

Interventional Cardiology : Analysis of Sterile Medical Device's consumption assessment of differing practices.

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Background and importance

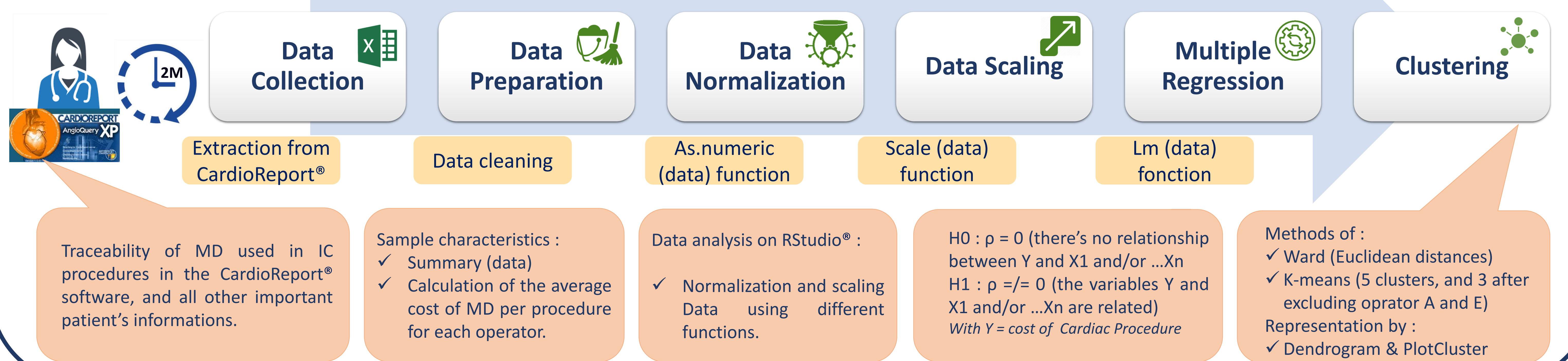
Therapeutic angioplasty (TA) allows the dilatation of coronary stenosis. This minimally invasive procedure, often combined with diagnostic angiography, requires various costly medical devices (MD).

Aim and objective

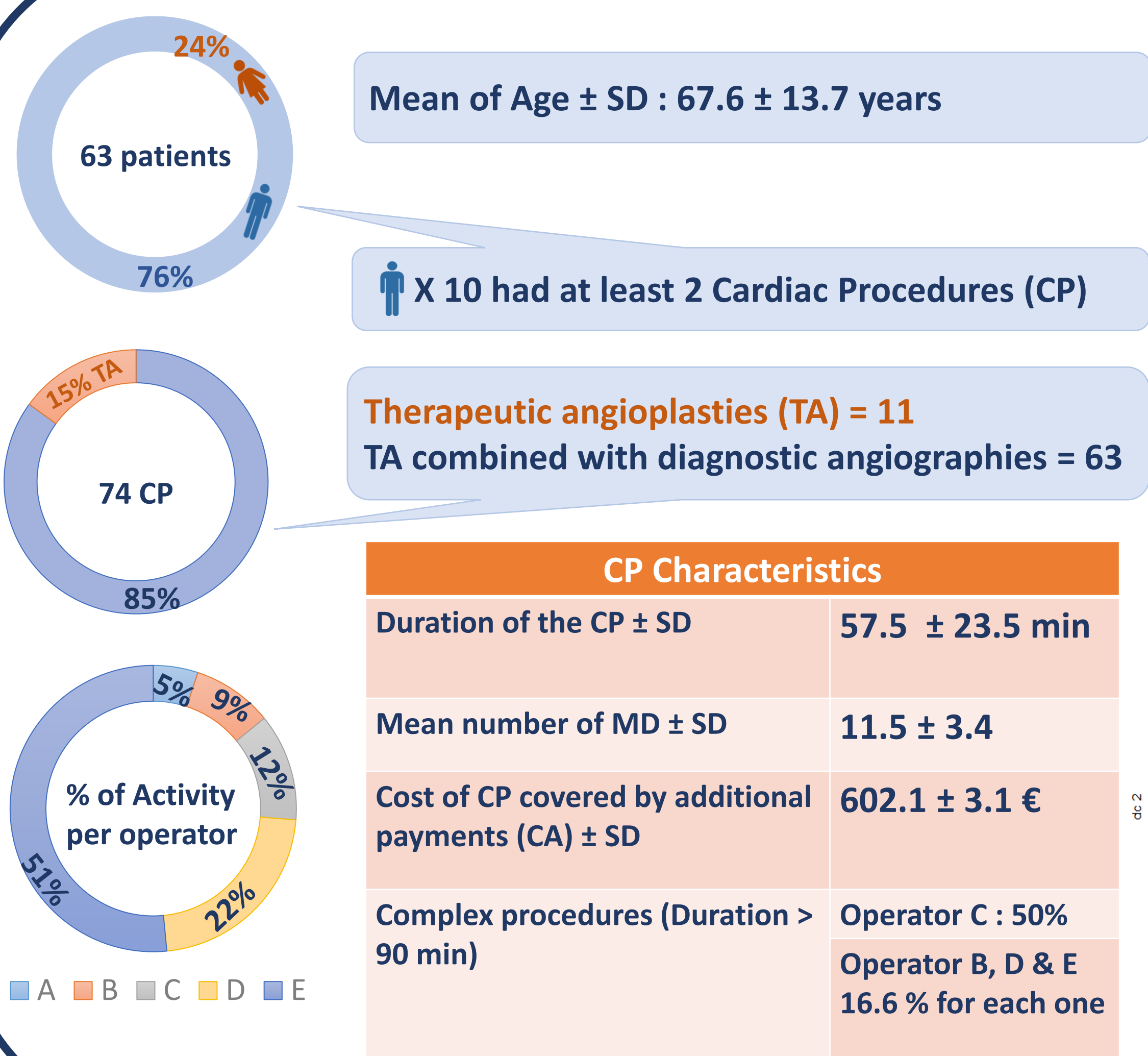
This study was conducted to highlight if there is a difference in interventional cardiology (IC) practices between physicians and to estimate the associated costs.

