


# Availability of interventional-radiological revascularization procedures in Germany – an analysis of the DeGIR Registry Data 2018/19

## Versorgungslage mit interventionell-radiologischer Gefäßrevaskularisation in Deutschland – eine Analyse der DEGIR-Registerdaten 2018/19

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### Key Words

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### ABSTRACT

**Purpose** Peripheral artery disease (PAD) is a common condition with high socio-economic relevance. Therefore, qualified nationwide provision of interventional treatments of PAD is important for maintaining a high quality medical service in Germany.

**Materials and Methods** All data on revascularization procedures from the quality management system of the German interventional radiological society (DeGIR) for the years 2018 and 2019 were retrospectively analysed. Number and distribution of DeGIR certified endovascular specialists and treatment centres was mapped. Documented procedures were broken down to the level of administrative districts. Absolute number of revascularization procedures and normalized number per one million inhabitants were computed.

**Results** In 2019 there were 57 732 revascularization procedures from 228 participating centres performed by DeGIR certified interventional radiologists. A median of 62 recanalization procedures were documented per centre. 36 centres were considered to be high volume centres, with more than 500 procedures each. On a regional level in the years 2018 and 2019 combined a median (range) of 2324 (323–12 518) revascularization procedures per administrative district were performed by DeGIR certified interventional radiologist.

**Conclusion** There is a comprehensive nationwide high quality interventional-radiology service for the provision of revascularization procedures available in Germany.

**Key points:**

- In Germany there is a nationwide comprehensive infrastructure for the interventional-radiological treatment of PAD
- The volume of interventional-radiological treatments for PAD is growing
- There is a sufficient number of training and treatment centres for the delivery of interventional radiology procedures

**Citation Format**

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**ZUSAMMENFASSUNG**

**Einleitung** Die periphere arterielle Verschlusskrankheit ist eine häufige, sozioökonomisch bedeutsame Erkrankung. Die qualifizierte flächendeckende Versorgung mit interventionellen Therapieangeboten für Patienten mit pAVK ist daher von besonderer Bedeutung für die medizinische Versorgungsqualität in Deutschland.

**Material und Methode** Die Daten der Jahre 2018 und 2019 des Qualitätssicherungsregisters für interventionelle Therapien der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Interventionelle Radiologie (DeGIR) für das Modul A (gefäßöffnende und gefäßrekonstruierende Verfahren) wurden analysiert. Zahl und Verteilung zertifizierter interventioneller Radiologen der DeGIR für Gefäßmedizin und entsprechende Behandlungszentren wurden erfasst. Es erfolgte eine Aufschlüsselung der dokumentierten Interventionen nach Regionen bis auf Ebene der Regierungsbezirke. Es wurden absolute Zahlen sowie auf 1 Million Einwohner normierte Zahlen bestimmt.

**Ergebnisse** Im Jahr 2019 wurden an 228 teilnehmenden Einrichtungen 57 732 interventionell-radiologisch erbrachte Eingriffe im Modul A dokumentiert. Im Jahr 2019 wurden im Median 162,0 Eingriffe je Zentrum dokumentiert. Davon waren 36 Einrichtungen „High Volume“-Zentren mit mehr als 500 dokumentierten Eingriffen pro Jahr. Auf Ebene der Regierungsbezirke wurden 2018 und 2019 zusammengenommen im Median (Bandbreite) 2324 (323–12 518) interventionell-radiologische Gefäßrevascularisationen je Regierungsbezirk dokumentiert.

**Schlussfolgerung** Die qualitätsgesicherte Versorgung mit interventionell-radiologischen Prozeduren zur Gefäßrevascularisation durch zertifizierte interventionelle Radiologen ist in Deutschland flächendeckend verfügbar.

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## Introduction

According to German federal health reporting, diseases of the arteries, arterioles and capillaries (ICD10: I70–I79) accounted for nearly 270 000 cases of disease in 2019. With more than 190 000 cases, atherosclerosis of the extremity arteries (ICD10: I70.2) comprises the largest group. Accordingly, peripheral arterial disease (PAD) is one of the most common diseases in Germany [1].

