Better Use of Data: The AIM II Trial

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Overview

- Setting the scene: using benchmarking data to support Patient Blood Management
- Overview of AIM II
- The AIM II dataset
- Progress with the trial
- Benchmarking list for the Trial
- What could benchmarking look like?
- Developing the national minimum dataset
- Action Plan for improvement

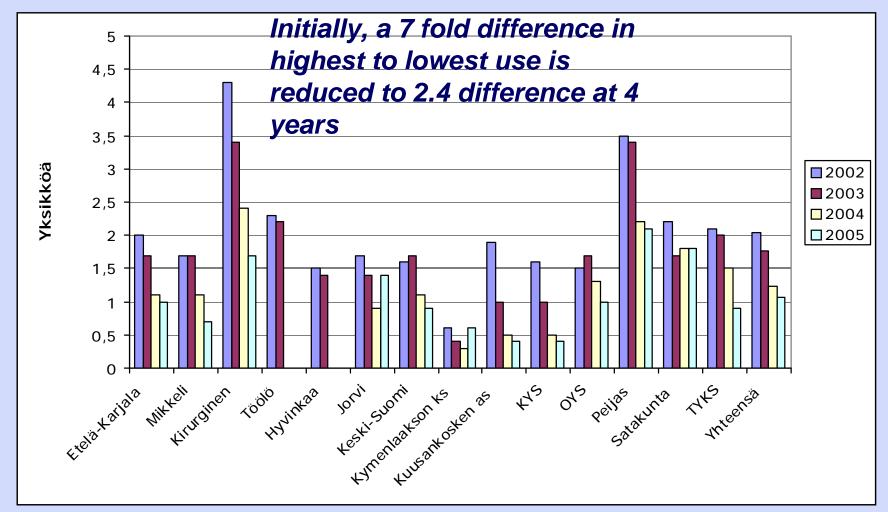
Setting the Scene

3 models of benchmarking

Model I National / Regional	Model 2 Sentinel Site	Model 3 Single Institution	
 Collect and link data from existing electronic sources Identify indicators if interest Central coordinator Communication between organisations Controls information flow Workshops to explore practice variation Gold standard Examples; Finland, Scotland (Account for Blood), Australia 	 Limited number of sites Indicators identified in cooperation Each site report data into central database Central Coordinator analyses data and produces reports Workshops to explore practice variation Reduced cost compared to model 1 	 Individual institution identifies indicators of interest Institution collects and analyses data Participants meet to identify reasons for differences Allows for local improvements 	
Implement changes and revaluate			

Apelseth et al 2012 Benchmarking: Applications to Transfusion Medicine <u>Transfusion Medicine Reviews in</u> <u>press</u>

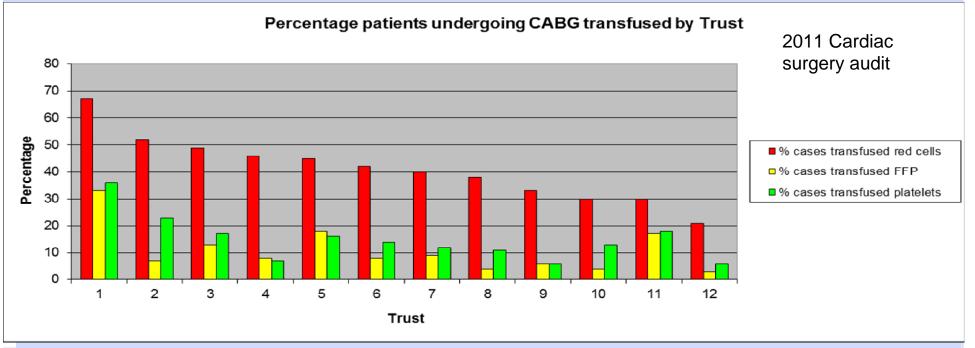
Finnish Red Cross Red Cell Usage in Hip Replacement



4

How can we find out how blood is being used in England?

