



The Unmeasured Variables Surrounding Care

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CHOP Cardiology 2018

Disclosures



- Michael Gaies receives support from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (K08HL116639, PI: Gaies).
- No conflicts of interest

“Effective Teams, Improving Outcomes”

Measured variables



- 196 wins as starting QB
- >66,000 passing yards and 488 touchdowns
- 5 Super Bowl championships
- Good looking, supermodel wife

Measured variables



- 22 wins as starting QB
- 9752 passing yards and 61 touchdowns
- 3 career playoff games
- Almost retired from football

Measured variables



Unmeasured variables



Unmeasured variables



- Patient 1 – Neonate s/p uncomplicated S1P (Norwood with aortopulmonary) discharged to ward on POD 8. Witnessed cardiac arrest → ECPR after 40 minutes resuscitation. Immediate return of contractility. Easily supported on ECMO.
- Patient 2 – Neonate with PA/IVS s/p shunt. ECMO in the immediate postoperative period. Long recovery and transferred to the ward on POD 21. Witnessed cardiac arrest → ECPR after 45 minutes of resuscitation. Shunt intervention. Easily supported on ECMO.

Unmeasured variables



- Patient 1 – Diffuse anoxic brain injury. Withdrawal of care.

- Patient 2



Unmeasured variables



Unmeasured variables



- The unmeasured variables surrounding care:
 - “How much of what we observe is explained by what we measure?”
 - “How well can we predict outcomes based on measured variables?”
- Framework: postoperative outcomes



Hypotheses



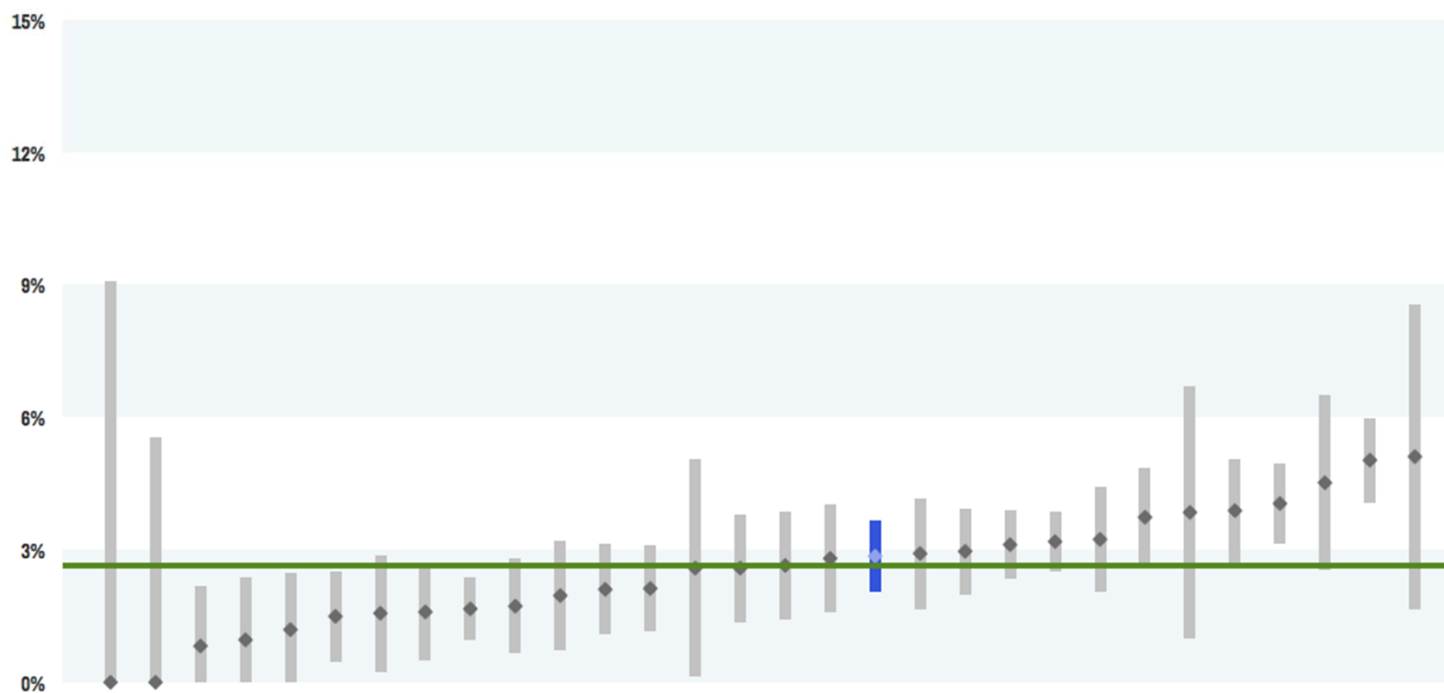
- Two areas that we don't measure precisely enough
- Both are potentially actionable to improve outcomes for patients
 1. Patient factors that modify response to treatment
 2. Quality of care

