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The Danish Cardiac Rehabilitation Database

Ann-Dorthe Zwisler,¹ Henriette Knold Rossau,¹ Anne Nakano,^{2,3} Sussie Foghmar,⁴ Regina Eichhorst,⁵ Eva Prescott,⁶ Charlotte Cerqueira,⁷ Anne Merete Boas Soja,⁴ Gunnar H Gislason,⁸⁻¹⁰ Mogens Lytken Larsen,⁵ Ulla Overgaard Andersen,¹¹ Ida Gustafsson,⁴ Kristian K Thomsen,¹² Lene Boye Hansen,¹³ Signe Hammer,¹⁴ Lone Viggers,¹⁵ Bo Christensen,¹⁶ Birgitte Kvist,¹⁷ Cecilie Lindström Egholm,¹⁸ Ole May¹⁹

On behalf of the Working Group of Preventive Cardiology and Rehabilitation, Danish Society of Cardiology, and the Working Group of Cardiac Clinical Registries, Danish Society of Cardiology

¹Danish Centre for Rehabilitation and Palliative Care, Odense University Hospital and University of Southern Denmark, Odense, ²Department of Clinical Epidemiology, Aarhus University Hospital, ³Registry Support Centre (West) – Clinical Quality Improvement & Health Informatics, Aarhus, ⁴Department of Cardiology, Copenhagen University Hospital, Hvidovre, ⁵Department of Cardiology, Aalborg University Hospital, Aalborg, ⁶Department of Cardiology, Bispebjerg Hospital, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, ⁷Registry Support Centre (East) – Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Research Centre for Prevention and Health, the Capital Region of Denmark, Glostrup, ⁸Department of Cardiology, Copenhagen University Hospital Gentofte, Hellerup, ⁹The Danish Heart Foundation, Copenhagen, ¹⁰The National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark, ¹¹Department of Cardiology, Holbaek Hospital, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, ¹²Department of Cardiology, Hospital of Southwest Jutland, Esbjerg, ¹³Department of Cardiology, Gentofte Hospital, Gentofte, ¹⁴Department of Occupational Therapy and Physiotherapy, Herlev Hospital, Herlev, ¹⁵Department of Nutrition, Regional Hospital West Jutland, Holstebro, ¹⁶Department of General Medicine, School of Public Health, Aarhus University, Aarhus, ¹⁷Department of Health Care and Prevention, Municipality of Frederikshavn, Frederikshavn, ¹⁸The Regional Research Unit, Region Zealand, Roskilde, ¹⁹Department of Medicine, Cardiovascular Research Unit, Regional Hospital Herning, Herning, Denmark

Correspondence: Ann-Dorthe Zwisler
Danish Centre for Rehabilitation and Palliative Care, Odense University Hospital and University of Southern Denmark, Vestergade 17, 5800 Odense, Denmark
Tel +45 2367 1284
Email ann.dorthe.olsen.zwisler@rsyd.dk

Aim of database: The Danish Cardiac Rehabilitation Database (DHRD) aims to improve the quality of cardiac rehabilitation (CR) to the benefit of patients with coronary heart disease (CHD).

Study population: Hospitalized patients with CHD with stenosis on coronary angiography treated with percutaneous coronary intervention, coronary artery bypass grafting, or medication alone. Reporting is mandatory for all hospitals in Denmark delivering CR. The database was initially implemented in 2013 and was fully running from August 14, 2015, thus comprising data at a patient level from the latter date onward.

Main variables: Patient-level data are registered by clinicians at the time of entry to CR directly into an online system with simultaneous linkage to other central patient registers. Follow-up data are entered after 6 months. The main variables collected are related to key outcome and performance indicators of CR: referral and adherence, lifestyle, patient-related outcome measures, risk factor control, and medication. Program-level online data are collected every third year.

Descriptive data: Based on administrative data, approximately 14,000 patients with CHD are hospitalized at 35 hospitals annually, with 75% receiving one or more outpatient rehabilitation services by 2015. The database has not yet been running for a full year, which explains the use of approximations.

