Registries – how we can ensure the EHDS has data worth sharing

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Why are health data and EHDS important for the ESC?

- Guidelines
- Collaborative Data Collection activities
 - Registries
 - Surveys
 - CV Disease Statistics (ATLAS)

ESC Strategic Aims 2023-2028





A Welcoming Society with Fair and Transparent Governance



Trusted Knowledge, Effectively Delivered



A Membership Experience Rich in Rewards and Benefits



A Focus on Person-Centred Healthcare



High Quality Data and Research



Environmental Sustainability

The plurality of evidence

ESC Classes of recommendations

Definition		Wording to use	
Class I	Evidence and/or general agreement that a given treatment or procedure is beneficial, useful, effective.	Is recommended or is indicated	
Class II	Conflicting evidence and/or a divergence of opinion about the usefulness/ efficacy of the given treatment or procedure.		
Class IIa	Weight of evidence/opinion is in favour of usefulness/efficacy.	Should be considered	
Class IIb	Usefulness/efficacy is less well established by evidence/opinion.	May be considered	
Class III	Evidence or general agreement that the given treatment or procedure is not useful/effective, and in some cases may be harmful.	Is not recommended	

ESC Levels of evidence

Level of evidence A	Data derived from multiple randomized clinical trials or meta-analyses.
Level of evidence B	Data derived from a single randomized clinical trial or large non-randomized studies.
Level of evidence C	Consensus of opinion of the experts and/or small studies, retrospective studies, registries.

ESC Levels of evidence

Data derived from multiple randomized clinical trials Level of evidence A or meta-analyses. Level of Data derived from a single randomized clinical trial or large non-randomized studies. evidence B Level of Consensus of opinion of the experts and/or small studies, evidence C retrospective studies, registries.

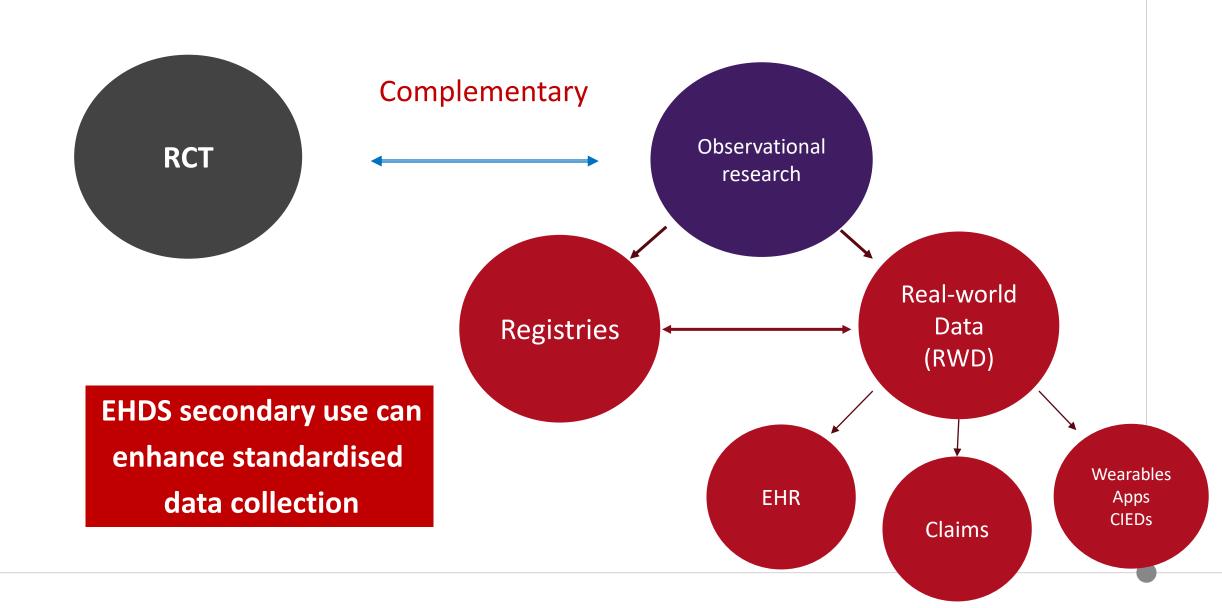
Randomised clinical Trial (RCT)

