

Determinants of variations in coronary revascularization practices

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ABSTRACT

Background: The ratio of percutaneous coronary interventions to coronary artery bypass graft surgeries (PCI:CABG ratio) varies considerably across hospitals. We conducted a comprehensive study to identify clinical and nonclinical factors associated with variations in the ratio across 17 cardiac centres in the province of Ontario.

Methods: In this retrospective cohort study, we selected a population-based sample of 8972 patients who underwent an index cardiac catheterization between April 2006 and March 2007 at any of 17 hospitals that perform invasive cardiac procedures in the province. We classified the hospitals into four groups by PCI:CABG ratio (low [< 2.0], low-medium [$2.0-2.7$], medium-high [$2.8-3.2$] and high [> 3.2]). We explored the relative contribution of patient, physician and hospital factors to variations in the likelihood of patients receiving PCI or CABG surgery within 90 days after the index catheterization.

Results: The mean PCI:CABG ratio was 2.7 overall. We observed a threefold variation in the

ratios across the four hospital ratio groups, from a mean of 1.6 in the lowest ratio group to a mean of 4.6 in the highest ratio group. Patients with single-vessel disease usually received PCI (88.4%–99.0%) and those with left main artery disease usually underwent CABG (80.8%–94.2%), regardless of the hospital's procedure ratio. Variation in the management of patients with non-emergent multivessel disease accounted for most of the variation in the ratios across hospitals. The mode of revascularization largely reflected the recommendation of the physician performing the diagnostic catheterization and was also influenced by the revascularization "culture" at the treating hospital.

Interpretation: The physician performing the diagnostic catheterization and the treating hospital were strong independent predictors of the mode of revascularization. Opportunities exist to improve transparency and consistency around the decision-making process for coronary revascularization, most notably among patients with non-emergent multivessel disease.

Competing interests:

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Large inter-regional and inter-hospital variations exist in the ratio of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) procedures to coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgeries performed in many countries, but the reasons for these variations are uncertain.¹⁻³ Bypass surgery was the first method of coronary revascularization to be developed.⁴ The less-invasive alternative of PCI was developed initially to treat single-vessel disease. However, advances in PCI technology (e.g., bare-metal stents and, later, drug-eluting stents) combined with increased operator experience have led to its use for a broader list of indications, including multivessel disease and acute coronary syndromes.⁵⁻⁷

In Ontario, Canada's most populous province, the overall PCI:CABG ratio has steadily increased,

from 1.6 in 2001 to 2.7 in 2006 (unpublished data available from the authors upon request); similar increases have been observed in other jurisdictions.^{1,2,8} Although the change in ratio has been driven in part by expanded use of urgent PCI for acute myocardial infarction (MI), increased use of PCI in patients with multivessel disease has likely also been a contributing factor. This application of PCI is more controversial, because several studies, including the recent randomized SYNTAX (Synergy Between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery) trial, have shown that long-term outcomes of certain patients with multivessel disease were better with CABG surgery than with PCI.⁹⁻¹³

In addition to an overall increase in the PCI:CABG ratio, the amount of variation in the

ratio across cardiac centres in Ontario has also steadily increased over time, with more than a threefold regional variation observed in 2006 (unpublished data available from the authors upon request). This degree of variation has raised concerns among some policy-makers and clinicians as to why such striking variations exist in Ontario's universal health care system. To address this issue, we conducted a comprehensive study to identify clinical and nonclinical factors associated with variations in the PCI:CABG ratio across the province's 17 cardiac centres.

Methods

Study setting and design

The Variation in Revascularization Practices in Ontario study was conducted by the Cardiac Care Network of Ontario in partnership with the Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences and the 17 cardiac centres in Ontario that provide invasive cardiac procedures. In 2006, 11 of the cardiac centres performed both PCI and CABG surgery, 1 performed PCI only (Rouge Valley Health System, Toronto, Ont.), and 5 performed cardiac catheterization only (Hôtel-Dieu Grace Hospital in Windsor, Peterborough Regional Health Centre, Sault Area Hospital, Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre and Toronto East General). (All 17 centres are listed in Box 1.)