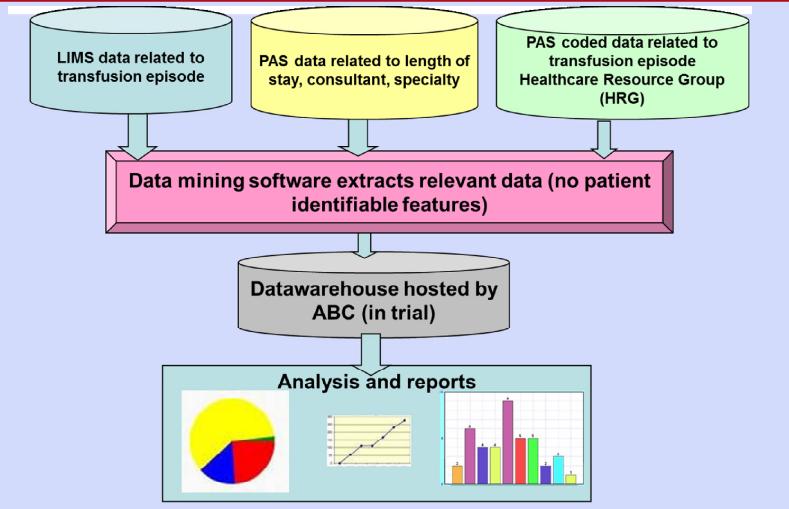
 By time consuming retrospective studies or prospective audit

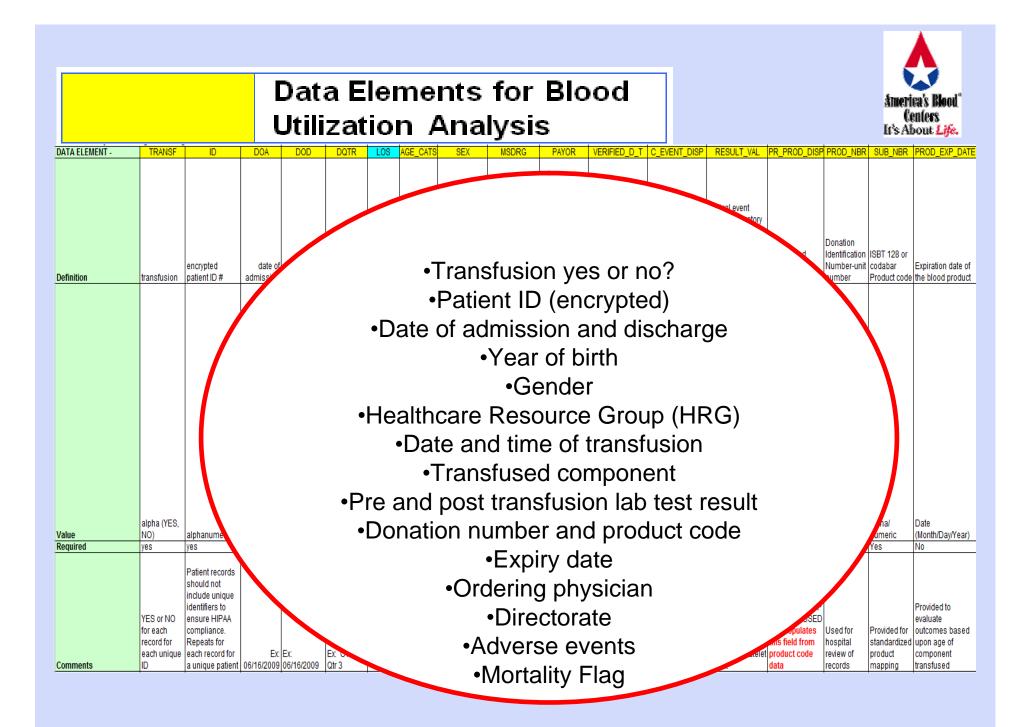


- Or by asking transfusion teams for anecdotal information
- Or by using information produced for recharging cost of blood transfusion to clinical areas



AIM II – Mining the data





Progress with the Trial...(10 months in)



- All 4 trial sites are currently extracting data (2 years of data)
- 3 Trusts are currently validating data prior to analysis
- 1 Trust has validated 1 month dataset
- Stakeholder group meeting regularly



- Time and resource from Lab, Trust and LIMS IT specialists
- Matching the data between LIMS and PAS (easier if there is a data warehousing facility)
- HRG coding is not ideal



- Benchmarking of data between trial sites and internationally (USA, Sanguin)
- Incorporate coded reason for clinical use chosen at time of request by clinician
- Future roll out will depend on the success of the trial and the size of the hurdles to be overcome

