Durable MCS **Patients** Survival for Primary CF LVAD Intermacs: January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2021 Primary CF LVAD (n=27,314, Deaths=8790) Individual 80% Center 0.6 70% **Intermacs** Performance 60% 50% 40% 0.3 30% 0.2 20% **Device Model** Melana Yuzefpolskay, et al. Ann Thorac Surg 2023;115:311-28 **STS** National Database



Variability of Mortality Across Centers **Early Support Period** (0 - 90 Days) Max = 24%≥75th: ≥10.4% 35% 30% Median = 6.6% Mortality (%) 25% 20% 15% Min = 0% 10% Lower Higher **Mortality** Mortality **STS** National Database Error bars denote 95% confidence intervals Kanwar, Cowger J Cardiac Fail 2022;28:1158-1168





"Science tells us what we can do; Guidelines what we should do; & Registries what we are actually doing".

--- Lucas Kappenberger (at Heart Rhythm Society Policy Conference, Washington, DC, 2005)



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Quality Assessment within Intermacs

- Intermacs provides national average benchmarks for "real world" post LVAD
 - Survival
 - · Causes of death
 - Key adverse events
- Intermacs provides site-specific outcomes to compare with above
- Intermacs provides a mechanism to assess impact of your programmatic change/intervention on outcomes
- Intermacs helps identify areas for programmatic quality improvement



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Quality Assessment within Intermacs

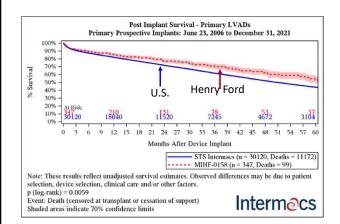
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Using the Intermacs Reports for QAPI



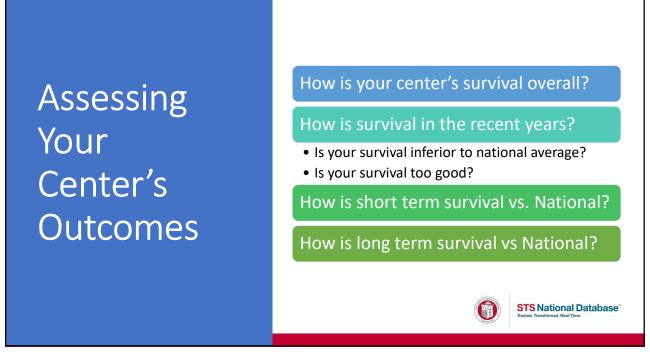
Months after Device Implant	STS Intermacs	MIHF-0158
1	94.8% (94.7%-95.0%)	94.5% (93.1%-95.6%)
3	90.6% (90.4%-90.8%)	92.2% (90.6%-93.5%)
6	87.2% (87.0%-87.4%)	89.3% (87.5%-90.9%)
9	84.5% (84.3%-84.7%)	87.3% (85.3%-89.0%)
12	81.9% (81.6%-82.1%)	85.3% (83.2%-87.2%)
24	71.7% (71.4%-72.0%)	76.9% (74.1%-79.4%)
36	61.6% (61.3%-62.0%)	70.9% (67.5%-73.9%)
48	52.1% (51.7%-52.5%)	62.5% (58.4%-66.3%)
60	43.8% (43.3%-44.2%)	53.3% (48.6%-57.9%)

