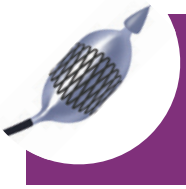
NAPCI AT A GLANCE

Data from the period April 2019 to March 2020



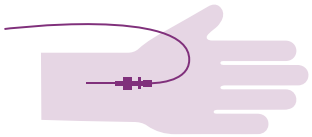
There was a slight (<1%) reduction in total PCI procedures compared to 2018/19, to 100,112 (3% drop over last 2 years)

The proportion of patients with diabetes has increased (24.3% up from 20.2% in 2012)

When a heart attack patient arrives at the hospital cath lab, a fine tube, known as a catheter, is passed to the heart arteries. Then a balloon and wire mesh stent is used to open up the blockage and restore blood flow to the heart muscle. The catheter can be inserted from either a blood vessel in the groin (femoral artery) or the wrist (radial artery).

89.5% PCI procedures were performed using radial access

Radial access is associated with fewer complications than femoral access and lower mortality in high risk patients. Radial access is not suitable for a small number of patients so 100% is not achievable.



Centre case volume

The treatment of patients needing PCI is complex as it requires the interaction of a number of different team members to optimise care. It is therefore important that these teams are performing enough procedures for them to remain familiar with all the processes involved.

In 2019/20 there was a reduction in the proportion of NHS centres performing <400 procedures a year (to 15%)

Time to treatment

76.1% of STEMI patients were treated within 60 mins of arrival at PCI centre

Call-To-Balloon times are increasing (the % of patients with a CTB < 150 mins has fallen from 75.2% in 2016 to 67.5% in 2019/20)

The % of NSTEMI patients who were treated within 72 hours has fallen from 58.4% to 54.2% during the last 3 years