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Survey: Impact of COVID-19 on primary percutaneous coronary intervention centres in the UK

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ABSTRACT

Background

During the Coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, the British Cardiovascular Society/British Cardiovascular Intervention Society and British Heart Rhythm Society recommended to postpone non-urgent elective work and that primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) should remain the treatment of choice for patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). We sought to determine the impact of COVID-19 on the primary PCI service within the United Kingdom (UK).

Methods

A survey of 43 UK primary PCI centres was performed. Cardiology trainees were asked how many cardiac catheter laboratories (cath lab) were open before the COVID-19 pandemic (pre-COVID) and at the time of the survey (post-COVID), and whether primary PCI was first line treatment for STEMI.

Results

There was a significant reduction in the number of cath labs open (pre- v post-COVID 3.6 ± 1.8 v 2.1 ± 0.8 ; $p<0.001$). Only 64% of cath labs remained open during the COVID-19 pandemic. Primary PCI remained first line treatment for STEMI in all centres surveyed.

Conclusion

Since the COVID-19 pandemic there has been a significant reduction in cardiac cath lab activity within primary PCI centres in the UK. Reassuringly primary PCI was still considered first line treatment for STEMI.

Summary/Key messages

- Coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) has significantly impacted the management of patients with cardiovascular disease worldwide.
- The British Cardiovascular Society/British Cardiovascular Intervention Society and British Heart Rhythm Society recommended to postpone non-urgent elective work and that primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) should remain the treatment of choice for patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- This survey provides data showing that cardiac cath lab activity within primary PCI centres in the UK has been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic with a 36% reduction in the number of open cath labs. A greater reduction in cath lab utility occurred within cardiothoracic centres compared to district general hospitals and is likely to reflect a reduction in non-urgent elective work.
- Reassuringly this study provides evidence that despite the COVID-19 pandemic primary PCI was still considered first line treatment for STEMI in all centres included in the survey.

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization on 12th March 2020.(1) Subsequently, on 20th March 2020, the National Health Service (NHS) England in collaboration with the British Cardiovascular Society (BCS), British Cardiovascular Interventional Society (BCIS) and the British Heart Rhythm Society (BHRS) published guidelines for the management of cardiology patients during the coronavirus pandemic.(2) Briefly, the guidelines recommended that:

- all non-urgent elective inpatient/day case procedures should be postponed;
- primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) should continue to be the default treatment for ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) while thrombolysis could be considered in selected patients with COVID-19;
- non ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) pathways should continue where possible but PCI could be performed instead of surgery for multivessel disease and optimal medical therapy alone could be considered in lower risk NSTEMI patients;

In a subsequent BCS/BCIS/HRS update it was recommended that primary PCI should be considered an aerosol generating procedure and hence full personal protective equipment should be donned and appropriate precautions undertaken.(3)

The implications for PCI centres across the United Kingdom (UK) tasked with implementation of these guidelines should not be underestimated. However, the COVID-19 pandemic poses a number of potential risks for patients with cardiovascular disease. Firstly, there may be delays in the treatment of STEMI caused by the additional step of assessing COVID risk prior to primary PCI, delays in ensuring cath lab staff are wearing adequate

personal protective equipment in suspected or confirmed COVID patients and/or delays in ambulance transfer. Secondly, there may be an increased use of thrombolysis for STEMI patients resulting in worse outcomes and longer hospital length of stay. Thirdly, there may be significant reductions in cardiac catheter laboratory (cath lab) utilisation due to cancellation of elective work, delays caused by deep cleaning of labs in between cases and/or staff sickness. Fourthly, interventional cardiologists may experience an increased work-load caused by an increased volume of complex PCI and structural interventions (as cardiac surgery has been reduced to maximise intensive care bed availability) and a reduction in the work-force due to self-isolation policies. In addition, there may be a detrimental impact on training with reduced training opportunities for cardiology trainees.

There is currently no data available on the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on primary PCI centres in the UK. We aimed to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on cardiac cath lab activity at primary PCI centres across the UK.

METHODS

A survey of primary PCI centres across the UK was conducted between 15/4/2020 and 21/4/2020. Information regarding these centres was obtained from Cardiology trainees working at these centres via social media and/or email. The following information was requested:

1. Name of hospital;
2. Tertiary centre or district general hospital (DGH)?
3. Primary PCI centre?
4. How many cardiac catheter labs were open pre-COVID?

5. How many cardiac catheter labs are open now?
6. Do you have a separate 'clean' and 'dirty' lab?
7. Is primary PCI still first line treatment for STEMI?

Only centres who perform primary PCI were included. A cardiothoracic centre (CTC) was defined as having cardiac surgery based on information from the Society for Cardiothoracic Surgery in Great Britain and Ireland.

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS Version 25. Data represented as mean±standard deviation (SD) (continuous variables) or frequency (%) for categorical data. The proportion of cardiac cath labs open post- v pre-COVID was calculated (%). Continuous variables were tested for normality using Kolmogorov-Smirnov. Group comparisons were tested using Wilcoxon rank test, chi-squared test and Kruskal-Wallis test as appropriate. P<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

All primary PCI centres

Responses from 54 hospitals were screened. Eleven hospitals were excluded as they were DGHs that did not perform primary PCI. In total data from 43 primary PCI centres were included, representing 63% of the 68 primary PCI centres in the UK.(4) There were 28 CTCs (68%) and 15 DGHs (35%) in England (n=35), Scotland (n=3), Wales (n=3) and Northern Ireland (n=1).