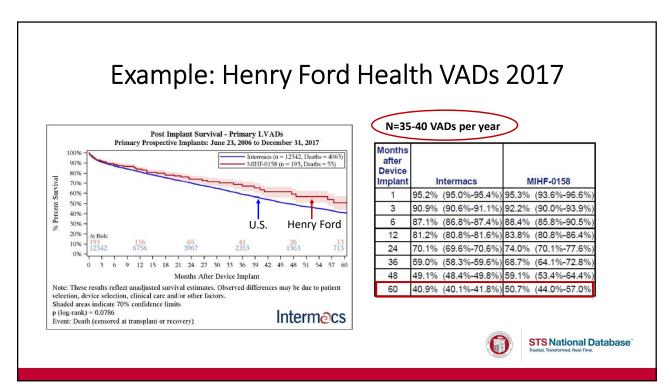


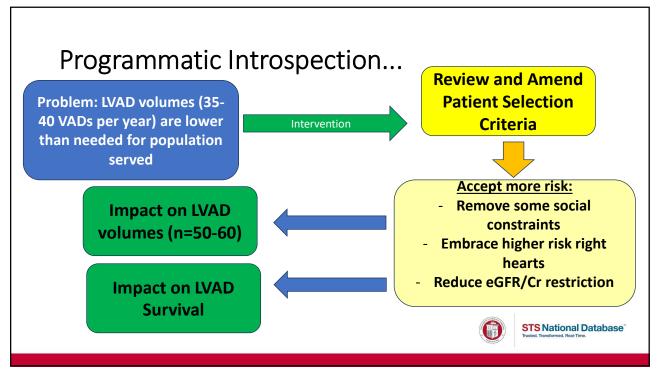


Contemporary Data Exhibit 34. Post Implant Survival - PRIMARY OVERALL Post Implant Survival: PRIMARY OVERALL Primary Prospective Implants: July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2021 Months 90% after Device 80% 70% Henry Ford STS Intermacs MIHF-0158 Implant 60% u.s. 93.4% (93.0%-93.8%) 96.7% (93.5%-98.4% 50% 89.8% (89.2%-90.3%) 93.1% (88.9%-95.8% 40% 30% 87.6% (87.0%-88.2%) 90.7% (85.7%-94.0% At Risk: 3427 86.1% (85.5%-86.8%) 90.7% (85.7%-94.0% 942 84.3% (83.5%-85.0%) 90.7% (85.7%-94.0% Months After Device Implant STS Intermacs (n = 3427, Deaths = 469) ---- MIHF-0158 (n = 63, Deaths = 6) Note: These results reflect unadjusted survival estimates. Observed differences may be due to patient selection, device selection, clinical care and/or other factors. p (log-rank) = 0.4251**Intermecs** Event: Death (censored at transplant or cessation of support) Shaded areas indicate 70% confidence limits STS National Database

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Quality Assessment within Intermacs

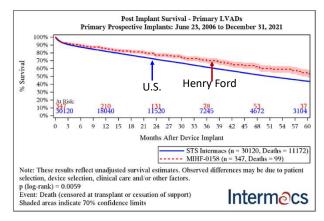
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How is your Center's Long-Term Survival?

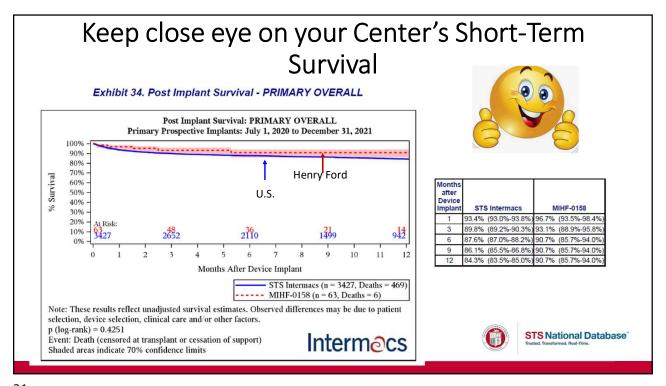


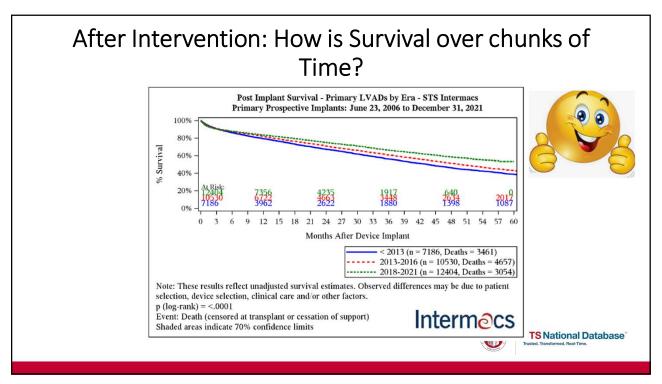
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60	42 00/ /42 20/ 44 20/)	53 3% (48 6%-57 9%		

