²⁹ TCTAP2024

Barriers to Implementation of Primary PCI in Thailand and How We Overcome

Anek Kanoksilp, MD Thailand



Disclosure

Speaker's name : Anek, Kanoksilp, MD.

☑ I do not have any potential conflict of interest

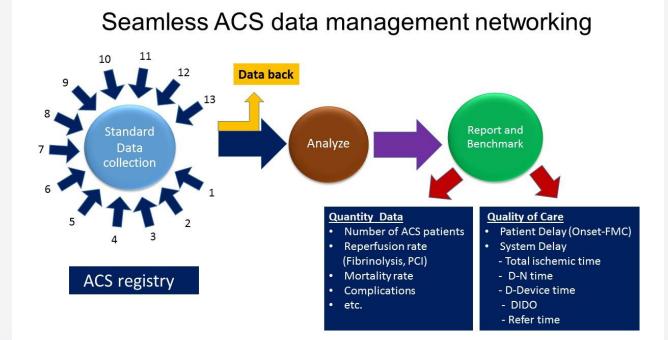




Thai ACS registry: MOPH, Service Plan (2017)

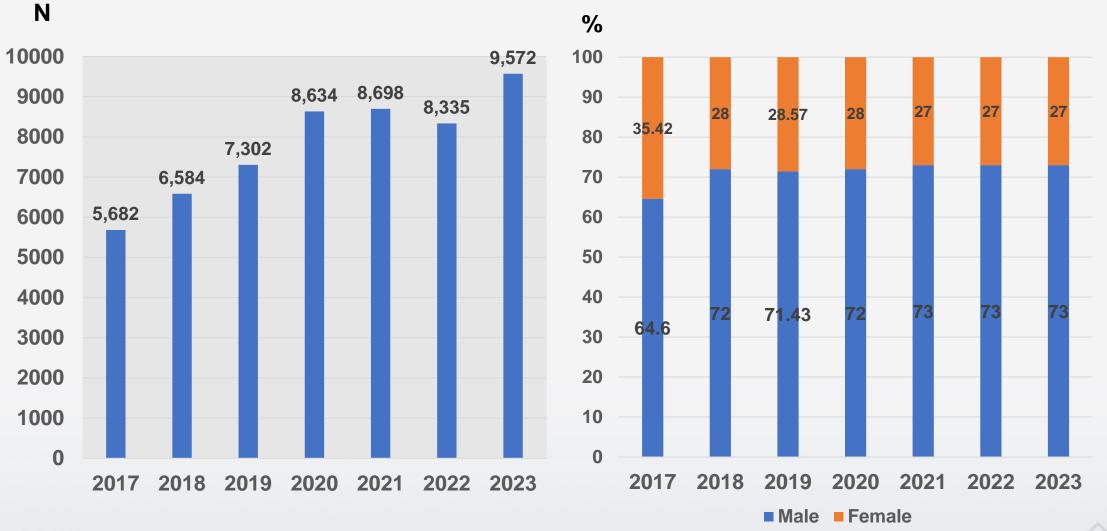
12 Area health + 1 Metropolitan (5-6 Million people / area)