Non-randomised studies

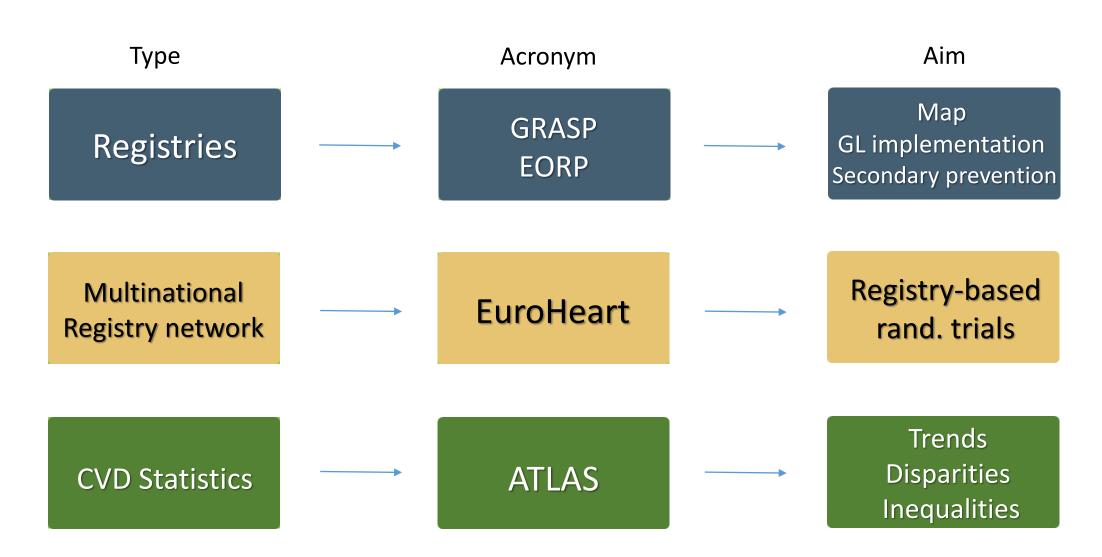
Retrospective studies Registries

Clinical Evidence





Data collection in the ESC



ESC Registries/GRASP



Study objectives

- Assess contemporary patterns of disease management in practice
- Assess adherence to / implementation of current ESC Guidelines
- Collect information on evidence-based treatments as recommended by ESC

Snapshot studies - 2 per year

- Short recruitment period limited follow up
- Reduced workload for participating sites

Registry studies - 1 per year

- Rare diseases and prevention
- > Reports on real-world clinical evaluation

GRASP: Topics proposal



	Proposed registries	ESC Guidelines
Short term Priority (2023)	Chronic coronary syndromes (snapshot)	2019 & 2024
	Cardiac Pacing (snapshot)	2021
	Heart Failure (snapshot)	2021
	EuroAspire (prevention)	2019 Diabetes & Dyslipidaemias 2023: Diabetes
Medium term Priority (2024)	Atrial Fibrillation (snapshot)	2020 & 2024
	Acute coronary syndromes (snapshot)	2020 & 2023
	Valvular disease (snapshot)	2021
	Cardiomyopathies (including HCM amyloidosis) and myocarditis (rare disease)	2023

EuroHeart



- Develop and maintain a collaboration of countries with continuous online registration of high-quality, harmonised patient data at admission and over time.
- Create an international infrastructure for costeffective safety surveillance of new drugs and devices and registry-based randomised clinical trials in a representative patient population across multiple geographies.



The EuroHeart Data Standards



Developed data standards for **4** common cardiovascular disease domains

- Acute Coronary Syndromes & Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (ACS-PCI)
- Heart failure CRT, ICD
- Atrial fibrillation Ablation
- Valve disease TAVI





Registries – the struggles



- Data entry by dedicated staff versus daily routine
- Consecutive patients
- Voluntary versus mandatory
- Standardised data variables
- Data transfer
- Data protection regulations (anonymised/pseudonymised data)
- Funding

EU4health – the instrument we need





Funding is needed to enable independent research supporting a functioning EHDS in the patients' interest