

Hypertrophic Obstructive Cardiomyopathy

Patient Volume

2016

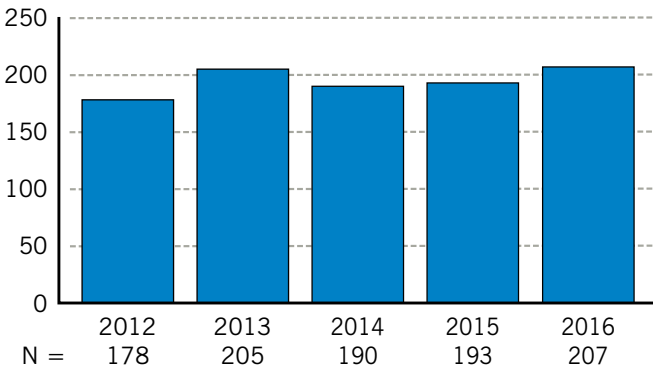
Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOCM) is thickening of the lower chambers of the heart. The septal muscle, which divides the right and left chambers, is especially affected. The condition can impede blood flow from the heart to the aorta. Cleveland Clinic physicians use a comprehensive approach to diagnose and treat patients with HOCM. This approach includes a physical exam, EKGs, chest x-ray, echocardiogram, and MRI. Cleveland Clinic has a special interest in HOCM and is actively screening patients and their family members for genetic abnormalities associated with the disease.

Total HOCM outpatient visits	2531
New patients with HOCM	454

HOCM Surgical Volume (N = 973)

2012 – 2016

Volume



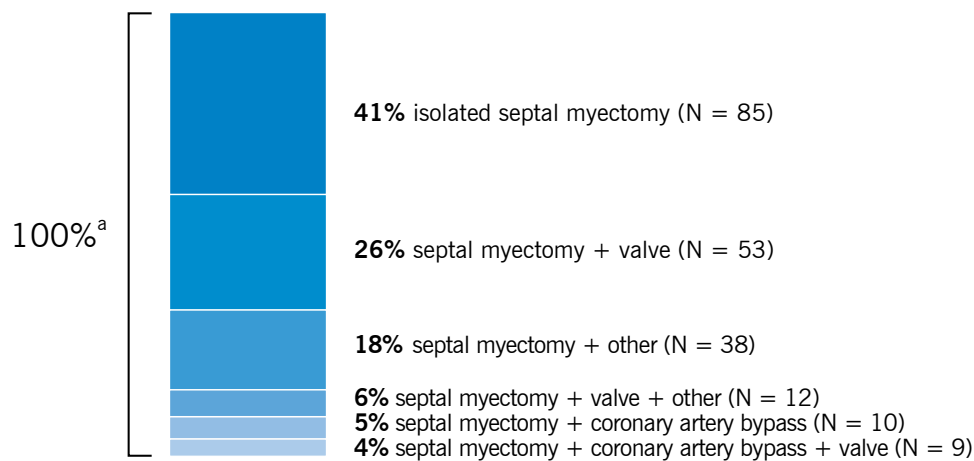
Cleveland Clinic continues to be one of the nation's leaders for volume and outcomes among patients with HOCM. In 2016, a total of 207 patients had surgical treatment for HOCM.

HOCM = hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy

Surgical Procedure Distribution (N = 207)

2016

The largest subset of patients with HOCM who had surgical repair at Cleveland Clinic in 2016 had an isolated septal myectomy.

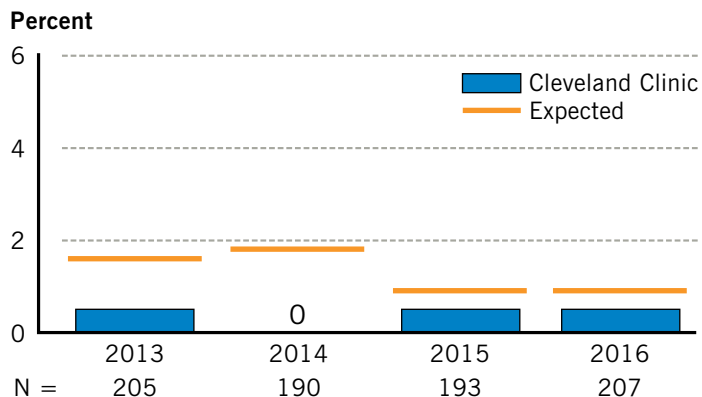


HOCM = hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy

^aProcedural percentages are rounded.

Septal Myectomy In-Hospital Mortality

2013 – 2016



The expected in-hospital mortality rate for patients who had a septal myectomy in 2016 was 0.9%. The rate at Cleveland Clinic was lower (0.5%).

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3048

septal myectomies have been performed at Cleveland Clinic since 1967.