

Developing and Publishing Outcomes in Cardiac Surgery

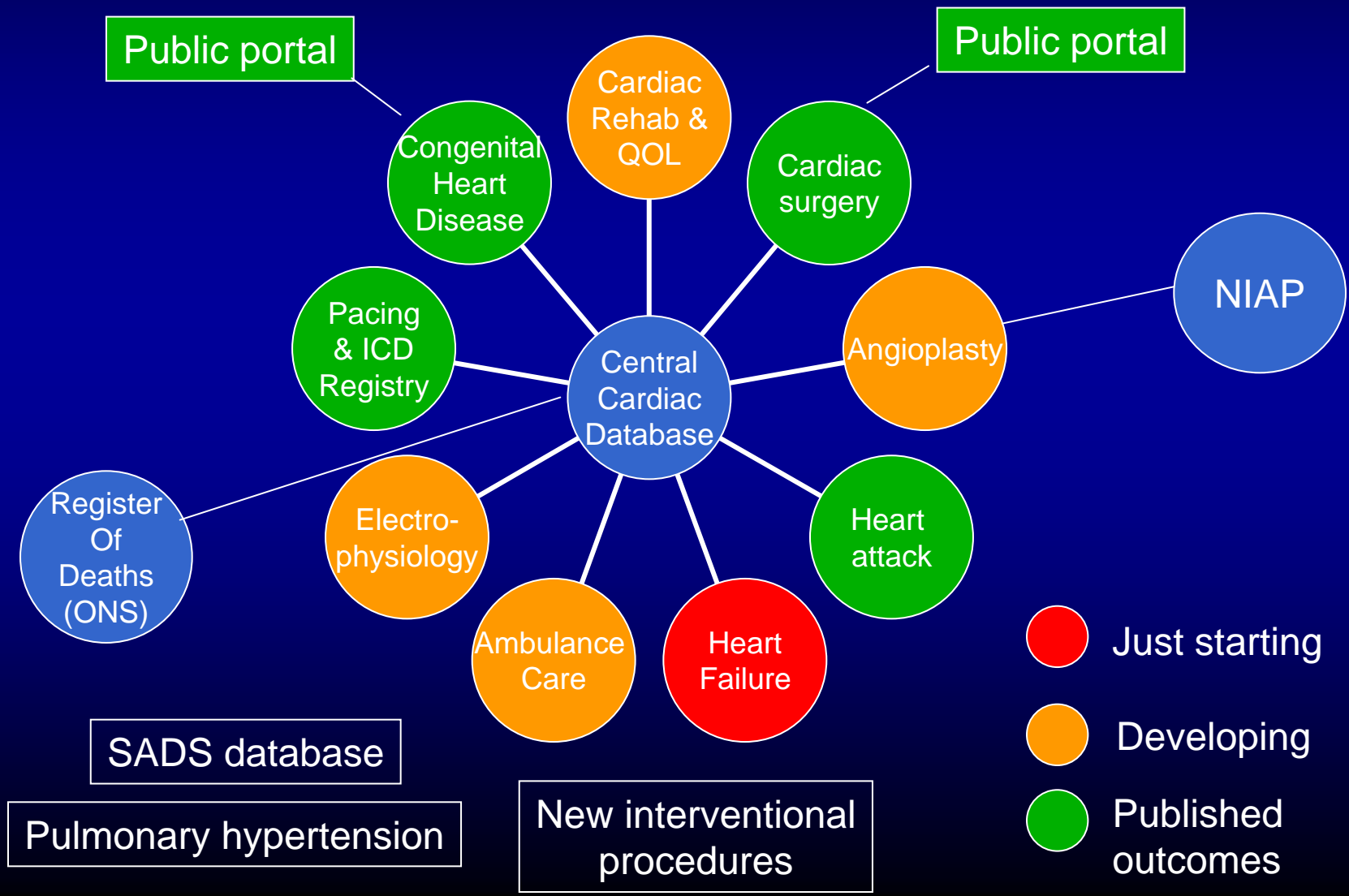
Roger Boyle
National Director for Heart Disease and Stroke



Developing and Publishing Outcomes in Cardiac Surgery

Professor Roger Boyle
National Director for Heart Disease and Stroke
Department of Health

