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Quality Evaluation in Delivering Care for Acute Myocardial Infarction in Sancti-Spiritus, Cuba

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Abstract

Purpose. This study assessed the quality of care for patients admitted with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) to the secondary general hospital in a low/middle income scenario (LMIS), using the guidelines of the Working Group on the Quality of Care of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) (2017).

Methods. Observational retrospective of patients admitted with AMI in a General Hospital of LMIS. The implemented electronic registry was used for data collection. Each patient was considered for eligibility for each of the eight domains of quality. The set of quality indicators was based on the ESC guidelines. Organizational information was assessed with administrative review and interview.

Results. Between 2017 and 2019, 660 patients with AMI were admitted; most of them (72%) had the features of ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). Thrombolytics were administered to 268 (72.4%) patients, in 43 (16%) of them – in less than 30 minutes after the diagnosis. Double antiplatelet treatment was administered to 98.1% of patients at admission. However, only 163 (34.8%) patients were enrolled in the secondary prevention programs. Neither the information regarding patient experience, nor the 30-day adjusted mortality was collected. The secondary prevention was fulfilled by about 90%.

Conclusion. Determination of quality metrics brought some improvement of perception of the actual quality of care in this setting. Despite the absence of coronary intervention, there is a chance to modify some performance indicators that are not directly related with this doubtful situation.

Keywords: performance measures, quality indicators, STEMI, acute myocardial infarction, low-middle income settings



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Резюме

Цель. В данном исследовании оценивалось качество помощи пациентам, госпитализированным с острым инфарктом миокарда (ОИМ) в больницу общего профиля LMIS, с использованием рекомендаций Рабочей группы по качеству медицинской помощи Европейского общества кардиологов (ESC) (2017).

Методы. Ретроспективное исследование данных пациентов, госпитализированных с ОИМ в больницу общего профиля LMIS. Для сбора данных использовался внедренный электронный реестр. Пациенты рассматривались на предмет соответствия критериям каждой из восьми областей качества. Совокупность показателей качества основана на рекомендациях ESC. Информация об оказании помощи оценивалась с помощью административной проверки и собеседования.

Результаты. В период с 2017 по 2019 г. было госпитализировано 660 пациентов с ОИМ, большинство из которых (72%) имели признаки инфаркта миокарда с подъемом сегмента ST (ИМпST). Тромболитики назначались 268 (72,4%) пациентам, из них 43 (16%) пациента получили их менее чем через 30 минут после постановки диагноза. Двойная антиагрегантная терапия проводилась 98,1% пациентов при поступлении. Однако только 163 человека (34,8%) прошли программы вторичной профилактики. Информация об опыте пациентов и о 30-дневной смертности не регистрировалась. Вторичная профилактика выполнена примерно в 90% случаев.

Заключение. Определение показателей качества привело к их некоторому улучшению в данных условиях. Несмотря на отсутствие коронарного вмешательства, имеется возможность изменить ряд показателей эффективности, которые напрямую с ним не связаны.

Ключевые слова: показатели эффективности, качественные показатели, инфаркт миокарда с подъемом сегмента ST, острый инфаркт миокарда, страны с низким и средним уровнем дохода

■ KEY MESSAGES

- **What is already known about this subject?** Guidelines on attention to acute myocardial infarction were recently included in the updated set of performance indicators. As this document comes from a very different setting, it is not clear for low/middle income scenarios how achievable these quality indicators are. This lack of attention may generate an excess mortality and morbidity associated with poor quality of care for cardiovascular disease in Latin America that have not been assessed either.
- **What does this study add?** This evaluation with inherited limitations set a basis for measuring the quality of care in a low/middle income scenario, in a non-interventional center, with free of charge and universal access to state-funded healthcare system, using the set of medical services. performance measures suggested in recognized international guidelines. This work creates a base to include the evaluation of effectiveness of treatment of cardiovascular diseases into daily practice of the center of LMIS, regardless of whether it was fulfilled or not, which is a common feature of resource-limited units.
- **How might this influence the clinical practice?** By identifying the gaps in attention, the protocols may be updated to correct disparities. The quality of interventions should be assessed again to get new evidence. The described results are the starting point to verify and compare the new assessment of quality metrics.