Long term survival is acutely insensitive to programmatic change









Quality Assessment within Intermacs

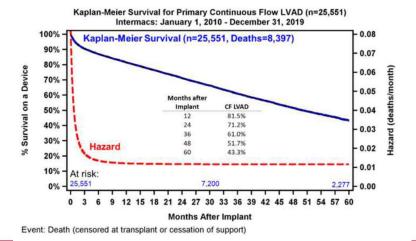
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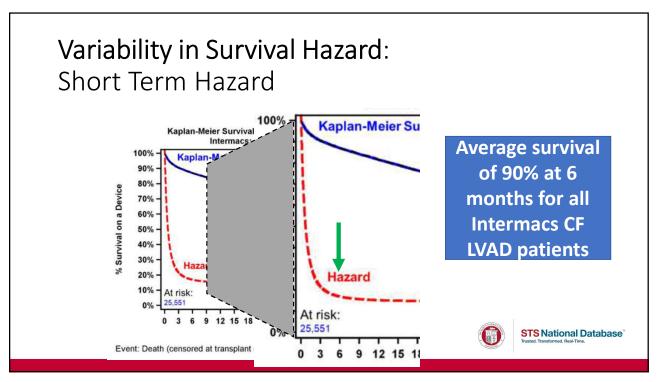


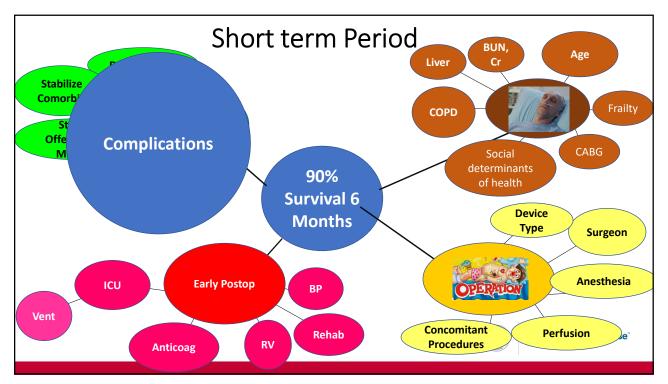
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Variability in Survival Hazard: Time Dependence from Implant



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Assessing Short Term Quality after LVAD

Odds Ratios of 180-day Death on LVAD (N=20,044)

Composite Outcome Component	Crude (unadjusted) (N=20044)		Full model (multivariable) (N=20044)		
	OR (95%CI)	P-value	OR (95%CI)	P-value	
Stroke	5.57 (5.01, 6.20)	<0.001	5.19 (4.63, 5.82)	<0.001	
Respiratory Failure	6.66 (5.94, 7.46)	<0.001	3.66 (3.22, 4.17)	<0.001	
Dialysis	5.81 (5.19, 6.49)	<0.001	3.52 (3.10, 4.01)	<0.001	
Right Heart Failure	2.45 (2.21, 2.71)	<0.001	1.54 (1.37, 1.72)	<0.001	
Reoperation	2.23 (2.02, 2.46)	<0.001	1.56(1.39, 1.76)	<0.001	
Device Exchange	1.57 (1.30, 1.90)	<0.001	NA	-	

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Cowger et al. Presented at ISHLT 2022; under review.