Primary hip replacement Revision hip replacement Repair fractured hip

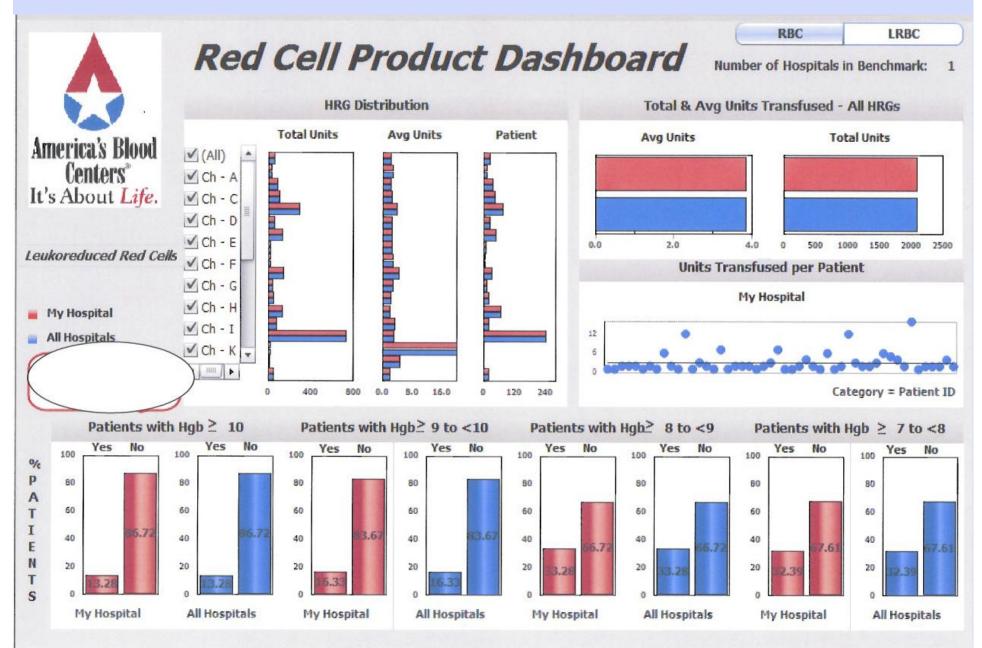
Primary coronary artery bypass grafting Redo coronary artery bypass grafting Coronary artery bypass grafting plus other procedure

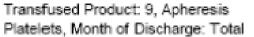
Variceal upper GI haemorrhage Non-variceal upper GI haemorrhage Anterior resection Oesophagectomy Gastrectomy Whipples / pancreatectomy Nephrectomy Cystectomy Radical prostatectomy Caesarean section elective Abdominal aortic aneurysm (open)

Paediatrics Neonatal disorders

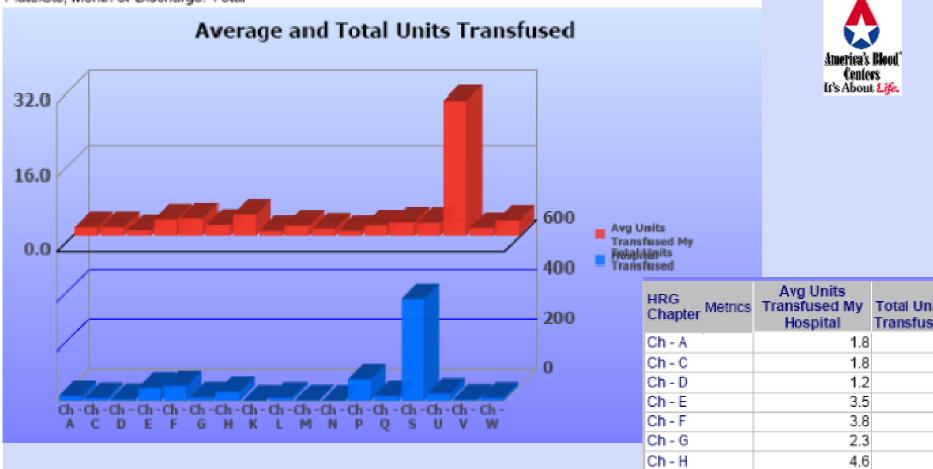
Haematological malignancy Non-malignant haematology Benchmarking List for the AIM II Trial