National audits and registries





*Society for Cardiothoracic Surgery
in Great Britain & Ireland*

- 1977 - Sir Terence English set up the UK Cardiac Surgical Register
- 1986 - Ken Taylor and John Dark (senior) set up the Heart Valve Registry
- 1994 - National Audit Cardiac Surgical Database replaced the register
- 2000 - National Service Framework for CHD mandating clinical audit
- 2004 - Surgical data migrated to CCAD
- 2006 - Public portal goes live
- 2007 - First annual update



Bruce Keogh

Public portal

- Information for patients
 - What the procedure entails
 - What to expect after the procedure
 - What are the chances of success
 - Data regarding outcomes at all hospitals
 - Where is the hospital, where to park, who are the surgeons, what is their case-mix?
- Now UK – wide
- Covers CABG, aortic valve replacement and all cardiac operations typically covering two years of data
- Unit-specific data and individual surgeon data for about 70% of surgeons
- Similar version for congenital procedures

[Home](#) / [Survival rates](#) / [About coronary artery bypass graft operations](#) / [Cardiac unit](#) / [Surgeon](#)

W. Andrew Owens

The James Cook University Hospital

About W. Andrew Owens

Specialties

Adult cardiac surgery
Adult thoracic surgery

Qualified

Queen's University, Belfast, 1990

Trained

Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast 1994-1995
Papworth Hospital Cambridge, 1995-1996
Freeman Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne,
1996-1999
St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney,
Australia, 1999-2001
James Cook University Hospital,
Middlesbrough 2001-2002
Freeman Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2002

Previous consulting posts

Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast 1994-1995
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Practice profile for the 3 years ending March 2005

Total number
of operations
performed

■ Isolated coronary
bypass operations
performed

■ Isolated valve
operations
performed

■ Combined and
other operations
performed

140



Survival rates after selected types of heart operation

How you can use this information

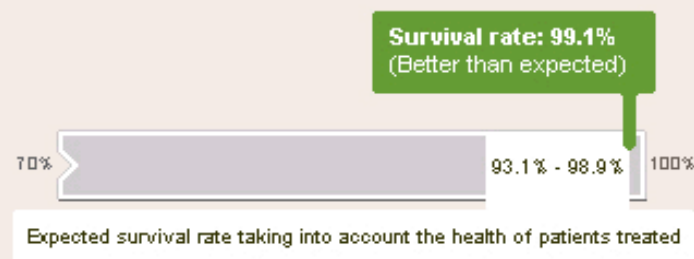
Patients who are going to have certain heart surgery may find it useful to look up survival rates for surgeons or units they are considering and discuss this information with their GP or their surgeon.

What it can't tell you

Your own chances of surviving a heart operation.

Coronary artery bypass graft operations

Operations over 3 years ending March 2005

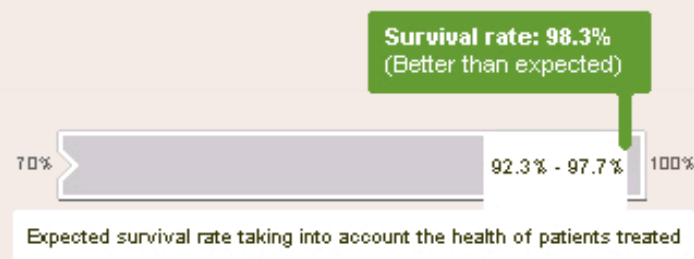


129 operations performed

Statistics calculated from all first time patients

Survival rates for all kinds of surgery

Operations over 3 years ending March 2005



140 operations performed

Statistics calculated from all first time patients

Home **Information for Patients** **About this Site** **Congenital Heart Disease Centres** **Centre Activity**

Specific Procedures **National Data** **National Statistics** **Glossary**

Welcome to The Congenital Heart Disease Website.

The site has been created by The Information Centre for health and social care to give the parents and carers of children with congenital heart disease information to help them make important decisions about their child's treatment.

Among the information it provides are profiles of every congenital heart disease centre in the UK, including the number and range of procedures they carry out and survival rates for the most common types of treatment.

Parents and carers are encouraged to regard the facts and figures in the site as a useful source of additional information. However, they are recommended to discuss treatment options with their child's family doctor or heart specialist before making any decisions.

