

# **Mitral Valve Repair is Underutilized in Patients with Lower Income Levels**

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**The authors have nothing to disclose**



# BACKGROUND

- ❑ Healthcare disparities in CV medicine exist
- ❑ Vulnerable populations are less likely to receive angiography, PTCA or CABG
- ❑ In the US, socioeconomic status is a significant predictor of operative mortality in aortic & mitral valve surgery
- ❑ Mitral valve repair is generally accepted as a superior procedure over mitral replacement
- ❑ **The impact of income on mitral procedure selection is unknown**

## STUDY DESIGN

- Retrospective
- NIS database
- 2005 – 2007
- Patients stratified into four income quartiles based on ZIP code
  - 1: \$1-\$38,999
  - 2: \$39,000-\$47,999
  - 3: \$48,000-\$62,999
  - 4: \$63,000 or more

## STUDY ENDPOINTS

- Mitral repair rates
- Hospital mortality

# National Inpatient Sample (NIS) Database

- ❑ Largest all-payer database
- ❑ Maintained by the HCUP under AHRQ
- ❑ Contains de-identified patient data
- ❑ Stratified probability sample
- ❑ 20% of hospital admissions
- ❑ Uses ICD-9-CM coding system

## INCLUSION CRITERIA

- Mitral repair  
(ICD-9 35.12)
- Mitral replacement  
(ICD-9 35.23, 35.24)
- Age >30

## EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Closed heart valvuloplasty
- Congenital heart disease
- Coronary revascularization
- Excision of ventricular aneurysm
- Replacement of thoracic aorta
- Aortic fenestration procedure
- Other valve repair/replacement  
(except tricuspid)

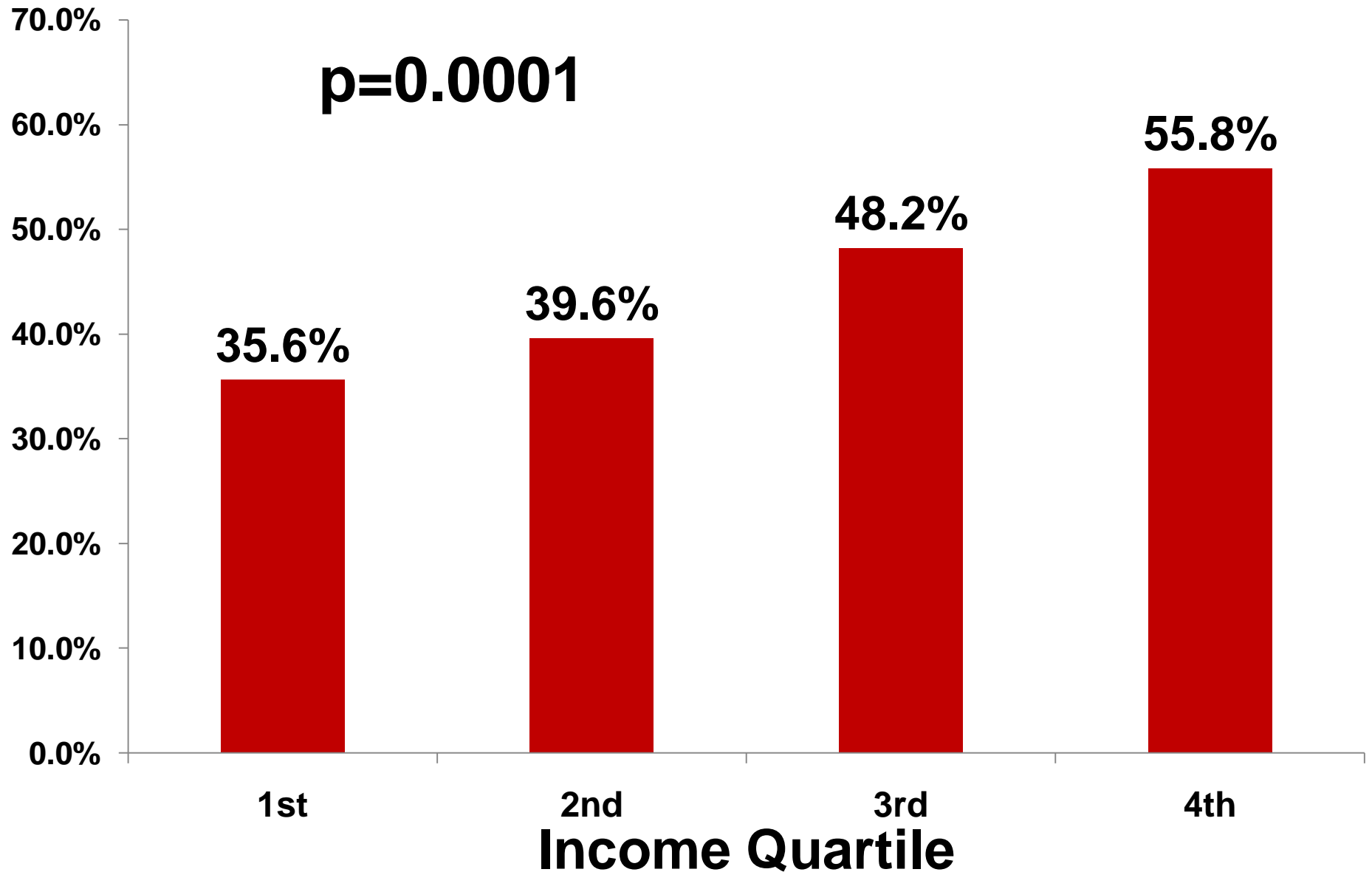
# BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS

