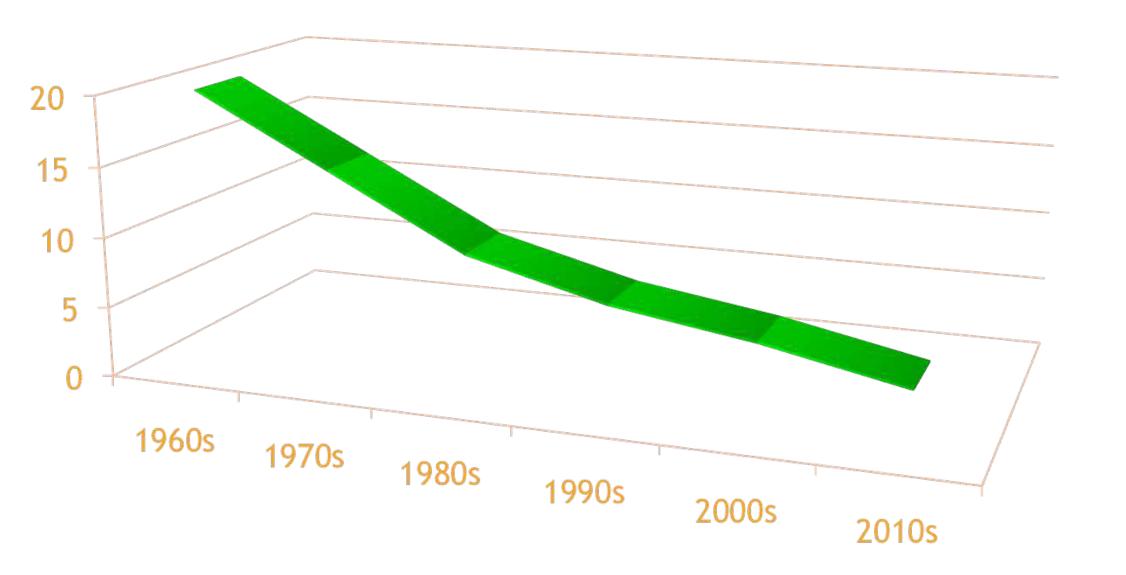
Challenges and opportunities related to neonatal cardiac surgery in Mexico.

Alexis Palacios Macedo MD Chief, Congenital Heart Surgery Instituto Nacional de Pediatría. CM-ABC. Fundación Kardias. Mexico City





Mortality for Congenital Heart Surgery in Developed Countries





STS Congenital Heart Surgery Data Summary
All Patients

Duke Clinical Research Institute

STS Period Ending 12/31/2018

Table 1: All Patients number submitted, in analysis, and operative mortality

	STS	
	Last 1 Year Jan 2018 - Dec 2018	Last Four Years Jan 2015 - Dec 2018
Number of Operations/Patients	!	
Operations Submitted	40,154	159,301
Operations in Analysis ¹	31,102	123,777
Patients in Analysis ²	25,608	102,545
Operative Mortality ³	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Number of Mortalities	622	2,788
Number Eligible	24,617	98,049
Mortality Percent	2.5	2.8
Mortality (95% CI)	(2.3, 2.7)	(2.7, 2.9)





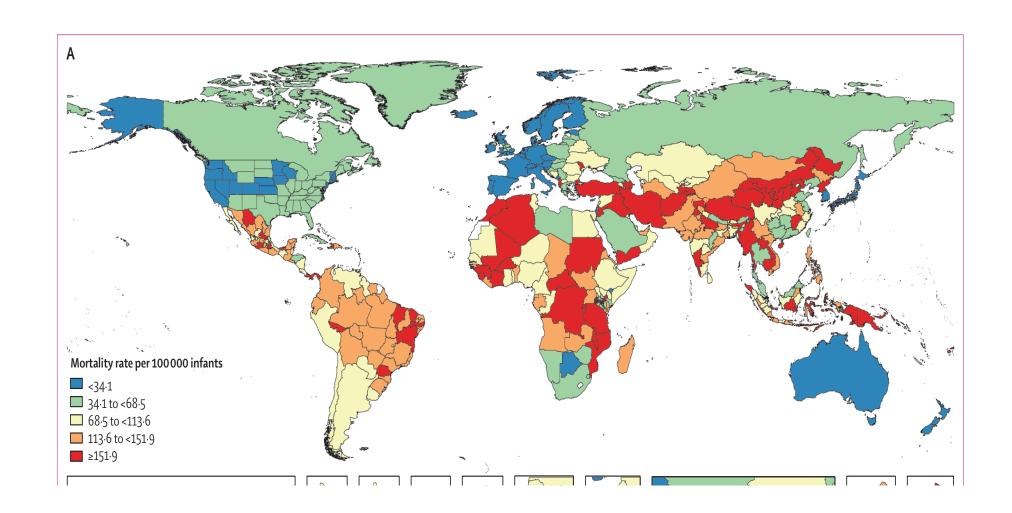
Main reason: highly specialized and multidisciplinary units





However...

- Only 30% of all heart malformations in the world are diagnosed
- 90% receive suboptimal care or do not receive it
- 300,000 patients die every year as a consequence of CHD



Abdulla, J. Pediatr. Cardiol. 23:481-482, 2002 Lancet Child Adolesc Heal 2020;





Reasons?





 Each LMIC society has different economical, political, social and health system problems





• Elevated costs, and care mostly in a highly bureaucratic and inefficient public system, with little participation of the private system

Limited access to centers

Late referals





Majority of countries are LMIC. Higher birth rates.

