

# La cardiologie interventionelle ambulatoire

Expérience d'un centre privé

Thierry Lefèvre et l'équipe de l'ICPS







# Agenda

Coro **Ambulatoire** 

**Angioplastie Ambulatoire** 

# **Coro Ambulatoire**

1 2

### **Coro ambulatoire**

Ciraulo A, Bresnahan GF, Zimmerman WR, Chesne RB Outpatient Cardiac Catheterization. West J Med. 1978 Jan; 128(1): 72–73.

Diethrich EB, Kinard SA, Pierce SA, Koopot R.

Outpatient cardiac catheterization and arteriography: Twenty-month experience at the Arizona Heart Institute. Cardiovasc Dis. 1981 Jun; 8(2): 195–204.

Mahrer PR, Eshoo N.

Outpatient cardiac catheterization and coronary angiography.

Cathet Cardiovasc Diagn. 1981;7(4):355-60.

Oehlert WH.

Outpatient coronary arteriography. J Okla State Med Assoc. 1981 Sep;74(9):314-5.

Baird CL Jr.

Outpatient cardiac catheterization. Cathet Cardiovasc Diagn. 1982;8(6):647

Rogers WF, Moothart RW.AJR

Outpatient arteriography and cardiac catheterization: effective alternatives to inpatient procedures. Am J Roentgenol. 1985 Feb;144(2):233-4.

### Coro ambulatoire (cont...)

#### No authors listed

The safety and efficacy of ambulatory cardiac catheterization in the hospital and freestanding setting. Ann Intern Med. 1985 Aug;103(2):294-8.

Fighali S, Krajcer Z, Gonzales-Camid F, Warda M, Edelman S, Leachman R. Safety of outpatient cardiac catheterization. Chest. 1985 Sep;88(3):349-51.

Klinke WP, Kubac G, Talibi T, Lee SJ.

Safety of outpatient cardiac catheterizations. Am J Cardiol. 1985 Oct 1;56(10):639-41.

Kahn KL.

The efficacy of ambulatory cardiac catheterization in the hospital and free-standing setting. Am Heart J. 1986 Jan;111(1):152-67.

Efficacy and safety of ambulatory coronary angiography Favereau X1, Corcos T, Souffrant G. Arch Mal Coeur Vaiss. 1990 Feb;83(2):191-5.

## Protocole Massy (2003-2009)

- ✓ Patient stable
- ✓ Bilan biologique standard < 1 mois
  </p>
- √ Consultation anesthésie 48 heures avant
- ✓ Distance < 50 Km</p>
- ✓ Accompagnant pour le retour et présence à la maison
- ✓ Traitement anticoagulant poursuivi
- √ Rappel par le secrétariat la veille

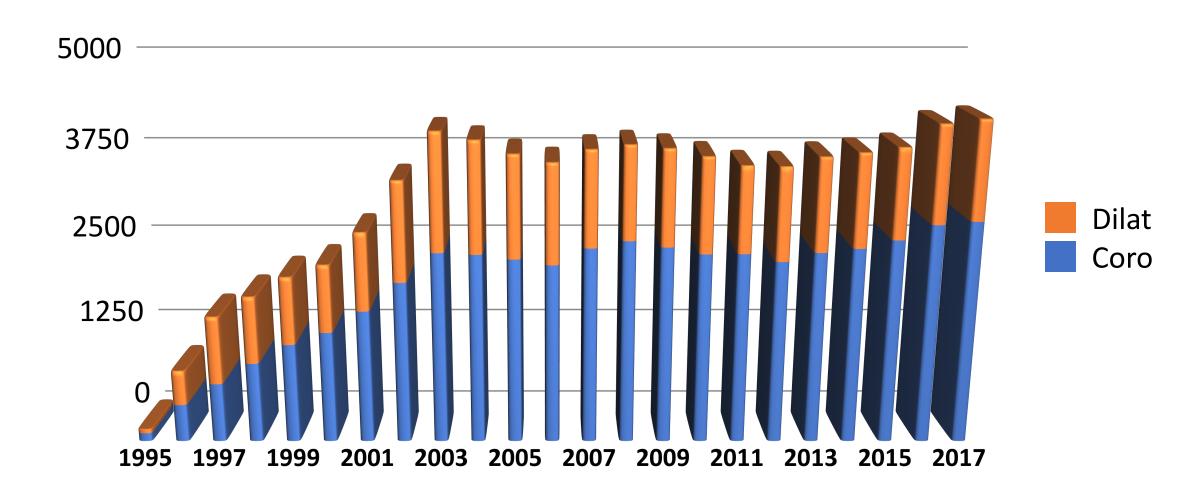
### Protocole Massy (2003-2009)

