

XXIX Congresso Nazionale ANCE



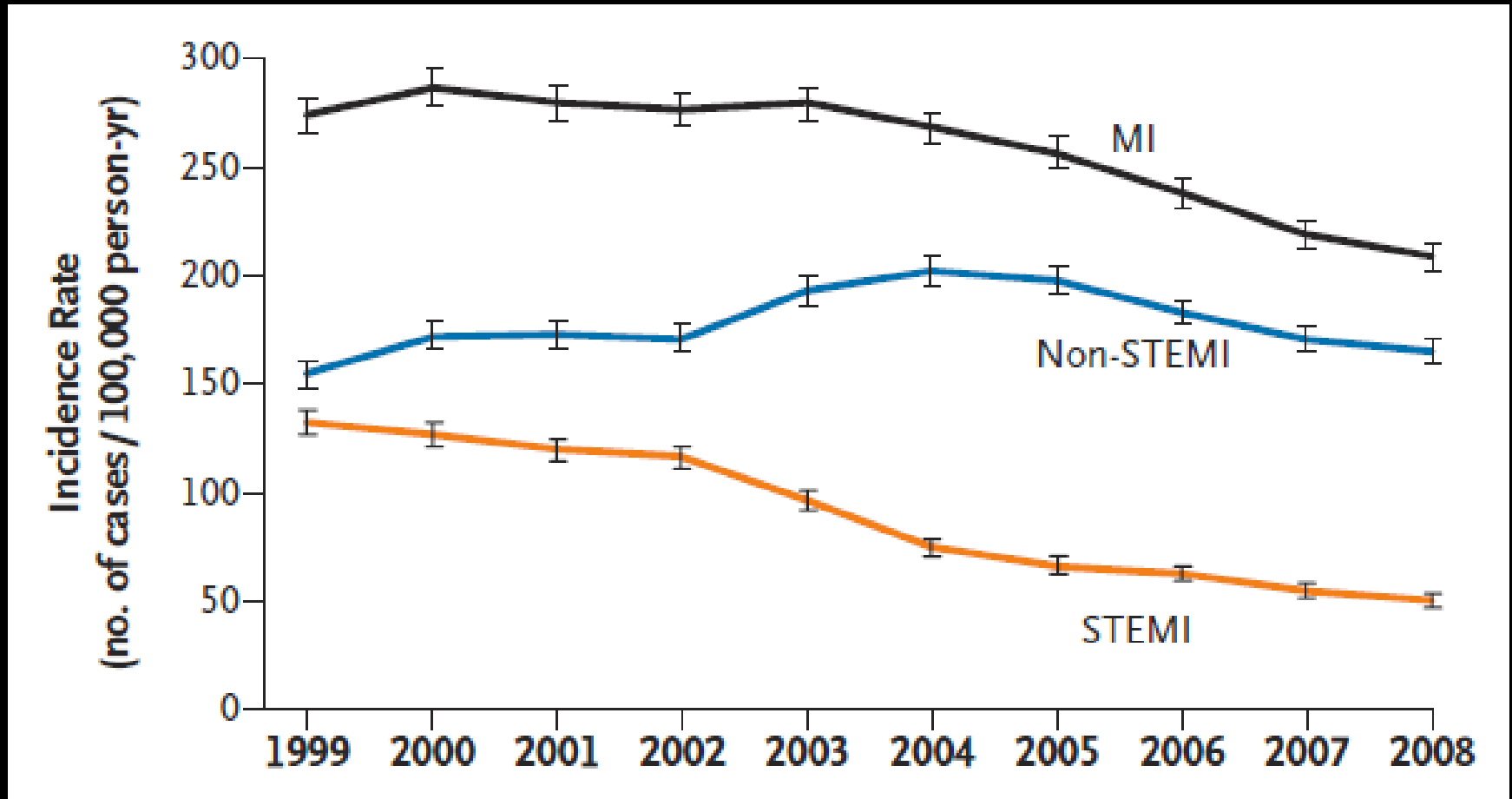
Presa in carico del paziente post SCA sul territorio: quali pazienti e quando?