• 80% of patients with CHD live in these countries

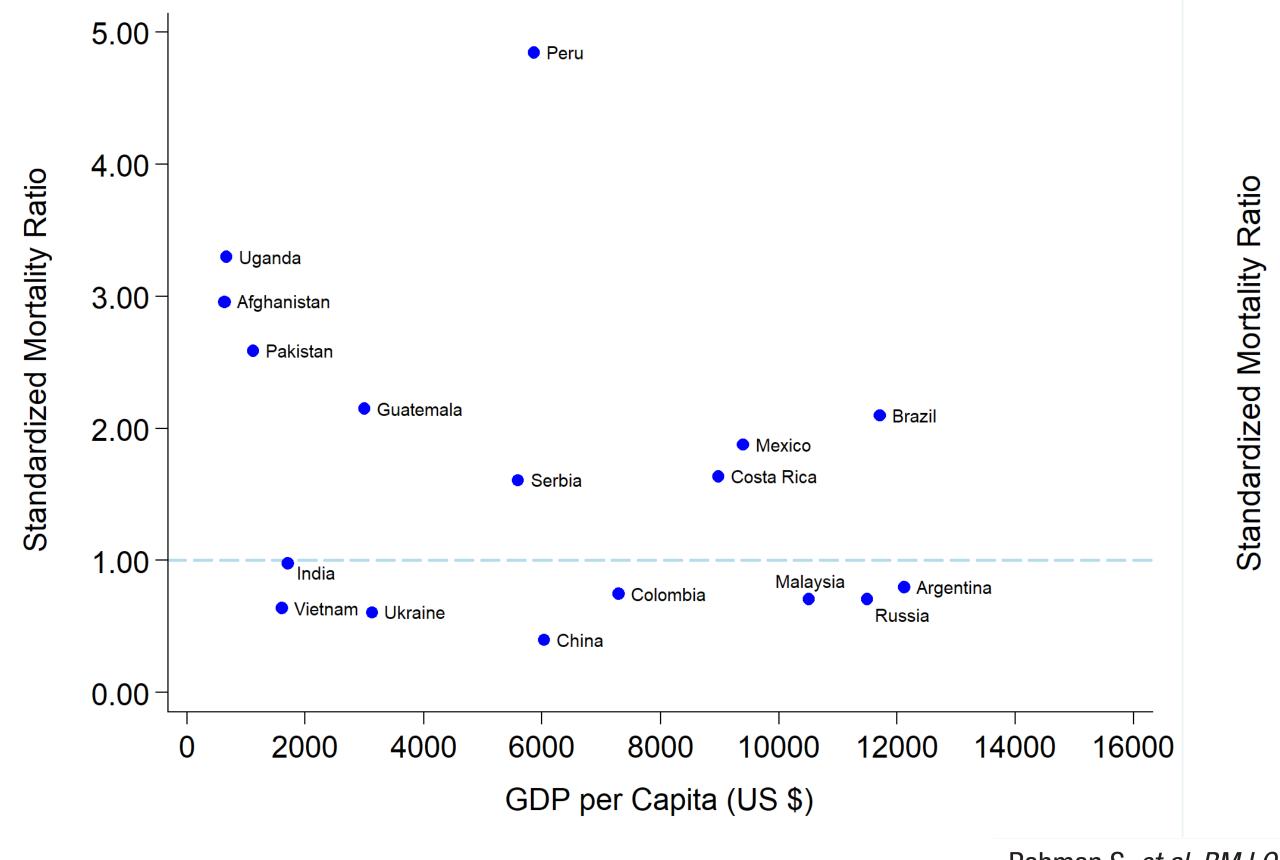
CHD is a major health challenge

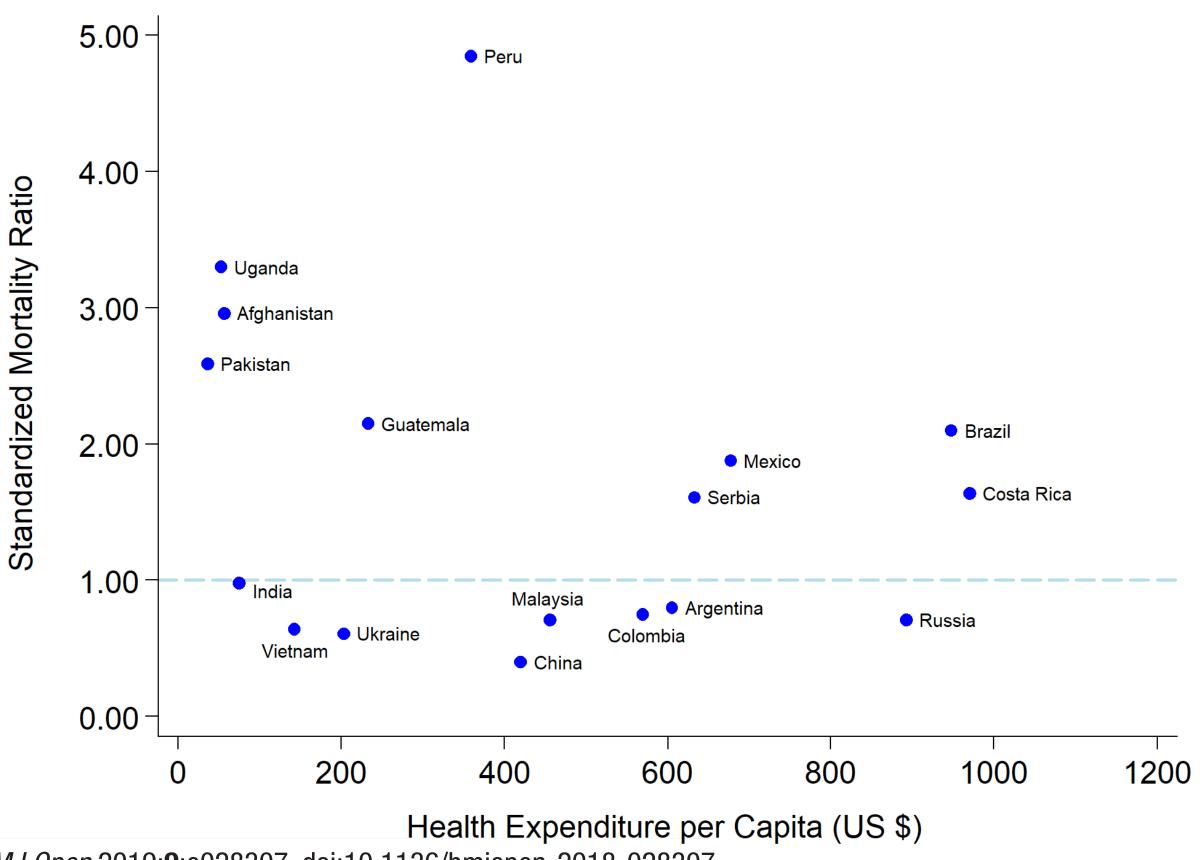




Economical resources and outcomes

In LMIC, significant variability in outcomes





Rahman S, et al. BMJ Open 2019;9:e028307. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2018-028307





