

SOL√E CHD

NHMRC Synergy Grant (2020-2025)

Background

Solving the long-standing evidence-practice gap associated with cardiac rehabilitation and secondary prevention of coronary heart disease (SOLVE-CHD)

Heart Disease Burden

Cardiovascular disease (CVD), including coronary heart disease (CHD) and stroke, is the leading cause of death and disease burden globally. CVD resulted in >1.1 million hospitalisations in 2015-16 and incurs the highest level of health care sector expenditure in Australia. Over 65,000 Australians experience an acute coronary event (heart attack or unstable angina) each year and importantly, many are preventable. 3,4

With an aging population, more people surviving initial events, and an epidemic of lifestyle-related health problems, the health burden is escalating globally.⁵ Most patients now survive an initial myocardial infarction (MI), have a short stay in-hospital and are discharged with minimal physical morbidity Thus, improving post-discharge care through secondary prevention strategies (healthy living, adherence to medicines) is a current national and international priority.^{6,7}

activity found to be safe

Importance of history

Understanding the historical context underscores the need to reform CHD management in light of societal changes (eg. cultural, linguistic and geographical diversity and proliferation of technology) and medical and surgical advancements (Fig).^{8,9,10} Modern day "rehabilitation" was born at a time when bed rest and physical inactivity were recommended for people with heart disease.

Most (70-80%) heart disease secondary prevention programs today continue to follow the 50 year old model despite fundamental changes in society and medical care.¹¹

Our goal is to modernise post-discharge secondary prevention and reduce the burden of heart disease by decreasing deaths, hospitalisations and costs via a program of work that integrates data, technology, partnerships and capacity building

prevalent PCI + short hospital stays

Outpatient cardiac rehab Bypass surgery less Heart attack survivors put Societal change (language, emerged & bypass surgery invasive + non-surgical PCI culture, technology) but on bed rest ≥ 1 year → deconditioning & grew but → ICU + 2-3 developed → only 70-80% programs weeks in hospital day stay needed still follow 1970s model needing 'rehab' 1990/00s <1950s 1960s 1970s 1980s 2000s 2010s Pioneering research Proliferation of Traditional cardiac heart attack survivors group-based cardiac rehabilitation programs could sit out of bed & light rehabilitation (exercise + largely unchanged despite

education)

Historical context underscores current need for reform (PCI, percutaneous coronary intervention)



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SOLVE-CHD is a 5 year program of work that builds on previous and current efforts. ¹² In particular, the work of the Australian Cardiac Rehabilitation Measurement Taskforce ¹³ where there has been national consensus and development of quality indicators for cardiac rehabilitation. SOLVE-CHD will see delivery of interlinked service reform and research across 4 key activities.

1. Transformative data & quality

Collection of real-time, consistent jurisdictional and national cardiac rehabilitation data with appropriate governance established. This will ultimately reduce inequity, improve patient outcomes and systems efficiency through performance metrics, benchmarking and quality improvement. These data will be collected real-time and will be linked with electronic medical records.

2. New research

Development and investigation of novel interventions that utilise technology within the context of personalised models of care, usefulness, patient reported outcomes and value for money. These should be

personalised and tailored according to need, patient preference and level of risk (to ensure treatment optimisation) and could be delivered using digital health. Examples include potential of virtual reality, peer support and telehealth approaches.

3. Capacity building

Identify and cultivate multidisciplinary research capacity, community engagement and future health services researcher leaders. Implement a program of project (small EMCR catalysts & pilot funds) and people support (PhD Scholarships & postdoctoral fellowships) as well as opportunities for travel and exchange between working environments (where possible). These funds will be provided to projects and people answering specific research questions relevant to SOLVE-CHD.

4. National network

We will establish a virtual National Secondary Prevention network to support and unify researchers, clinicians, government, non-government and consumers. This will help facilitate sharing of solutions, building partnerships and provide a conduit for sharing resources.



Meet The Team SOLVE CHD



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Our Partners and Collaborators















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BUILDING A HEALTHY AUSTRALIA

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