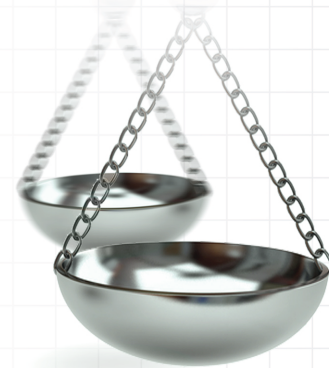




Clinical and economic benefits of advanced microplegia delivery system in cardiac surgery: evidence from 250 hospitals

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Aim: Determine the impact of a second generation microplegia delivery system (MPS2) compared with traditional cardioplegia. **Materials & methods:** Multivariable difference-in-differences analysis using fixed effects was performed for each outcome: adverse event (AE) composite, total visit cost, medication cost, length of stay (LOS) and intensive care unit (ICU) days. **Results:** A 2.25% absolute risk reduction in AE composite was found with MPS2 compared with traditional cardioplegia, which equates to relative risk reduction of 5.25%. Significant reductions in LOS and ICU days (0.1 α level). Per case reduction of US\$1231 total visit and US\$192 medication costs were found in MPS2 hospitals. **Conclusion:** For hospitals with MPS2, significant reductions were seen in AEs, LOS and ICU days, which lead to reductions in total visit and medication costs.

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In general, cardioplegic solutions help to arrest the heart to allow for a motionless field to perform coronary bypass grafting or open heart surgery, and to prevent myocardial injury by reducing oxygen demand to below 10% [1]. Myocardial injury can be caused by ischemia or reperfusion injury and a small decrease in myocardial function may lead to increased morbidity and mortality. Furthermore, myocardial edema can result in postoperative dysfunction and complications [2]. The use of microplegia has been shown to reduce postoperative cardiac edema, increase buffering and permit more rapid recovery of ventricular function [3]. Blood cardioplegia has superior oxygen carrying capacity, better osmotic properties and antioxidant capability [4].

The Quest Myocardial Protection System is used by perfusionists to deliver whole blood (from an arterial blood source) and/or cardioplegia solutions to the heart, during various cardiac surgeries on either an arrested or beating heart. Several clinical studies have shown that the elimination of diluent provides substantive clinical benefits, however, there is limited evidence examining the benefits of this second generation technology compared with traditional cardioplegia (TC) in the real-world setting where choice is influenced by availability, internal hospital protocols and purchasing agreements, and physician/technician preference [1,3–6].

Therefore, the objective of this study was to conduct a retrospective observational study using real world evidence from Premier hospitals across the USA to determine the clinical and economic affect to the hospital for using a second generation microplegia delivery system (MPS2) compared with TC, in patients undergoing cardiac surgery.

Materials & methods

Data source

The Premier Healthcare Database was used as the data source for this study. This database contains data from more than 580 million patient visits, or one in every five discharges in the nation [7]. The Premier database contains

data from standard hospital discharge files, including a patient's demographic and disease state, and information on billed services, including medications, laboratory, diagnostics and therapeutic services in de-identified patient daily service records. In addition, information on hospital characteristics, including geographic location, bed size and teaching status, is also available. Comparisons between patient and hospital characteristics for the hospitals that submit data to Premier and those of the probability sample of hospitals and patients selected for the National Hospital Discharge Survey suggested that the patient populations are similar with regard to patient age, gender, length of stay (LOS), mortality, primary discharge diagnosis and primary procedure groups [8].

All data used to perform this analysis were de-identified and accessed in compliance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. As a retrospective analysis of a de-identified database, the research was exempt from IRB review under 45 CFR 46.101(b)(4).

Inclusion criteria & cohort definitions

The study population for this analysis was any inpatient hospital visit in the Premier database from 1 January 2009 through 31 March 2015 with a record of an International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) primary procedure code for one or more of the following cardiac surgeries: coronary artery bypass graft (CABG), aortic valve replacement (AVR) and mitral valve replacement (MVR) surgeries. CABG, AVR and MVR were analyzed together, as these procedures are the principal indications for use of cardiopulmonary bypass and cardioplegia in adult patients [9]. See Supplementary File A for a listing of all ICD-9 procedure codes of interest. It was possible for patient visits to have more than one procedure at a time; the first procedure code of interest was taken for each patient.

Patient visits meeting this inclusion criteria were then divided into two separate cohorts: those patient visits at hospitals that employ the MPS2 system (treatment) versus those that do not (control). For 'treatment' hospitals, all patient visits were further subdivided into visits that occurred before and after the corresponding hospital employed the MPS2 system. Patient visits were excluded from 'treatment' hospitals if they occur during a 3 month 'wash out' period when a hospital was initiating the MPS2 system into their cardiac surgical protocol.