Guglielmo Bernardi

ARC (Associazione per la Ricerca
in Cardiologia) Pordenone

Sorrento (NA) 10 - 13 ottobre 2019

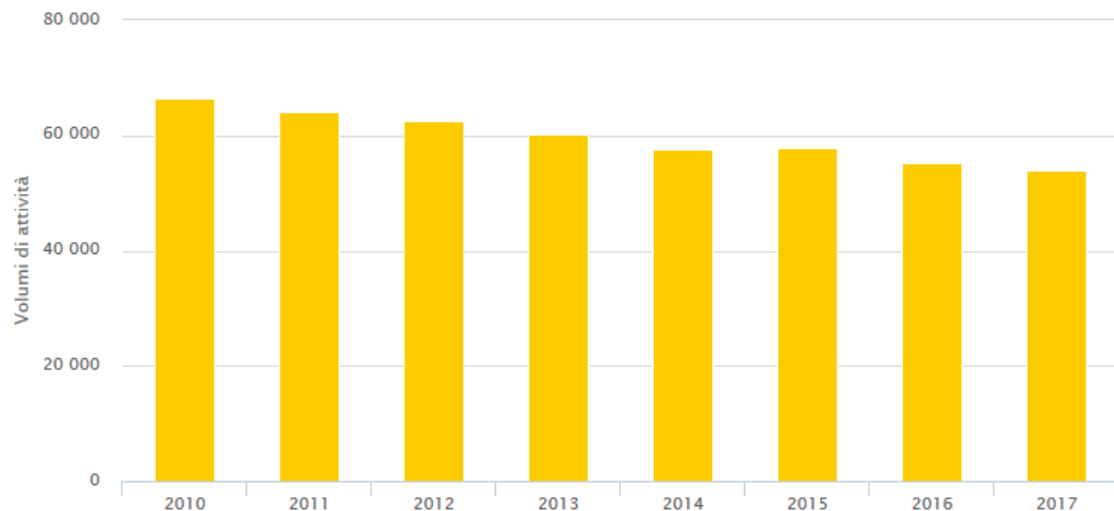
Epidemiologia STEMI - NSTEMI



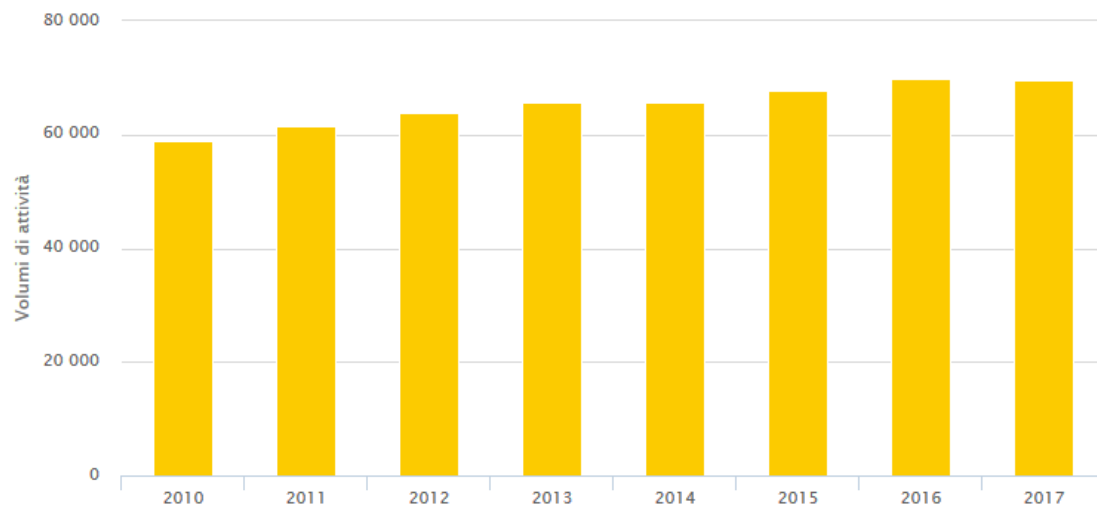
Programma Nazionale Esiti – PNE

Volume di ricoveri in Italia, anni 2010-2017

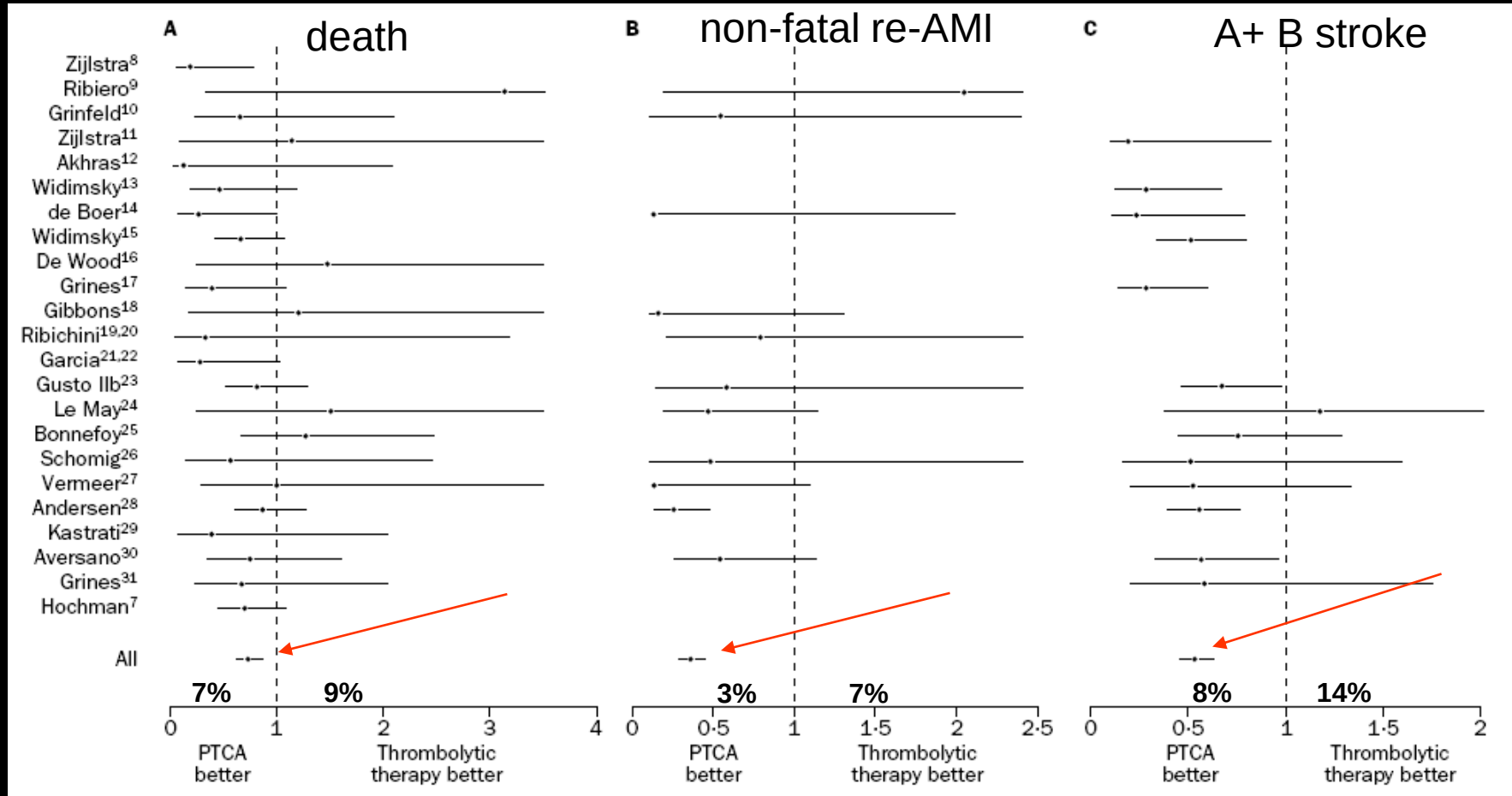
STEMI: volume di ricoveri



N-STEMI: volume di ricoveri



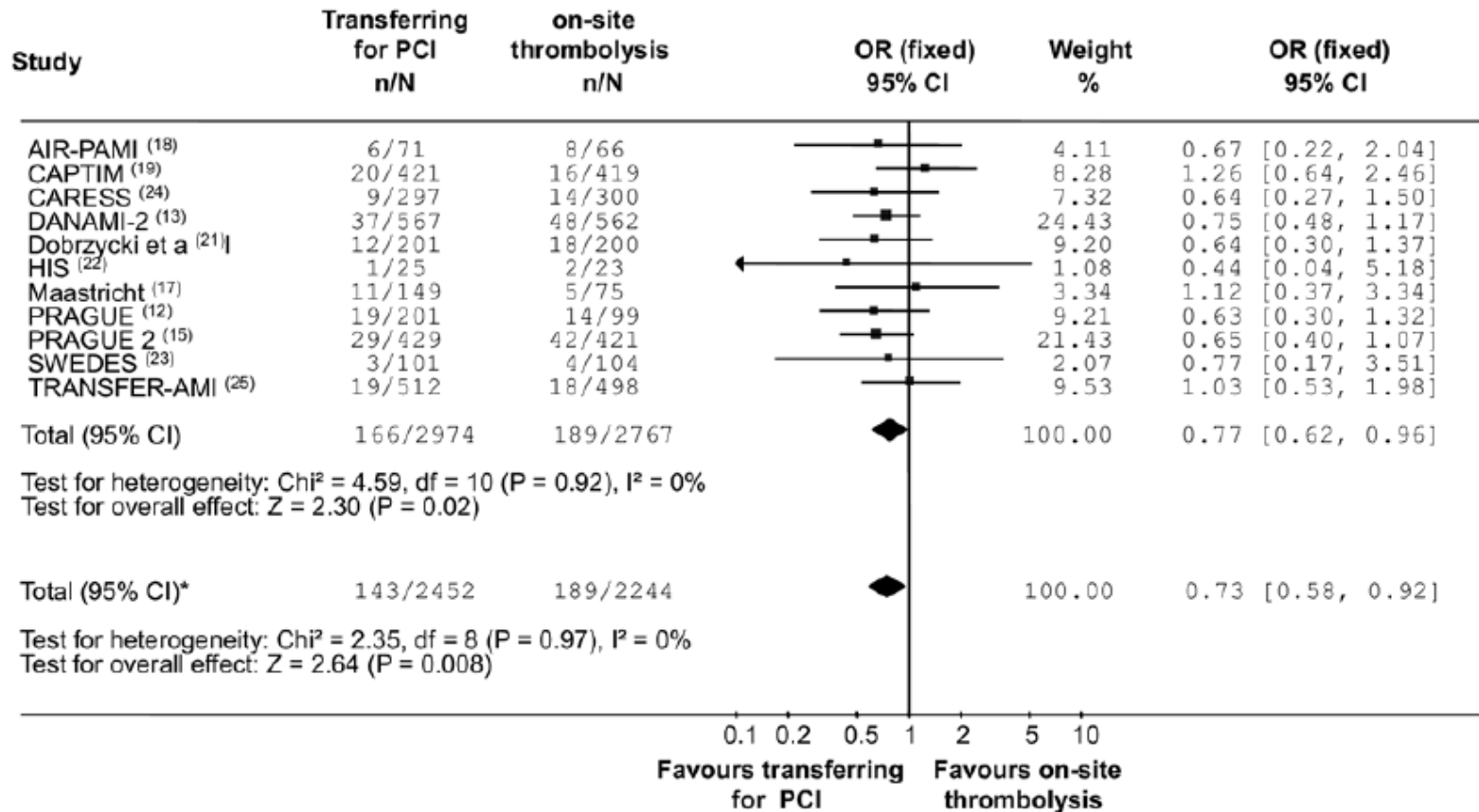
PTCA primaria vs terapia trombolitica ev nello STEMI 23 trial randomizzati (7.739 pz)



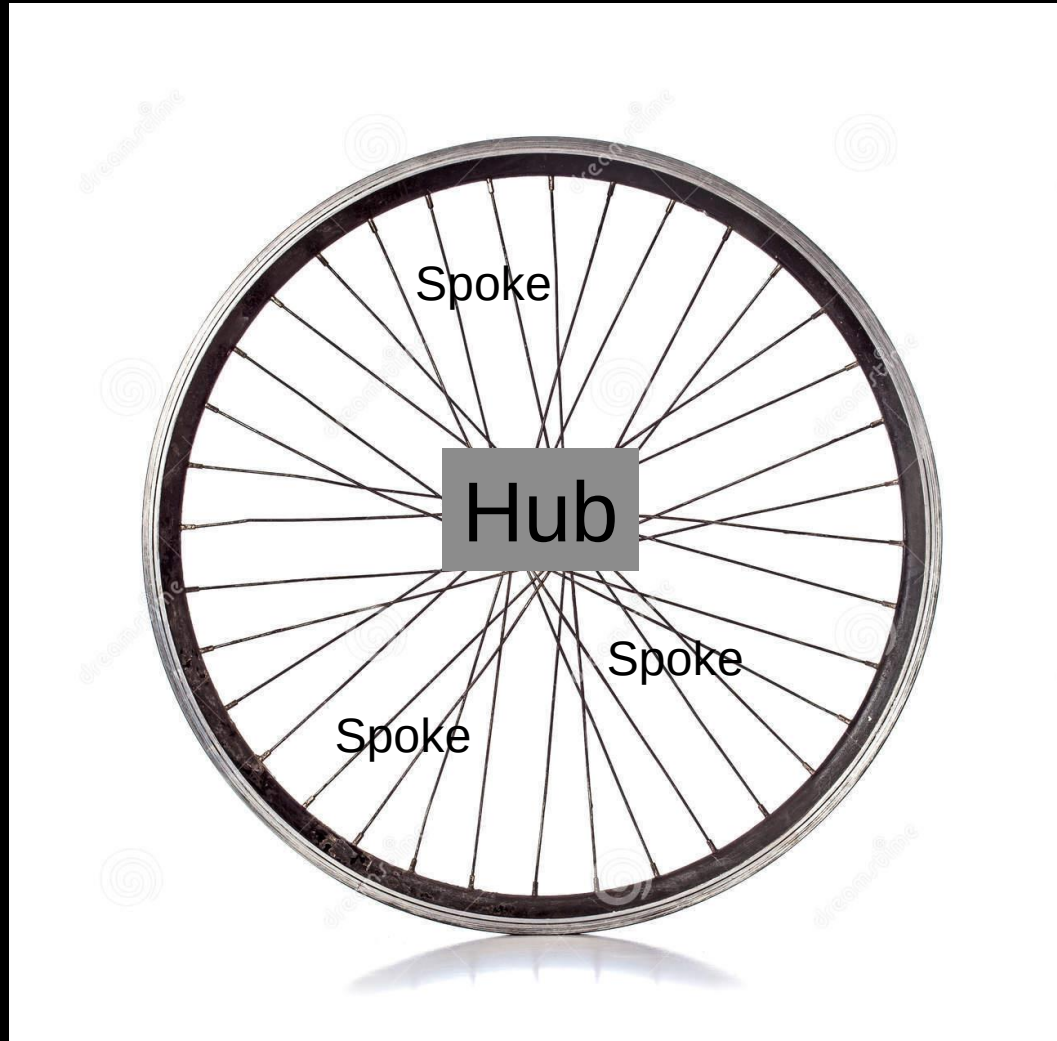
Odds ratios (95% CI)

Transfer for P-PCI versus immediate TL and mortality

5.741 pts, 30-day follow-up

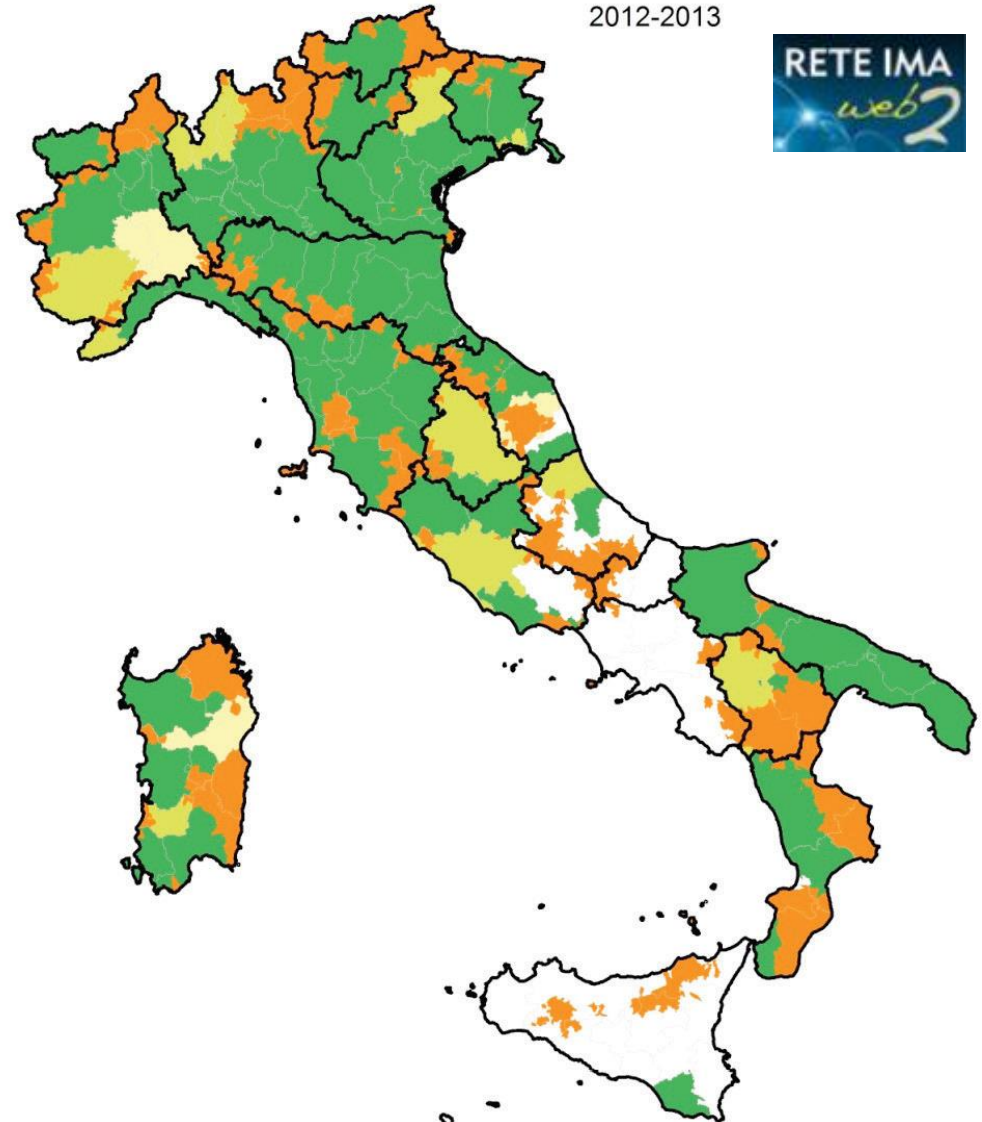
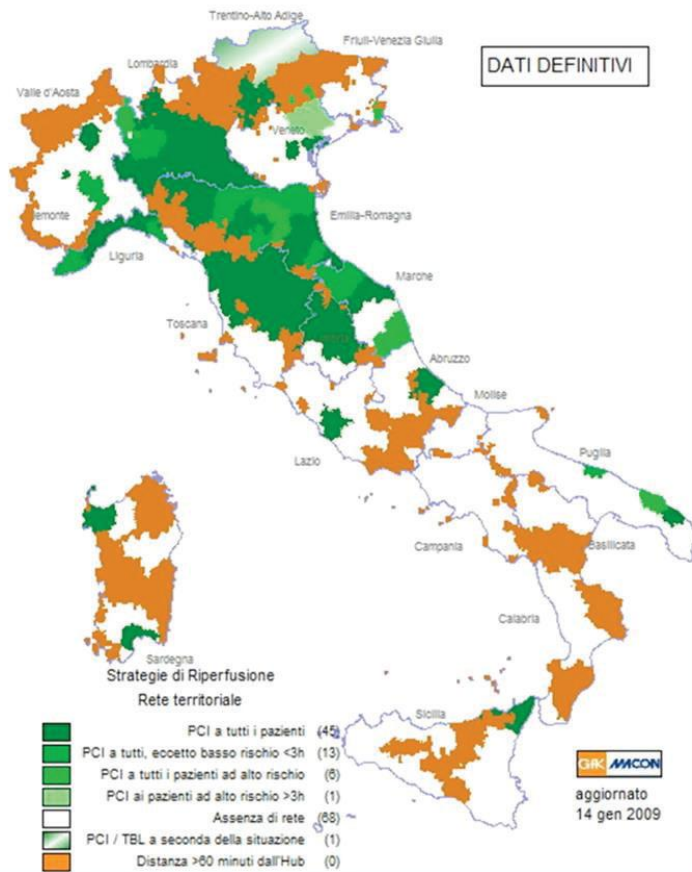


