

# Cardiac Rehabilitation Referral in Patients Diagnosed with Cardiac Disease

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## INTRODUCTION

**Topic**  
Cardiac rehabilitation (CR) is defined by the American Heart Association<sup>1</sup> as “a medically supervised program designed to improve heart health after heart problems or heart surgery”.

- Promotes secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease
- Benefits individuals who have had a heart attack, chronic stable angina, received cardiac stenting, chronic heart failure, or have undergone coronary artery bypass surgery, heart valve replacement or repair, or a heart transplant<sup>2</sup>
- Consists of 36 sessions of aerobic exercise training, tobacco cessation counseling, nutrition counseling, stress management, psychological support, cardiovascular disease education and medication management<sup>3</sup>
- Participation and completion can reduce mortality up to 24% over 1 to 3 years and a 31% decrease in rehospitalizations over one year<sup>4</sup>
- Classified as a class 1A recommendation by the American Heart Association/American College of Cardiology<sup>5</sup>

**Problem**  
In the cardiac surgery department at Penn State Hershey Medical Center (PSHMC), there was not a standardized process for CR referral post-operatively. Between January 2021 and June 2021, the PSHMC CR program received an average of 17% of eligible patient referrals for postoperative cardiac surgery patients.

- Million Hearts Initiative established by the Centers for Disease Control aims for 70% of eligible patient compliance with a CR program<sup>6</sup>

**Aim**  
The purpose of this project was to increase the CR referrals within the cardiac surgery service line at PSHMC.

- Ensure all eligible patients receive an inpatient CR referral by a provider at bedside and an automatic referral in the electronic medical administration record (eMAR)
- Long-term goal of this project is to reduce the readmission rates for the cardiac surgery service line by 1% by the end of 2022

## METHODS

This project was designed as a quality improvement project guided by the Model for Improvement.

**Planning Stage**  
Intent: Increase referrals to CR for eligible patients by the cardiac surgery APP team prior to discharge  
Changes: Provide education about CR to cardiac surgery team and create an automatic standardized referral protocol  
Goal: More than 17% of eligible referrals for CR within a month

**Action Stage**  
First PDSA Cycle

- Education
  - PowerPoint presented to cardiac surgery team highlighting components and benefits of CR
  - Pretest and posttest to evaluate the effectiveness of the presentation
- Automatic standardized referral protocol
  - Eligible patient identified in eMAR
  - Inpatient APP provided CR endorsement and educational brochure to the patient at bedside
  - An electronic referral sent to the CR director by standardized referral template
  - Automatic referral template added to the patient's discharge instructions
  - Feedback was sought from all participants.