Chart audit

We conducted a retrospective chart review of a population-based sample of 8972 patients who

underwent an index cardiac catheterization from April 2006 to March 2007 at any of the 17 cardiac hospitals in the province. The study was limited to patients whose primary indication for catheterization was coronary artery disease and who had not had a cardiac procedure in the year preceding the index catheterization. The patients reviewed were randomly sampled from the Cardiac Care Network of Ontario's master coronary angiography database; they represented about 20% of all patients who had angiograms in the province in 2006.

Experienced cardiology research nurses abstracted detailed clinical information from the hospital charts. The information collected was predetermined on the basis of a comprehensive set of patient characteristics and clinical management practices hypothesized to potentially influence revascularization decisions regarding PCI or CABG.

Determination of procedure ratios and coronary anatomy

Clinical information from the hospital charts was linked to data from the Cardiac Care Network of Ontario's procedure database on PCI or CABG procedures performed within 90 days after the index catheterization. This database has been shown to be a valid source of procedural information.¹⁴ Only Ontario residents with a valid health card number were included in the study, which resulted in complete follow-up for the study cohort. All procedures were attributed to the centre where the index cardiac catheterization was performed, and a corresponding PCI:CABG ratio was determined for each centre. The participating hospitals were classified into four categories by ratio (low [< 2.0], low-medium [$2.0-2.7$], medium-high [$2.8-3.2$] and high [> 3.2]) such that there were similar numbers of hospitals (four or five) in each category.

The coronary anatomy for each patient was determined from information abstracted from the coronary angiographer's procedure note or the catheterization anatomy procedure diagram, or both. Significant stenoses were defined as blockage of at least 70% in one or more major epicardial vessels or side branches, or blockage of at least 50% in the left main coronary artery. Mild disease was defined as evidence of coronary artery disease below these thresholds. Coronary anatomy and level of stenosis were validated as part of a substudy and indicated very good reliability when compared with a blinded interpretation by an interventional cardiologist (unpublished data available from the authors upon request). Patients who had undergone previous CABG surgery were classified in a separate anatomic category.

Box 1: Cardiac centres included in the study

- A Hôtel-Dieu Grace Hospital (Windsor)
- B London Health Sciences Centre
- C Thunder Bay Regional Health Sciences Centre
- D St. Mary's General Hospital (Kitchener)
- E Peterborough Regional Health Centre
- F Rouge Valley Health System (Toronto)
- G Trillium Health Centre (Mississauga)
- H Hamilton Health Sciences
- I Southlake Regional Health Centre (Newmarket)
- J Toronto East General Hospital
- K University Health Network (Toronto)
- L Kingston General Hospital
- M Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre (Toronto)
- N St. Michael's Hospital (Toronto)
- O University of Ottawa Heart Institute
- P Sudbury Regional Hospital (now Health Sciences North)
- Q Sault Area Hospital

The clinical indications for the index catheterization were classified into one of five categories: elective; unstable angina; non-ST-segment elevation MI; non-emergent ST-segment elevation MI; and emergent ST-segment elevation MI. Emergent ST-segment elevation MI referred to instances in which the catheterization was performed emergently for primary PCI, rescue PCI or cardiogenic shock. Non-emergent ST-segment elevation MI referred to other instances (e.g., routine catheterization after fibrinolytic therapy). Emergent cases were included in the initial calculation of overall hospital PCI:CABG ratios because variations in the proportion of these cases could influence the overall ratio. However, we excluded them from the more detailed analyses of factors associated with inter-hospital variations in procedure ratios, because these patients typically undergo PCI rather than CABG surgery.

Statistical analysis

All univariable descriptive analyses of the study data were performed using *t* tests for continuous variables and χ^2 tests for dichotomous variables. Multilevel (three-level) logistic regression models were developed to assess which patient, physician and hospital factors most influenced the choice of PCI over CABG surgery.¹⁵ We compared the PCI:CABG ratios in different categories of coronary anatomy against the overall hospital ratio using a linear regression model in which the overall ratio was the dependent vari-

able and the PCI:CABG ratios in the anatomy categories were the independent variables. We used backward stepwise regression to eliminate variables from the model whose *p* values were greater than 0.05. We used the C-statistic to measure the discriminatory power of the logistic regression models and the *R*² statistic to measure the predictive power of the linear regression models. All *p* values below 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Ethics approval

The research ethics boards at each participating centre reviewed the study design, and a waiver of informed consent for collecting the study data was approved by each board.¹⁶

Results

The mean overall PCI:CABG ratio was 2.7. We observed a threefold variation in the ratios across the four hospital ratio groups, from a mean of 1.6 in the lowest ratio group to a mean of 4.6 in the highest ratio group. The ratios across the individual hospitals varied fivefold, from 1.3 to 6.1 (Figure 1).