Conclusion: The DHRD is an online, national quality improvement database on CR, aimed at patients with CHD. Mandatory registration of data at both patient level as well as program level is done on the database. DHRD aims to systematically monitor the quality of CR over time, in order to improve the quality of CR throughout Denmark to benefit patients.

Keywords: secondary prevention, coronary heart disease, cardiovascular prevention, clinical quality registry, clinical database, quality improvement

Aim of database

Cardiovascular prevention and rehabilitation improves functional and clinical status, health-related quality of life, and prognosis in patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) recovering from acute events and invasive interventions.¹ For more than a decade, cardiac rehabilitation (CR) has been recommended for CHD as part of integrated cardiac care.^{2,3} Despite this, studies from the US and Europe, including Denmark, have documented that less than half of eligible patients participate in CR.⁴ Systematic monitoring of delivery and outcomes of CR is recommended to meet this challenge.^{5,6} Thus, the national working group on preventive cardiology and rehabilitation, under the Danish Society of Cardiology, initiated a national clinical quality registry on CR approved by the Danish Health and Medicines Authority, in 2011. Although Danish Cardiac Rehabilitation Database (DHRD) was initially implemented on September 1,



2013, as a result of a breakdown of the database system, data collection ceased until August 14, 2015, at which point the database was implemented once again.

The overall aim of the DHRD is to monitor and improve the quality of Phase II CR throughout Denmark, in order to improve the outcome for patients recovering from cardiac events. Phase II CR in Denmark refers to the initial 8–12 weeks of outpatient CR performed at hospitals and municipalities. Data are collected at a patient level as well as program level (Figure 1), as recommended by scientific associations in Europe and the US.^{5,6} Furthermore, the database aims to support research within the field of CR.

Study population

It is mandatory for all hospitals delivering Phase II CR to register all patients onto the DHRD, who are discharged alive and receiving CR following hospitalization for CHD (ie, acute coronary syndrome, or stable angina pectoris with proven stenosis on coronary angiography treated with percutaneous coronary intervention, coronary artery bypass grafting, or medication alone). All patients discharged alive from hospitals are identified from the National Patient Register⁷ using the WHO's International Classification of Diseases, 10th edition (ICD-10) coding system: acute coronary syndrome (ST-elevation myocardial infarction, non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction, and unstable angina) as primary diagnosis, or secondary diagnoses (DI210–DI219, DI248, DI240, DI249) and stable angina pectoris as primary diagnoses (DI209, DI251, DI251B, DI251C).

Furthermore, the Nordic Classification of Surgical Procedures is used to identify coronary angiograms and invasive procedures (coronary angiograms: UXAC40, UXAC85, UXAC90, UXUC85, UXUC86, UXUC87, UFYA20; percutaneous coronary intervention: KFNG00, KFNG02, KFNG02A, KFNG05, KFNG05A, KFNG10, KFNG12, KFNG20, KFNG22, KFNG30, KFNG40, KFNG96, KZFX01; and coronary artery bypass grafting: KFNA, KFNB, KFNC, KFND, KFNE, KFNF, KFNH, KFNJ, KFNK, KFNW).

The database will include information on approximately 14,000 patients annually. Based on administrative data on ambulatory visits (ie, data from the Danish National Patient Register⁷ cross-checked with procedure codes referring to CR services), 75% of eligible patients are receiving one or more outpatient rehabilitation services from all 35 hospitals in the five regions of Denmark that were delivering CR in Denmark by 2013.⁸ The database is also capable of including other patient groups receiving CR.