Adapted PDSA

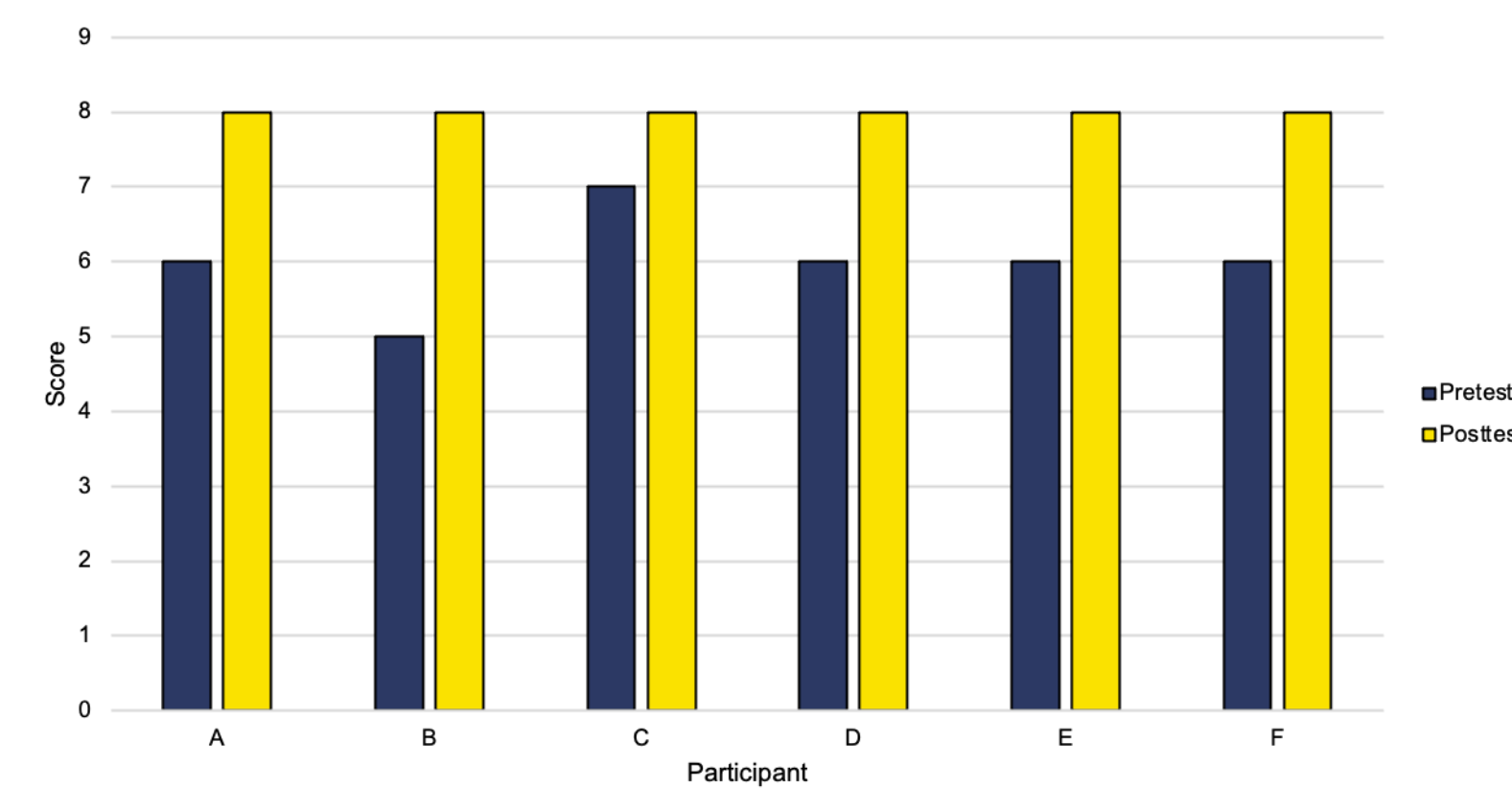
- End of October, order for CR referral created in the eMAR
  - Prechecked in the order-set, using an opt-out format
    - Took the place of the electronic message referral sent to the CR director

## RESULTS

**Cardiac Rehabilitation Education**

- 4 inpatient APPs, 1 outpatient APP, and 1 outpatient nurse attended initial education presentation
- Average score on the pretest was 6 out of 8, or 75%
- Average score on the posttest was 8 out of 8, or 100%
- Two tailed P value 0.0006, difference is statistically significant<sup>7</sup>

Figure 1  
Impact of CR Education on Cardiac Surgery Providers at PSHMC



**Cardiac Rehabilitation Referral**  
October 2021: Automatic standardized referral protocol implemented using an electronic message template sent to the PSHMC CR director

- 20 patients referred out of 32 eligible patients, or 63%

November 2021: Prechecked order for cardiac rehabilitation referral added to eMAR