Current State of Outcome Measurement

LEGEND ■ Other Sites ■ PC4 - All ■ 95% Confidence Interval



Surgical In-hospital Mortality



Current State of Outcome Measurement



- Create risk adjustment models to account for unique patient characteristics (case mix)
- Allows calculation of observed-to-expected outcomes (e.g. mortality)
- “Apples to apples” a misnomer

Current State of Outcome Measurement



- Key aspects of variables used for risk adjustment (Krumholz et al. *Circulation* 2006):
 1. Biologically plausible
 2. Prior to care delivered by unit under study
 3. Measured accurately and reliably
 4. Independent of quality

Patient Factors

HOW WELL CAN WE PREDICT SURGICAL MORTALITY
BASED ON MEASURED VARIABLES?

Background



- Current surgical mortality risk adjustment models identify several important patient factors:
 - Surgical complexity, age, extracardiac anomalies, etc.
 - Benchmarking of outcomes across centers
 - *Population-level prediction*

Background



- Unclear how well these factors predict an *individual's* risk for mortality
- Ultimate goal = Precision Medicine
 - Must understand individual patient characteristics → risk of morbidity and mortality
 - Disease manifestation
 - Therapeutic response

Objective



To determine the extent to which measured patient factors explain ***between-patient variability*** in mortality after congenital heart surgery

How well do commonly measured variables predict an individual's risk of mortality?

Methods



- Analyzed surgical cases in the **PC⁴** database
- August 2014 to May 2016
- All index surgical hospitalizations included

Methods



- Evaluated previously validated patient factors used for benchmarking across centers
- Outcome - Proportion of *between-patient variation* in **mortality** explained by:
 - Measured patient factors
 - Center

Methods



- Variance partitioning through sequential hierarchical regression
 - First determine the variance explained by measured variables
 - Patient factors
 - Center
 - Residual Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC)
 - “Left over” unexplained variation
 - Can be calculated at the patient level and hospital level

Results



- 8531 Index operations (22 hospitals)
- As expected, traditional measured patient factors included were all independent significant predictors of mortality (all $p < 0.05$):
 - Age
 - Prematurity
 - Weight
 - Chromosomal abnormality/syndrome
 - STS pre-op factors (comorbidities)
 - Surgical complexity (STAT score)

Results



Proportion of variation explained by measured variables

Patient factors 30%

Center 4%

Unexplained variation 66%

Proportion of unexplained variation
related to unmeasured patient factors 95%

Proportion of unexplained variation related
to unmeasured center factors 5%

Conclusions



- Commonly measured patient factors ***explain a relatively small proportion*** of between-patient variation in mortality
- Unmeasured patient factors a combination of:
 1. Innate characteristics
 2. Events (e.g. complications) - Quality

Conclusions



- What are the innate characteristics that modify disease and treatment response?
 - Maternal-fetal factors
 - Genetic profile
 - “-omics”
 - Bio-physiologic factors

Conclusions



Gaining deeper understanding of innate patient factors



Precision medicine approaches to treatment



Improved outcomes

What about Quality?

HOW WELL CAN WE EXPLAIN SURGICAL MORTALITY
BASED ON HOW WE MEASURE QUALITY?

