



Experience of randomization within a registry

From SwedeHeart & NICOR to EuroHeart

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EuroHeart

European Unified Registries for Heart Care
Evaluation and Randomised Trials

www.escardio.org/euroheart



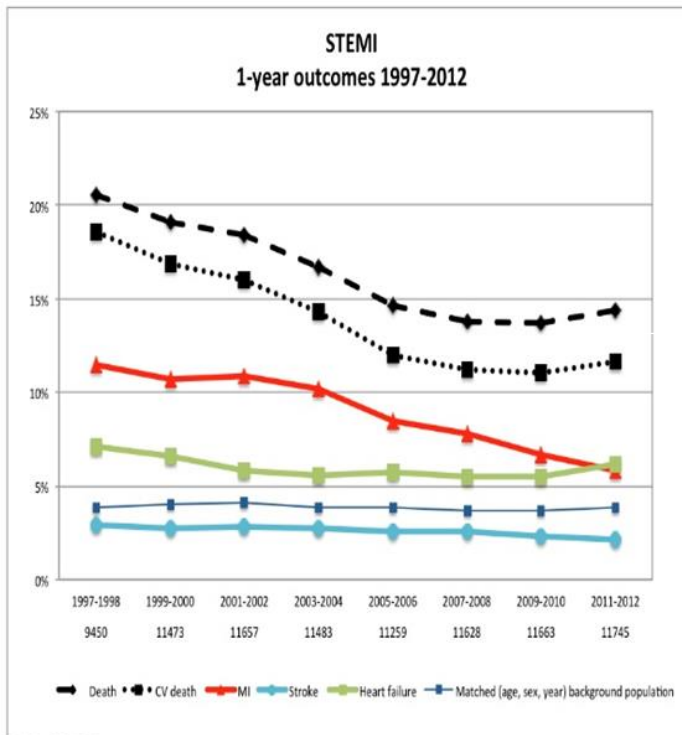
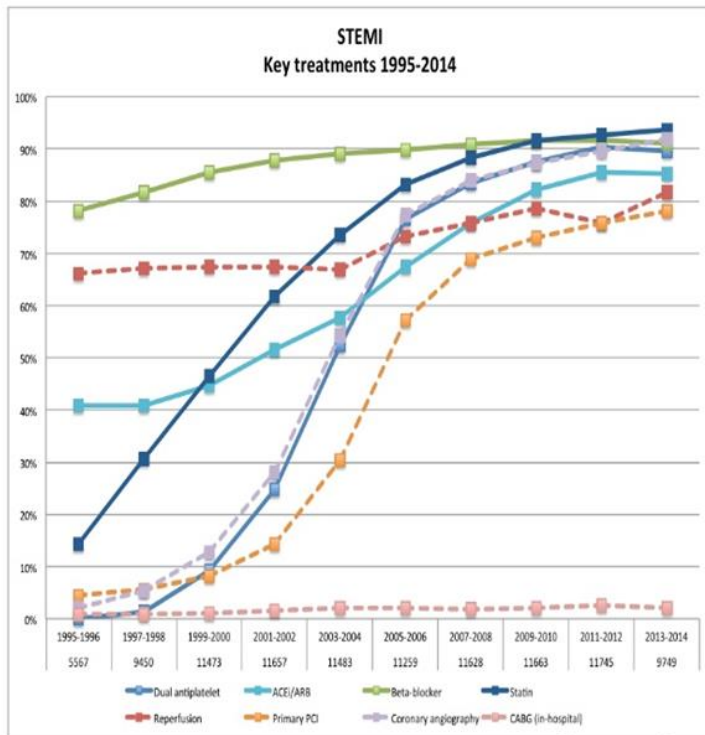
The Mission of EuroHeart is:

1. To develop an international collaboration that provides **common definitions of QoC indicators** and the availability of an **IT infrastructure** for continuous online registration of high quality and harmonised patient data, supporting **improvement of care and outcomes in patients with common cardiovascular diseases**.
2. To provide an **international infrastructure** for cost-effective **safety surveillance** of new drugs and devices and **registry-based randomized controlled trials** in a general patient population across multiple geographies.