In LMIC, variability in each country

HIC: guided by government policies

• LMIC: unpredictable, creative initiatives, civil society and NGO's



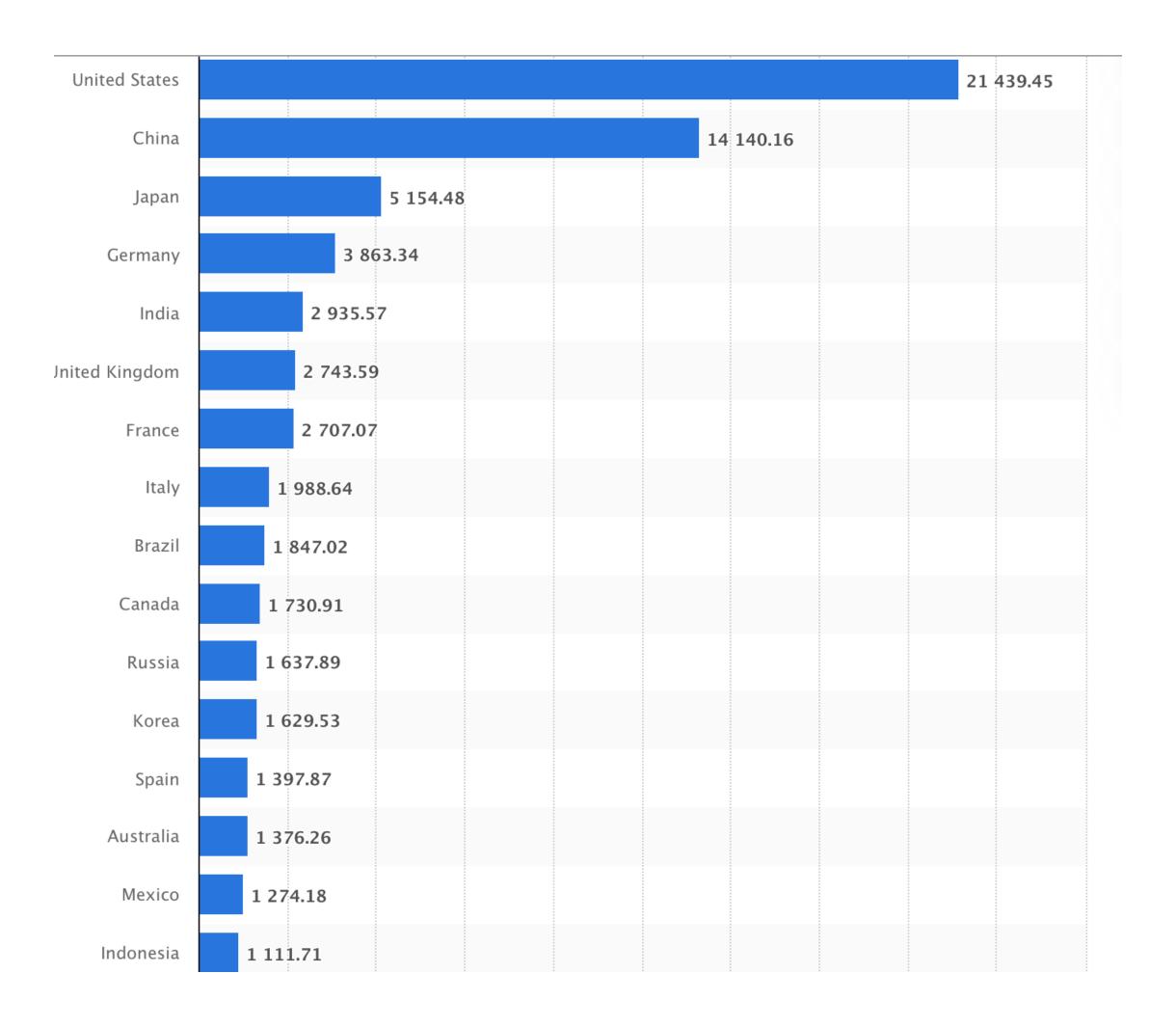


In Mexico...No official data for CHD outcomes

18,000 children are born with CHD each year







Mexico: 15th world economy

GDP (PPP): \$2.57 trillion

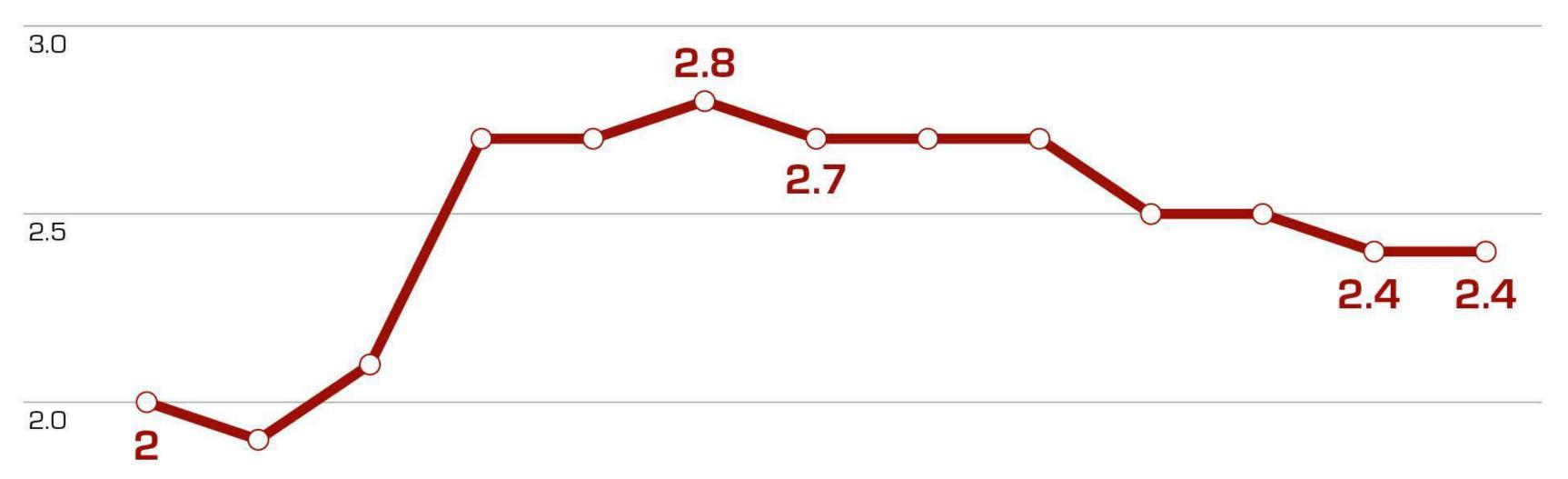






GASTO FUNCIONAL EN SALUD DEL SECTOR PÚBLICO

(COMO % DEL PIB)

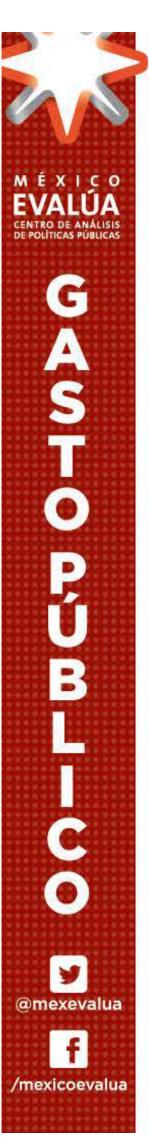


1.5 **2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019***

Fuente: Elaborado por México Evalúa con información de Estadísticas Oportunas de la SHCP e Inegi y CGPE* estimado para 2019.

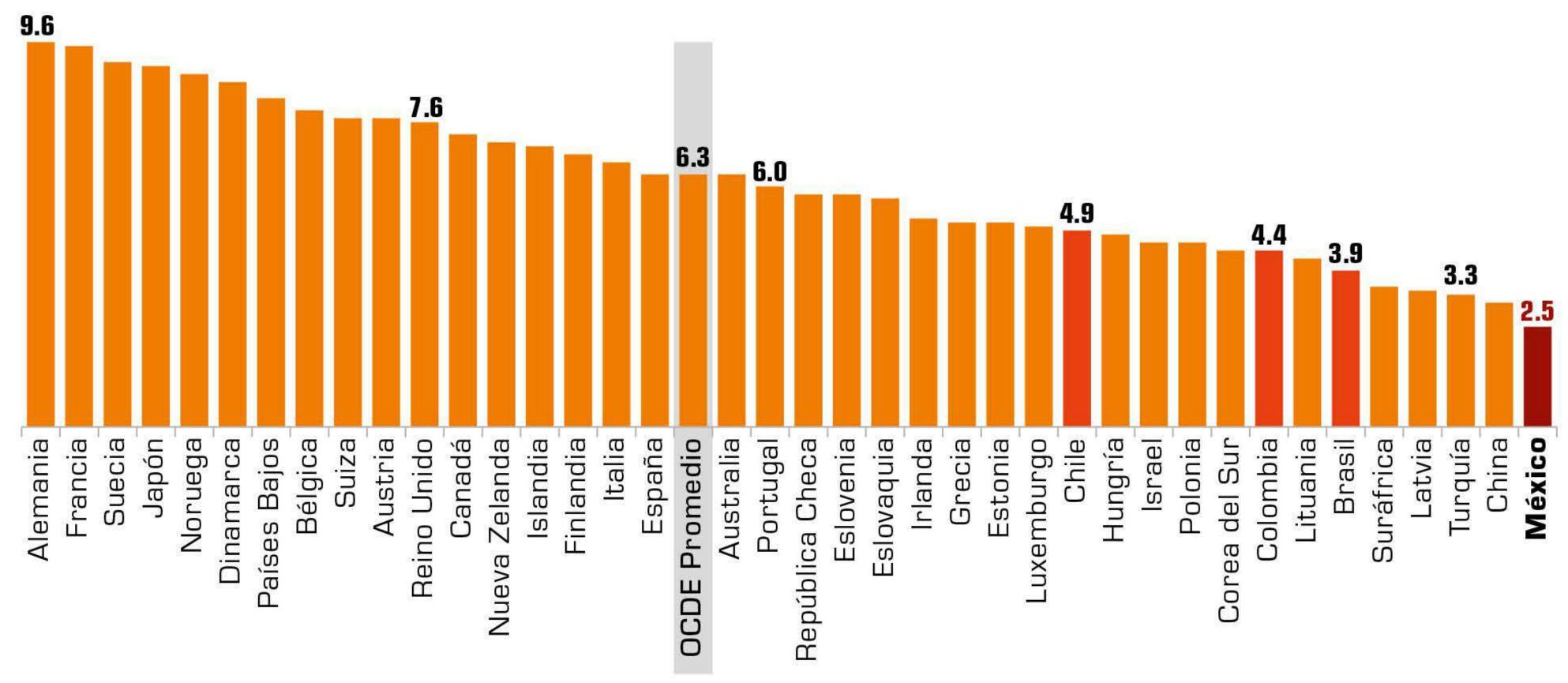






GASTO PÚBLICO EN SALUD 2017

(% DEL PIB)



Fuente: Elaborado por México Evalúa con información de Estadísticas Oportunas de la SHCP e Inegi y CGPE* estimado para 2019.