Quality Measurement Hierarchy



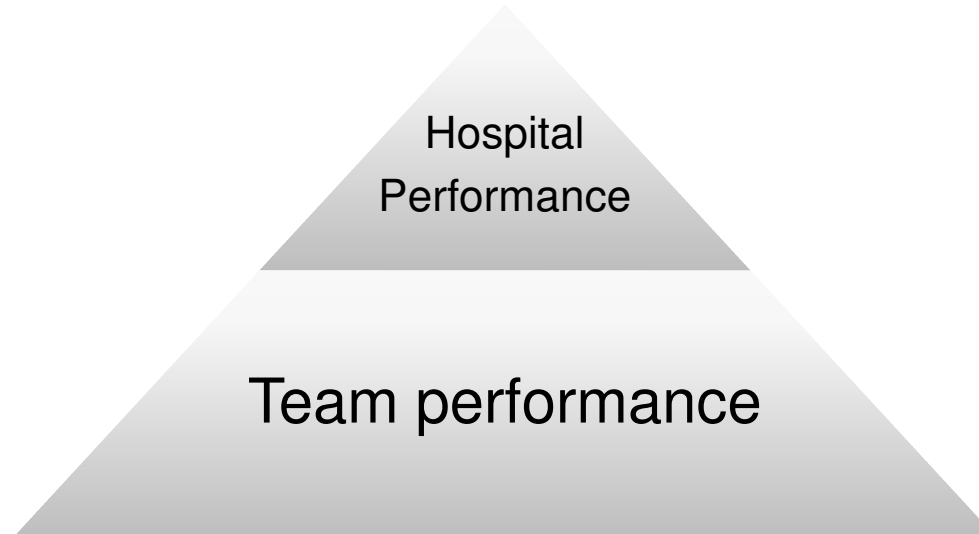
- Expertise in surgical outcome/quality assessment
- STS and ECHSA databases

Blind Spots in the Current State



- Outcomes measured across entire hospitalization not granular
- Impossible to disentangle quality of care by surgical, anesthesia, critical care, and non-ICU inpatient care
- Does not provide actionable data for improvement

