Improving outcomes in Atrial Fibrillation: Buckinghamshire



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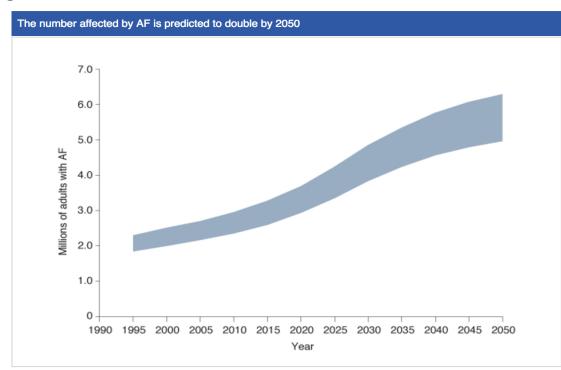
PHE FEB 2018

- 1. AF increases the risk of stroke by nearly 500%
- 2. 12,500 strokes per year in the UK attributable to AF
- 3. AF related strokes tend to be more severe
- 4. 50% of patients needing long term residential care after AF related stoke
- 5. Significant "silent AF" burden
- 6. AF is on the rise

If all patients appropriately managed:

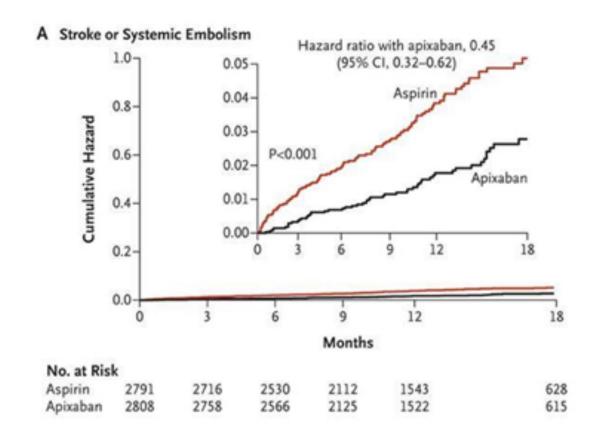
4500 strokes saved/year £100,000,000 saved/year

Doing nothing is not an option



http://www.preventaf-strokecrisis.org/report/chapter1

Aspirin vs apixaban in stroke prevention:



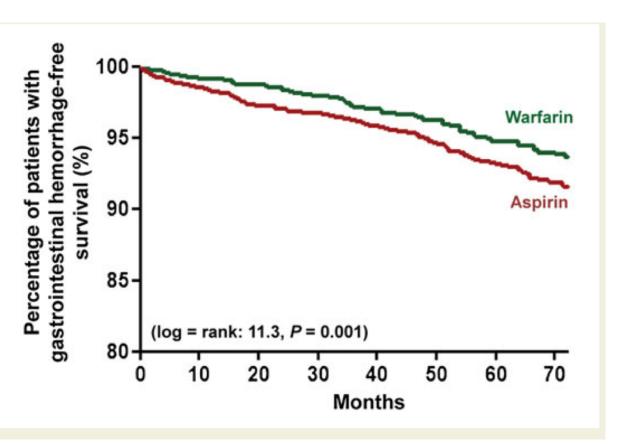
Apixaban in patients with Atrial Fibrillation: A Systematic Review

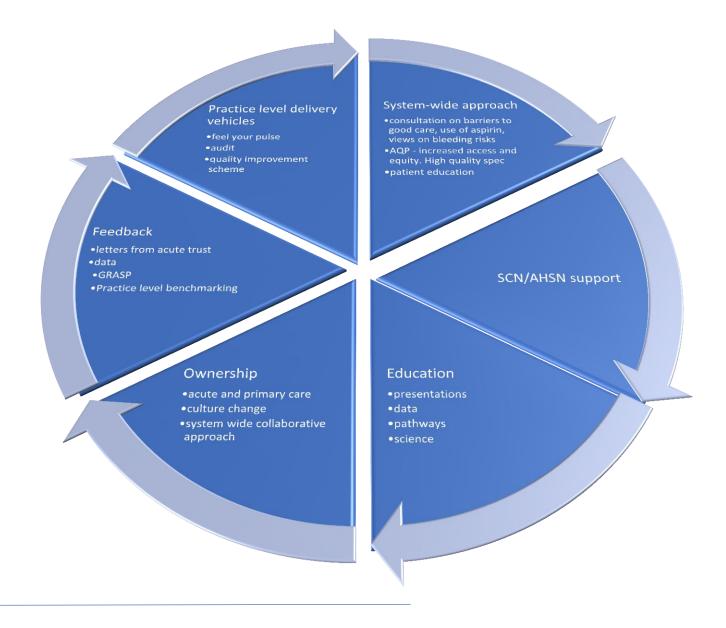
Abhishek Maan M.D., E.Kevin Heist M.D., Ph.D., Amir Y. Shaikh M.D., Jeremy N. Ruskin M.D., Moussa Mansour M.D.

