

Level II indicators - Percutaneous Cardiac Intervention

Data collection for new and revised Level II indicators began in 2004, and the Clinical Dashboard for the 2004 data year reported baseline risk-adjusted performance

Level I	• <u>Death</u>
Level II	Post Procedure Myocardial Infarction (non-primary PCI only)
New measure	 ER to dilatation time for STEMI (primary PCI only) For patients admitted through the ER only; transfers are excluded. This indicator is not risk-adjusted; an outlier is defined as two standard deviations from the state mean.
New measure	• Excellent lesion results (<20% residual stenosis)
Revised definition	Length of Stay from procedure to discharge An outlier is defined as two standard deviations from the state mean.
Revised definitions New elements	Adverse Event - one or more of the following: * Stroke * Vascular complications * New renal failure – see definition below * Unplanned bypass surgery * Surgery for other PCI complications * Arrhythmia requiring treatment * Tamponade * New cardiogenic shock * Occlusion of a treated lesion * Unsuccessful procedure – see definition below

New renal failure

The patient experienced acute or worsening renal failure during the cath lab visit or after lab visit until discharge, resulting in one or more of the following:

- 1. Increase of serum creatinine to >2.0 mg/dl and two times the baseline creatinine level
- 2. A new requirement for dialysis.

Unsuccessful procedure

- No lesion was reduced more than 20% (e.g. from 60% stenosis to <40% stenosis) AND
- 2. Residual stenosis is >= 50%.

COAP Management Committee Approval of revisions: April 21, 2004