Data collection

Patient-level data are collected by the clinical team and registered directly onto an online system at the time of entry into Phase II CR. The team comprises multidisciplinary professionals involved in the rehabilitation intervention (ie, nurses, medical doctors, physiotherapists, and dieticians). To minimize the registration workload and double registration, simultaneous linkage to national administrative patient registers has been established (the Danish Civil Registration

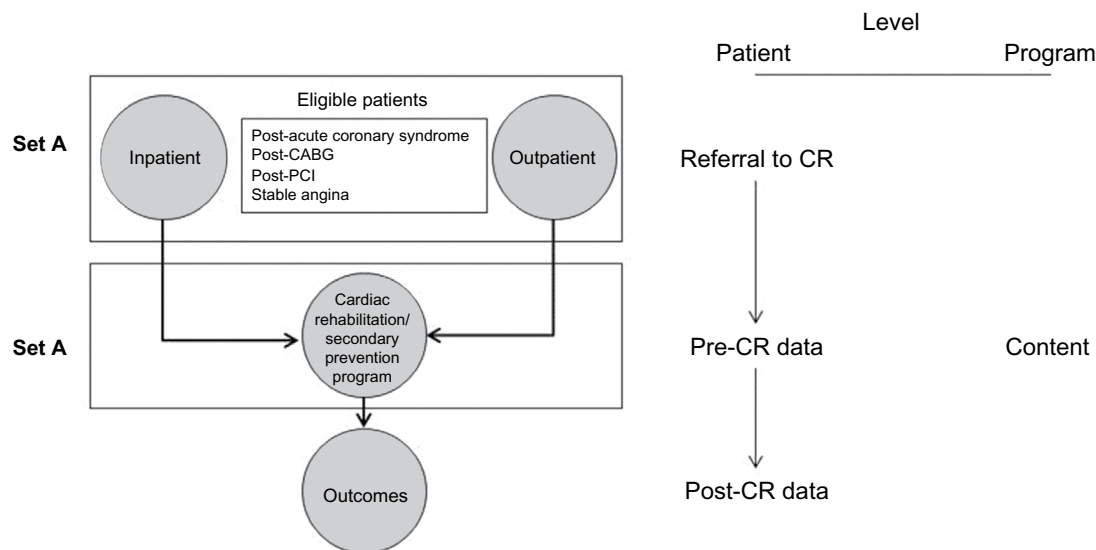


Figure 1 Datasets and level of data collection.

Note: Reprinted from *J Cardiopulm Rehabil Prev*, 27(5), Thomas RJ, King M, Lui K, et al, AACVPR/ACC/AHA 2007 performance measures on cardiac rehabilitation for referral to and delivery of cardiac rehabilitation/secondary prevention services, 260–290,⁶ Copyright ©2007, with permission from Elsevier.

Abbreviations: CABG, coronary artery bypass grafting; CR, cardiac rehabilitation; PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention.

System,⁹ the Danish National Patient Register,⁷ and the Danish National Database of Reimbursed Prescriptions).¹⁰ Linkage to the Clinical Laboratory Information System¹¹ is also planned. At baseline, data are captured from the aforementioned registers and then validated and approved by the clinical staff, by reading and validating the captured information. Follow-up data is later entered manually at 6 months follow-up. Registration of data into the DHRD began on August 14, 2015, which led to the collection of data on 3,846 patients by March 2016. The quality of data is assessed as part of an annual data audit with feedback to clinicians.

Main variables

The variables recorded in the DHRD are related to patient characteristics at baseline, for example, smoking status,

exercise capacity, height, weight, blood pressure, and pharmacological therapy. Also, data on performed diagnostic tests (eg, diabetes and depression) are recorded in the database, along with the individual plan for rehabilitation (eg, training sessions, dietary treatment, and/or smoking cessation). Data on physical capacity, lifestyle, and patient-reported outcome measures are reentered at follow-up, in order to monitor progression and outcome of CR. Table 1 lists the key data collected.

The data collected are aligned with the European Core CR dataset (McGee, unpublished data, 2004) and the variables of European Cardiac Rehabilitation Database project, in order to make sure that data from Denmark can be compared to data from other European countries. Data at a program level are collected every third year through

Table 1 Main variables collected as part of the Danish Cardiac Rehabilitation Database (patient-level and program-level data) by 2015

