NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

# NICE indicator guidance

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## Indicator CCG93

The time between call for help and balloon inflation for patients with ST segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) undergoing reperfusion by primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI).

## Indicator type

Clinical commissioning group indicator.

## Rationale

All patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) presenting 12 hours or less after onset of symptoms should undergo coronary reperfusion therapy. Heart muscle starts to be lost once a coronary artery is blocked and the sooner reperfusion therapy is delivered the better the outcome for the patient. Coronary angiography with follow-on primary PCI is the preferred reperfusion strategy for people with STEMI if it can be delivered within 120 minutes of the time when fibrinolysis could have been given. The [National Audit of Percutaneous Coronary Intervention](https://www.hqip.org.uk/resource/percutaneous-coronary-intervention-pci-2020-summary-report/) (2020) includes a standard that 75% of all patients should have a call to balloon time of less than 150 minutes.

## **Source guidance**

[Acute coronary syndromes. NICE guideline NG185](https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng185) (2020), recommendation 1.1.3.

## Specification

Median time between call for help and balloon inflation for patients with STEMI undergoing reperfusion with primary PCI.

The [percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) dataset](https://www.nicor.org.uk/national-cardiac-audit-programme/datasets/) defines call for help as the time of the initial call by the patient, relative or attendant (field number 5.27 and 5.29).

* This may be to a GP, NHS Direct or the ambulance service.
* If the patient self presents to accident and emergency this time should arrival at first hospital.
* If a patient is already in hospital or en route at the time they develop STEMI, this should be the time of the diagnostic ECG.

Exclusions:

The [percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) dataset](https://www.nicor.org.uk/national-cardiac-audit-programme/datasets/) details the following exclusions:

* Patients presenting in cardiogenic shock.
* Patients requiring pre-PCI ventilation.

Data source: [Percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) dataset.](https://www.nicor.org.uk/national-cardiac-audit-programme/datasets/)

Minimum population: The indicator would be appropriate to assess performance of individual CCGs.

## Further information

This is NICE indicator guidance, which is part of the [NICE menu of indicators](https://www.nice.org.uk/Standards-and-Indicators/index). This document does not represent formal NICE guidance.

This indicator is based on hospital level indicators originally developed by the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) Acute Cardiovascular Care Association (ACCA).