Statistical analyses

The unit of analysis for this research was the inpatient visit. This database does not allow for longitudinal follow-up of patients unless the visits occurred at the same hospital. Both clinical (composite adverse event [AE] end point) and economic outcomes (cost and LOS) were analyzed.

Clinical events were identified as an AE if there was a record of the event during the hospitalization and the event was not recorded as present on admission. The composite AE outcome was defined as one or more of the following events recorded using ICD-9 diagnosis codes: major cardiac or renal event (including: acute kidney injury with and without dialysis, acute myocardial infarction, angina, stent occlusion/thrombosis, stroke and transient ischemic attack), sepsis or other infection, wound complication, abdominal complication, pulmonary complication, cardiogenic shock, bleeding or death. A complete variable listing with corresponding ICD-9 diagnosis codes for each clinical event included in the AE composite outcome is located in Supplementary File B. A composite clinical outcome was chosen as the primary safety end point for this analysis as a patient-level measure of the serious AE rate. Combining events into a single patient-level end point helps bolster the statistical power for demonstrating any significant difference in the overall safety signal between cohorts.

Economic outcome variables included: total cost in dollars to the hospital for the inpatient visit of interest, total cost in dollars to the hospital for all medications administered during the inpatient visit of interest LOS in days and days spent in the intensive care unit (ICU days).

Key independent variables of interest included hospital use of the MPS2 system and the type of cardiac surgery being performed: CABG, AVR or MVR. The choice to make type of surgery an independent variable in the model as opposed to running separate models for each surgery type allows us to explore the relationship between type of surgery and the MPS2 system while maintaining statistical power. Covariates of interest included: patient demographics (age, race, marital status, region and insurance); patient comorbidities (diabetes, hypertension, etc.) including the Charlson Comorbidity Index; primary diagnosis or reason for hospitalization; and patient risk scores (All Patient Refined Diagnosis Related Group [DRG] severity of illness [SOI] and risk of mortality [ROM] scores).

The Charlson Comorbidity Index is the most common used prognostic measure of illness burden in clinical research. It has been cited in nearly 7000 studies [10]. The Charlson Comorbidity Index assigns a score based on comorbid condition and age. Another measure of risk used in this analysis was the risk of severity and mortality scores based on the 3M All Patient Refined DRG (All Patient Refined DRGs) Classification System [11]. This index

is a widely adopted proprietary risk adjustment classification tool, which uses information from routine claims data to produce valid and reliable severity measurement and risk adjustment scores. It is used to account for differences related to the patients' SOI or ROM in large datasets. SOI refers to the extent of physiologic decompensation or organ system loss of function. ROM refers to the likelihood of dying. The SOI and ROM indices each categorize patients into minor, moderate, major or extreme [12].

Prior to multivariable modeling, summary statistics were generated by treatment (hospitals before and after the MPS2 system) and control (hospitals that never employed the MPS2 system) for the following variable categories: patient visit demographics, comorbidities and surgical characteristics.

Multivariable models

The methodology for this research was the difference-in-differences (DID) technique, frequently used in economics and health services research, to measure the change induced by a particular treatment or event, in this case, the hospital's use of the MPS2 system. A multivariable DID analysis using fixed effects was performed for each outcome of interest (overall AE composite, total costs, medication costs, LOS and ICU days). The hospital fixed-effect specification was chosen because it controls for time-invariant hospital characteristics that are otherwise unobservable, such as specific hospital protocols. The DID allowed for the examination of the effect of hospitals' usage of the MPS2 system by comparing patient visits undergoing cardiac surgeries using MPS2 with patient visits undergoing these surgeries in the same hospitals before the introduction of the system, as well as to patient visits undergoing these surgeries with TC. Since hospitals adopted the system in different calendar years, the 'control' group consisted of patient visits from hospitals who never adopted the technology and patient visits from hospitals who eventually adopted it in subsequent years. Model results are shown with progressive saturation, the final models adjusted for hospital fix effects, patient demographics, surgical characteristics (type of surgery and primary diagnosis) and comorbid conditions. All models were run using Stata Version 12.

Results

Independent variables & covariates of interest

A total of 258,479 patient visits met the initial inclusion criteria across 275 hospitals. There were 43 hospitals contributing inpatient visits that employed the MPS2 and 232 TC hospitals. Final sample size for MPS2 hospitals before implementation was 16,049 patient visits and after implementation were 29,242 patient visits. For TC hospitals the total number of patient visits was 211,523. [Figure 1](#) displays the attrition diagram for this analysis.

