

ED Bypass

INCREASING DIRECT TO CATH LAB & DECREASING STEMI OVERCALL





Mission & Vision

- Mission: To align Virginia's EMS agencies, providers, and healthcare systems to standardize and promote pre-hospital ECG transmission and direct-to-cath lab processes that minimize first medical contact-to-reperfusion times and improve STEMI outcomes.
- Vision: A Commonwealth where pre-hospital STEMI care processes ensure that every STEMI patient receives safe, expedited, and lifesaving reperfusion therapy.





Background

- Workgroup Founded February 2024
- **Key Issue:** Delay in first medical contact(FMC) to reperfusion time can worsen patient outcomes, presenting with acute myocardial infarction.
- Multidisciplinary team from all regions of Virginia representing EMS, ED,
 Cardiology, and Quality collaborated to identify opportunities to increase Direct to
 Cath Lab STEMI practices and reduce time to coronary reperfusion





Review of 2024 Efforts

- Reviewed the literature
- Conducted statewide survey
- Analyzed the survey results
- Developed Action Plan for 2025





Overview of the Science and/or Guidelines

Published Peer Reviewed Articles:

- Journal of American Heart Association (2020)¹
- Catheterization & Cardiac Interventions (2020)²

Best EMS Practices

 12-lead ECGs and Pre-Arrival Transmissions

• Goals:

- Reduce STEMI activation overcalls
- Promote Direct to Cath Lab
 Practices, decreasing time to PCI



Prehospital Activation of Hospital Resources (PreAct) ST-Segment–Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI): A Standardized Approach to Prehospital

A Standardized Approach to Prehospital Activation and Direct to the Catheterization Laboratory for STEMI Recommendations From the American Heart Association's Mission: Lifeline Program

Michael C. Kontos, MD \square , Michael R. Gunderson, EMT-P, FAEMS, Jessica K. Zegre-Hemsey, PhD, RN, David C. Lange, MD, William J. French, MD, Timothy D. Henry, MD, James J. McCarthy, MD, ... <u>show all</u> ..., and J. Lee Garvey, MD | <u>AUTHOR INFO & AFFILIATIONS</u>

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Overview of the Science and/or Guidelines

- Essential Criteria for ED Bypass
- 1) Paramedic confident in the STEMI diagnosis
- 2) Emergency physician and/or cardiologist confident in the STEMI diagnosis
- 3) Ability to provide informed consent
- 4) No "do not resuscitate" (DNR)



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2024 Statewide Survey Results Summary

- 50% of those surveyed participated (N=14/27 facilities)
- Considerable variances in STEMI Activation protocols across the state/region
- Anywhere from 37% to 85% of STEMIs arrived via EMS to PCI Center
- 1/3 of PCI Centers had EMS *STEMI Cancellation Rates greater than 50%*
- Approximately 50% of PCI Centers supported Direct to Cath Lab Processes
- 62% of PCI Centers do not have a current, written Direct to Cath Lab Protocol in place
- PCI Centers almost never utilized Direct to Cath Lab Protocols during non-business hours
- PCI Centers *infrequently* utilized Direct to Cath Lab Protocols during normal business hours at best

Barriers to Success







TERMINOLOGY CONFUSION



COORDINATION CHALLENGES



RESOURCE LIMITATIONS



HIGH LEVELS OF INAPPROPRIATE CATH LAB ACTIVATIONS





Review of 2024 Efforts

- Reviewed the literature
- Conducted statewide survey
- Analyzed the survey results
- Developed Action Plan for 2025
 - Definitions
 - Process recommendations/protocols





Definitions

- ED Bypass → Direct to Cath Lab
- STEMI Team Activations
 - Correct Call
 - Over Call
 - Under Call

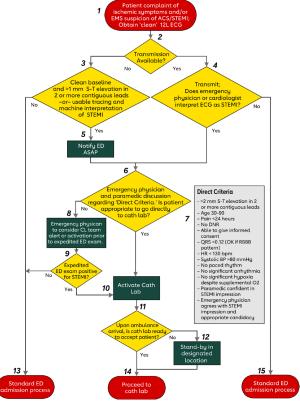




Protocol Presentation

What is needed for Virginia to adopt the AHA recommendation for Direct to Cath Lab Practices?