■ INTRODUCTION

Cardiac conditions are a major burden for health systems, worldwide [1, 2]. And, low and middle-income settings (LMISs), especially in Latin America, don't escape from this [3]. One of the most common cardiac conditions, that require intensive care, is Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI). Assessing the quality of care provided to patient with this condition may influence their outcome [4]. So, it is imperative to achieve a high-quality cardiovascular disease care.

It may be economic challenging for these countries, in every level of attention [5]. In Cuba, patients have free of charge universal access to state-funded health care, with no private practices [6]. And the case of AMI is not different. There, in 110 000 km² with 11 millions inhabitants, are three well established regional networks, leaded by a tertiary center, where coronary interventions (on hours) and cardiac surgery take place.

Yet, AMI attention is mostly provided in general hospitals, which are the leaders of the district network. These centers are responsible for short, middle and long-term assistance of most cases; they also stratify patients to be transferred to a tertiary center for interventionist procedures.

Also, no national clinical guideline or quality metrics consensus have been published yet. Despite data regarding number of patients and treatment is collected by statistics system, official publication of them is lacking [7]. So, comparison of results from different institutions is difficult for health care providers.

Identification in gaps of attention may led to a better care. In General Hospital Camilo Cienfuegos, in Sancti-Spiritus district in Cuba, a digital system with continuous evaluation of care was established [8], with several improvements after updating its protocols. Current research in this particular topic includes evaluation of performance measures, and creation of set of specific quality markers for our settings.

■ PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This paper evaluates the quality of care for patients admitted with AMI in a secondary general hospital in Sancti-Spiritus, Cuba.

■ METHODS

Study Design and Selection of quality indicators (QIs)

Observational and retrospective study of quality of care evaluation using the European Society of Cardiology (ESC 2017) Quality of Care Working Group's consensus on quality document [9]. It was selected this time, as the framework for evaluation. This document provides a series of metrics distributed in eight domains: regarding to organization of network, reperfusion therapy, risk assessment, in-hospital anti-thrombotic treatment, discharge medication, patient-reported outcomes, outcomes measures, and composite QI.

Data collection and population

This study uses an implemented electronic AMI registry, co-designed by cardiologists of General Hospital Camilo Cienfuegos, and software's engineers of DESOFT [10]. The main intention was to create a tool to allow systematic evaluation of care for patients with AMI.

Data pertaining to patient characteristics, history, diagnosis, management and in-hospital outcomes, including lab results, for all AMI admitted in Coronary Intensive Care Unit of General Hospital Camilo Cienfuegos in any moment of their in-hospital evolution, with available information of QI based on ESC 2017 Quality of Care Working Group's markers, were included, despite thrombolytic approach, or in-hospital outcome. To avoid missing data, some parameters are necessary to fill, in order to include patients in the database; system warns if one of these is missing.

Analysis

Data collected from RESCUE Registry study were transferred into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, version 24, IBM, Armonk, New York), which was used for data cleaning, management, and analyses. Categorical variables are presented as number and percentage, and continuous variables as mean and standard deviation.

Structural data and internal protocols (Domain 1) will be further discussed. Compliance was reported as a percentage of the eligible population, and for Domain 5 (secondary prevention discharge treatment), compliance with prescription of treatment will be addressed only with patients who were discharged alive, as previously reported.

The study was conducted in full conformance with principles of Declaration of Helsinki, and approved by institutional board review.

Nor patients, nor the public were involved in the design of this study.

Setting

This evaluation comes from patients between 2017 and 2019 of the at General Hospital Camilo Cienfuegos, in Sancti-Spiritus, Cuba, a medical center lacking on-site percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), which also lacks the capacity to transfer its patients to a PCI center.

■ RESULTS

Demographics, risk factors and clinical presentation

Between 2017 and 2019, 660 patients with AMI presented to Coronary Intensive Care Unit. The majority of patients, 475 (72%) admitted through the registry presented with features of STEMI. Mean age was 66.6 years (± 12.1) and 443 (67.1%) were male.

On admission 87 (13.2%) patients had a Killip classification of heart failure of >1 .

Clinical presentation and the prevalence of comorbidities and other risk factors for AMI are described in Table 1.

Evaluation of quality of care according domains

Domain 1: Centre organization and system level structures of AMI care. An internal protocol exists which asserts that every patient with STEMI and no contraindications to receive thrombolytic therapy, which symptoms started before 12 h should receive it.