Demographics were consistent across all three groups ([Table 1](#)): MPS2 hospitals before and after implementation and TC hospitals. Average age was 66 years with 68% of the patients being male. Majority of patients across all three groups were married, had Medicare as their primary insurance and were having nonurgent elective procedures.

The distribution of severity and mortality scores were also fairly consistent across the groups with the control group (TC hospitals) having the lower percentage of patients with extreme mortality (13.6%) and severity (17.9%) scores ([Table 1](#)). Charlson Comorbidity Index was consistent across the three groups with an overall average of 5.2 ([Table 2](#)). As expected among patients having CABG, AVR and MVR procedures, high rates of diabetes, heart disease, lung disease and renal disease are present across all three groups ([Table 2](#)).

The most frequently occurring primary diagnosis was coronary atherosclerosis which occurred 52.2% at MPS2 hospitals before and 46.8% after implementation and 49.0% for TC hospitals ([Table 3](#)). The distribution of CABG, AVR and MVR procedures were also consistent across the board with CABG being the most frequently occurring procedure, keeping in mind that any patient could be having more than one procedure per visit.

Primary outcome of interest

[Figure 2](#) displays a pie chart showing the distribution of events that make up the clinical AE event composite. Pulmonary events were the most frequently occurring category making up 48.6% of the distribution of AEs. Since patients can have more than one AE during a visit, in order to display the distribution of AEs in the pie chart, AEs are ordered by severity and only counted once.

Multivariable results

Multivariable results of the fixed effect DID analysis for of LOS show an average of 9.75 hospital days with 2.94 ICU days for TC and 9.56 and 2.82 days, respectively for MPS2. This equates to a 0.18 reduction in overall LOS and a 0.12 reduction in ICU days for hospitals using MPS2 compared with controls (Supplementary File D).