1 month's data from 1 UK Trial Hospital





per HRG Chapter

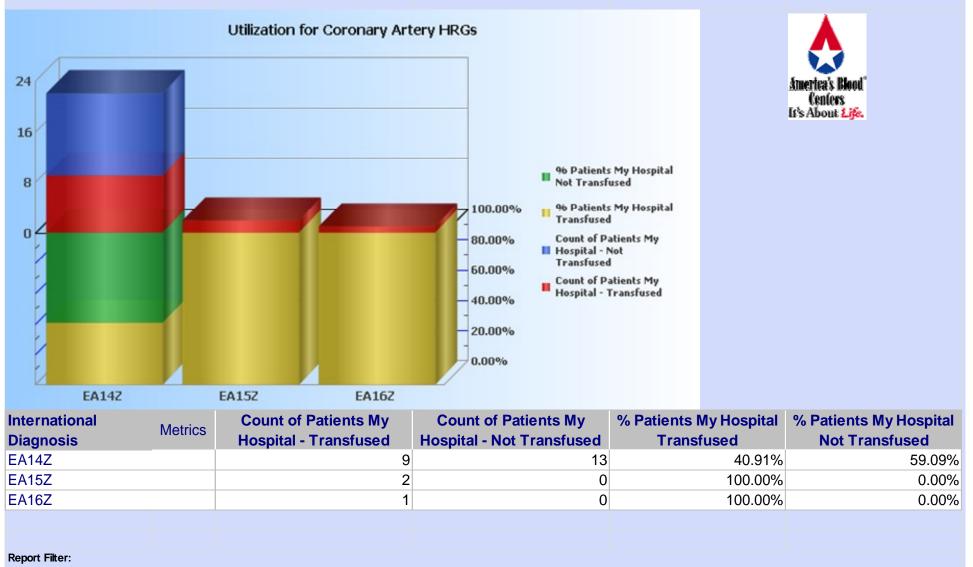


Platelet Use in 1 UK hospital in 1 month by HRG Chapter

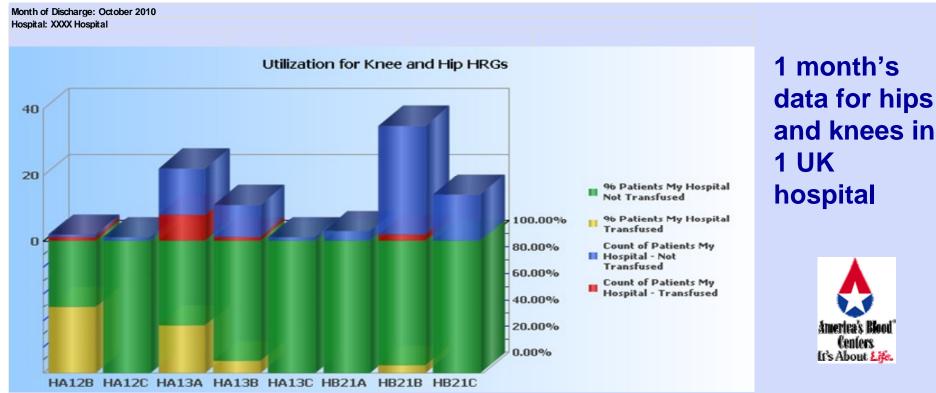
HRG Chapter Metrics	Avg Units Transfused My Hospital	Total Units Transfused
Ch - A	1.8	20
Ch - C	1.8	11
Ch - D	1.2	7
Ch - E	3.5	53
Ch - F	3.8	61
Ch-G	2.3	14
Ch-H	4.6	37
Ch-K	1.0	1
Ch-L	2.2	13
Ch - M	1.5	3
Ch - N	1.0	1
Ch - P	2.3	89
Ch-Q	2.9	20
Ch-S	2.8	411
Ch - U	29.0	29
Ch - V	1.7	5
Ch-W	3.3	13

