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# Emergency Department Oral Anticoagulation Prescribing: Preimplementation of a Clinical Decision Support Tool

Joy Kim, BS<sup>1</sup>, Bradley Hopkins, BS<sup>2</sup>, Erin Kinney, BS<sup>1</sup>, Caitlin McCracken, MA<sup>3</sup>, Thuan Nguyen, MD, MS, PhD<sup>2</sup>, Ky Bissell<sup>1</sup>, Anya DeCarlo<sup>1</sup>, Andreea Gosman, BS<sup>1</sup>, Mariam Anwar<sup>1</sup>, Nikolai Schnittke, MD<sup>1</sup>, Matthew R. Neth, MD<sup>1</sup>, Bory Kea, MD, MCR, FACEP<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>OREGON HEALTH & SCIENCE UNIVERSITY, <sup>2</sup>OHSU-PSU SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, <sup>3</sup>UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT,

# Funding

- NHLBI 2 RO1HL157598

# Disclosures

- RCE Technologies, Inc. --no funds directly received



# Emergency Department Oral Anticoagulation Prescribing: Preimplementation of a Clinical Decision Support Tool

Center for Policy and Research in Emergency Medicine (CPR-EM), Department of Emergency Medicine, Oregon Health & Science University (OHSU)

Joy Kim, BS, Bradley Hopkins, BS, Erin Kinney, BS, Caitlin McCracken, MA, Thuan Nguyen, MD, MS, PhD, Ky Bissell, Anya DeCarlo,

Andreea Gosman, BS, Mariam Anwar, Nikolai Schnittke, MD, Matthew R. Neth, MD, Bory Kea, MD, MCR, FACEP

## Background

Atrial fibrillation (AF) is the most common arrhythmia in the emergency department (ED). AF increases the risk of stroke; thus, early initiation of oral anticoagulation (OAC) for at-risk patients at the initial ED visit is imperative. We examine the management and prescribing practices for ED patients with new-onset AF.



## Methods

- This was a retrospective chart review study, pre-implementation of a clinical decision support tool.
- Electronic health record (EHR) data was collected from three enrolling urban EDs—an academic tertiary care center and two community hospitals.
- Patients were included if they had a new primary diagnosis of AF or paroxysmal AF during an ED visit between January 2020 to January 2022 and >1yr of follow-up data, age >17 years, and no OAC (< 1yr) from ED visit.
- Excluded patients at high-bleeding risk:
  - History of valvular disease
  - Pregnancy
  - Severe liver or kidney disease
  - Admitted to hospital
  - Major surgery within 72 hours of ED visit, and recent brain, eye, or spinal cord injury.

## Methods cont.

- Eight trained chart reviewers abstracted the EHR data using a standardized chart abstraction guide.
- Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.
- Associations between OAC prescribing by site and ED return were tested using Fisher's test.

## Results

- 325 patients met inclusion criteria of the 2,597 diagnosed with AF
- 44% (n=141) were diagnosed with new-onset AF and 46% (n=149) with paroxysmal AF
- Providers prescribed or adjusted stroke prophylaxis for 42% (n=135) of patients
- Of the included patients, 24% (n=78) returned to the ED in the year following their initial visit, of which 94% (n=73) returned for recurrent AF and 4% (n=3) for a complication related to OAC
- There was no significant association between an OAC prescription and ED returns visits (p=0.43).

Characteristic (n, %)	Overall (n=325, 100%)
Age (years), mean (SD)	64 (16)
Race:	
White	267 (82)
Black	13 (4)
Asian	7 (2)
Other/Multi	38(12)
Hispanic Ethnicity	18 (6)

Site	Total (n=325)	OAC Prescribing Rate (n=135, 42%)	No OAC Prescribed (n=190, 58%)	Returned to ED within 1-year (n=78, 24%)	P-value
OHSU (Academic)	88 (27)	48 (35)	40 (21)	23 (29)	0.0059*
HMC (Community)	95 (30)	40 (30)	55 (29)	17 (22)	
AHP (Community)	138 (43)	47 (35)	95 (50)	38 (49)	

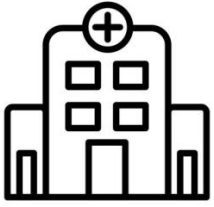
\*Fisher's exact test of prescribing rate by site

## Limitations

- Cases limited to primary diagnosis of AF at time of ED discharge
- Small sample size

## Conclusions

- In our pre-implementation data, the majority of patients did not receive an OAC, with a significantly lower rate in a community setting.
- An intervention, such as increased guidance using a CDS tool, may increase guideline adherence at different practice locations and improve the long-term clinical outcomes of AF patients.



**OHSU:**  
 PI: Bory Kea, MD, MCR  
 Manager: Joy Kim  
 CPR-EM: Denise Griffiths, Candice Kutz

Medical Students: Erin Kinney,  
 Andreea Gosman

Research Assistants:  
 Thandose Kalinda  
 Ky Bissell  
 Anya DeCarlo  
 Mariam Anwar  
 Diana Prychyna



**Hillsboro Medical Center (HMC):**

Nikolai Schnittke, MD, MCR

Nandita Gupta, MD  
 (Cardiology)



**Adventist Health Portland (AHP):**

Matthew Neth, MD



**Advisory Panel:**

Ben Sun, MD, MPH—U Penn, Content Advisor  
 Cynthia Morris—PhD—OHSU OCTRI, Methods Advisor  
 Mohamud Daya, MD—OHSU, SIREN Hub PI, Clinical Trials  
 Merritt Raitt—MD—VA Cardiology, Chief of Electrophysiology  
 Andrew Felcher, MD—Kaiser NW, Director of Shared-  
 Decisions

# Thank You!



**Evaluation Core:**

Alexandra Dest,  
 Amy Wilson

**Informatics Core:**

Julie Mitchell  
 Justin Ramsdill

**Research Data Warehouse:**

Anindita Bagchi,  
 Timothy Kilgore



**Epic for Research:**

Dena Iadanza,  
 Bethann Thorson,  
 Megan Corso,  
 David Dorr, MD



**EBSCO Dynamed:**

Christian Patrick, VP  
 Sarah McKinley, MD



**Biostatistics:**

Thuan Nguyen, PhD;  
 Caitlin McCracken  
 Bradley Hopkins