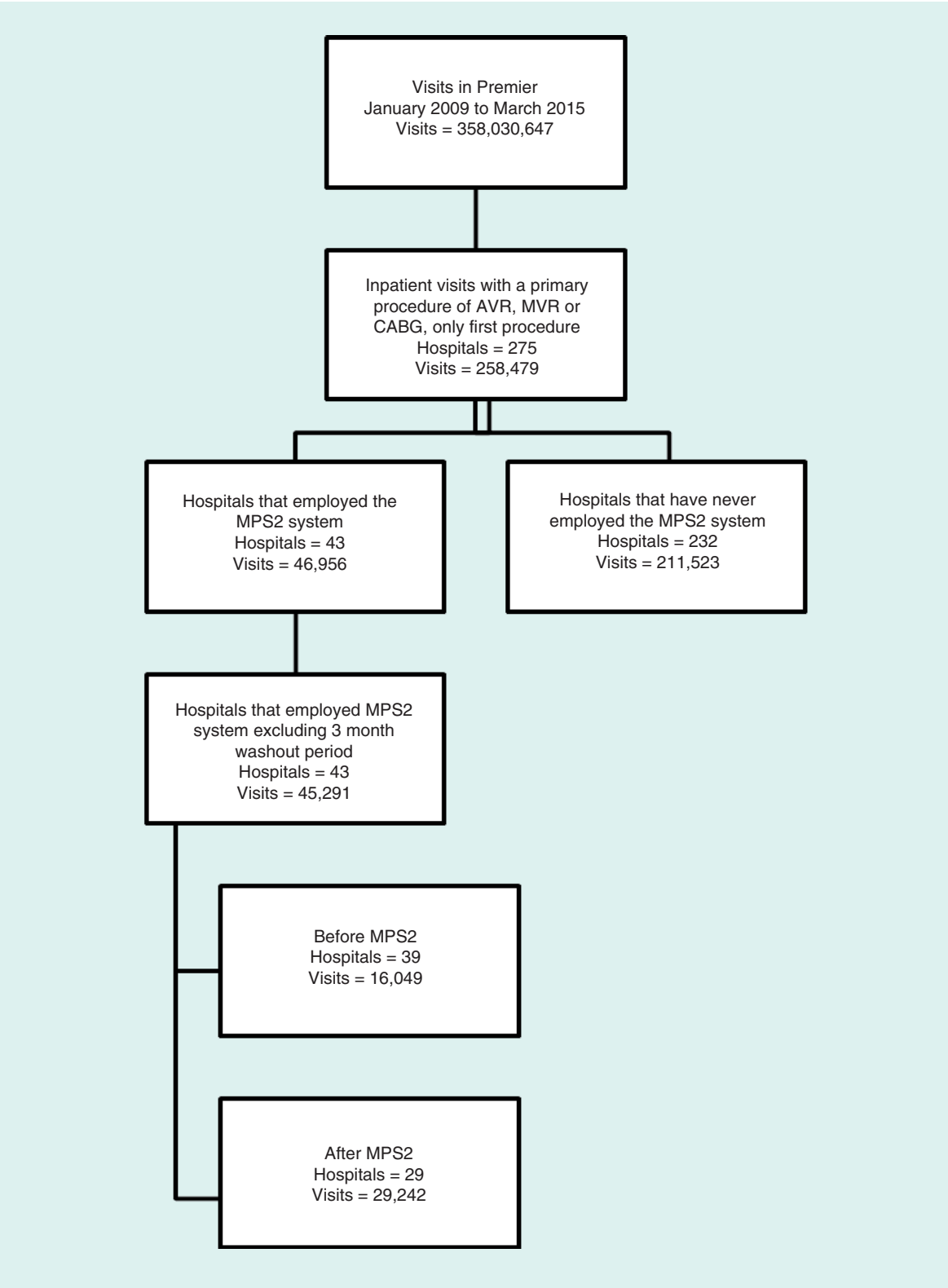


Figure 1. Attrition diagram.
AVR: Aortic valve replacement; CABG: Coronary artery bypass graft; MPS2: Microplegia delivery system; MVR: Mitral valve replacement.

Table 1. Patient visit demographics.

Demographic	TC before MPS2		MPS2		TC	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total patient visits	16,049	100	29,242	100	211,523	100
Age						
Mean	66.1	–	66.2	–	66.3	–
Std. dev.	11.36	–	11.73	–	11.64	–
Race						
Caucasian	12,079	75.3	24,015	82.1	151,127	71.5
African–American	887	5.5	2402	8.2	12,976	6.1
Other	3083	19.2	2825	9.7	47,420	22.4
Gender						
Female	5046	31.4	9386	32.1	65,966	31.2
Male	11,003	68.6	19,856	67.9	145,545	68.8
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.0
Marital status						
Married	9034	56.3	16,079	55.0	114,362	54.1
Single	5380	33.5	9353	32.0	70,440	33.3
Other/unknown	1635	10.2	3810	13.0	26,721	12.6
Insurance						
Commercial	1174	7.3	2035	7.0	13,501	6.4
Medicare	9394	58.5	17,146	58.6	122,435	57.9
Medicaid	918	5.7	1,722	5.9	14,133	6.7
Other	4563	28.4	8339	28.5	61,454	29.1
Admission type						
Emergency	3651	22.8	6869	23.5	53,097	25.1
Urgent	3620	22.6	5426	18.6	42,662	20.2
Elective	8739	54.5	16,507	56.5	114,960	54.4
Trauma center	1	0.0	0	0.0	50	0.0
Other/unknown	38	0.2	440	1.5	754	0.4
Severity of Illness status						
Minor	712	4.4	1349	4.6	11,558	5.5
Moderate	5506	34.3	10,558	36.1	79,443	37.6
Major	6467	40.3	11,522	39.4	82,594	39.1
Extreme	3364	21.0	5813	19.9	37,928	17.9
Mortality status						
Minor	2909	18.1	5230	17.9	39,710	18.8
Moderate	5948	37.1	11,188	38.3	82,485	39.0
Major	4621	28.8	8375	28.6	60,509	28.6
Extreme	2571	16.0	4449	15.2	28,819	13.6

TC before MPS2, inpatient procedures in hospitals prior switch to MPS2.

MPS2: Microplegia delivery system; TC: Traditional cardiaplogia.

Therefore, approximately one in every five patients experienced 1 day reduction in LOS and one in every eight had a 1 day reduction in ICU days.

Modeling results from fully saturated models estimate an average total cost and medication cost for each cohort as follows: US\$45,807.50 and 3571.01 for TC and US\$44,576.50 and 3378.91 for MPS2. After controlling for all covariates, the differences in cost were statistically significant with a US\$1231 reduction in overall hospital costs and a US\$192 reduction for medication costs for MPS2 hospitals (Supplementary File E). This equates to a 2.5% absolute reduction in total costs and a 5.38% reduction in medication costs. All costs were adjusted to 2015 dollars based on consumer price index.

Table 2. Patient comorbid conditions.