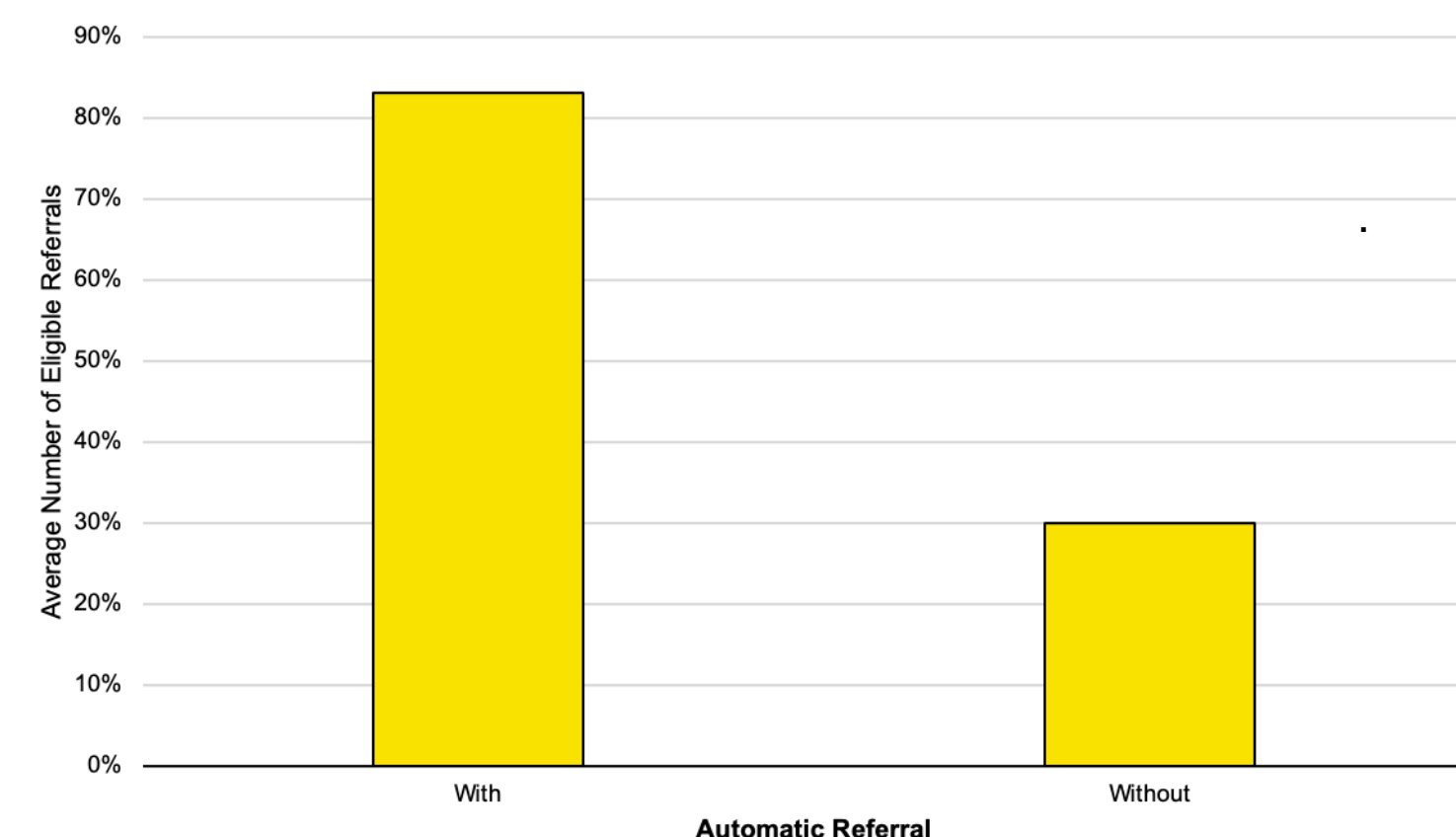
- 36 patients referred out of the 41 eligible patients, or 88%

December 2021: Continued use of prechecked order for CR referral in eMAR

- 43 patients were referred out of the 43 eligible patients, or 100%

- Unpaired t-test
  - Mean percentage referrals with the automatic referral protocol: 83% with a standard deviation of 19%
  - Mean percentage of referrals without the automatic referral protocol: 30% with a standard deviation of 23%
  - Two-tailed P value for this data: 0.0045, difference is statistically significant<sup>7</sup>

