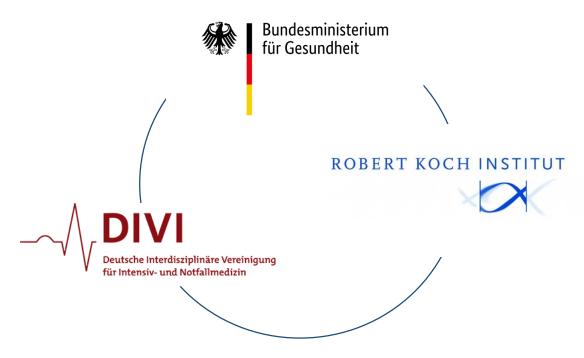
Echtzeit-Informationen zur intensivmedizinischen Versorgung in Deutschland



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Conflicts of Interest

I received lecture-fees, consultant-fees or study support from:

- Getinge Group
- Swisstom
- Bayer
- Xenios

BMBF and LifeScience NRW funded Project with Enmodes (Aachen) - Development of a Long-Term Lung-Assist

Working Group on COVID19 Robert-Koch-Institut, funded by the German Ministry of Health

Scientific Chair German ICU Registry



Before the Pandemic

- Small ECMO Network (ARDS Network, Assembly Respiratory Failure DIVI) established after the H1N1 Pandemic in 2009 showing the capacities (around 20-40 ICUs out of 1300 hospitals)
- 2018 reappraisal with the strong flu season (3000 Patients in maximum at the same time) including 80 hospitals
- All attempts to get an ICU registry funded failed. ALL
- Therefore we had only an approximation of ICU beds and number of hospitals with ICUs
- No central regulation of the German health care system



The Momentum of the Pandemic

- No one knew the real number of ICU beds
- In the light of the Italian surge in 2020, Politicians and the Public needed quickly the number of ICU beds, very quickly



The Expectation of the German Public and others

- Everything should be done immediately
- Real Time Data reporting 24/7
- Sorted CSV Data, easy to access
- Implementation of new wishes ad hoc

•



The development





Primary aim of the registry

To show every clinician 24/7 capacities on a single hospital level

How many ICU beds do we really have?

How many COVID patients?

• • •



Objectives

- Transparency
- Independent of commercial intrests
- Open Access
- Honorary Basis



The items

- High and Low-care ICU beds
- Free and occupied beds
- COVID-19
- Emergency Reserve which can be mobilized within 7 days
- But no patient individual data



Data input

- All data must be entered by 12 noon every day
- Mainly Intensivists put the data into the registry
- No automation at the moment
- Data Quality is high, because intensivists know what's happening on their ward and what will happen within the next hours



The first important overview

- 1288 Hospitals
- 1684 ICUs
- 213 ICUs in 183 Hospitals with ECMO



What is a free ICU bed?

A bed with technique AND Staff



ICU capacities across Europe

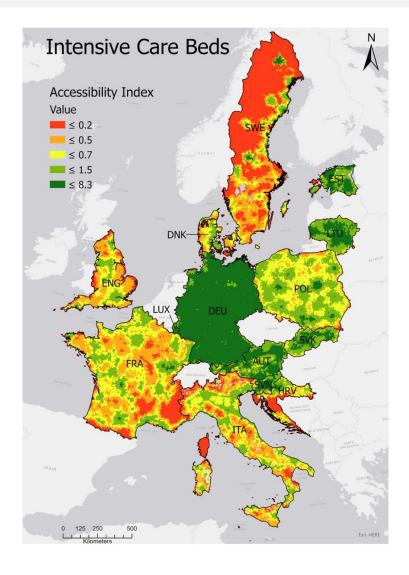


Table 1 Overview intensive care beds

Country	Hospitals (n)	ICU beds ^a (n)	ICU beds/total beds at the hospital (%)	Average travel time to closest hospital (min)	Average acces- sibility index ^b	Area of signifi- cant AI ^c (%)	
						High	Low
Austria	118	2,369	5.9	12.7	26.4	54	1.1
Croatia	25	396	3	25.3	9	2.6	43.4
Denmark	29	382	3.5	15.4	6.4	0.5	36.3
England	194	3999	4.1	12.5	7	0	40.7
Estonia	15	483	9.4	16.9	33.5	47.5	4.6
France	343	5,671	4	16.6	8.2	0.8	31.6
Germany	1161	28,031	5.9	9.3	35.3	95.2	0.3
Italy	428	5184	3.7	12	8.1	0	18
Lithuania	57	644	3.7	16.2	22.7	54	0.3
Luxembourg	9	130	6.3	9.1	21.1	63.6	0
Poland	534	4391	2.7	12.7	11.1	4.4	3.5
Slovakia	52	814	4.4	16.7	14.4	40.5	0.2
Slovenia	15	539	8.6	15.7	24.2	47.2	2.6
Sweden	55	522	3	22	5	1	82.9
All countries ($n = 14$)	3035	53,555	4.9	13.1	16.6	29.4	18.9