Comorbid condition	TC Before MPS2		MPS2		TC	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total patients	16,049	100	29,242	100	211,523	100
Charlson Comorbidity Index						
Mean	5.2	–	5.3	–	5.2	–
Standard deviation	2.17	–	2.24	–	2.16	–
Myocardial infarction	5639	35.1	10,123	34.6	73,715	34.9
Congestive heart failure	4605	28.7	9238	31.6	62,716	29.7
Peripheral vascular disease	3018	18.8	5736	19.6	35,754	16.9
Cerebrovascular disease	1784	11.1	3464	11.9	23,092	10.9
Dementia	57	0.4	115	0.4	829	0.4
Chronic pulmonary disease	5275	32.9	9885	33.8	62,508	29.6
Connective tissue disease/rheumatic disease	402	2.5	757	2.6	4959	2.3
Peptic ulcer disease	192	1.2	299	1.0	2168	1.0
Mild liver disease	418	2.6	816	2.8	5575	2.6
Diabetes without chronic complications	5440	33.9	9932	34.0	74,430	35.2
Diabetes with chronic complications	960	6.0	1976	6.8	12,951	6.1
Paraplegia and hemiplegia	147	0.9	270	0.9	2007	1.0
Renal disease	2560	16.0	5500	18.8	36,667	17.3
Cancer	327	2.0	684	2.3	4122	2.0
Moderate or severe liver disease	42	0.3	94	0.3	637	0.3
Metastatic carcinoma	23	0.1	55	0.2	365	0.2
AIDS/HIV	20	0.1	24	0.1	210	0.1
TC before MPS2, inpatient procedures in hospitals prior to switch to MPS2. MPS2: Microplegia delivery system; TC: Traditional cardioaplogia.						

Table 3. Surgical characteristics.

Surgical characteristic	TC Before MPS2		MPS2		TC	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total patients	16,049	100	29,242	100	211,523	100
Visit primary diagnosis code						
Coronary atherosclerosis	8369	52.2	13,689	46.8	103,534	49.0
Valve disorder	3936	24.5	8433	28.8	55,800	26.4
Acute myocardial infarction	2887	18.0	5585	19.1	41,225	19.5
Complication of device	253	1.6	516	1.8	3521	1.7
Heart failure	217	1.4	319	1.1	2423	1.2
Aneurysm	129	0.8	217	0.7	1327	0.6
Arrhythmia	58	0.4	84	0.3	750	0.4
Angina	12	0.1	14	0.1	116	0.1
Other	188	1.2	385	1.3	2827	1.3
Primary procedure						
CABG	11,209	69.8	19,358	66.2	145,289	68.7
AVR	3969	24.7	8307	28.4	54,791	25.9
MVR	871	5.4	1577	5.4	11,443	5.4
TC before MPS2, inpatient procedures in hospitals prior to switch to MPS2. AVR: Aortic valve replacement; CABG: Coronary artery bypass graft; MPS2: Microplegia delivery system; MVR: Mitral valve replacement; TC: Traditional cardioaplogia.						

In the fully saturated model, Multivariable results of the fixed effect DID analysis for the AE event composite demonstrated a 2.25% reduction in overall AEs in MPS2 hospitals compared with controls. [Figure 3](#) displays the relative risk of the AE composite at each stage of model saturation. The first bar includes only fixed effects and each