The incidence and prevalence of PAD is strongly age- and sex-dependent; two-thirds of those affected are men. The age-specific number of cases per 100 000 inhabitants increases from 211 in the cohort aged 45 to under 65 to 782 for those aged 65 or older. In Germany, the prevalence of PAD, defined as an ankle-brachial index (ABI) <0.9, is reported to be 19.8% in men and 16.8% in women aged ≥65 years [2]. Comparable data from Sweden also show a prevalence of PAD of 18% in the 60–90-year-old cohort. Here, too, the age-dependency of the disease could be impressively demonstrated, with a prevalence of 7.9% in 60–65-year-olds compared to 47.2% in the 85–90-year-old age group [3]. A recent study showed that PAD accounted for 26.7% of all inpatient hospital admissions for vascular disease in Portugal. It is particularly noteworthy that almost 50% of patients with a diagnosis of PAD were hospitalized due to emergency [4].

According to older estimates, it is assumed that in 5–10% of patients with PAD the disease progresses to critical limb ischemia within 5 years, while 1–3% of patients present with critical ischemia at the initial onset. The progression of PAD is closely associated with typical cardiovascular risk factors, especially nico-

tine abuse and diabetes mellitus [5–7]. From the financial standpoint, it is also a highly relevant disease that cost 2.56 billion euros for hospital treatment in Germany in 2009 alone [8].

Qualified, comprehensively available care for this disease, very important from a medical and economic point of view, is therefore of great significance. To this end, the German Society for Interventional Radiology and Minimally Invasive Therapy (DeGIR), together with the German Society for Neuroradiology (DGNR), has established a systematic qualification, examination and certification system [9, 10]. Furthermore, within the framework of a quality assurance program of these professional societies, corresponding data have been collected in a voluntary registry for more than 25 years. The significance of the registry and effectiveness of interventional radiological services in Germany have already been impressively demonstrated for both stroke care and embolization treatments [11, 12]. The aim of this article is to analyze the extent of available interventional radiological care employing revascularization procedures in Germany with expertise certified according to the DeGIR/DGNR qualification program.

## Materials and Methods

The analysis is based on 2018 and 2019 registry data collected with the DeGIR/DGNR quality assurance software (samedi GmbH, Berlin, Germany). For this purpose, the entries of Module A, which includes all revascularization and vascular reconstructive interventional procedures, were used as a surrogate for revascu-

larization in PAD after removal of the interventions on the aorta from the DeGIR/DGMR registry. All data were analyzed without disclosure or related attribution of the providers.

In addition, the number of personal certifications and the number of DeGIR/DGMR training centres for Module A were recorded. In addition to the acquisition of 50 module-specific CME points, the granting of personal certification at Level 2 of the DeGIR in Module A requires proof of 150 interventions performed independently in Module A and a successfully-passed specialist examination for this module. For approval as a training centre, in addition to the availability of an interventional radiologist for vascular medicine certified by DeGIR, proof of annual performance of at least 50 interventions in Module A is required [9]. Centers performing more than 500 interventions per year are considered high-volume facilities.

The data were initially classified according to federal state. In a second step, this was broken down to the level of the administrative districts, or federal states if there are no separate administrative districts. A graphic visualization of the area coverage was created showing the absolute numbers, changes in the figures from 2018 to 2019 and, at the level of the federal states, a visualization of the interventions per million inhabitants. Visualization of the centres was carried out at the municipality level.

A descriptive statistical analysis employed the R Statistics program (R version 3.6.3 (2019-03-11) – “Great Truth”) [13]. Graphical representation was created using the following software:

Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License ([www.geonames.org](http://www.geonames.org)), Geojson Deutschland (<https://github.com/isellsoap/deutschland>) (GeoJSON)

Technical data:

© German Federal Office of Statistics data according to Section 21 of the Hospital Remuneration Act, 2016.

© Federal Statistical Offices and state census data: 2011 census Basic data:

© EuroGeographics (2013) European Boundary Map 2013 at 1:3000 000 scale

© GeoBasis-DE/BKG (2018) Germany administrative boundaries 2017 at 1:250 000 scale

© GeoBasis-DE/BKG (2018) WebAtlasDE

Genesis-Online; Data license dl-de/by-2-0), Openstreetmap (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>) © OpenStreetMap contributors), Folium/Geopandas/Shapely/Python (map creation).