Monitoring QoC & Outcomes



STEMI – Key treatments and 1-year outcomes
Results from SWEDEHEART 1994-2014

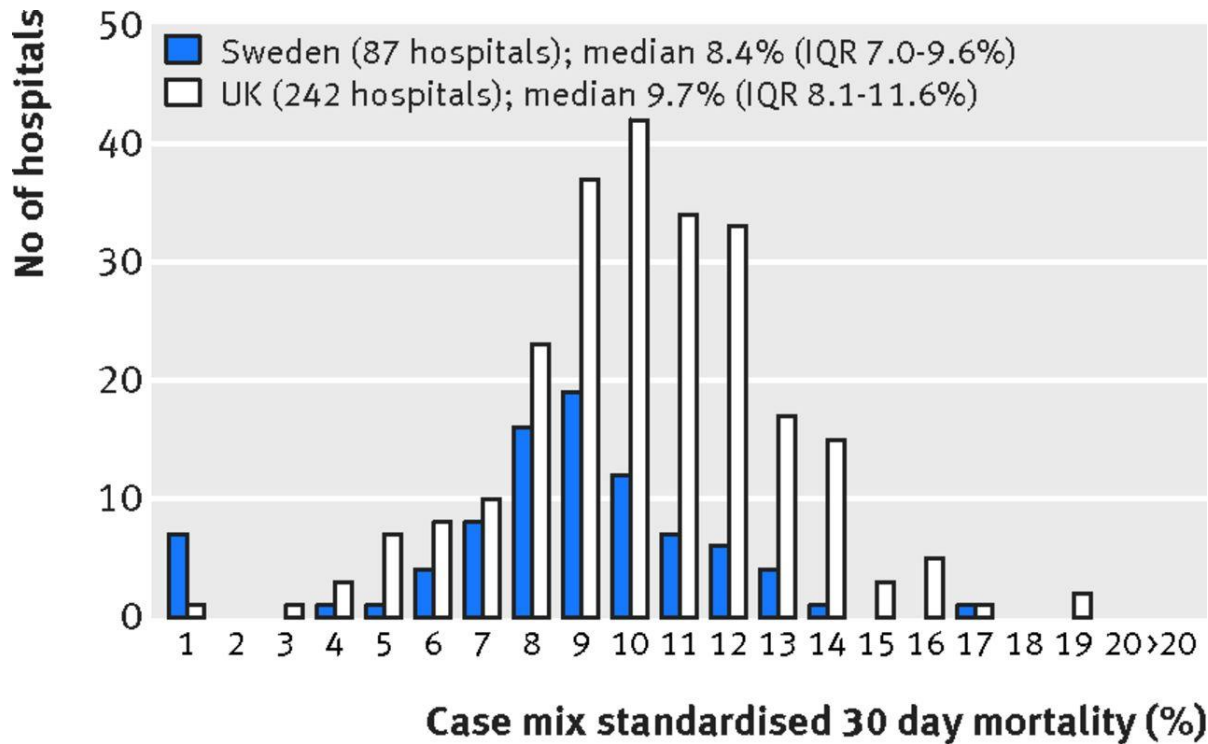


Monitoring implementation of new treatments and its impact on patient outcomes

Benchmarking



Hospital variation in standardised 30 day mortality (%) in Sweden and UK 2004-2010.



Why should one be eager to randomize?

1. Is an essential tool for testing the efficacy of the treatment;
2. It eliminates the selection bias;
3. Balances the groups with respect to many known and unknown confounding or prognostic variables;
4. Proper randomization ensures no a priori knowledge of group assignment. Knowledge of group assignment creates a layer of potential bias that may taint the data;
5. Studies with inadequate or unclear randomization tend to overestimate treatment effects up to 40% compared with those that used proper randomization.

Why should one be eager to randomize within registries?

1. Pressing clinical questions;
2. Rapid recruitment;
3. Large size;
4. Representative patients;
5. Inexpensive;
6. Longer follow-up (with linkage to administrative data).