The patients who underwent cardiac catheterization were fairly similar across the four ratio categories for most baseline characteristics (Table 1). Patients at hospitals in the highest ratio category were more likely to have had a previous PCI than patients in other hospitals (*p* < 0.001). Although the proportions of patients with emer-

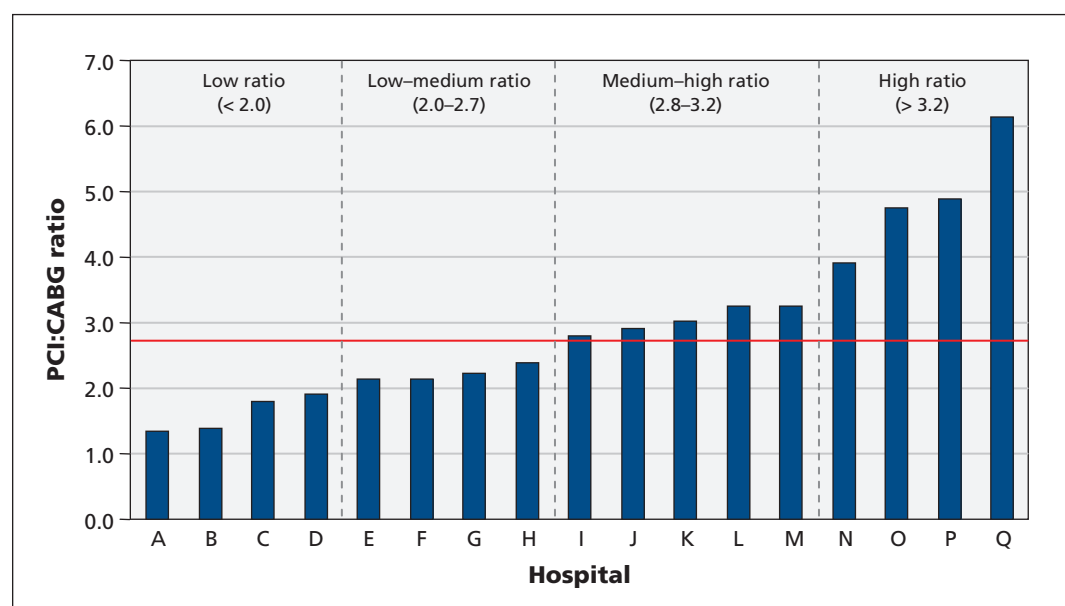


Figure 1: Distribution of hospitals by ratio of PCI:CABG procedures performed within 90 days after index cardiac catheterization at that hospital. For analysis, hospitals were classified into four categories of ratios such that there were similar numbers of hospitals (four or five) in each category. The red line represents the mean PCI:CABG ratio (2.7). CABG = coronary artery bypass graft, PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention. The names of the hospitals appear in Box 1.

Table 1: Characteristics of patients, physicians and hospitals in which index cardiac catheterizations were performed between April 2006 and March 2007, by category of hospital PCI:CABG ratio*