1 month's data for red cell transfusion in CABG in 1 UK hospital

Month of Discharge: October 2010 Hospital: XXXX Hospital



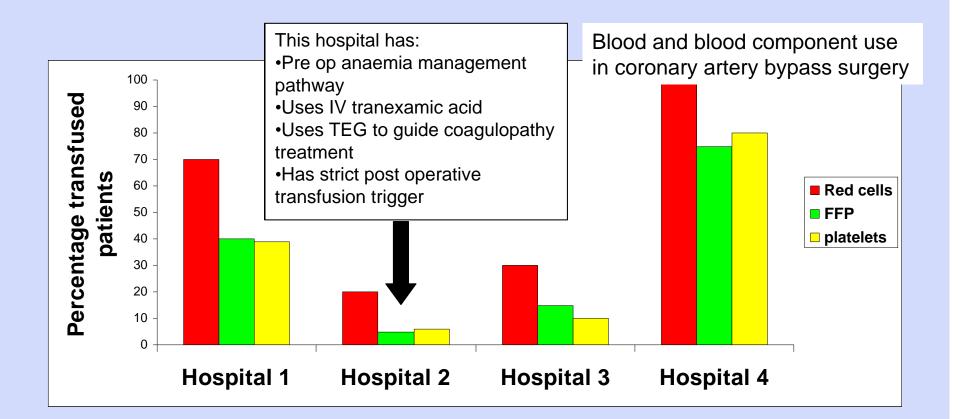
(Hospital = XXXX Hospital) And ({International Diagnosis Type} = NHSBT) And ({Month of Discharge} = October 2010) And ({International Diagnosis} = EA14Z: Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (First Time), EA15Z: Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (First Time) with Cardiac Catheterisation, EA16Z: Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (First Time) with Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Pacing, EP or RFA)



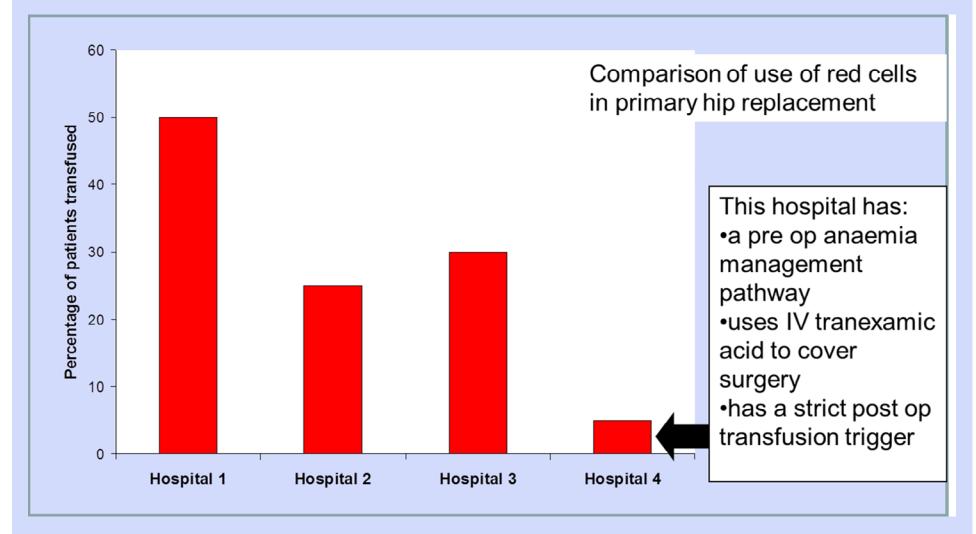
Netrics	Count of Patients My Hospital - Transfused	Count of Patients My Hospital - Not Transfused	% Patients My Hospital Transfused	% Patients My Hospital Not Transfused
	1	1	50.00%	50.00%
	0	1	0.00%	100.00%
	8	14	36.36%	63.64%
	1	10	9.09%	90.91%
	0	1	0.00%	100.00%
	0	3	0.00%	100.00%
	2	33	5.71%	94.29%
	0	14	0.00%	100.00%
	Aetrics	Metrics My Hospital - Transfused 1 0 0 8 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2	MetricsMy Hospital - TransfusedMy Hospital - Not Transfused1111111011110111010111031131131131111111111111113<	MetricsMy Hospital - TransfusedMy Hospital - Not TransfusedHospital Transfused11150.00%11150.00%1010.00%11110.00%11109.09%1010.00%1030.00%1130.00%1130.00%1130.00%1130.00%1130.00%1130.00%1130.00%1130.00%1130.00%1133111311

