

TecHnology Enabled remote automated monitoring and Self-MAnagemenT: VIsion for patient EmpoWerment following Cardiac and VasculaR surgery

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Background

- Tens of thousands of cardiac and vascular surgeries occur each year in Canada and the United Kingdom
- Previous studies of continuous oximetry versus routine care vital signs:
 - Routine care detected 5% incidence of hypoxemia (SpO2 < 90%)
 - Continuous oximetry demonstrated 38% of these patients had
 ≥ 1 continuous episode of SpO2 < 90% lasting ≥ 1 hour
 - 10% of patients had ≥ 1 continuous episode of SpO2
 < 85% lasting ≥ 1 hour
- Hypoxemia for > 5 minutes in duration is associated with increased risk of myocardial ischemia



Background

 Sub-optimal monitoring on surgical floors comes at risk to patients and can lead to:



- undetected hemodynamic compromise
- surgical site infection
- chronic post-surgical pain
- Missed issues in hospital can lead to increased readmission rates



Trial Design

- Parallel group international RCT
- Sample size: 800 patients
 - 2 hospitals in 2 countries







Intervention

Eligibility Assessment & Frailty Baseline Measures

Surgery & Eligibility Confirmation

Randomization

SMArTVIEW

In Hospital

- Remote automated vitals monitoring

Hospital-to-Home

- Daily vitals monitoring
- Nursing assessment and support
- Recovery self management training

30 Day*, 45 Day*, and 6 Month[†] Telephone Follow-ups

STANDARD CARE

45 Day* and 6 Month† Telephone Follow-ups

*From hospital discharge date †From surgery date



Patient Population

Inclusion Criteria

- 1. Age ≥ 60 years
- Patient has undergone major cardiac or vascular surgery and has been admitted post-op to the surgical floor
- 3. Anticipated length of stay on the surgical floor is ≥ 48 hours
- 4. Patient randomized within 24 hours of arriving on surgical floor
- 5. Patient provides consent autonomously

Exclusion Criteria

- 1. Patient is unable to communicate with research staff, complete surveys and questionnaires, or a telephone interview (i.e. language barriers, language, vision, or hearing impairment)
- 2. Patient has an intolerance/allergy to adhesive
- 3. Patient unable to complete 30 days of at-home follow up due to current or planned relocation to nursing home or rehab facility after discharge
- 4. Patient has a positive CAM result preceding randomization
- 5. Patients resides in a known area without cellular network coverage





Outcomes

Primary Outcome

 To determine the effect of the SMArTVIEW intervention compared to standard care on the 45-day risk of a composite of hospital readmission and emergency department/urgent care centre visits (not requiring hospital admission), in patients who undergo cardiac or major vascular surgery





Outcomes

Secondary Outcomes

- To determine the effect of the SMArTVIEW intervention compared to standard care on the 45-day and 6-month risk of the following outcomes post cardiovascular surgery:
 - composite of death, nonfatal MI, nonfatal stroke, nonfatal cardiac arrest;
 and
 - 2) individual components of the primary outcome and the secondary outcome composite, and other postoperative complications (i.e., congestive heart failure, clinically important atrial fibrillation, DVT or PE, bleeding, infection/sepsis, respiratory failure, acute kidney injury with dialysis, clinically important hypotension, falls, delirium and reoperation)
 - 3) Patient medication error detection and correction
 - Economic outcomes: health service utilization-related costs and patient level cost of recovery



Follow-up

Baseline

- Eligibility assessment
- Demographics, medical history, and current medications
- · Baseline vitals and laboratory assessments
- Frailty assessment, Short Form-12, and digital literacy questionnaires

Randomization

- Confusion Assessment
- Device application and education (Intervention arm only)

Hospital Discharge

- Discharge location
- Post-operative clinical events
- Monitoring device compliance on surgical floor
- Brief Pain Inventory and analgesic chart audit



Follow-up

30 Day

· Daily vitals monitoring and video visits

*Hospital-to-Home – Intervention arm only

- Daily health surveys and Brief Pain Inventory on Days 7 and 14
 Digital Literacy Questionnaire
- · Hospital to home enrollment and compliance
- Medication audit

45 Day Follow-up

Follow-up

- Events since hospital discharge
- Brief Pain Inventory
- •Short Form-12
- Patient Activation Outcome
- Ambulatory Home Care Record
- Schwartz Center Compassionate Care Scale

6 Month Follow-up

- Events since 45 Day Follow-up
- Brief Pain Inventory
- •Short Form-12
- Patient Activation Outcome
- Ambulatory Home Care Record