## Results

In 2019 there were a total of 461 DeGIR-certified interventional radiologists practicing vascular medicine in Germany. In 2018, 56 036 interventional radiological interventions in Module A were documented at 225 institutions. The number of documented interventions in Module A rose by 3.3 % to 57 732 in 2019, performed at 228 centres (► Fig. 1). The median number of procedures documented per centre was 144.5 in 2018 and 162.0 in 2019. The number of high-volume centres with more than 500 documented procedures per year remained constant from

2018 (n = 35) to 2019 (n = 36). The maximum number of Module A procedures documented at one centre was n = 1623 in 2018 and n = 1335 in 2019. In both 2018 and 2019, 139 DeGIR/DGMR training centres were accredited for Module A.

Interventional radiological procedures for vascular revascularization were used throughout Germany. At the administrative district level, a median (range) of 2324 (323–12 518) interventional radiological revascularizations per district were documented in 2018 and 2019; these procedures were performed in all districts.

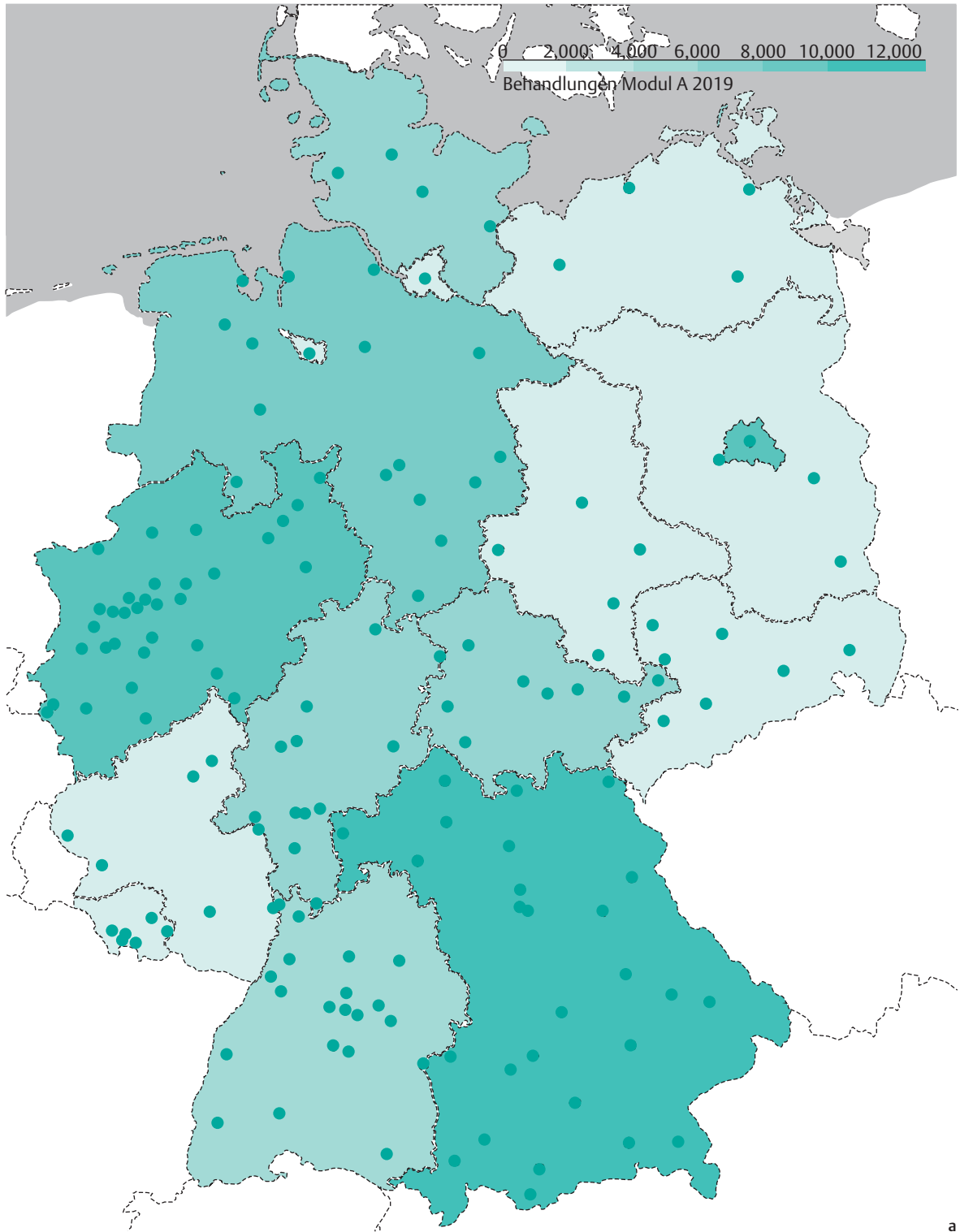
► Fig. 2 illustrates the area-wide care at the administrative district level. Normalized to per million inhabitants, an average of 1295 Module A interventional radiological interventions were carried out across Germany in 2018/19. The number of documented interventions fluctuated between 954.4 per million inhabitants in Bremen and 3550.6 per million inhabitants in Saarland (► Fig. 3).