In this center (as in Cuba), thrombolysis with Recombinant Streptokinase (Heberkinase, CIGB, Cuba) is standard therapy in patients with STEMI.

Table 1
Baseline characteristics of studied population

Parameters	N: 660 patients	(Cont)	N: 660 patients
Age years $\pm$ SD	66.4 $\pm$ 12	TIMI score at admission $\pm$ SD	2.7 $\pm$ 1.2
STEMI patients	475	CRUSADE score at admission $\pm$ SD	37.2 $\pm$ 15
Female gender (%)	217 (32.9)	Cardiogenic shock (%) $\pm$ SD	42 (7.7)
Diabetes Mellitus type 2 (%)	190 (28.8)	Killip class ≥ 2	142 (21.1)
Hypertension (%)	569 (86.2)	Anterior Myocardial Infarction	346 (52.4)
Known CAD (%)	243 (36.8)	Total ischemic time (min) $\pm$ SD	319 $\pm$ 300
Prior Myocardial Infarction	101 (15.3)	Aspirin in 12h after symptoms onset (%)	608 (92.1)
Prior Stroke	21 (6.2)	ADPI in 12h after symptoms onset (%)	610 (92.4)
Peripheral artery diseases	26 (3.9)	Statins at admission (%)	659 (99.8)
Dyslipidemia	40 (6.1)	Betablockers at admission (%)	520 (78.8)
Atrial Fibrillation	12 (1.8)	ACE inhibitors at admission (%)	608 (92.1)
Congestive heart failure (%)	15 (2.2)	Diuretics at admission (%)	122 (18.5)
Current smoking (%)	336 (50.9)	Streptokinase administration	276/475 (58.1)
Left Ventricle Ejection Fraction (%) $\pm$ SD	47.3 $\pm$ 8.7	Aspirin at discharge (% from DA)	594 (97.4)
eGFR (MDRD, ml/min) $\pm$ SD	66.3 $\pm$ 25.6	ADPI at discharge (% from DA)	585 (95.9)
Glycaemia (mmol/L) $\pm$ SD	7.4 $\pm$ 4	Statins at discharge (% from DA)	597 (97.9)
Cholesterol (mmol/L) $\pm$ SD	4.9 $\pm$ 1.2	Betablockers at discharge (% from DA)	535 (87.7)
Total CK (UI/L) $\pm$ SD	809.3 $\pm$ 715	ACE inhibitors at discharge (% from DA)	593 (97.2)
CK-MB (UI/L) $\pm$ SD	147.9 $\pm$ 136	Diuretics at discharge (% from DA)	302 (49.5)
BP at admission (mmHg) $\pm$ SD	130.2 $\pm$ 22.9	In-hospital stay (days) $\pm$ SD	5.6 $\pm$ 4.2
Triglycerides (mmol/L) $\pm$ SD	1.3 $\pm$ 0.7	In- Hospital Mortality (%)	50 (7.6)
GRACE score at admission $\pm$ SD	122.1 $\pm$ 26.2		

Notes: ACE – Angiotensin Converter Enzyme; ADPI – Adenosine diphosphate (ADP) receptor inhibitors; BP – Blood Pressure; CAD – Coronary Artery Disease; CK – Creatin Kinase; CK-MB – Creatin Kinase-MB; DA – Discharged alive; GFR – Glomerular Filtrate Rate; SD – standard deviation; STEMI – ST segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction.

