

APPROPRIATE IMPLEMENTATION OF ESC GUIDELINES

What do Atlas data tell us?

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Disclosures

Nothing to declare except my love for CVD health care

Metrics in Health Care

A General Overview

- Over the past decades, it has become increasingly clear that the significant demands for quality and modern health care, come with high costs and must be based on reliable data.
- Health care systems in both Europe and USA, in order to respond adequately, have recognized the need to implement cost-effectiveness policies and have simultaneously placed great importance on relevant metrics that objectively map out health care realities.



ESC European Heart Health Institute (EHHI) in Brussels



An integrated project to address CVD health care in ESC member countries

- The ESC Board of the 2012-2014 period recognized as a strategic priority that the society beyond scientific excellence, should serve broader and rapidly evolving fields related to the health and care of CV patients. The EHHI was established as **the vehicle for developing integrated solutions** in order to:
 - Map the healthcare needs, as well as the type and quality of services provided, in the 57 member countries of the company (Atlas Project).
 - Periodically calculate the burden of CV diseases (Economic Burden, Social Burden, Morbidity, Mortality, etc.).
 - Support ESC Advocacy with reliable metrics and evidence-based policies.



ESC Atlas of Cardiology

A unique and extensive data collection with focus on Cardiology

- The Atlas maps, analyses and compares from a cardiovascular perspective, the status of the healthcare systems in 57 ESC member countries
- It presents the evidence of trends, disparities, gaps and associations between fundamental variables.
- The ESC Atlas provides valuable insights for evidence-based health policy in cardiology, as well as peer reviewed data for academics, clinician, the healthcare industry and others requiring high quality data from a trusted source.



RESEARCH: ESC Cardiovascular Disease Statistics 2021



- Contemporary **analysis** of CVD statistics across ESC member countries
- Emphasis on **inequalities** in disease burden and healthcare delivery
- Estimates of **progress** towards meeting 2025 WHO non-communicable disease targets.



ADVOCACY: ESC Cardiovascular Realities 2022



Supports ESC efforts to **shape cardiovascular policy** and regulation through stronger recommendations and call for action

- Focus on Environmental risk factors
 - Lifestyle and cardiovascular risk
 - Availability of cardiovascular care
 - Impact of Covid-19 pandemic on CVD healthcare
 - Call to action: reducing the burden of cardiovascular disease
- ESC Atlas of Cardiology aims at becoming the **leading source of CVD statistics in ESC countries**