## Discussion

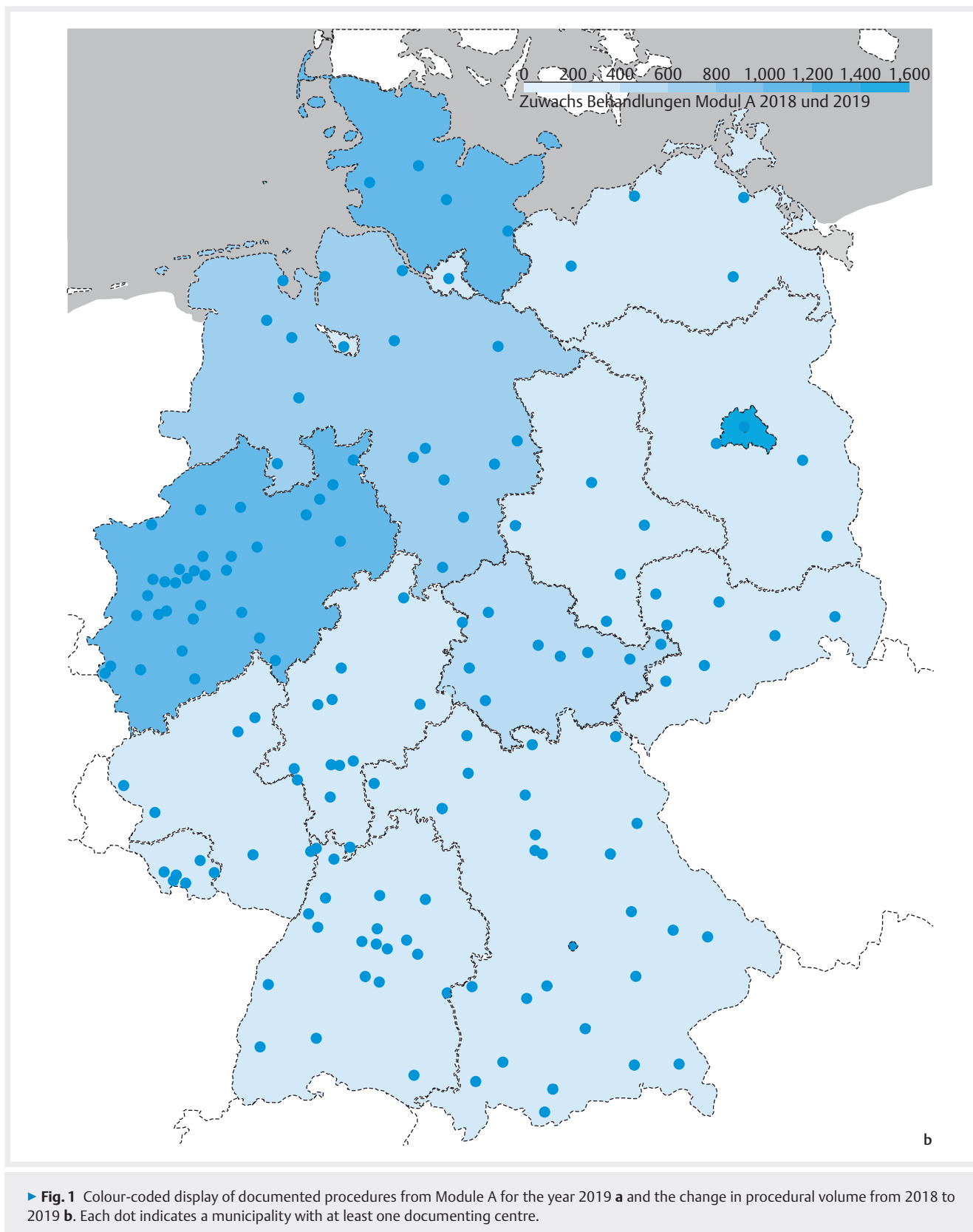
Peripheral artery disease (PAD) is a common condition with high socio-economic relevance. The number of interventional treatments for PAD has been steadily increasing for years (► Fig. 4) [14]. Comprehensive availability of treatment has therefore assumed great importance. Quality-assured provision of this medical service, for example ensured by an institutional and personal certification program, is one of the basic tools for this. Accordingly, at the European level, for example, the Cardiovascular and Interventional Society of Europe (CIRSE) requires this as a basic component of high-quality service provision in interventional radiology [15]. There is consensus that the importance of structured training and appropriate performance quality control in interventional radiology cannot be overestimated [16]. In Germany, this is represented by the modular DeGIR/DGMR training system and the Quality Assurance Registry for Interventional Radiology.

