



Advancing High Performance Health

A Snapshot of Venous Thromboembolism for Health Systems

Six AMGA member organizations are working with AMGA and a team of experts on a one-year project to help improve the quality of care for patients with venous thromboembolism (VTE).

There were more than **1 million cases** of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) or pulmonary embolism (PE) (collectively, venous thromboembolism or VTE) in the United States in 2018.¹

The High Burden of VTE

- #1** cause of preventable hospital death in the US²
- #2** most common cause for excess length of hospital stay³
- #5** most frequent reason for unplanned hospital readmissions after surgery⁴
- 17%** of patients with acute VTE readmitted (all causes) within 30 days⁵
- 22%** higher total costs for recurrent VTE incidents compared to initial VTE admissions¹¹

WHY VTE? WHY NOW?

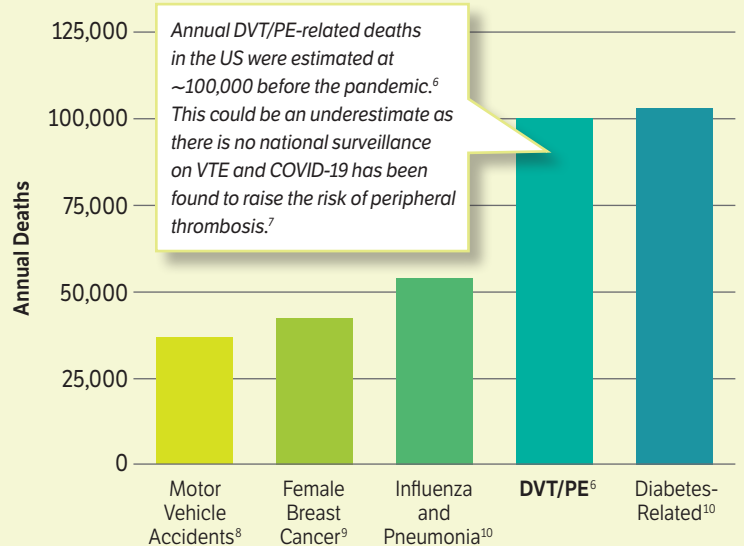
Racial and Geographic Inequities in Care

For Black individuals, PE-related death was consistently higher, up to 50%, compared to white individuals.¹²

Black patients hospitalized with PE are younger and have more severe disease, compared to white patients, and they are less likely to receive an intervention before their PE becomes life-threatening.¹³

Black individuals had a higher rate of VTE than white individuals. In the rural Southeast, Black individuals have higher rates of VTE than in the rest of the US.¹⁴

VTE is a Major Cause of Death in the United States



COVID-19 Puts People at Greater Risk of VTE

VTE occurred in approximately 1 in 5 patients diagnosed with COVID-19 in the ICU. VTE risk in non-ICU patients hospitalized with COVID-19 was also substantial (8%).¹⁵

VTE Death Rates Have Increased

Despite advances in diagnosis and treatment, mortality rates for VTE (specifically PE) have increased.¹⁶



PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES OF
Johnson & Johnson

AMGA Members Explain Why They Want to Focus on VTE

When asked how AMGA's VTE Care Transitions study will enable them to provide more value-based care, participants noted the following:

Understanding VTE as a serious population health issue

"What we lack are ongoing VTE protocols and assurance programs. This project will help us incorporate action plans and continuity of care in our patient population with VTE...[and] will work well in our efforts to improve the health of our patients."

Positively impacting care by reducing costs and improving VTE care management

"...to further analyze and enhance our current program...as we strive to learn more about our current impact on quality, cost, and utilization, ...innovative and effective approaches to VTE transitions would be a substantial learning outcome."

Engaging providers and patients in medication adherence and better outcomes

"At discharge, we monitor appropriate dosing, and we provide education and assist with timely follow-up appointments... We hope to educate our providers and provide tools to help them better manage our VTE patient population."



Integrating advances in anticoagulation into usual care and management practices

"...an opportunity to evaluate our anticoagulation medication use process from a different lens and to develop solutions for problematic areas of the VTE care process. For example, we know that there is likely an opportunity to improve our approach in the emergency department and with patients who are not discharged to home..."

**Learn more about the study on the
AMGA Website:
amga.org/aspire/vte**

¹Tsao CW. *Circulation*. 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1161/CIR.0000000000001052>. ²Henke P. *Circulation*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1161/CIR.0000000000000769>. ³Fernandez MM. *Clinicoecon Outcomes Res*. 2015. <https://doi.org/10.2147/ceor.s85635>. ⁴Merkow RP. *JAMA*. 2015. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2014.18614>. ⁵Secemsky EA. *J Am Heart Assoc*. 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1161/jaha.118.009047>. ⁶Rathbun S. *Circulation*. 2009. <https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.108.841403>. ⁷Jiménez A. *CHEST*. 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chest.2020.11.005>. ⁸Spencer MR. NCHS Data Brief, No 400. 2021. <https://dx.doi.org/10.15620/cdc:101759>. ⁹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *An Update on Cancer Deaths in the United States*. ¹⁰Murphy SL. NCHS Data Brief, No 427. 2022. <https://dx.doi.org/10.15620/cdc:112079>. ¹¹Casciano JP. *American Journal of Health-System Pharmacy*. 2015. <https://doi.org/10.2146/ajhp140204>. ¹²Barco S. *Lancet Respir Med*. 2021. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600\(20\)30417-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600(20)30417-3). ¹³Phillips AR. *J Am Heart Assoc*. 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1161/JAHA.121.021818>. ¹⁴Zakai NA. *Circulation*. 2014. <https://doi.org/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.113.006472>. ¹⁵Nopp S. *Res Pract Thromb Haemost*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1002%2Frth2.12439>. ¹⁶Martin KA. *J Am Heart Assoc*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1161/JAHA.120.016784>. All URLs accessed on 9/15/2022.