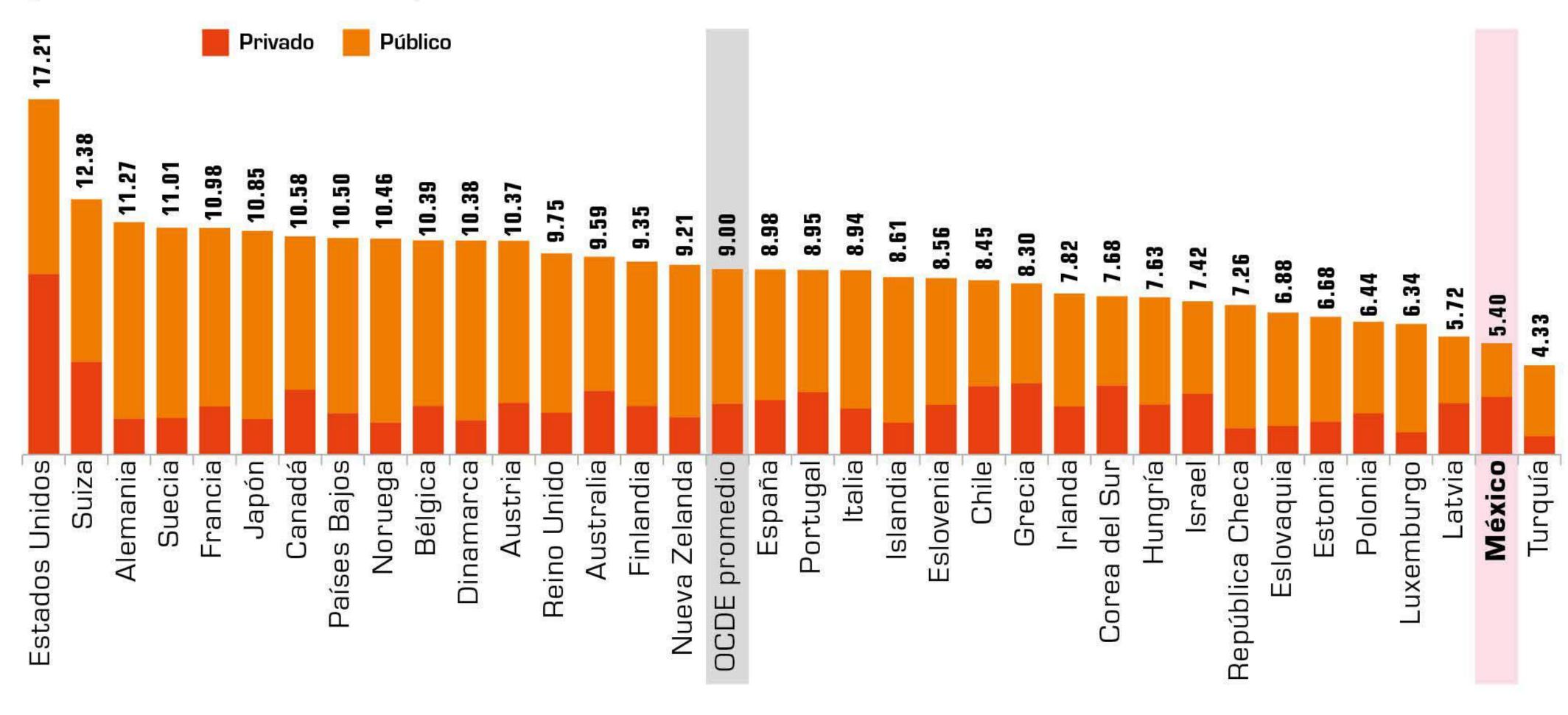




G 0 P Ú y f /mexicoevalua

GASTO TOTAL EN SALUD COMO PORCENTAJE DEL PIB

(PÚBLICO Y PRIVADO)

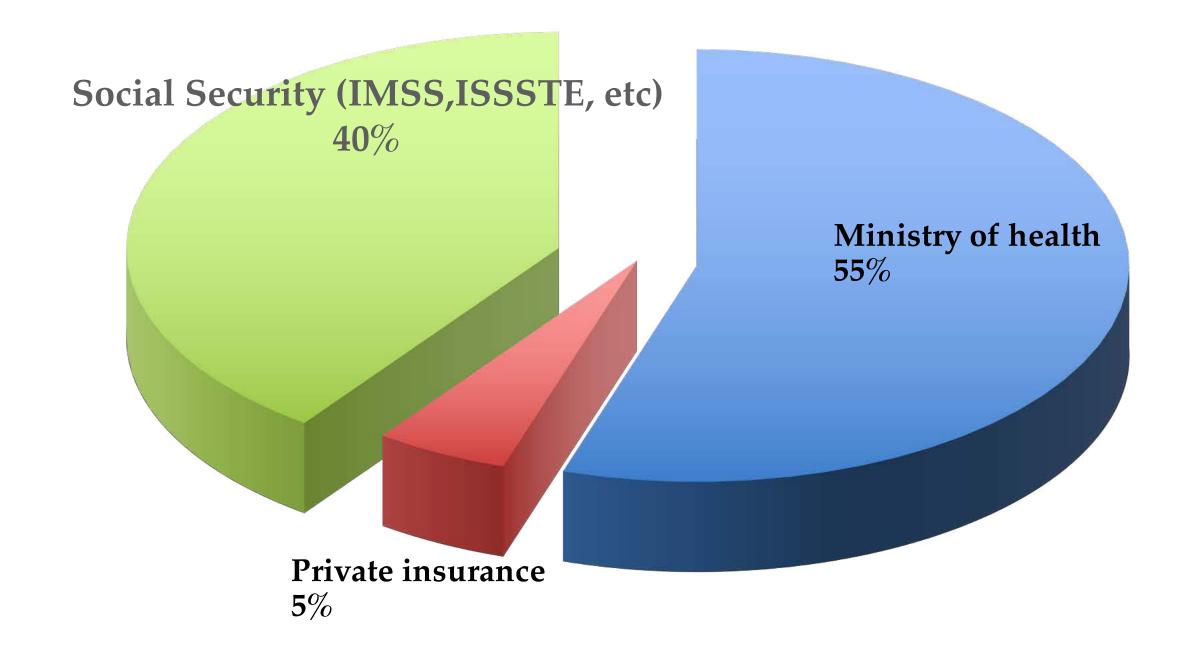


Fuente: Elaborado por México Evalúa con información de OECD. Stat: consultado el 27 mayo 2019.





Health system in Mexico







CHD in Mexico

Public Hospitals

- High volumen of patients
- Economical limitations, suboptimal quality control systems, low salaries, bureaucratic system
- Unaccountable and error prone system, obstacle to create multidisciplinary centers of excellence, with full time committed teams

Private Hospitals

- More resources and quality control systems
- Insufficient volume of patients to create financially sustainable centers of excellence
- Chaotic system with "nomad" surgical groups, in an error prone and unaccountable system





 Most likely, less than ½ with CHD of patients have access to treatment

10 referral centers

• Still high mortalities (10-20%?), subestimated...





Factors that promote excellence in CHD

1. Create multidisciplnary team that can work full time, with adequate salaries, in a single center, with high volume of patients.

2. Environment with adequate quality control systems





Instituto Nacional de Pediatría (INP) in 2001



- Insufficient resources and salaries
- Insufficient training (surgeons, anesthesiologists, intensivists, nurses)
- Inadequate infrastructure (no CVICU)
- Inadequate administrative system
- No full time, dedicated team





Vision: develop a center of excellence in a public hospital

- Adequate infrastructure
- Economical supplements for a full time dedicated team
- Training for physicians and nurses
- Strenghten the academic relation with a center of excelence (TCH)







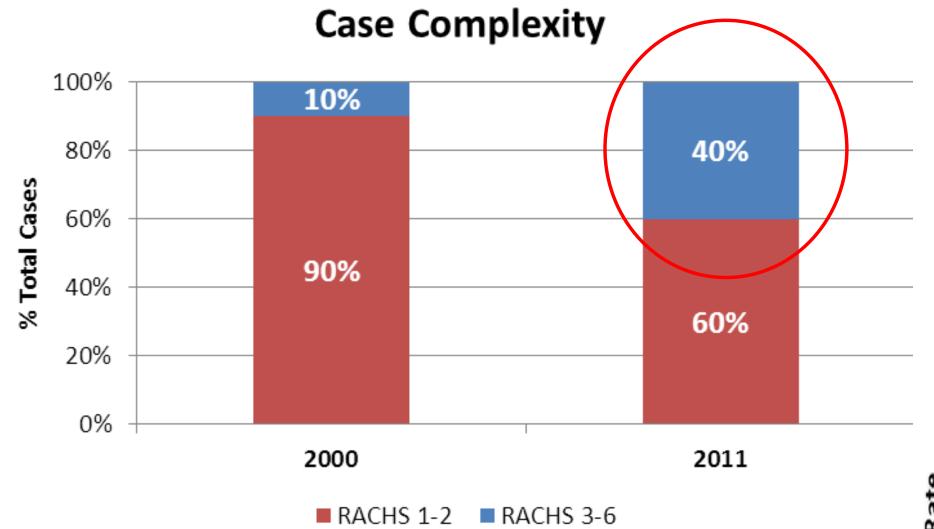
Instituto Nacional de Pediatría (INP) in 2001