Table 2
Compliance for ESC domains of quality for patients with AMI

	Total population	Eligible population	Availability (%)	Compliance (%) SE
1. Centre organization and system level structures of AMI care	Presented in section "Results"			
2. Reperfusion strategy				40.6%
2.1. Proportion of patients with STEMI arriving in the first 12 hours who receiving reperfusion therapy	475	390	370	268 (72.4)
2.2. For patients treated with fibrinolysis: <30 min from diagnosis to the needle	475	268	268	43 (16%)
3. In-hospital risk assessment				100%
3.1. Proportion of patients having LVEF assessed before discharge	660	660	660	660 (100)
3.2. Proportion of patients with NSTEMI who have ischemic risk assessment using GRACE risk score	185	185	185	185 (100)
3.3. Proportion of patients admitted with STEMI or NSTEMI bleeding risk assessment using CRUSADE	660	660	660	660 (100)
4. In-hospital antithrombotic drugs				98.1%
4.1. Number of patients eligible for in-hospital antithrombotic therapies who received ≥ 1 therapies.	660	655	645	645 (100)
4.2. Dual antiplatelet therapy	660	648	638	636 (98.1)
5. Secondary prevention discharge treatment				
5.1. Proportion of patients with AMI discharged on statins, unless contraindicated	610	610	610	597 (97.9)
5.2. Proportion of patients with LVEF equal or less to 40% or clinical evidence of heart failure, with betablocker prescribed at discharge	610	94	92	84 (89.3)
5.3. Proportion of patients with LVEF equal or less to 40% or clinical evidence of heart failure, with ACE inhibitor prescribed at discharge	610	94	91	87 (92.5)
5.4. Proportion of patients with smoking cessation advice at discharge	610	313	313	282 (90.1)
5.5. Proportion of patients enrolled in secondary prevention programs	610	468	468	163 (34.8)
6. Patient experience collected in a systematic way	Presented in section "Results"			
7. Outcome measures				
In-hospital mortality rate	660	660	660	50 (7.6)
30-day adjusted readmission rate	610	610	610	4 (0.7)
8. Composite quality indicator				
Proportion of patients with LVEF equal or less to 40% or clinical evidence of heart failure, with DAPT and statins prescribed at discharge	610	92	92	85 (92.4)
Proportion of patients with LVEF equal or less to 40% or clinical evidence of heart failure, with betablocker, ACE-I, DAPT, and statins prescribed at discharge	610	92	89	79 (85.9)

Notes: LVEF – Left Ventricle Ejection Fraction; AMI – Acute Myocardial Infarction; DAPT – Double Antiplatelet Treatment; ACE-I – Angiotensin Converter Enzyme Inhibitor; STEMI – ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction; NSTEMI – non-ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction.

Patients can be assisted wherever they decide. There are 23 clinics, and 4 general hospitals (and among them, there is the General Hospital Camilo Cienfuegos, which is the leader of the Cardiology network), to assist a population of 466 000 inhabitants around 6744 km². Management of AMI can be done everywhere, however, diagnosis of NSTEMI, can be done only in the General Hospital. No cardiac biomarkers are available in other medical facilities.

Though no number of phone contacts exist for patient with chest pain, emergency system can be activated by this way, by attending physicians or by the patient their self. According to symptoms, an electrocardiogram can be done, which is widely available in the district. Though no practiced, there are several attempts to perform a trans-telephonic evaluation of electrocardiograms, to supervise treatment. If STEMI is diagnosed, patient transfer to proper setting in time is attempted. However, as it usually takes more time than suggested (low number of available suitable vehicles), most patients, arrived by their own way. (Air transfer is not available in Cuba).

Since 2014, time of attention is routinely recorded for this network, and periodical audits for quality assessment are often made.

Domain 2: Reperfusion strategy. As stated, almost no patient was transferred to interventional setting (though patients with mechanical complications that require surgical treatment may be transferred). For NSTEMI, basis of treatment consists on pain management, and avoidance of other complications.

Median time for first medical contact was 319 ± 300 min, and delay system was 88.9 ± 61.1 min. As several patients with STEMI arrived with more than 12 hours since symptoms started (17.7%), they usually, don't receive thrombolytics.

From those patients with indication who arrived in proper time, only received thrombolytic 72.4%, and barely in 30 patients, electrical signs of reperfusion were observed. This may condition other QI which will be discussed, such as rate of complications, and in-hospital mortality.

Domain 3: In-hospital risk assessment. One of the advantages of the designed electronic AMI registry is that, parameters to calculate risk stratification tools, such as TIMI, GRACE, and CRUSADE are of mandatory inclusion. So, the system itself, determine the score and send a warning message if one of these parameters is missing.

Besides, in hand-written reception of patients, is mandatory to determine them. Mean GRACE score was 112 (IQ: 18.5), CRUSADE score was 37.2 (IQ: 10), and TIMI score was 1.7 (IQ: 1.1), which means that most patients admitted in this center had a low or intermediate risk of death of major complications, which is not a reflex of the reality of those parameters.

Domain 4: In-hospital antithrombotic drugs. Tough antiplatelets drugs as aspirin and heparins, are available, the only P₂Y₁₂ inhibitor offered in Cuba is Clopidogrel. Antiplatelet treatment is administered in most patients with AMI, reaching a very good 97% of double antiplatelet treatment administration. This fraction increases until an excellent 99.7%, when patient which can't receive it due to several cases, were excluded.