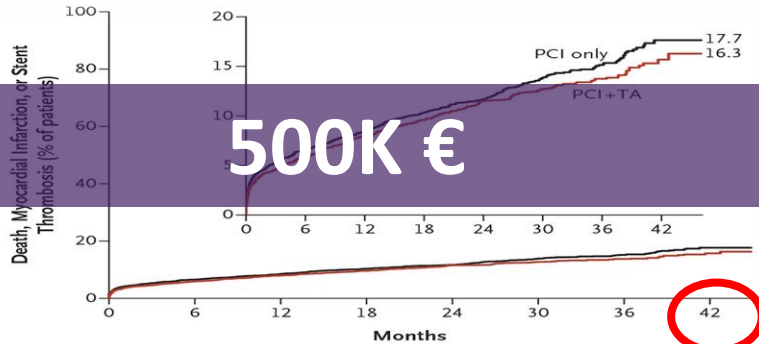
STEMI Thrombectomy

TASTE

- Registry-based Follow-up

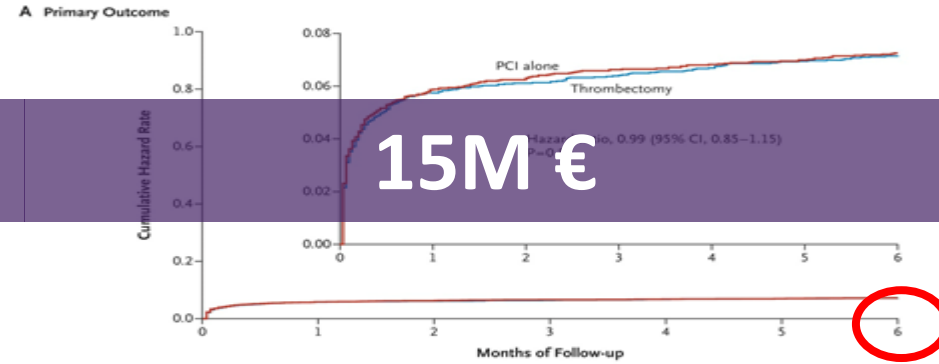


- Standard site-based follow-up



No. at Risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42
PCI+TA	3623	3404	3328	2821	2180	1505	864	184
PCI only	3621	3386	3315	2796	2200	1494	862	190

1st patient: June 2010
 30 centers
 33 months to full enrollment



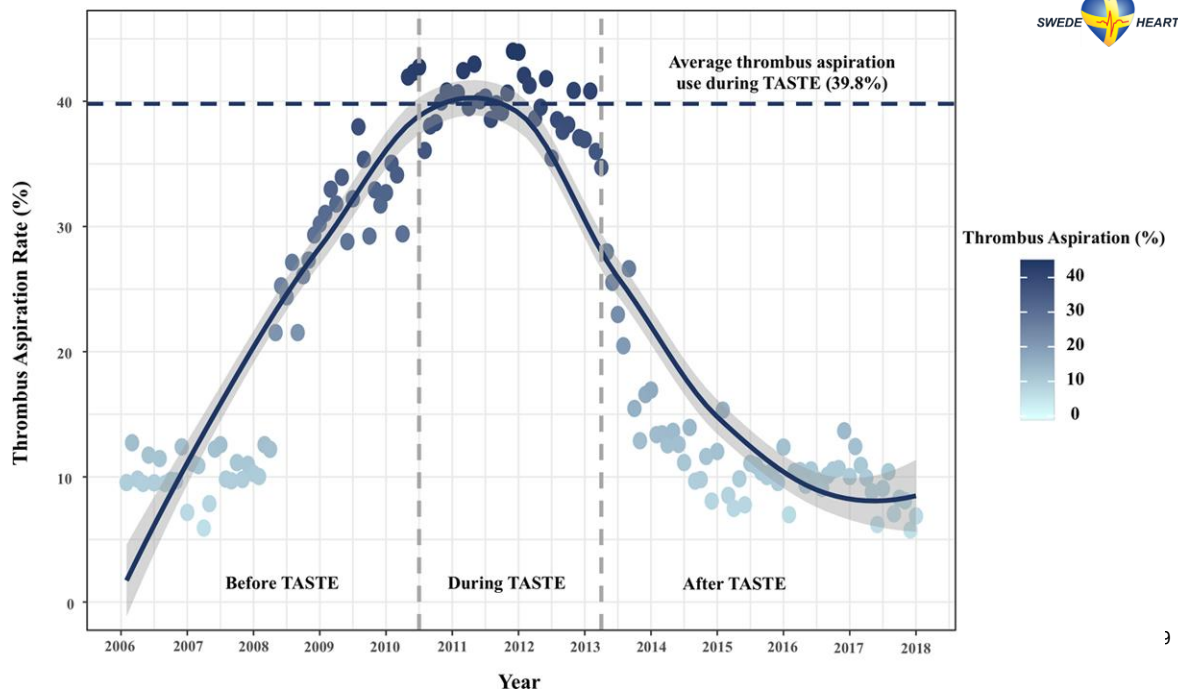
No. at Risk	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Thrombectomy	5033	4734	4696	4678	4662	4647	4628
PCI alone	5030	4727	4688	4666	4653	4642	4618