Regional ratio of intensive care beds to 100,000 population capita (accessibility index, AI)





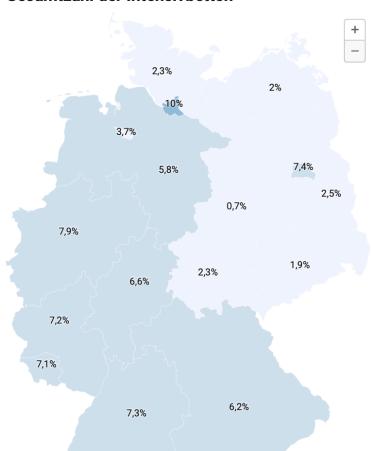
The Quality

- Low-care: Basic monitoring, high-flow oxygen therapy and/or non-invasive ventilation (NIV) and/or tracheotomised patients in the weaning process are possible. Invasive ventilation in the context of acute care is not possible.
- High-care: Extended monitoring and therapy, controlled invasive ventilation by means of intensive care ventilators in the context of acute care of respiratory insufficiency must be possible 24/7
- High-care + ECMO



Anteil der COVID-19 PatientInnen an der Gesamtzahl der Intensivbetten

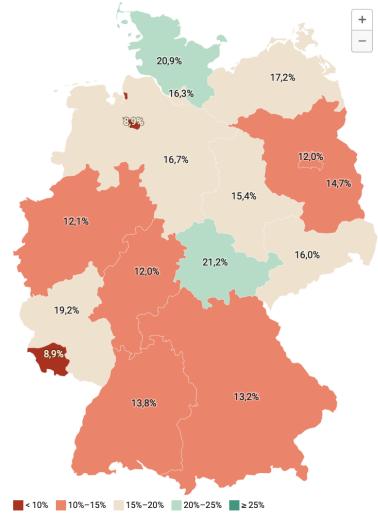
The Key Numbers Anteil der freien Betten an Gesamtzahl der Intensivbetten



Die dargestellten Zahlen basieren jeweils auf den aktuellsten Meldungen von 1315 Erwachsenen Meldebereichen* aus den letzten 7 Tagen. Dargestellte Kapazitäten und Fallzahlen umfassen Erwachsene. Stand: 08.09.2021 07:19

< 5% 5%-10% 10%-15% 15%-20% 20%-30% ≥ 30%

Quelle: DIVI-Intensivregister • Daten herunterladen • Erstellt mit Datawrapper



Die dargestellten Zahlen basieren jeweils auf den aktuellsten Meldungen von 1315 Erwachsenen Meldebereichen* aus den letzten 7 Tagen. Dargestellte Kapazitäten und Fallzahlen umfassen Erwachsene.

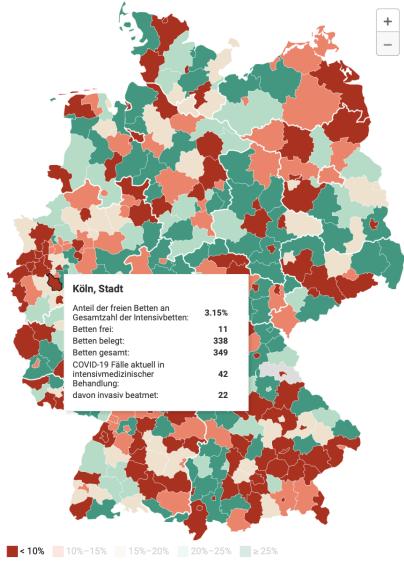
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Quelle: DIVI-Intensivregister • Daten herunterladen • Erstellt mit Datawrapper

^{*} umfasst ggf.nicht alle Meldebereiche eines Krankenhausstandortes.

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Anteil der freien Betten an Gesamtzahl der Intensivbetten (Kreisebene)



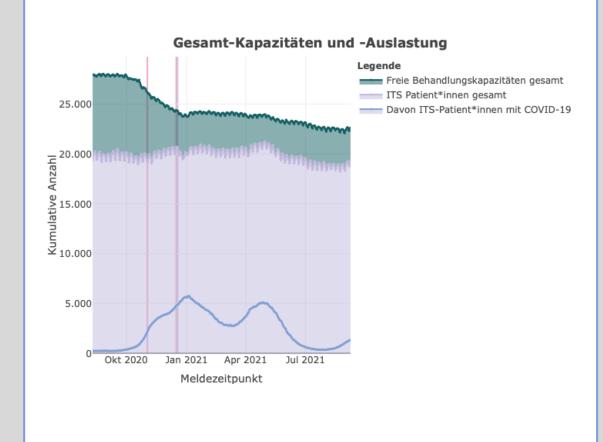
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Stand: 08 09 2021 07:19