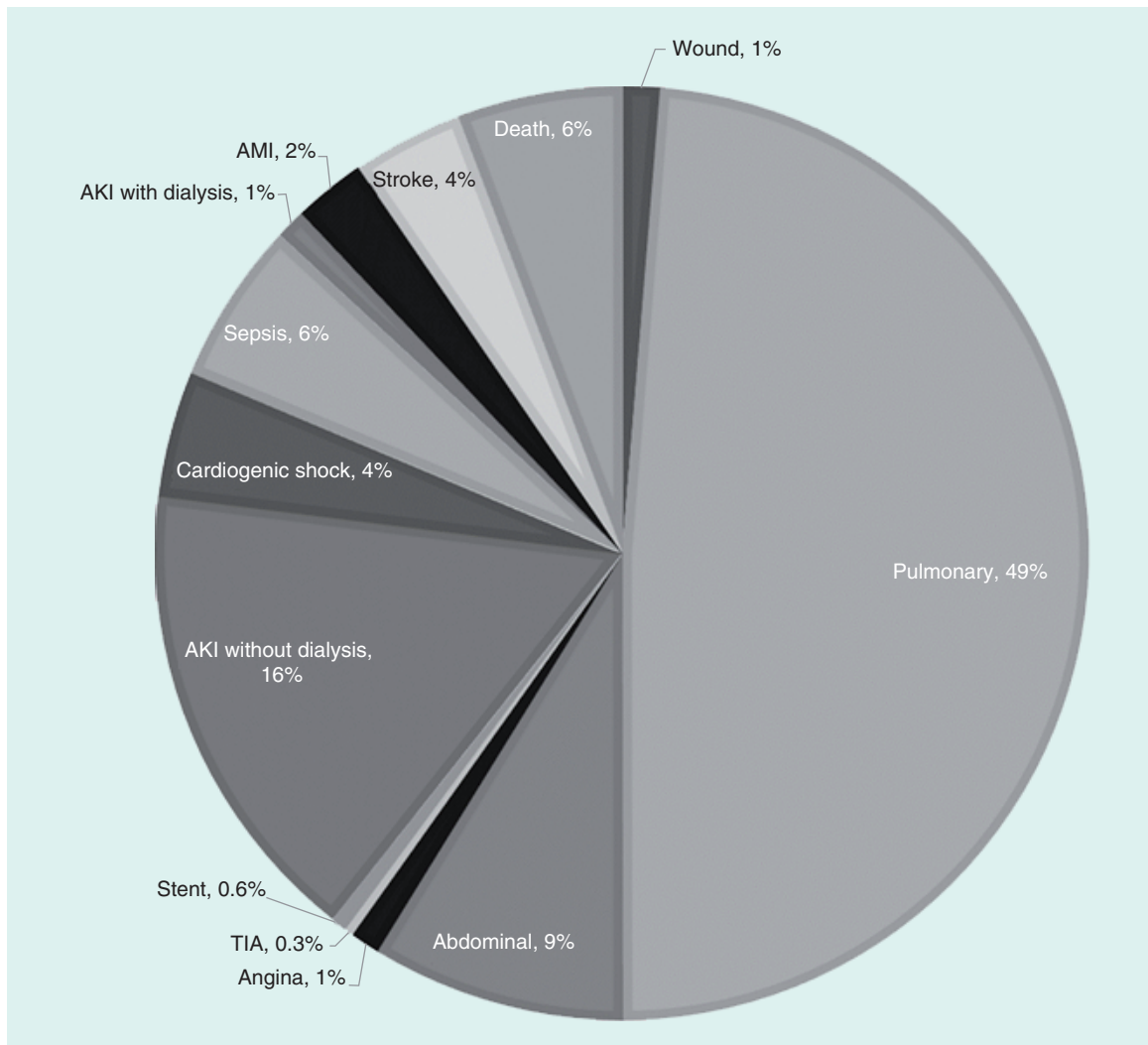


Figure 2. Adverse event composite.

AKI: Acute kidney injury; AMI: Acute myocardial infarction; TIA: Transient ischemic attack.

subsequent bar shows the effect of additional variables. The final bar shows that after controlling for within hospital variation and all covariates (final model), there was an approximately 5.25% relative risk reduction in overall AEs.

Discussion

This study finds significant benefits associated with the introduction of the microplegia delivery system, which include a reduction in AEs, LOS and ICU days as well as a reduction in overall and medication costs for CABG, AVR and MVR inpatient surgeries.

Use of microplegia has been associated with several clinical advantages. Both microplegia and blood cardioplegia provide cardiac protection via the delivery of oxygen, buffers and free radical scavengers to myocardial tissue [4,13]. However, through the use of specialized precision pumps, microplegia can deliver large volumes of continuous or intermittent cardioplegia with minimal administration of crystalloid solution, thereby limiting hemodilution and its deleterious effects.

On average, crystalloid solution can be reduced by 515 ml with microplegia over standard 8:1 blood cardioplegia [4]. Hemodilution and reduced hematocrit below 25% during cardiopulmonary bypass have also been associated with significant morbidity, thought to be due to poor oxygen delivery and organ ischemia [14,15]. Complications of hemodilution include: acute renal failure, stroke, need for intra-aortic balloon pump or inotropes and mortal-