Hierarchy of quality assessment

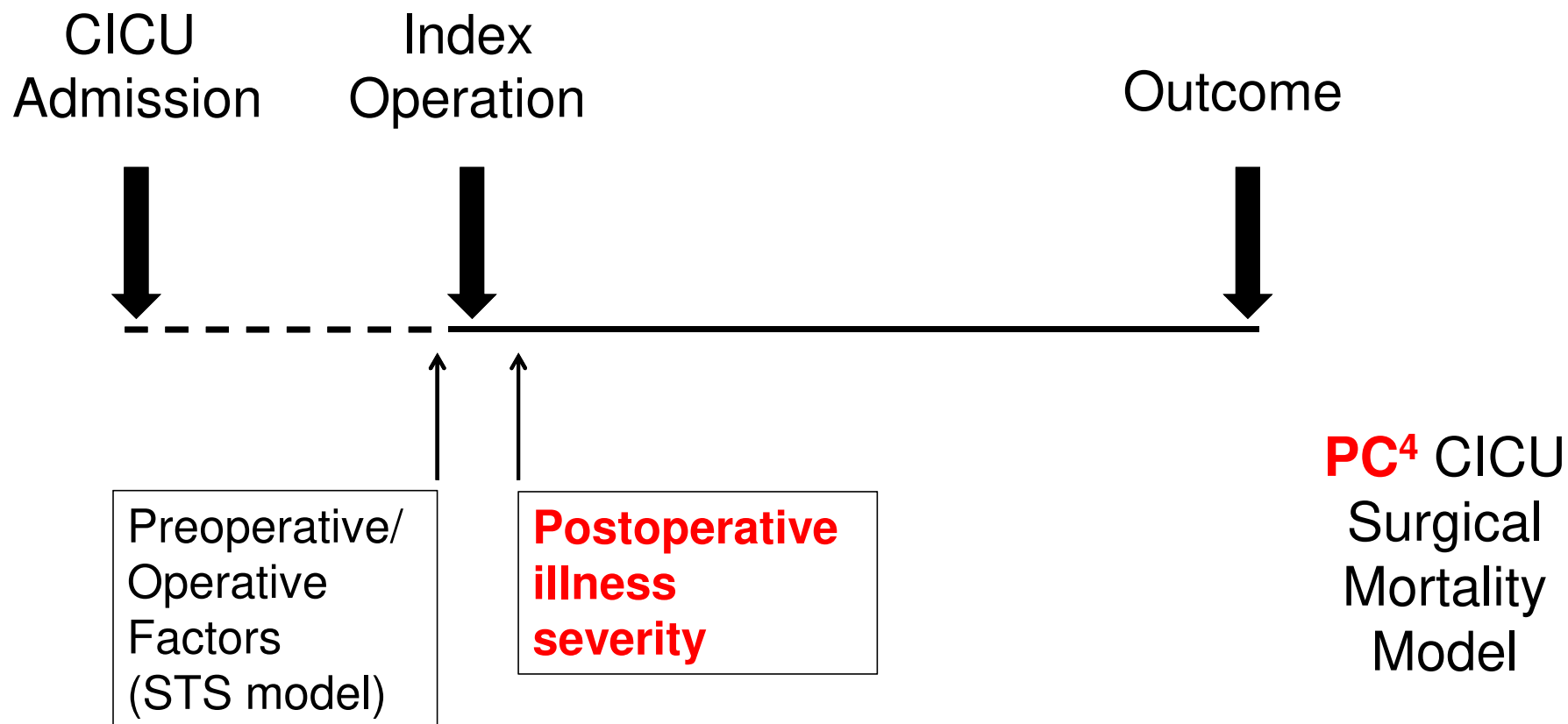


Understanding Team Performance

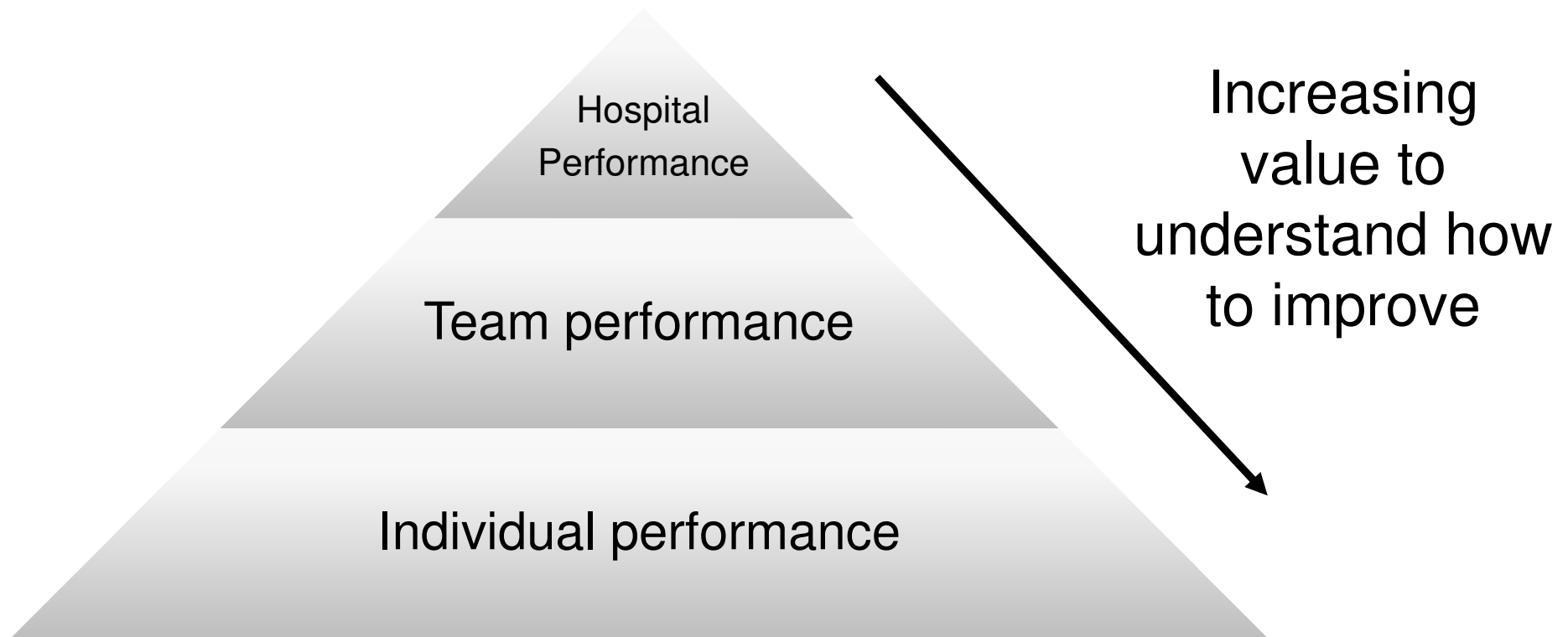


- Analyze episodes of care in pieces (e.g. post-bypass care in OR, ICU admission)
- Apply risk adjustment methods at the start of episode
- Collect outcome and practice data specific to individual teams