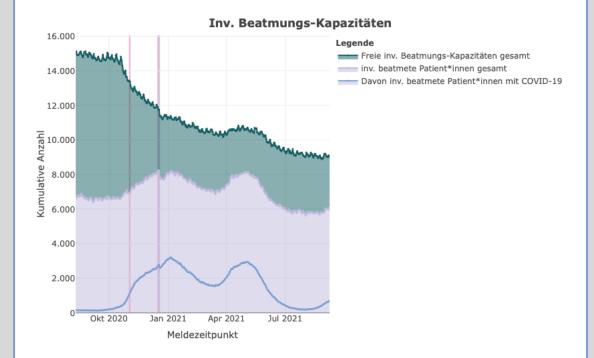
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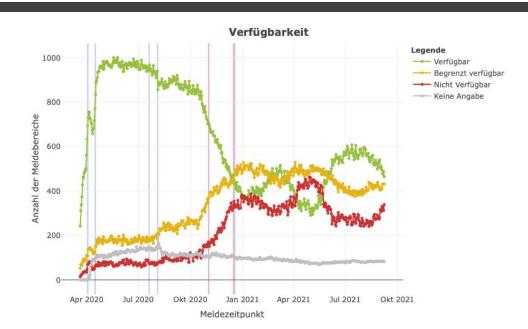
9.000 beds for invasive mechanical ventilation, not 25.000





Vornehmliche Gründe für Betriebseinschränkungen Legende Raum Verbrauchsmaterial Personal Beatmungsgeräte 400 400 200

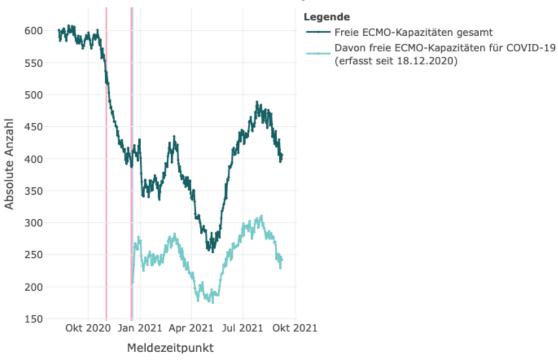
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Apr 2020 Jul 2020 Okt 2020 Jan 2021 Apr 2021 Jul 2021 Okt 2021

Meldezeitpunkt

Freie ECMO-Kapazitäten



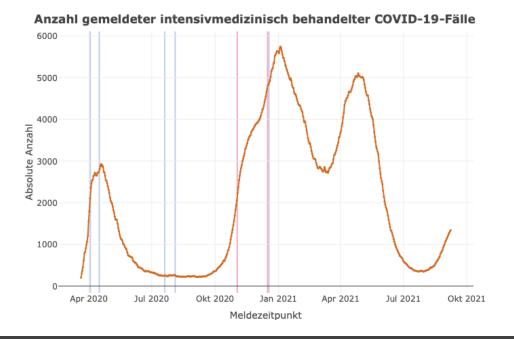


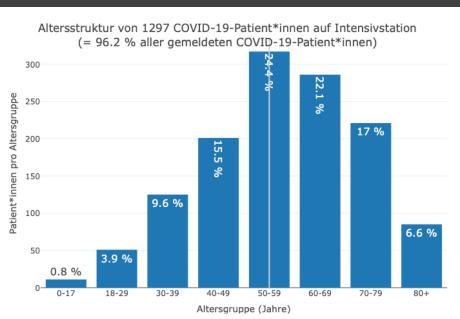
Behandlungsschwerpunkt Nur Erwachsenen-K...

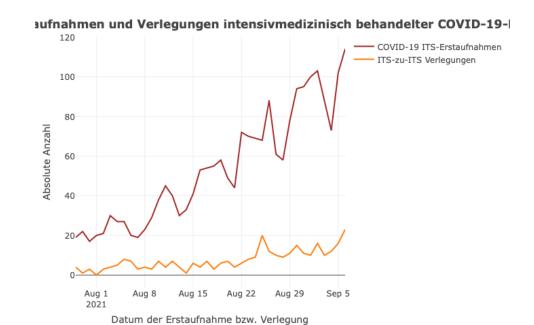
Versorgungsgrad
Universitätsklinikum/Maximalversorgung, Sch...