Year 2023 Population = 66 Million people Intervention Cardiologists = 371

Numbers of STEMI patients in Thailand

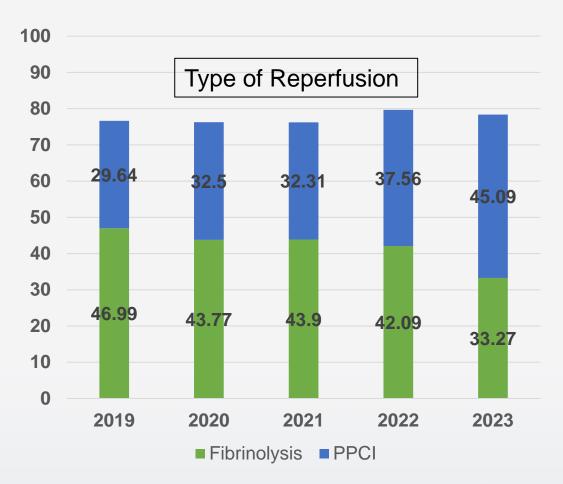


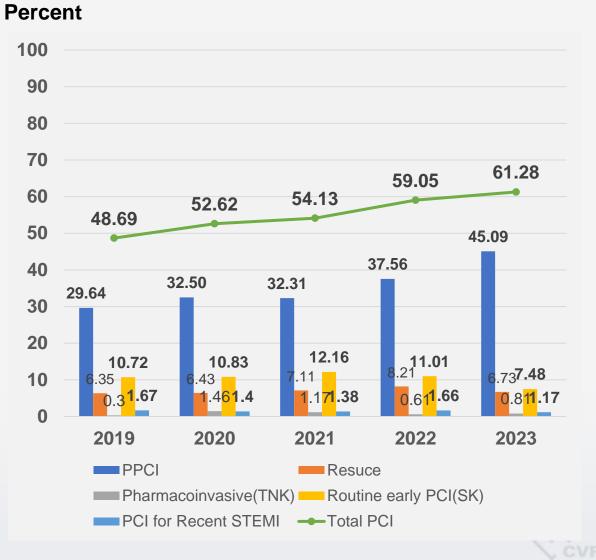
TCTAP2024

Thai ACS registry (MOPH, Budget year)

Proportion of STEMI Reperfusion in Thailand

Percent

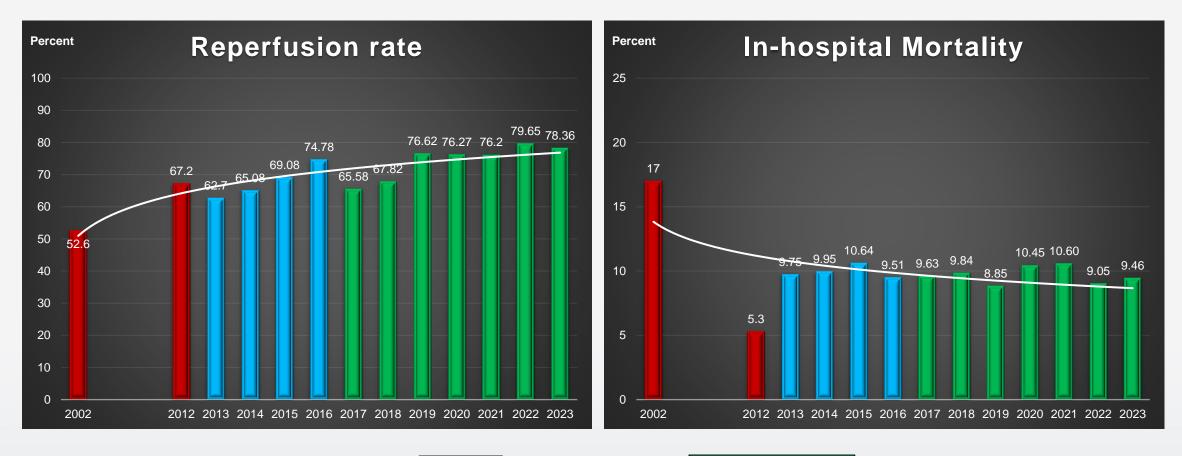




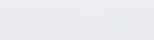
TCTAP2024

Thai ACS registry (MOPH, Budget year)