Variable	Description	
Patient-level data		
Descriptive data		
Sociodemographics	Sex, age, education, marital status, cohabitation status, driving license	
Clinical descriptors	CHD characteristic, LVEF, cardiac rhythm, anthropomorphic measures	
Severity of disease	NYHA, CCS	
Comorbidity	COPD, DM, nephropathy, alcohol intake, other	
Psychosocial aspects	Screening for depression, labor market attachment, sick leave	
Outcome measures	Proportion of patients	Standard
Referral to CR	With IHD assessed for eligibility	>90%
Participation in CR	Participating in CR among all patients with diagnosed IHD, admitted to a department of cardiology	>35%
Exercise capacity	With IHD continuing rehabilitation among CR participants	>75%
	With IHD completing at least 80% of planned training sessions	>70%
Smoking	With IHD offered training sessions at the hospital, gaining at least 10% in exercise capacity in a bicycle test or 6-minute walking test	>80%
	With IHD nonsmoking at completion of CR among patients smoking at admission prior to rehabilitation	>60%
Dietary treatment	With IHD receiving dietary treatment by a clinical dietitian/Master of Science in Clinical Nutrition, at completion of CR	Undecided
LDL-cholesterol	With IHD which at the end of CR program has LDL-cholesterol <1.8 mmol/L or a 50% decrease	>60%
Blood pressure	With IHD which at the end of CR program has a consultation blood pressure below 140/90 mmHg	>70%
Screening for DM	With IHD and without diagnosed diabetes by admission, screened for diabetes at the end of CR	>90%
Screening for depression	With acute coronary syndrome who has been screened for depression by completion of CR	>80%
Antithrombotic therapy	With IHD receiving antiplatelet treatment by completion of CR	>95%
Statin therapy	With IHD receiving statin therapy by completion of CR	>80%
Beta-blocker therapy (without heart failure)	With acute coronary syndrome receiving beta-blocker treatment by completion of CR	>80%
Variable	Description	
Program-level data		
Referral procedures	How are patients referred to CR, how long after discharge is the patient enrolled in CR program, how long after discharge are the physical training sessions started, onward referral	
Program content	Which elements of CR are offered, for example, physical training, assessment of physical fitness, patient education, psychosocial support, dietary treatment, screening for diabetes, smoking cessation	
Organization	Staff, number of patients, number of beds	
Safety and documentation	Procedures related to safety during CR and documentation of effect	

Note: A full list of variables is available in Danish at the Web site of the database (<http://www.kcks-vest.dk/kliniske-kvalitetsdatabaser/hjerterehabilitering/>).

Abbreviations: CCS, Canadian Cardiovascular Society; CHD, coronary heart disease; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CR, cardiac rehabilitation; DM, diabetes mellitus; IHD, ischemic heart disease; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; NYHA, New York Heart Association.

surveys targeted at CR staff. These surveys gather information about the structure and provision of CR, and provide program-level information that can be compared with patient outcome over time.

Follow-up

A set of outcome variables has been defined and approved nationally, in order to provide a set of benchmark quality indicators. Table 1 provides a list of quality indicators and benchmark standards. The performance on the quality indicators is published in annual feedback reports at a national, regional, and hospital level as part of the annual audit of CR. The indicator list and benchmarks are subject to regular adjustments, in order to keep the database in line with current evidence.

Examples of research

The database has been implemented since the summer of 2015; consequently, the first patient-level data will be available by autumn 2016. Applications for access to use data are reviewed by the Chair and Executive Committee upon application to the Danish Clinical Registries. In the short term, program-level data and administrative data have been presented as part of an annual report from DHRD⁸ and will be analyzed as part of an implementation research program investigating the gap between guidelines, clinical practice, and use of a clinical registry.¹²

Ethics, funding, and administrative issues

Data are collected and maintained according to Danish Data Protection Laws and Regulations, without the need to obtain patient consent. The database is fully funded by the Danish government.

The DHRD was initiated by the national working group on preventive cardiology and rehabilitation, under the Danish Society of Cardiology, and was approved as a national clinical quality registry on CR by the Danish Health and Medicines Authority in 2011. The DHRD is supported by the cross-disciplinary professional associations: the Danish Society of Cardiology, the Danish Nurses' Organisation, the Association of Danish Physiotherapists, and the Danish Association of Clinical Dieticians. The database is available at www.danheart.dk; however, this Web site can only be accessed through the Danish hospital Internet networks.