1st patient: August 2010
 87 centers
 48 months to full enrollment



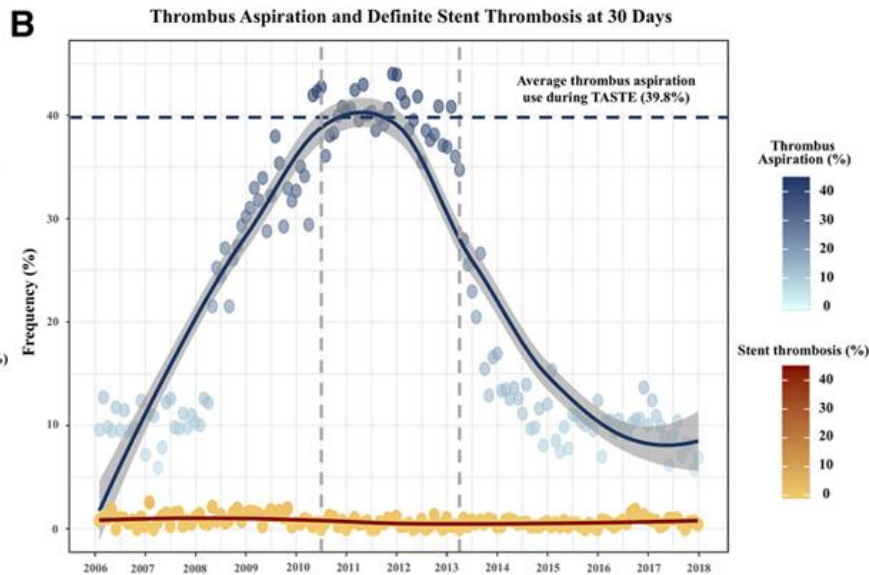
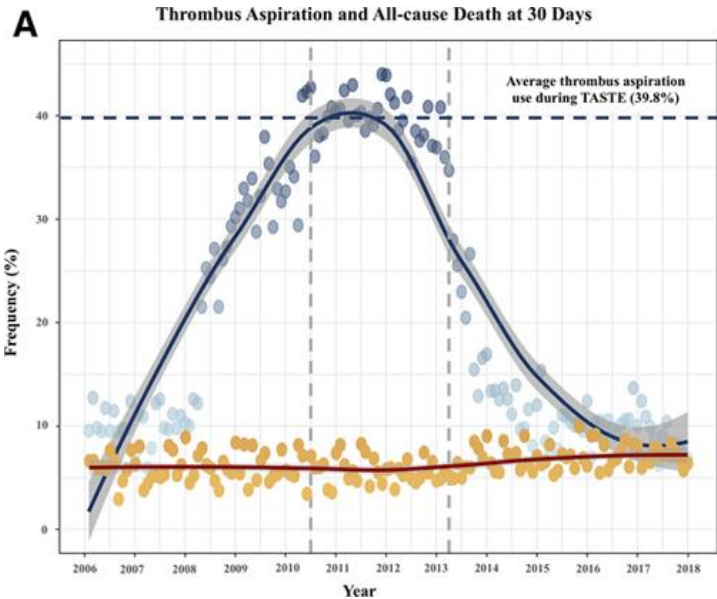
Impact of TASTE results on routine patient care

Thrombus Aspiration in Sweden (2006-2017)