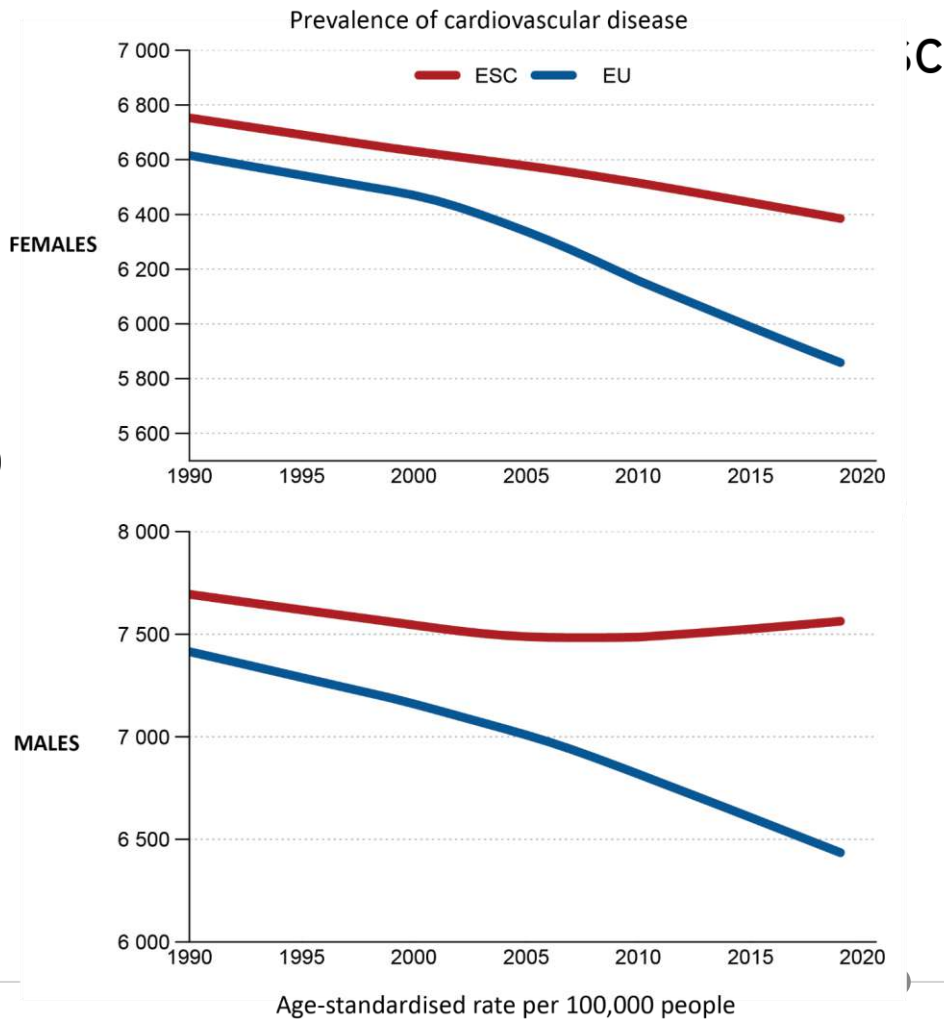


Atlas Paradigms

CVD Prevalence and Mortality

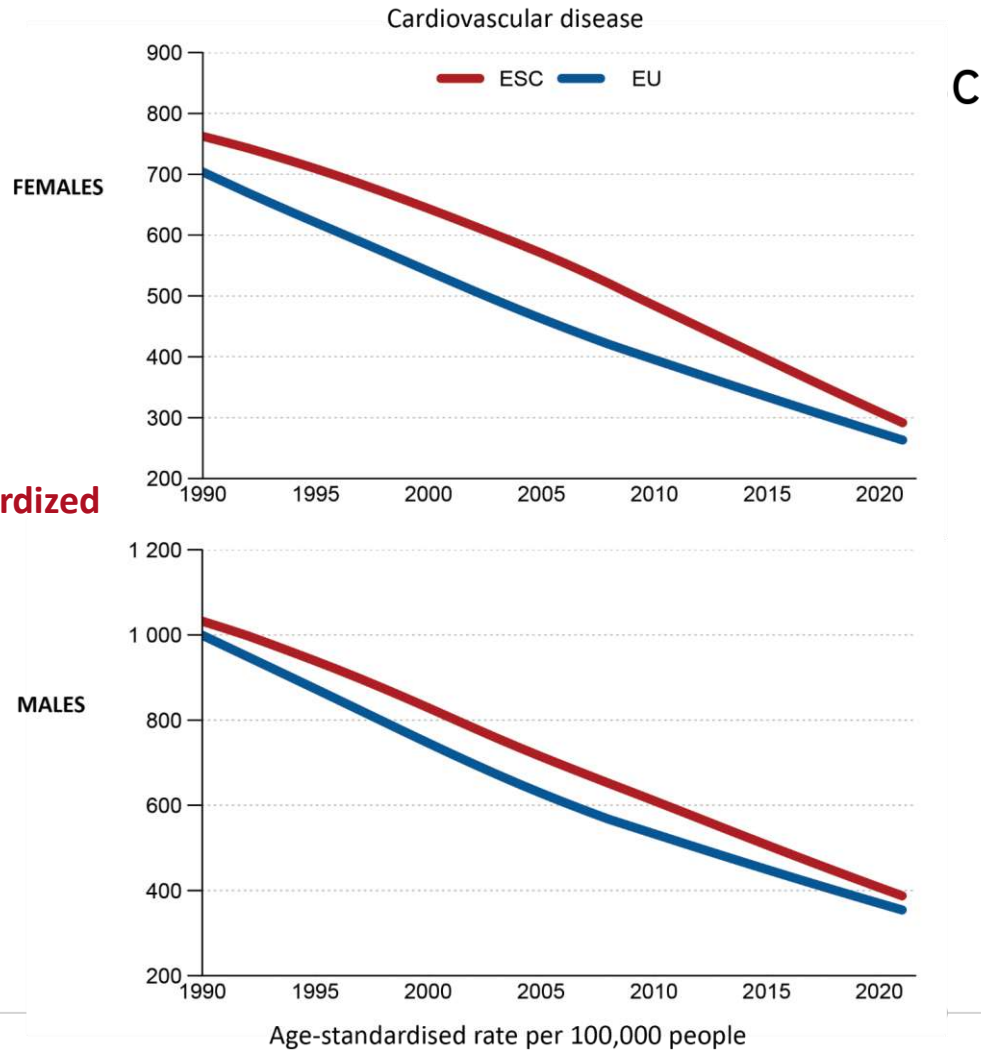


CVD prevalence: Number of cases of CVD per 100,000 population, age-standardized