The Congenital Heart Disease portal has been developed by The Information Centre for health and social care, using information collected by it's Central Cardiac Audit Database (CCAD). This has been in collaboration with the Society for Cardiothoracic Surgery and The British Congenital Cardiac Association (BCCA) formerly the British Paediatric Cardiac Association. The website has been funded by the Healthcare Commission.

We welcome your feedback about how useful you have found the information on this website

How to use this information

For more information about how to interpret the information and more information about the site, go to information for patients

Congenital Heart Disease Website

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- Glossary

What information does the website include?

This website provides information about surgical and catheter procedures from congenital heart units across the UK. It shows the number of procedures carried out each year at a national and individual hospital level. The information is broken down into four age groups:

- neonates - up to 30 days old
- infants - between 31-365 days old
- children - between one and 16 years old
- adult - 16 years and older

The site profiles every congenital heart disease centre in the UK. It also shows survival rates for the most common types of procedure.

Where does the information come from?

The information comes from The Information Centre for health and social care which collects data via its Central Cardiac Audit and Disease Audits.

What does the information tell me?

The information will tell you the overall numbers and the overall percentage chance of survival of the more common procedures for congenital heart disease in the whole of the UK, as well as in each of the 16 congenital heart centres.

Will it tell me about my child's chances of surviving a particular procedure?

No. The information is not able to tell you the precise risk of an individual patient dying during or after a procedure. This is dependent on circumstances such as age, general health and the specific detail of the heart abnormality. Your cardiologist or cardiac surgeon will discuss this with you.

How should I use the information to make decisions about my child's care?

The site has been developed to provide useful information about interventional treatment of congenital heart disease. It should be used to help you consider before making a decision about your child's heart surgery. We would advise you to discuss any decision you need to make with your child's consultant or a specialist.

What does it mean if one centre's survival looks lower than another's?

Several factors can affect mortality rates at individual centres. For example, some surgeons and some centres operate on patients with more difficult cases (such as small babies with very complex heart disease or children with multiple congenital heart defects) which are expected to have a higher mortality rate than the national average. Without taking such factors into account, it is quite possible that a centre with a higher mortality rate could actually be 'better' than one with a lower mortality rate. It is important to understand that there is a variation in mortality rates from year to year. Therefore a higher (or lower) mortality rate in one particular year is not necessarily an accurate guide to the centre's performance. At the site, we have done our best to show statistically whether each centre's results for each specific procedure appear to be within the National average.

Why doesn't the site show the results of individual operators?

Individual surgeons' and cardiologists' results would be misleading as children and adults with congenital heart disease are treated in different ways. The IC will consider publishing individual teams' results in the future when we have more robust means of adjusting for the complexity of the cases. It is important to discuss any proposed procedures with the consultants leading your local teams and to discuss their experience and results.

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Centre	Financial Year	Procedure Count	30 Day Survival	1 Year Survival
- National Aggregate -	2005-06	8669	98.2%	95.1%
- National Aggregate -	2004-05	7989	98.1%	96.1%
- National Aggregate -	2003-04	8529	97.7%	95.7%
- National Aggregate -	2002-03	7223	97.8%	95.6%
- National Aggregate -	2001-02	7110	97.3%	95%
- National Aggregate -	2000-01	7229	97.2%	93.7%

About This Data

This mortality view shows mortality data based on procedural data from [CCAD](#) which has been linked to verified mortality data from [The Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#) . Mortality status is shown at 30 days and 1 year. Please click on the - National Aggregate - view links to display more detail on various specific procedures.

Total includes thoracic and miscellaneous non-cardiovascular procedures.