Domain 5: Secondary prevention discharge treatment. Pharmacologic secondary prevention is widely administered. However, there is gap in the integration to secondary prevention programs. In our district, formally cardiac rehab (in a proper gym) is only offered in the gym of this hospital.

That's why, constrained inclusion criteria, need to be applied in order to offer this, to those who can beneficiate the most. However, suggestions to start to perform physical



activity, and working restoration are carefully given to every patient and their relatives, before their fully discharge.

Domain 6: Patient experience collected in a systematic way. Despite being a QI, patients and relatives experience is not routinely gathered. However, the service often receives tokens of appreciation from most patients and relatives, some of them in social media, radio, and TV reportages. Yet, from January 2021 on, this parameter will be recorded in the digital system. In Public Relations Bureau, there were only 5 complaints, all of them related to our crowded wait list for several exams, which are routinely performed out of this center.

Domain 7: Outcome measures. After an update of protocols in summer of 2016, a consult to assist discharged patients with AMI was created. However, the coordination necessary to include data of this consultation in the software, has not been implemented. So, statistics of patients at 30 day after discharge are lacking. Efforts to update this issue are currently running, and perhaps, in a near future, this indicator could be formally presented.

Despite this, in-hospital mortality is quite high: 7.6%, which is a reflex of several gaps, previously described.

Domain 8: Composite quality indicator. There is still an opportunity to increase the quality of treatment of those patients complicated with heart failure. Although a near-90%, is a good number, taking into account, that these patients didn't receive proper thrombolytic in time, will not have the chance of a coronary intervention in a near future, and their chance to have a proper cardiac rehab are very low, at least they should leave the facility, with an optimized medical management. So, improve is mandatory in order to extent the 1-year surviving rate of these patients.

■ DISCUSSION

This study provides a continuous evaluation of quality of AMI care in a patient centered outcome from in LMIS, a non-interventional center, with free of charge and universal access to state funded-health care system. Comparison will be made with registries from LMIS, giving priority, for those reports coming from a network where most patients are treated with thrombolytic instead primary percutaneous coronary intervention, as possible.

In Cuba, Delgado-Acosta et al. [7] applied a survey from National Center of Epidemiology, in Cienfuegos (110 km western of this center), in one month in 2013. They described a thrombolytic rate application of 72%, (16/22), which may be considered very high. Prescription of betablockers in admission, were not as high, just 63.7%. No data about ACE-I was recorded, and system delay was considerably lower compared with previous report in 2011. Despite these gaps, more than 92% of patients perceived the attention as good or better.

By the other hand, Lóriga-García et al.'s registry of AMI, in Pinar del Rio (most western district, 441 km northwestern of this center), gives another result [11]. Of 644 patients admitted during 2011 and 2012 with STEMI, only 55,2% received thrombolytic, 96.4% aspirin, 49.3% atenolol, and 32.9% ACE-I, lower frequency than Delgado Acosta et al for all drugs. And, 50 (7.7%) patients died during hospital admission.

In General Hospital Camilo Cienfuegos of Sancti-Spiritus, in 251 patients with STEMI, during 2014–2016, thrombolytic were administered to 57%; betablockers, to 42.8%; ACE-I, to 95.2%; and statins to 94.82%. System delay was 112.7 ± 77.8 min and time from

symptoms onset to needle was 354.5 ± 266.4 min in those who received thrombolytic. Mortality was very high, even for LMISs: 13.5% [12].

Finally, there are the results of the Registro Cubano de Infarto Agudo de Miocardio, where data of patients included in this report, are reported on it too. In order to perform a more accurate analysis, common patients were excluded from this comparison. So, excluding data from General Hospital Camilo Cienfuegos, there were 638 patients remaining, of them 550 with STEMI, with a thrombolytic rate of 54.7% (301/550); Aspirin, Clopidogrel, Betablockers, ACE-I, and statin administration rate at admission of 97.2%, 99.1%, 58%, 79.2%, and 97.2% respectively. Mortality was 9.6%, system-to-needle time was 49.9 ± 47.1 min; and 85.7% of patients which received thrombolytic had a system delay time shorter than 60 min [13].