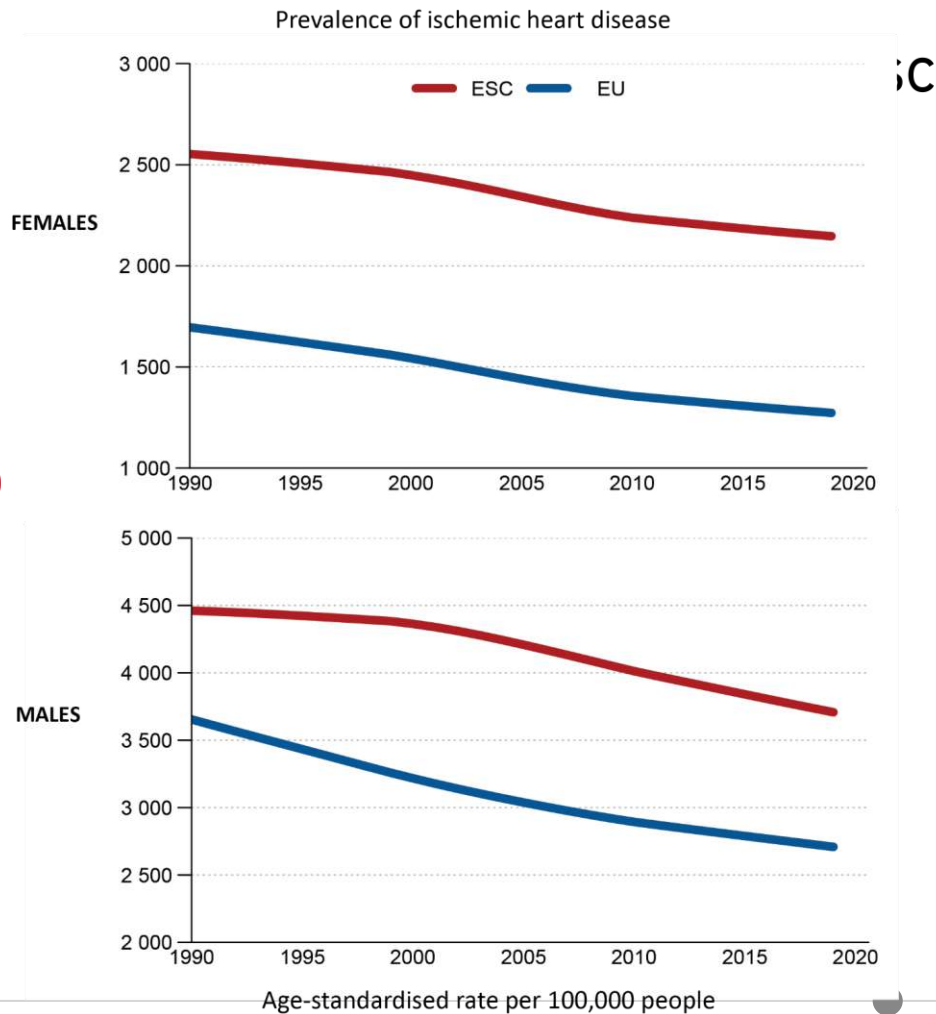


CVD mortality per 100,000 population, age-standardized



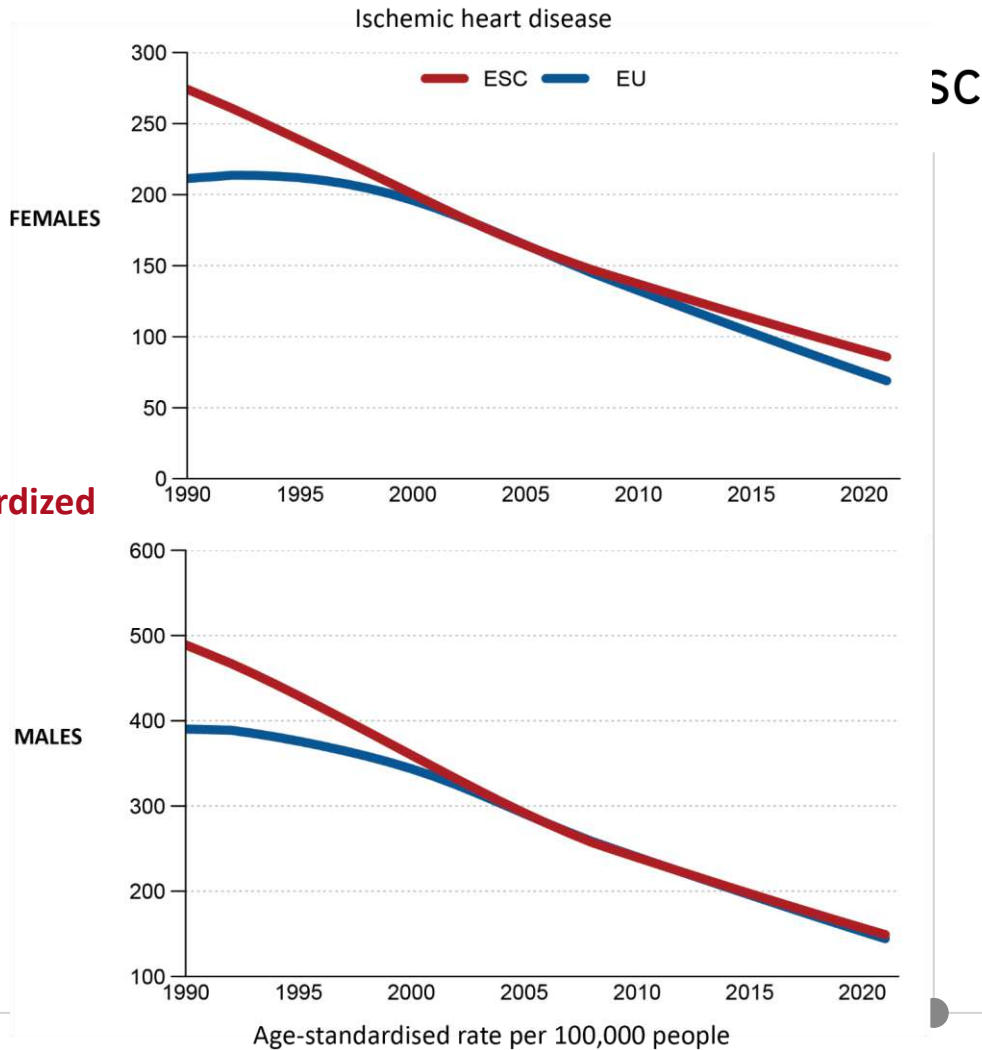


IHD prevalence: Number of cases of CVD per 100,000 population, age-standardized