Cardiac Arrhythmia Service, Massachusetts General Hospital, 55 Fruit St. GRB 109, Boston, MA 02114

Bleeding risk worse with aspirin than with warfarin

 "Aspirin is overall associated with a higher risk of gastrointestinal haemorrhage compared with warfarin, despite the suboptimal TTR in the study population"

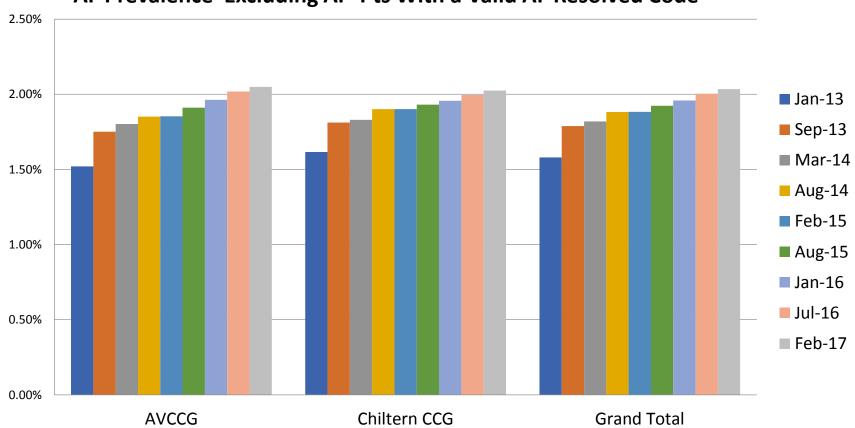




The Buckinghamshire approach: Phase 1

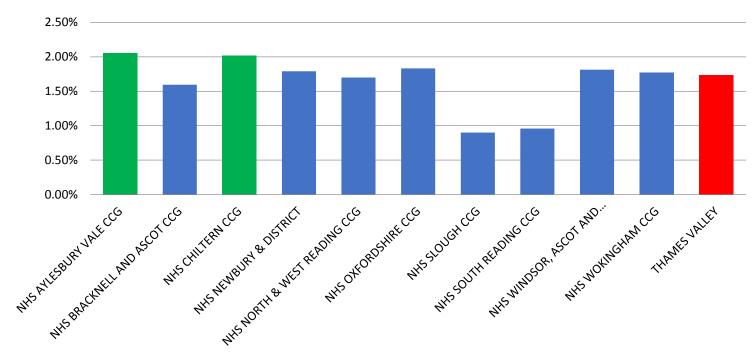
Bucks CCG Reported AF Prevalence Data

AF Prevalence Excluding AF Pts With a Valid AF Resolved Code *

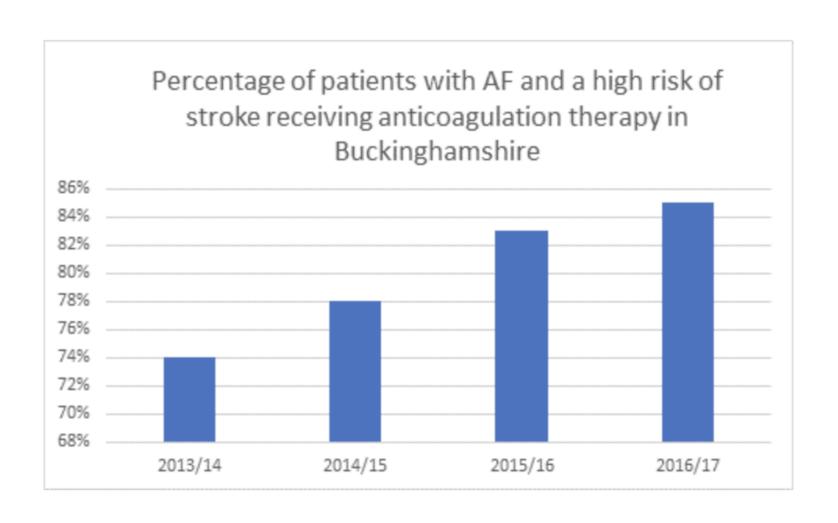


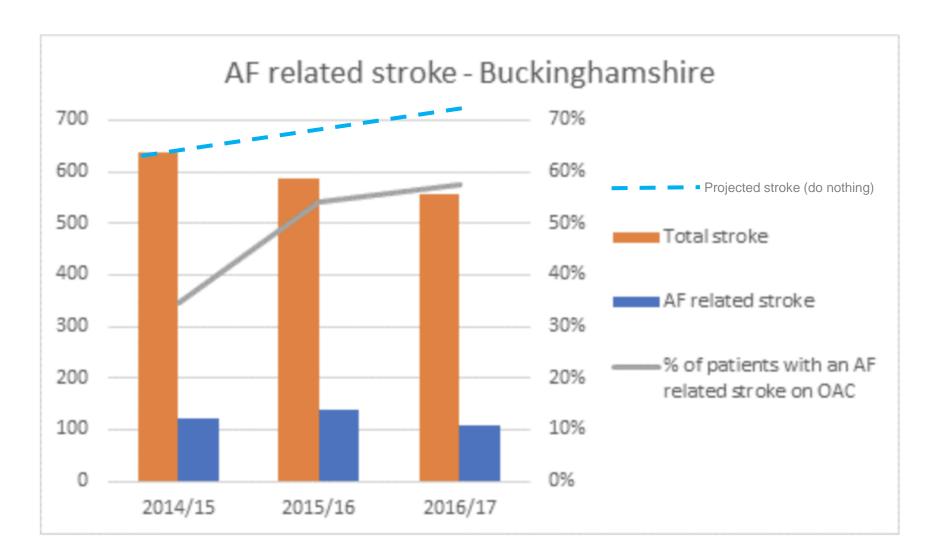
^{*} Av 6 monthly figures taken from Grasp AF practice data

AF Raw Prevalence



CCG Trend Analysis % AF Patients on OAC





Real outcomes

stroke.org.uk



association

Atrial Fibrillation – sharing best practice

Buckinghamshire's 'Excellence in AF partnerships' project



Improvi<u>r</u>

Bucking

What was the aim of the project?

To work collaboratively across the health economy to deliver a step change in AF detection and the number of high risk patients receiving anticoagulation.

What was the outcome of the project?

To date, initiatives to increase the rate of AF detection have resulted in 1000 more diagnoses of AF, increasing prevalence from 2% to 2.15% against a national average of 1.6%.