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About This Data

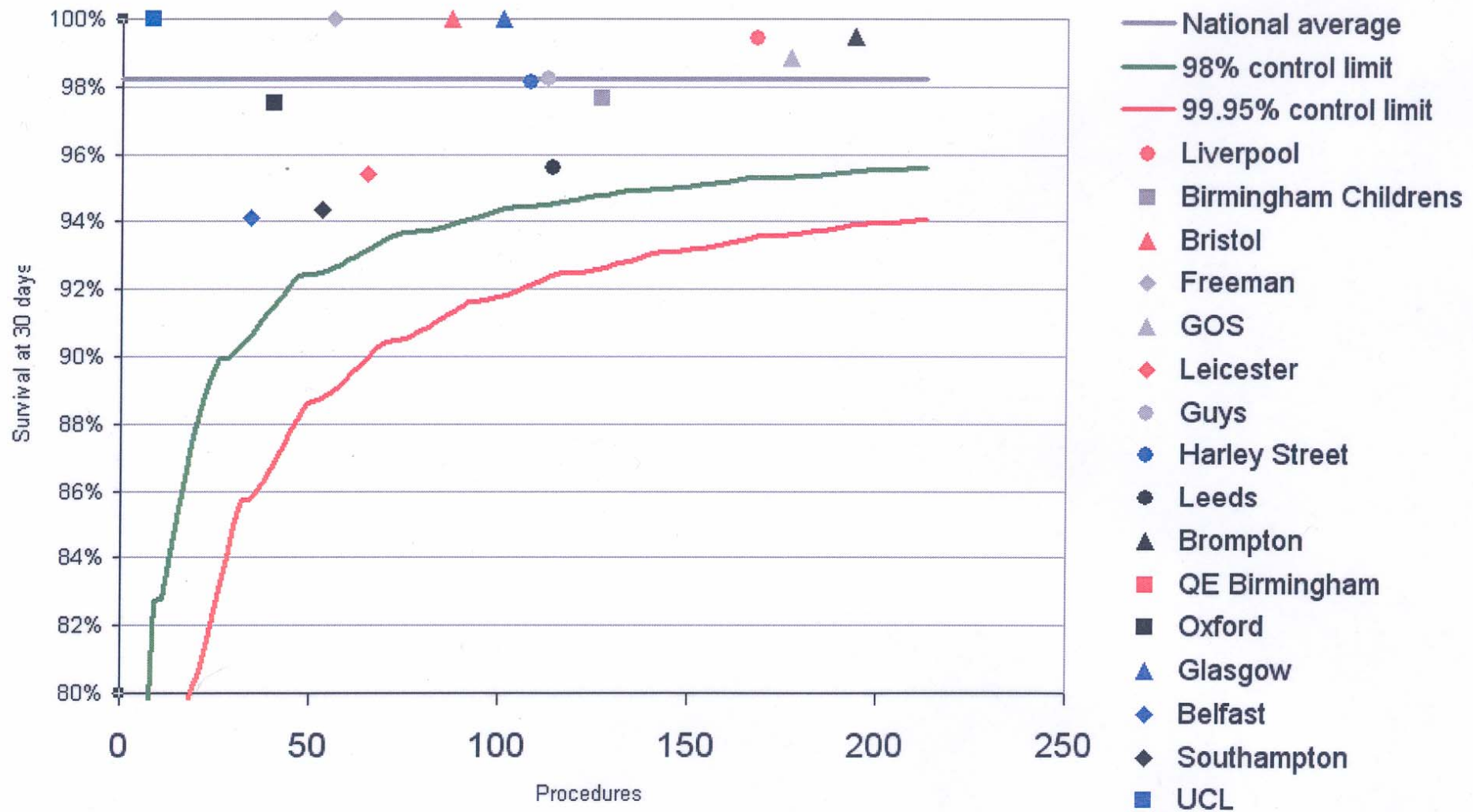
This view shows data for specific procedures for all congenital heart disease centres submitting data to CCAD. Please click detailed data including analysis by age group.