IHD mortality per 100,000 population, age-standardized





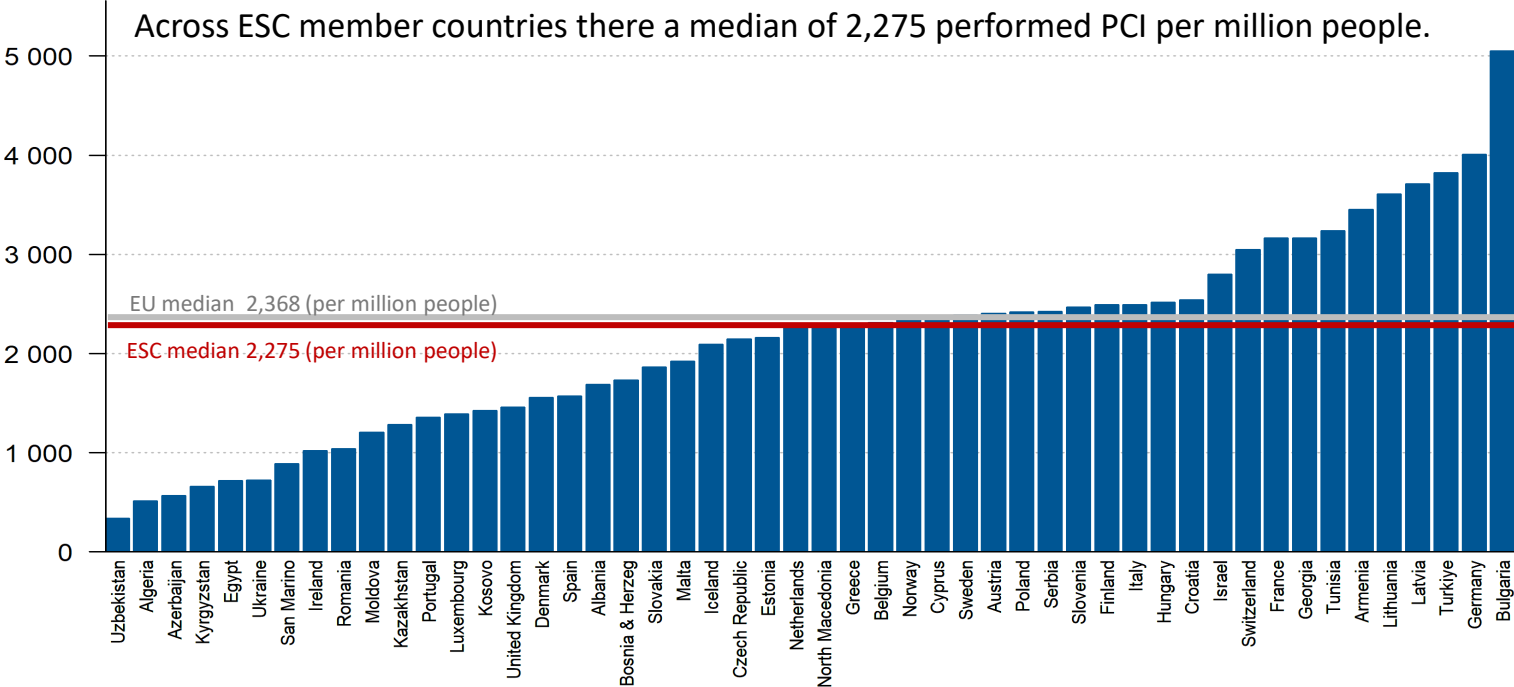
Atlas Paradigms

CVD Procedures and Surgery

Percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) (per million people), 2022