Analysis of 2018/2019 data of the DeGIR Quality Assurance Registry for Interventional Radiology showed stable nation-wide provision of vascular recanalizations performed using interventional radiology in Germany. The distribution of the DeGIR-certified interventional radiologists in vascular medicine as well as the availability of the documenting centres essentially follows the distribution of hospitals in Germany, as has already been shown for hemorrhage embolization [12]. Accordingly, regions with few hospitals also have fewer certified interventional radiologists or centres participating in related quality assurance programs. Consideration of the more closely-knit level of government districts reveals no white spots, underscoring the availability of widespread coverage.

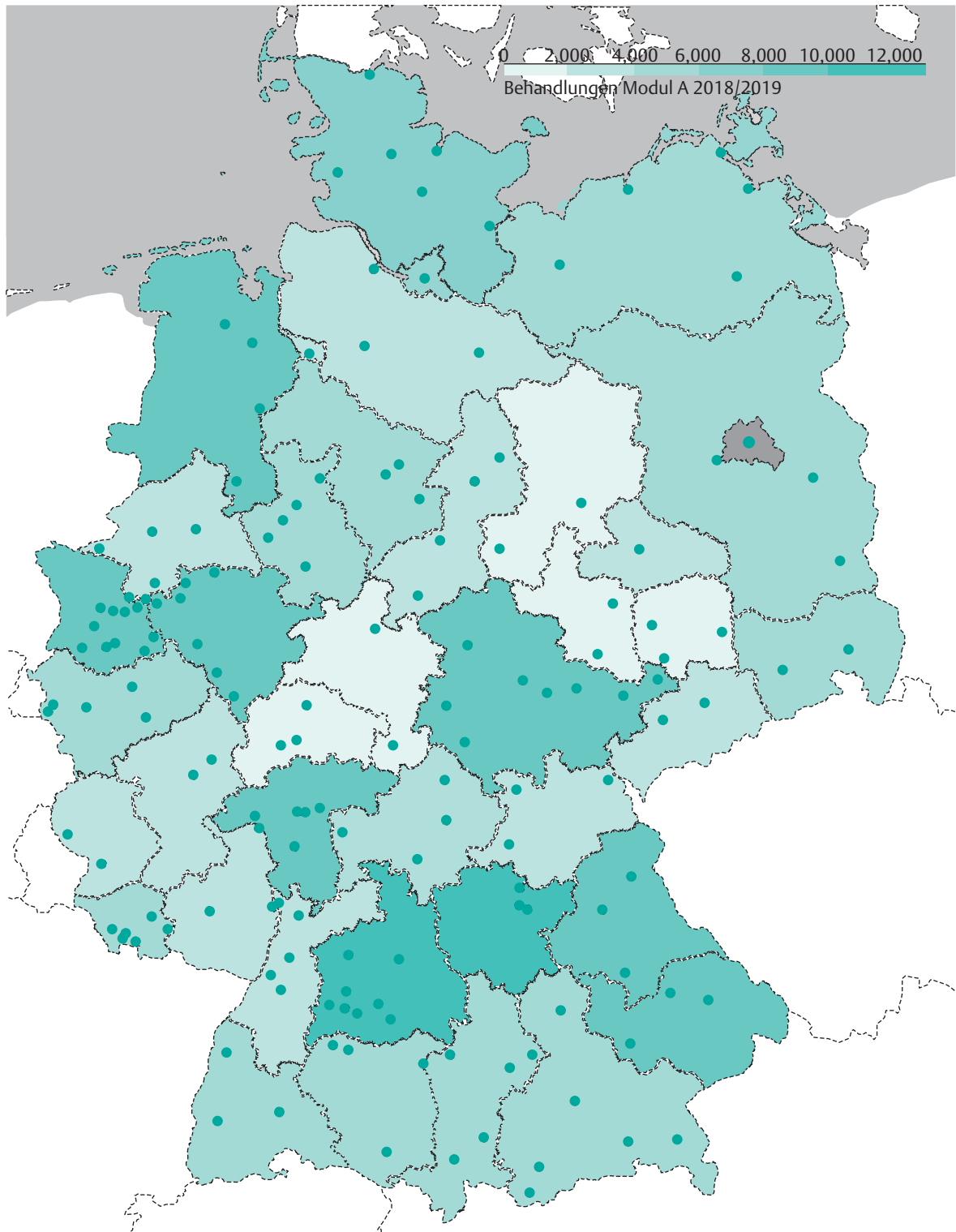
Since documentation of performance data is done on a voluntary basis, informational gaps can be assumed, including the number of recording centres and documented interventions per centre. With almost 605 hospitals in Germany with a senior physician for radiology and 228 centres in the same year that recorded Module A services in the DeGIR registry, it can be assumed that there is a relevant number of facilities providing but not documenting services. Furthermore, it cannot be assumed that each centre fully records its services. The large difference in the maxi-