Thailand STEMI Registries



UCHA



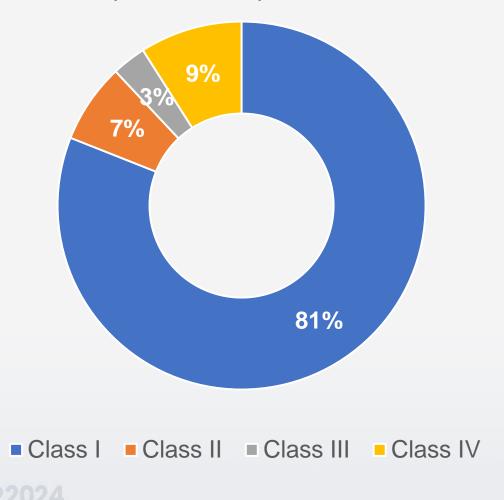


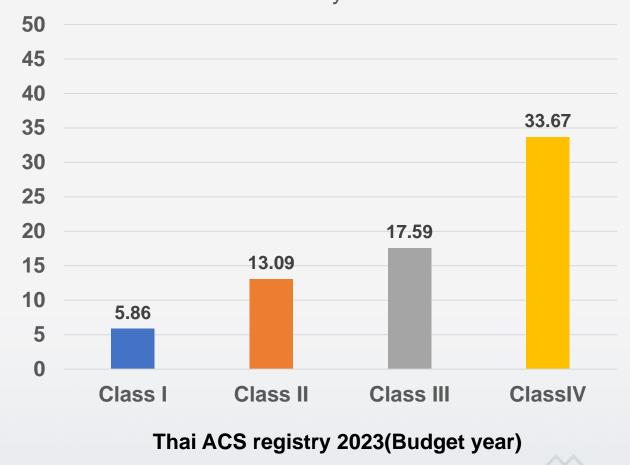
Thai ACS registry

CVF

Association of Killip class and Mortality rate

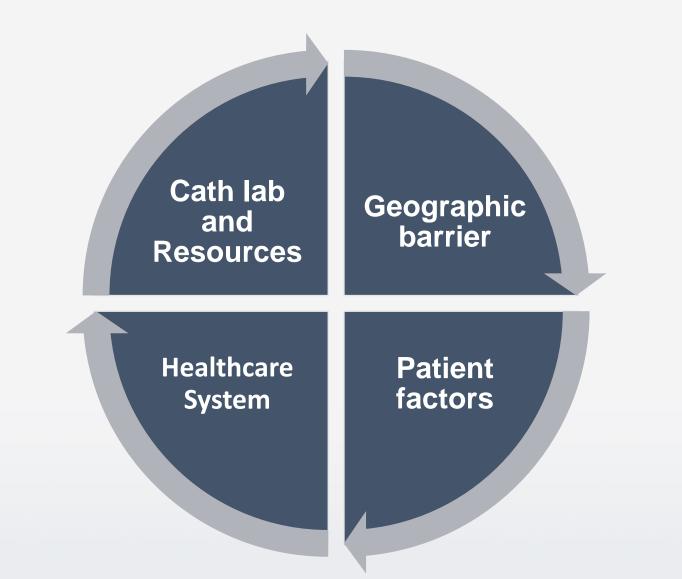
Proportion of Killip class in STEMI





Martality rate

Barriers to implementation of Primary PCI in Thailand







Geographic barrier





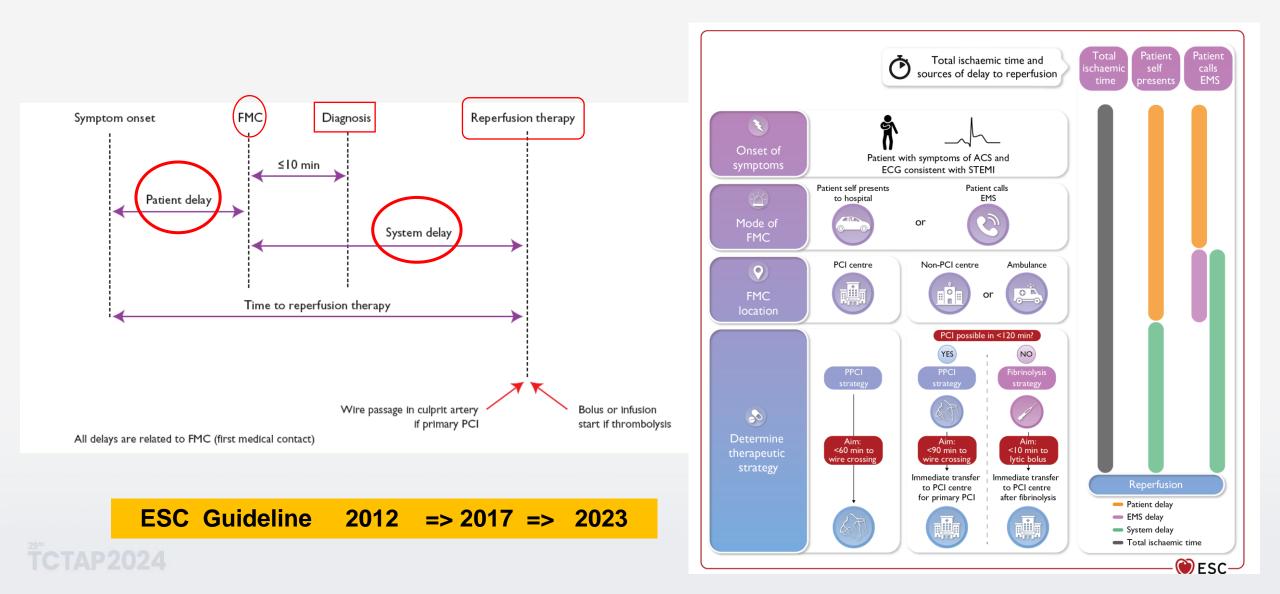
Several mountain ranges



Plain