- ✓ Admission directe en salle de réveil
- ✓ 2 patients matin et 2 après midi maximum
- √ Voie radiale 5F largement privilégiée
- ✓ Pansement dédié puis TR band
- ✓ Fermeture percutanée pour la voie fémorale
- ✓ Sortie 3 heures après sauf lésion coronaire menaçante
- √ Rappel du patient le lendemain

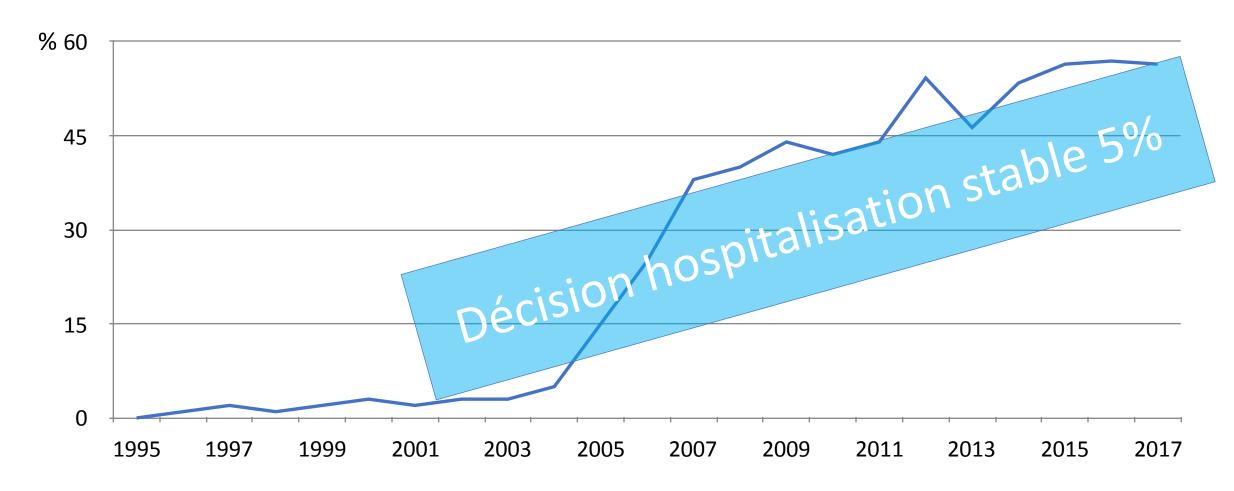
### Protocole Massy (2010...)

- ✓ Structure ambulatoire dédiée
- √ 4 patients matin et 2 après midi maximum
- ✓ Plus de rappel le lendemain

### Activité Coro et angioplastie à Massy



### Activité Coro ambulatoire Massy



### **Coro ambulatoire**

#### **Avantages**

- ✓ Confort du patient
- ✓ Qualité de vie
- ✓ Préparation à l'angioplastie
- √ Fonction rénale
- ✓ Réflexion du patient
- √ Réflexion du cardiologue
- √ Fluidité du planning

#### **Inconvénients**

- ✓ Plus de travail
- ✓ Décote GHS
- ✓ Organisation
- √ Structure dédiée

Coro Ambu GHS 827€

Coro en Hospi GHS 981€

Décote de 15,7%

# Angioplastie Ambulatoire

1

#### **Outpatient Coronary Stent Implantation**

FERDINAND KIEMENEIJ, MD, PhD, GERT JAN LAARMAN, MD, PhD, TON SLAGBOOM, MD, RON van der WIEKEN, MD

Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Objectives. This study was performed to explore the feasibility of coronary Palmaz-Schatz stent implantation on an outpatient basis.

Background. To optimize the applicability of coronary stenting by limiting bleeding complications and length of hospital stay, the transradial approach has been demonstrated to be an effective technique. Immediate ambulation opens the way to outpatient treatment.