	1st quartile	2nd quartile	3rd quartile	4th quartile	p-value
Number of Patients	9784 (20.9%)	10219 (21.8%)	12430 (26.5%)	14482 (30.9%)	
Mean age	61.0	62.3	62.3	62.1	0.0080
Female (%)	57	54	51	46	0.0001
White (%)	64	79	80	84	0.0001
Urban residency (%)	65	74	91	99	0.0001
Primary Payer (%)					
- Medicare	49	50	45	41	0.0001
- Medicaid	13	6	5	2	0.0001
- Private Ins	31	38	44	53	0.0001
- Self Pay/Other	7	2	5	3	0.0001
Admission Status (%)					
Elective	60	66	68	68	0.0104
Urgent/Emergent	40	34	32	32	
Mean Charlson index	1.25	1.07	0.99	0.88	0.0001

Charlson Comorbidity Index: selected variables and corresponding ICD-9 codes used to compare patient comorbidities

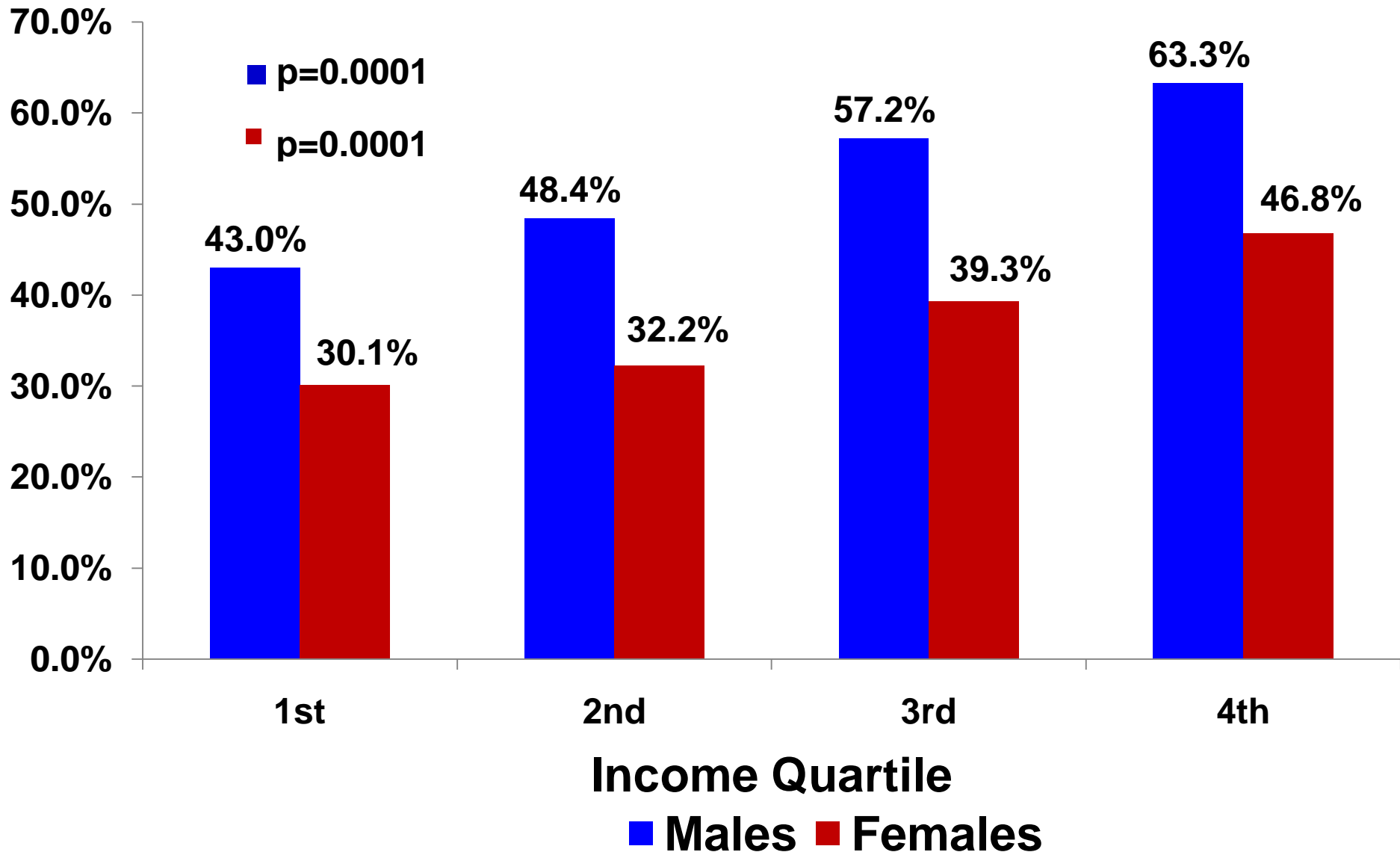
<b>Diagnostic category</b>	<b>ICD-9-CM codes</b>
<b>Myocardial infraction</b>	<b>410-410.9, 412</b>
<b>Congestive heart failure</b>	<b>428-428.9</b>
<b>Peripheral vascular disease</b>	<b>443.9, 441-441.9, 785.4, V43.4, proc 38.48</b>
<b>Cerebrovascular disease</b>	<b>430-438</b>
<b>Hemiplegia or paraplegia</b>	<b>344.1, 342-342.9</b>
<b>Renal disease</b>	<b>582-582.9, 583-583.7, 585, 586, 588-588.9</b>
<b>Diabetes</b>	<b>250-250.3, 250.7, 250.4-250.6</b>
<b>Liver disease</b>	<b>571.2, 571.5, 571.6, 571.4-571.49, 572.2-572.8</b>