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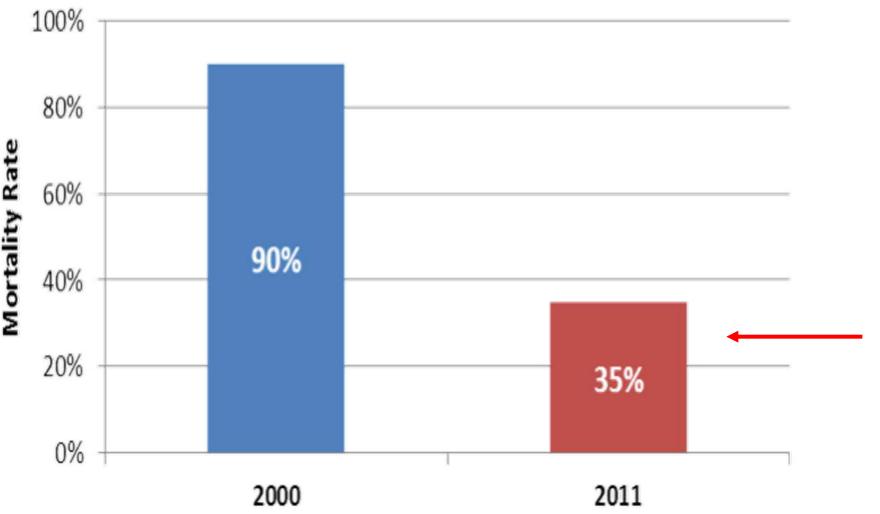






More complex cases, Less mortality

Mortality Rate in Complex Cases (RACHS 3-6)









Pediatric Cardiac Surgery Annual

Birth of a New Program in Mexico City: The Kardias Experience

Alexis Palacios-Macedo

In the last two decades there has been huge progress and technological development in congenital heart surgery. Children with congenital heart disease in the first-world countries have the opportunity of being diagnosed and treated with a very high quality of medical and surgical attention. Third-world countries have much less to offer to these patients. Several attempts have been made to alleviate this reality. Foundations created in developed

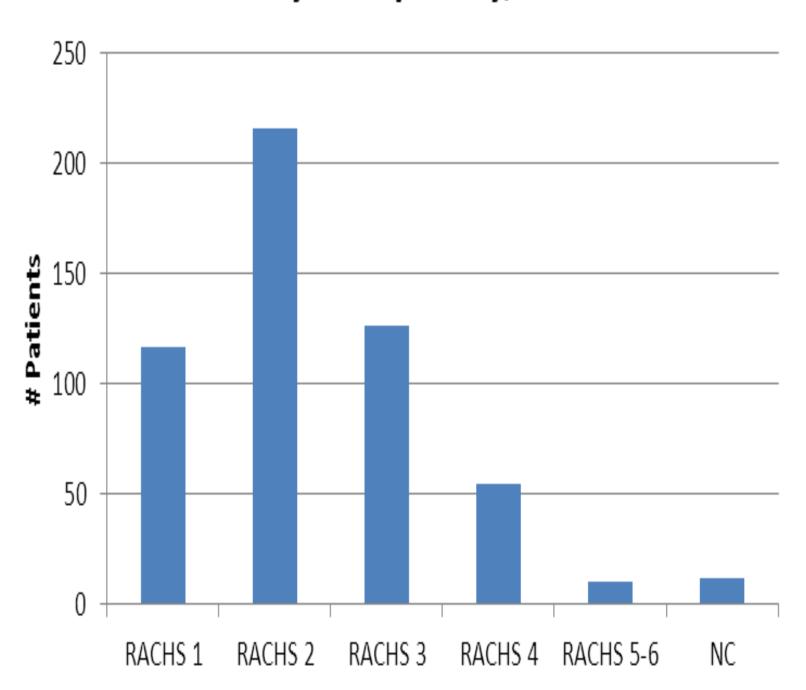
Semin Thorac Cardiovasc Surg Pediatr Card Surg Ann 11:7-10 2008

AATS 2007 Washington DC



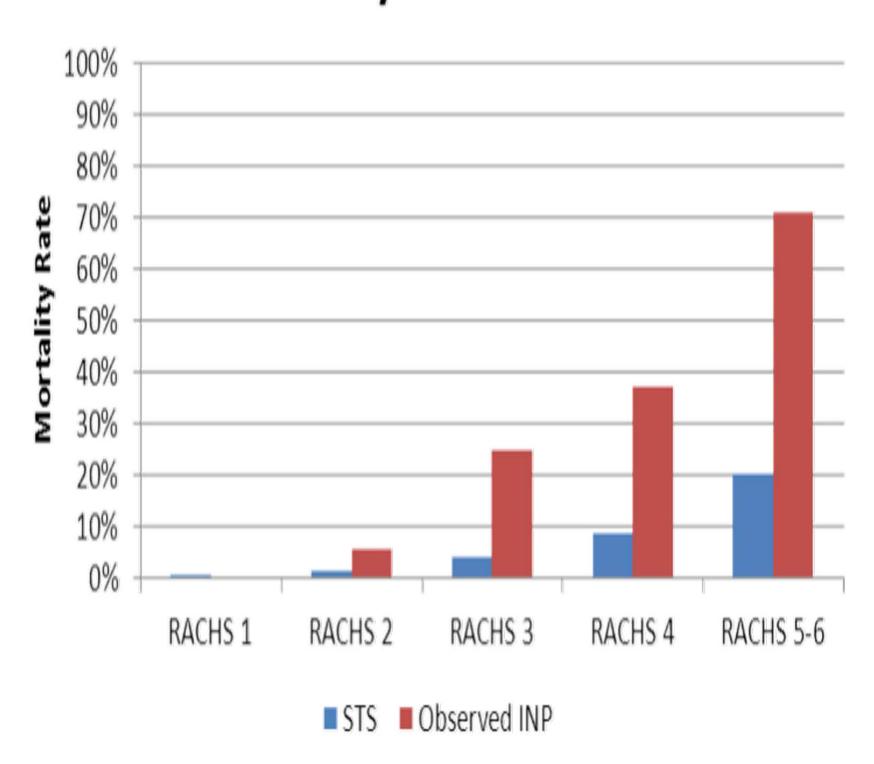


Patients by Complexity, 2010-2011



However, mortality still high: 15%

Mortality - INP and STS







Many bureaucratic and financial obstacles seemed unbeatable in a field were the margin of error is very small and the systems need to work precisely





¿Modify the private environment?

Limited number of patients to create units of excellence





ABC Medical Center





Private hospital/Non for profit organization

8% of excess incomes allocated to social programs





CM-ABC/Kardias/TCH Concept of the program (2012)

- Hybrid program, parallel to our public program, with patients from the public sector, combining high vollume with quality control systems
- Financial resources
 - Funding from the Civil Society (Kardias AC)
 - Funding from the Private sector (CM-ABC)
- Medical team, dedicated full time to the Project





"Twinning" with a center of excellence (Texas Children's Hospital)



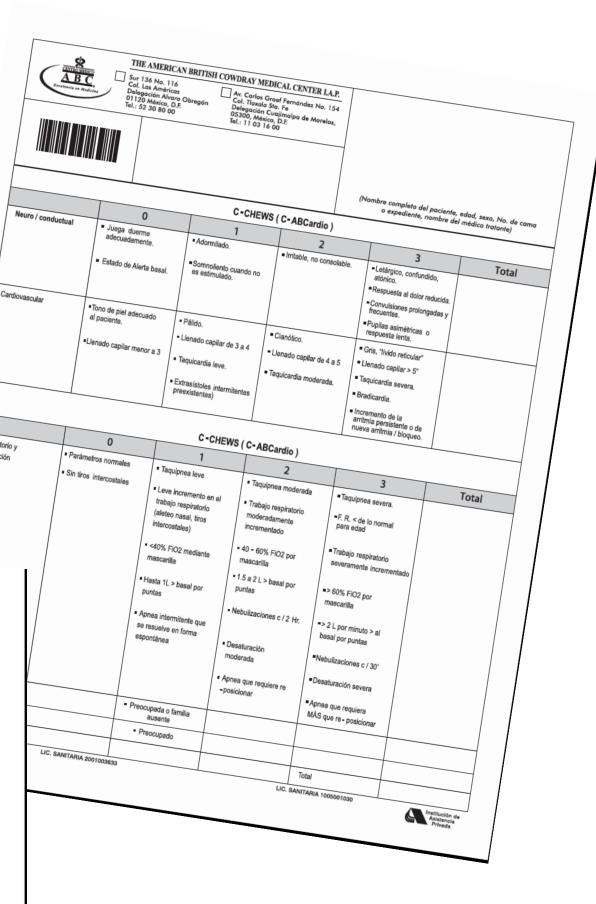


LISTA DE VERIFICACIÓN PARA DERIVACIÓN CARDIOPULMONAR

Marque cada elemento cuando se haya realizado, firme y ponga fecha al final del documento. Si no se