Showing **All National** results

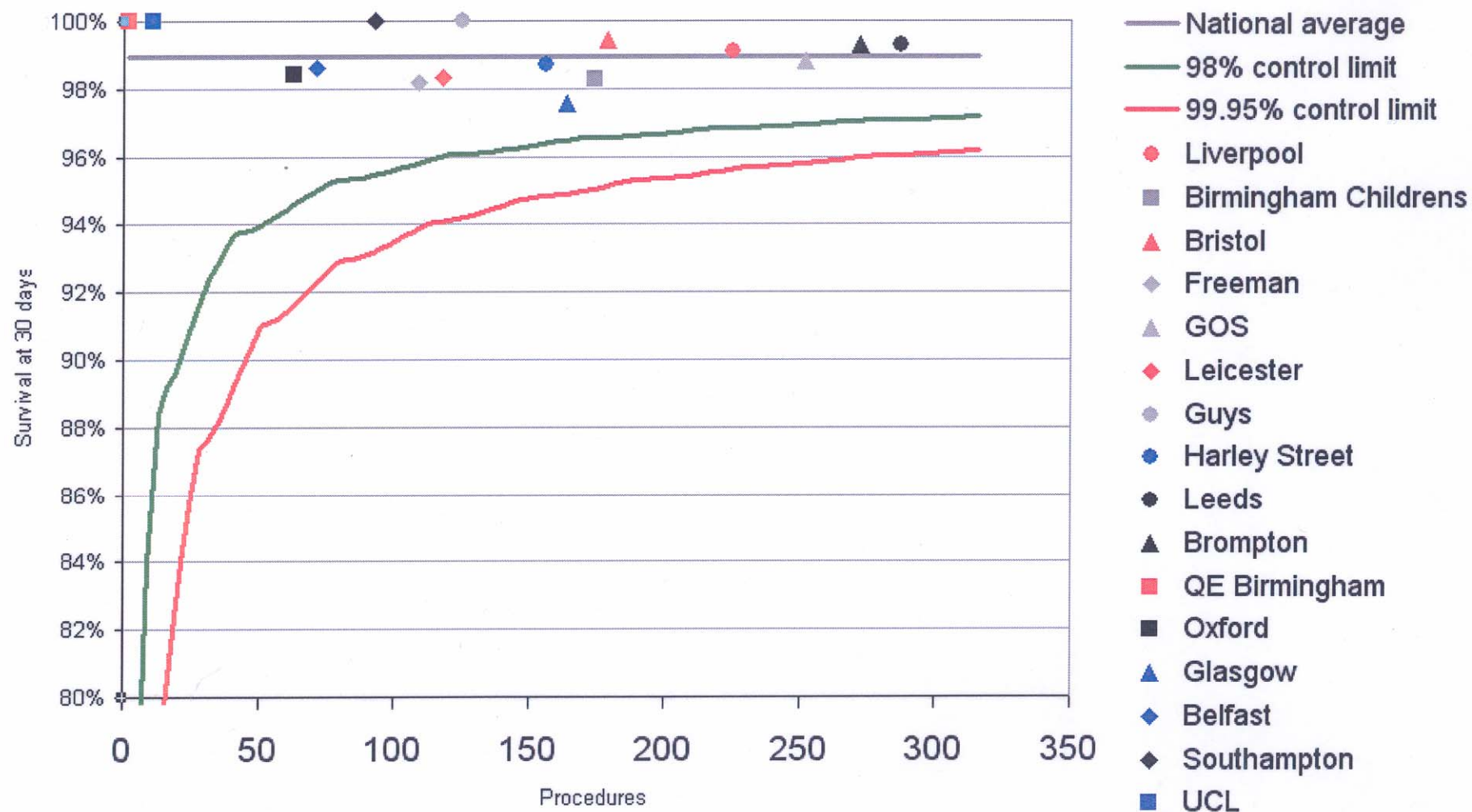
Select a Year

Procedure Description	Type	Financial Year	Procedures	30 Day Survival	1 Year Survival
Anomalous coronary artery repair	Surgery	2005-06	23	100%	100%
Aortic balloon valvotomy	Catheter	2005-06	86	100%	95%
Aortic root replacement (not Ross)	Surgery	2005-06	37	94.4%	90.5%
Aortic valve replacement - Ross	Surgery	2005-06	75	100%	100%
Aortic valvotomy	Surgery	2005-06	13	92.3%	88.9%
Aortopulmonary window repair	Surgery	2005-06	8	100%	100%
Arterial shunt	Surgery	2005-06	285	95%	84.1%
Arterial switch (for isolated transposition)	Surgery	2005-06	151	98%	95.6%
Arterial switch + VSD closure	Surgery	2005-06	50	96%	85.7%
ASD closure (catheter)	Catheter	2005-06	564	100%	99.7%
ASD repair	Surgery	2005-06	280	99.3%	98.6%
Atrioventricular septal defect (complete) repair	Surgery	2005-06	137	100%	96.3%
Atrioventricular septal defect (partial) repair	Surgery	2005-06	90	100%	100%
Atrioventricular septal defect and tetralogy repair	Surgery	2005-06	3	100%	100%
AVR - non Ross	Surgery	2005-06	97	97.9%	94.7%
Bidirectional cavopulmonary shunt	Surgery	2005-06	188	97.8%	95.7%
Blade atrial septostomy	Catheter	2005-06	9	100%	100%
Coarctation angioplasty	Catheter	2005-06	37	100%	100%