Modello Hub & Spoke





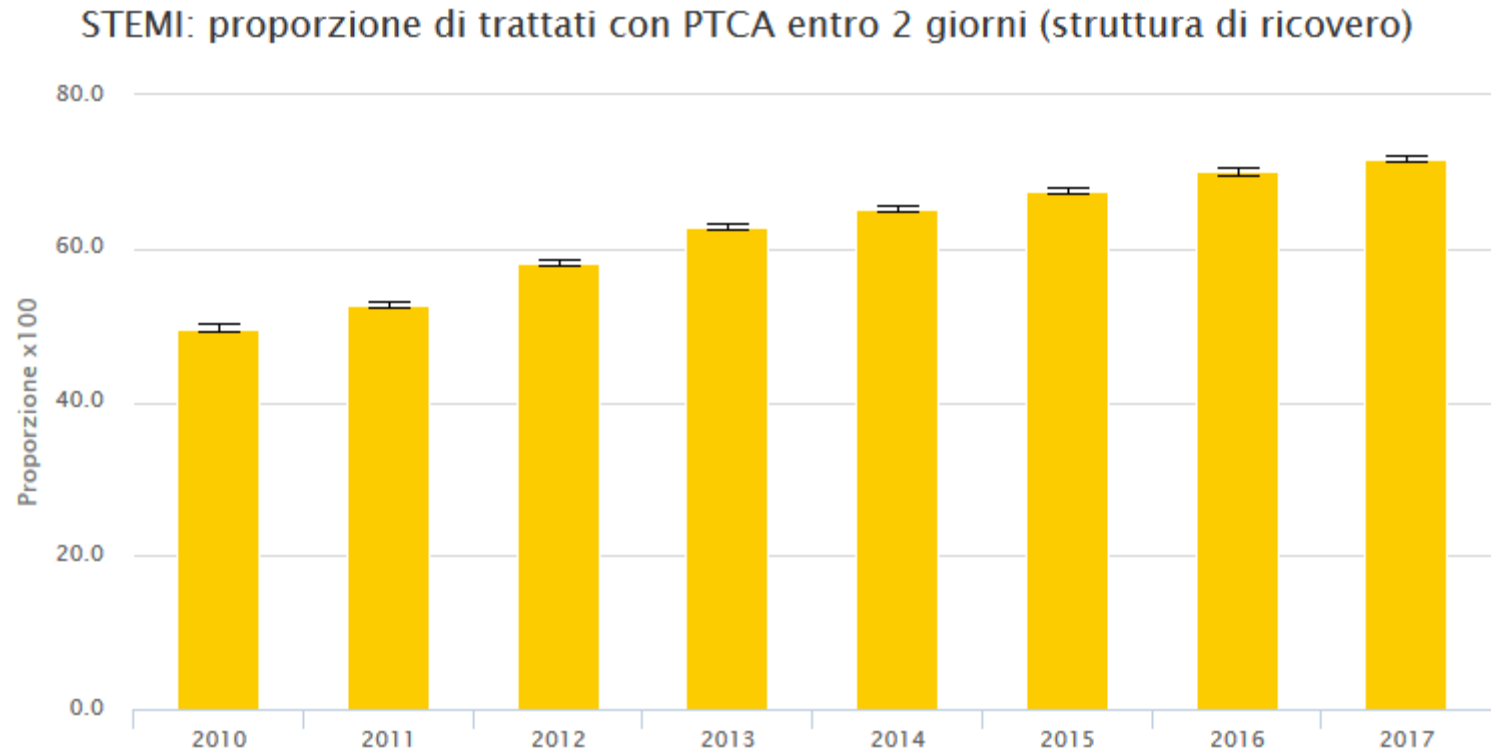
DATI DEFINITIVI



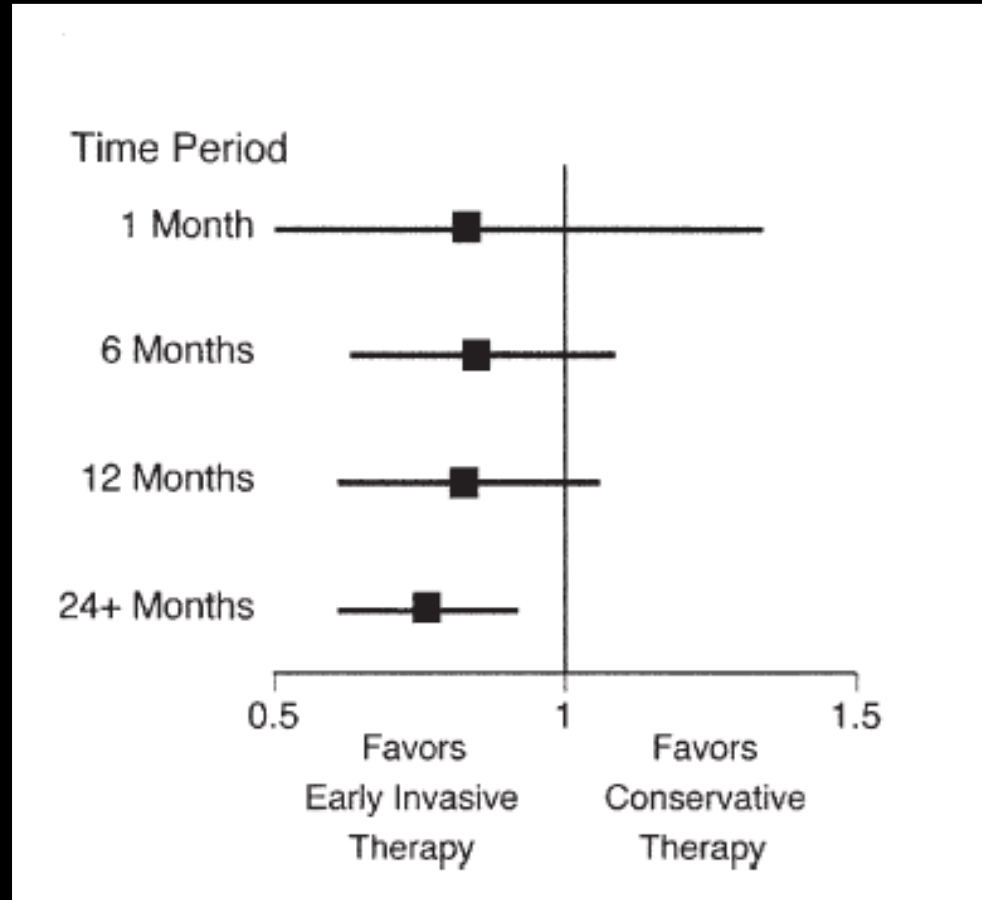
(verde scuro) Strategia A: Rete con strategia PPCI sempre
(verde chiaro) Strategia B: Rete con mix di strategie (PPCI e TBL)
(colore giallo): Strategia C: Rete con strategia TBL sempre
(colore bianco): No Rete
(colore ariancione): Comuni > 60 min dall'Hub

Programma Nazionale Esiti – PNE

STEMI trattati con PTCA entro 2 gg, anni 2010-2017

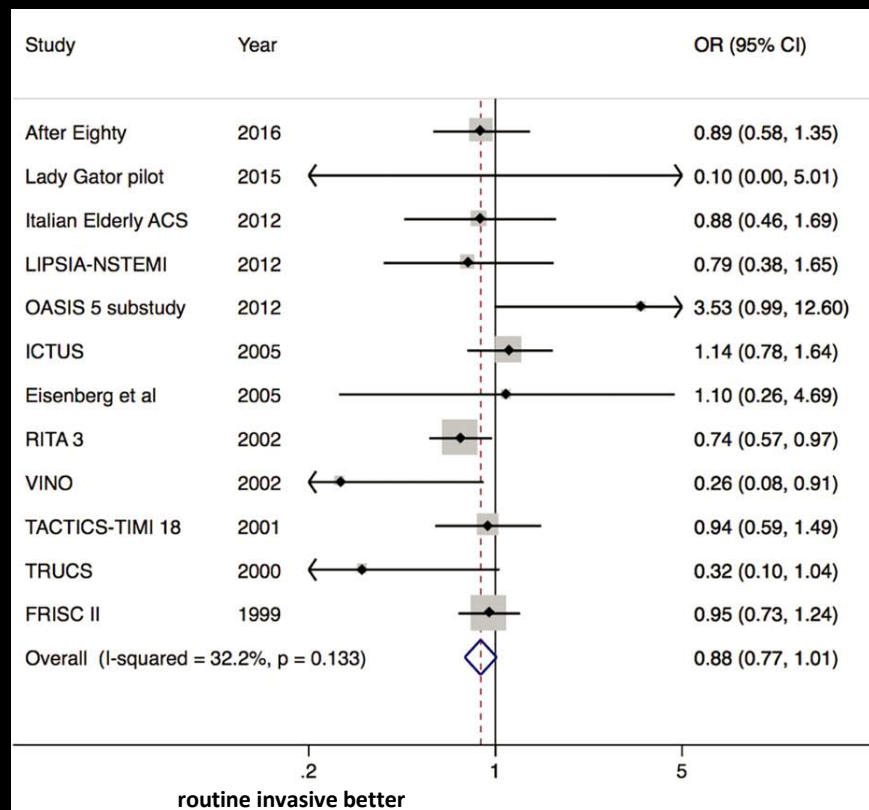


Relative risk of all-cause mortality for early invasive therapy vs conservative therapy as a function of time in NSTEMI *Meta-Analysis of CRT - 2 years follow-up*

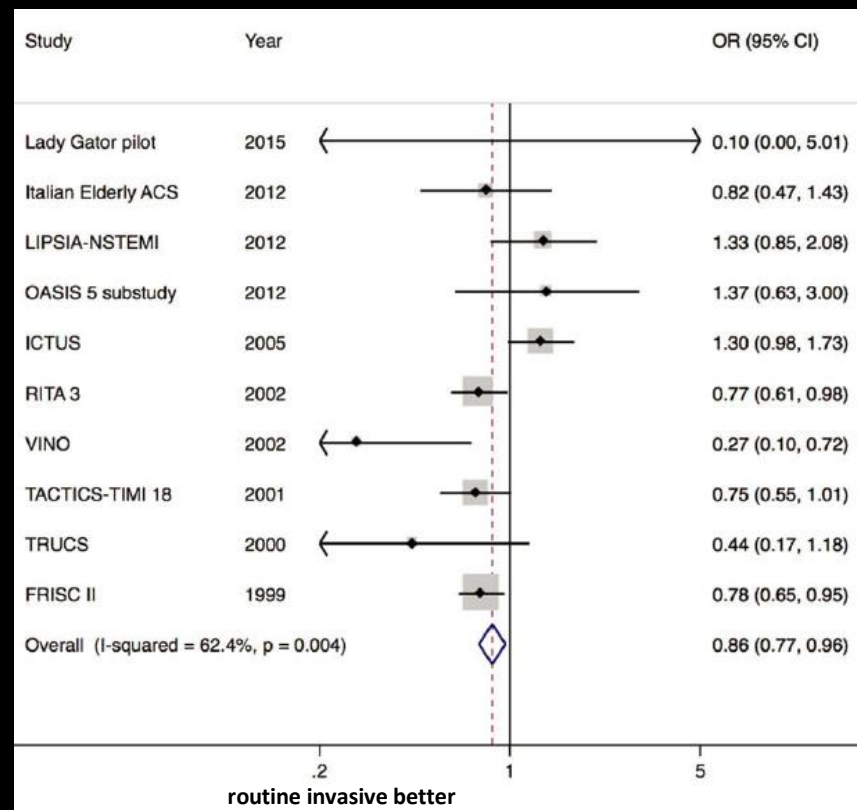


Routine invasive versus selective invasive strategies for NSTEMI-ACS *Updated Meta-Analysis of 12 RCTs, (9.650 pts)*