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Scoring and Grouping

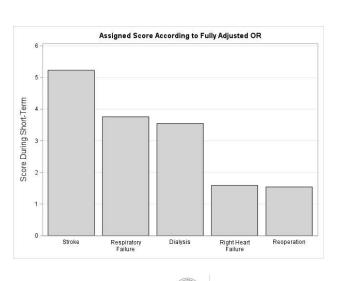
- Death = 20 points
- Non-recovery cessation of support = 20 points
- Urgent transplant =20 points
- Stroke = 5.2 points
- Respiratory Failure = 3.7 points
- Dialysis = 3.5 points
- Right Heart Failure = 1.5 points
- Reoperation = 1.6 points

• Score Grouping:

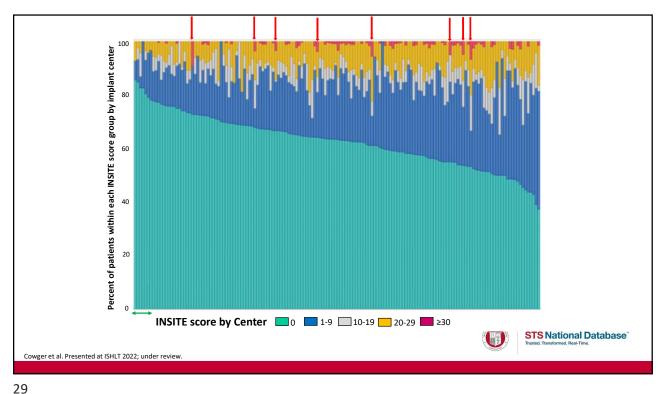
- 0
- 1-10
- 10 20
- 20 30
- 30 40

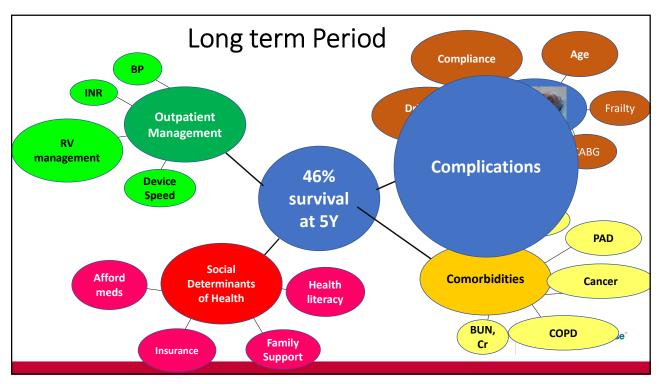
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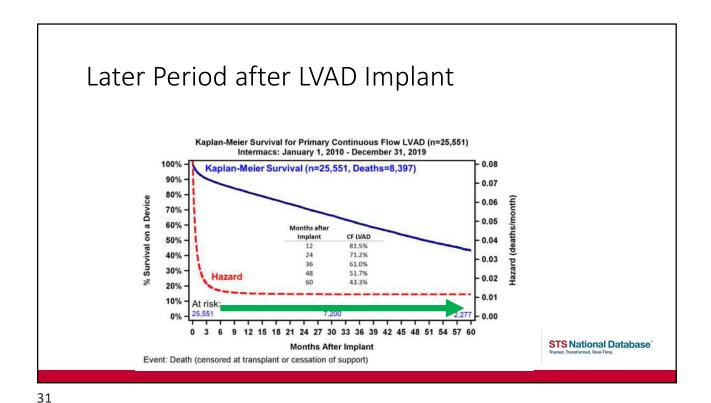