Characteristic	Category of hospital PCI:CABG ratio; % of patients†			
	Low (< 2.0)	Low–medium (2.0–2.7)	Medium–high (2.8–3.2)	High (> 3.2)
Patient				
No. of patients	1641	2659	2833	1839
Age, yr, mean (SD)	65 (11)	64 (11)	64 (12)	64 (12)
Female sex	34	36	36	34
Cardiac history and risk factors				
Previous PCI	12	12	13	18
Diabetes mellitus	31	29	26	29
Hyperlipidemia	72	69	63	65
Hypertension	70	69	63	67
Smoking	59	60	48	52
Coronary anatomy, %				
Normal	19	18	25	20
Mild disease‡	9	16	7	7
Severe stenosis§				
1 vessel	26	25	25	29
2 vessels	17	16	18	18
3 vessels	13	11	10	10
Left main artery	8	5	6	6
Prior CABG	8	10	10	9
Clinical indication for catheterization				
Elective stable coronary artery disease	40	38	56	43
Unstable angina	28	32	18	29
Non-ST-segment elevation MI	20	20	16	15
Non-emergent ST-segment elevation MI	7	5	2	1
Emergent ST-segment elevation MI	5	6	9	13
Physician¶				
Interventional cardiologist	39	51	43	44
Non-interventional cardiologist	60	49	49	56
Hospital				
Centre performing PCI or CABG, or both	66	88	87	93
Centre performing catheterization only	34	12	13	7
Treatment received < 90 d after catheterization				
Medical	54	52	52	46
PCI	28	34	36	44
CABG	18	15	12	10
Overall PCI:CABG ratio, mean	1.6	2.3	3.0	4.6
<p>Note: CABG = coronary artery bypass graft, MI = myocardial infarction, PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention, SD = standard deviation.</p> <p>*Hospitals were classified into four ratio categories such that there were similar numbers of hospitals (four or five) in each category.</p> <p>†Unless stated otherwise. The percentages in the physician and hospital sections represent the proportions of patients who underwent catheterization by the indicated type of cardiologist or hospital.</p> <p>‡Stenosis < 70% in one or more major epicardial vessels or side branches, or < 50% in left main coronary artery.</p> <p>§Blockage above thresholds described for mild disease.</p> <p>¶Data not available for all patients.</p>				

gent ST-segment elevation MI were greatest in the two highest hospital ratio categories, these patients represented less than 14% of the patients in any one ratio category. About 45% of the angiograms in the study were performed by an interventional cardiologist.

Coronary anatomy was the strongest predictor of PCI being chosen over CABG in the multilevel logistic regression model (Table 2). The next two strongest predictors were the clinical indication for the procedure and the hospital where the procedure was performed. Table 3 shows the frequency of PCI among patients who underwent revascularization, by coronary anatomy and category of hospital PCI:CABG ratio. More than 88% of the patients with single-vessel disease received PCI across the four ratio categories, whereas most patients with left main artery disease underwent CABG surgery regardless of the hospital ratio category. Most of the variation in the PCI:CABG ratio across the four hospital categories occurred among patients with multivessel disease. There was a strong statistical correlation ($R^2 = 86\%$) between a hospital's PCI:CABG ratio among patients with multivessel disease and the centre's overall PCI:CABG ratio.

When we examined the influence of process factors that may have contributed to variations in the PCI:CABG ratio across hospitals, we found a strong association between the treatment recommended by the cardiologist who performed the index catheterization and the type of revascularization therapy the patient ultimately received (Figure 2). Patients whose index catheterization was performed by an interventional cardiologist at a centre in the high PCI:CABG ratio category were more likely to undergo PCI than CABG surgery ($p < 0.001$; Figure 3, top panel). There was also a hospital "cultural" effect, whereby noninterventional cardiologists at centres in the high ratio category were more likely than those at centres in lower ratio groups to select PCI over CABG surgery for their patients ($p < 0.001$). The proportion of PCIs that were performed ad hoc (immediately after the index catheterization) was higher when the index catheterization was done by an interventional cardiologist than when it was done by a noninterventionist ($p < 0.001$; Figure 3, bottom panel); this finding was observed across all hospital ratio categories. Only a small proportion of patients (< 4%) were discussed at combined (cardiology and surgery) case conferences in any of the hospital ratio categories.