Material and methods

Is there a difference in practice between physicians ?
What if we highlight this by analyzing the cost of medical devices?



Results

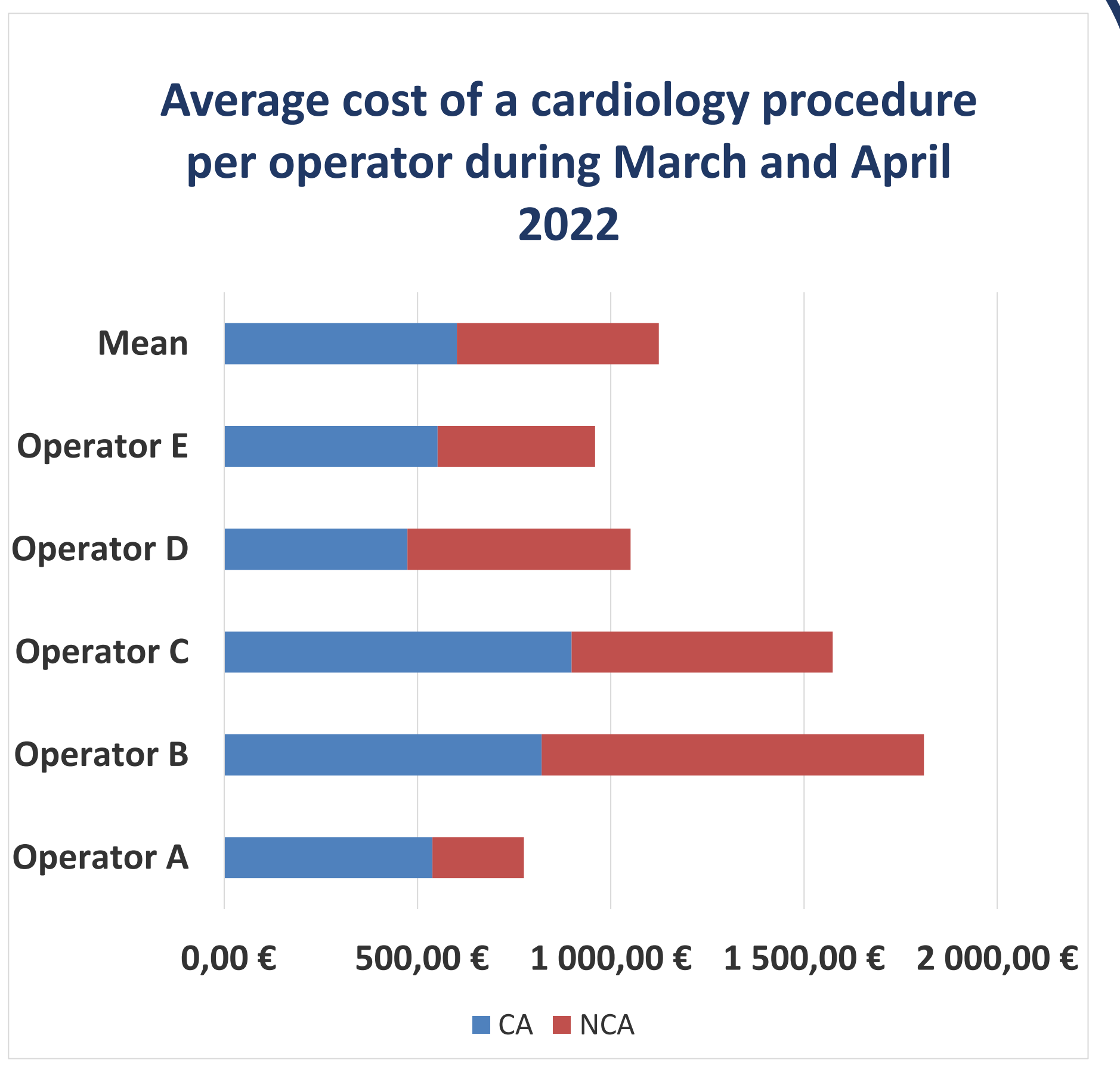
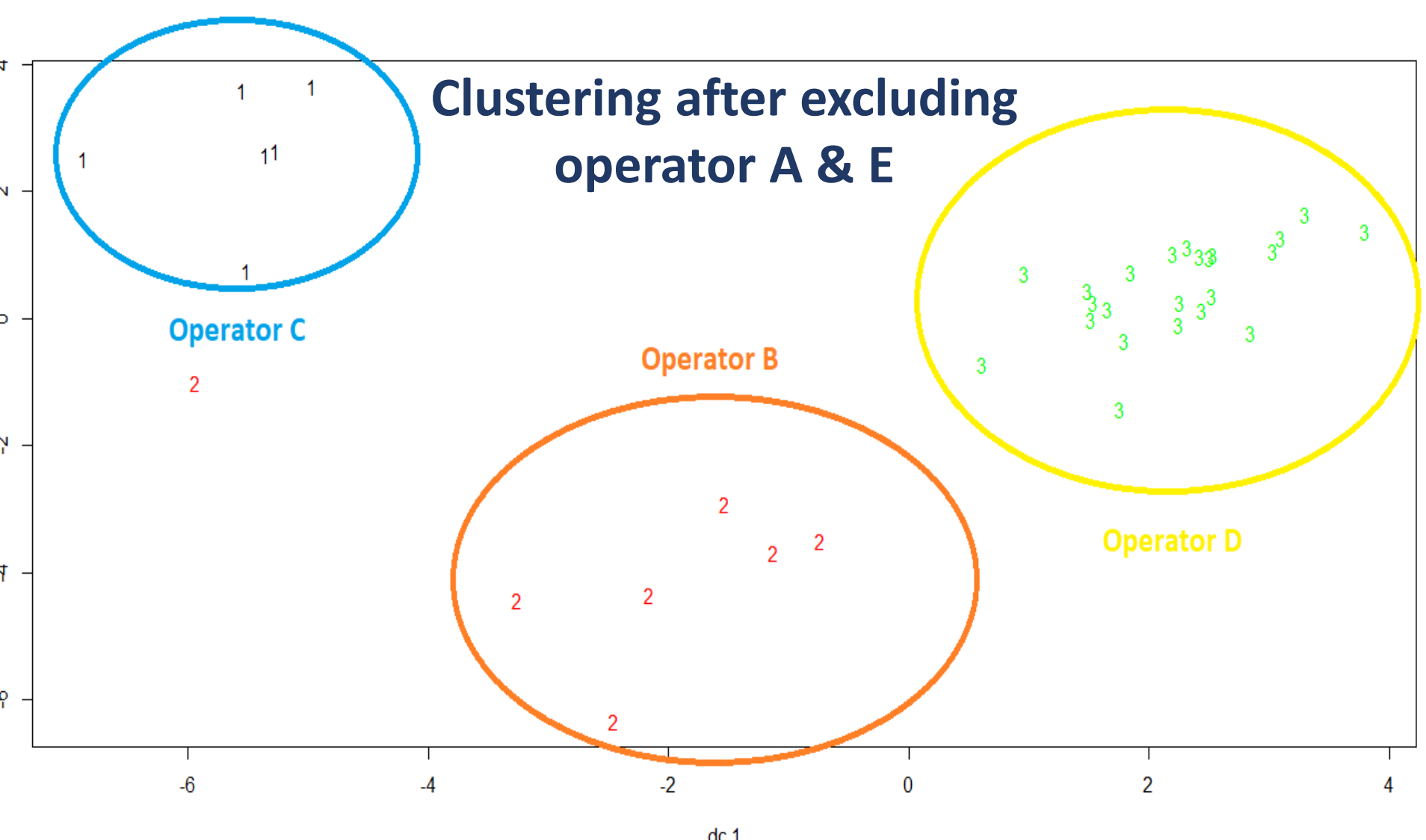


Multiple Regression :

- Multiple R-squared (R^2) = 0.8745
- Adjusted R-squared (R^2) = 0.8591
- F-Statistic : 56.62 on 8 and 65 DF
- P-Value : $2.2e-16 < 5\%$ \rightarrow H0 can be rejected
- Significant variables : Gender, nMD, and NCA cost

After excluding operator A and E :

- Adjusted R-squared (R^2) = 0.891
- P-value $< 5\%$ ($1.465e-12$) \rightarrow H0 can be rejected



Discussion - Conclusion

The hospital pharmacist, as procurement and MD expert, plays a central role in managing consumption analysis. Expanding the sample to confirm the results and deepening the definition of complex procedures, would be more relevant. Thus, it would be interesting to explore the impact of communicating this work to physicians in order to homogenize their practices.

Abbreviations :

Covered by additional payment (CA) or not (NCA), number of Medical Device (nMD), Null Hypothesis (H0), alternative hypothesis (H1), standard deviation (SD), Degree of Freedom (DF)

Poster : 2SPD-013

