**Atrial fibrillation dashboard**

**What was the aim of the project?**

To demonstrate the benefits of improving the detection, risk stratification and management of atrial fibrillation to CCGs in the West Midlands

**What was the outcome of the project?**

The AF dashboard has provided CCGs with a much clearer picture of the opportunity for improvement in AF and stroke prevention, and has led to some impressive improvement initiatives around the West Midlands region, including: education opportunities for GPs and people with AF, pulse checks for AF and interrogation of GP systems to identify those at risk of AF or an AF diagnosis who aren’t on optimal treatment.

**Who was involved?**

West Midlands Strategic Clinical Network

**Details of the project**

In 2013, QOF data from 2012/13 was used to produce a simple spreadsheet that demonstrated AF prevalence by CCG (between 0.97% and 2.02%) and GP practice against the accepted predicted prevalence of 2%. Data was also provided around risk stratification using CHADS2 and the proportion of people with AF and a high risk of stroke who were on an anticoagulant (ranging from 56.6% to 71.2%), exception reported or receiving no treatment.

In some areas, almost 1/5 of people known by their GP to be at a high risk of having a stroke were not receiving appropriate treatment. This demonstrated that if CCGs worked towards improving the detection and treatment of people with AF to be in line with best practice, they had the potential to prevent between seven and 88 strokes in each CCG, with cost savings of between £80,000 and over £1 million.

A new more user-friendly dashboard has since been created using the QOF data from 2013/14 and 2014/15 and utilising the support of the Quality Observatory. The new dashboard also has the benefit of the potentially more accurate predicted prevalence for AF that has been produced by the National Cardiovascular Intelligence Network (NCVIN), using research from Sweden to produce predicted prevalence for CCGs and GP practices based on the age and gender profiles for their population.
What impact is the project having?

QOF data from 2014/15 showed an average 5% increase in numbers on the AF register across the West Midlands and the percentage of people with AF with a high risk of stroke on anticoagulation increased from an average of 67.9% to 73.2%.

Where can I find the resource?