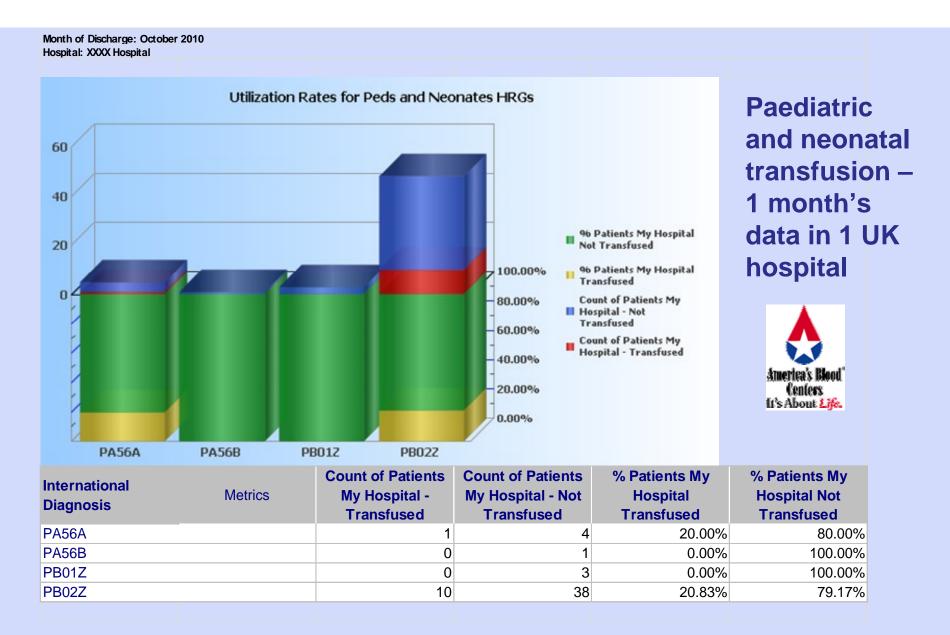
(Hospital = XXXX Hospital) And ({International Diagnosis Type} = NHSBT) And ({Month of Discharge} = October 2010) And ({International Diagnosis} = HB21A: Major Knee Procedures for non Trauma Category 2 with Major CC, HB21B: Major Knee Procedures for non Trauma Category 2 with CC, HB21C: Major Knee Procedures for non Trauma Category 2 without CC, HA12B: Major Hip Procedures Category 1 for Trauma with CC, HA12C: Major Hip Procedures Category 1 for Trauma without CC, HA13A: Intermediate Hip Procedures for Trauma with Major CC, HA13B: Intermediate Hip Procedures for Trauma with Intermediate CC, HA13C: Intermediate Hip Procedures for Trauma without CC)

What could benchmarking look like? (hypothetical data)



What benchmarking could look like (hypothetical data)





(Hospital = XXXX Hospital) And ({International Diagnosis Type} = NHSBT) And ({Month of Discharge} = October 2010) And ({International Diagnosis} = PB01Z:Major Neonatal Diagnoses, PB02Z:Minor Neonatal Diagnoses, PA46Z:Paediatric Thalassaemia, PA56A:Paediatric admission for unexplained symptoms with CC, PA56B:Paediatric admission for

unexplained symptoms without CC)

Draft Minimum Dataset Mandatory Fields

Unique Hospital code (pulse code – not suitable for non-blood buyers)	Clinical reason for blood use: standard menu of choices : see Oxford list	Date and time of transfusion accuracy of timing will depend on method of recording – manual or electronic, real time or retrospective
Unique patient ID for that admission plus NHS number	HRG code- generated from ICD10 and OPCS4 coding data by grouper software, key information for payment by results; coding results usually complete by 30 days after month end	Transfused component (ISBT 128) what about Octaplas and other batched products – would need a standardised code for these products?
Transfusion yes or no (LIMS) accuracy of timing will depend on method of recording – manual or electronic, real time or retrospective	ICD10 code (diagnostic code): provides information on diagnosis as coded by hospital coders: does diagnosis always equal reason for blood use?	Donation number, blood group and expiry date blood group – could look at O Neg to nonO Neg patients, expiry – could look at age of blood at time of transfusion
Date of admission and discharge / death	OPCS 4 (procedure) code: provides information on the procedure undertaken – useful for surgical reasons for blood use	Pre and post lab test (Hb, Plt count, fibrinogen, PT, APTT ? What about INR / APTTR – other tests suggested: renal function, ferritin MCV / MCH
Year of birth and gender- if date of birth not collected then maintains patient confidentiality in central data warehouse	National Indication Code? This provides useful additional information on top of 'clinical reason for use' and HRG code	Mortality Flag <mark>Yes</mark>