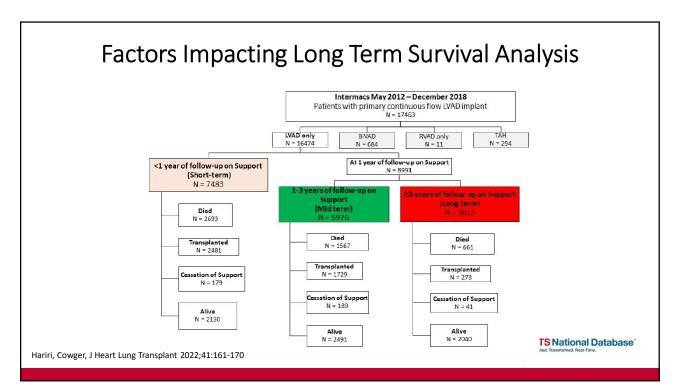
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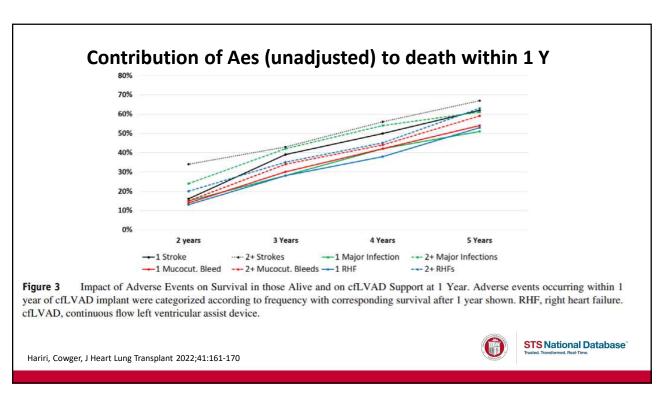


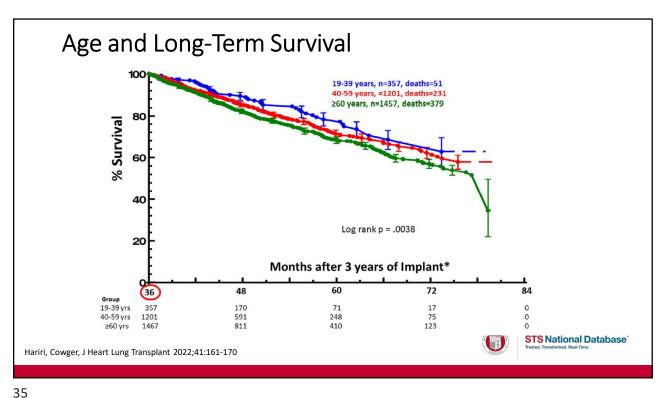




Influence of Device on CFLVAD Outcome 100% CF-FML, n=1400, deaths=184 80% CF-FML CF-HL CF-HL, n=1400, deaths=297 60% % Survival Adj HR 3.20 for mortality CF-HL vs CF-FML, p<0.0001 40% Event: Death on a device Censored: transplant, support cessation, and device brand change P < 0.0001 20% 1400 680 48 10 12 20 22 **Months After Implant Vational Database** W. Pagani et al, Annals of Thoracic Surgery, in press https://doi.org/10.1016/j.athoracsur.2021.05.017