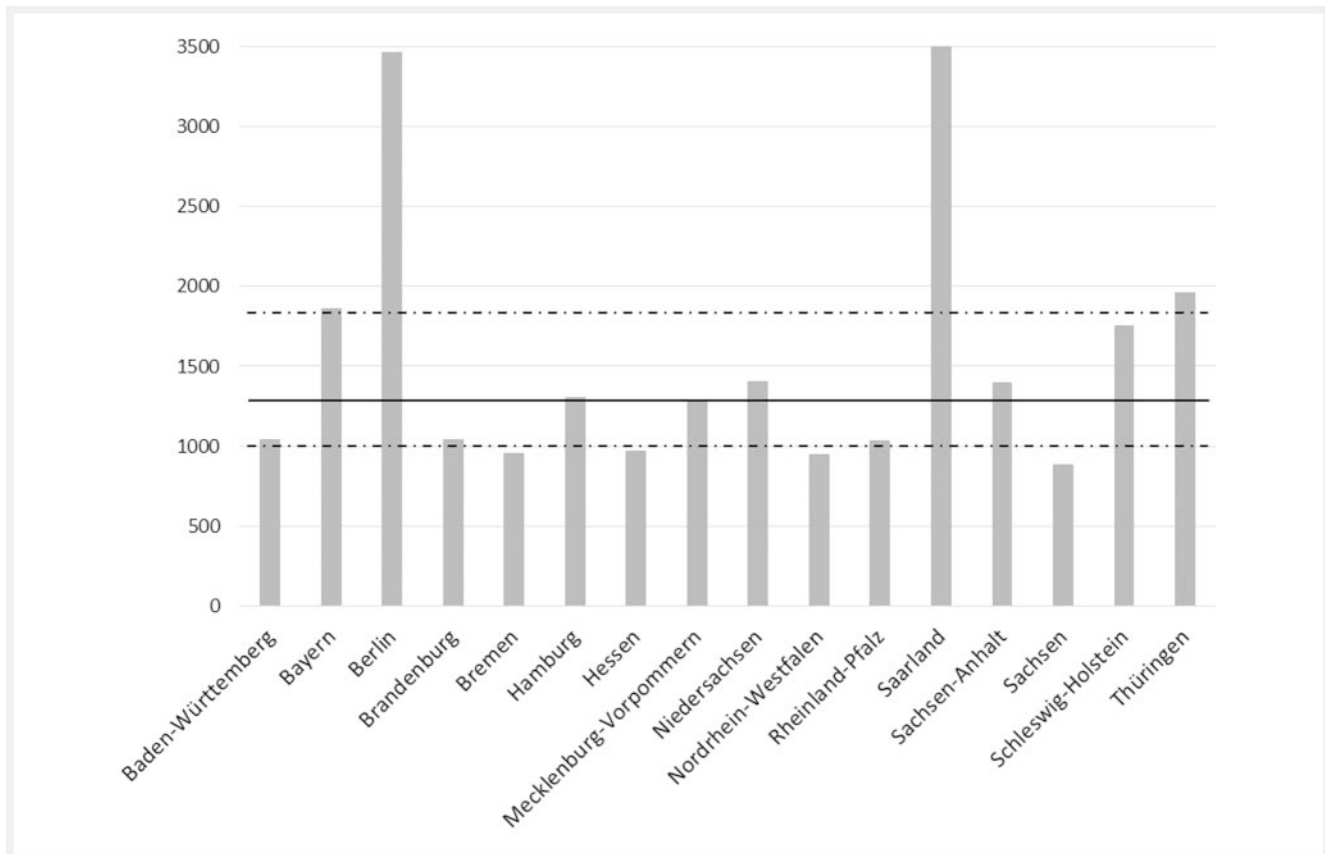
► **Fig. 1** Colour-coded display of documented procedures from Module A for the year 2019 **a** and the change in procedural volume from 2018 to 2019 **b**. Each dot indicates a municipality with at least one documenting centre.