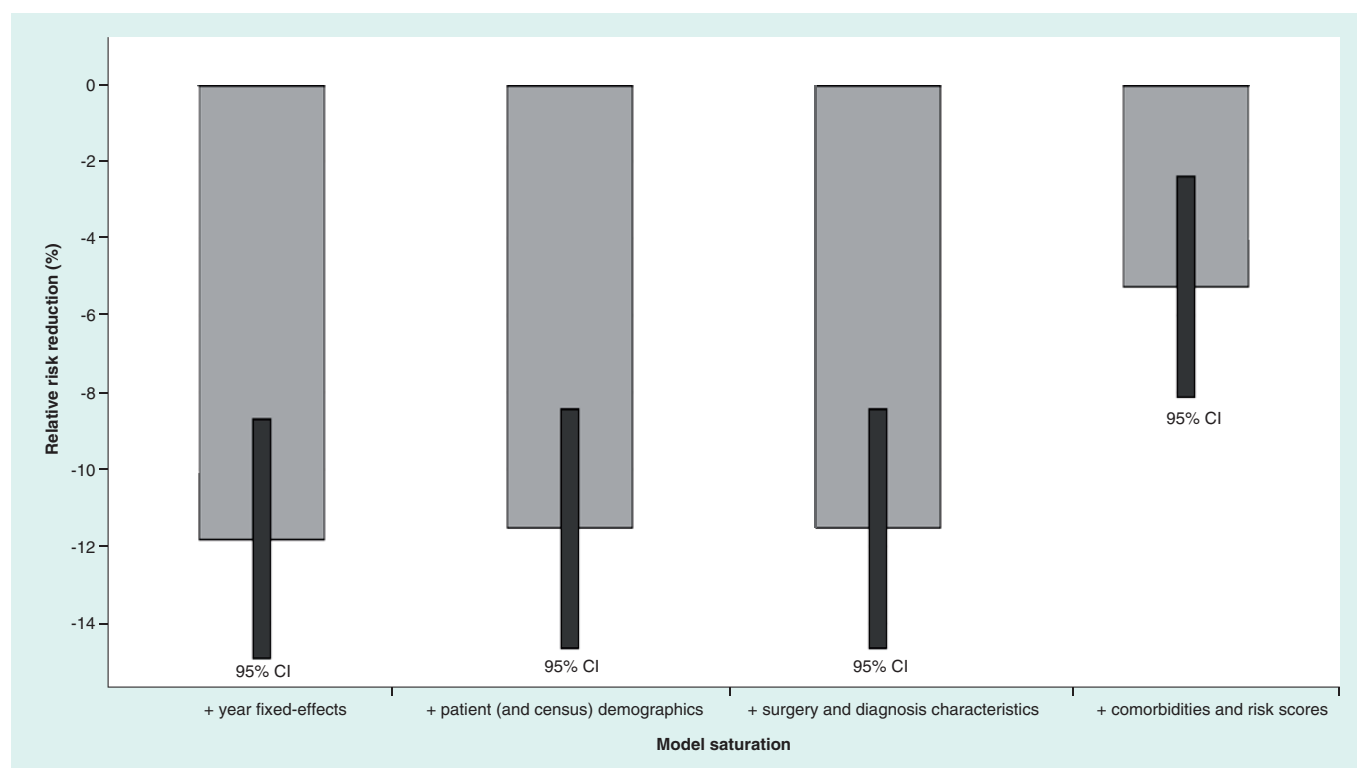


Figure 3. Multivariable results adverse event composite. Each bar represents the results of a multivariable model estimating the relative risk reduction for the adverse event (AE) composite with increasing saturation. The first bar represents the model with only the year fixed-effects variable, the second bar is the estimate of the relative risk reduction for the AE composite with patient (and census) demographics added to the model. The third bar shows the estimate of the relative risk reduction for the AE composite with year fixed-effects, patient (and census) demographics as well as surgery and diagnosis characteristics. The fourth bar shows the fully saturated model with all of the prior variables and the addition of comorbidities and risk scores.

ity [14–16]. The risk of hemodilution is particularly prominent in the pediatric population. To date, no studies of microplegia versus blood cardioplegia in pediatrics has been undertaken.

This analysis demonstrates a statistically significant overall reduction in AEs by 5.25% in centers that adopted MPS2. A singular cause of this reduction could not be distinguished. The inflammatory response to cardiopulmonary bypass is systemic, potentially causing dysfunction in any organ [17]. Other than a decrease in hemodilution, the initial effect of microplegia is most likely at the myocardium. More rapid recovery of cardiac function, with less need for inotropes and/or intra-aortic balloon pump may result in improved organ perfusion, less renal injury and quicker mobilization. The composite impact of the switch to MPS2 may materialize as a reduction pulmonary events. Nearly half of reported AEs were pulmonary in nature. Pulmonary events included: pneumonia, atelectasis, respiratory failure and insufficiency, pleural effusion, pneumothorax, air leak and pulmonary embolism. Comparing trends in complication incidence, pulmonary events before and after sites switched to MPS2 closely mimic those observed with ‘all events’, illustrating pulmonary complication’s prominent contribution to overall AE rate.

Research comparing outcomes with microplegia versus blood cardioplegia have been mixed. Published benefits of microplegia have included a reduction in edema postoperative cardiac low output syndrome, myocardial troponin-I and lactate release, diastolic function and transfusions [1,3,5,6].

Other cardioplegia parameters may impact the extent of myocardial protection, including perfusion temperature, pressure or method (antegrade, retrograde and continuous). Microplegia delivery systems offer precise control over cardioplegia temperature and delivery pressure. Despite an ongoing debate as to the optimal cardioplegia temperature, use of hypothermic cardioplegia is the predominant method employed, on the premise that decreased myocardial temperature provides lowered oxygen consumption [17]. Analysis could not identify perfusion temperature, pressure or method (antegrade, retrograde and continuous).