% of high risk patients in Buckinghamshire receiving oral anticoagulants



Buckinghamshire expected stroke risk - % of high risk patients

are NHS Trust

mshire Healthcare NHS Trust has set be for both new and existing patients on ally.

P practice clinic and all options for formation and support to enable them to ost appropriate anticoagulant option is hospital-based clinic.

pased clinic instead of travelling to the cope with the complex warfarin dosage to but has enabled improvements in

clinic were previously reliant on postal ice-based service and receive face-tor than warfarin in clinically appropriate morbidities, has freed up district nursing

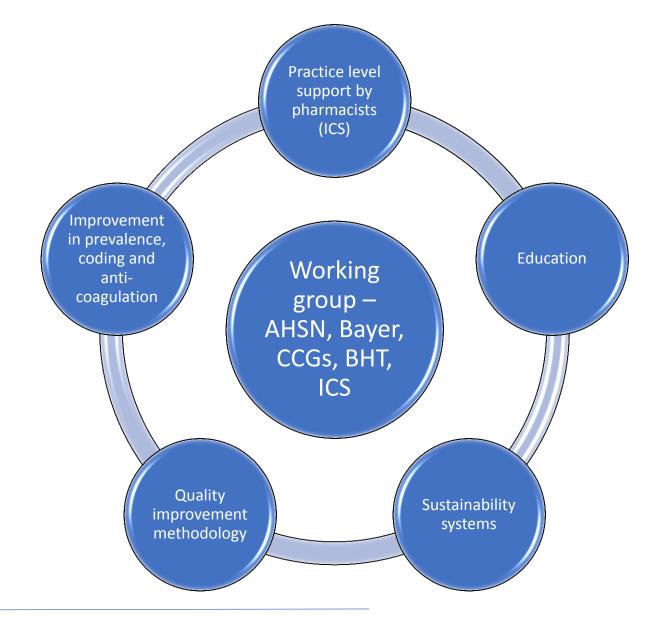
with poorly controlled INR and hence not perience.

proved patient experience of care, it ent RPS / RCGP work to promote the

The Buckinghamshire approach:

Before phase II initiation:

- 1. Chiltern CCG had high prevalence AND has the 3rd best anticoagulation rates in England
- 2. 1500 high risk patients were still not receiving anticoagulation therapy 50 *preventable* strokes per annum
- Needed to understand the quality of the anticoagulation therapy
- 4. We wanted to aim for excellence



Phase II: the "Excellence in AF" project

Continue roll out and evaluation

On going project "Excellence in Heart failure" project
project

Phase II: the "Excellence in AF" project" next steps