Components of delay in STEMI and ideal time intervals for intervention



Pre-hospital Delay

Public awareness of STEMI symptoms and need for immediate medical attention might be low

Delays in EMS reaching patients due to traffic or limited resources





Healthcare System Factors

Limited Resources

Shortages of trained interventional cardiologists, especially in rural areas

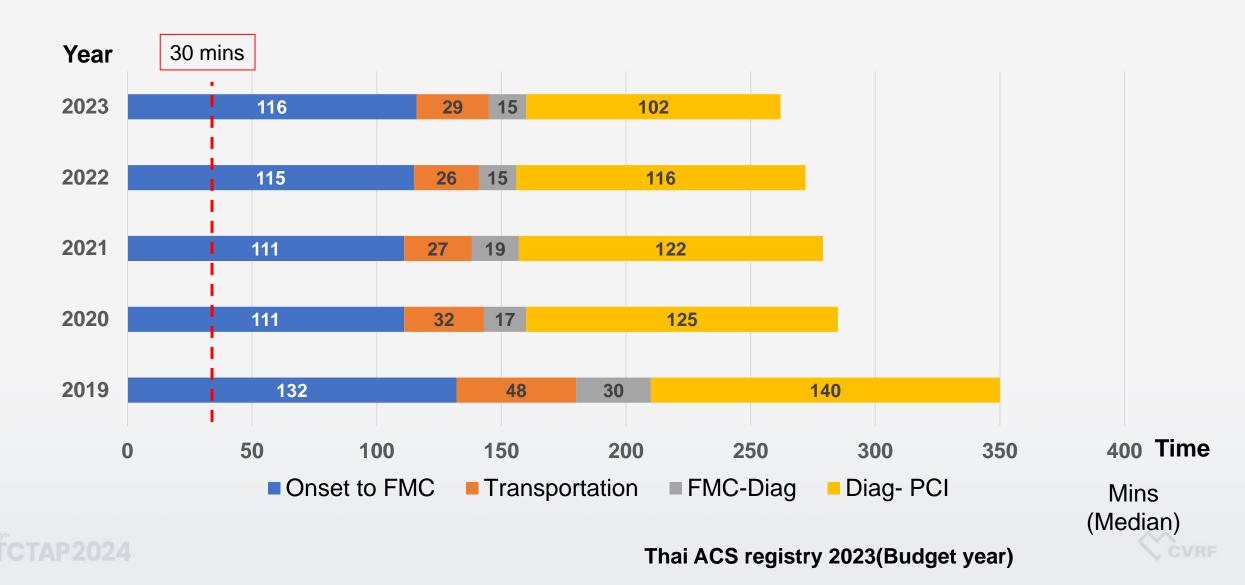
Insufficient numbers of Cath labs and ICU beds dedicated to PPCI