ESC Atlas 4th edition / DATA NOT PUBLISHED



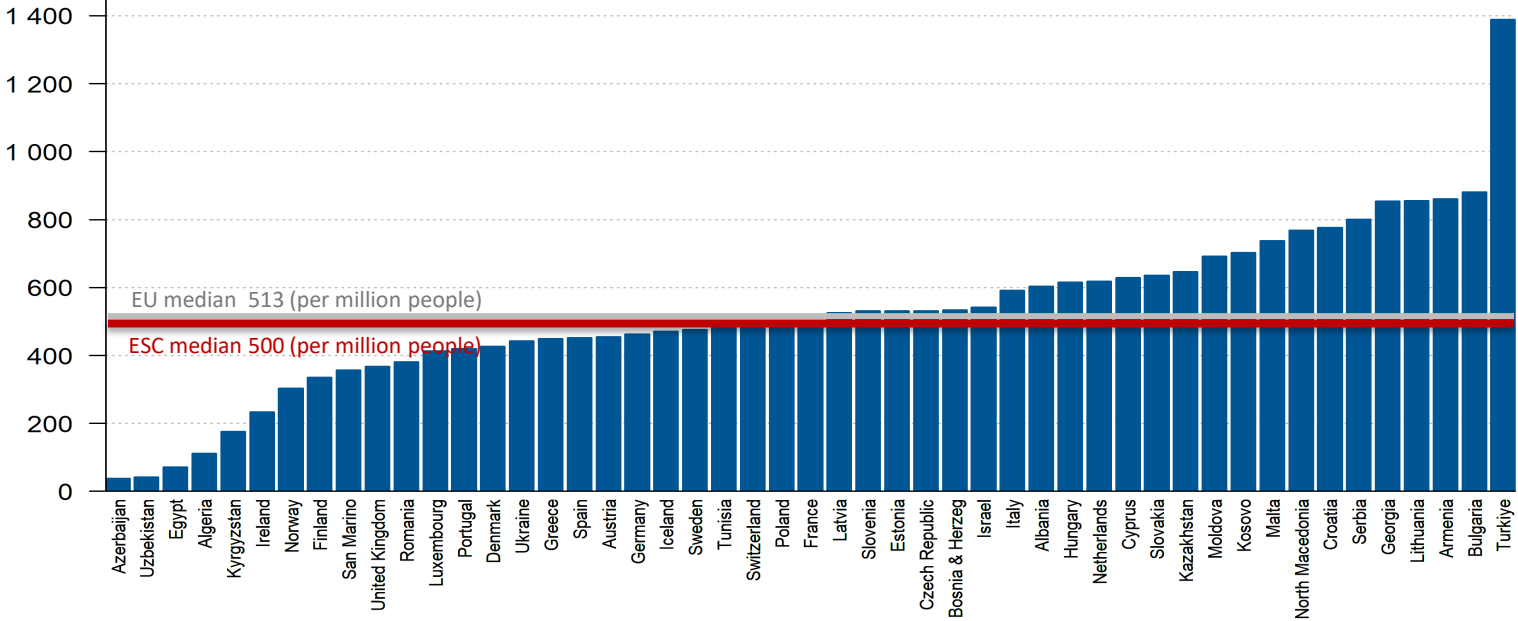
Source: ESC Survey. Missing: Belarus, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Russia, Syria.