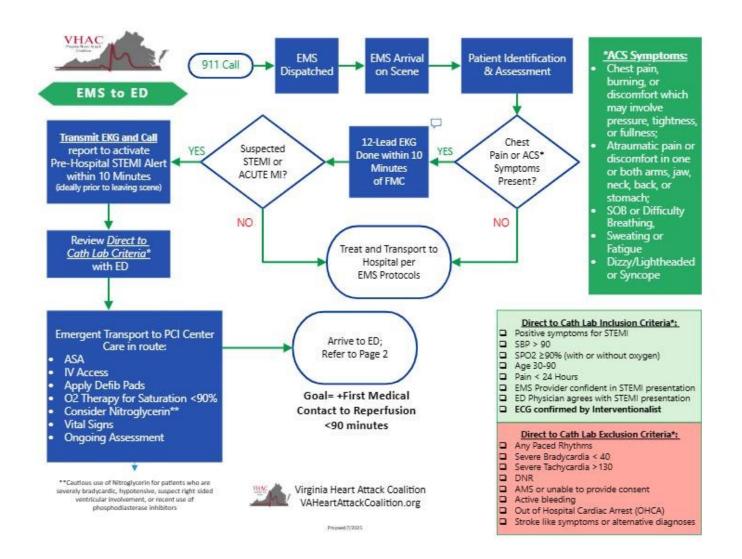
- Pre-hospital ECG Transmissions (optimal)
- EMS Education
- Improved communication between EMS and hospitals
- Stakeholder buy-in
- Regular review of the process with supportive data



Kontos, M., Gunderson, M., Zegre-Hemsey, J., Lange, D., French, W., Henry, T., McCarthy, J., ...Garvey, J. (2020) Prehospital activation of hospital resources (PreACt) ST-Segment-Elevation Myocardial Infaction (STEMI): A standardized approach to prehospital activation and direct to catherization laboratory for STEMI recommendations from the American Heart Association's Mission: Lifeline Program. *Journal of American Heart Association*, 9 (2). https://doi.org/10.1161/JAHA.119.011963