all cause mortality

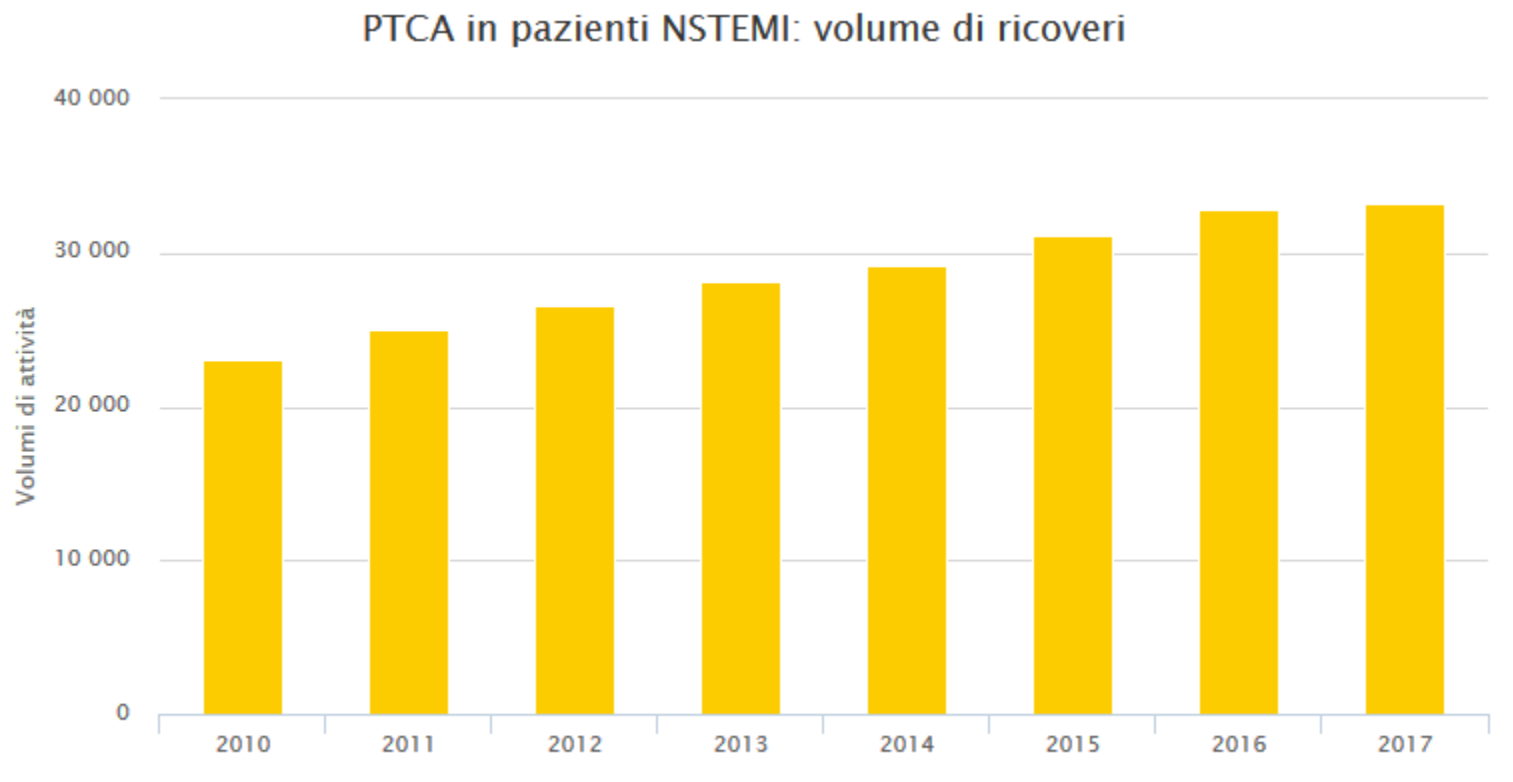


composite EP: all-cause mortality or non-fatal MI



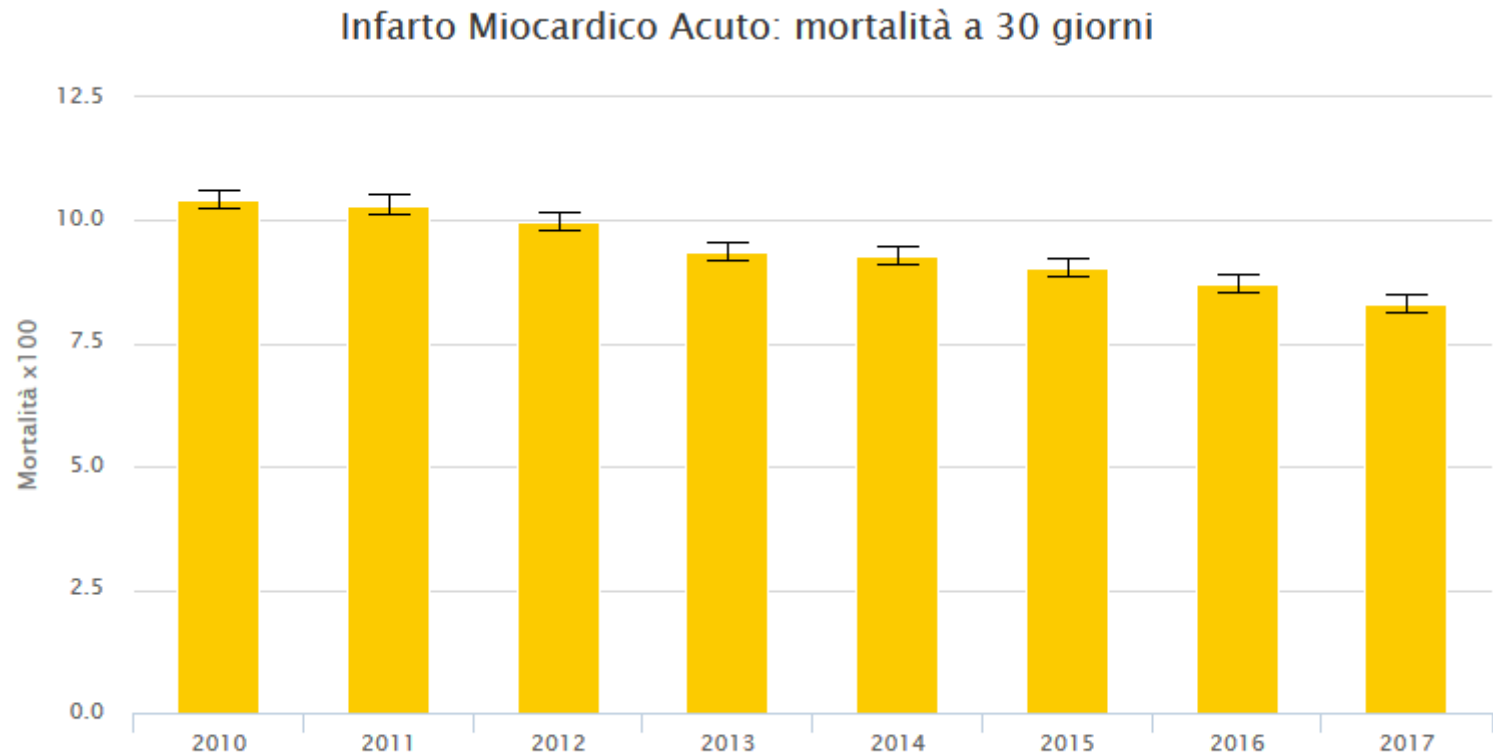
Programma Nazionale Esiti – PNE

NSTEMI trattati con PTCA, anni 2010-2017



Programma Nazionale Esiti – PNE

STEMI + NSTEMI in Italia, anni 2010-2017



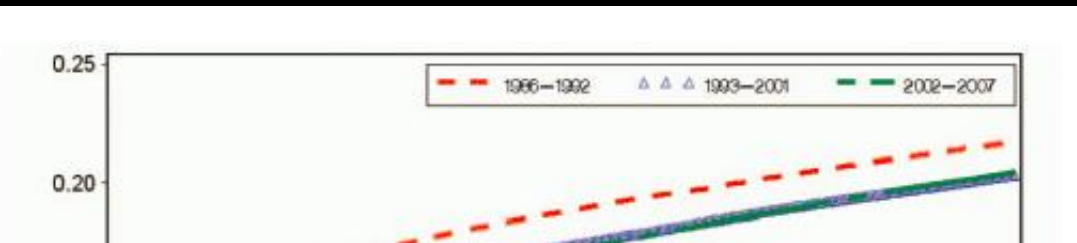
Programma Nazionale Esiti – PNE

STEMI + NSTEMI in Italia, anni 2011-2017

Infarto Miocardico Acuto: mortalità a un anno

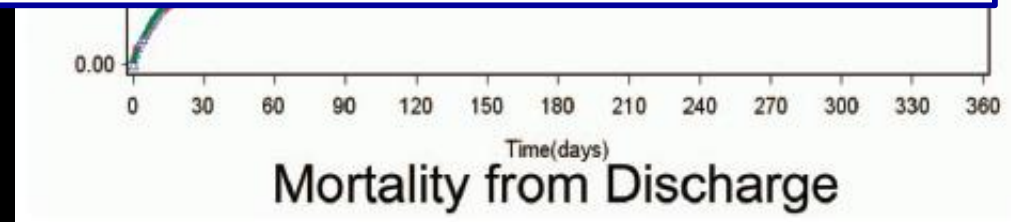


Mortality of patients admitted with a first AMI in New Jersey years 1986 – 2007



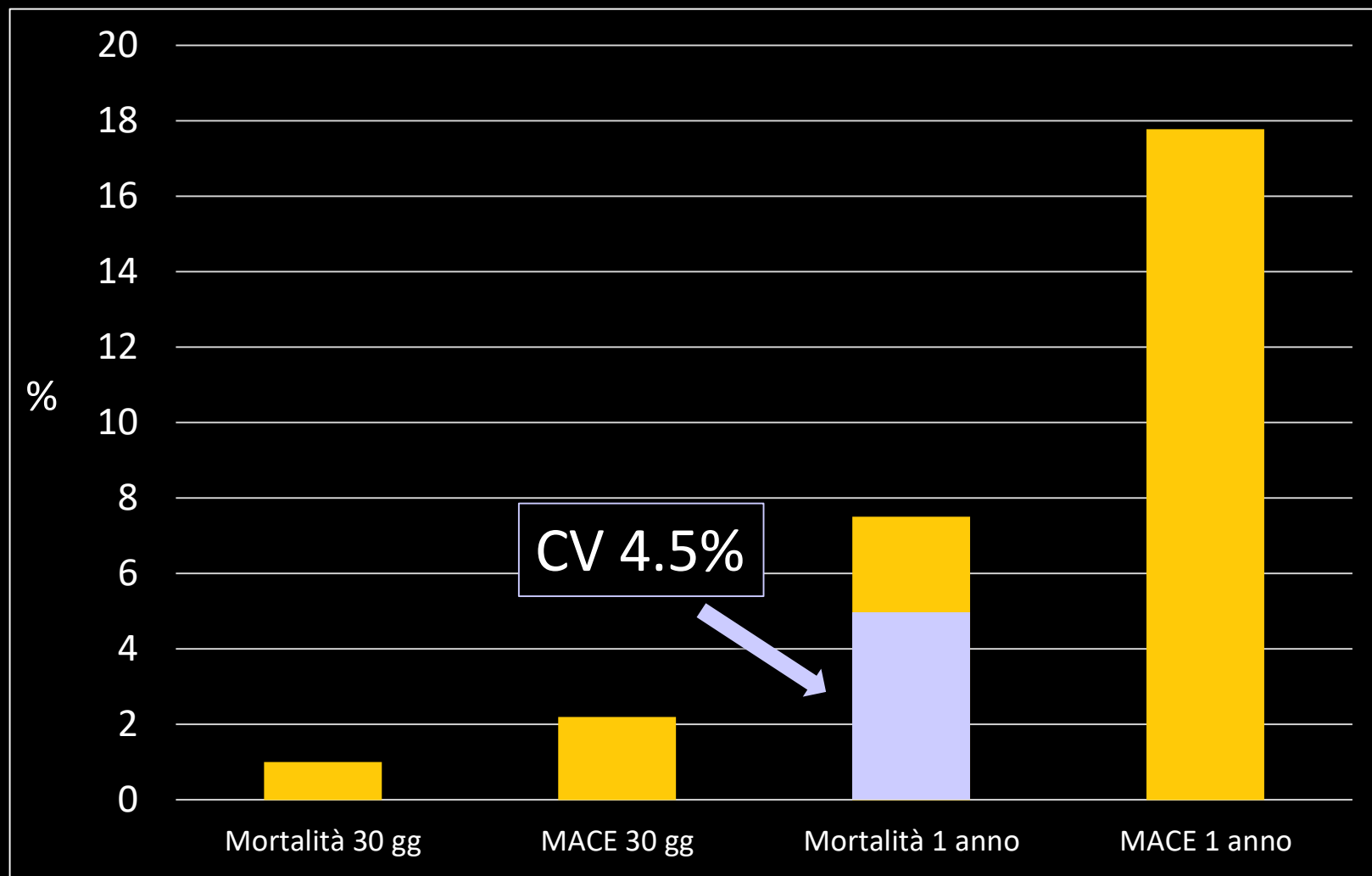
Effect more evident in the older age groups, due to non-cardiovascular mortality