Methods. Patients selected for Palmaz-Schatz stent implantation received anticoagulation with Coumadin. At an international normalized ratio >2.5, stenting was performed through the radial approach. Starting in December 1994, patients were treated with Ticlopidin. Heparin was administered during the procedure. Suitability for same-day discharge was assessed on the basis of preprocedural, postprocedural and periprocedural criteria. Patients were mobilized after immediate sheath removal, followed by same-day discharge. Follow-up examinations were performed the next day, at 2 weeks and at 1 month after stenting.

Results. Of 188 patients who underwent Palmaz-Schatz coronary stent implantation through the radial artery between May 1994 and July 1995, 88 remained in the hospital for various reasons. In the 100 outpatients (Canadian Cardiovascular Society classes III and IV, n = 90 [90%]), 125 stents had been implanted to cover 110 lesions. No cardiac or bleeding events were encountered within 24 h (95% confidence interval 0 to 3.6) of stenting. At 2-week follow-up, one patient was readmitted (day 4) because of a bleeding abdominal aortic aneurysm requiring operation. Two patients were readmitted 2 weeks after discharge, one with subacute thrombosis and one with angina and anemia that was treated with blood transfusions. At 1-month follow-up, no complications were observed.

Conclusions. After an optimal transradial Palmaz-Schatz coronary stent result, patients can safely be discharged on the day of treatment.

> (J Am Coll Cardiol 1997;29:323-7) ©1997 by the American College of Cardiology

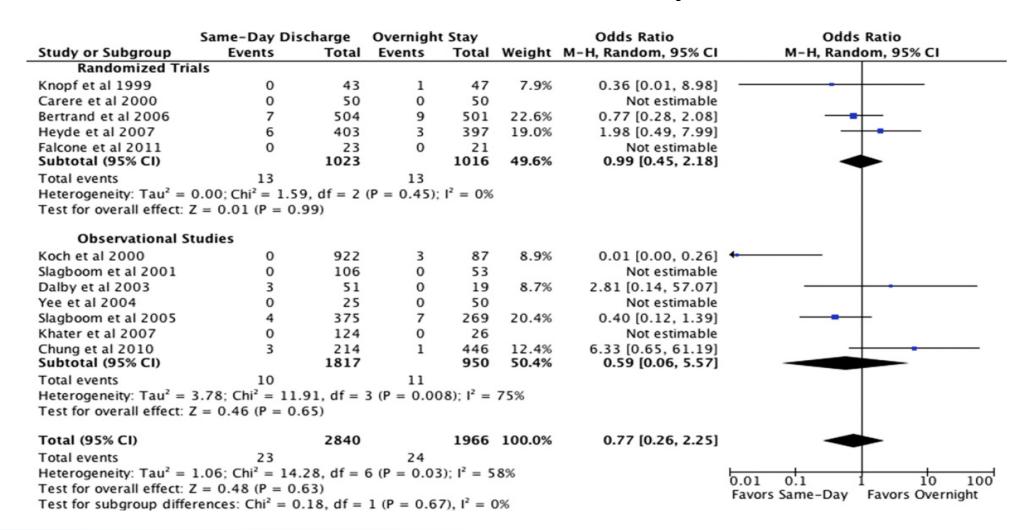
#### Radial vs Femoral for coronary angiography or intervention: meta-analysis of RCTs