Interpretation

We observed a threefold variation in the ratio of PCI:CABG procedures across the four hospital

groups, from a mean of 1.6 in the group of hospitals with the lowest ratios (< 2.0) to a mean of 4.6 in the group with the highest ratios (> 3.2), as well as a fivefold variation across the individual hospitals, from 1.3 to 6.1. The variation was not primarily the result of differences in patient characteristics or the utilization of primary PCI (i.e., for emergent ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction). Rather, it appeared to reflect variations in treatment preferences and practice styles of the cardiologists performing the index catheterizations with regard to the management of patients with non-emergent multivessel disease, patients who could potentially be recommended for either PCI or CABG surgery.¹⁷ Although coronary anatomy was the most important indi-

Table 2: Significant factors associated with the likelihood of PCI being performed instead of CABG surgery among patients who underwent revascularization*

Factor	Odds ratio (95% CI)	p value
Patient		
Age, yr (v. 65–74)		
< 50	1.4 (0.9–2.0)	0.11
50–64	1.1 (0.9–1.4)	0.29
≥ 75	1.6 (1.2–2.1)	< 0.001
Female (v. male)	1.4 (1.1–1.7)	0.003
Cardiac history and risk factors		
Diabetes (v. no diabetes)	0.8 (0.6–0.9)	0.01
Previous PCI (v. no previous PCI)	1.6 (1.2–2.2)	0.002
Coronary anatomy (v. 3-vessel disease)		
1 vessel	37.5 (27.9–50.4)	< 0.001
2 vessels	5.6 (4.5–7.0)	< 0.001
Left main artery	0.3 (0.2–0.4)	< 0.001
Prior CABG	30.1 (18.7–48.6)	< 0.001
Clinical indication (v. elective stable coronary artery disease)		
Unstable angina	0.9 (0.7–1.2)	0.68
Non-ST-segment elevation MI	1.3 (1.0–1.7)	0.02
Non-emergent ST-segment elevation MI	1.6 (1.0–2.5)	0.04
Emergent ST-segment elevation MI	7.8 (5.1–11.7)	< 0.001
Physician		
Interventional (v. non-interventional) cardiologist	1.4 (1.1–1.7)	0.01
Hospital		
PCI:CABG ratio (v. low ratio [< 2.0])		
Low–medium (2.0–2.7)	1.4 (0.9–2.1)	0.16
Medium–high (2.8–3.2)	2.1 (1.3–3.1)	< 0.001
High (> 3.2)	3.1 (2.0–4.9)	< 0.001

Note: CABG = coronary artery bypass graft, CI = confidence interval, MI = myocardial infarction, PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention.

*The C-statistic for the model was 0.90. This analysis excludes patients for whom type of cardiologist was missing.

Table 3: Frequency of PCI among patients who underwent revascularization, by coronary anatomy and category of hospital PCI:CABG ratio

Coronary anatomy	Hospital PCI:CABG ratio; no. (%) of patients who underwent PCI*				Overall
	Low (< 2.0)	Low-medium (2.0–2.7)	Medium-high (2.8–3.2)	High (> 3.2)	
1 vessel	251 (88.4)	422 (95.5)	388 (92.8)	293 (99.0)	1354 (94.2)
2 vessels	169 (55.0)	303 (68.3)	322 (76.4)	217 (85.7)	1011 (72.4)
3 vessels	130 (22.3)	204 (19.6)	177 (35.6)	119 (49.6)	630 (30.3)
2 or 3 vessels	299 (40.8)	507 (48.7)	499 (61.9)	336 (72.9)	1641 (56.2)
Left main artery	80 (11.3)	103 (5.8)	104 (19.2)	81 (14.8)	368 (12.8)
Prior CABG	43 (97.7)	95 (91.6)	118 (89.8)	63 (96.8)	319 (92.8)

Note: CABG = coronary artery bypass graft, PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention.
*Excludes patients with cardiogenic shock or emergent ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction.

vidual-level predictor of whether a patient received PCI or CABG surgery, there was significant residual variation that could be attributed to hospital and physician factors. These variations in revascularization practice may be clinically significant because the choice of PCI or CABG surgery may result in different long-term outcomes for patients.^{9–13}

Our results are consistent with those from previous studies confirming the primary role of the cardiologist who performs the index catheterization in determining the mode of revascularization ultimately provided. Thomp-

son and colleagues, using data from coronary angiography registries in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, found a similar association between the treatment recommended by the cardiologist immediately after angiography and the treatment received by the patient.¹⁸ In New York State, Hannan and colleagues observed that many patients who had indications for CABG surgery (according to the American College of Cardiology / American Heart Association guidelines) at the time of angiography received multivessel PCI and never saw a cardiac surgeon.¹⁹ Although previous studies have shown that interventional cardiologists are more likely to recommend PCI and cardiac surgeons are more likely to recommend CABG surgery for patients with similar indications,^{20,21} we found substantial variation among cardiology specialists across different hospitals in terms of their revascularization practices.