# Mitral Repair Rates by Income Quartile

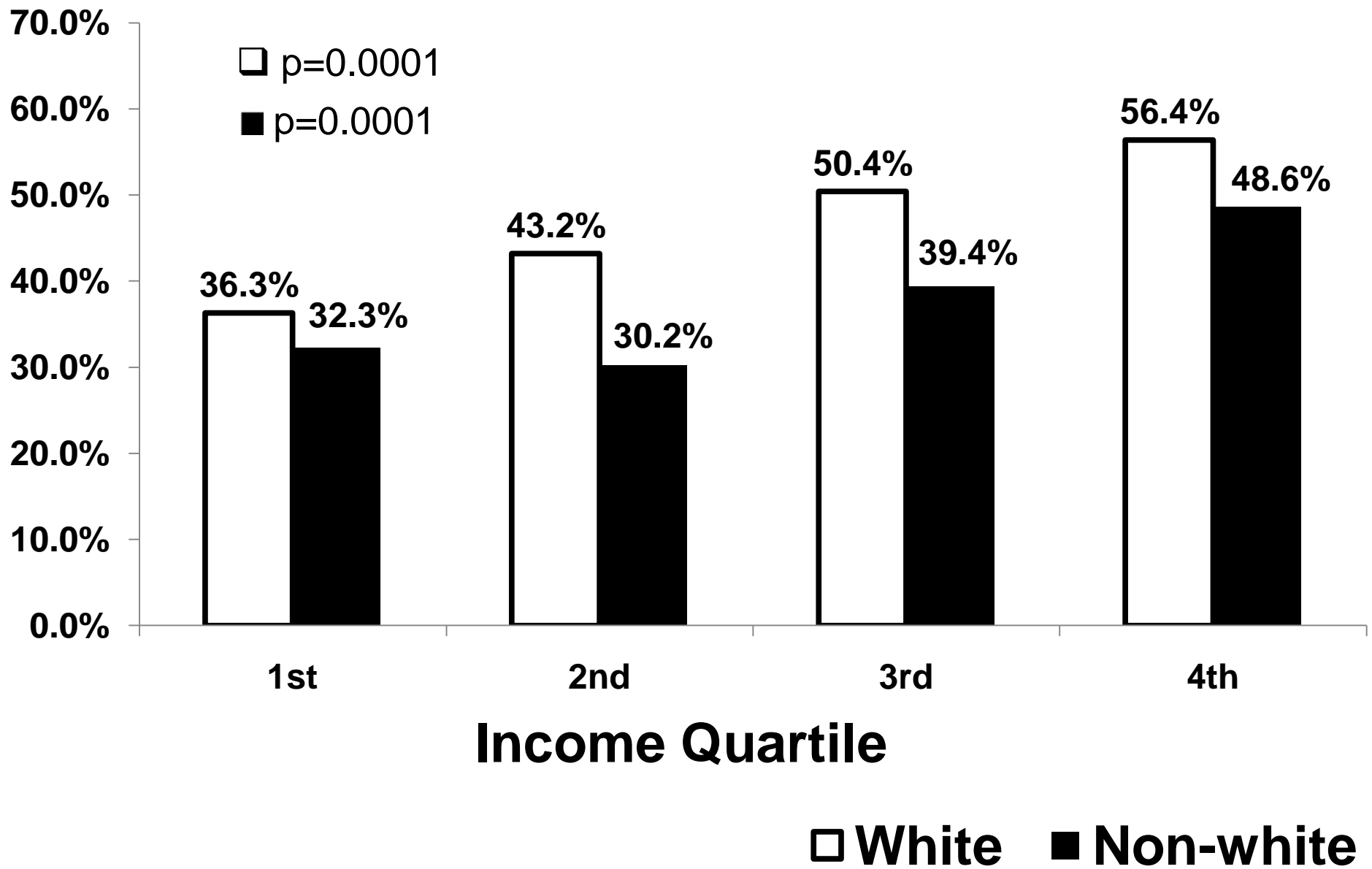




# Mitral Repair Rates by Income Quartile and Gender



# Mitral Valve Repair Rates by Income Quartile and Race



# Adjusted mitral repair rates and hospital mortality stratified by income quartile

OUTCOME	INCOME QUARTILE				p-value
	1	2	3	4	
Hospital death OR, (95% CI)	1.00	0.88 (0.58-1.33)	0.82 (0.50-1.33)	0.75 (0.51-1.10)	0.5432
Mitral Repair OR (95% CI)	1.00	1.09 (0.90-1.32)	1.43 (1.16-1.75)	1.75 (1.25-2.44)	0.0008

Adjusted for age, gender, race, Charlson comorbidity index, admission status, primary payer, urban/rural status, hospital location and teaching status



In conclusion,  
There is a significant disparity in utilization of mitral valve repair for patients with lower socioeconomic status as examined using income level

Possible explanations:

- Patient factors
  - delayed referral
  - different pathology
- Hospital factors
- Surgeon factors
  - intraoperative judgment
  - technical ability