Monitoring,
Randomization and
Implementation:
A Learning Health System

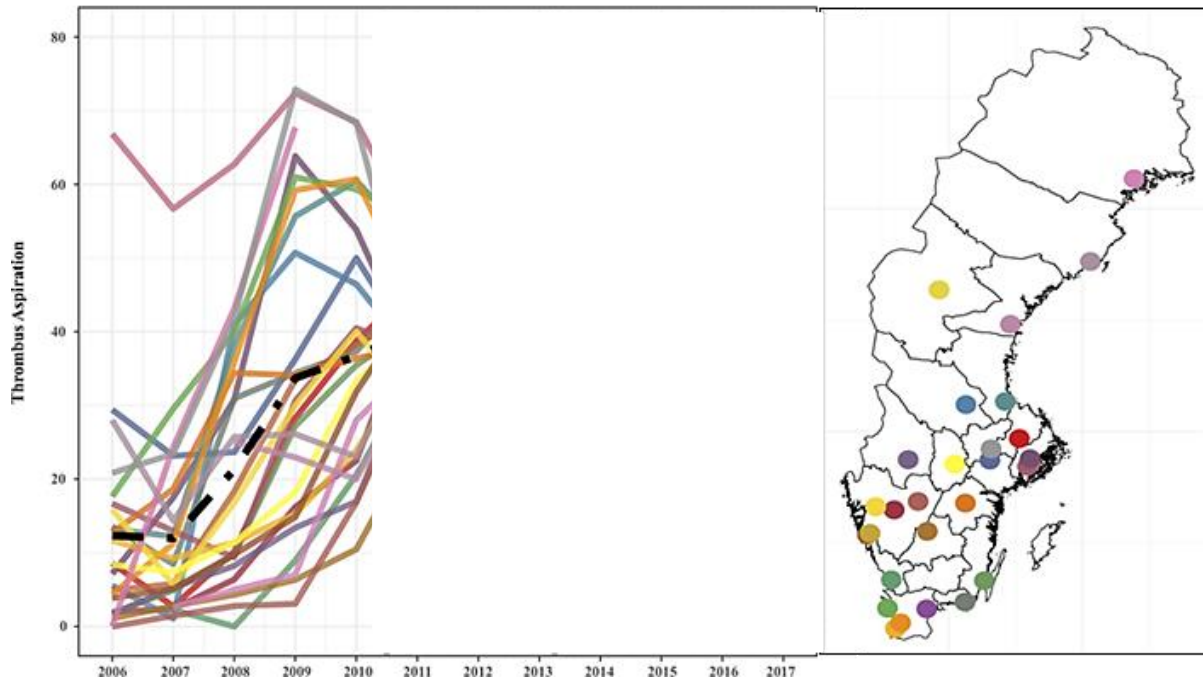
Impact of TASTE results on patient outcome



Impact of TASTE results on routine patient care



Thrombus Aspiration



Monitoring,
Randomization and
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A Learning Health System

“Quality of data won’t be as good...”

Minimal impact on RCT findings of randomly distributed errors

	Active (10,000)	Control (10,000)	OR (& 95%CI)	P-value
True events	800	1000	0.78 (0.71-0.86)	<0.00001

Effects of Aspirin for Primary Prevention in Persons with Diabetes Mellitus



The ASCEND Study Collaborative Group*

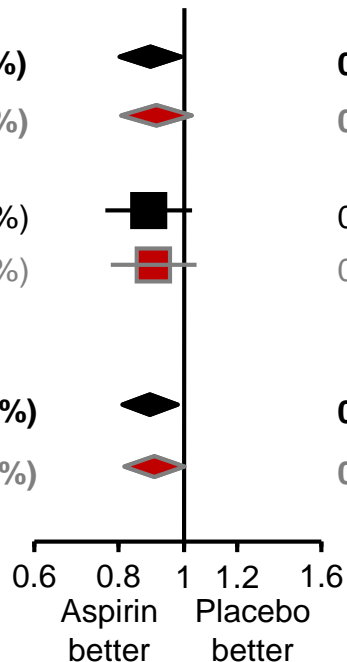
Any serious vascular event including TIA

	Aspirin (n=7,500)	Placebo (n=7,495)		Rate ratio (95% CI)
	642 (8.6%)	714 (9.5%)		0.89 (0.80-0.99)
	502 (6.7%)	549 (7.3%)		0.91 (0.81-1.03)
Any arterial revascularization	332 (4.4%)	372 (5.0%)		0.89 (0.76-1.03)
	340 (4.5%)	375 (5.0%)		0.90 (0.78-1.04)
Any serious vascular event or revascularization	812 (10.8%)	903 (12.0%)		0.89 (0.81-0.98)
	692 (9.2%)	761 (10.2%)		0.90 (0.82-1.00)

Any arterial revascularization

Any serious vascular event or revascularization

 ASCEND adjudicated follow-up
 HES follow-up only



Aspirin vs Placebo in ASCEND (excluding Scotland)
 Unpublished data – not for reproduction or circulation

A federation of continuous patient registries on common CV diseases across Europe is an opportunity to:



- Harmonise QoC definitions;
- Monitor, benchmark and improve QoC and outcomes;
- Carry out cost-effective safety surveillance of new drugs and devices;
- Undertake more affordable RCTs in a general patient population across multiple geographies;
- Increase industry investment (in Europe and in CVD) and patient access to new treatments.