Los elementos en negrita deben ser marcados cuando sea una urgencia, los demás pueden

- Identidad del paciente confirmada
- Tipo de sangre, anticuerpos específicos confirmados
- Disponibilidad en banco de sangre Registro confirmado
- Expediente revisado
- ESTERILIZACIÓN Y LIMPIEZA
- Componentes del circuito verificados en integridad y vigencia de esterilización
- Fugas en el sistema intercambiador de temperatura verificadas
- BOMBA
- Controles de velocidad funcionales Flujómetro en la dirección correcta y calibrado
- Indicador de la tasa de flujo correcto para el paciente y/o el tamaño de la tubería
- Cabezales rotando libremente La rotación del cabezal de la bomba rotando suavemente y en silencio
- Conexiones servo-reguladas probadas
- SISTEMA ELECTRICO
- Conexiones de los cables eléctricos seguras
- Conexiones de los servo-reguladores seguras Baterías cargadas y funcionales
- CARDIOPLEGIA
- Circuito sin burbujas y funcionando Circuito libre de fugas después de estar presurizado
- Soluciones verificadas
- GASES
- Líneas de gases y conexiones seguras Evacuación de gases "SIN" obstrucción
- Fuente y conexiones de los gases confirmadas
- Flujómetros y mezclador de gases funcionando Mangueras sin fugas
- Línea de evacuación de gases funcionando







International Quality Improvement Collaborative

for Congenital Heart Surgery



Database Reference Guide

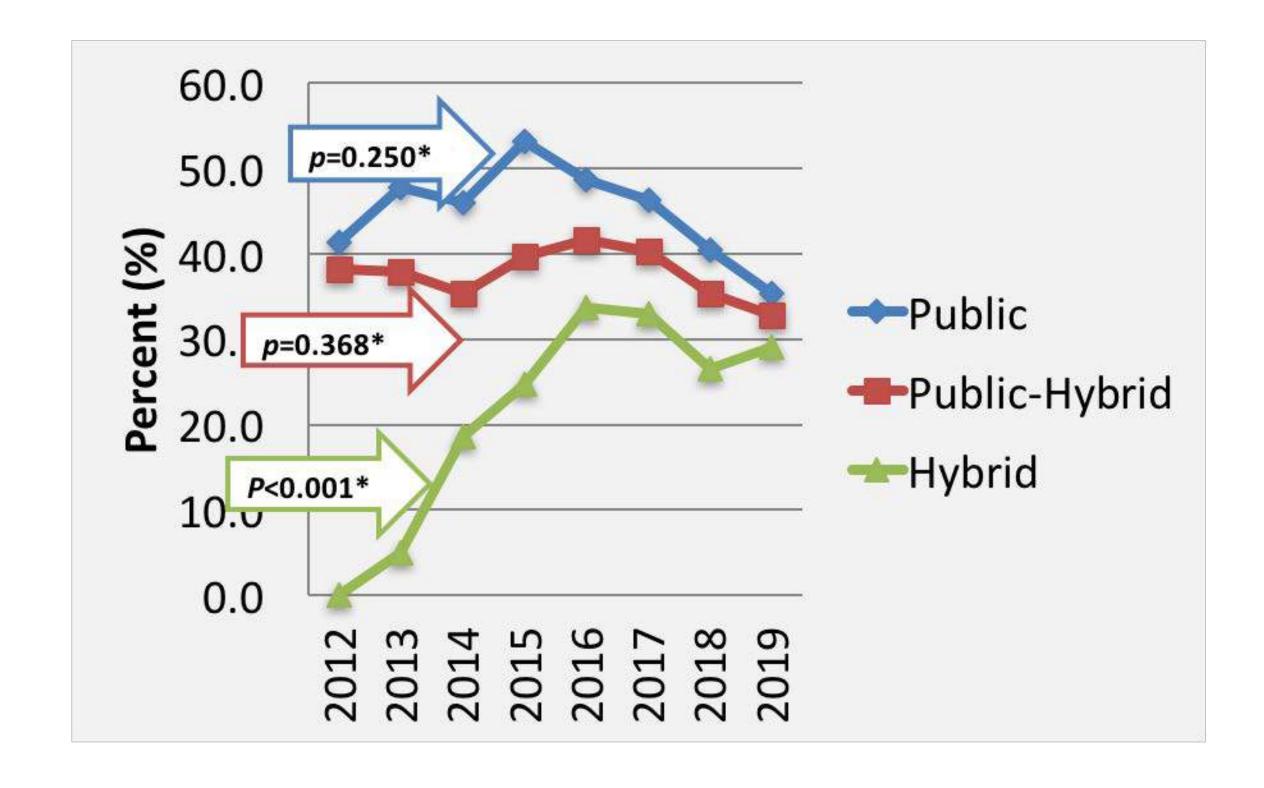
Version 6.0

Implementation of QI Methodology to Reduce Mortality Change Strategies **Key Drivers** Aim •Utilize a surgical safety checklist to prompt and document evidence-based process measures (i.e. antibiotics given within 60 Safe Perioperative Practice minutes of surgical incision) •Focus on hand hygiene for ALL clinical personnel in contact with Reduction Preoperative Reduce Surgical Site In 30 day mortality Intraoperative associated with Infections and Postoperative **Bacterial Sepsis** congenital heart surgery •Empower nurses •Evidence-based nursing •Scripting nurses in ward and Team-based Practice ICU on how to give reports •Accurate 24hr total patient intakes and outputs •Accurate daily recording of patient weight