Primary percutaneous coronary intervention (pPCI) (per million people), 2022



ESC Atlas 4th edition / DATA NOT PUBLISHED

Across ESC member countries, a median of 500 performed pPCI per million people.

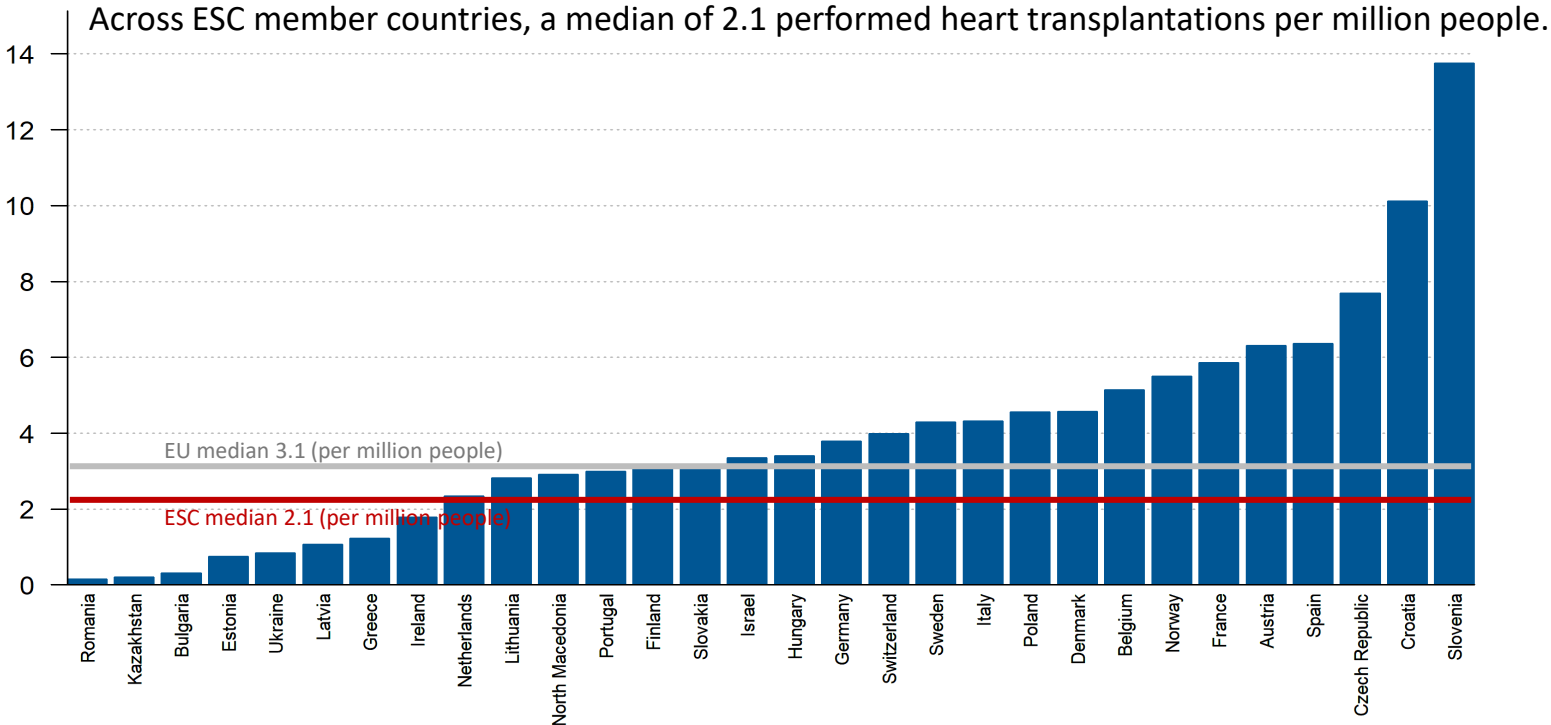


Source: ESC Survey. Missing: Belarus, Belgium, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Russia, Syria.