To our knowledge, this is the first study of economic and hospital parameters with the adoption of a microplegia delivery system. Regardless of the mechanism, adoption of the MPS2 system resulted in a decrease in hospital stay and overall cost. Long-term impact of the device is not captured.

Strengths & limitations

Strengths of this study include the use of a comprehensive data source (Premier Healthcare Database) and the strength of the methods. The DID methodology along with the fixed effect and the steps taken to control for unobservable factors, such as physician preferences, academic status and internal protocols (including but not limited to hydration protocols), in addition to observable factors allowed for a comprehensive evaluation of the consequence to institutions initiating use of the MPS2.

The limitations of this study are those that are inherent in retrospective database analyses. The unit of inference in our study was the visit and not the patient, thus repeated procedures in the same patient may have worked to influence the results. The data source for this study was the Premier Healthcare Database which represented 20% of all inpatient discharges in the USA; however, given its reliance on ICD-9 codes, the risk of coding errors or undercoding of nonbillable events cannot be eliminated. Another limitation of this data source is that it does not track patients longitudinally. Thus, it was not possible to determine if events occurred after a patient was discharged.

Conclusion

This study finds significant benefits associated with the introduction of the second generation microplegia delivery system, including a reduction in AEs, LOS and ICU days, as well as a reduction in overall and medication costs for CABG, AVR and MVR inpatient surgeries.

Summary points

- This study was conducted to determine the clinical and economic impact of a second generation microplegia delivery system (MPS2) compared with traditional cardioplegia (TC) from the hospital perspective.
- This retrospective cohort study used records from the Premier Hospital Database from January 2009 to March 2015, for patients undergoing one of the following primary procedures: coronary artery bypass graft, aortic valve replacement or mitral valve replacement.
- Outcomes for this analysis included: a composite adverse event (AE) end point, total visit cost, medication cost, length of stay (LOS) and intensive care unit (ICU) days. The composite AE included: major cardiac or renal events (acute kidney injury with and without dialysis, acute myocardial infarction, angina, stent occlusion/thrombosis, stroke and transient ischemic attack), sepsis or other infection, wound, abdominal or pulmonary complications, cardiogenic shock, bleeding or death.
- A multivariable difference-in-differences analysis which used fixed effects was performed for each outcome. The hospital fixed-effect specification was chosen to control for time-invariant hospital characteristics that are otherwise unobservable, such as specific hospital protocols. The difference-in-difference allowed for the examination of the effect of hospitals' usage of the MPS2 system by comparing patients undergoing cardiac surgeries using MPS2 with patients undergoing these surgeries in the same hospitals before the introduction of the MPS2 system, as well as to patients undergoing these surgeries in hospitals using TC. In hospitals that adapted the MPS2 system, procedures in the first 3 months after the switch were excluded. All models were adjusted for patient demographics, surgical characteristics and comorbid conditions. All costs were adjusted to 2015 dollars based on the consumer price index.
- A total of 256,814 visits met the inclusion criteria. After controlling for within hospital variation and all covariates, there was a 2.25% absolute risk reduction in the composite of AEs with MPS2 compared with TC, which equates to a relative risk reduction of 5.25%.
- There were significant reductions in LOS and ICU days at the 0.1 α level. An average of 9.75 hospital days with 2.94 ICU days for TC and 9.56 and 2.82 days, respectively for MPS2.
- A per case reduction of US\$1231 in total visit costs and a US\$192 in medication costs was found in MPS2 hospitals. This equates to a 2.5% reduction in total cost and a 5% reduction in medication costs.
- For hospitals performing coronary artery bypass graft, aortic valve replacement and mitral valve replacement surgeries with second generation microplegia delivery systems, significant reductions were seen in AEs, LOS and ICU days, which lead to reductions in total visit costs and medication costs.

Supplementary data

To view the supplementary data that accompany this paper please visit the journal website at: www.futuremedicine.com/doi/suppl/10.2217/ce-2018-0011

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All authors contributed to the concept or design of the study, approved the manuscript and are accountable for the integrity of the study. MW Gerdisch contributed to the interpretation of the data and critical revision of the manuscript. S Robinson contributed to the data acquisition and critical revision of the manuscript. S Makepeace contributed to the drafting and critical revision of the manuscript. G David, M Ryan and C Gunnarsson contributed to the data analysis, interpretation and critical revision of the manuscript.

Financial & competing interests disclosure

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No writing assistance was utilized in the production of this manuscript.

Ethical conduct of research

All data used to perform this analysis were de-identified and accessed in compliance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. As a retrospective analysis of a de-identified database, the research was exempt from IRB review under 45 CFR 46.101(b)(4).

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