The trend toward increasing PCI:CABG ratios and increasing use of ad hoc PCI (immediately after cardiac catheterization) have led some observers to raise concerns about potential conflicts of interest, whereby an interventional cardiologist may be in a position both to make a diagnosis and to offer immediate treatment to a patient without involving other members of the health care team such as the referring physician and a cardiac surgeon.^{22,23} Surveys of patients who underwent PCI and CABG surgery showed that more than half of them had not been offered alternative treatment options.²³ Although emergent treatment with primary PCI is beneficial for patients with ST-segment elevation MI, concerns have been raised about whether the widespread practice of immediate PCI after catheterization in patients with more stable multivessel disease adequately provides for informed con-

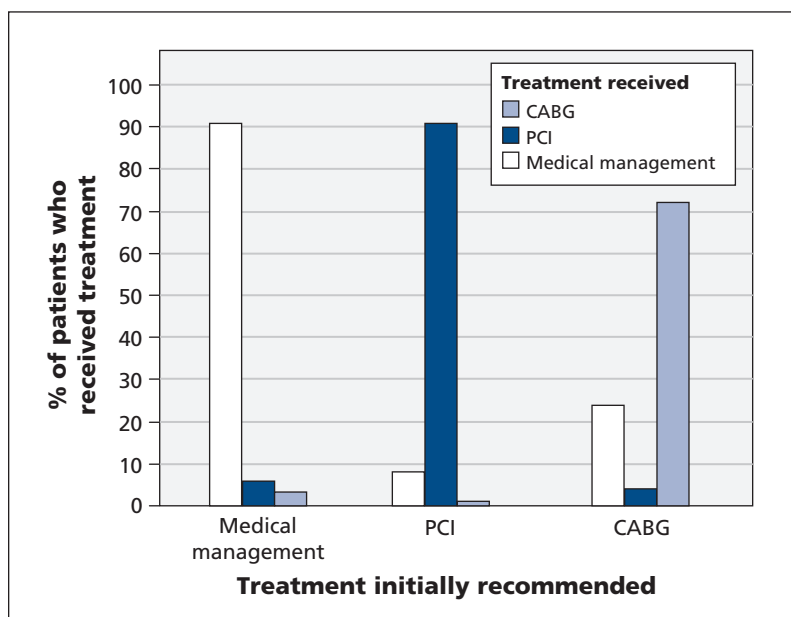


Figure 2: Treatment initially recommended by the cardiologist performing the index catheterization and the treatment ultimately received within 90 days after the catheterization. The weighted kappa statistic was 0.81 (95% confidence interval 0.80–0.82) for agreement between the recommended treatment and the treatment received. Excludes 202 patients who died within 90 days after the index catheterization. CABG = coronary artery bypass graft, PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention.

sent.^{22,23} Recent guidelines from the Task Force on Myocardial Revascularization of the European Society of Cardiology and the European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery recommend that ad hoc PCI be avoided in most patients with multivessel disease who are clinically stable.⁶

In our study, patient cases were infrequently discussed at formal, multidisciplinary case conferences. We believe there are opportunities to improve transparency and consistency of decision-making around the mode of revascularization and suggest that an efficient multidisciplinary team approach to decision-making be established for patients who could potentially undergo either PCI or CABG surgery. Such a team could include an interventional cardiologist, the physician who performed the catheterization if not an interventional cardiologist, a cardiac surgeon, the referring physician when feasible, and the patient. Public release of information on the long-term outcomes of PCI and CABG surgery by centre, and increased use of patient decision aids may also help patients make fully informed choices about their treatment options.²⁴

Limitations

Our study has several limitations. First, it was not designed to identify an ideal PCI:CABG ratio. Further study of the outcomes of patients who received treatment at hospitals with different procedure ratios would help identify whether certain practice patterns are associated with better long-term outcomes for patients.

Second, variations in the PCI:CABG ratio could reflect provider knowledge of local outcomes for both procedures. We could not assess whether this was an important consideration from the available data.