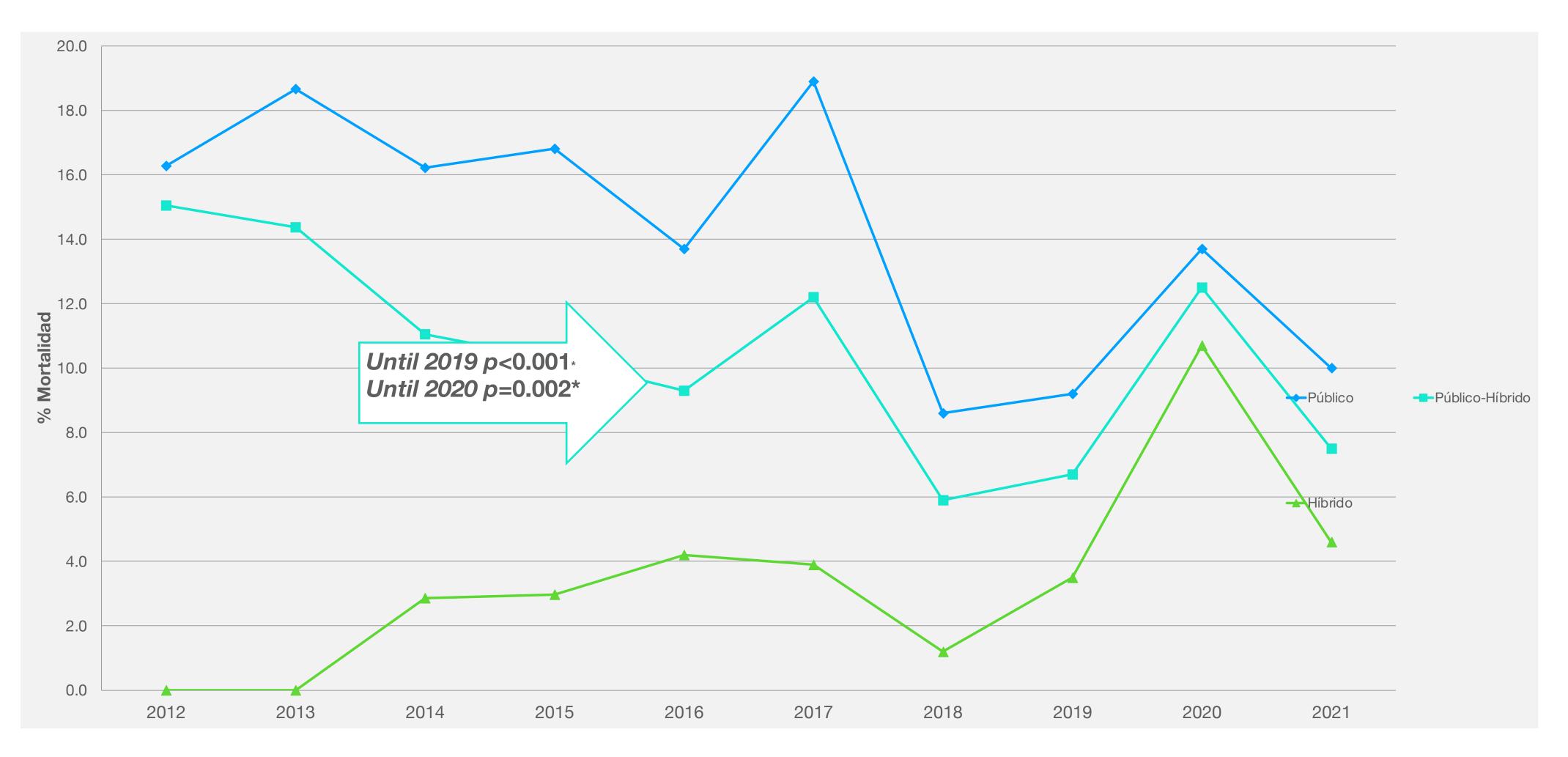
% of RACHS> 3



^{*} Test for linear tend, chi-squared for tend













Global mortality at ABC 3.55 %

Estimated by:

RACHS

3.8%

Aristotle

1 to 5%

STS-EACTS

2.6%







A Novel Private-Public Hybrid Model for Treatment of Congenital Heart Disease in Mexico

World Journal for Pediatric and Congenital Heart Surgery 2019, Vol. 10(2) 206-213 © The Author(s) 2019 Article reuse guidelines: sagepub.com/journals-permissions DOI: 10.1177/2150135118818370 journals.sagepub.com/home/pch

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Alexis Palacios-Macedo, MD¹, Carlos M. Mery, MD, MPH², Antonio G. Cabrera, MD³, Patricia Bastero, MD³, Orlando Tamariz-Cruz, MD¹, Héctor Díliz-Nava, MD¹, Luis García-Benítez, MD, MSc¹, Fabiola Pérez-Juárez, MD¹, Aric Araujo-Martínez, MD¹, Moisés Mier-Martínez, MD¹, Almudena March, Psych, MSc¹, Violeta Castañuela, MD¹, and Charles D. Fraser Jr, MD⁴

WJPCHS 2019 (102) 206-213

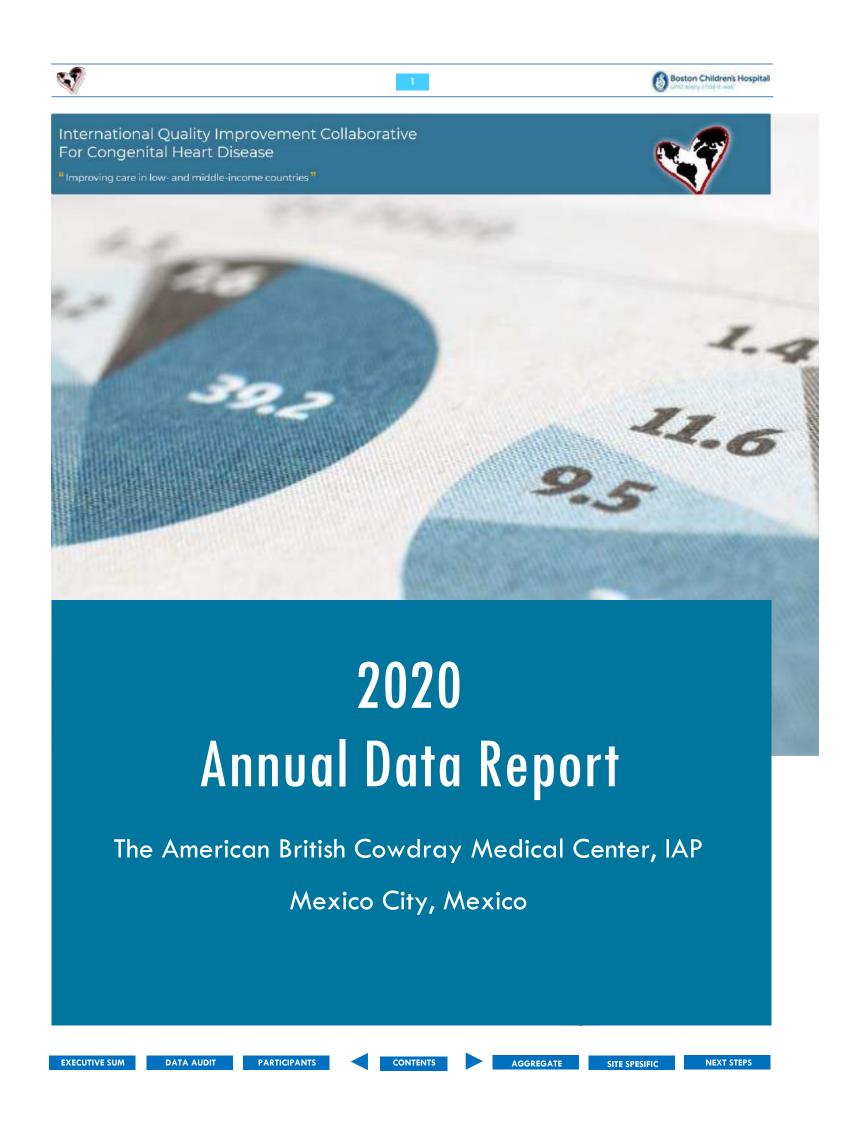




Neonatal surgery in LMIC, and particularly in Mexico...









Quality Assurance Report: 2021

Surgeries Occurring: 01 January 2017 - 30 June 2021







STS Congenital Heart Surgery Data Summary All Patients

Duke Clinical Re

STS Period Ending 12/31/2018

Table 1: All Patients number submitted, in analysis, and operative mortality

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	STS		
	Last 1 Year	Last Four Years	
	Jan 2018 - Dec 2018	Jan 2015 - Dec 2018	
ons/Patients			
d	40,154	159,301	
is ¹	31,102	123,777	
	25,608	102,545	
3			
S	622	2,788	
	24,617	98,049	
	2.5	2.8	
	(2.3, 2.7)	(2.7, 2.9)	
3	622 24,617 2.5	2 ,78 98,0 2.8	

STS database overall mortality: 2.8 %



S Congenital Heart Surgery Data Summary Neonates

Duke Clinical Res

STS Period Ending 12/31/2018

Table 1: Neonates number submitted, in analysis, and operative mortality

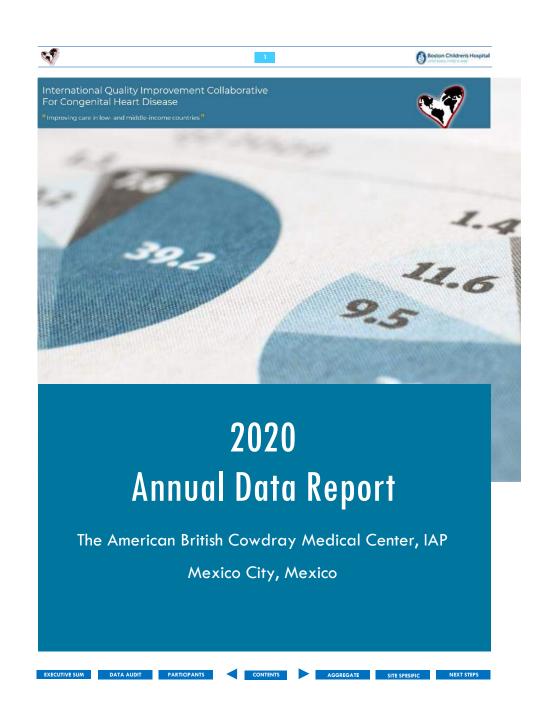
	S'	TS
	Last 1 Year Jan 2018 - Dec 2018	Last Four Years Jan 2015 - Dec 2018
Number of Operations/Patients		
Operations in Analysis ¹	7,009	29,050
Patients in Analysis ²	4,695	19,802
Operative Mortality ³		
Number of Mortalities	292	1,405
Number Eligible	4,204	17,349
Mortality Percent	6.9%	8.1%
Mortality (95% CI)	(6.2, 7.8)	(7.7, 8.5)