- Respiratory diseases
- Renal diseases
- Septicemia
- Cancer

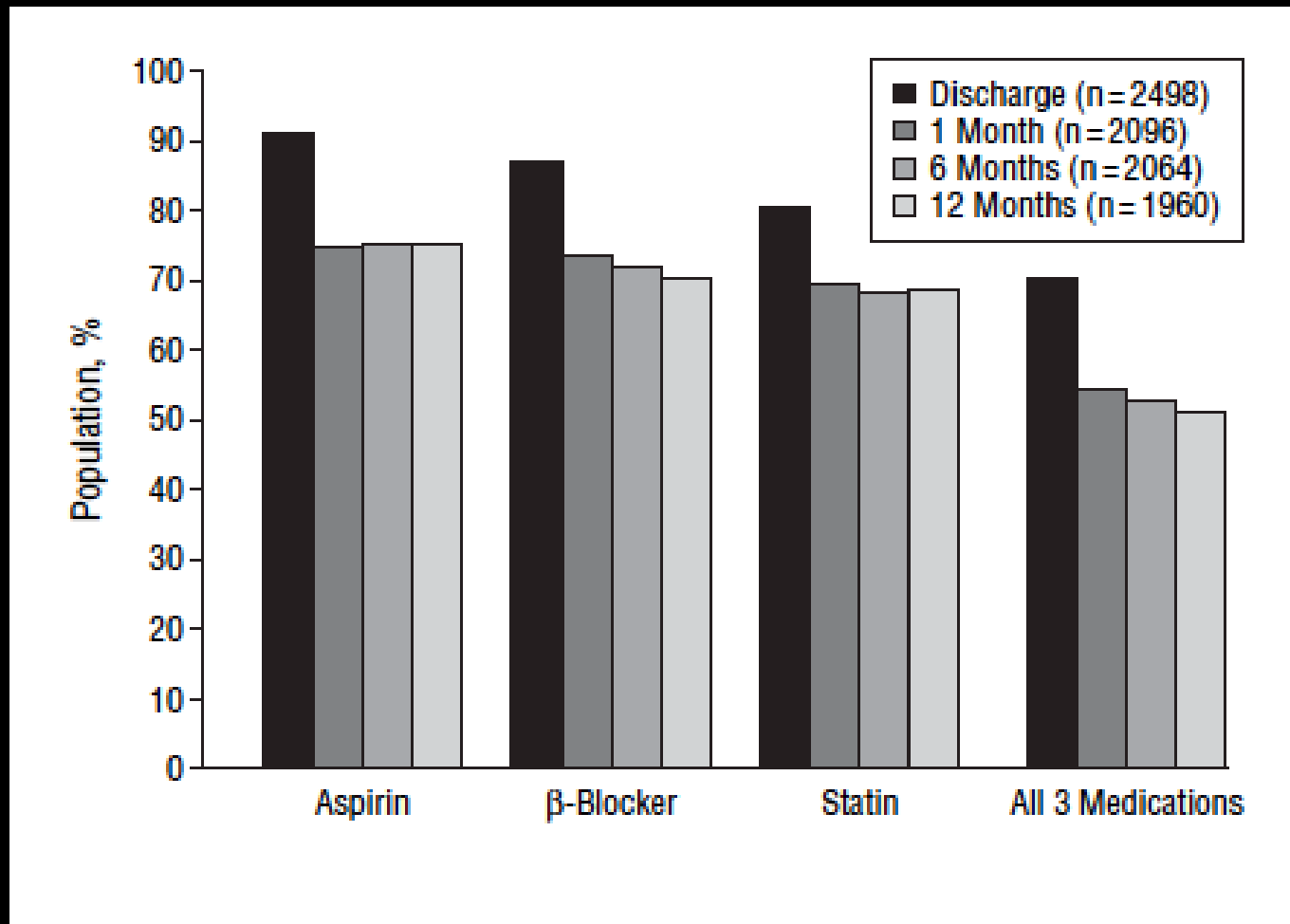


NSTEMI: eventi clinici a 30 gg e a 1 anno

403 pz consecutivi, 24.12.2014 – 20.04.2016



Medication therapy discontinuation after AMI *PREMIER Registry*

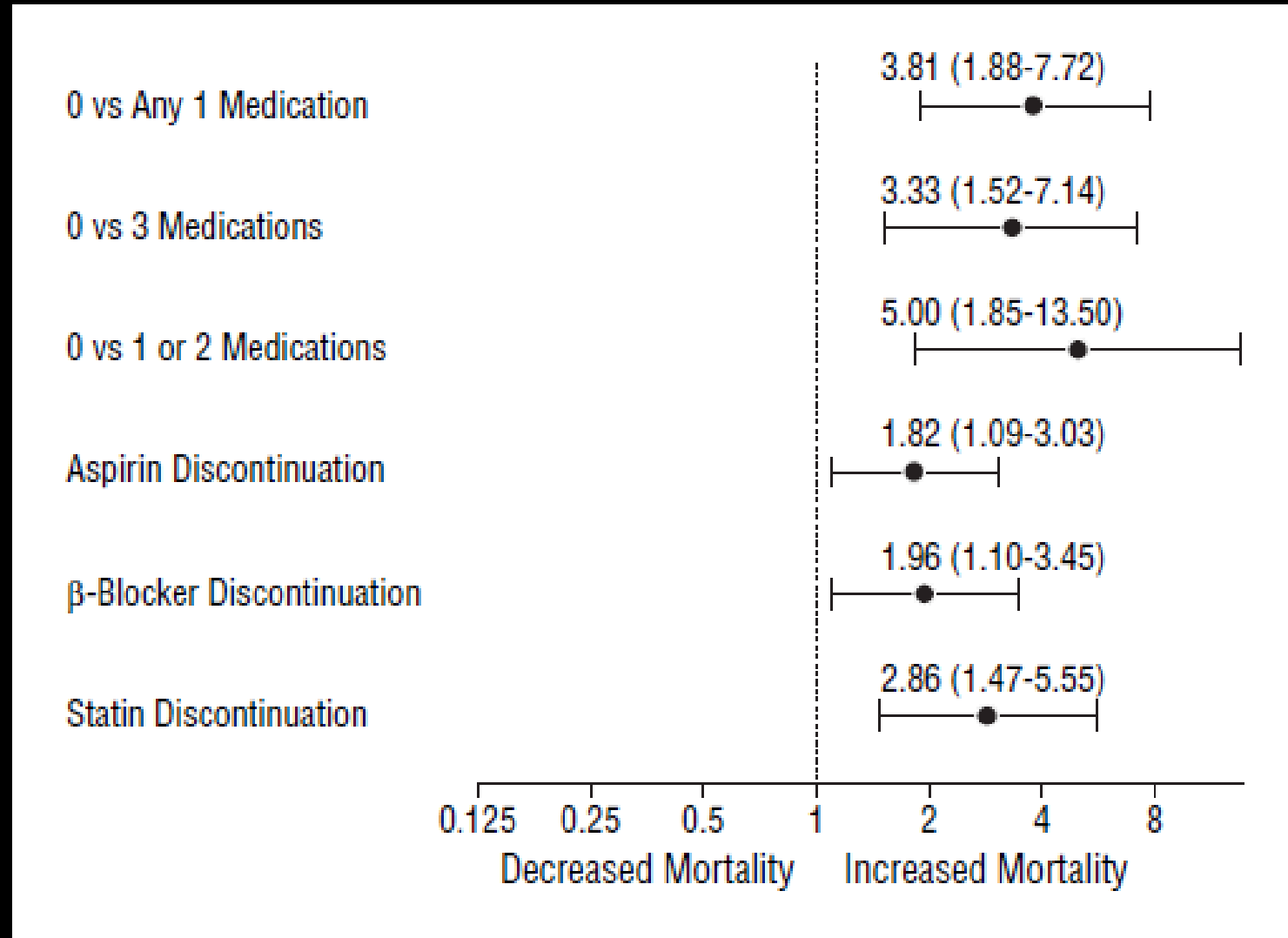


EUROASPIRE IV cross-sectional survey in 14 European regions

The medical risk factor control was very poor...

- 42.8% of HPT pts on treatment $<140/90$ mm Hg
- 32.7% if pts LDL-cholesterol <2.5 mmol/l (96 mg/dl)
- 58.5% of pts type 2 diabetes HbA1c $<7.0\%$

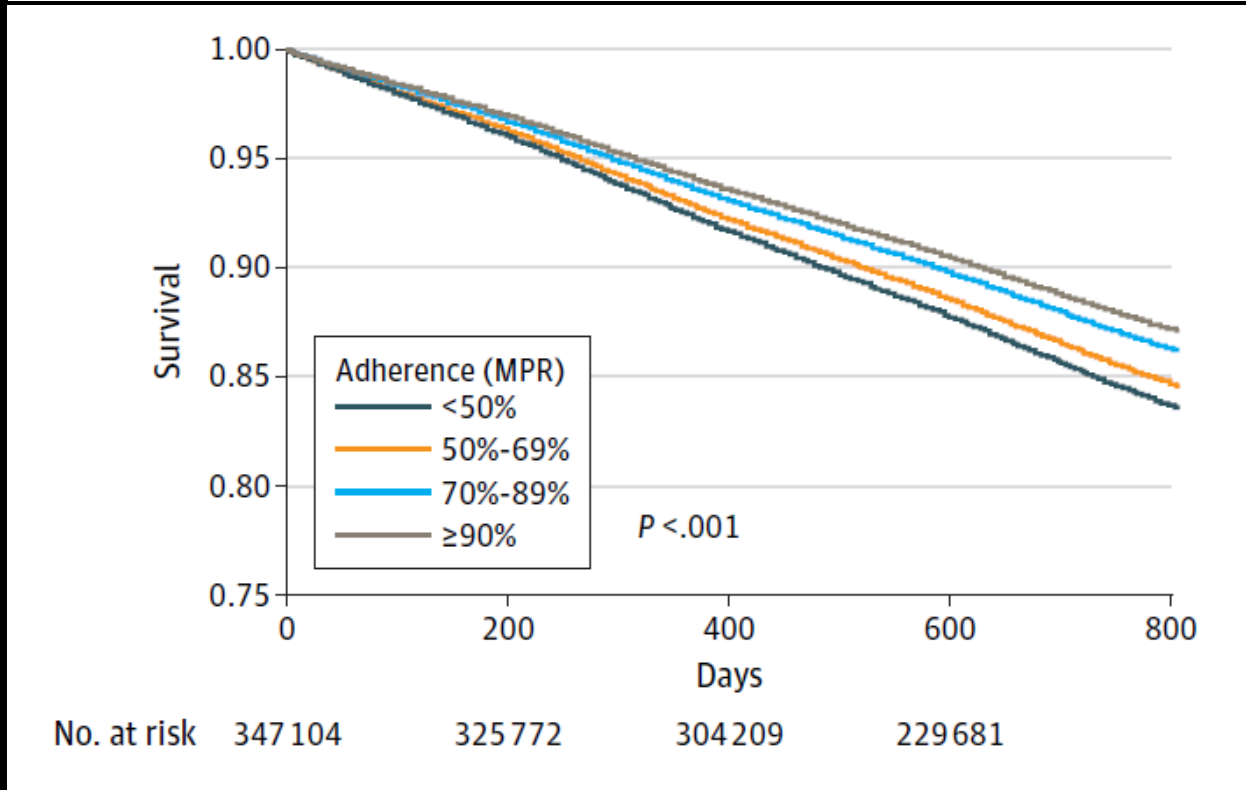
Evidence-based medical therapies interruption and prognosis after AMI *PREMIER Registry*



Statin adherence & mortality in pts with ACD

Retrospective cohort analysis, VA Health System (Jan 2013 – Apr 2014)

Survival curves by statin adherence level



Plotted values include point estimates and 95% confidence intervals. There is a dose-response association between adherence and survival, with the greatest survival among the most adherent patients.