The Danish Clinical Registries, which constitutes the infrastructure of the Danish national clinical quality registries, has responsibility for the maintenance of majority of the data and data protection, as well as seeking funding. The database is headed by a Steering Committee with an elected Chair, an Executive Committee, and an Academic Secretariat.

Discussion

The national DHRD, aimed at monitoring and improving the quality of CR programs, has recently been established in Denmark. The DHRD is unique due to the direct and simultaneous linkages to the administrative hospital registers. This resource makes follow-up on clinically important outcomes, such as the number of hospitalizations and mortality rate, directly accessible.

Improving patient care is the overall aim of the database. Accreditation by use of clinical quality registries has been pointed out as an important tool to improve clinical practice within CR and clinical follow-up care¹³ (Figure 2), and referral to CR has been added as a performance measure following acute coronary syndrome by the European Society of Cardiology and the American Heart Association.^{14,15} The growing literature indicates that clinical quality registries can provide vital information that can be used to facilitate improvements in practice¹⁶ with positive effects primarily on the processes of care, whereas measures on outcome of care are less often positively affected.¹⁶ Findings, however, are heterogeneous, indicating that neither a registry itself nor the reporting of data initiates change as quality improvement requires comprehensive approaches,¹⁷ including successful implementation of the registry and continuous data quality assurance, as well as transparency and timely feedback.¹⁸ Based on experiences from the field of stroke care, embracing a comprehensive quality assurance approach, including a culture with focus on quality, thorough data entry, and availability of feedback as well as willingness to act on feedback, is critical in order to achieve improved quality of care.¹⁸ This cannot be achieved by DHRD alone, but is a shared responsibility of the CR team and the health care sector.

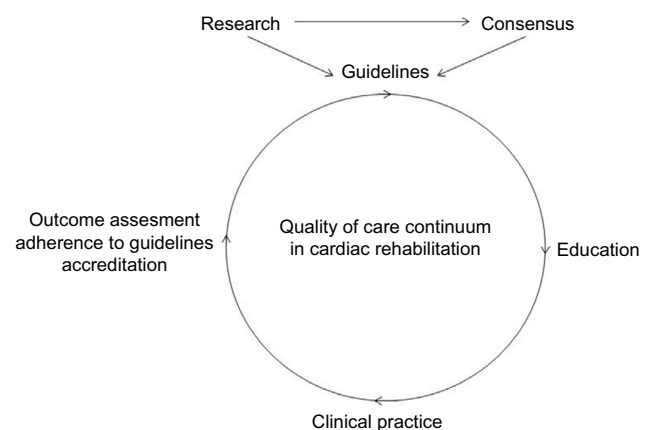


Figure 2 Quality of care continuum in cardiac rehabilitation and secondary prevention.

Note: Zwisler AD, Bjarnason-Wehrens B, McGee H, et al. *Eur J Prev Cardiol*: 19(2). pp. 143–150,¹³ copyright ©2012 by SAGE Publications. Reprinted by permission of SAGE Publications, Ltd.

The DHRD includes all hospitals offering CR and will, therefore, reflect all hospital-based CR services at a national level. Since 2007, the municipalities in Denmark have had the overall responsibility for prevention and rehabilitation following discharge. CR services were, hence, transferred from hospitals to the municipalities (either partly or fully) in 2007. Quality assurance and accreditation of municipality-based CR will, therefore, become an important focus for DHRD in the future.

A high reporting and coverage rate of patients with CHD is, therefore, essential. Coverage of the database will be closely monitored and routinely evaluated by matching data to the administrative data in the Danish National Patient Register.⁷ The aim is to achieve >90% coverage of CR activities in all CR programs.

Conclusion

DHRD is an online, clinical quality database that aims toward providing higher quality CR for patients with CHD in Denmark. DHRD systematically monitors the quality of CR provision across programs over time. Data can be assessed as a part of research related to both the outcome and organization of CR.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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