Number of heart transplants performed at Cleveland Clinic since inception of the Cardiac Transplant Program in 1984.

1,570

The Cardiac Transplant Program at Cleveland Clinic continues to be the leading center in Ohio and among the largest in the United States.

**Heart Transplant Volume**

*July 2007 – June 2011*

Cleveland Clinic performed 54 heart transplants in 2011.

**Heart Transplant Patient Survival**

The survival rates among patients who have heart transplants at Cleveland Clinic exceeds the expected rates. Of the 150 transplant centers in the United States, Cleveland Clinic is one of only three that had better-than-expected one-year survival rates in 2011.

*Expected based on risk adjustment

Source: Scientific Registry of Transplant Recipients. Center and OPO-Specific Reports, March 2012. Ohio, Heart Centers, Cleveland Clinic. Table 11.

www.srtr.org
**Ventricular Assist Device Volume**  
*2007 – 2011*

Mechanical circulatory support (MCS) devices are used in patients with heart failure to preserve heart function until transplantation (bridge-to-transplant) or as a final treatment option (destination therapy). Cleveland Clinic has more than 20 years of experience with MCS devices for both types of therapy.

**LVAD In-Hospital Mortality**  
*2007 – 2011*

Cleveland Clinic continues to make improvements to reduce mortality rates among patients who are placed on mechanical circulatory support. The mortality rate among patients who have a left ventricular assist device (LVAD) has been drastically reduced over the past five years.

**VAD Mortality**  
*2011*

The mortality rate among Cleveland Clinic patients placed on ventricular assist devices (VADs) was much lower than expected in 2011.
**Heart Failure – National Hospital Quality Measures**

This composite metric, based on four heart failure hospital quality process measures developed by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), shows the percentage of patients who received all the recommended care for which they were eligible. Cleveland Clinic has set a target of UHC’s 90th percentile.

**Heart Failure Appropriateness of Care**

**2010 – 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>1,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>1,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UHC Top Decile</td>
<td>99.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: University HealthSystem Consortium (UHC) Clinical Database

https://www.uhc.edu
Heart Failure – National Hospital Quality Measures (continued)

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) calculates two heart failure outcome measures: all-cause mortality and all-cause readmission rates, each based on Medicare claims and enrollment information. Cleveland Clinic’s performance appears below.

Heart Failure All-Cause 30-Day Mortality (N = 762)
July 2008 – June 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Cleveland Clinic</th>
<th>National Average*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heart Failure All-Cause 30-Day Readmission (N = 1,029)
July 2008 – June 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Cleveland Clinic</th>
<th>National Average*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*C Source: hospitalcompare.hhs.gov

Cleveland Clinic’s heart failure risk-adjusted 30-day mortality rate is below the national average; the difference is statistically significant. Our heart failure risk-adjusted readmission rate is higher than the national average; that difference is also statistically significant. To further reduce this rate, a multidisciplinary team was tasked with improving transitions from hospital to home or post-acute care facility. Specific initiatives have been implemented in each of these focus areas: communication, education and follow-up.