Cardiologia Preventiva e Riabilitativa

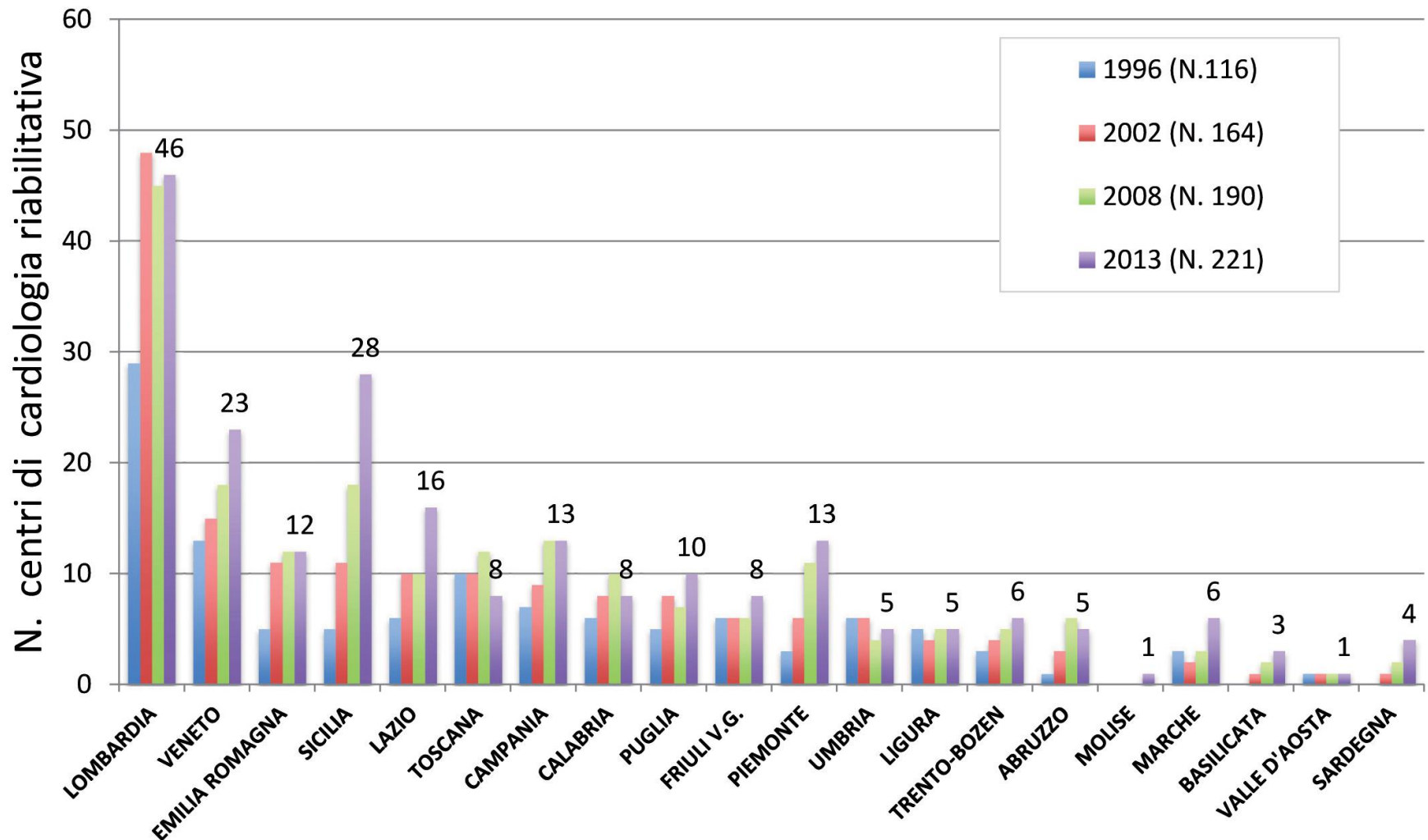
- Raccomanda
- Il riferimento a performance stabilite o



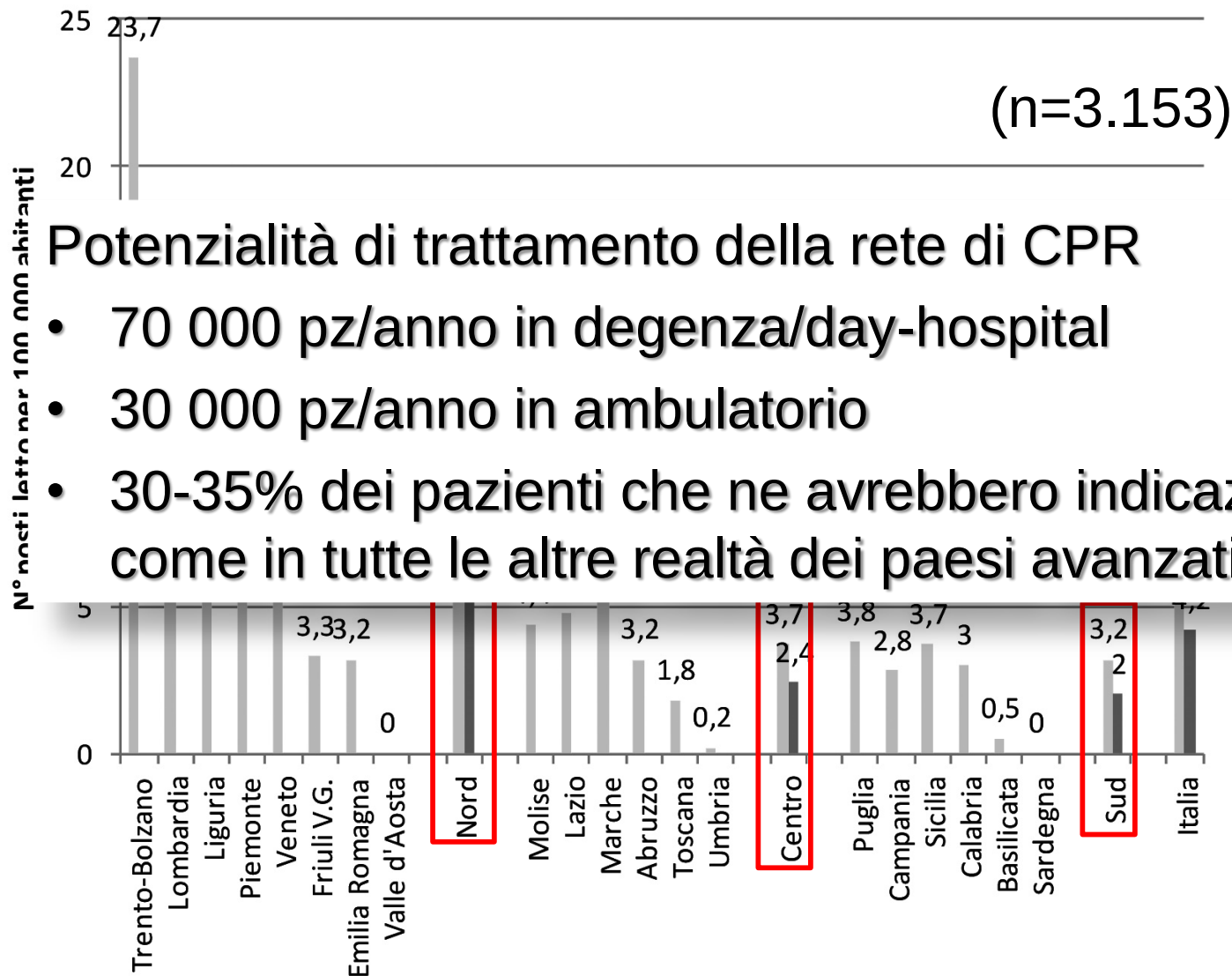
misure di
ria

Italian Survey on Cardiac Rehabilitation (ISYDE.13)

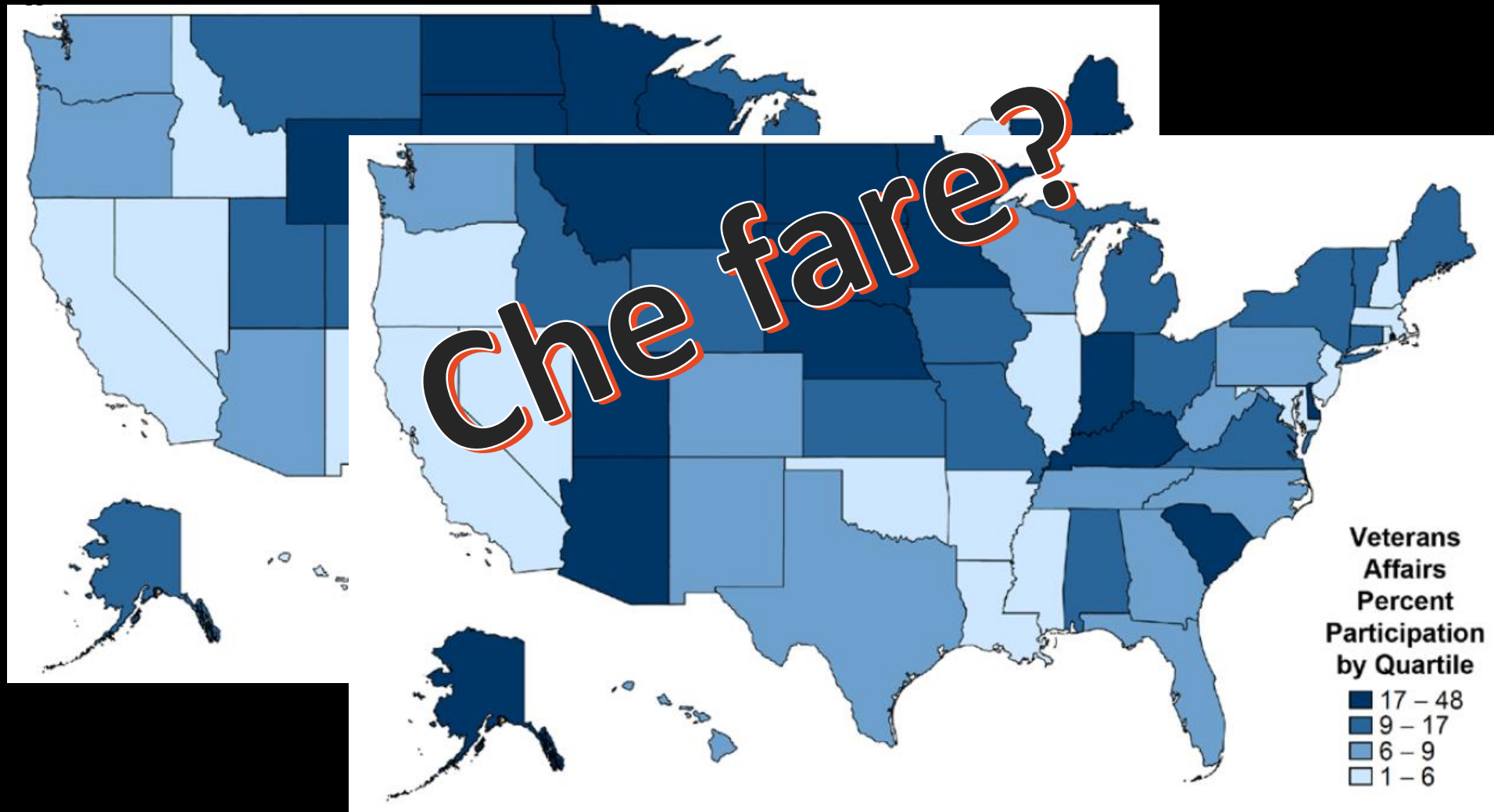
Distribuzione regionale dei centri di CR in Italia ed evoluzione 1996 – 2013