Heart transplantations (per million people), 2022



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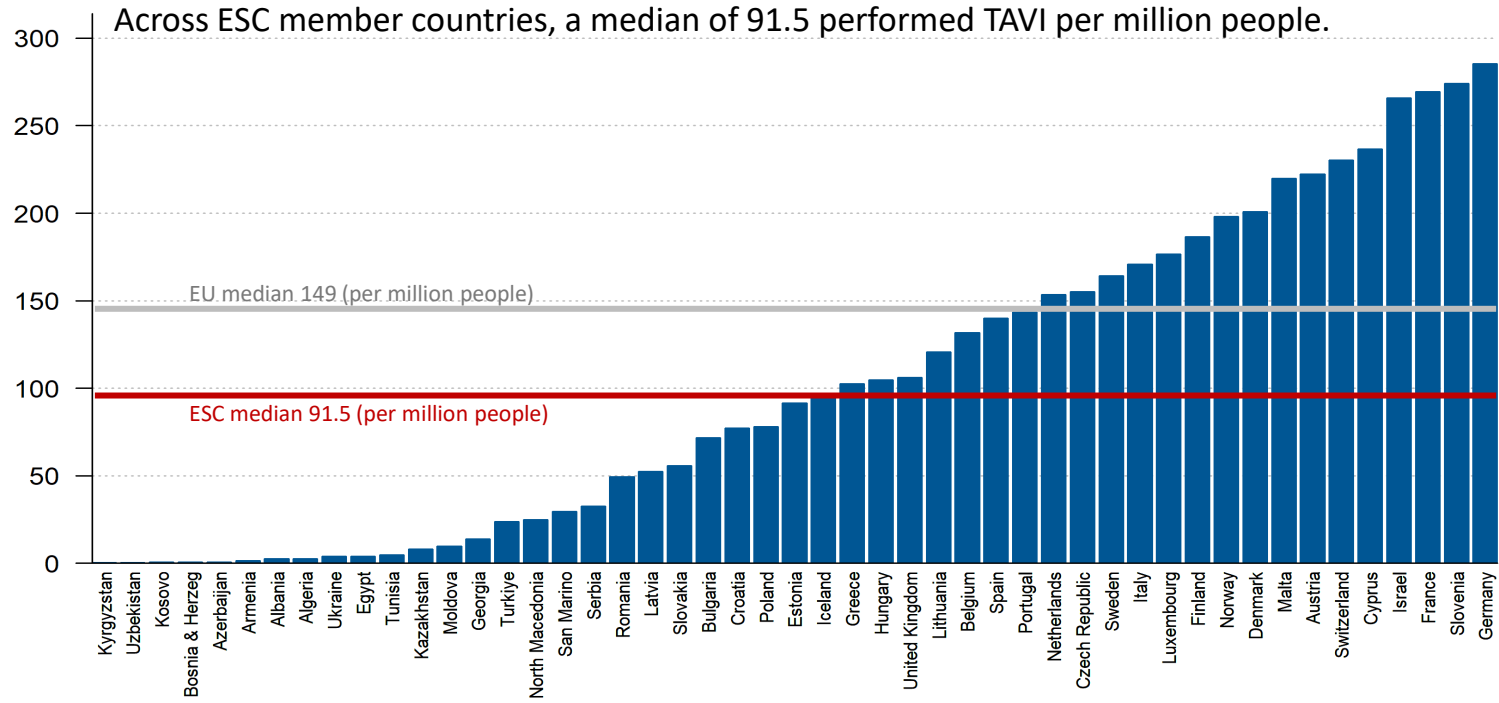


Source: ESC Survey. Missing: Albania, Belarus, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Russia, Serbia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkiye, United Kingdom.
Resource not available: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia & Herzeg, Cyprus, Georgia, Iceland, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, San Marino, Uzbekistan.

Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) (per million people), 2022



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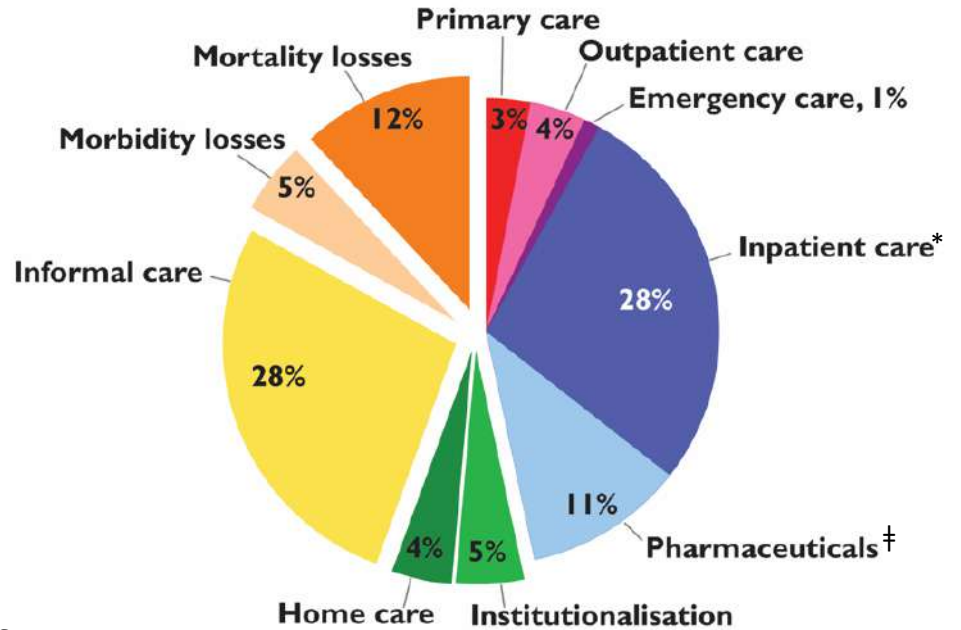
Source: ESC Survey. Missing: Belarus, Ireland, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Russia, Syria.