► **Fig. 1** Colour-coded display of documented procedures from Module A for the year 2019 **a** and the change in procedural volume from 2018 to 2019 **b**. Each dot indicates a municipality with at least one documenting centre.



► **Fig. 2** Colour-coded map of the aggregated procedure volume from Module A for the years 2018 and 2019 based on administrative districts. In all districts there were centres documenting interventional procedures according to the DeGIR/DGMR quality standards. This figure illustrates the nationwide availability of high quality interventional radiology services for revascularization. Each dot indicates a municipality with at least one documenting centre.



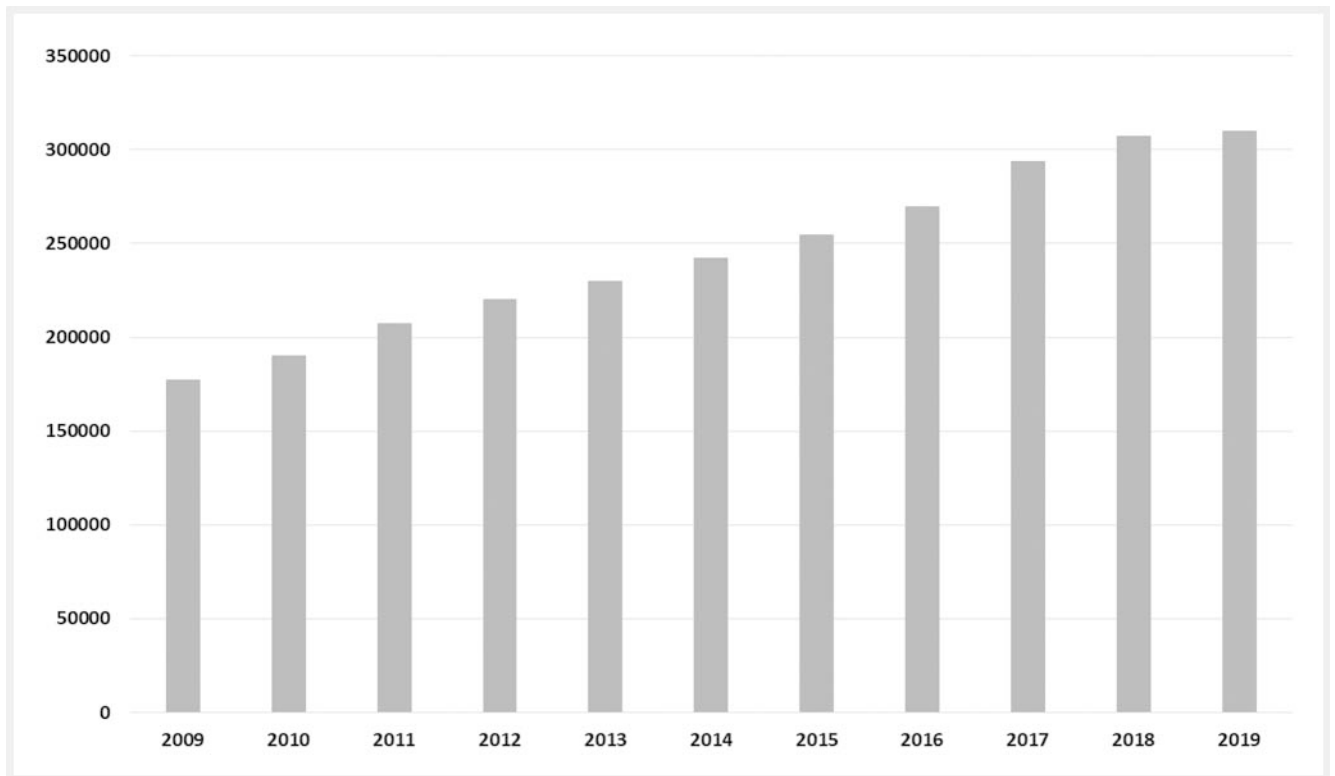
► **Fig. 3** Procedural volume of revascularization procedures documented by interventional radiologist on the level of federal states for the years 2018 and 2019 per million inhabitants. The black line indicate the median for Germany, while the dotted lines indicate the 25 % and 75 % percentiles.