ISYDE.13 – Numero medio di posti letto di degenza ordinaria di CR per 100.000 ab per regione e macro-area



Standardized rates of participation in cardiac rehabilitation post AMI, PCI, or CABG in USA (years 2007 – 2011)



Reti per la presa in carico delle malattie cardiache (Regione FVG)

- EMERGENZE CARDIOLOGICHE
- GRAVI INSUFFICIENZE D'ORGANO E TRAPIANTI: FILIERA CUORE
- INSUFFICIENZA CARDIACA CRONICA



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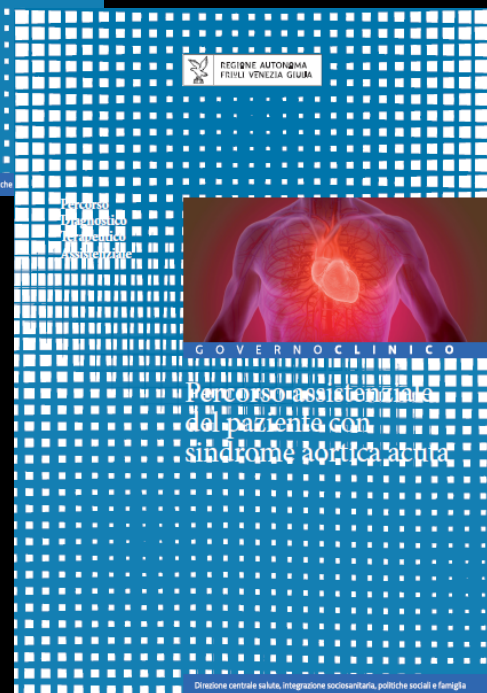
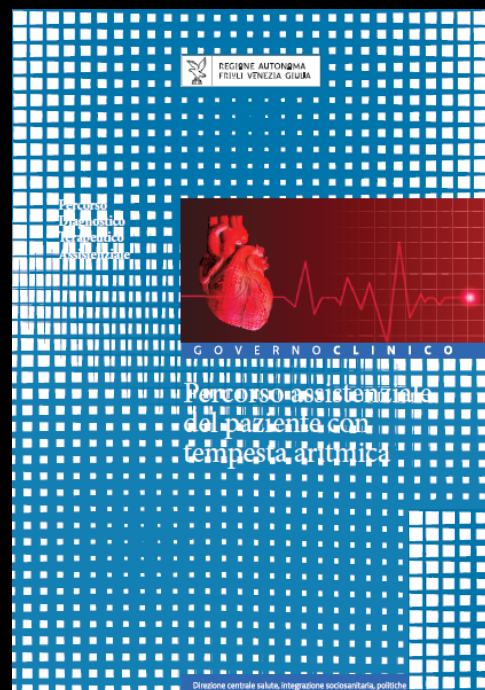
EMERGENZE CARDIOLOGICHE

- Sindrome coronarica acuta
 - STEMI
 - NSTEMI
- Arresto cardiaco
- Sindrome aortica acuta
- Tempesta aritmica
- Insufficienza cardiaca acuta





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L'obiettivo primario alla dimissione dopo una sindrome coronarica acuta è favorire la presa in carico del paziente e la continuità assistenziale da parte delle strutture territoriali (MMG, personale delle Riabilitazioni, cardiologi ambulatoriali).

STRATIFICAZIONE DEL RISCHIO ALLA DIMISSIONE (DA PARTE DEL CARDIOLOGO)

Lettera di dimissione



DEFINIZIONE DEL PERCORSO
CARDIOLOGICO CON **APPUNTAMENTO**



FOLLOW-UP

- **Agende dedicate** (aperte solo allo specialista)
- Possibilità di presa in carico precoce del paziente in caso di riacutizzazione
 - canale di comunicazione diretta con il MMG
 - spazi dedicati in agenda

REVIEW

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Cardiac rehabilitation: A class 1 recommendation

SCA a elevato rischio trombotico

- Elevato rischio cardiovascolare residuo (GRACE)
- Diabete mellito
- Insufficienza renale
- Arteriopatia periferica
- Una storia di angina o di pregresso IMA
- Malattia multivasale
- Rivascolarizzazione incompleta
- Mancata rivascolarizzazione/riperfusione
- Età avanzata

SCA ad alto rischio clinico: scompenso cardiaco e/o disfunzione ventricolare sinistra

- FE <40%
- FE 40% - 45% con associato un predittore di rimodellamento
 - insufficienza mitralica >1
 - riempimento diastolico restrittivo
 - alto score di asinergia e ventricolo non dilatato

Early discharge

- Early presentation after symptom onset
- No or mild-moderate biomarker elevation
- Normal LV function
- Single-vessel CAD
- Successful PCI
- Discharge the next day

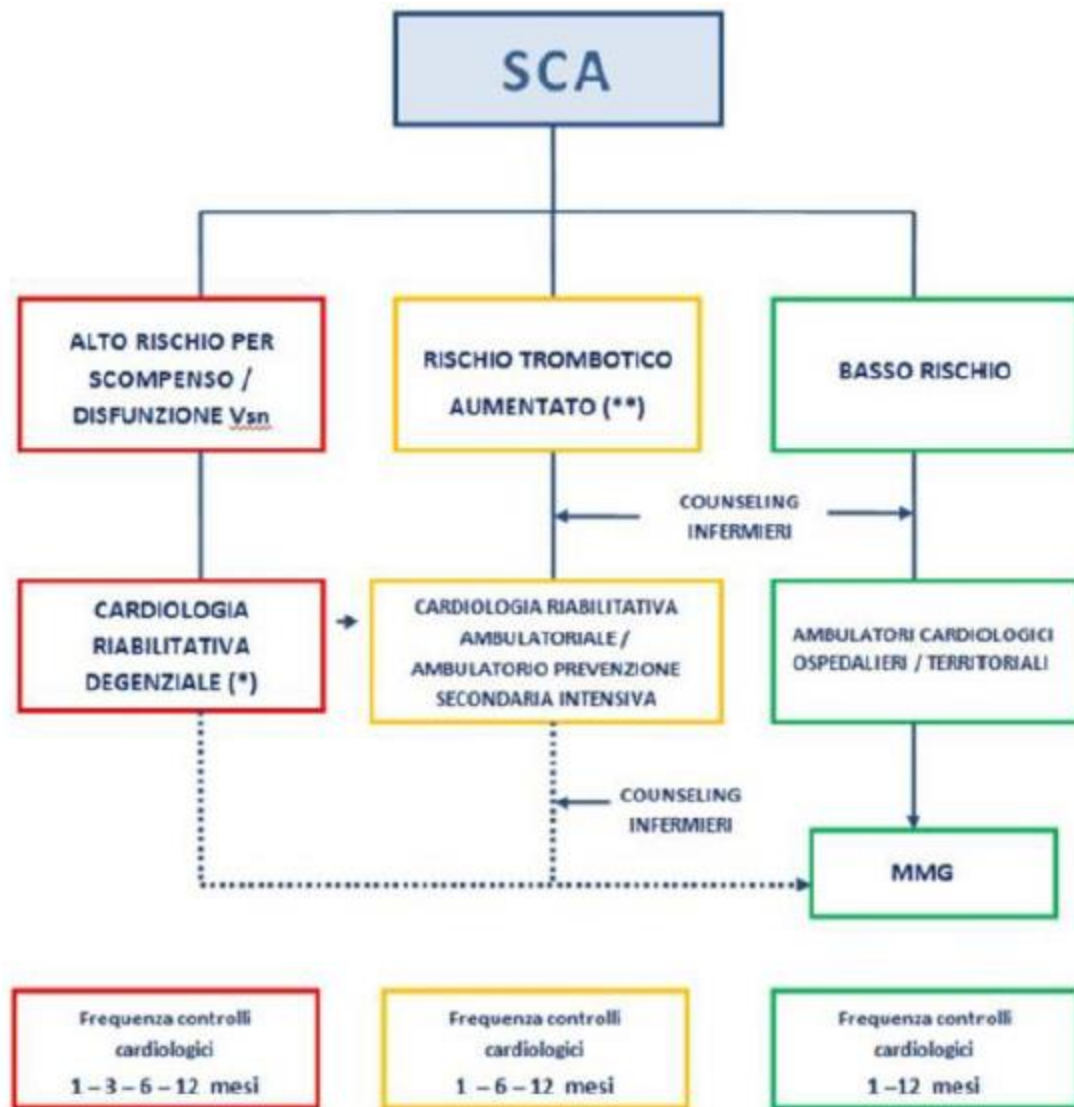
Check-list pre-dimissione da inserire nella cartella clinica

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Classe Killip max | ☐ |
| 2. Frazione di eiezione <40% | ☐ |
| 3. Frazione di eiezione $\geq$ 40%-<45% con: | |
| a) pattern di riempimento diastolico restrittivo | ☐ |
| b) insufficienza mitralica >1 | ☐ |
| c) WMSI elevato e ventricolo non dilatato | ☐ |
| 4. Importante variazione del BNP | ☐ |
| 5. Uso di diuretici dell'ansa | ☐ |
| 6. Arteriopatia periferica | ☐ |
| 7. Storia di angina o pregresso infarto miocardico | ☐ |
| 8. Malattia coronarica multivasale | ☐ |
| 9. Rivascolarizzazione incompleta | ☐ |
| 10. Pazienti non rivascolarizzati | ☐ |

BNP, peptide natriuretico cerebrale; WMSI, indice di cinesi parietale.



Riabilitazione e follow up - ACS



(*) In sua assenza programma di controlli ambulatoriali con ECO a 1-3-6-12 mesi

(**) Il livello di rischio trombotico richiesto per l'inserimento in questo percorso va valutato in rapporto alle potenzialità organizzative del centro

Home-Based Cardiac Rehabilitation

Definition

Systematic, comprehensive, and personalized services that involve:

- Medical evaluation
- Prescribed exercise
- Cardiovascular risk factor modification
- Patient education
- Behavioral activation/counseling

Delivered mostly or entirely outside of the traditional Central Based Cardiac Rehabilitation setting

Imperial College
National Heart and Lung Institute

A COMPARISON OF A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY HOME BASED
CARDIAC REHABILITATION PROGRAMME WITH
COMPREHENSIVE CONVENTIONAL REHABILITATION IN
POST-MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION PATIENTS.

JENNIFER M. BELL, B.A., MPhil.

Thesis submitted to the University of London
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

1998



UK Heart Manual

THE HEART MANUAL

Facilitator Login

Search this site...



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News

Training and Packages

Cancer Manual

You are in: Home



Latest News

- Are you looking for the Digital Heart Manuals
- "...the UK Heart Manual (NHS Lothian) is perhaps the most extensively studied self-management book....."
- June literature update now available
- Heart Failure Manual training places now available!
- Is it time to refresh your Heart Manual facilitation and knowledge skills?

The Heart Manual is a well established NHS service providing evidence-based programmes for individuals recovering from myocardial infarction, revascularisation, stroke and cancer. Our programmes are facilitated by specially trained clinicians worldwide to individually tailor the programme and support patients' understanding and management of their condition.