Figure 2  
Average Percentage of Referrals With and Without Automatic Protocol

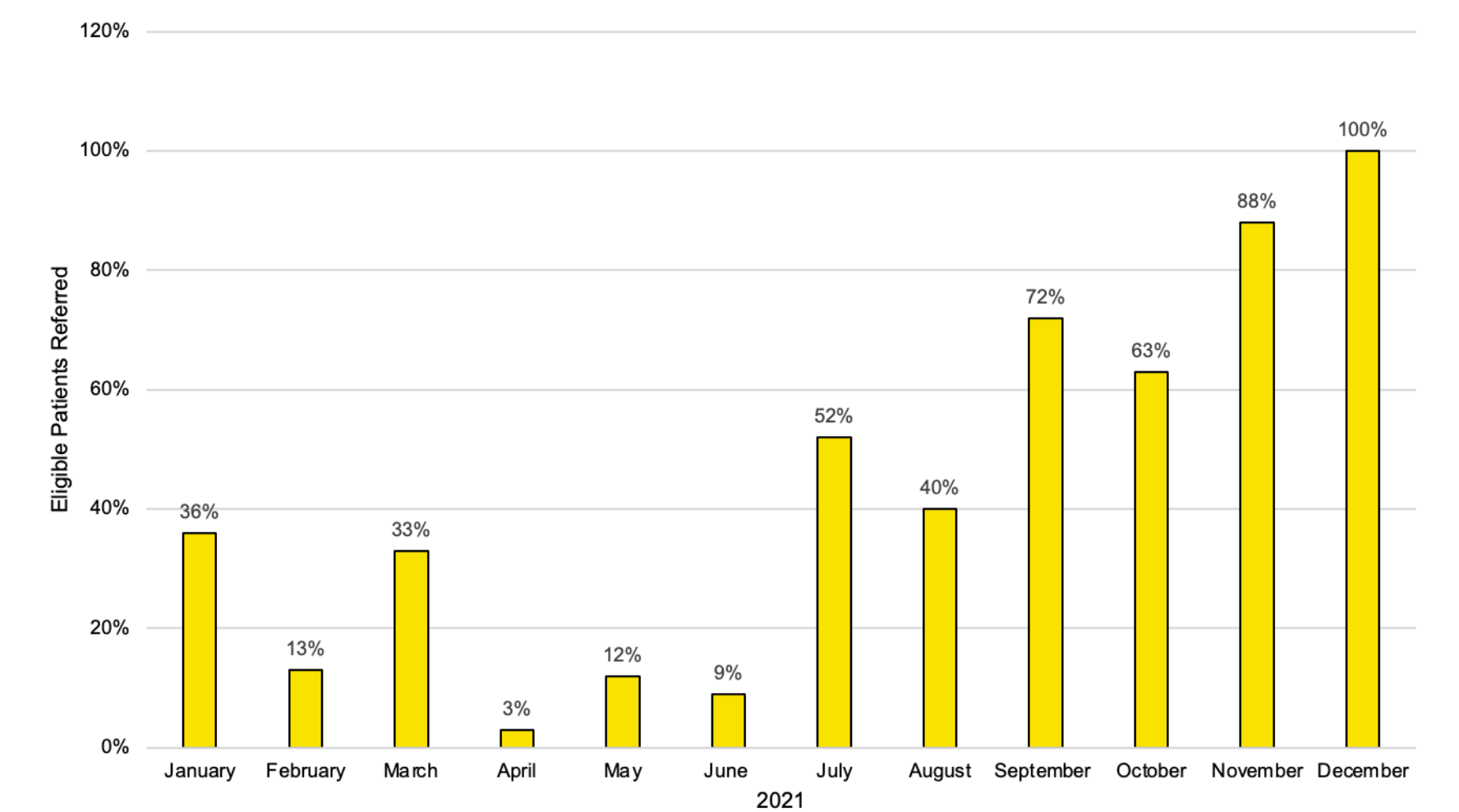


## RESULTS

**Cardiac Rehabilitation Referral**

- Automatic referrals implemented in October 2021
- Increase in referral consistency end of the year versus beginning

Figure 3  
Referrals by Cardiac Surgery Team in 2021



## IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE

The results of this quality improvement project align with what is found in the literature: a standardized automatic referral in the eMAR coupled with education from a bedside education liaison increases CR referrals<sup>8</sup>.

- Increase in referrals will increase overall enrollment and completion of CR programs
- Protocol should continue to be implemented and integrated as standard practice for cardiac surgery patients at PSHMC
- Assess affects on future readmission metrics

## REFERENCES

<sup>1</sup> American Heart Association. (2020). *What is cardiac rehabilitation?* Answers by Heart. [https://www.heart.org/-/media/files/health-topics/answers-by-heart/pe-abh-what-is-cardiac-rehabilitation-ucm\\_300341.pdf?la=en](https://www.heart.org/-/media/files/health-topics/answers-by-heart/pe-abh-what-is-cardiac-rehabilitation-ucm_300341.pdf?la=en)

<sup>2</sup> Wall, H.K., Stolp, H., Lucido, B., & Graff, K. (2018). Cardiac rehabilitation change package. *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*. [https://millionhearts.hhs.gov/files/Cardiac\\_Rehab\\_Change\\_Pkg.pdf](https://millionhearts.hhs.gov/files/Cardiac_Rehab_Change_Pkg.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Rubin, R. (2019). Although cardiac rehab saves lives, few eligible patients take part. *JAMA*, 322(5), 386-388.

<sup>4</sup> Andes, P. A., Keteyian, S. J., Wright, J. S., Hamm, L. F., Lui, K., Newlin, K., Shepard, D. S., & Thomas, R. J. (2016). Increasing cardiac rehabilitation participation from 20% to 70%: A road map from the million hearts cardiac rehabilitation collaborative. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, 92(2), 234-242.

<sup>5</sup> Epstein, E., Rosander, A., Pazargadi, A., & Taub, P. (2020). Cardiac rehab for functional improvement. *Current Heart Failure Reports*, 17(4), 161-170.

<sup>6</sup> Division for Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention. (2021, March 25). *Million hearts*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://millionhearts.hhs.gov>

<sup>7</sup> QuickCalcs. (2021). GraphPad. Retrieved July 22, 2021, from [graphpad.com/quickcalcs/](https://www.graphpad.com/quickcalcs/)

<sup>8</sup> Grace, S. L., Chessex, C. Arthur, H., Juneau, M., Oh, P., & Suskin, N. (2011). Systematizing inpatient referral to cardiac rehabilitation 2010: Canadian association of cardiac rehabilitation and Canadian cardiovascular society joint position paper. *Canadian Journal of Cardiology*, 27(2), 192-199.