num number of services recorded per centre between 2018 and 2019 supports this assumption. Based on available data, an estimation of the magnitude of these deviations is not possible. Possible reasons for these documentation gaps may include the time required to record services, costs associated with participation in the DeGIR Registry, as well as technology and vendor change of the Registry that occurred between 2017 to 2018, with the necessity of a new contract.

In addition to differences inherent in the structure of the German hospital landscape, however, analysis of the figures and maps shows clear regional differences when the distribution of interventions is normalized to regional population figures. As previously shown for embolization treatments [12], multifactorial causes can be assumed for these differences. Individual regions, especially Berlin and Saarland, have documented performance figures that are more than double the national average. This may be due to geographic reasons, such as increased or lack of patient mobility. For example, a very large city-state such as Berlin with several maximum-care hospitals can more easily generate patients from the local region, especially if the wider surrounding area has a lower hospital density. Furthermore, in low-population or small regions, even one or two high-volume centres can have a large effect which correspondingly distorts statistics. It can also be assumed that regional differences with regard to the provision

of vascular medical disciplines such as angiology and vascular surgery have an effect on the documented performance density of interventional radiological vascular recanalizations. A similar effect can be due to differences in referral behavior depending on the department to which revascularizing interventions are referred.

The use of Module A of the DeGIR/DGMR certification as a surrogate for interventional vascular recanalization presents some ambiguity in comparison with total recanalization interventions performed in Germany, which are essentially summarized in OPS Group 8–836. Nevertheless, it can be ascertained that more than 18% of all procedures performed in Germany in this treatment group are documented in the DeGIR Registry in 2018 and 2019, with an upward trend. Federal health reports indicate the latter at 307 044 (2018) and 310 026 (2019) procedures from OPS group 8–836 [14, 17]. It can be assumed that the proportion of procedures documented in the DeGIR Registry is even greater, as more than one procedure from OPS group 8–836 is coded per procedure in the OPS coding for many patients. This is the case, for example, with recanalization of several regions such as the thigh and lower leg, or when various methods such as atherectomy, PTA and stent are combined. Together with the described gaps in the documentation in the DeGIR quality assurance registry, this increases ambiguity in the interpretation of the data.



► **Fig. 4** Bar plot for the development of procedures from the OPS category 8–836 for the last 10 years. The diagram illustrates the steady increase of interventional revascularization procedures.

The regional disparities evident from the coverage map may be reduced in the future as the training situation for interventional radiologists continues to improve. The number of DeGIR training centres in Germany is increasing, and in 2018 and 2019 there were already 139 DeGIR training centres available for Module A interventions. Thus the number of qualified and certified interventional radiologists for vascular medicine can continue to increase based on a solid training infrastructure, which in the intermediate term will benefit structurally weaker and less populous regions.

In summary, it can be stated that in Germany – documented by a structured quality assurance program – there is comprehensive care of PAD by specifically trained and certified interventional radiologists. This benefits patients, who are thus offered highly-qualified care throughout the country.

### Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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