Lack of specialized equipment





Time delay in Primary PCI



In-hospital Delay

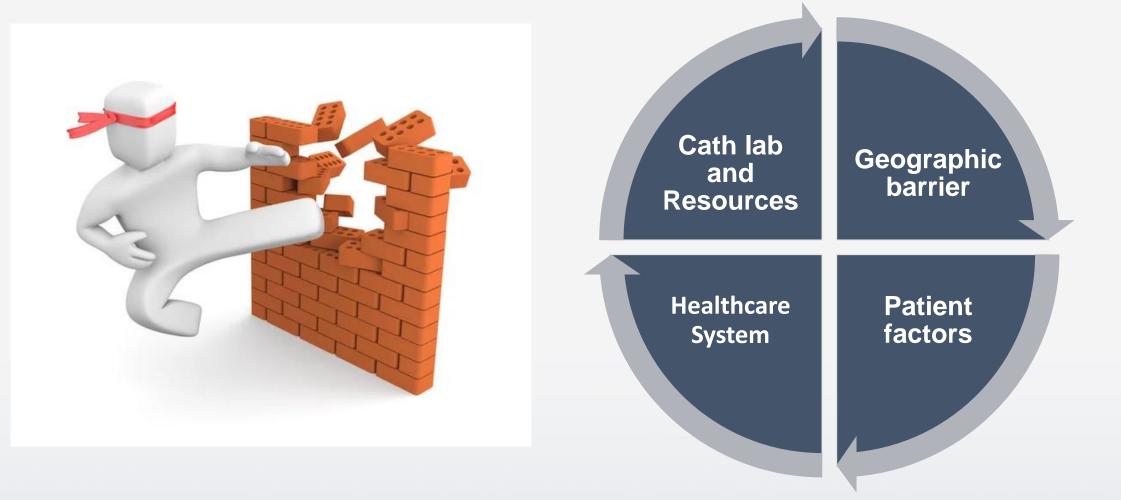
Inefficient protocols for recognizing and prioritizing STEMI cases in the emergency department

Delays in activating the Cath lab team





How to Overcoming the Barriers?







Transportation









Several mountain ranges





Malay Peninsula

Plain

Public Awareness Campaigns



Educate the public about STEMI symptoms and the importance of seeking immediate medical attention



Train communities on basic CPR techniques





Government and Healthcare Policymakers



Increase funding for training and deployment of interventional cardiologists, particularly in underserved areas



Develop and implement national guidelines for STEMI care, including standardized protocols and quality control measures



Invest in expanding Cath lab facilities and ensuring proper equipment availability

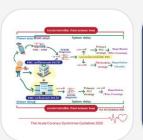




Healthcare System Improvements



Streamline emergency department procedures to identify and prioritize STEMI cases



Implement efficient Cath lab activation protocols to minimize delays in treatment