International Quality Improvement Collaborative For CHD (41 hospitals in LMIC):

IQIC Mortality: 4.6%



https://iqic.chboston.org/





Differences between characteristics of HIC patients compared to LMIC patients

Increased mortality

- Malnutrition, low weight
- Late referrals
- Psychosocial factors (poverty, very vulnerable environment)

Subestimated mortality

• Complex cases, mostly neonates, die before diagnosis or without treatment





IQIC

RACHS-1	Number (%)	Mortality
1	7004 (16%)	1.0%
2	20984 (49%)	2.5%
3	11138 (26%)	7.0%
4	2662 (6%)	14.5%
5+6	301 (0.7%)	40.2%

STAT (2015-19)	%	Mortality
1	29%	0.4%
2	35%	1.4%
3	11%	2.2%
4	21%	6.2%
5	4%	13.3%





	Neonates	In-hospital Mortality
IQIC (2010-19)	6.3%	19.7%
STS (2018)	19.3%	6.9%

https://iqic.chboston.org/
sts.org









- 2012-2022 (05/2022)
- 2122 Cardiac Surgeries
- 2 Centers (INP/ ABC MC)
- 449 (21.1%) Neonatal surgeries (<90 days)
- Excluding 66 PDA's _____ 383 neonatal surgeries (18%)









- 2012-2022 (05/2022)
- 383 neonatal cardiac surgeries <90 days (18 %)

	n	%
<2.5kg	62	16.1
2.5-3kg	129	33.7
>3kg	192	50.1









Condition at admission:

Age 26 days median/RIQ(14-50)

• Weight 3.1 kg median/RIQ(2.7-3.5)

<3.0 kg: 53%

<2.5 kg: 19%









Condition at admission:

Diagnosis:

	Prenatal	At brth	After discharge
<2.5kg	14	27	16
2.5-3kg	23	47	41
>3kg	28	67	120
n (%)	65 (16.9)	141 (36.8)	177 (46.2)









	Aristotle					
	1	2	3	4	5	NC
<2.5kg	0	13	17	36	8	0
2.5-						
3kg	2	38	23	59	6	2
>3kg	3	52	42	82	14	1
n (%)	5 (1.3)	88 (22.9)	82 (24.2)	177 (46.2)	28 (7.3)	3 (0.9)

287 (74%) patients Aristotle 3-5

	Mech. Vent.	Amines	Infection	Prematurity	Associated Sx
n (%)	115 (30)	56 (14.6)	84 (21.9)	75 (19.5)	58 (15.1)







Aug 2012-Jul2022 (N=2012)	Total INP-ABC	INP(Public)	ABC (Private)	P-value
Mortality	9.7% (196/2012)	13.7% (167/1214)	3.6% (29/798)	<0.001
Mortality in neonates (<90 dayss)	25.5% (109/427)	26.8% (97/362)	18.4% (12/65)	0.156
Mortality in complex neonatal surgery (ASO, Norwood, Damus,)	34.4% (48/147)	36.7% (43/117)	16.6% (5/30)	0.036
Mortality in aortic arch repair	16.9% (10/59)	22.2% (10/45)	0% (0/14)	0.053
Mortality in Norwood/Damus	60% (18/30)	71.4% (15/21)	33% (3/9)	0.051

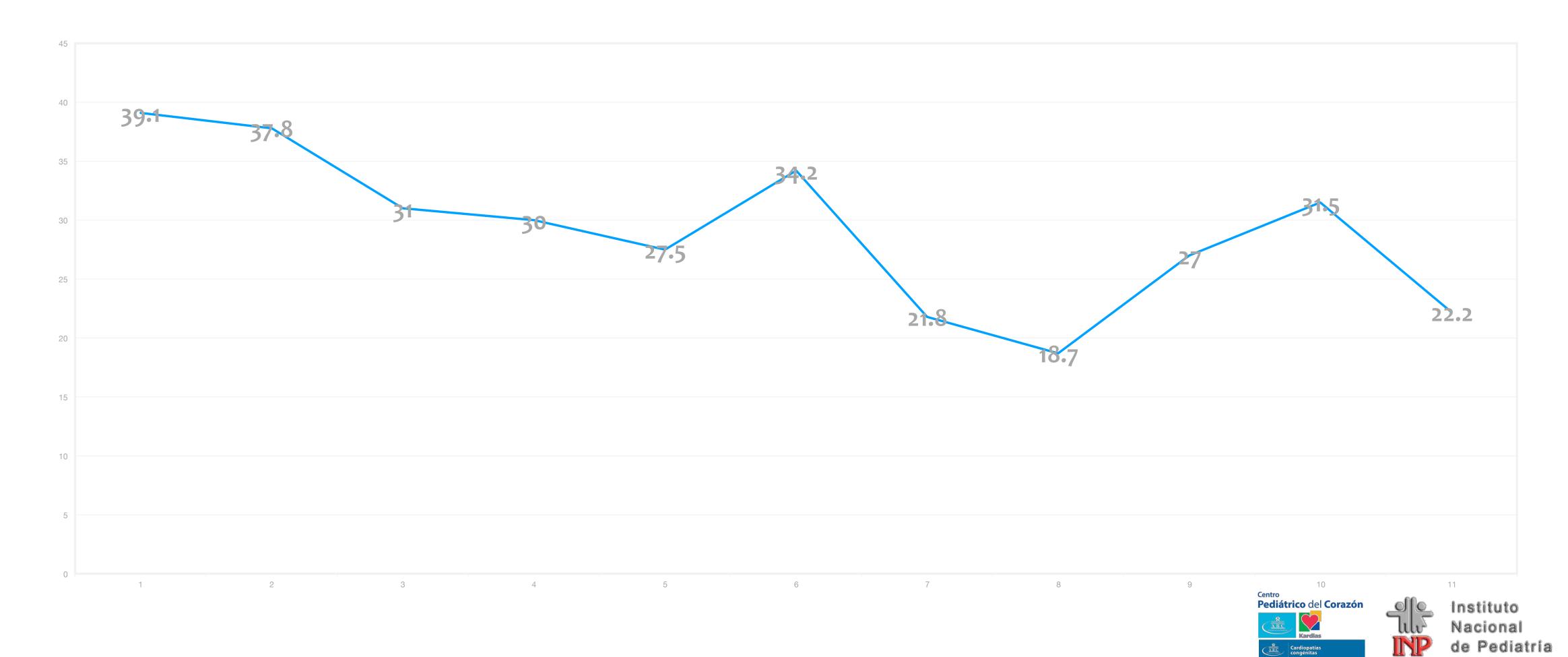








Mortality in Neonates



Aug 2012-Jul2022 (N=2012)	Total INP-ABC	INP	ABC	P-value
				<0.001
Early POP death in neonates (<24)	10.5% (45/427)	11.8% (43/362)	3% (2/65)	0.029
Early mortality in complex surgery (ASO, Norwood, Damus)	17% (25/147)	20.5% (24/117)	3.3% (1/30)	0.028
Early mortality in artic arch repair	3.4% (2/59)	4.4% (2/45)	0% (0/14)	0.422
Early mortality in Norwood/Damus	33.3% (10/30)	47.6% (10/21)	0% (0/9)	0.013





Conclusions

- Care of CHD in Mexico is still suboptimal
- Economical, political and social factors
- Fractured health system
- Hybrid system has helped us improve results
- Rebuild our health system…?





Conclusions

- Neonatal surgery, still the highest mortality
- Late diagnosis
- Not infrequently, inotropic or ventilatory support, infections
- Health care system
- Modifications on the system can certainly improve results





Conclusions

Oportunities and strenghts:

Although GDP to health is low, Mexico is the 15th economy

 Actions of civil society have increased awareness and can improve results and eventually help modify system

Proximity with the US facilitates academic exchange