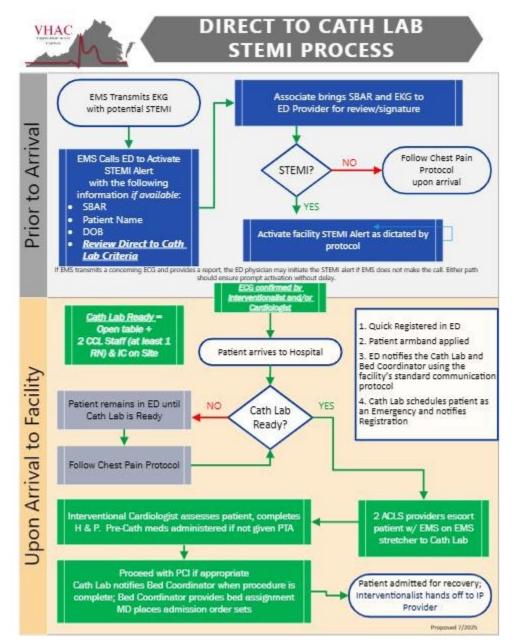


2025 Direct to Cath Lab STEMI Guideline









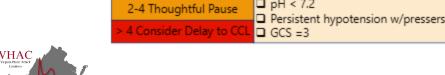
2025 Direct to Cath Lab STEMI Guideline







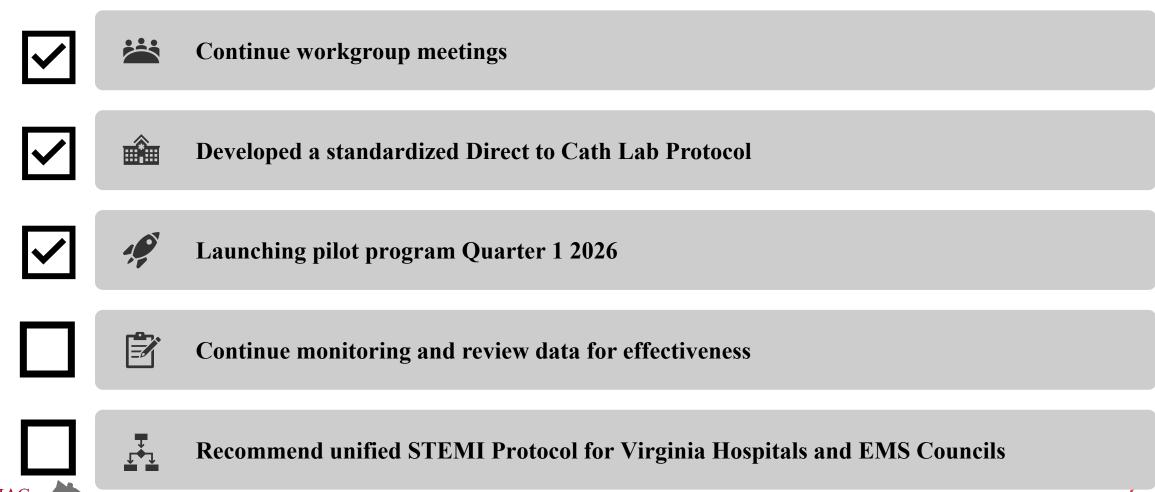
EMS STEMI Direct to Cath Lab			
Inclusion Criteria		Exclusion Criteria	
 Positive symptoms for STEMI SBP > 90mmHg SpO2 ≥ 90% (with or without oxygen supplementation) Age 30-90 years Pain <24 hours EMS Provider Confident in STEMI Presentation ED Physician agrees with STEMI presentation/candidacy ECG confirmed by Interventionalist and/or Cardiologist 		□ Any Paced Rhythms □ Severe Bradycardia < 40 bpm □ Severe Tachycardia > 130 □ DNR □ AMS or unable to provide consent □ Active bleeding □ Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA) □ Stroke Like Symptoms or alternative diagnosis	
If Cath Lab is Not Immediately Available (Chest Pain Protocol):			
□ Immediate ED Bed Assignment □ ED Provider assess patient and completes H&P □ Disrobe Patient □ Place in Hospital Gown □ Cardiac Monitor □ Apply Defib Pads □ VS: Blood Pressure, Pulse, Respirations, Oxygen Saturation, Temp		Consider clipping and prepping groin and wrist access sites to minimize procedural delay See STEMI Order Set: Medication Guidelines Heparin bolus Aspirin or alternative if allergic P2Y12 Inhibitor (in absence of onsite open-heart backup) NTG (if not contraindicated) Labs: HS Troponin, CBC, CMP, PT/PTT 2 IV sites Supplemental Oxygen if Saturations < 90% Chest XR	
*DO NOT DELAY TRANSPORT TO CATH LAB FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE			
Thoughtful Pause for Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest with STEMI			
Total Score = 1 point for each applicable element	CPR ☐ Unwitnessed arrest ☐ No bystander CPR ☐ CPR > 20 min prior to ROSC		Other Concerns Community DNR band Terminal diagnosis Non-cardiac arrest Active bleeding/ known bleeding disorder Poor functional status with advanced dementia or nursing home resident
KEY 0-1 Proceed to Cath Lab 2-4 Thoughtful Pause > 4 Consider Delay to CCL	Patient Parameters Age > 80 Core Temp <32° C (90° F) PH < 7.2 Persistent hypotension w/pressers GCS =3		





2025 Direct to Cath Lab STEMI Guideline

Next Steps





2026 Priorities:



OPTIMIZE RESOURCE USE



IMPROVE COMMUNICATION



STANDARDIZE PRACTICES



IMPROVE TIME-SENSITIVE CARDIAC CARE



REDUCE DELAYS



BETTER PATIENT OUTCOMES





Targeted Goals



Develop Guidelines: Create comprehensive guidelines for efficient patient transfer from the field to the Cath lab.



Improve Communication: Enhance pre-hospital communication between EMS and hospitals.



Provide Education: Implement continuous training and simulation for EMS and hospital staff.



Standardize Terminology & Data Monitoring: Set up systems for ongoing data monitoring and analysis of ED Bypass and False Activation incidents.



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Statewide ECG transmissions: Advocate for 100% Statewide capability to transmit and receive ECG transmissions.



Thank You

Contact Sherri@vcsqi.org for information for further inquiries

CLINICAL WORKGROUP RESOURCES



SCAN ME





References

Kontos, M., Gunderson, M., Zegre-Hemsey, J., Lange, D., French, W., Henry, T., McCarthy, J., ...Garvey, J. (2020) Prehospital activation of hospital resources (PreACt) ST-Segment-Elevation Myocardial Infaction (STEMI): A standardized approach to prehospital activation and direct to catherization laboratory for STEMI recommendations from the American Heart Association's Mission: Lifeline Program. Journal of American Heart Association, 9 (2). https://doi.org/10.1161/JAHA.119.011963

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