#### **Major bleeding**

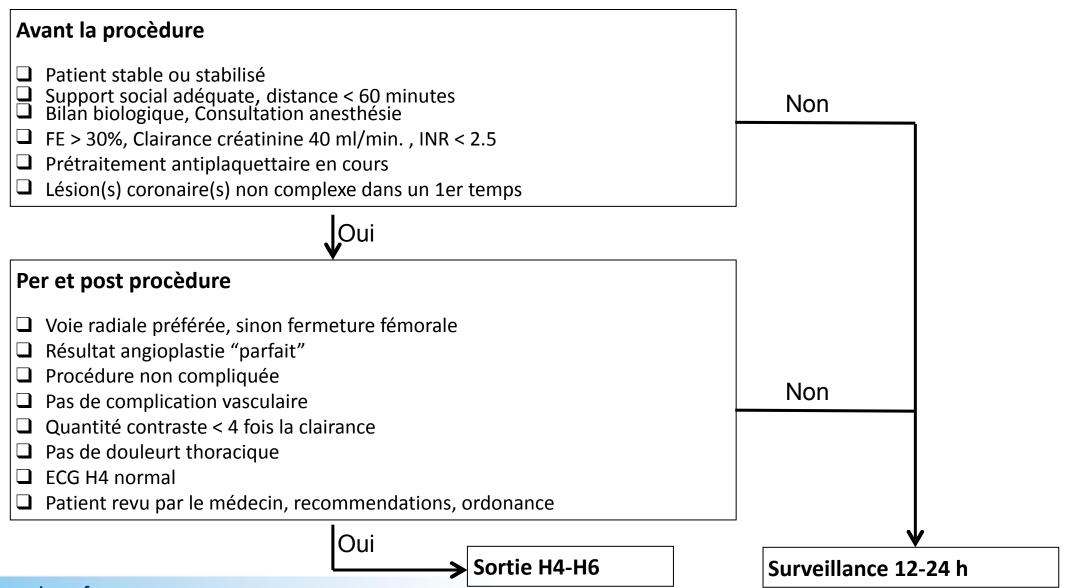
Study name					eto odds	s ratio and 95% CI		
	Peto							
	Radial	Fernoral	odds ratio					
ACCESS	0/300	4/300	0.13	_				
Achenbach	0/152	4/155	0.14	_	-			
Bodi	3/666	7/332	0.19			— l		
BRAFE	0/50	1 / 55	0.15	<del>(                                    </del>	-	_		
FARMI	3/57	3/57	1.00		_		_	
Gorge	1/214	1/216	1.01					
Mann 1998	0/68	2177	0.15	$\leftarrow$		$-\!\!\!\!+\!\!\!\!\!-$		
OCTOPLUS	1/192	7/185	0.21		-	—		
OUTCLAS	0/322	1/322	0.14	$\leftarrow$		-		
RADIAL AMI	1/25	4/25	0.27			<del></del>		
RADIAMI	3/50	7 / 50	0.41		-	▇┼		
TEMPURA	0/77	2172	0.12	<del>(</del>	•	-		
Vazquez-Rodriguez	1 / 217	5/222	0.27		_	$\vdash$		
	13/2390	48/2068	0.27		•	▶		
		. D		0.01	0.1	1	10	100
0.27 (95% CI 0.16, 0.45) P < .001				Favours Radial Favours Femoral				

#### Métaanalyse Angioplastie Ambulatoire vs Hospitalisation

#### Forest Plot of the Incidence of 30-Day Total MACE



#### Tentative de "Check-list" pour l'angioplastie ambulatoire



Angioplastie 1Vx en Ambu ou 1 nuit GHS 1312€

Angioplastie 1Vx ≥ 2 nuits GHS 1924€

Décote de 31,8%





### GJ. Laarman (BCIS 2008)

- √ L'approche radiale permet de revoir en profondeur l'organisation hospitalière des angioplasties coronaires.
- ✓ Un environnement de type "lounge" permettant de prendre en charge des patients autonomes et ambulatoires est l'aboutissement le plus moderne de la voie radiale.
- √ C'est l'approche la plus simple, la plus efficace et la plus conviviale pour le patient
- ✓ Le compagnies d'assurance devrait être motivées pour gratifier cette approche plutot que de la pénaliser (financièrement)



### Adhir Shroff (JAMA 2016)

« Du fait de progrès techniques, pharmacologiques et technologiques permanents, l'angioplastie est progressivement devenu de plus en plus sure. La durée de séjour à baissé considérablement au point que la plupart des patients quittent l'hopital dans les 24 heures suivant la procèdure. Bien que la pratique classique est de surveiller le Pt la nuit suivant la procèdure, beaucoup de Pts peuvent quitter l'hopital le jour même....

... Promouvoir l'angioplastie ambulatoire chez les patients stables apporte un bénéfice pour le patient, les donneurs de soin, les centres médicaux et les payeurs

L'angioplastie ambulatoire après une procèdure à bas risque est une nouvelle étape dans l'évolution de l'angioplastie coronaire ».