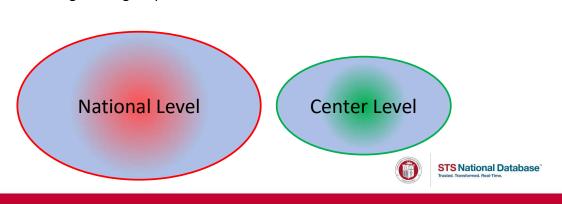


	Mortality risk in those on support	- Just	Mortality risk in those on support		
Risk Factors for Death	Constant Phase Hazard Ratio $(n = 8,991 \text{ at risk}, n = 2,228 \text{ deaths})$	р	Constant Phase Hazard Ratio (n = 3,015 at risk, n = 661 deaths)	p ^b	
Demographics					
Age (per decade, with 50 to 60 years of age as reference)	1.15	<0 .0001	1.08	0.02	
BMI, per kg/m ²	1.01	0.0059			
Race: Caucasian	1.22	< 0.0001	1.41	0.0002	
Not married	1.16	0.0023			
Clinical status					
History of solid organ cancer	1.26	0.0051			
History of hepatitis	1.54	0.0017			
History of coronary artery bypass	1.24	< 0.0001	1.29	0.0002	
History of pulmonary disease	1.19	0.0075			
Current smoker of tobacco	1.44	<0.0001			
Preimplant cardiopulmonary					
hemodynamics					
Pulmonary artery systolic, per 10 mm Hg	0.96	0.0092			
Right atrial pressure, per 1 mm Hg	1.01	0.0001			
Clinical events within 1 or 3 y of LV	'AD implanta				
Stroke count (per event)	1.42	< 0.0001	1.24	0.01	
Infection count (per event)	1.13	< 0.0001	1.10	< 0.0001	
Pump related infection count (per event)	1.19	<0.0001			
Device malfunction count (per event)	1.22	<0.0001	1.46	0.02	
	tained closest to 1 or 3-year follow u	pa			
Total bilirubin, per mg/dl	1.19	< 0.0001			
BUN, per 10 mg/dl	1.07	< 0.0001			
AST, per 100 unit	1.29	< 0.0001	1.34	0.01	
Creatinine, per mg/dl	1.09	0.0008	1.10	0.03	nal Databas
Albumin, per g/dl	0.66	< 0.0001	0.63	< 0.0001	leal-Time.

	Mortality risk in those on support	at 1 year	Mortality risk in those on support		
Risk Factors for Death	Constant Phase Hazard Ratio (n = 8,991 at risk, n = 2,228 deaths)	p	Constant Phase Hazard Ratio (n = 3,015 at risk, n = 661 deaths)	p ^b	
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Opportunities for Quality Improvement

- Key Opportunities for Improvement
 - Patient selection
 - Patient and Device Management
 - Device engineering- impact of AEs



Use the Data Given...

STS Intermacs

Quarterly Quality Assurance Report (2022 Q4) - Primary VAD Patients

GROUP=MIHF-0158

Henry Ford Hospital

	MIHF-0158							
	(During th	Early ne First Thre	e Months)	Late (After the First Three Months)				
	Episodes	Patient %	Rate (per 100 pt month)	Episodes	Patient %	Rate (per 100 pt month)		
Arterial Non-CNS Thromboembolism	1	1.7%	0.63	92	S)			
Bleeding	14	16.9%	8.76	3	5.1%	0.87		
Cardiac Arrhythmia	10	16.9%	6.26	1	1.7%	0.29		
Hemolysis	4	6.8%	2.50		- 0			
Hepatic Dysfunction	1	1.7%	0.63	1	1.7%	0.29		
Hypertension	1	1.7%	0.63	2	3.4%	0.58		
Infection	25	25.4%	15.64	8	10.2%	2.33		
Neurological Dysfunction	6	10.2%	3.75	92	30			
Other Serious Adverse Event	9	13.6%	5.63	12	-51	- 4		
Pericardial Drainage	3	1.7%	1.88		-83			
Psychiatric Episode	6	10.2%	3.75	1	1.7%	0.29		
Rehospitalization	15	22.0%	9.39	11	10.2%	3.21		
Renal Dysfunction	7	11.9%	4.38			,.		
Respiratory Failure	12	11.9%	7.51	3	5.1%	0.87		
Right Heart Failure	2	3.4%	1.25	- 62	51			
Venous Thromboembolism	1	1.7%	0.63	1	1.7%	0.29		
Mound Debiseense	- 1	4 70/	0.62					