Since introduction of Streptokinase no major change has been introduced to reperfuse STEMI in last 20 years (coronary intervention is only available in 5 hospitals) in Cuba [14–16]. Beyond economic burden, there are external political situations that may impact on it. However, with same resources, several improvements are presented, when comparing with older reports from same centers.

Rest of pharmacological treatment is highly fulfilled at top level centers in Europe and United States, except perhaps, for betablockers. However, results in Cuban studies, are for overall population. And guidelines are clear: "Oral treatment with beta-blockers is indicated in patients with heart failure < 40% unless contraindicated (Class I, Level of Evidence A)" [9]. When only patients with heart failure with blood pressure over 90 mmHg in General Hospital Camilo Cienfuegos are included, this rate, in first 24 hours increases up to 93.1% (54/58), but decreases until 85% (45/53) in patients discharged alive. This analysis is impossible to make for other published papers, due to lack of necessary data.

In Trinidad and Tobago, in a similar setting [17], 70.5% of overall population with STEMI (70% of women and 69.2% of men), received thrombolytic within an hour after first medical contact. Just 30.3% of patients received betablockers within first day of admission, but this, increased up to 76.5% at discharge. Rest of drugs, such as, aspirin, Clopidogrel, ACE-I, and statins were administered at discharge to 79.8%, 79%, 70.6%, and 75.3%, respectively.

In the Caribbean too, in Barbados, results like found in this report, were only achievable in male, in a specific group of age. Women were undertreated, as well as elderly, at their admission, as well with their discharge treatment [18].

Data of the RENASCA, from 177 hospitals in Mexico during March 1, 2014 to December 2017, shows that 71.39% of patients, after implantation of "Infarction Code", received reperfusion of any kind, 40.1% with fibrinolytic therapy and 31.3% with Primary PCI. Commonly used drugs couldn't reach 90% of administration, and most of them were reduced during in-hospital stay [19].

The ACCESS registry showed that treatment in Latin America is quite suboptimal, although high rate of reperfusion by any means were reported. However, as barriers to adopt a guideline recommended treatment are common as well, quality improvement initiatives may work as well everywhere, despite the place where they were designed [20].

In Africa, results are even more heterogeneous. However, three patterns may be described. First, in northern African countries, attention seems to be dependent on patient's time for first medical contact, as technologies and human resources appear to be available [21–23]. Second, in sub-Saharan countries attention looks to be really poor, based on absence of reperfusion treatment for most of patients, despite their delay time



to seek for attention: few patients received thrombolytic, and a huge variation of system delay was observed, Betablockers and ACE-I administration didn't reach a quarter of available population [24–26]. And finally, in southern more-wealthy countries, attention seems to be as good as they can afford [27].

Translating into practice

The absence of official document or consensus about describing quality of attention of AMI in Cuba, make reports heterogeneous, and hard to compare each other. However, some QI are universal despite conditions of network. Efforts from physicians to increase value of care should be directed, precisely, to those universal ones: rate of reperfusion, in-hospital and discharge treatment, and patient experience.

In Cuba, basis of networks is known by policy makers. And, as economic conditions are unlikely to change, it seems that the cheapest and short-term most effective way to increase quality of attention is by monitoring its markers.

Generate specific guide lines according to the real possibilities in the local setting where they are going to be applied is a right step but, even when some resources may be unavailable, there is no reason for excluding them. One must consider when and where those technologies can be introduced. In first place this is an opportunity to continue improving local protocols, and second this will contribute to do proper comparisons with higher standards, thus acute cardiac care physicians from LMICs most not consider the quality metrics from high income countries as unachievable, because then the continuous battle for improving care will be lost before it's started.

Limitations of the study

This study was made in a single center of Middle-Region in Cuba, an underdeveloped country with free of charge universal access to state funded-health care, which is not common in this kind of settings. Also, lack of coronary intervention, made its results hard to generalize for settings where this is present. Finally, this registry can't be considered as representative for the national population until specific analysis have made.

However, this methodology may be considered as start point for futures evaluation of quality metrics, or descriptions of them.

■ CONCLUSION

Determination of the quality metrics brought some improvement for the perception of the actual quality of care. Difficulties to achieve high quality attention to these patients were common to those found in LMICs. Despite absence of coronary intervention, there is a chance to modify some performance measures, which are not directly related with this doubtful situation.

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