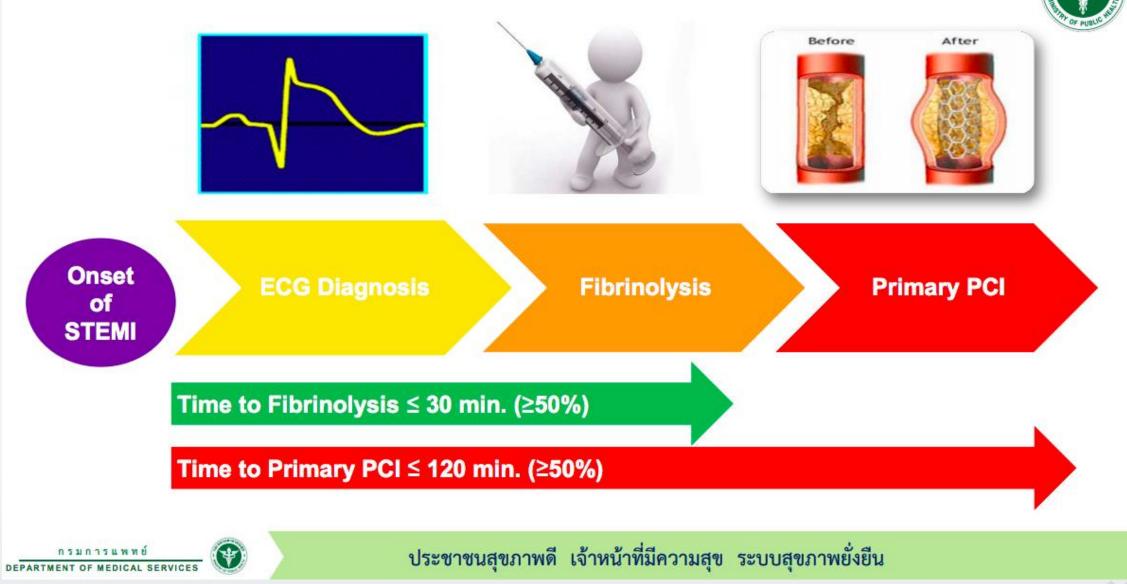


Establish regional STEMI networks to coordinate care between hospitals and ensure access to PPCI for a wider population



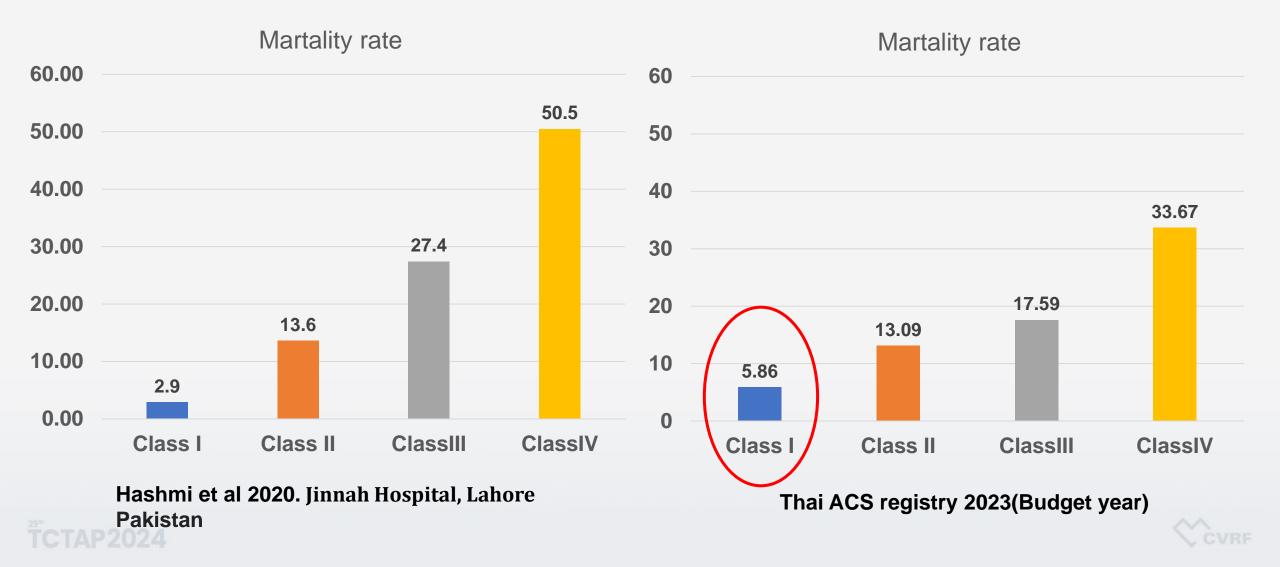


STEMI Fast Track : Work Flow



CVRF

Association of Killip class and Mortality rate



Conclusion

- There may not be enough public knowledge of STEMI symptoms and the necessity for prompt intervention
- Patient delays and System delays continue to be issues with STEMI management
- Primary PCI in Thailand is constantly improving but the country's primary PCI rate remains low
 - Lack of interventional cardiologists and heart team, particularly in remote locations
 - Not enough cath labs and ICU beds specifically for Primary PCI





Conclusion(cont.)

- Although it is constantly improving, the in-hospital mortality rate for STEMI remains high
- Reducing the mortality rate in patients with Killip class I may have an effect on the overall mortality rate
- It is necessary to establish regional STEMI networks and systems, including any transportation concerns



