



## Prevention, Diagnosis and Management of Coronary Artery Disease

### High Risk Populations/Disparities

- Cancer and heart disease are the leading causes of premature death (average years of potential life lost before age 75 (YPLL) in Monroe County from 2010 to 2014. . County-wide, the average YPLL is 6.4 years. The average YPLL is two times higher in the city compared to the suburbs and more than 3 times higher among African American and Latino residents compared to White residents.<sup>1</sup>
- Two conditions that are risk factors for heart disease include diabetes and high blood pressure. Ten percent (10%) of Monroe County adults have diabetes, and 32% have high blood pressure.<sup>1</sup>

Rates are higher among those age 35 and older and there are significant disparities by race/ethnicity and geography as shown in the table below.

\*Statistical significance  $p < 0.05$ , City compared to Suburbs, \*\* Statistical significance  $p < 0.05$  African American and Latino compared to White.

Ever Told by a Doctor or Health Professional that they have Diabetes or High Blood Pressure, Adults Ages 35+, 2012 (% of population)	City	Suburbs	African American	Latino	White
Diabetes	19*	12	24**	19**	12
High Blood Pressure	50*	39	64**	42	39

### Quality Measures Commonly Used by National Organizations

- Antiplatelet Therapy: Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of coronary artery disease (CAD) seen within a 12 month period who were prescribed aspirin or clopidogrel (*MIPS*)
- Beta-Blocker Therapy - Prior Myocardial Infarction (MI) or Left Ventricular Systolic Dysfunction (LVEF < 40%): Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of coronary artery disease seen within a 12 month period who also have a prior MI or a current or prior LVEF <40% who were prescribed beta-blocker therapy (*MIPS*)
- Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitor or Angiotensin Receptor Blocker (ARB) Therapy: Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of coronary artery disease seen within a 12 month period who also have diabetes OR a current or prior Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (LVEF) < 40% who were prescribed ACE inhibitor or ARB therapy (*MIPS*)
- Symptom Management: Percentage of patients aged 18 years and older with a diagnosis of coronary artery disease seen within a 12 month period with an evaluation of level of activity and an assessment of whether anginal symptoms are present or absent with appropriate management of anginal symptoms within a 12 month period. (*SIHD*)

a. ACC/AHA Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines November 13, 2017

Guidelines are intended to be flexible. They serve as reference points or recommendations, not rigid criteria. Guidelines should be followed in most cases, but there is an understanding that, depending on the patient, the setting, the circumstances, or other factors, care can and should be tailored to fit individual needs.

Approved Jan 2018. Next scheduled review by Jan 2020.