Primary PCI centres from 12 of 13 (92%) UK cardiology training deaneries were included in the survey (**Figure 1**).

There was a significant reduction in the number of cath labs open (pre- v post-COVID 3.6 ± 1.8 v 2.1 ± 0.8 ; $p<0.001$) (**Figure 2**). Across the UK 64% of cath labs remained open during the COVID-19 crisis. Most centres adopted a separate ‘clean’ and ‘dirty’ cath lab (79%). One centre reported that all cath labs were considered ‘dirty’ and hence they did not have a separate ‘clean’ and ‘dirty’ cath lab. Primary PCI remained first line treatment for STEMI in all centres.

CTC versus DGH primary PCI centres

As expected CTCs had more cath labs pre-COVID compared to DGHs ($p<0.001$), and the number of cardiac cath labs was significantly reduced in both CTCs (pre- v post-COVID 4.5 ± 1.6 v 2.4 ± 0.8 ; $p<0.001$) and DGHs (pre- v post-COVID 2.0 ± 0.4 v 1.6 ± 0.5 ; $p=0.014$). The relative reduction in cardiac cath labs was more pronounced in CTCs compared to DGHs (% cath labs open post-/pre-COVID in CTC v DGH $53\pm 19\%$ v $81\pm 24\%$; $p=0.003$). The proportion of primary PCI centres with separate ‘dirty’ cath labs was higher in CTCs but this did not reach statistical significance (CTC v DGH 86% v 67%; $p=0.143$).

DISCUSSION

The results of the present survey confirm that the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent health service response has caused a significant impact on cardiac cath lab activity in primary

PCI centres in the UK. It is reassuring that at the time of the survey primary PCI remained the first line treatment for STEMI across the UK. Most centres employ a separate ‘dirty’ cath lab which may improve the flow of patients and minimise treatment delays. The reduction in the number of cardiac cath labs open is likely due to cessation of elective work however there may be other reasons including reduction in staffing (i.e. due to sickness or social isolation policies) and/or reductions in hospital attendances.(5) The reduction in cath labs was greater within CTCs (46% reduction) compared to DGHs (19% reduction), which is likely to reflect reductions in non-urgent interventions (e.g. complex devices, electrophysiology studies and ablation, structural heart disease) which are more commonly performed in tertiary CTCs. The results of this survey suggest that non-urgent elective work constitutes a significant proportion of cardiovascular interventional procedures within the UK. Such a dramatic reduction in cardiac cath lab activity may have significant consequences for patient care and if sustained may pose a risk to many patients with cardiovascular disease.

There have been concerns raised regarding the impact of COVID-19 on cardiology training(6). While there has been a rise in virtual education during COVID-19,(7) the reduction in cath labs may impact negatively on practical skills training for interventional trainees (i.e. PCI, electrophysiology, devices). The following measures may help minimise the impact: restructuring rotations to facilitate increased cardiac cath lab exposure within tertiary and DGHs in the region; extensions to training programmes; and increasing availability of simulation training.(8, 9) Further work is required to assess the impact of COVID-19 on cardiology training.

There are a number of important limitations associated with the study design. Surveys are inherently subject to bias (e.g. response bias, selection bias). Although the survey did not capture all primary PCI centres in the UK, data was collected from almost two thirds of all such centres which we believe is sufficiently reflective of UK practice. The present survey did not include data from non-primary PCI cath labs which would be useful to assess the impact of COVID-19 on overall cath lab activity. Further study is warranted to determine whether there was a significant uptake of starting primary PCI within these labs. Finally, the COVID-19 pandemic is rapidly evolving hence these results only reflect practice for the time period of the survey.

In conclusion, this survey suggests a significant reduction in cardiac cath lab utility in primary PCI centres since the COVID-19 pandemic and almost universal adherence to the NHS England recommendations to cancel non-urgent elective work. Further work is required to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the management of acute myocardial infarction as well as cardiology speciality training within the UK.

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. Bar chart showing the number of primary PCI centres (CTC in blue, DGH in red) who responded according to UK Cardiology Speciality Training Deanery. CTC cardiothoracic centre, DGH district general hospital, KSS Kent Surrey and Sussex, PCI percutaneous coronary intervention, UK United Kingdom.

Figure 2. Line chart (A) showing the mean \pm SEM number of cardiac cath labs open pre- and post-COVID according to primary PCI centre type (CTC solid blue line, DGH dotted red line). Bar chart (B) showing the percentage of cardiac cath labs open (pre-/post-COVID) according to primary PCI centre type (CTC in blue, DGH in red). COVID coronavirus disease, CTC cardiothoracic centre, DGH district general hospital, PCI percutaneous coronary intervention. * $P < 0.005$.

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Consent: Not required.

Author's contributions: AMA planned the study. AMA, VL, G Dhillon, HK, G Davis, NE and AA were involved in data collection. AMA analysed the data and drafted the manuscript. All authors reviewed, critiqued and revised the manuscript. AMA is responsible for the overall content as guarantor.