

Tests, treatments and procedures at risk of inappropriateness in Italy
that Physicians and Patients should talk about.

Five Recommendations from the AICPR

Italian Association of Clinical, Preventive and Rehabilitative Cardiology

1	<p>Don't perform routine chest X-ray in patients entering rehabilitation programme after cardiac surgery</p> <p>Patients always receive chest X-Ray before discharge from cardiac surgery. Further X-ray should be warranted only on clinical basis. Pleuric effusion monitoring should be performed by mean of thoracic echography</p>
2	<p>Don't perform Computed Tomography for coronary calcium score in patients at high cardiovascular risk</p> <p>"Coronary calcium score" is not predictive of CV events in subjects already at high risk using traditional score systems</p>
3	<p>Don't perform Holter electrocardiographic monitoring in patients suffering from syncope, near syncope or dizziness, in whom a non arrhythmic origin has been documented</p> <p>Holter monitoring is indicated if the likelihood of arrhythmia causing a syncope is elevated. Monitoring devices should be chosen according to syncope frequency: Holter for daily symptoms, external loop recorder for weekly, and subcutaneous implantable device for monthly or less frequent events.</p>
4	<p>Don't routinely prescribe proton pump inhibitors (PPI) for gastrointestinal bleeding profilaxis in patient with single drug antiplatelet therapy in absence of additional risk factors</p> <p>Gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding risk is increased in presence of double antiplatelet treatment. Risk factors for GI bleeding are: previous GI bleeding, peptic ulcer, advanced age, NSAIDs or steroid drugs use, oral anticoagulant therapy. In absence of risk factors, PPI therapy is not warranted for single drug antiplatelet treatment.</p>
5	<p>Avoid routine use of Infective endocarditis profilaxis in mild to moderate native valve disease</p> <p>Despite of high frequency of bacteremia associated to dental procedures, the related risk for infective endocarditis (IE) is very low, both in general population and in cardiac patients. Extensive use of profilaxis is not supported by evidence. Profilaxis should be restricted to high risk patients (i.e. patients with worse prognosis associated to IE or at higher risk to develop an IE).</p>

Please note that these items are provided only for information and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a clinician. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their clinician.

How this list was created

A task force of National board of Gruppo Italiano Cardiologia Riabilitativa, selected 5 clinical praxis at higher risk to be inappropriate, out of 11 screened by an online survey among members among those most diffuse with a negative impact on patients.

Sources

1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Linee guida di riferimento per la diagnostica mediante immagini. Protezione dalle radiazioni 118. Lussemburgo. Ufficio delle pubblicazioni ufficiali delle Comunità Europee. 2002 – ISBN 92-828-9456-8. 2. La diagnostica per immagini. Linee guida nazionali di riferimento. Società Italiana di Radiologia Medica (SIRM)- 2004. 3. Is thoracic ultrasound a viable alternative to conventional imaging in the critical care setting? D.T. Ashton-Cleary. British Journal of Anaesthesia 2013;12:1-9. 4. Bedside Ultrasonography in the ICU. Chest 2005;128:1766-1781. 5. Clinical review: Bedside lung ultrasound in critical care practice. B. Bouhemad at coll. Critical Care 2007;11:205. 6. The Use of Point-of-Care Bedside Lung Ultrasound Significantly Reduces the Number of Radiographs and Computed Tomography Scans in Critically Ill Patients. Persi A. at coll. Anesth Analg 2010;111:687-92.
2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. John A Rumberger. Using noncontrast cardiac CT and coronary artery calcification measurements for cardiovascular risk assessment and management in asymptomatic adults. Vascular Health and Risk Management 2010;6 579–591. 2. Robert A. O'Rourke et al. American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Expert Consensus Document on Electron-Beam Computed Tomography for the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Coronary Artery Disease. Circulation. 2000;102:126-140. 3. Greeland P. et al. Coronary Artery Calcium Score Combined With Framingham Score for Risk Prediction in Asymptomatic Individuals. JAMA 2004; Vol 291:210-215.
3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Linee guida per la diagnosi e il trattamento della sincope (versione 2009). Task Force per la Diagnosi e il Trattamento della Sincope della Società Europea di Cardiologia (ESC) con la collaborazione di European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA), Heart Failure Association (HFA) e Heart Rhythm Society (HRS). G Ital Cardiol 2010; 11 (10 Suppl 2): e94-e135.
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5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention of Infective Endocarditis Guidelines From the American Heart Association. A Guideline From the American Heart Association Rheumatic Fever, Endocarditis, and Kawasaki Disease Committee, Council on Cardiovascular Disease in the Young, and the Council on Clinical Cardiology, Council on Cardiovascular Surgery and Anesthesia, and the Quality of Care and Outcomes Research Interdisciplinary Working Group. Circulation. 2007;116:1736-1754. 2. Guidelines on the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of infective endocarditis (new version 2009). The Task Force on the Prevention, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Infective Endocarditis of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). European Heart Journal (2009)30, 2369–2413

Slow Medicine, an Italian movement of health professionals, patients and citizens promoting a Measured, Respectful and Equitable Medicine, launched the campaign **“Doing more does not mean doing better-Choosing Wisely Italy”** in Italy at the end of 2012, similar to Choosing Wisely in the USA. The campaign aims to help physicians, other health professionals, patients and citizens engage in conversations about tests, treatments and procedures at risk of inappropriateness in Italy, for informed and shared choices. The campaign is part of the Choosing Wisely International movement. Partners of the campaign are the National Federation of Medical Doctors' and Dentists' Orders (FNOMCeO), that of Registered Nurses' Orders (FNOPI), the Academy of Nursing Sciences (ASI), National Union of Radiologists (SNR), Tuscany regional health agency, PartecipaSalute, Altroconsumo, the Federation for Social Services and Healthcare of Aut. Prov. of Bolzano, Zadig. www.choosingwiselyitaly.org; www.slowmedicine.it

Italian Association of Clinical, Preventive and Rehabilitative Cardiology (AICPR) is a no-profit association, with more than 1000 members, operating in 210 public and accreditate hospitals and outpatient clinics.

Cardiologist, Nurse, Psicologist, Dietist and Therapist, operate all in a multidisciplinary team.

Preventive and Rehabilitation Cardiologist represent the cultural medium and the organization related tool to guarantee the continuum of care between the acute and chronic fase, and between specialist operating in hospital and general practitioners.

<http://www.iacpr.it/>