	STS Intermacs						
	Early (During the First Three Months)			Late (After the First Three Months)			
	Episodes	Patient %	Rate (per 100 pt month)	Episodes	Patient %	Rate (per 100 pt month)	
Arterial Non-CNS Thromboembolism	14	0.4%	0.17	- 8	100		
Bleeding	702	16.9%	8.45	287	6.9%	1.67	
Cardiac Arrhythmia	264	6.7%	3.18	13	0.3%	0.08	
Device Malfunction and/or Pump Thrombosis	43	1.3%	0.52	26	0.8%	0.15	
Hemolysis	459	11.6%	5.53	64	1.6%	0.37	
Hepatic Dysfunction	29	0.9%	0.35	7	0.2%	0.04	
Hypertension	39	1.1%	0.47	32	0.9%	0.19	
Infection	912	21.3%	10.98	603	13.5%	3.50	
Myocardial Infarction	3	0.1%	0.04		(%)		
Neurological Dysfunction	330	9.6%	3.97	102	2.8%	0.59	
Other Serious Adverse Event	290	6.8%	3.49	39	1.1%	0.23	
Pericardial Drainage	26	0.8%	0.31		0.40		
Psychiatric Episode	61	1.9%	0.73	14	0.4%	0.08	
Rehospitalization	1089	25.3%	13.11	1940	29.7%	11.27	
Renal Dysfunction	440	13.0%	5.30	96	2.5%	0.56	
Respiratory Failure	279	8.1%	3.36	25	0.8%	0.15	
Right Heart Failure	489	14.2%	5.89	69	1.5%	0.40	
Venous Thromboembolism	46	1.4%	0.55	6	0.2%	0.03	
Wound Dehiscence	22	0.7%	0.26				

GROUP=STS Intermacs

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Quality Assessment/Performance Improvement OAPI

- How do your AE rates compare:
 - With other Intermacs Centers?
 - From year to year within your center?
- Is there an AE rate that stands out for QAPI? (example infection)
 - Time frame of AE: Infection rate at 6 months or 2 year?
 - What are the area of potential PI? Physical (Clinic, OR, ICU), personnel (RN, MD, ID consultations), protocol (dressing type, dressing frequency, education, Abx management, Extubation, central line days, bowel protocol)
 - What do the published data tell you is best practice for prevention and treatment?
 - What is your action plan and when will you reassess?



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The Future of STS Quality Reports

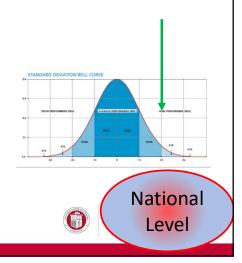


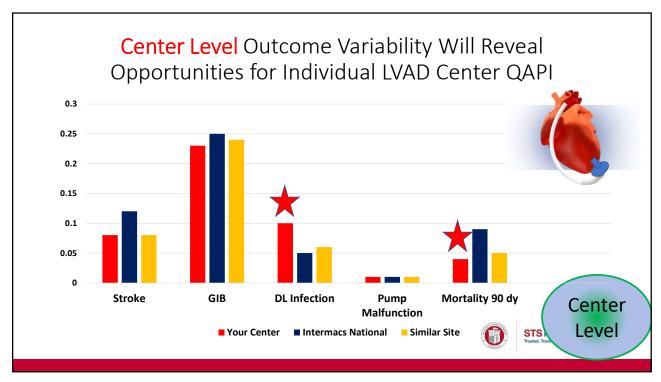


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Variability in National Outcomes: Opportunities for R&D at Clinician Scientist and Industry Levels

- Why do some centers have better than normal survival or AE rates?
 - Learn from peers
- The dispersion in outcomes around average may
 - Inform the MCS field about areas in need of further clinical trial data
 - Support need for clearer guidelines or best practices that standardize excellence in patient care





Short and Long-Term Metrics for Intermacs MCS patients

- Provide clear benchmarks for survival and key AEs for a program patient/center phenotype
 - Center volume
 - DT only
- Determine correlation between high performing centers and other AEs
- Provide confidential center report card



Summary.....

- Patient morbidity and mortality after durable LVAD implant are highly variable
 - averages provide only a limited snapshot of Intermacs sample outcomes.
 - · Outcomes are greatly influenced by time from implant
 - What predicts short term mortality may not impact 2-5 Y mortality in operative survivors.
 - Quality Assessment/Performance improvement must look at short- and long-term event rates
- Information gleaned from dissecting the variability in outcome after LVAD can be:
 - · A foundation for establishing adjusted national performance benchmarks
 - A mechanism for program-specific MCS quality assessment and improvement (QAPI)



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