Surgery [Tetralogy repair] : 2001-2006



Surgery [VSD Repair] : 2001-2006



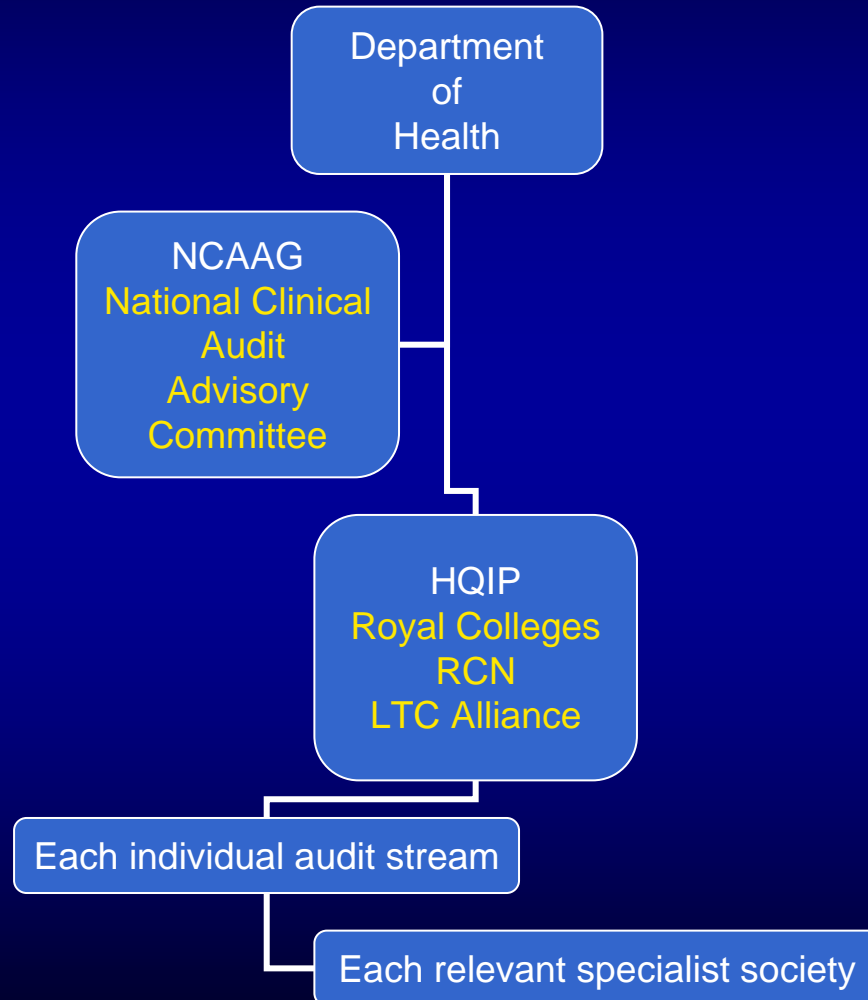
Changing management arrangements for clinical audit

- NICE (2000)
- NHSIA (2001)
- Information Policy Unit with NHSIA (2002)
- National clinical advisory board (2002)
- NCASP (2003)
- CHI - CHAI (2003)
- Healthcare Commission (2004)
 - Tripartite governance arrangements for surgery and angioplasty
- Information Centre (2005)

Latest changes

- Healthcare Commission have divested themselves of the audit programme
- Complex new arrangements

New arrangements



Other changes

- Establishment of NICOR
 - National Institute for Clinical Outcomes Research
 - Houses MINAP, cardiac surgery, congenital interventions, angioplasty
 - Joint clinical leadership (Adam Timmis, Ben Bridgewater)
- MINAP Academic Group
 - Chaired by Adam Timmis

Broader context and opportunities

- Beyond audit
 - Performance indicators
- Next Stage Review
 - Incentives for quality
 - Requires definition of the metrics
 - Each of the defined audit datasets will be a useful starting point
- Accreditation and revalidation
 - Participation or performance?
- Publication and development of choice
 - NHS Choices website
- Role of the specialist societies
- Some issues remain regarding the devolved nations

Conclusions

- Publication of clinical data is here to stay
- To do this well requires a great deal of clinical commitment and perseverance
- It requires strong clinical leadership to bring it to fruition
- The media spotlight is uncomfortable at first but it soon wears off!