Disentangling CICU quality from Intraoperative quality



Final Frontier of Quality Measurement



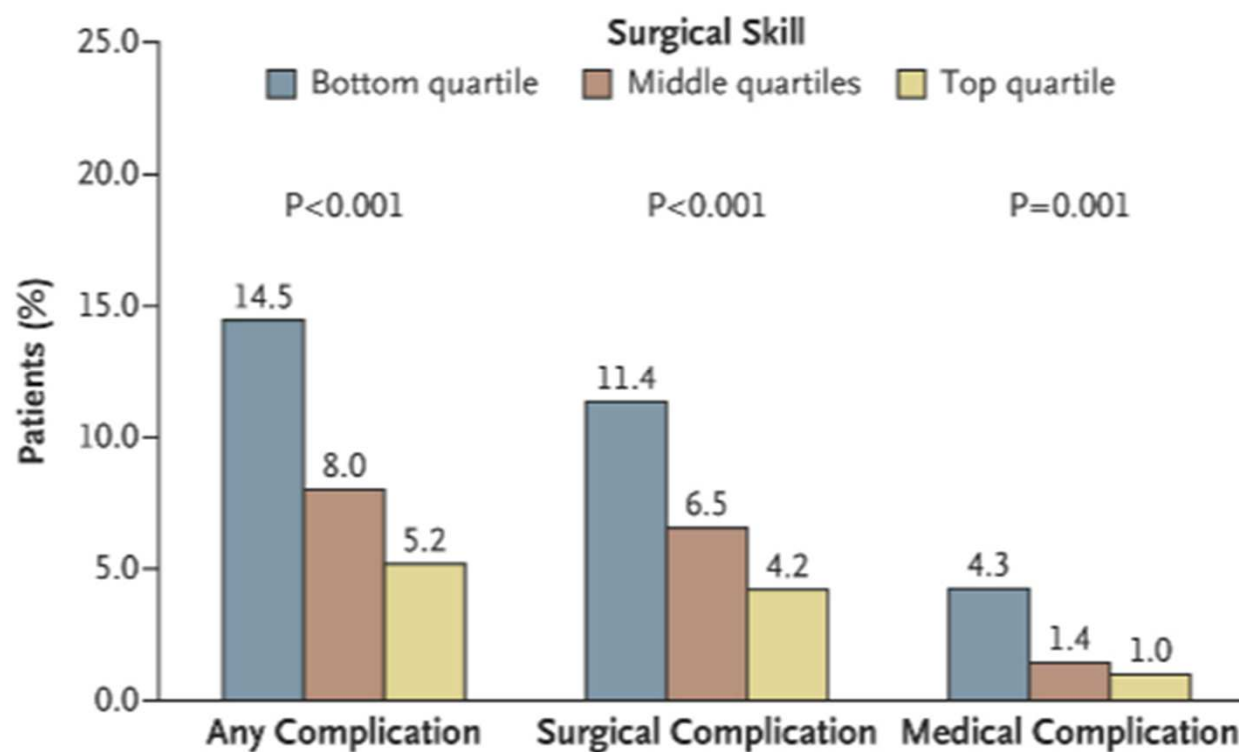


SPECIAL ARTICLE

Surgical Skill and Complication Rates after Bariatric Surgery

John D. Birkmeyer, M.D., Jonathan F. Finks, M.D., Amanda O'Reilly, R.N., M.S.,
Mary Oerline, M.S., Arthur M. Carlin, M.D., Andre R. Nunn, M.D.,
Justin Dimick, M.D., M.P.H., Mousumi Banerjee, Ph.D.,
and Nancy J.O. Birkmeyer, Ph.D., for the Michigan Bariatric Surgery Collaborative

Birkmeyer et al. – Surgical Skill





Conclusions



- Unmeasured variables are our blind spots
- Improve our measurement to improve our practice
- Responsibility to improve is on all of us



Thank You