Burden of CV Disease

CVD cost EU member states €282 billion in 2021

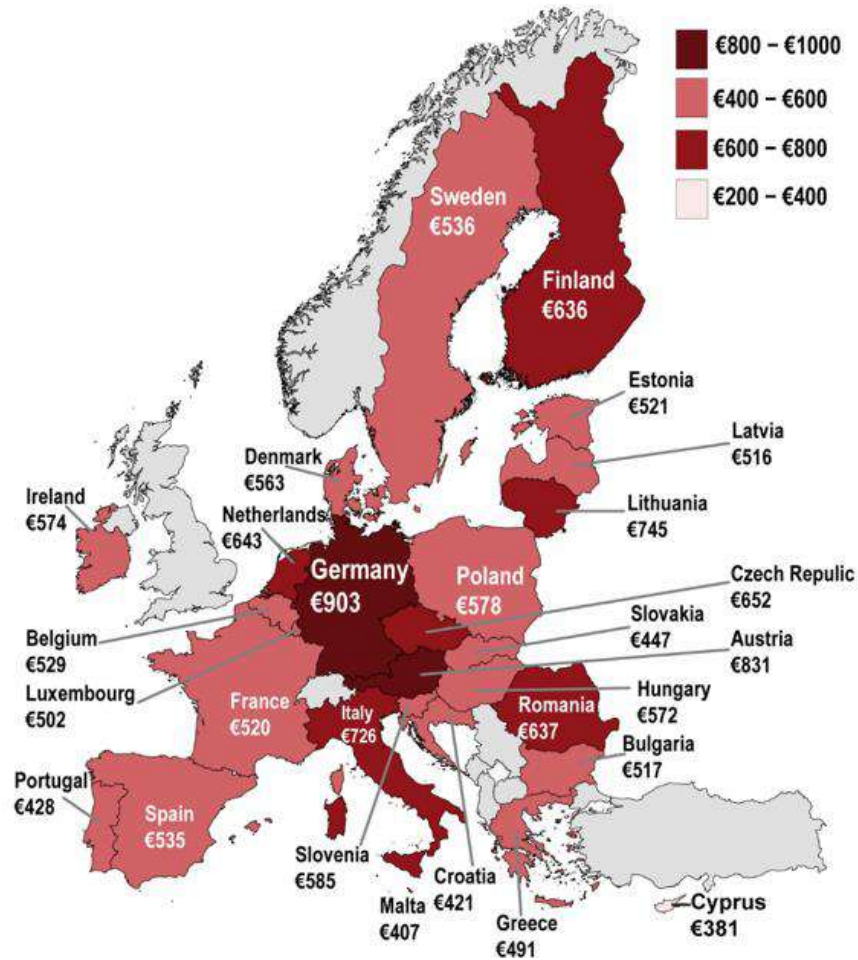
	Costs, € bn
Health care	130 (46%)
Social care	25 (9%)
Informal care	79 (28%)
Morbidity losses	15 (5%)
Mortality losses	32 (12%)
Total	€ 282 bn



*Including costs of in-hospital pharmaceuticals, devices and procedures

†Only includes retail pharmaceuticals

Total CVD costs per capita adjusted for price differentials



Leveraging the Implementation of ESC Guidelines

The contribution of Cardiovascular Statistics (Atlas Project)

Main Messages

- Identify gaps and resource allocation
- Trends and pattern recognition
- Establish benchmarks for health care providers
- Promote training needs and curriculum development
- Support ESC strategy and advocacy



The Little Prince

by Antoine de Saint Exupéry

The Little Prince often contrasts the way children see the world with the way adults do. While adults focus on facts, figures, metrics and practicalities, children appreciate the beauty, emotions and imagination in things.