Third, we did not have information on the extent to which patients with multivessel disease made a fully informed decision about the choice of PCI versus CABG surgery. However, the high frequency of ad hoc PCI suggests that many of these decisions were likely made without the involvement of a cardiac surgeon.

Fourth, we could not determine from the available data whether there was underuse of PCI among some patients at hospitals with lower PCI:CABG ratios who might have benefitted from PCI.

Finally, variations in the use of medical therapies may have influenced the results of our study. However, a full exploration of this topic was beyond the scope of our study, because we focused only on the utilization of PCI and CABG surgery.

Conclusion

We found that the recommendation of the physician performing the diagnostic catheterization and the treating hospital were strong independent predictors of the mode of revascularization. Our findings may have important clinical and policy implications and are likely to stimulate debate and discussion about the optimal approach to decisions about the mode of revascularization for patients with advanced coronary artery disease. Although many patients may still prefer PCI because it is less invasive, cardiac surgeons need to be more involved in clinical decision-making when patients are candidates for either PCI or CABG surgery. Patients need to be fully informed about the benefits and risks of all alternative treatment options. Opportunities exist to improve transparency and consistency around the decision-making process for coronary revas-

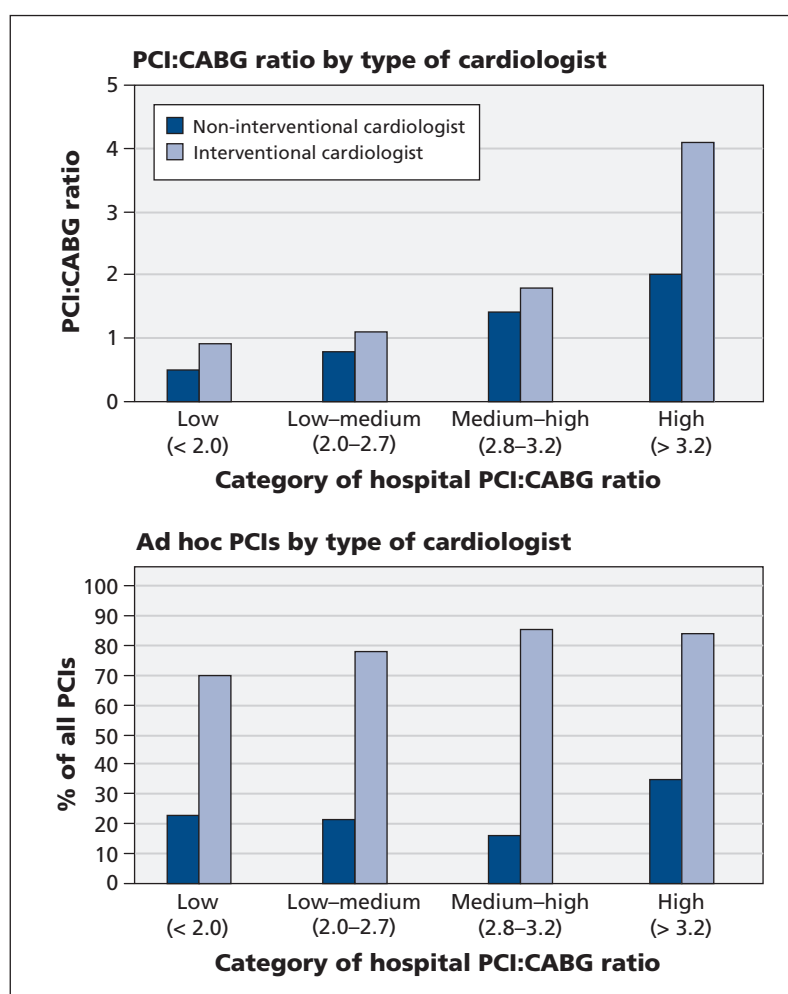


Figure 3: Ratio of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) to coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery (top panel) and frequency of ad hoc PCIs (performed immediately after the index catheterization) among patients with multivessel disease (bottom panel), by category of hospital PCI:CABG ratio and type of cardiologist who performed the index catheterization. Excludes patients with emergent ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction and patients with cardiogenic shock.

cularization, most notably among patients with non-emergent multivessel disease.

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