Draft Minimum Dataset Desirable fields

Ordering physician (or consultant responsible for care) problem areas: A&E, pre op, ANC use consultant coded as responsible for FCE	Date of procedure (surgical) if possible to collect electronically	Volume of salvaged red cells returned Can only be collected if it is recorded electronically
Directorate: useful information	Pre operative Hb ? Use USA KPI: Hb check 14-45 days pre op but does not measure if corrective action was taken	Tranexamic prescription in surgery? Can only be collected if it is recorded electronically Not just surgery, also trauma, obstetrics etc
Adverse event: discussion suggested that this would be difficult to collect systematically : only record those events reported to SHOT / SABRE??	Discharge Hb ? useful	?timely pre operative transfusion sample: use USA KPI
What about near patient tests? There would need to be a method of collected near patient test info electronically : Hb, plt count, coag, TEG / ROTEM/ multiplate	Cell salvage used? Can only be collected if it is recorded electronically	Consent: this will be very difficult to collect electronically but desirable

Trust requirements to enable participation in potential national benchmarking scheme

- Electronic order communications with menu driven coded reason for transfusion request
- Electronic blood tracking (ideal)
- Trust data warehouse
- LIMS system that supports data retrieval
- Sufficient IT resource in transfusion, haematology and Trust IT
- Buy in from Trust executive team

Survey of IT Systems Results of Survey 2011 Regional and National

Participation	National	NW
NHS Hospitals	74%	67%
System Installation	National	NW
Pre 2000	59%	72%
2001-2011	41%	28%
Are you planning to install a new system	14%	22%

Orders and Requests	National	NW
Blood is ordered through the PAS with an electronic link to the LIS	15%	17%
Results from the laboratory are sent from LIS to PAS	33%	33%
Requests for blood are made electronically by users	21%	17%
If yes is it mandatory for users to complete all required fields	75%	100%
Data entered in the diagnosis field is mandatory. PAS	68%	11%
Data entered in the diagnosis field is mandatory. LIS	42%	33%
Data entered in the procedure field is mandatory. PAS	52%	11%
Data entered in the procedure field is mandatory. LIS	41%	28%
The NBTC Indication code is mandatory? PAS	22%	11%
The NBTC Indication code mandatory? LIS	16%	17%
Allows a search on the record of transfused patients for diagnosis	61%	50%
Allows a search on the record of transfused patients for procedure	58%	44%
Allows a search on the record of transfused patients for reason for tx	37%	33%
Allows a search on the record of transfused patients for Compliance with triggers	16%	6%
Allows a search on the record of transfused patients for Quantity of blood units recd	84%	89%
Allows a search on the record of transfused patients for whether patient is alive	24%	39%
Allows a search on the record of transfused patients for adverse events	35%	50%

Action Plan for Improvement

NBTC

- Support development of IT systems that can provide patient level data for Patient Blood Management
- Oversee agreement on National Minimum Dataset

NHSBT

- Support development of IT connectivity between Hospitals and NHSBT
- Support roll out of AIM II if trial successful

BCSH

Include data requirements for Patient Blood Management in IT guideline

Hospitals

- Develop systems to capture the relevant clinical information at the time of request (mandatory / menu driven)
- Ensure LIMS / PAS specification allows for Patient Blood Management
- Make case for resources to enhance transfusion team functions : data analysis / working relationships with Trust and laboratory IT teams

Acknowledgements

- Transfusion and IT teams from:
 - Oxford University Hospitals NHS Trust
 - University Hospital South Manchester NHS Foundation Trust
 - Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
 - The Dudley Group NHS Foundation Trust
- NHSBT project team
- America's Blood Centers