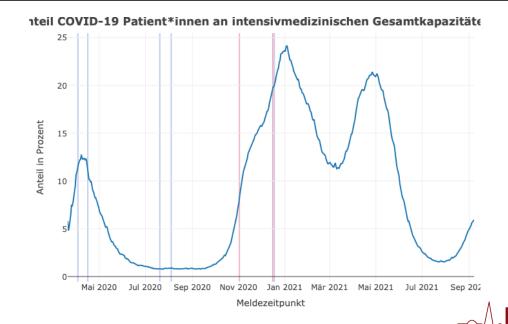
	Fälle COVID-19 aktuell in Behandlung	Fälle COVID-19 aktuell NIV- beatmet	Fälle COVID- 19 aktuell invasiv beatmet	Prozentualer Anteil invasiv beatmeter COVID-19- Patient*innen	Intensivbetten aktuell belegt	Intensivbetten aktuell frei (Ø pro Standort)	Davon COVID-spezifische Intensivbetten aktuell frei	Freie invasive Beatmungs- Kapazität (High-Care)	Davon freie invasive Beatmungs-Kapazität COVID- spezifisch (High-Care)	Gesamtzahl aktuell betreibbarer Intensivbetten	Notfallreserve: innerhalb von 7 Tagen zusätzlich aktivierbare Intensivbetten	Anzahl meldende Standorte
Summe	1.353	295	706	52,18	19.441	3.229 (2,6)	1.409	2.851	1.145	22.670	10.334	1.244
Baden- Württemberg	169	50	74	43,79	2.014	317 (2,6)	172	285	125	2.331	1.302	121
Bayern	195	37	103	52,82	2.770	419 (2,1)	251	402	177	3.189	995	198
Berlin	78	11	54	69,23	925	130 (3,2)	35	107	31	1.055	403	41
Brandenburg	15	2	7	46,67	505	100 (2,2)	33	67	29	605	360	46
Bremen	7	2	5	71,43	174	18 (1,6)	6	14	5	192	127	11
Hamburg	52	10	36	69,23	444	85 (3,9)	21	55	20	529	307	22
Hessen	121	29	50	41,32	1.598	222 (2,4)	47	174	46	1.820	752	92
Mecklenburg- Vorpommern	12	0	8	66,67	506	100 (3,1)	39	53	31	606	220	32
Niedersachsen	108	13	62	57,41	1.575	313 (2,7)	123	335	111	1.888	1.025	115
Nordrhein- Westfalen	430	105	218	50,7	4.773	642 (2,2)	309	528	266	5.415	2.408	297
Rheinland- Pfalz	72	21	37	51,39	802	203 (2,7)	83	161	68	1.005	423	75
Saarland	30	4	14	46,67	387	38 (2,4)	26	69	15	425	268	16
Sachsen	28	6	13	46,43	1.244	246 (3,5)	118	273	95	1.490	623	71
Sachsen- Anhalt	5	1	2	40	623	113 (2,8)	42	90	42	736	333	40
Schleswig- Holstein	16	1	14	87,5	582	150 (4,8)	55	130	52	732	457	31
Thüringen	15	Bild	schirmfoto	60	519	133 (3,7)	49	108	32	652	331	36





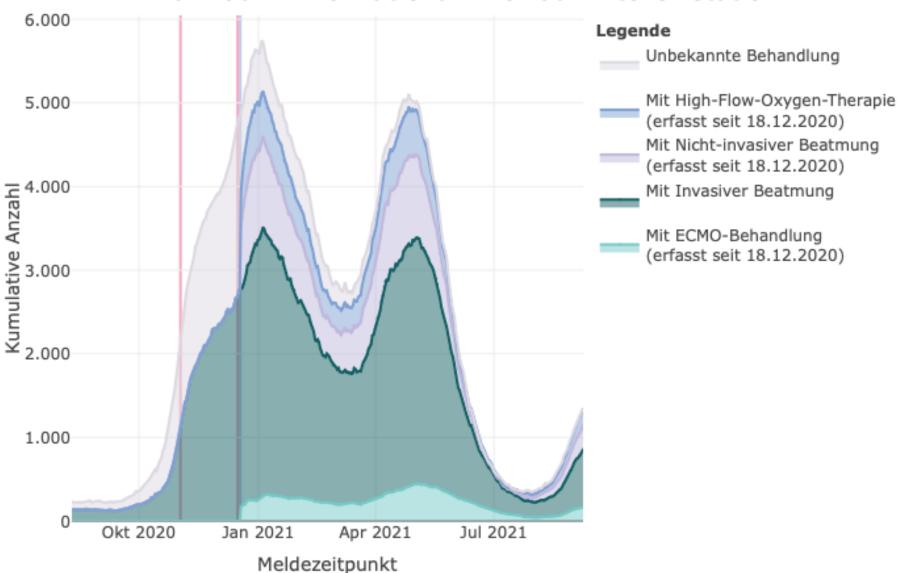






für Intensiv- und Notfallmedizin

Anzahl COVID-19-Patient*innen auf Intensivstation





What's next?

- ICU Registries with a countrywide overview are mandatory
- The next huge steps are automatization of data input and patient individual data
- Transparency and science are key requests for the restructure of the German Health care system, which is urgently needed



Thank you for your attention!

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