<http://www.theheartmanual.com>



The Heart Manual

Post Myocardial Infarction

[Home](#)[About](#)[How to use](#)[Part 1](#)[Part 2](#)[Week 1](#)[Week 2](#)[Week 3](#)[Week 4](#)[Week 5](#)[Week 6](#)[Part 3](#)

This programme/website is called the [Heart Manual: Post MI Edition](#) because it can help you to understand why you had a heart attack.

It will also tell you the things that you can do to recover in the quickest and safest way.

It can tell you about the medicines you are taking.

If you live with someone it can help them to understand your condition.

The main part of the programme/website is divided into six weekly sections. There are some simple exercises to do, and each week there is a small section to read.

The bad news

The first reaction after a heart attack is often relief that you have survived. But once you get home, this may turn into worry about:

- how it will affect your life
- having another heart attack
- what you can or can't do
- going back to work.

Upset emotions are common. Most people in the same position occasionally feel:

- sad
- afraid
- bad-tempered
- moody.

The good news

These worries are often caused by:

- out-of-date ideas
- wrong ideas
- not knowing the true facts.

Reading this Manual will help you to find out the truth about heart attacks. The upset feelings are normal and will pass as you get stronger.

[LOGIN](#)[Walking Record](#)[Exercise Record](#)[Daily Activity Record](#)[Home Exercise Plan](#)[Relaxation](#)[Emergency Info](#)[Patient Questionnaire](#)[Go back to last page](#)

Before you can login you must accept our [Terms & Conditions](#)

The Heart Manual

How to use the Manual



Put your
behind you
six-week
for he

Part 1: Your Heart Attack: the Facts

(pages 9–16)

This section is for you to read while you are recovering.

It is labelled like this:



It tells you the plain facts about your heart attack. You should read this section first, and you might want to come back to it a few times during your recovery.

If you live with someone, get them to read this section, too. It can help them just as much as it helps you.

You should also listen to the 'Questions and Answers' CD.

Part 2: The Weekly Programme

(pages 17–132)

This part consists of six weekly sections.

The weeks are clearly labelled like this:



Each weekly section has important information to help you to recover, and an exercise programme to help you back to fitness in easy stages.

Every day:

- follow your plan morning and evening as advised by your facilitator
- Each time mark your activities in the charts provided
- practise relaxation by listening to tracks 1 and 2 on the relaxation CD.

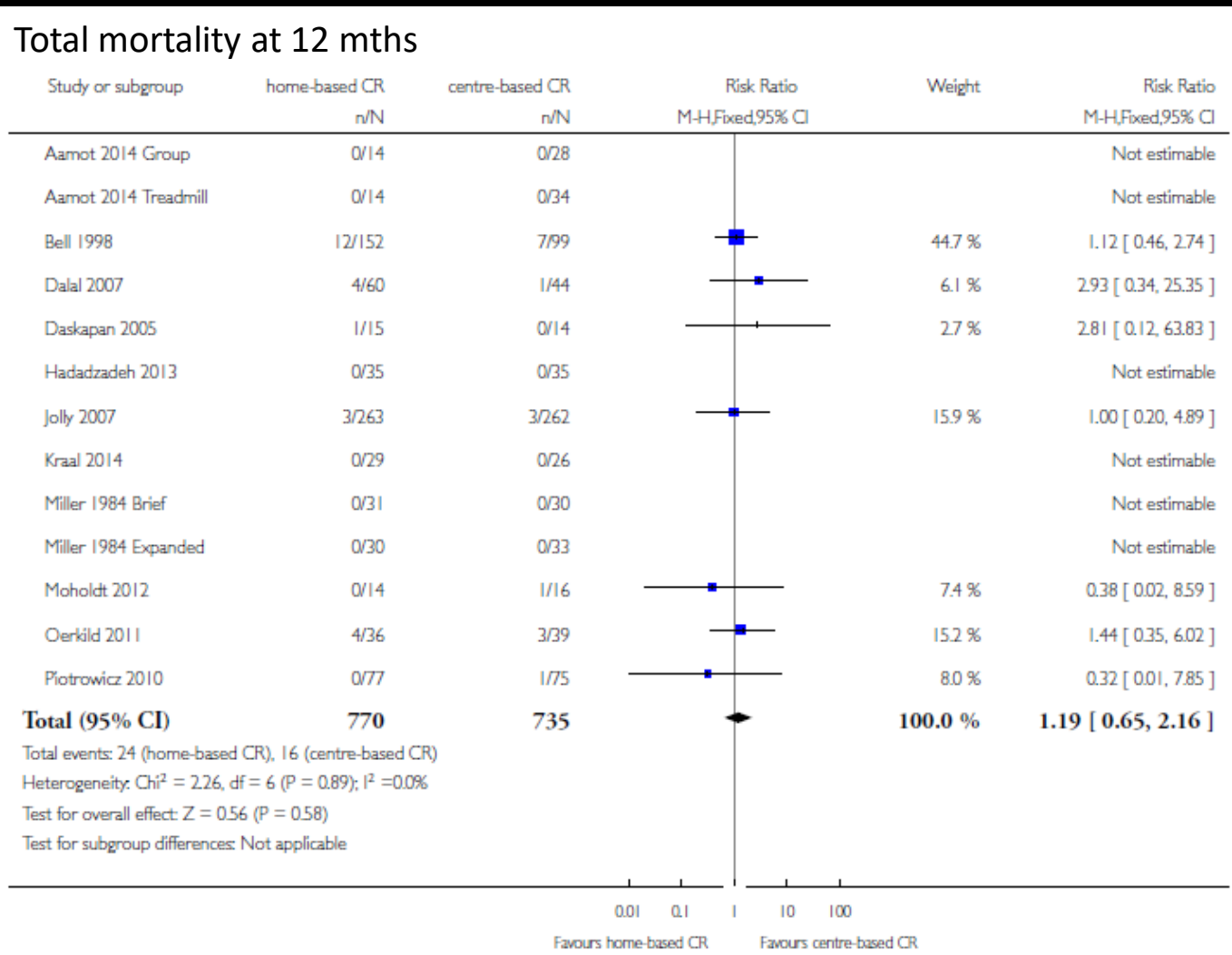
Part 3: Facts and Advice to Help Your Recovery

(pages 133–171)

This part provides extra information about your recovery, medicines and other things you might want to know. You can read it right through or dip into it to answer your questions.

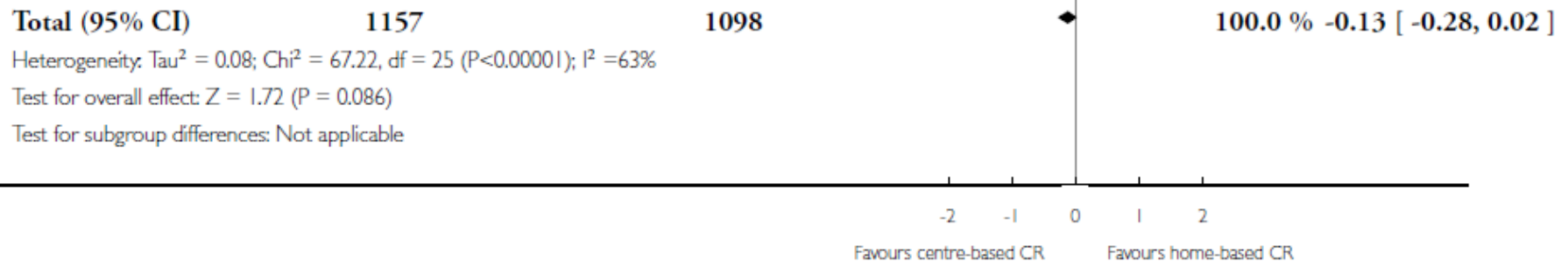
Home-base vs centre-based rehabilitation

23 randomized trials, 2.890 pts

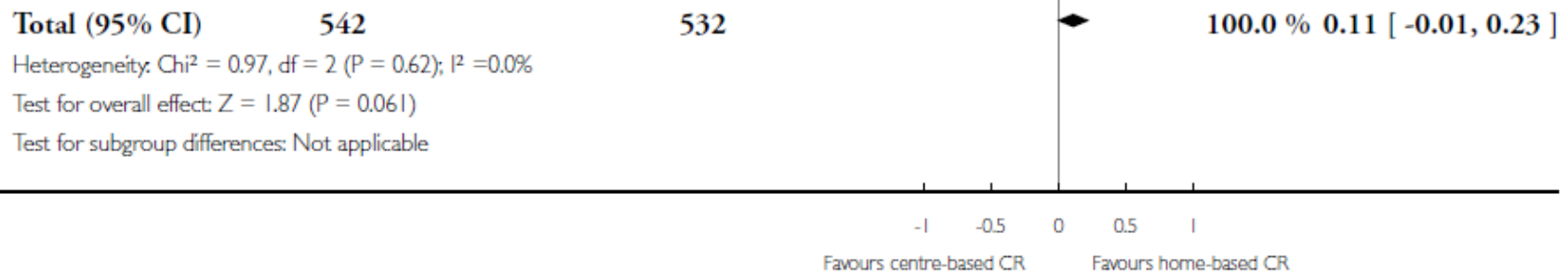


Home-base vs centre-based rehabilitation

Exercise capacity ≤ 12 months



Exercise capacity 12 to 24 months



AACVPR/AHA/ACC SCIENTIFIC STATEMENT

Home-Based Cardiac Rehabilitation

A Scientific Statement From the American Association of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation, the American Heart Association, and the American College of Cardiology

Randal J. Thomas, MD, MS,
MAACVPR, FAHA, FACC, *Chair*
Alexis L. Beatty, MD, MAS,
MAACVPR, FACC
Theresa M. Beckie, PhD, MSN, FAHA
LaPrincess C. Brewer, MD, MPH,
FACC

Todd M. Brown, MD, FAACVPR,
FACC
Daniel E. Forman, MD, FAHA, FACC
Barry A. Franklin, PhD, MAACVPR,
FAHA
Steven J. Keteyian, PhD
Dalane W. Kitzman, MD, FAHA

Judith G. Regensteiner, PhD, FAHA
Bonnie K. Sanderson, PhD, RN,
MAACVPR
Mary A. Whooley, MD, FAHA, FACC,
Vice Chair

...HBCR may be a reasonable option for selected clinically stable low- to moderate-risk patients who are eligible for CR but cannot attend a traditional center-based CR program.

Centri di Assistenza Primaria*

Aggregazione di

- Medici di medicina generale (MMG)
- Personale dipendente dei MMG
- Pediatri di libera scelta
- Medici di continuità assistenziale
- Specialisti
- Altro personale (da distretto, ospedale)

*saranno sostituiti progressivamente dalle Medicine di Gruppo Integrate



REGIONE AUTONOMA
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Legge regionale 2014/17

Centri di assistenza primaria (CAP)

Funzioni (sintesi)

- Assicura prestazioni di assistenza primaria (di medicina generale, infermieristiche, ambulatoriali, domiciliari e specialistiche)
- Garantisce la continuità dell'assistenza
- Ha un bacino di utenza di norma compreso tra 20.000 e 30.000 abitanti
- Ospita ambulatori medici, punti prelievo, diagnostica strumentale di primo livello, ambulatori specialistici, servizi di salute mentale, servizi amministrativi
- Garantisce l'attività assistenziale nell'arco delle ventiquattro ore per tutti giorni della settimana, tramite il coordinamento delle varie figure professionali che lo compongono
- È centro di riferimento dell'assistenza domiciliare



Conclusioni

- La mortalità precoce delle SCA in Italia è in diminuzione grazie al progressivo utilizzo di una strategia invasiva basata sul modello Hub & Spoke
- La mortalità ad un anno è rimasta tuttavia sostanzialmente invariata a causa di un incremento nella complessità dei pazienti e di un'offerta di trattamento riabilitativo ancora troppo limitata
- La cardiologia e la medicina del territorio possono contribuire notevolmente a migliorare questa situazione mediante l'utilizzo di nuovi modelli organizzativi integrati
- Il supporto degli organismi regionali appare indispensabile per impostare e sostenere tali modelli

Costruire ...



...un modello sostenibile